



















annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS  
OF  
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,  
FROM  
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,  
BARRISTER AT LAW.

---

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

---

SECOND EDITION.

VOL. I.

DUBLIN:  
HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET.  
BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1856.

DUBLIN :  
Printed at the University Press,  
BY M. H. GILL.



D4  
755  
A1  
158  
107

TO

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE, M.P., M.R.I.A.,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, M.R.I.A.,

THE REV. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., M.R.I.A.,

GEORGE PETRIE, ESQ., LL.D., V.P.R.I.A., & R.H.A.

AND

JAMES HARDIMAN, ESQ., M.R.I.A.

---

MY LORDS AND SIRS,

When Brother Michael O'Clery, the chief of the Four Masters, had finished the Annals of Ireland, he dedicated the work to Farrell O'Gara, chief of Coolavin, there being no O'Donnell in the country to patronize his labours; and he adds, that his having done so should not excite jealousy or envy in the mind of any one, considering the nobleness of the race from which O'Gara was sprung, and that it was he that rewarded the Chroniclers who assisted in the compilation.

From the first moment that I undertook the present work, I had it in contemplation to dedicate it to some persons who had eminently distinguished themselves by their exertions in promoting the study of Irish History and Antiquities; and I feel confident that, although

there are living at the present day many of the ancient Irish, as well as of the Anglo-Irish race, illustrious for their birth, talents, and patriotism, it will excite neither jealousy nor envy in any of them that I should commit this work to the world under your names; for you have stood prominently forward to promote the cause of ancient Irish literature, at a period when it had fallen into almost utter neglect, and have succeeded in rescuing a very considerable portion of our history and antiquities from the obscurity and oblivion to which they had been for some time consigned.

Permit me, then, to dedicate this work to you, that, as the Editor of the Annals of the Four Masters, I may be known to posterity as one who enjoyed your friendship, and felt grateful for the services you have rendered to Ireland.

Your obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN O'DONOVAN.

8, NEWCOMEN PLACE, NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN,

*June 2ND, 1851.*



## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

---

THE first part of the following Annals, ending with the year 1171, has already been printed by Dr. O'Connor, from the autograph original, which was preserved among the manuscripts of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe. His text, however, is full of errors; it is printed in the Italic character, and the contractions of the manuscript, which in many places Dr. O'Connor evidently misunderstood, are allowed to remain, although without any attempt to represent them by a peculiar type. There are also many serious errors and defects in his Latin translation, arising partly from the cause just alluded to, but chiefly from ignorance of Irish topography and geography.

These defects the Editor has endeavoured to correct. He has adopted Dr. O'Connor's text in the portion of the Annals to which it extends, but, not having had access to the original manuscript, he has corrected the errors with which it abounds by a collation of it with two manuscripts preserved in Dublin. The first of these is in the Library of Trinity College, and was made for Dr. John Fergus, of Dublin, in the year 1734-5<sup>a</sup>. It professes to have been transcribed

\* This manuscript, which is in a large, strong, and good hand, is entitled thus: "Annala na cCéirpe Maiḡirteir o'n Bliadain naoir do-máin dá míle dá céo ceathrácát a do, gur an mbliadain naoir Crioirt míle céo reachtmoḡat a haon ar na rḡríoḡaḡ ar túr lap an mbpá-

ḡair Mícel O'Cléiríḡ a ḡConuente Dhúin na ngall oo Fheapḡal O'ḡuḡra, ḡ ar na aḡrḡrío-ḡaḡ ar an leabap céasona do Shean O'Fepḡura a mbaile Aḡa cliaḡ, 1734-5,"—i. e. "Annals of the Four Masters, from the year of the age of the world two thousand two hundred and forty-

from the autograph of the Four Masters, then in the possession of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, by Hugh O'Molloy, who was an excellent and well qualified scribe. The other is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and was also made at Belanagare, under the inspection of Charles O'Connor, and by his own scribe. These manuscripts, are, therefore, both of them, in all probability, copies of the same autograph original from which Dr. O'Connor, in the third volume of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, has derived his text; and they have enabled the Editor to correct many errors, both in the Irish and in the translation.

The text of the remaining portion of the Annals, extending from the year 1172 to 1616, has been, for the first time, printed in this publication. It is derived from the *autograph* manuscript preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, compared with another autograph copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The former manuscript was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Austin Cooper, by George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., and by him deposited in the Library of the Academy. The Editor cannot give a better account of this important manuscript than in the words of Dr. Petrie, by whose permission he reprints here the paper read by that gentleman to the Academy.

“TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

“MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Having recently had the good fortune to obtain for the Royal Irish Academy the most important remain of our ancient literature, the original autograph of a portion of the first part or volume, and the whole of the second volume of the work usually designated the Annals of the Four Masters, I feel it incumbent on me to lay before you a statement of the proofs of its authenticity, together with such circumstances connected with its history, as have hitherto come within my knowledge.

two, to the year of the Age of Christ one thousand one hundred and seventy-one, written first by the Friar Michael O'Clery, in the convent

of Donegal, for Fearghal O'Gadhra, and transcribed from the same book for John O'Fergus, in Dublin, 1734-5.”

“ With regard, in the first place, to our acquisition being the undoubted autograph original of this most invaluable work, it is to be observed that the manuscript itself furnishes the most satisfactory internal evidences for such a conclusion, evidences even more decisive than those which have been brought forward in support of the autograph originality of the first part, now the chief treasure of the magnificent library of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, and which has recently been published through the munificence of that patriotic nobleman.

“ In the front of these evidences we find the dedication of the whole work to Fergal O’Gara, Lord of Moy O’Gara and Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, the chieftain under whose patronage, and for whose use, the Annals were compiled ; and this dedication, not a copy in the hand of an ordinary scribe, but committed to the peculiar durability of parchment, and wholly in the handwriting and signed with the proper signature of Michael O’Clery, the chief of the Four Masters who were employed in its compilation. As this dedication throws much light on the history of the work, and has not been hitherto published entire, I shall take leave to introduce it here, as literally translated by the venerable Charles O’Conor :

“ ‘ I invoke the Almighty God, that he may pour down every blessing, corporal and spiritual, on Ferall O’Gara, Tiern (Lord) of Moy O’Gara and Culavinne, one of the two knights elected to represent the county of Sligo in the Parliament held in Dublin, this present year of our Lord, 1634.

“ In every country enlightened by civilization, and confirmed therein through a succession of ages, it has been customary to record the events produced by time. For sundry reasons, nothing was deemed more profitable or honourable than to study and peruse the works of ancient writers, who gave a faithful account of the great men who figured on the stage of life in preceding ages, that posterity might be informed, how their forefathers have employed their time, how long they continued in power, and how they have finished their days.

“ ‘ I, Michael O’Clery, brother of the Order of St. Francis (through ten years employed under obedience to my several provincials in collecting materials for our Irish Hagiology), have waited on you, noble Ferall O’Gara, as I was well acquainted with your zeal for the glory of God, and the credit of

your country. I perceived the anxiety you suffer from the cloud which at present hangs over our ancient Milesian race; a state of things which has occasioned the ignorance of many, relative to the lives of the holy men, who, in former times, have been the ornaments of our island; the general ignorance also of our civil history, and of the monarchs, provincial kings, tigherns (lords), and toisachs (chieftains), who flourished in this country through a succession of ages, with equal want of knowledge in the synchronism necessary for throwing light on the transactions of each. In your uneasiness on this subject I have informed you, that I entertained hopes of joining to my own labours the assistance of the antiquarians I held most in esteem, for compiling a body of Annals, wherein those matters should be digested under their proper heads; judging that should such a compilation be neglected at present, or consigned to a future time, a risk might be run that the materials for it should never again be brought together. In this idea I have collected the most authentic Annals I could find in my travels through the kingdom (and, indeed, the task was difficult). Such as I have obtained are arranged in a continued series, and I commit them to the world under your name, noble O'Gara, who stood forward in patronising this undertaking; you it was who set the antiquarians to work, and most liberally paid them for their labour, in arranging and transcribing the documents before them, in the convent of Dunagall, where the Fathers of that house supplied them with the necessary refreshments. In truth every benefit derivable from our labours is due to your protection and bounty; nor should it excite jealousy or envy that you stand foremost in this as in other services you have rendered your country; for by your birth you are a descendant of the race of Heber, which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, and sixty-one of which race have died in the odour of sanctity. Eighteen of those holy men are traced to your great ancestor Teig, the son of Kian, and grandson of the celebrated Olioll-Olam, who died King of Munster, A. D. 260. The posterity of that Teig have had great establishments in every part of Ireland, viz.: the race of Cormac Galerg, in Leyny of Conaght, from whom you are descended, as well as the O'Haras of the same Leyny, and the O'Haras of the Rout; the O'Carrolls also of Ely, and the O'Conors of Kianachta Glengevin, in Ulster. In proof of your noble extraction, here follows your genealogy.

“ ‘ Ferall O'Gara, thou art the son of Teig, &c. &c.



“ ‘ On the 22nd January, 1632, this work was undertaken in the convent of Dunagall, and was finished in the same convent on the 10th of August, 1636.

“ ‘ I am thine most affectionately,

“ ‘ BROTHER MICHAEL O'CLERY.’

“ Immediately following this dedication we are presented with the original certificate or *testimonium* of the superiors of the Franciscan convent of Dunagal, in which the Annals were compiled, signed with their autograph signatures, as on the said 10th of August, 1636. This, too, is written on parchment, and has also affixed to it the signature of O'Donnell, Prince of Tirconnell”<sup>b</sup> [*rectè*, Brother Bonaventure O'Donnell Jubilate Reader]; “and while I feel it necessary to my purpose to transcribe this *testimonium* (which I also give in the translation of Mr. O'Connor), I beg that those interested in the question will observe how considerably it differs in its wording from that prefixed to the Stowe Manuscript, and how far more copious it is in its information relative to the sources from which the work was compiled.

“ ‘ The Fathers of the Franciscan Order, subscribers hereunto, do certify that Ferall O'Gara was the nobleman who prevailed on Brother Michael O'Clery to bring together the antiquaries and chronologers, who compiled the following Annals (such as it was in their power to collect), and that Ferall O'Gara aforesaid rewarded them liberally for their labour.

“ ‘ This collection is divided into two parts, and from the beginning to the end has been transcribed in the convent of the brothers of Dunagall, who supplied the transcribers with the necessary viands. The first volume was begun in the same convent, A. D. 1632, when Father Bernardin O'Clery was guardian thereof.

“ ‘ The antiquaries and chronologers who were the collectors and transcribers of this work we attest to be Brother Michael O'Clery; Maurice O'Maol-

<sup>b</sup> *Prince of Tirconnell*.—In consequence of the time-stained condition of this piece of parchment when Dr. Petrie's paper was written, it was not easy to decipher these words, and it was, therefore, very natural that he should rely on the authority of the venerable Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, and that of his grandson, Dr. Charles

O'Connor. When Dr. Petrie bought the manuscript, it was a mere unbound roll; its margins worn away by damp. It has been since restored, under Dr. Petrie's direction; and the manuscript, bound in whole Russia, is now in a state of perfect beauty, as well as in a condition to bid defiance to the hand of time for centuries.—ED.



conary, the son of Torna, who assisted during a month; Fergus O'Maolconary, the son of Lochlan also, and both those antiquaries were of the county of Roscommon; Cucogry O'Clery, another assistant, was of the county of Dunagall, as was Cucogry O'Duigenan, of the county of Leitrim; Conary O'Clery, likewise of the county of Dunagall.

“ ‘The old books they collected were the Annals of Clonmacnoise, an abbey founded by holy Kiaran, son of the Carpenter; the Annals of the Island of Saints, on the Lake of Rive; the Annals of Senat Mac Magnus, on the Lake of Erne (now called the Ulster Annals); the Annals of the O'Maolconarys; the Annals of Kilronan, compiled by the O'Duigenans. These antiquarians had also procured the Annals of Lacan, compiled by the Mac Firbisses (after transcribing the greater part of the first volume), *and from those Lacan Annals they supplied what they thought proper in the blanks they left for any occasional information they could obtain.* The Annals of Clonmacnoise, and those of the Island of Saints, came down no farther than the year of our Lord 1227.

“ ‘The second part of this work commences with the year of our Lord 1208; and began to be transcribed in the present year, 1635, when Father Christopher Dunlevy was guardian; and these Annals were continued down to the year 1608, when Father Bernardin O'Clery was, for the second time, elected Guardian.

“ ‘Brother Michael O'Clery above mentioned, Cucogry O'Clery, and Conary O'Clery, have been the transcribers of the Annals from 1332 to 1608. The books from which they transcribed have been the greater part of O'Maolconary's book, ending with the year 1505; the book of the O'Duigenans aforesaid, from the year 900 to 1563; the book of Senate Mac Magnus, ending with 1532; a part also of the book of Cucogry, the son of Dermot O'Clery, from the year 1281 to 1537; the book likewise of Maolin og Mac Bruodin, from the year 1588 to 1603; the book, moreover, of Lugad O'Clery, from 1586 to 1602. All those books we have seen in the hands of the antiquaries, who have been the compilers of the present work, together with other documents, too many to be mentioned. In proof of what we have here set forth, we have hereunto annexed our manual signatures, in the convent of Dunagall, August the 10th, 1636.

*Signed,*

“ ‘BERNARDINUS O'CLERY, *Guardianus, Dungallensis.*

“ ‘BROTHER MAURICE DUNLEVY, *ſc. ſc.*'

“ Before we proceed further, let us reflect for a moment on the matter furnished by those interesting documents, to which the writers were so anxious to give all possible durability. How prophetic were the just apprehensions of that chief compiler, ‘ that if the work were then neglected, or consigned to a future time, a risk might be run that the materials for it should never again be brought together.’ Such, indeed, would have been the sad result. Those fearful predictions were made on the very eve of that awful rebellion which caused a revolution of property, and an extent of human affliction, such, perhaps, as no other country ever experienced. In that unhappy period, nearly all the original materials of this compilation probably perished, for one or two of them only have survived to our times. Even this careful transcript was supposed to have shared the same fate, and its recent discovery may be considered as the result of a chance almost miraculous ! What a solemn lesson, then, is here given us of the necessity of giving durability, while yet in our power, to the surviving historical remains of our country, and thereby placing them beyond the reach of a fate otherwise almost inevitable. To me it appears a sacred duty on cultivated minds to do so. Had this compilation been neglected, or had it, as was supposed, shared the fate of its predecessors, what a large portion of our history would have been lost to the world for ever !

“ But to proceed. It is to be most pertinently observed, that, from the above *testimonium*, it appears that, in the original manuscripts, the writers left blanks for the purpose of inserting subsequently any occasional information they might obtain ; and by a reference to the manuscript now under consideration, it will be found that such blanks have been frequently filled up in various parts of the volume.

“ Secondly,—We learn from this *testimonium*, that, contrary to the opinion of Doctor O’Conor and others who have written on the subject, the second part or volume commenced, not, as they state, with the year 1172, but with the year 1208. So we find it is in our manuscript, in which the period from 1170 to 1208 is substantially divided from the subsequent annals, not only by the aforesaid dedication and *testimonium*, but also by a heading prefixed as to the commencement of the second volume.

“ Thirdly,—The *testimonium* states that Michael O’Clery, Cucogry O’Clery, and Conary O’Clery, were the transcribers of the Annals from the year 1332

to the year 1608 ; and by a reference to our manuscript we shall find, not only that the writing of those three scribes is strongly marked by their individual characteristics, but also be able, by a comparison with any of our own manuscripts, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, to ascertain what portions of the Annals were so written by that admirable scribe.

“ I have to add to these evidences another of yet greater importance, namely, that a great number of loose leaves accompany the volume, which, on examination, prove to be the first extracts from the original ancient documents, copied out without much regard to order or chronological arrangement, previously to their being regularly transferred to the work. There are also additions in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery<sup>c</sup>, the chief of the Four Masters, bringing the Annals down as late as the year 1616, which appears to have been the last entry ever made in the volume.

“ These evidences will, I trust, be deemed amply sufficient to establish the fact of this manuscript being the veritable original autograph of this important work, written, as the title now prefixed to the Trinity College copy properly states, *ad usum Fergalli O'Gara*. The circumstances relative to its history, which I shall now have the honour to submit, will enable us, I think, to trace its possession with tolerable certainty to the last direct representative of the family of its illustrious patron.

“ It has been hitherto generally believed that no perfect copy of the Second Part of the Annals of the Four Masters was in existence, and that the mutilated volume in the College Library, which is deficient in the years preceding 1335, and was never carried farther than the year 1605, was the only original to be found. The recent acquisition to our valuable collection of manuscripts of a perfect transcript of the whole of the work, proved the supposition to be an error, and that at the period when it was transcribed an original autograph of the second volume had been in existence.

<sup>c</sup> *Michael O'Clery*.—This should be, “in the handwriting of Conary, the brother of Michael O'Clery.” The last part of the work in which the handwriting of Michael O'Clery appears, is the last nine lines of the year 1605. The last line in the same year is an interpolation, in the hand

of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, intimating that Mary de Burgo, daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, was the mother of Teige O'Rourke. The remaining years to the end (the last being 1616), are in the hand of Conary O'Clery, as indeed is the greater part of the second volume.—ED.

“In each of the volumes of this transcript we find an advertisement by the Chevalier O’Gorman, for whom the copy was made, stating that ‘the original of the first volume was the property of Charles O’Conor, Esq., of Belanagare ; and the original of the second, *that of the Right Honourable Colonel William Burton Conyngham*, who lent it to Chevalier O’Gorman, by whom it was duly returned to Colonel Conyngham, but has been since mislaid.’ Thus far we can trace our manuscript, as being the original from which the Chevalier’s copy, now in our possession, was transcribed ; and its ownership to Colonel Burton Conyngham, whose library passed, subsequently, into the hands of the late Mr. Austin Cooper, at whose recent sale the work was acquired. The Chevalier O’Gorman’s advertisement is without date, but a certificate, in the handwriting of Charles O’Conor, Esq., is prefixed, stating that the transcript was made for the use of his friend, the Chevalier O’Gorman, in his house at Belanagare : ‘This,’ he says, ‘I testify in Dublin, May the 10th, 1781.’ Now, it is remarkable that, from a letter written by the Chevalier O’Gorman to Charles O’Conor, dated January 10, 1781, the same year (published in the *Testimonia* to the first volume of the *Annals* in the *Rerum Hib. Scriptores*), we learn that our manuscript was, at that time, ‘the property’ of Charles O’Conor. In this letter the Chevalier says : ‘I have seen Gorman’ (the Scribe) ‘this morning ; I find he has copied but the first volume of the Four Masters, which Colonel Burton told me you were pleased to return to him. I expected he would not only have copied the second, but also the *Annals of Connaught, both your property.*’ From this it appears certain that our manuscript had belonged to Charles O’Conor, previously to its being transferred to the possession of Colonel Conyngham ; but for what reason that transfer was made it is not for me to conjecture.

“Let us now proceed a little earlier, and we shall find that Mr. O’Conor got the original copy of the *Annals* made for the O’Gara, from the direct representative of that lord, as early as the year 1734. In the *Prolegomena* to the first volume of the *Rerum Hib. Scriptores*, p. 51, the following extract is given from a letter written by Charles O’Conor to Doctor Curry, and dated Roscommon, July the 16th, 1756 : ‘In regard to the Four Masters, I shall write to Colonel O’Gara, in St. Sebastian, where he is quartered with his regiment, and reproach him with giving more of his confidence to a little ignorant ecclesiastic than to me, his nearest relation in this kingdom, his father and mine being



brother and sister's children. I got that work in 1734, through the interest of Bishop O'Rourke, my uncle.' It is remarkable that this same letter is again quoted in the '*Testimonia*' prefixed to the Annals, in the second volume of the same work, but as addressed, not to Doctor Curry, but to a Mr. O'Reilly. It also differs in the wording, as will appear from the following extract: 'I shall write to Colonel O'Gara, &c.' 'This expedient will, I hope, confirm the book (the Annals of the Four Masters) to me.' From this it would appear that, though he had gotten the work from the O'Gara family, as early as 1734, there was, nevertheless, a claim put forward relative to it, on the part of some branch of that family, so late as 1756. In the same '*Testimonia*,' p. 11, Doctor O'Connor quotes his grandfather as writing that he obtained the work in 1734, from Brian O'Gara, Archbishop of Tuam, viz.:

" 'Liber hic nunc pertinet ad Cathaldum juniorem O'Connor, filium Donchadi, &c., et ejusdem libri possessio tributa fuit ei per Brianum O'Gara, Archiepiscopum prælaram Tuamiæ, A. D. 1734.

" 'CATHALDUS O'CONOR.'

" And in the memoirs of his grandfather, written by Doctor O'Connor, there is the following passage: 'Colonel O'Gara, who commanded a regiment under James the Second, made a present of the Four Masters to Doctor O'Rourke, Mr. O'Connor's uncle, who gave it to him; it is now in his library, and an autograph.'—*Memoirs*, p. 256.

" Lastly,—In his account of the manuscripts in the Stowe Library, Doctor O'Connor says: 'This volume was carried into Spain by Colonel O'Gara, who commanded the Irish regiment of *Hibernia*, in the Spanish service, in 1734. He sent it to his relative, the late Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, as the person best qualified to make use of it.'

" In these various accounts there is evidently some mystification<sup>d</sup> or error,

<sup>d</sup> *Mystification*.—It is quite clear that there were several copies of these Annals made by the Four Masters, for, besides the copy of the first volume preserved at Stowe, there is another, equally authentic and original, in the College of St. Isidore, at Rome, with the proper attestations, as appears from Dr. Lyons' letters from Rome, addressed to the Editor and to Dr. Todd, now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Lyons sent a trace of the last page of the first volume of these Annals at Rome, showing the exact size of the page and the character of the writing. This trace contains the entire of the year 1169, and, on comparing it with the Academy and College copies of these Annals, it was found that they do not agree in



which it is not easy to understand ; but the object in all seems to be, to prove, first, that the original autograph of the Four Masters, belonging to the O'Gara family, was given to Mr. O'Connor ; and secondly, that the volume now at Stowe was that very one so obtained. The first of these positions may be readily granted, the second, however, appears to me to be extremely doubtful, and for the following reasons : Bishop Nicholson, in his *Irish Historical Library*, published in 1724, describes *that very volume* as being *then* in the Irish manuscript collection of Mr. John Conry (or O'Maolconaire), a descendant of one of the compilers, who had also in his possession the imperfect copy of the second volume, now deposited in the Library of Trinity College. Doctor O'Connor himself acknowledges this fact in the '*Testimonia*,' and indeed it does not admit of a doubt.

"What claim, then, we may ask, could the O'Gara family have to these volumes ? And how could Colonel O'Gara have carried them into Spain ? And how could he, or the Archbishop, bestow the former on any one ?

"Moreover, we find that in seven years after, that is, in 1731, those manuscripts of Conry's were on sale, and that Charles O'Connor appears to have been the purchaser. In that year he writes thus to his friend, Doctor Fergus, relative to their purchase for him : 'Dear Sir, I beg you will take the trouble of purchasing for me Conry's manuscripts, now in the hands of Charles O'Neill,' &c.; and, further on, he says : 'I again request that you will be active in procuring for me Conry's manuscripts ; my collection is very imperfect, and I wish to save as many as I can of the ancient manuscripts of Ireland from the wreck that has almost overwhelmed everything that once belonged to us.'—*Memoir of Charles O'Connor*, p. 173. That he did succeed in possessing himself of these manuscripts can hardly admit of a doubt, as most of them can be traced as belonging to him subsequently. It was the same Doctor Fergus, to whom this letter was addressed, that, as Mr. O'Connor states, put the first volume of the Annals into better condition for him in 1734 (the very year in which he got the work from Bishop O'Rourke), giving it, as he said, 'vigour enough to outlive another cen-

the size of the page or number of lines on the page, this being about an inch and a half longer and somewhat broader than the other, and containing thirty lines. This affords strong evi-

dence that the copy at Rome is not a counterpart of either of those in Dublin. It was probably the first volume of the copy sent out to Ward, and used by Colgan.

tury.’ And it was from the hands of the same gentleman, Doctor Fergus, that the imperfect copy of the second volume, together with other works of Conry’s collection, which had undoubtedly been the property of Mr. O’Conor, passed into the Library of Trinity College. That Mr. O’Conor should have parted with that mutilated volume will not appear strange, if we account for it by the supposition of his having had our perfect volume in his possession at the time.

“ It is of importance to this sketch also to add, that the first volume, now at Stowe, as well as the second in Trinity College, afford internal evidences of their being, not the original autograph of the work, but transcripts made by one of the writers for his own individual use. These internal evidences are, that the volume in Trinity College Library *is written uniformly throughout by the same hand*<sup>c</sup>; and we have the testimony of Doctor Fergus prefixed to it, stating that the second volume agrees in every respect, as to paper, writing, &c. &c., with the first volume now at Stowe. In this Doctor O’Conor concurs, who says emphatically, *it is all in the one hand*—the hand of Michael O’Clery. —*Catalogue of the Stowe Manuscripts*. Further, it is to be observed, that those volumes were evidently transcribed from the originals before the work was entirely completed, for there are no entries after the year 1605, though the dates are placed at the tops of succeeding pages for some years later, and the blanks left to be filled up whenever any additional information might be procured, have never received such additions as they have in our Manuscript. It should be remarked also, that the certificate and dedication prefixed to the Stowe Manuscript are written on paper, not parchment, as in our Manuscript.

“ Under all these circumstances, I trust I shall not be deemed rash in concluding, that the Manuscript now bought for the Academy is not only the original autograph of the work, but also, that there is scarcely a doubt of its being the very copy which passed from the representative of the O’Gara family into the hands of Mr. Charles O’Conor, and which subsequently became the

<sup>c</sup> *By the same hand*.—At the first inspection this would appear to be the case; but the Editor had occasion to examine this copy minutely and carefully, and found that it is for the most part in the hand of Conary O’Clery; but that the hands of Brother Michael O’Clery and Cucogry or Peregrine O’Clery, appear also in innumerable places throughout the volume.—ED.

property of Colonel Burton Conyngham, at the recent sale of whose books I had the good fortune to purchase it.

“I have now no ordinary feeling of pleasure in resigning to its most proper depository, the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this truly inestimable work, which, in the words of Mr. O'Reilly, ‘is far above all our other Annals in point of value;’ and as I have had the good fortune to purchase this work at my own risk, and might, by letting it pass out of the country, have been a great pecuniary gainer, I trust it will not be deemed presumption in me to indulge the hope, that the resignation of it will be received as a memorial of my attachment to the ancient literature of my country, and of my zeal for the interests of the learned body to which I feel it so great an honour to belong.

“*March 5, 1831.*”

“GEORGE PETRIE.

Before concluding these preliminary remarks, it will be necessary to give some account of the antiquaries by whom these Annals were compiled, and who are now known as THE FOUR MASTERS, although it is evident they never themselves assumed the name. That title was first given them by Colgan, who explains his reasons for so doing, in the preface to his *Acta Sanctorum*, to be presently cited; to which we may add, that *Quatuor Magistri* had been long previously applied by the medical writers of the middle ages to the four masters of the medical sciences, and that this circumstance probably suggested to Colgan the appellation he has given to the compilers of these Annals.

The FOUR MASTERS, who were the authors of the following work, were Michael, Conary, and Cucogry O'Clery, together with Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, of whom we shall now proceed to give some account, in the order in which they have been named.

For the general pedigree of the O'Clerys of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne and Tirconnell, taken from the genealogical manuscripts of Cucogry O'Clery, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

*Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 71-91.

The O'Clerys were descended from Guaire Aidhne, surnamed the Hospitable, King of Connaught in the seventh century, and were originally seated in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, now the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway, to which territory they had supplied several distinguished chieftains; but they were driven from thence by the De Burgos, shortly after the English invasion. Some of them settled in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, where their descendants were literary men and antiquaries in 1453, for in that year one of them, John Boy O'Clery, transcribed the Psalter of Cashel for Edmond Mac Richard Butler, at Pottlesrath, in the county of Kilkenny; a manuscript now preserved in the Bodleian Library. Others of them migrated to Breifny-O'Reilly, now the county of Cavan; and a third party settled under O'Dowda, in Tirawley and Tireragh, where, in 1458, John O'Clery of Lackan was agent to O'Dowda.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 125.

Of this Tirawley branch, an individual named Cormac Mac Dermot O'Clery, who was a proficient in the Civil and Canon Laws, removed, a short time previous to the year 1382, to Tirconnell, where he became a great favourite with the monks and ecclesiastics of the monastery of Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, by whom he appears to have been employed as a professor of both laws. During his stay at Assaroe, the youthful professor formed an acquaintance with O'Sgingin, O'Donnell's ollav or chief professor in history, whose ancestors had enjoyed this employment from a remote period. At this time, however, there existed no male representative of the family of O'Sgingin but the old historical ollav, who had an only daughter, whom he consented to give in marriage to the young O'Clery, without requiring of him a *timscra*, or dower (i. e. the portion to be paid to the wife's father by the husband, according to the ancient Irish custom), except the fulfil-



ment of the condition, that whatever male child should be first born to them should be sent to learn and study history, in order that he might become the heir of O'Sgingin. O'Clery promised to comply with this request, and faithfully kept his promise. He had by O'Sgingin's daughter a son, who, at the request of his maternal grandfather, was named Gilla-Brighde, after his mother's brother, the intended chief historian of Tirconnell, who had died some time before, in the year 1382. This Gilla-Brighde became ollav to O'Donnell in history, and was succeeded by his son, Gillareagh, who was succeeded by his son, Dermot O'Clery, surnamed "of the Three Schools," because he kept a school for teaching general literature, a school of history, and a school of poetry. This Dermot became so distinguished and so popular, that O'Donnell (Niall, the son of Turlough of the Wine, to enable him to increase his establishment, made him a grant of the lands of Creevagh, in the parish of Kilbarron, in addition to what he had inherited from O'Sgingin. Dermot of the Three Schools was succeeded by his son, Teige Cam O'Clery, who had three sons distinguished for their hospitality, wealth, and erudition, and who built a castle and other stone edifices on the hereditary lands of Kilbarron, some fragments of the ruins of which are still to be seen.—For a view of these remains, see the *Irish Penny Journal* for January 16th, 1841, p. 225.

They also possessed the lands of Carrownaeughtragh, Carrowan-ticlogh, the glebe of Kildoney, free from any tithes to the Bishop of Raphoe, the quarter of Coolremuir, and the quarter of Drumancrinn, in the plain of Moy-Ene, on the south side of the River Erne, near Ballyshannon.—See Inquisition taken at Lifford on the 12th of September, 1609; and *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 79-83.

The descent of the three O'Clerys, who, with Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, were the *Quatuor Magistri* of Colgan, will appear from the following table :



1. Dermot of the Three Schools O'Clery,  
chief of his sept.
2. Teige Cam, chief,  
d. 1492.
3. Dermot.
3. Tuathal O'Clery,  
chief, d. 1512.
4. Cucogry O'Clery,  
fl. 1546.
4. Teige Cam, chief,  
d. s. p. m. 1565.
4. William O'Clery.
5. Donough O'Clery.
5. Maccon O'Clery,  
chief, d. 1595.
6. Lughaidh, or Lewy  
O'Clery of the Con-  
tention, chief, fl.  
1609.
6. Conary O'Clery,  
one of the Four  
Masters.
6. Teige of the Mountain, i. e.  
Brother Michael, Chief of  
the Four Masters.
7. Cucogry, one of the  
Four Masters, d. 1664.

Teige-an-tsleibhe (i. e. Teige of the Mountain) O'Clery, the chief compiler of the following Annals, was born about the year 1575, in the parish of Kilbarron, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, and was the fourth son of Donough O'Clery, who was the grandson of Tuathal O'Clery, head of the Tirconnell branch of the family, who died in 1512. On his admission to the religious order of St. Francis, he dropped his original baptismal name, according to the usual practice on such occasions, and assumed the name of Michael. He did not, however, enter into holy orders, but remained a lay brother of the order, continuing to pursue the hereditary profession of an antiquary or historian, which he had followed in secular life. And his pursuits received the full sanction and approbation of his superiors, for, soon after joining his order at Louvain, he was sent to Ireland by the Guardian of the Irish convent there, Hugh Ward (who was then himself employed in writing the lives of Irish saints), to collect Irish manuscripts, and other helps towards this grand undertaking. Brother Michael O'Clery, who was eminently qualified for this task, pursued his inquiry for about fifteen years, during which period he visited the most distinguished scholars and antiquaries then living,

and transcribed from ancient manuscripts many lives of saints, several genealogies, martyrologies, and other monuments; all which he transmitted to Ward, who, however, did not live to avail himself of them to any great extent, for he died soon after the receipt of them, viz. on the 8th of November, 1635; but they proved of great use to the Rev. John Colgan, Jubilate Lecturer of Theology at Louvain, who took up the same subject after the death of Ward. During O'Clery's stay in Ireland he compiled the following works:

1. *The Reim-Rioghraidhe*, containing a Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland, the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, and the Irish Calendar of Saints' Days. This work, which Colgan describes as three works, was commenced in the house of Connell Mageoghegan, of Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnurcher, and county of Westmeath, who was himself a learned antiquary. It was carried on under the patronage of Turlough or Terence Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Mac Coghlan, in the King's County, and was finished in the Franciscan convent, at Athlone, on the 4th of November, 1630. There is a copy of this work in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and the autograph original is preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels.

2. *The Leabhar-Gabhala*, or Book of Conquests. This was compiled in the convent of Lisgool, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, under the patronage of Brian Roe Maguire, first Baron of Enniskillen. In this work the O'Clerys had the assistance of Gilpatrick O'Luinin, of Ard O'Luinin, in the county of Fermanagh, Maguire's chief chronicler. The *Testimonia* and Approbations to this work were signed by Francis Magrath, Guardian of Lisgool, on the 22nd of December, 1631, and by Flann, the son of Carbry Mac Egan, of Bally-mac-Egan, in Lower Ormond, on the 31st of August, 1631. There is a beautiful copy of this work, in the handwriting of Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It had been sold, or given away for some consideration in money, or

other value, to the late Edward O'Reilly of Harold's-cross, author of the *Irish-English Dictionary*, by the late Mr. John O'Clery of Dublin, a descendant of Cucogry, the annalist. This fact appears from a memorandum in Irish, in the handwriting of Edward O'Reilly, now in the possession of the Editor, and to be presently adduced. It is probable that there exists another autograph copy of this work, which was transmitted to Louvain for the use of Ward and Colgan.

3. *The Annals of Ireland*, called by Colgan *Annales Quatuor Magistorum* and *Annales Dungallenses*, the work now for the first time printed complete.

Besides the works above mentioned, Michael O'Clery wrote and printed at Louvain, in 1643, a Dictionary or Glossary of difficult and obsolete Irish words, under the title of *Sanas-an Nuadh*, which Lhwyd transcribed into his Irish Dictionary. Harris says that he died in 1643.

The foregoing facts have been principally derived from Peregrine O'Clery's Genealogy of the O'Clerys, from the Dedications and Testimonia to these works, and also from Colgan's Preface to his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, published in 1645, in which he gives the following interesting account of Michael O'Clery and his labours. After speaking of the labours of Fleming and Ward in collecting and elucidating the lives of the Irish saints, he writes as follows of O'Clery :

“ Hos, quorum pia studia imitatus est, ad meritorum etiam subsequutus est præmia tertius noster confrater F. Michaël Clery ante paucos menses mortuus, vir in patriis antiquitatibus apprime versatus, cuius piis per annos multos laboribus, & hoc, & reliqua quæ molimur, opera plurimum debent. Hic enim cum esset in sæculo, professione Antiquarius, & in ea facultate inter primos sui temporis habitus, postquam Seraphicum nostrum institutum in hoc Louaniensi Conuentu est amplexus, adhibitus est P. Vardæo coadiutor, & in hunc finem postea cum Superiorum licentia & obedientia in Patriam remissus est ad Sanctorum vitas, aliasque sacras Patriæ antiquitates, (quæ vt plurimum patrio

idiomate, eoque peruetusto, sunt scriptæ) vndique eruendas & conquirendas. In demandata autem prouincia indefesso studio laborauit annis circiter quindecim : & interea ex diuersis pernetustis patrij idiomatis Codicibus descripsit multas Sanctorum vitas, genealogias, tria vel quatuor diuersa & vetusta Martyrologia & plura alia magnæ antiquitatis monumenta, quæ denuò rescripta, huc ad P. Vardæum transmisit. Demùm ex Superiorum mandato ad hoc deputatus, adiecit animum ad alias Patriæ eùm sacras, tùm prophanas Historias & antiquitates expurgandas, & meliori methodo & ordine digerendas : ex quibus cum adiutorio trium aliorum peritorum antiquariorum, (quos pro temporis & loci opportunitate ad id munus visos aptiores, in Collegas adhibuit) compilauit, vel veriùs, eùm antè fuerint à priscis Authoribus compositi, collatione plurium veterum Codicum repurgauit, digessit, & auxit tres reconditæ antiquitatis tractatus. Primus est de Regibus Hiberniæ, singulorum genus mortis, annos regni, ordinem successionis, genealogiam, & annum mundi vel Christi, quo singuli decesserint, succinctè referens : qui tractatus ob breuitatem potiùs eorundem Regum Cathalogus, quàm Historia nuncupandus videtur. Secundus de genealogia Sanctorum Hiberniæ, quam in triginta septem classes seu capita distribuit, singulos Sanctos longâ atauorum serie ad familiæ, ex qua descendit, primum Authorem & protoparentem referens : quod ideo Sanctilogium genealogicum, & quibusdam Sanctogenesim placuit appellare. Tertius agit de primis Hiberniæ inhabitatoribus, de successibus ejus à diluuiio per diversas gentes conquæstibus, siue expugnationibus, de Regibus interea regnantibus, de bellis & prælijs inter hos obortis, alijsque publicis Insulæ casibus & euentibus ab anno post diluuium 278, vsque ad annum Christi 1171.

“ Cum eodem etiam Collegio, cui subinde ad tempus vnum, & aliquando duos alios adiecit ex vetustioribus & probatoribus Patriæ Chronicis & Annalibus, & præcipuè ex Cluanensibus, Insulensibus, & Senatensibus : collegit sacros & prophanos Hiberniæ Annales, opus planè nobile, & Patriæ vtile & Honorificum, suamque molem alioquin satis iustam, antiquissimarum rerum fœcundâ varietate, & succinctâ relatione longè superans. Proponit enim antè oculos non solum rei ciuilis statum, variasque vicissitudines per annos ter mille & ampliùs, quibus stetit illud antiquissimum regnum, referendo Regum, Principum & heroum gesta, dissidia, conflictus, prælia, obitus & annum, in quem singula inciderant ;



sed etiam (quod piis mentibus gratiùs & optatiùs est) faciem Rei Catholicae & Ecclesiasticae à suscepta primùm fide ante annos mille ducentos, vsque ad moderna tempora, sæculis multis florentissimam, alijs turbidam, & postea lugubrem, dum nullus propè interea intercurrat annus, in quem non referat, vel nunc vnus, nunc multorum Sanctorum, vel Episcoporum, Abbatum, aliorumque virorum, pietate & doctrina illustrium obitum, Ecclesiarumque nunc extructiones, nunc incendia, expilationes & deuastationes, plerumque per Paganum, & postea per hæreticum militem factas. Collegæ viri pij, vti in tribus antè memoratis, ita & in hoc quarto opere, reliquis longè præstantiori, præcipui erant tres iam laudati, nempe Ferfessius o Moelchonaire, Peregrinus o Clery, & Peregrinus o Dubgennan; viri in patria antiquitate consummatæ eruditionis, & probatæ fidei. Accessit & his subinde cooperatio aliorum peritorum Antiquariorum, D. Mauritij o Moelchonaire, qui vno mense; & D. Conarij Clery, qui pluribus in eo promouendo laborauit. Sed cùm Annales hi, quos nos in hoc Tomo, & alijs sequentibus sæpiùs citamus, fuerint tot Authorem opera & studio dispari, collecti & compilati; nec studium breuitatis permetteret singulos expressis nominibus semper citare, nec æquitatis ratio multorum opus vni attribuire; hinc aliquando visum est eos à loco *Annales Dungallenses* appellare; nam in Conventu nostro Dungallensi inchoati & consummati sunt. Sed postea ob alias rationes, potiùs ab ipsis compilatoribus, qui in facultate antiquaria erant quatuor peritissimi Magistri, duximus *Annales Quatuor Magistrorum* appellandos. Tametsi enim iuxta iam dicta, plures quàm quatuor ad eos expediendos concurrerint; quia tamen ipse concursus erat sat dispar, & solum duo ex eis breui tempore, in exigua & posteriori operis parte laborarunt, alij verò quatuor in toto, saltem vsque ad annum 1267 (quo prior & potissima, nobisque solum necessaria, eius pars clauditur;) hinc sub eorum nomine illud citamus; cùm ferè nunquam vel rarissimè quidquam quod post illum annum contigerit, veniat à nobis memorandum."

Of the history of Conaire O'Clery, the second annalist, the Editor has learned nothing, except that he appears to have acted as scribe, and to have transcribed the greater portion of these Annals, probably at the dictation of his brother, or under his directions, from other manuscripts. He was not a member of any religious order, and ap-

pears to have had no property except his learning. His descendants, if he left any, are unknown.

Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, the other annalist, was the head of the Tirconnell sept of the O'Clerys. He wrote in Irish a life of the celebrated Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who died in Spain in 1602, which was transcribed, in many instances *verbatim*, into the *Annals of the Four Masters*. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Lifford on the 25th of May, 1632, that this Cucogry held the half quarter of the lands of Coobeg and Doughill, in the proportion of Monargane, in the barony of Boyleagh and Banagh, in the county of Donegal, from Hollandtide, 1631, until May, 1632, for which he paid eight pounds sterling per annum to William Farrell, Esq., assignee to the Earl of Annandale; but, as the Inquisition states, "being a meere Irishman, and not of English or British descent or sirname," he was dispossessed, and the lands became forfeited to the King. Shortly after this period he removed, with many other families of Tirconnell, to Ballycroy, in the south of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo, under the guidance of Rory or Roger O'Donnell, the son of Colonel Manus O'Donnell, who was slain at Benburb in 1646, and who was a son of the celebrated Niall Garv O'Donnell, who died in the Tower of London in the year 1626. He carried with him his books, which were his chief treasure, and which he bequeathed to his two sons, Dermot and John, as we learn from his autograph will, which was written in Irish, at Curr-na-heillte, near Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo, and which is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in his genealogical manuscript, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. In this will, which was made shortly before his death, in 1664, he says :

"I bequeath the property most dear to me that ever I possessed in this world, namely, my books, to my two sons, Dermot and John. Let them copy from them, without injuring them, whatever may be necessary for their purpose,



and let them be equally seen and used by the children of my brother Carbry as by themselves ; and let them instruct them according to the \* \* \* And I request the children of Carbry to teach and instruct their children."

His son Dermot had a son, Carbry, who removed, with his wife and children, to the parish of Drung, in the county of Cavan. Carbry had a son, Cosnamhach or Cosney O'Clery, who was born in 1693, and died in 1759, leaving an only son, Patrick O'Clery, who married Anne, daughter of Bernard O'Gowan or Smith, of Lara, in the county of Cavan, and had by her six sons, the second of whom, John O'Clery, removed to Dublin in 1817, carrying with them the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, or Book of Invasions, the Book of Genealogies, the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and the topographical poems of O'Dugan and O'Heerin, all in the handwriting of his ancestor, Cucogry or Peregrine, the annalist.

Of the fourth Master, Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, nothing is known, but that he was a native of the county of Roscommon, and a hereditary antiquary.

It remains now to say something of the monastery of Donegal, near which these Annals were compiled, and from which they have been called *Annales Dungallenses*. It is situated on the bay of Donegal, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

It was founded for Franciscan Friars of the Strict Observance, in the year 1474, by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garbh O'Donnell, chief of Tírconnell, and his wife, Finola, daughter of Conor na Srona O'Brien, King of Thomond.—See annals of that year.

The remains of this monastery are still to be seen, in tolerable preservation, at a short distance from the town of Donegal. The cloister consists of small arches, supported by couplets of pillars on a basement. In one part are two narrow passages, one over the other, about four feet wide, ten long, and seven high, which seem to have been places for depositing valuable effects in times of danger. The

upper one is covered with stones laid along on the beams of stone that cross it, and the lower one with stones laid across on the walls. Ware says that this convent was famous for a well-stored library, but it is impossible to ascertain what became of it.

On the 2nd of August, 1601, the building was occupied by a garrison of 500 English soldiers; and the friars fled into the fastnesses of the country, carrying with them their chalices, vestments, and other sacred furniture, though probably not their entire library. Shortly afterwards, O'Donnell laid siege to this garrison, and on the 19th of September following the building took fire, and was completely destroyed, with the exception of one corner, into which the soldiers retreated. It is more than probable that the library was destroyed on this occasion.—See A. D. 1601, and note <sup>x</sup>, under that year, p. b, 2252.

After the restoration of Rory O'Donnell to his possessions, the brotherhood were permitted to live in huts or cottages near the monastery, from whence they were not disturbed till the period of the Revolution. It was in one of these cottages, and not, as is generally supposed, in the great monastery now in ruins, that this work was compiled by the Four Masters.

The following curious account of the flight of the friars from this monastery is taken from a manuscript history of the Franciscans, in the College of St. Anthony, at Louvain, compiled by Fr. Antonius Purcell, under the direction of the Very Rev. Father Donough Mooney (Donatus Monæus), Provincial of the Order of St. Francis, Nov. 2, A. D. 1617. The manuscript is now No. 3195, Manuscrit. Bibliothèque de Bourgogne, Bruxelles.

“Anno 1600 eramus ibi, scilicet [in] conventu Dunangallensi 40 fratres de familiâ, et officia divina nocturna et diurna fiebant cum cantu et solemnitatibus magnis. Habebam ipse curam sacristiæ in quâ habui 40 indumenta sacerdotalia cum suis omnibus pertinentiis, et multa erant ex telâ aureâ et argenteâ,

aliquot intertexta et elaborata auro ; reliqua omnia serica. Erant etiam 16 calices argentei, et magni, ex quibus duo tum erant qui non erant deaurati, erant et duo ciboria pro s<sup>mo</sup> sacramento. Suppellex satis honesta : ecclesia ne vitro quidem caruit. Sed ingravescente bello, et hereticis aliquantulum praevalentibus, tandem potuerunt id efficere, ut principe O'Donnello in aliis negotiis occupato ipsi ad oppidum Dunnangall pervenerint cum exercitu, et anno 1601, in festo S. Laurentii martyris in monasterio praesidium militum collocarunt. Fratres quidam praemoniti fugerunt ad loca silvestria, inde aliquot miliaribus distantia, et suppellexilem monasterii navi impositam ad alium tutiorem locum transtulerunt : ego ipse eram ex ultimis qui e conventu egressus sum, et in navi illâ fugam cœpi. Sed hic erant rerum exitus ; conventus in quo erat illud praesidium militum, postea statim a principe<sup>f</sup> obsidione cingitur, et Angli ibi existentes nimium arctantur. Accidit autem illis casus admirabilis ; unâ eademque horâ, ignis, ut putatur divinitus aedificia conventus corripit, et multos militum consumit, totumque conventum et ecclesiam incendit, et navis quae in portum ingrediebatur victualia illis suppeditans ad scopulum collisa est ; casu ? Qui superviscerunt adhuc ex Anglis intra fossas quas fecerunt se continuerunt, et ad deditionem venire disposuerunt, deque articulis tractabant et conditionibus deditionis. Jam nuntiatur principi, Hispanos auxiliares duce D. Joanne de Aquila Kinsaliam in Momoniâ advenisse, et occupato oppido ab haereticis ibi obsidione cingi, tum non cunctandum ratus, re apud Dunnangall infectâ, in Mommoniam proficiscitur, in itinere principi Onello et aliis occursurus, ut simul omnes Hispanis opem ferret. Sed neque Kinsaliae res benè successerunt, atque ita Hispani ad deditionem coacti sunt ; rebusque Catholicorum ita profligatis, princeps O'Donnell in Hispaniam se contulit, annoque sequenti 1602 omnia loca sui dominiî in haereticorum potestatem devenerunt, et inter caetera quae ibi perierunt suppellex illa ecclesiastica conventûs de Dunnangall fuit praedae Olivero Lamberto gubernatori Conaciæ ex parte haereticorum ; qui calices in cyphos profanos convertit, et vestes sacras in diversos profanos usus convertendos scindi et delacerari curavit, et sic tum ipse conventus, tum omnis suppellex ejus periit. Fratres autem usque in hodiernum diem vivunt tum per modum congregationis in locis magis tutis infra terminos et limites destructos

<sup>f</sup> Red Hugh.

conventus, nec defuit illis semper suus guardianus et numerus ad minus 12 fratrum. Aliqui etiam ex ipsis in alios conventus translati sunt. Pace postea factâ, et principe O'Donnell mortuo Hispaniâ, frater ejus Rodericus obtinuit dominium majoris partis principatus, et a rege Angliæ titulo comitis fuit donatus, cum is titulus multò minor suo præcedente titulo fuerit. Is cœpit conventum reaedificare, sed intelligens vitæ suæ Anglos insidiari, spem in solâ fugâ collocans simul cum principe O'Nello in Flandriam se contulit, inde Romam, ubi mortui ambo sunt, ut satius infra dicetur; fratresque sine protectore et opus imperfectum reliquit. Nunc autem Angli heretici omnia possident et permittunt antiquos fratres in locis subobscuris, quia brevi omnes morituros sciunt, residuum vitæ traducere, aliquos aut recentiores illis addi facile non permetterent, et hic est presens status conventus illius."

Having now given all that is known of the history of the Four Masters and of their labours, it will be necessary to explain the manner in which this work has been translated and illustrated. It has been for some years generally acknowledged that Dr. O'Connor has fallen into many serious mistakes, not only in the translation, but also in deciphering the contractions of the autograph manuscript of the Four Masters; and the Editor has taken more than ordinary pains to compare his printed text not only with the manuscripts above referred to, but also with the text of the older annals, and with all other accessible manuscripts treating of ancient Irish history.

The portion of the Annals of the Four Masters edited by Dr. O'Connor extends from the earliest accounts to the end of A. D. 1171; and the Editor of the present work originally intended to publish the second part only, namely, from 1171 to 1616, which was printed in three volumes quarto in 1848; but the great scarcity of Dr. O'Connor's edition, its inconvenient form to the English reader, and its many inaccuracies, subsequently induced the Editor to complete the work. It would be envious to speak of the errors of one to whom Irish literature is so much indebted as it is to Dr. O'Connor, who was,



moreover, the first to attempt the preservation of our ancient annalists; but it is necessary to say that the text in his edition is in many places corrupt, arising generally from his having mistaken the meaning of the contractions which he found in the original, and sometimes also from his having indulged in conjectural emendations. These latter are commonly unfounded, and as they are often of a nature to give birth to historical mistakes they have been fully pointed out in the notes; for example: at the year A. M. 2530, he splits the word *máthair*, *mother*, into *math-oir*, which he translates "*Duces orientales*," to induce the reader to believe that a certain Cical Grigenchosach came to Ireland this year with eastern leaders or chieftains, whereas the undoubted meaning of the passage is, that Cical came into Ireland this year with his *mother*.—See p. 5, note <sup>m</sup>. At the year A. D. 743, he turns *Reguul*, the name of an Irish saint, into the words *pe*, *by*, and *gml*, *foreigners*, by which he attempts to prove that the Galls, Danes, or Norwegians, had come into Ireland many years earlier than modern Irish historians had stated; but this discovery happens to be a mere blunder of his own, as the passage has no reference whatever to Danes or Norwegians, being a simple notice of a simple fact, that Arasgach, Abbot of Muicinis-Reguil, an island in Lough Derg, in the Shannon, was drowned.—See p. a, 345, note <sup>o</sup>. At the year 898, he turns the word *ṛaḡan*, i. e. *ṛpuḡan*, which means *a meagre or miserable person*, into *Turaghan*, which he translates *turris*; whereas the passage is a simple *obit* of Cosgrach, Anchorite of Inis-Cealtra, who was usually called the *Truaghan*, i. e. the Meagre or Miserable.

Besides the manuscripts of these Annals accessible to the Editor in Dublin, which have already been described, he availed himself, with the greatest diligence of which he was capable, of the assistance of several other authorities. These he must now briefly speak of.

1. *Keating's History of Ireland*.—This work, though much abused by modern writers, on account of some fables which the author has

inserted, is, nevertheless, of great authority, and has been drawn from the most genuine sources of Irish history, some of which have been since lost. The Editor has several manuscript copies of this work, and a translation into Latin, also in manuscript, and never published, by Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*; but the most valuable copy of it which the Editor ever saw, and of which he has read every word, is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 5. 26). It was purchased in London for the College, a few years ago, by Dr. Todd. It is in the handwriting of John, son of Torna O'Mulconry, of the Ardehoill family, in the county of Clare, a most profound Irish scholar, and a contemporary of Keating.

2. *The Leabhar-Gabhala of the O'Clerys*.—A beautiful copy of this work, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, one of the Four Masters, is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It consists of a series of authentic poems and other original documents, from the earliest accounts to the period of the English invasion, and is in fact a collection of the authorities and *sources* of the Bardic history of Ireland. Much use has been made of it, and many passages transcribed verbatim into their Annals by the Four Masters.

3. *An English Version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise*, by Connell Mageoghegan, Esq., of Lismoynty, in the county of Westmeath; finished on the last day of June, 1627.—This work, which begins with the earliest period, is carried down to the year 1408. The original Annals in Irish are not known to be in existence, but the translation accords, in the latter years, with the text of the Annals of Connaught. In many entries it also agrees with the Annals of the Four Masters; but in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries the chronology is often antedated by four, five, and sometimes even seven years. This work is of great value, as it contains exact versions in English of all the peculiar idioms and phrases which occur in the various Irish Annals.

The Editor has carefully compared it with the Annals of the Four Masters, and found that it contains some curious entries which they omitted, while they, on the other hand, record many historical events of which this chronicle takes no notice.—See note <sup>b</sup>, p. lxiv.

4. *The Annals of Ulster*.—Of these the Editor has compared two copies with the text published by Dr. O'Connor, namely, the Bodleian copy and Dublin copy. He has also compared a copy of an old translation of the Annals of Ulster, which was evidently made from the Bodleian manuscript, and which is now contained in two volumes in the British Museum, the first part extending from the year 431 to 1307, in the Clarendon Collection, tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795; and the other, extending from 1307 to 1504, preserved in Clarend., tom. 20, Ays. 4784. The version is correct, but so literal that it seems rude and inelegant. Neither of the manuscripts is in the autograph of the translator, nor does either contain any entry which might afford a clue to discover who he was; but the Editor is of opinion that the work was executed for Ussher or Ware, not, however, by Duaid Mac Firbis, as some have thought, but by Tuileagna O'Maelehoneaire, or Tully Conry, who is mentioned by the author of *Cambrensis Eversus* as a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary. His handwriting and style of English appear in several manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as in Laud, 610, and also in the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11, Cotton, 115.—See the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. ii. p. 336. Upon a comparison of all these documents with the style and manner of this old English version of the Annals of Ulster, the Editor grounds his opinion. But, whoever was the author, the translation is exceedingly valuable; for it has preserved to posterity the equivalent English of a great portion of the Irish language, as it was understood by one of the hereditary professional seannachies or chroniclers of Ireland, about two centuries ago. The copy of it used by the Editor was made for Dr. Todd, in 1844.

5. *The occasional Translations from the Annals of the Four Masters into Latin*, which occur in the *Acta Sanctorum* of Colgan.—In the works of this learned, laborious, and honest writer, the Editor has found numerous passages faithfully translated from the Annals of the Four Masters. His more lengthened and continuous translations from those Annals, which the Editor arranged, for his own use, into alphabetical order, at the suggestion of the late Dr. Murphy, R. C. Bishop of Cork, are contained in his Annals, as follows, published in the *Trias Thaum.*: Armagh, pp. 292 to 311; Iona, pp. 498 to 501; Derry, pp. 503 to 507; Durrow, pp. 507, 508; Kells, p. 508; Raphoe, p. 509; Swords, p. 509; Rechrainn, p. 509; Fahan, p. 510; Drumcliffe, p. 510; Kildare, pp. 628, 629, 630.

6. *A translation into very good Latin of Part of the Annals of the Four Masters*, extending from the year 1547 to 1558.—The original manuscript of this translation is preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Cod. Clarend., tom. 20, Ayseough, 4784; and a copy, in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287, *et seq.* This translation was made for Sir James Ware by some good Irish and Latin scholar, not improbably Dr. Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor has printed the entire of this valuable piece in the present edition, and has thus laid before the reader the original Irish of the Four Masters, a Latin translation about two centuries old, beside his own literal English translation of that portion of the Annals relating to the reign of Queen Mary.

7. *A Portion of the Annals of Lecan*, extending from the year 1443 to 1468, translated into English in the year 1666, for the use of Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firbis.—The original manuscript of this translation, in the hand of the translator, is preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Cod. Clarend., tom. 68, Ayseough, 4799; and it has been recently printed from that manuscript, in the Miscellany



of the Irish Archæological Society. The Editor has not discovered any Irish original exactly corresponding with this translation; but it contains many passages given also by the Four Masters, so that the authority of Duaid Mac Fírbis has been, through it, obtained for the meanings of a vast number of Irish words and phrases not used in the modern idiom.

Many other translations, made from Irish annals, by the two O'Conors, O'Flanagan, O'Reilly, and various other modern Irish scholars, have been also procured, but the Editor has found that they are not at all to be relied upon, with the exception of whatever was executed by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who understood the Irish language well, though he always improved on his original, and raised it to the level of his own "magniloquent style" of English.

This patriotic and venerable gentleman was most anxious that these Annals should be preserved uncorrupted for posterity; but it appears from various letters of his to the Chevalier O'Gorman and others, that he had no reliance on the knowledge or accuracy of any of the Irish scholars then living. As it was from a perusal of some of these letters that the Editor was first stimulated to make himself acquainted with all the old translations of Irish annals accessible in Ireland and England, he thinks it may not be uninteresting to the reader to give some extracts, in which Charles O'Connor expresses his fears that the then general ignorance of the ancient language of Ireland would lead to the corruption of these Annals; and it may be further remarked, that the justice of his fears has been since clearly demonstrated, as well by the labours of his own grandson, the editor of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, as by those of others, who have attempted to translate portions of these Annals without possessing the necessary qualifications for the task.

In his letter to the Chevalier O'Gorman, dated July 13th, 1781, when he was in his seventy-first year, O'Connor says:

"I knew well that the late Dr. O'Sullivan<sup>g</sup> was unable to translate many parts (and those the best) of our ancient Annals. None but men learned in our old classic phraseology can undertake such a work."

In another letter, dated May 31, 1783, he writes to the same individual as follows :

"I approve greatly of your intention to get our Annals of the Four Masters, &c., translated. But if not undertaken by a man who has a critical knowledge of the phraseology, with the changes made therein from the sixth to the tenth century, the sense will be frequently mistaken, and a bad translation, in such a case, will be worse than none at all. Even a publication of the Irish text would require the collation of the different manuscripts for restoring the original reading, and correcting the blunders of ignorant transcribers. I am glad to have an assurance from you that the Rev. Mr. Mac Carthy, of Paris, is equal to such a task ; but I am sorry to aver my opinion (from experience), that few in this country will patronize him, and without a large subscription no work of this magnitude can be undertaken."

Again, July 23, 1783 :

"I request that you will make your scribe to confine himself to an accurate fac-simile, the contractions being singularly uncommon, and explainable only by readers long and well acquainted with our writings. This caution is the more necessary, as any deviation from the original, by an unskilful scribe, would render the text unintelligible."

Again, September 14, 1783 :

"But the worst of it is, I doubt that you have a man in France or Ireland who could decipher the contractions. In my province of Connaught I know of none (I am sure there is none), myself excepted, who can read these Annals,

<sup>g</sup> Dr. Francis Stoughton Sullivan was a Fellow of Trinity College, and afterwards Professor of English and Feudal Law in the University of Dublin. He was mainly instrumental in laying the foundation of the valuable collection of Irish

manuscripts which now distinguishes the University Library. He died March 1, 1766. According to his pedigree, given in manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, he was of a junior branch of the O'Sullivan More family.

or explain many of the terms, though they could read them. In the margins of these Annals you will find several notes of mine, and I would caution you against their being transcribed, lest they should be mistaken for any part of the original."

Again, November 14, 1783 :

" At last I found a messenger that could be trusted with conveying the Connaught Annals safe into your hands. In this province I know of none but myself who can read or explain them, and the difficulty being likely to increase every day, it will be the more necessary for your copyist to transcribe them exactly as he finds them. Let his transcript be what we call a fac-simile, for otherwise corruptions will creep into the text, and consequently your copy, far from being of use, will only have the effect of multiplying mistakes. In truth, as our original will be soon lost, I dread that our copies, falling into unskilful hands, will have this effect. Our originals, therefore (as our great countryman, Mr. Burke, recommends), should be printed under the eye of a learned Editor, with a literal translation in English or Latin. If this be omitted (as I foresee it will), the treasures still preserved in our language will be as certainly lost as those that have long since perished."

The reader will have now seen the difficulties with which an Editor had to contend at his first entering upon this task, and how necessary it was that he should procure all the old translations within his reach.

A few words must here be added to explain the plan adopted for printing the original text and the translation of these Annals, and on the nature and style of the original. The second part of these Annals was the first printed and published, and as the Editor had the use of two autograph copies, and did not wish to take upon himself the responsibility of deciding upon the mode of printing this very heavy work, he requested the Publishers to submit the question to those scholars and antiquaries on whose judgment they had most reliance ; and, accordingly, it was submitted, on the 7th of February, 1845, to

the following persons: the Rev. Dr. Todd, F. T. C. D., Vice-Pres. R. I. A.; George Petrie, Esq., LL. D., Vice-Pres. R. I. A.; Aquilla Smith, Esq., M. D., M. R. I. A.; and Joseph Huband Smith, Esq., Barrister at Law, M. R. I. A..

The Editor first stated his own opinion as to the mode of printing the original and translation, but finally submitted to the following rules, which were committed to writing by the Rev. Dr. Todd :

“ I. The manuscript of the Royal Irish Academy to be followed ; variations of the College copy to be inserted in brackets, if of sufficient importance to be put in the text ; if of minor importance, to be mentioned in the notes.

“ II. The stops to be exactly as in the Academy copy, except that, at the end of a paragraph or entry, a full point is always to be used.

“ III. Capital letters are not to be used in the Irish text, except where they occur in the original.

“ IV. The separate entries to be in distinct paragraphs, even though they be not so in the original.

“ V. The original Irish names of persons and places to be given in the translation, as far as possible, in their received anglicised spellings, noticing irregularities, or modern corrupt variations, in the notes ; but such names as are obsolete, unknown, or doubtful, to be given in the original Irish spelling.

“ VI. Italics to be used in the translation only where words, not in the original, are supplied.

“ VII. Brackets [ ] to be used when insertions are made, not in the original, but which are necessary for explaining ambiguities, or filling up chasms in the sense. Italics to be used when insertions are made which are necessary from the different idioms of the two languages.”

In printing the first part, from A. M. 2242 to A. D. 1171, as no autograph copy was accessible to the Editor, he has used capital letters in proper names, and arranged the paragraphs as in Dr. O'Connor's edition. The proper names are always given in the original Irish spelling in the text of the translation.—See p. xxxi., *suprà*.



With respect to the style of these Annals, it will be seen that it varies with the authorities from which the different entries have been extracted. In the first part the language is extremely simple, and few instances of inflation are observable; but in the second part the style varies a good deal: in the same page will be observed the extreme veracious simplicity of the Annals of Ulster, and the turgidly redundant style of the romantic tales of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the more lengthened descriptions of battles, this inflated style is particularly observable; and the Editor has most carefully preserved, in the translation, the order and literal meanings of all the epithets, often almost synonymous, with which many sentences are overloaded. It will be also observed that even in the more simple and unimpassioned narratives there is usually a double expression, such as “plundered and preyed,” “battered and broke,” “banished and expelled,” “killed and destroyed.” This pleonasm of style, which is not unlike that of the language of the English law, has been as much as possible imitated by the Editor in the translation, so that the reader may see the exact force of each Irish word by comparing the original with the translation.

It should also be observed, that some entries have been hurriedly and carelessly transcribed, from their respective originals, by the Four Masters, and that several of their after-insertions between the lines are so arranged as to render the construction inelegant. The Editor has compared such entries with the more ancient Annals in every possible instance, and pointed out in the notes what has been omitted or irregularly transcribed by the Four Masters; but, throughout the second part, he has printed their own text exactly as it is found in their autograph manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, dispensing, in every instance, with their contractions, except their  $\gamma$ , i. e.  $\alpha\gamma\alpha\rho$ , *and*; their  $\zeta$ , which is sometimes  $\epsilon$  simple, and sometimes  $\epsilon\alpha$ ; and their  $\chi$ , which is for  $\psi\epsilon\iota\zeta$ , *ten*. All the grammar-

tical terminations, which they have generally written in contractions, have been printed in full, according to the rules laid down by the Editor in his *Irish Grammar*.

The general Index to the whole will facilitate the references, not only to the names of men and places, but also to remarkable subjects, such as battles, burnings, demolitions, &c., and thus supply a great defect in Dr. O'Connor's edition of the first part of the Irish Annals, which is unaccompanied by any index of this kind. The following letter, written by Dr. O'Connor, a short time before his death, to Mr. Hardiman, will show that he regretted not having been able to make indexes to his edition of the Irish Annals:

“*Stowe, 10th March, 1825.*”

“DEAR SIR,—I feel that I ought to make an humble apology for my silence ever since I had the honor of receiving from you your valuable *History of Galway*, for his Grace of Buckingham and Chandos's Collection, and your *Catalogue* of the Maps, &c., in Trinity College Library, for my own. I value your *History* highly, as every one must who is disgusted by the silly assertions, the loose references, the false chronology, the inflated style of most of our modern writers. For the same reason I value your *Catalogue*, and only lament that you had not more abundant materials. In return for your kind present to me, I shall send you a copy of my Tighernach, as soon as it comes out in the month of May. The original is printed in one column, and the version, almost literal, opposite in another, in imitation of the Saxon Chronicle. The original is taken from the Duke of Chandos's MS., now in the Bodleian. It is the oldest known. If you will call in the Bodleian for the MS. Rawlinson, No. 488, you will find that my labour must have been excessive, even had I confined it to deciphering the text. It is far from my intention to sound my own praise; my object is merely to shew you that I feel a just sense of the urbanity which induced you to send me your works. My Tighernach wants only an Index. But that Index will require more time than would be necessary, if I enjoyed a better state of health. In the same volume, intituled *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. 2, you will find the Annals of *Innisfullen* and of

*Boyle*, from the *original* MSS. in the Bodleian and Cotton Libraries. These are finished in like manner, with the exception of Indexes. The Annals of the Four Masters, as far as the first volume extends, that is, to the pretended Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland, are finished (with the same exception) from the original in this Library. The second volume, in the Dublin Library, is so mutilated, that I leave that fragment to the care of posterity, contented with ending where Giraldus, Hollingshead, Leland, and most of our modern historians, begin. The Annals of Ulster are also printed down to the same time, from the Bodleian MS., so that we have all that is known of ancient Irish history down almost to the death of Henry the Second.

“I write, in this damp weather, with such a tremulous hand, that I was compelled to dictate the above to an amanuensis. But I cannot commit to another the pleasure of transmitting to you his Grace the Duke of Buckingham’s and Chandos’s thanks for your Galway.

“I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

“With sincere esteem and regard,

“Your much obliged and humble Servant,

“CHARLES O’CONOR.”

With respect to the chronology of these Annals, from A. M. 2242 down to the period of Cimbaeth, no competent scholar can doubt that it is arbitrary and uncertain. But we are not to suppose that the Four Masters are altogether responsible for it. This early portion of the Annals, it must be borne in mind, was compiled by them from the Annals of Clonmaenise, and from different other authorities, such as the Synchronisms of Flann, the Poems of Maelmura on the Origin of the Gaeidhil, the Poems of Gillacaemhain, Eochaidh O’Floinn, and various other sources; and, as compilers, their duty was to place such accounts as were accessible of direct computation in as natural and reasonable an order as possible. Unfortunately, however, among all the events narrated, no eclipse of the sun or moon, or appearance of a comet, or any other astronomical phenomenon, is recorded, by which their authenticity could be tested or a certain

date fixed. O'Flaherty expresses his surprise, indeed, at the minute chronological accuracy with which the earliest historical facts (as he considers them) are noticed by Irish historians; such as the arrival in Ireland of Ceasair, the granddaughter of Noah, with a band of antediluvians, forty days before the flood, on the fifteenth day of the moon, being the Sabbath; and the landing of Partholan at Inbher-Sgeine, in Kerry, in the month of May, the fourteenth day of the moon, on a Wednesday. From the minuteness of these dates the author of *Ogygia*, instead of having his suspicions aroused, does not hesitate to conclude that the Pagan Irish had, from the earliest period, a most accurate system of chronology. But it never seems to have occurred to him to ask the simple question, how were the age of the moon and the day of the week at the landing of Ceasair and Partholan handed down to the Irish writers, seeing that, according to those writers themselves, Ceasair and her followers perished in the flood, and that Partholan and his colony were *all* carried off by the plague? The bardic historians reply by getting still deeper into fiction, and relating that Fintan, the son of Bochra, who accompanied Ceasair into Ireland, after having passed through various transmigrations, at length assumed the human form in the time of St. Patrick, and lived down to the time of St. Finian of Magh-bile, to whom he narrated all the events that had taken place in Ireland up to that period. O'Flaherty rejects this as a clumsy fable, but finds himself constrained, in order to support his chronological theory, to insist that the Pagan Irish had the use of letters, and an accurate system of chronology, from the earliest period of the colonization of Ireland.

This way of proving the authenticity of Irish chronology only damages true history; but at the same time there is a mode of explaining the entries in question, so as to obviate the necessity of rejecting them altogether: we have only to assume that they are



facts preserved by oral tradition, and that the Irish writer who first attempted to fix the age of the moon and the day of the week, on which Ceasair landed in Ireland, made such calculations as he was able to make (whether correct or not is of no consequence), computing forty days before to the usually assumed date of Noah's flood, and seeking to account for his accurate knowledge of the date so assumed by means of a bold fiction. In this latter object, strange to say, he partially succeeded; for, silly as it may now seem to us, it is a fact that the fable connected with these dates passed current amongst the Irish literati down to the seventeenth century; for, though Eochy O'Flannagan of Armagh, in the eleventh century, gave no credit to the story of Fintan having survived the general deluge, his scepticism surely did not arise from its improbability, but because it involved a statement "contrary to the holy Scripture, which sayeth that all the world were drowned in the General Flood, saving Noah and his three sons, Shem, Cham, and Japheth, with their fower wives."—*Ann. Clon.* See p. 2, note <sup>b</sup>.

It is therefore, surely, infinitely more probable that an early Irish chronologist made a calculation of the age of the moon<sup>b</sup>, and the

<sup>b</sup> *The age of the moon.*—Dr. O'Connor has the following observations on this subject, in his account of the Annals of the Four Masters, in the Stowe Catalogue, p. 114, n. 2:

"The Europeans had no chronology before the conquest of Darius the Mede, by Cyrus, 538 years before Christ. The chronology we now have of more ancient times is technical, and has been brought to a great degree of accuracy by Petavius and Ussher. Polybius says (l. 5. § 33) that *Ephorus*, the disciple of Isocrates, and the historian of Cumæ, was the *first* who attempted to reduce chronology into a regular science, in the time of Philip of Macedon, about 350 years before Christ. The Arundelian

marbles, which were composed sixty years after the death of Alexander, take no notice of Olympiads. There are no fixed epochs in Herodotus or Thucydides. Timæus of Sicily, who flourished in the 129th Olympiad, or about the middle of the third century before Christ, was the first who attempted to establish an æra, by comparing the dates of Olympiads, Spartan Kings, Archons of Athens, and Priestesses of Juno, which he adapted to one another, according to the best of his judgment. Where he left off Polybius began.

"Those who have adopted the chronology of the LXX., which makes the world older than it is in the Hebrew text, are ably refuted by Natalis

day of the week, as they would retrospectively stand forty days before the deluge, than that he found anything purporting to be a record of the date of Ceasair's arrival on stone, tile, or parchment. It would be easier to receive the whole story of Ceasair and her followers, as well as the date, for a fabrication, than to suppose that any written or inscribed record of such a fact could have existed before the use of letters, or even of hieroglyphics, was known to mankind.

The accuracy of ancient dates being thus apocryphal, we are driven to regard the catalogue of kings, given by Gilla-Cacmain and others, as a mere attempt at reducing to chronological order the accumulated traditions of the poets and seanachies of Ireland. But that a list of Irish monarchs was attempted to be made out at a very early period is now generally admitted by the best antiquaries. Mr. Pinkerton, who denies to the Irish the use of letters before their conversion to Christianity, still admits the antiquity of their list of kings :

“ Foreigners” (he remarks,) “ may imagine that it is granting too much to the Irish to allow them lists of kings more ancient than those of any other country in modern Europe ; but the singularly compact and remote situation of that island, and its freedom from Roman conquest, and from the concussions of the fall of the Roman Empire, may infer this allowance not too much. But all contended for is the list of kings, so easily preserved by the repetition of bards at high solemnities, and some grand events of history.”—*Inquiry into the History of Scotland*.

At what period regular annals first began to be compiled with regard to minute chronology we have no means of determining ; but

Alexander. Every discovery, and every vestige of the history of man, tends to prove that this planet is not inhabited above 6000 years. The glaring truth of the recent origin of man is acknowledged even by Lucretius, l. 5, De Rer. Nat. :

“ Præterea si nulla fuit genitalis origo,  
Terrarum, et Cœli, semperque æterna fuere,  
Cur supra bellum Thebanum, & funera Trojæ,  
Non alias alij quoque resceciner Poetæ ?  
Quare etiam quædam nunc artes expoliuntur,  
Nunc etiam augescunt ?”

we may safely infer from the words of Tighernach, that the ancient historical documents existing in his time were all regarded by him as uncertain before the period of Cimbaeth, the commencement of whose reign he fixes to the year before Christ 305. His significant words, *omnia monumenta Sclorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant*, inspire a feeling of confidence in this compiler which commands respect for those facts which he has transmitted to us, even when they relate to the period antecedent to the Christian era. The Annals of Ulster are also free from the objections that have been alleged against the early portion of the Annals of the Four Masters, the compiler beginning with the mission of Palladius to the Scoti, and frequently citing the names of the authors or compilers whose works he had before him, the oldest of which is Mochta, the patron saint of Louth, and Cuana (genitive, *Cuanach*), who seems to be “*Cuana scriba Treoit*,” whose death is recorded under the year 739; and Dubhdalethe, who was at first Lector and afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, and who died in the year 1065. The following passages, extracted from the Annals of Ulster, will show that they have been copied from various sources :

“A. D. 439. *Chronicon magnum scriptum est.*”

“A. D. 467. *Quies Benigni Episcopi, successoris Patricii. Cena Tempa la hAilill Molc. Sic in libro Cuanach inveni.*”

“A. D. 468. *Bellum Duma Achip for Oilill Molc. Sic inveni in Libro Cuanach.*”

“A. D. 471. *Preda secunda Saxonum de Hibernia ut alii dicunt in isto anno diducta est, ut Moctus dicit. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*”

“A. D. 475. *Bellum bpeḡ hEile pe nAilill Molc. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*”

“A. D. 482. *Bellum Oche la Luḡaio mac Laegape agur la Muipéap-tach mac Eapca, in quo cecidit Ailill Molc. A Coneobaro filio Nesse usque ad Copmac filium Aipt anni cccviii. ; a Copmac usque ad hoc bellum cxxi. ut Cuana scripsit.*”

"A. D. 489. *Bellum Cinn Lornado, ubi cecidit Oengur filius Naṣṣraich nīḡ Mumán, ut Cuana scripsit.*"

"A. D. 527. *Vel hic dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Mochod [Mochtæ].*

"A. D. 534. *Dormitatio Mocta discipuli Patricii xiii. Kal. Septemb. Sic ipse scripsit in Epistola sua 'Macutenus peccator presbiter S. Patricii discipulus in Dno. salutem.'*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 544. *Ḑiapmaṣṣ regnare incipit, secundum Librum Cuanach.*"

"A. D. 552. *Mors Cṙimṣṣann mic ḥṙum. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*"

"A. D. 598. *Quies Caimḡ in Acaṣṣ bo, ut Cuana docet.*"

"A. D. 600. *Terre motus in Ḑaṙṙchi. Mors ḥṙenṣṣann mic Coṙṙṙi mic Feichine. Sic inveni in Libro Cuanach.*"

"A. D. 602. *Omnia quæ scripta sunt in anno sequente inveni in Libro Cuanach, in isto esse perfecta.*"

"A. D. 610. *Quies Colmain Elo. Sic est in Libro Cuanach.*"

"A. D. 628. *Mors Echṣṣṣ ḥmṣe, regis Pictorum, filii Aṣṣam. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni. Vel, sicut in Libro Ḑuibṣṣaleṣṣe narratur.*"

"A. D. 642. *Cellach et Conall Cael regnare incipiunt, ut alii dicunt. Illic dubitatur quis regnavit post Ḑoinnall. Dicunt alii historiographi regnasse quatuor reges .i. Cellach et Conall Cael, et duo filii Aṣṣa Slaine .i. Ḑiapmaṣṣ et Ḑlaṣṣmac per commixta regna.*"

"A. D. 972. *Longa la Ḑoinnall hUa Neill de Ḑaṣṣull ṣap Sliab nUar co Loch nCinṣenne, quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Ḑuibṣṣaleṣṣi.*"

"A. D. 1021. *Cṙech la mac Aṣṣa hUa Neill ṣap hUib Ḑoptann, &c. Sic in libro Ḑuibṣṣaleṣṣi.*"

From these notices we have reason to believe that the ecclesiastical writers carried forward a continuous chronicle from age to age; each succeeding annalist transmitting the records which he found existing along with his own; thus giving to the whole series the force of contemporary evidence.

The precision with which the compiler of the Annals of Ulster has transmitted the account of an eclipse of the sun, which took place in the year 664, affords a proof that this entry was derived from



a contemporaneous record.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under A. D. 664, p. 277. Venerable Bede, who is followed by the Four Masters, mentions this solar eclipse as having occurred on the third day of May; but the Annals of Tighernach and Ulster have preserved the exact day and hour. Bede having evidently calculated the time according to the Dionysian cycle, the error of which was not detected in his time, and the Irish annalists having copied the passage from the record of one who had seen this eclipse, and noted it at the time of observation. The following notices of eclipses and comets, copied from various works by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, will show that they were recorded by eye-witnesses. The reader is to bear in mind that the Annals of Ulster are antedated by one year up to 1014, and that, in comparing these eclipses with the catalogue of eclipses composed by modern astronomers, he should add one year to the respective dates.

“A. D. 495 [496]. *Solis defectio.*”

“A. D. 511 [512]. *Defectus solis contigit.*”

“A. D. 590 [591]. *Defectio solis i. mane tenebrosus.*”

“A. D. 613 [614]. *Stella [comata] visa est hora octava die.*”

“A. D. 663 [664]. *Tenebre in Kalendis Maii in 11<sup>a</sup> hora.*”

“A. D. 673 [674]. *Nubes tenuis et tremula ad speciem celestis arcus iv. vigilia noctis vi. feria ante pascha ab oriente in occidentem per serenum celum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem versa est.*”

“A. D. 676 [677]. *Stella comata visa in mense Septembris et Octobris.*”

“A. D. 691 [692]. *Luna in sanguineum colorem in Natali S. Martini versa est.*”

“A. D. 717 [718]. *Eclipsis lune in plenelunio.*”

“A. D. 752 [753]. *Sol tenebrosus.*”

“A. D. 761 [762]. *Luna tenebrosa. Nox lucida in Autumno.*”

“A. D. 762 [763]. *Sol tenebrosus in hora tertia.*”

“A. D. 772 [773]. *Luna tenebrosa ii. Nonas Decembris.*”

“A. D. 787 [788]. *Luna rubra in similitudinem sanguinis xii. Kal. Martii.*”

“A. D. 806 [807]. *Luna in sanguinem versa est.*”

“A. D. 864 [865]. *Eclipsis solis in Kal. Januarii, et Eclipsis Lune in eodem anno.*”

“A. D. 877 [878]. *Eclipsis Lune Idibus Octobris iv. Lune.*”

“A. D. 884 [885]. *Eclipsis Solis et visæ sunt stella in Cælo.*”

“A. D. 920 [921]. *Eclipsis Lune xv. Kal. Jan. feria prima hora noctis.*”

“A. D. 1018. The Comet permanent this year for 14 days in harvest.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moone the 4th Id. of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sunn the 27th of the same Moone, on Thursday.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1031. An Eclipse on the day before the Calends of September.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1065 [1066]. There appeared a Comett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the Moone at the full.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The dates assigned to these eclipses are confirmed by their accordance with the catalogue of eclipses in *L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. pp. 62-69; and from this accuracy it must be acknowledged that they have been obtained by actual observation, and not from scientific calculations; for it is well known that any after calculations, made before the correction of the Dionysian period, would not have given such correct results.

Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon the eclipse of 664:

“The precision with which the Irish annalists have recorded to the month, day, and hour, an eclipse of the sun, which took place in the year 664, affords both an instance of the exceeding accuracy with which they observed and noted passing events, and also an undeniable proof that the annals for that year, though long since lost, must have been in the hands of those who have transmitted to us that remarkable record. In calculating the period of the same eclipse, the Venerable Bede, led astray, it is plain, by his ignorance of that yet undetected error of the Dionysian cycle, by which the equation of the motions of the sun and moon was affected,—exceeded the true time of the

event by several days. Whereas the Irish chronicler, wholly ignorant of the rules of astronomy, and merely recording what he had seen passing before his eyes,—namely, that the eclipse occurred about the tenth hour on the 3rd of May, in the year 664,—has transmitted a date to posterity, of which succeeding astronomers have acknowledged the accuracy.”—*History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 163.

At what period it became the practice in Ireland to record public events in the shape of annals has not been yet accurately determined; but it will not be too much to assume that the practice began with the first introduction of Christianity into the country. Now, it is highly probable that there were Christian communities in Ireland long before the final establishment of Christianity by St. Patrick, in the fifth century. We learn from St. Chrysostom, in his *Demonstratio quod Christus sit Deus*, written in the year 387, that the British Islands, situated outside the Mediterranean Sea, and in the very ocean itself, had felt the power of the Divine Word, churches having been founded there and altars erected<sup>1</sup>.

But the most decided evidence that the Irish had the use of letters before St. Patrick's time, is derived from the account of Celestius, an Irishman, the favourite disciple of the heresiarch Pelagius. St. Jerome, alluding to a criticism of Celestius upon his Commentaries on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, thus launches out against this bold heretic :

“Nuper indoctus calumniator erupit, qui Commentarios meos in epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios reprehendendos putat. Nec intelligit, nimiâ stertens vecor-

<sup>1</sup> Καὶ γὰρ αἱ Βρετανικαὶ νῆσοι, αἱ τῆς θαλάττης ἐκτὸς κείμεναι παντὶς, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ οὐσαι τῷ ὠκεανῷ τῆς ἐναρμενῶς τοῦ ῥήματος ἤσθοντο· καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκὶ Ἐκκλησίαι καὶ Οὐσιασθήρια πεπηγασιν.—*S. Chrysost. Opp.*, tom. i. 575. B. Ed. Bened.

But, if such were the case, we may reasonably conclude that the use of letters which every-

where accompanied Christianity, had been known in Ireland at that date. The accurate Innes thinks it “not unreasonable to believe that private individuals at least, among the Irish, had the use of letters before the coming of St. Patrick, considering that it may have happened that some of the Irish before that time, passing

diâ, leges Commentariorum, &c. . . . . nec recordatur stolidissinus, et Scotorum pultribus prægravatus, nos in ipso dixisse opere : non damno digamos imo nec trigamos, et si fieri potest octogamos : plus aliquid inferam etiam scortatorem recipio pœnitentem”<sup>k</sup>.

And again in the Proemium to his third book on Jeremiah, St. Jerome thus more distinctly mentions the native country of Celestius :

“ Hic tacet, alibi criminatur : mittit in universum orbem epistolas biblicas prius auríferas, nunc maledicas et patientiam nostram, de Christi humilitate venientem, malæ conscientiæ signum interpretatur. Ipseque mutus latrat per Alpinum [al. *Albinum*] canem quandem et corpulentum, et qui calcibus magis possit sævire, quam dentibus. Habet enim progeniem Scoticæ gentis, de Britannorum viciniâ : qui juxta fabulas Poëtarum, instar Cerberi spirituali percutiendus est clavâ, ut æterno, cum suo magistro Plutone silentio conticescat”<sup>l</sup>.

It appears from Gennadius, who flourished A. D. 495, that before Celestius was imbued with the Pelagian heresy, he had written from his monastery to his parents three epistles, in the form of little books, containing instructions necessary for all those desirous of serving God, which, by the way, bore no trace of the heresy which he afterwards broached. The words of Gennadius are as follows :

“ Celestius antequam Pelagianum dogma incurreret, imò adhuc adolescens, scripsit ad parentes de monasterio Epistolas in modum libellorum tres, omnibus Deum desiderantibus necessarias. Moralis siquidem in eis dictio nil vitii postmodum prodiit, sed totum ad virtutis incitamentum tenuit”<sup>m</sup>.

This passage affords sufficient evidence to prove that the *Scotica gens*, in the neighbourhood of Britain, had the use of letters towards

over to Britain, or other parts of the Roman empire, where the use of letters was common, might have learned to read and write.”

<sup>k</sup> *Hieron. Prolog.* in lib. i. in Hieremiam. Opp. Ed. Vallarsii, tom. iv.

<sup>l</sup> *Prolog. i. lib. iii. in Hieremiam.* Some have

thought that the *Scotica gens*, here referred to, was the modern Scotland ; but this question has been long since settled. Ireland was the only country called *Scotia* in St. Jerome’s time, or until the twelfth century.

<sup>m</sup> *Gennadius de Script. Eccl. c. 44.*



the close of the fourth century ; and it may be added, that a country that produced such able men as Celestius and Albinus could hardly have been an utter stranger to civilization at the time they flourished. On the whole, it may be conjectured, with probability, that letters were known to the Irish about the reign of Cormac, son of Art ; and this throws the boundary between what must have been traditional, and what may have been original written records, so far back as to remove all objection on that ground to the authenticity of the following Annals, from at least the second century of the Christian era.

The reader will find these conclusions supported by the opinions of a historian of the highest character, on the general authenticity and historical value of that portion of the Irish Annals made accessible to him by the labours of Dr. O'Connor :

“The chronicles of Ireland, written in the Irish language, from the second century to the landing of Henry Plantagenet, have been recently published, with the fullest evidence of their genuineness and exactness. The Irish nation, though they are robbed of their legends by this authentic publication, are yet by it enabled to boast that they possess genuine history several centuries more ancient than any other European nation possesses, in its present spoken language. They have exchanged their legendary antiquity for historical fame. Indeed, no other nation possesses any monument of its literature, in its present spoken language, which goes back within several centuries of these chronicles”<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> Sir James Mackintosh, *History of England*, vol. i. chap. 2. On this passage Mr. Moore remarks : “With the exception of the mistake into which Sir James Mackintosh has here, rather unaccountably, been led, in supposing that, among the written Irish chronicles which have come down to us, there are any so early as the second century, the tribute paid by him to the authenticity and historical importance of these documents appears to me in the highest degree deserved ; and comes with the more authority from a writer whose command over the wide

domain of history enabled him fully to appreciate any genuine addition to it.”—*History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 168.

Whether what Mr. Moore calls a mistake on the part of the English historian was really one may be fairly questioned. It is evident that Sir James Mackintosh was of opinion that there were entries in the Annals of Tighernach which were copied from passages originally committed to writing in the second century ; and there is nothing adduced by Mr. Moore or others to invalidate this opinion.

The Editor cannot close these remarks without returning thanks to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, for allowing him the use of their splendid collection of Irish manuscripts; and to such friends as have assisted him in the present work. Among these friends he must reckon, as the first in order, our most eminent antiquary, George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., &c., who has read all the sheets of the second part as they passed through the Press, and made many valuable suggestions. To Mr. Eugene Curry, by whom the autograph of this work was copied for the Press, and who has supplied very many examples from ancient glossaries to elucidate the meanings of difficult words, and various manuscript authorities, unexplored by any but himself, to illustrate the ancient topography, he feels particularly indebted. To James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A., whose labours as a member of the late Irish Record Commission have rendered him familiar with all the sources of Anglo-Irish history, he must return his special thanks; from him he has received, freely and liberally, not only his valuable opinion on several historical points, but also many Anglo-Irish law documents bearing on the history of the Irish chieftains, which have never been published. The Editor has, moreover, to acknowledge his many obligations to the Rev. Dr. Todd, F.T.C.D., who has kindly afforded him every facility in consulting the College manuscripts, as well as the benefit of his enlightened criticism on many historical points throughout the entire progress of the work.

The Editor has also been assisted by various others, but more especially by his friend, Captain Larcom, R. E., who has been the active promoter of Irish literature, antiquities, and statistics, ever since the summer of 1825, and who, during his connexion with the Ordnance Survey, exerted himself most laudably to illustrate and preserve the monuments of ancient Irish history and topography. And he is much indebted to Captain Cameron, R. E., who, since he was appointed to superintend the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, has kindly

continued to render the Editor the same amount of assistance in identifying the positions of objects of antiquarian or historical interest on the Ordnance Maps, as had been afforded by his predecessor.

He has also to express his acknowledgments to Charles P. O'H. Mac Donnell, Esq., M.R.I.A.; Charles J. O'Donel, Esq.; and Herbert Hore, Esq., each of whom has furnished him with much important and original information.

J. O'D.

## EPISTLE DEDICATORY,

FROM

MICHAEL O'CLERY TO FEARGHAL O'GADHRA, LORD OF MAGH  
UI GADHRA, ETC.

---

Ḥuiohim Dia im tabairt zachachaoibnir do pachad i lfr da chupp, 7 da anmann dfrgal o gadhira ticchirna Mhairge uf gadhira, 7 cunle o ffrind, aon don diar Riordh Papplemente po toghadh ar condae Sligeach co hac cliait an bliadain ri daoir Chriost, 1634.

Ar ní coitcénd foilleir pon uile doiman in zach ionadh i mbí naile no onoir in zach amuir da taimice piam diad i ndiad nach ffrul ní ar glóir-maire, 7 ar airmitteige onoraighe (ar adbaraid ionda) na fpor rindacta na rnuighar, 7 eolar na nairead, 7 na nuaral po bádar ann irin amuir

I BESEECH God to bestow every happiness that may redound to the welfare of his body and soul, upon Fearghal O'Gadhra, Lord of Magh Ui-Ghadhra and Cuil-O-bhFinn, one of the two knights of Parliament who were elected [and sent] from the county of Sligeach to Ath-cliaith this year of the age of Christ, 1634.

It is a thing general and plain throughout the whole world, in every place where nobility or honour<sup>a</sup> has prevailed in each successive period, that nothing is more glorious, more respectable, or more honourable (for many reasons), than to bring to light the knowledge of the antiquity of an-

---

<sup>a</sup> *Honour*.—In a free translation of this Dedication, made by Charles O'Connor, he rejects

much of the redundancy of O'Clery's language, and improves on his expressions throughout.





da lúcceti ar cáirde gan a Scepriobáð do laéair nach fpuigheti iad doirióiri le a fporaiéimfe, 7 le a ceimimuccáð go cpiuch, 7 go fporcfin an bfeha. Do cpiunmucchad lfm na leabair Annálað ar fírr 7 ar líonmairpe ar mó do bñoir lfm d'rágail 1 nepinn uile (bióð gur óscar dain a tceclamað go haoin ionad) do chum an leabairri do fcepriobáð in bar nainmri, 7 in bar nonóir óir ar ríð tucc luach raoéair do na cpioincióib lár po fcepriobáð é, 7 bpaíre conuente dain na ngall do cáith corpar bíoh, 7 ppiotailme riú mar an cceona. Fach maíe da tciocpa don leaboir rin da éabairt polairr do cách 1 ccoitetchinne ar fribri ar bñithe a buithe, 7 nri cóir macénað, no iongenað éu no ioménuð do bñe fa maíe da noingenað ríð, óir ar do riol Eimri meic Milead gñhrioc go riúh do riozáib epeann, 7 a haén ar éri ríctib do naomáib; on Taðg rin macCem mic oilella oluim ór riolrat a hoét décc do na naomáib rin ar eioir do bñíe ó glún go glún gur an taoð céona. Ro gablaighrioc 7 po aitteabrat clann an Taíðg rin 1 monaduib exaimla ar fuð epeann 1.

aforesaid matters might be put on record; and that, should the writing of them be neglected at present, they would not again be found to be put on record or commemorated to the end and termination of the world. There were collected by me all the best and most copious books of annals that I could find throughout all Ireland (though it was difficult for me to collect them to one place), to write this book in your name, and to your honour, for it was you that gave the reward of their labour to the chroniclers, by whom it was written; and it was the friars of the convent of Donegal that supplied them with food and attendance in like manner. For every good that will result from this book, in giving light to all in general, it is to you that thanks should be given, and there should exist no wonder or surprise, jealousy<sup>b</sup> or envy, at [any] good that you do; for you are of the race of Heber mac Mileadh, from whom descended thirty of the kings of Ireland, and sixty-one saints; and to Tadhg mac Cein mac Oilella Oluim, from whom eighteen of these saints<sup>c</sup>

<sup>b</sup> *Jealousy*.—If O'Donnell were in the country at the time, he ought to have felt great envy and jealousy that the Four Masters should have committed this work, which treats of the O'Donnells more than of any other family, to the world

under the name and patronage of any of the rival race of Oilioll Olum, much less to so petty a chieftain of that race as O'Gara. This will appear obvious from the Contentions of the Bards.

<sup>c</sup> *Eighteen of these saints*.—Charles O'Conor,

Sliocht Corbmaic Gailng illuighnib  
 connaēt op ġeimeabhairri muintir  
 ġaōra, an dá Ua Eāġra hī cconnaēt-  
 toibh, 7 o hġra an Rūta, O Cearbaill  
 1 nEle, 7 o Mſchair 1 nuib Cairín,  
 o concobair 1 cciannaēta ġlinne ġſimín.

Do ōſrbaō ar ġar ttechtra on  
 ġuil uarail rin a dubſamap acc po  
 ġar nġeimealach,

Α Φηſġail uí ġaōra,  
 Α meic ταιōcc,  
 meic oileallā,  
 meic διαρματτα,  
 meic eoghain,  
 meic διαρμαθα,  
 meic eoghain,  
 meic tomaltaiġ ōicc,  
 meic tomaltaiġ moip,  
 meic διαρματτα,  
 meic Raighne,  
 meic congalaigh,  
 meic duinnplebe,

are sprung, you can be traced, genera-  
 tion by generation. The descendants  
 of this Teige branched out, and inha-  
 bited various parts throughout Ireland,  
 namely : the race of Cormac Gaileng  
 in Luighne-Connacht, from whom ye,  
 the Muintir-Gadhra, the two Ui Eaghra  
 in Connaught, and O'h-Eaghra of the  
 Ruta, O'Carroll of Ely, O'Meachair in  
 Ui-Cairin, and O'Conor of Cianachta-  
 Glinne-Geimhin, are descended.

As a proof of your coming from this  
 noble blood we have mentioned, here  
 is your pedigree,

Oh Fearghal O'Gadhra, thou son of  
 Tadhg ! son of  
 Oilioll, son of  
 Diarmaid, son of  
 Eoghan, son of  
 Diarmaid, son of  
 Eoghan, son of  
 Tomaltach Og, son of  
 Tomaltach More, son of  
 Diarmaid, son of  
 Raighne, son of  
 Conghalach, son of  
 Donnsléibhe, son of

who felt no qualm of conscience at reducing the  
 simple style of O'Clery to his own imitation of  
 Dr. Johnson, translates this passage in the fol-  
 lowing loose manner, without regard to the  
 construction of the original.

"In truth, every benefit derivable from our  
 labours is due to your protection and bounty ;

nor should it excite jealousy or envy that you  
 stand foremost in this as in other services you  
 have rendered your country ; for, by your birth,  
 you are a descendant of the race of Heber,  
 which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, and  
 sixty-one of which race died in the odour of  
 sanctity."

meic Ruaidhri,	Ruaidhri, son of
meic Donsleibhe,	Donsleibhe, son of
meic Conchobhair,	Conchobhar, son of
meic Ruarc,	Ruarc, son of
meic gaoira, o ploinn-teap muintir	Gadhra, from whom the Muintir-
gaoira,	Gadhra are surnamed, son of
meic glethneacain,	Glethnechan, son of
meic Saerghas,	Saerghas, son of
meic bece,	Bec, son of
meic flaitiura,	Flaithius, son of
meic taichligh,	Taichleach, son of
meic cinnfaeladh,	Cinnfaeladh, son of
meic diarmaid,	Diarmaid, son of
meic finnbharr,	Finnbharr, son of
meic brenainn,	Brenann, son of
meic nadfraeich,	Nadfraech, son of
meic fiden,	Fiden, son of
meic fidhchuir,	Fidhchuir, son of
meic art corb,	Art Corb, son of
meic niadh corb,	Niadh Corb, son of
meic lui o namhniug-teap luighne,	Lui, from whom the Luighne are
	named, son of
meic tadhg,	Tadhg, son of
meic cian,	Cian, son of
meic oillella olum,	Oilioll Olum, son of
meic modha nuadhat,	Modh Nuadhat, son of
meic modha neid,	Modh Neid, son of
meic derg,	Derg, son of
meic deirgtheineadh,	Deirgtheineadh, son of
meic enda monchaoir,	Enda Monchaoir, son of
meic loich mor,	Loich Mor, son of
meic mofebis,	Mofebis, son of
meic muirfeadh muchna,	Muiredhach Muchna, son of
meic eochaid garv,	Eochaidh Garv, son of



meic duaié dalta deaðhadh,  
 meic cairppe luipec,  
 meic ionnattemáir,  
 meic ma pedamain,  
 meic adamar folteáin,  
 meic fircuib,  
 meic modh cuib,  
 meic cobteáig caoinn,  
 meic píctadha pígtóirpec,  
 meic luiģósc láigio,  
 meic eachdach,  
 meic oilealla,  
 meic airt,  
 meic luiģósc laimheirpec,  
 meic eaédaé uairceir,  
 meic luiģoeé iaróuinio,  
 meic enda veirpec,  
 meic duach finn,  
 meic Sedna ionnarrpaig,  
 meic bpsirpigh,  
 meic airt imleig,  
 meic píólimio,  
 meic Roeteéteáig,  
 meic Roam pígaileig,  
 meic failbe iolcoraig,  
 meic cair cédcóimhneig,  
 meic faildeargdoid,  
 meic muineamhon,  
 meic cair cloéteáig,  
 meic fip arda,  
 meic Roeteéteáig,  
 meic Roypa,  
 meic glairp,  
 meic nuadat óglam,

Duach Dalta Deadhadh, son of  
 Cairbre Losc, son of  
 Innadmhar, son of  
 Nia Sedhamuin, son of  
 Adamar Foltchain, son of  
 Fercorb, son of  
 Modh Corb, son of  
 Cobhthach Caemh, son of  
 Rechtadh Righdhearg, son of  
 Lughaidh Lagha, son of  
 Eochaidh, son of  
 Oilioll, son of  
 Art, son of  
 Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, son of  
 Eochaidh Uairches, son of  
 Lughaidh Iardhuinn, son of  
 Enda Dearg, son of  
 Duach Finn, son of  
 Sedna Innarrach, son of  
 Bresrigh, son of  
 Art Imleach, son of  
 Feidhlimidh, son of  
 Rothechtach, son of  
 Roan Righaileach, son of  
 Failbhe Iolcorach, son of  
 Cas Cedcoimhneach.  
 Faildeargdoid, son of  
 Muineamhon, son of  
 Cas Clothach, son of  
 Ferarda, son of  
 Rothechtach, son of  
 Ross, son of  
 Glass, son of  
 Nuadhat Deaghlamh, son of

meic eaðbác faobarglaip,  
 meic conmael,  
 meic eimhir finn,  
 meic mileadh eppainne,  
 meic bile,  
 meic breogan,  
 meic bratha,  
 meic deatha,  
 meic earchadh,  
 meic aldod,  
 meic nuadhait,  
 meic ninual,  
 meic eimhir glas,  
 meic agnon finn,  
 meic eimhir gluinnfinn,  
 meic laimhfinn,  
 meic agnauan, et cetera.

Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of  
 Conmael, son of  
 Eimher Finn, son of  
 Mileadh, son of  
 Bile, son of  
 Breogan, son of  
 Bratha, son of  
 Deatha, son of  
 Earchadh, son of  
 Aldod, son of  
 Nuadhait, son of  
 Ninual, son of  
 Eimher Glas, son of  
 Agnon Finn, son of  
 Eimhir Gluinnfinn, son of  
 Laimhfinn, son of  
 Agnauan.

An dara la fichte do mí Ianuair  
 anno domini 1632, do tionnargadh an  
 leabhar seo i cconueint Dhuin na ngall,  
 7 do cpiochnaighfóh ipin cconueint  
 céona an deachmádh la daugur,  
 1636. An t-ionmað bliadhain decc do  
 ríthe ar Rígh Cappolur or Saxain,  
 Ríanc, Albain, 7 or Eirinn.

Óhara ceapa ionnam,  
 brathair michez o clerigh.

On the twenty-second day of the  
 month of January, Anno Domini 1632,  
 this book was commenced in the  
 convent of Dun-na-nGall; and it was  
 finished in the same convent on the  
 tenth day of August, 1636, the eleventh  
 year of the reign of our King Charles  
 over England, France, Alba, and over  
 Eire.

Your affectionate friend,  
 BROTHER MICHAEL O'CLERY.



## APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.

Ατάττ na haithpe do Uro .S. Pponreir chuipfeir a lamha ap po aga fiaohnuighadh sup ab é Férghal ó Gadhra tucc ap an mbpachair Michel o Cleiric na Cpoimicidhe 7 an taor ealaolhna do chruinnuighadh co haoin ionadh lap po rcepiobhadh leabhair oirir 7 Annaia na hEipiond (an mñitp pob eioir dpaighail le a rcepiobadh oioð) 7 gor ab e an Férghal céona tucc loighiðeacht doib ap a rcepiobhadh.

Ατά an leabhap παντα ap óó, Αρ é ionadh in po rghpiobadh é ó thur co dñpfoð i cconuent bpachap Oúin

THE fathers of the Franciscan order who shall put their hands on this do bear witness that it was Fearghal O'Gadhra that prevailed on Brother Michael O'Clerigh to bring together the chroniclers and learned men, by whom were transcribed the books of history and Annals of Ireland (as much of them as it was possible to find to be transcribed), and that it was the same Fearghal that gave them a reward<sup>a</sup> for their writing.

The book is divided into two [parts]. The place at which it was transcribed, from beginning to end, was the convent

<sup>a</sup> *Gave them a reward.*—Charles O'Conor translates this loosely, as follows:

“The fathers of the Franciscan Order, subscribers hereunto, do certify that Ferall O'Gara was the *nobleman* who prevailed on Brother Michael O'Clery to bring together the antiquaries and chronologers, who compiled the following Annals (such as it was in their power to collect), and that Ferrall O'Gara, aforesaid, rewarded

them *liberally* for their labour.”

The reader will, however, observe that there are no words in the original Irish of O'Clery to correspond with O'Conor's *nobleman* or *liberally*, here marked in Italics. The Editor has discovered no clue to determine how liberally O'Gara paid the chroniclers, but feels satisfied that the sum he paid them was very trifling.



na ngall, ar a mbiad, 7 ar a bpriso-  
ailmh. Do tionnrcnað 7 do rccp-  
io-  
badh an céio leabhar de ipinConuent  
chíctna an bliadain rí 1632, an tan  
po bað gairdian an tathair berna-  
r-  
oin ó Cléiricch.

Ar iat na Cpoimicidhe, 7 an taor  
ealaolma do báttar acc rccpio-  
badh an leabair rin, 7 aga chíglama-  
dh a  
leabair éccraimla an brathair Mí-  
chéil ó Cléiricch, Muirir mac Torna  
uí Mhaolconaire ppi pé aoin míora ;  
Fhírfra mac Lochlainn uí Maoil-  
chonaire, iaitt-  
ridhe ina ndír a contaé  
Ropra comman, Cúcoig-  
riche ó clé-  
ricch a contaé  
Dhúin na ngall, cucoi-  
g-  
riche ó Duibh-  
gnóain a contaé  
liath  
opoma, 7 conaire ó cléiricch a contaé  
Dúin na ngall.

A tiao na rfinleabair po bhá-  
tor  
aca, leabhar cluana mic nóir in po  
bhnair Naomhchiarán mac an traóir.  
Leabhar oiléin na naim pop loch Ribh,  
Leabhar Shínaidh mec Maghnurra  
pop Loch Erne Leabhar cloinne uí

of the Friars of Dun-na-nGall, they  
supplying food and attendance. The  
first book was begun and transcribed  
in the same convent this year, 1632,  
when Father Bernardine O'Clery was  
Guardian.

The chroniclers and learned men who  
were engaged in extracting and tran-  
scribing this book from various books,  
were : Brother Michael O'Clerigh ;  
Maurice, the son of Torna O'Mael-  
chonaire, for one month ; Ferfeasa, the  
son of Lochlainn O'Maelchonaire, both  
of the county of Ros Chomain ; Cucog-  
riche O'Clerigh, of the county of Dun-  
na-nGall ; Cucoigeriche O'Duibhgen-  
nain, of the county of Liath-druim ;  
and Conaire O'Clerigh, of the county  
of Donegal.

These are the old books they had :  
the book of Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>b</sup>, [a church]  
blessed by Saint Ciaran, son of the  
carpenter ; the book of the Island of  
Saints<sup>c</sup>, in Loch Ribh ; the book of Sea-  
nadh Mic Maghnusa<sup>d</sup>, in Loch Erne ;

<sup>b</sup> *The book of Cluain-mic-Nois.*—The original  
of this is now unknown ; but there are several  
copies of a translation of it, made in 1627, by  
Connell Mageoghegan, Esq., of Lismoyny, in the  
county of Westmeath, one in the British Mu-  
seum, another in the Library of Trinity College,  
Dublin, F. 3. 19, a third in the library of the  
Marquis of Drogheda, and others in the hands  
of private individuals. The original was in the  
Mageoghegan family, but the Editor does not

know the present representative of the Lismoyny  
branch. The Editor has added from this trans-  
lation many long passages omitted by the Four  
Masters.

<sup>c</sup> *The book of the Island of all Saints.*—This  
manuscript is now unknown.

<sup>d</sup> *Book of Seanadh Mic Maghnusa.*—Now called  
the Annals of Ulster.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the  
year 1307, p. 489 ; note <sup>s</sup>, under 1408, p. 795 ;  
and note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1498, p. 1240, *infra*.

Maoílconaire, Leabhar muin-tepe Duibh-  
 ghnóán chille Rónáin, 7 leabhar oirpín  
 Leacain meic Fírbisigh ppíth chuca  
 iar pcriobhadh upínoir an leabair, 7  
 ar po pcriobhrate zach lionmair-  
 eacht da bfuairpítt (Rangator a  
 lfr) naé paébe ip na céitt leabhairb  
 bátor aca, ar ní baóí i leabhar cluana,  
 ma por i leabhar an oileín acht gur  
 an mbliadain pi daoir ar ttioghína  
 1227.

the book of the Clann Ua Maelcho-  
 naire<sup>e</sup>; the book of the O'Duigenans,  
 of Kilronan<sup>f</sup>; the historical book of  
 Lecan Mic Fírbisigh<sup>g</sup>, which was pro-  
 cured for them after the transcription  
 of the greater part of the book [work],  
 and from which they transcribed every  
 copious matter they found which they  
 deemed necessary, which was not in  
 the first books they had, for neither the  
 book of Cluain, nor the book of the  
 Island, were [carried] beyond the year  
 of the age of our Lord, 1227.

Seanadh Mic Manus, now Belleisle, is an island  
 in Lough Erne, the property of the Rev. Gray  
 Porter, who has recently erected a house upon  
 it.

<sup>e</sup> *The book of the Clann Ua Maelchonaire.*—  
 Now unknown. It is frequently quoted by  
 O'Flaherty, in his marginal additions to the  
 copy of these Annals, preserved in the Library  
 of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 11.

<sup>f</sup> *The book of the Muinntir-Duibhennain of  
 Cill-Ronain.*—There is a most curious and valu-  
 able manuscript volume of Irish annals, which  
 was in the possession of the O'Duigenans, pre-  
 served in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,  
 H. 1. 19; but it does not appear to be the one  
 used by the Four Masters. It perfectly accords  
 with all the passages quoted by Ware and Harris  
 from the Annals of Lough Kee; and it may be  
 safely conjectured that it is a compilation made  
 by the O'Duigenans from the Annals of Lough  
 Kee, Roscommon, and Kilronan. The Editor has  
 made copious additions to the work of the Four  
 Masters from this manuscript, calculated to  
 throw much light on historical facts but slightly  
 touched upon by the Masters themselves.

<sup>g</sup> *The historical book of Lecan Mic Fírbisigh.*—  
 This book is now unknown; but there is a good  
 abstract of some annals, which belonged to the  
 Mac Fírbises, made by the celebrated Duaid  
 Mac Fírbis, now preserved in the Library of  
 Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 18. This abstract  
 is styled *Chronicum Scotorum* by the transcriber,  
 who states that he shortened or abstracted it  
 from a larger work of the Mac Fírbises, omitting  
 every thing, except what relates to the Scoti or  
 Milesians. The same Duaid, or Dudley, also  
 translated, in the year 1666, a portion of the  
 Annals of Ireland, extending from 1443 to 1468,  
 for the use of Sir James Ware. This translation  
 has been recently printed for the Irish Archæo-  
 logical Society.—See the *Miscellany*, p. 198, and  
 the Editor's notes, pp. 263–302. From this  
 translation the Editor has supplied, in the  
 notes, many passages omitted by the Four Mas-  
 ters.

The Annals of the Mac Fírbises are also fre-  
 quently quoted by O'Flaherty, in his marginal  
 additions to the Trinity College copy of the  
 Annals of the Four Masters, all which additions  
 the Editor has printed in the notes.

Do tionnreccadh an dara leabhar  
 nariab torach an bliadain ri 1208, an  
 bliadain ri daoir Chrioste in po ba gair-  
 dian an tathair Chriostoir Ultach  
 1635, do rccriobadh an chuid oile  
 de go 1608 an cheo bliadain in po  
 baidh gairdian an tathair Bernardin  
 O Cleiricch doiridir. An bprathair  
 Mícel O Clérigh a dubnamor, Cú-  
 coiccepriche ó Clérigh 7 Conaire ó  
 Cleiricch do rccriobh an leabhar deirh-  
 nach óthá 1332 go 1608. Ar iat  
 na leabair ar po rccriobraic an triair  
 reiríráite upríóran leabair, an leabair  
 cétina rin élonne uí Maoilconaire go  
 míle cuicc céo a cúig, 7 ar í rin an  
 bliadain dñídnach baol and, leabair  
 na muinntire duibhghnóan tar a tcan-  
 gamar o thá naí ccéo go míle cúicc  
 céo Seapccat a trí, Leabair Seanaið  
 mec Maghnura ina paibe co Míle  
 cuicc céo triochaic aó, blað do  
 leabair Choncoiccepriche meic Diar-  
 macca mic Taidhg camm uí clérigh  
 on mbliadain ri Míle da chéo, ocht-  
 moghat a haon, co míle cuicc céo  
 triochaic a Seacht, Leabair Mec  
 bpuaidfoha Mhaolín óicc on mbliad-  
 ain ri Míle, cúig céo, ochtmoghat a  
 hocht, go míle Sé céo a tri, Leabhar

The second book [volume], which  
 begins with the year 1208, was com-  
 menced this year of the age of Christ,  
 1635, in which Father Christopher  
 Ultach [Donlevy] was gwardian, and  
 the other part of it, to the year 1608,  
 was transcribed the first year in which  
 Father Bernardin O'Clerigh, Brother  
 Michael O'Clerigh aforesaid, Cucoig-  
 criche O'Clerigh, and Conaire O'Cle-  
 righ, transcribed the last book [vo-  
 lume], from 1332 to 1608. These are  
 the books from which these three tran-  
 scribed the greatest part of this book :  
 the same book of the O'Mulconrys, as  
 far as the year one thousand five hun-  
 dred and five, and this was the last year  
 which it contained ; the book of the  
 O'Duigenans, of which we have spoken,  
 from [the year] nine hundred to one  
 thousand five hundred sixty-three ; the  
 book of Seanadh-Mic Maghnusa, which  
 extended to one thousand five hundred  
 thirty-two ; a portion of the book of  
 Cucogry, the son of Dermot<sup>b</sup>, son of  
 Tadhg Cam O'Clerigh, from the year  
 one thousand two hundred and eighty-  
 one, to one thousand five hundred and  
 thirty-seven ; the book of Mac Bru-  
 aideadha<sup>i</sup> (Maoilin Og) from the year

<sup>b</sup> *Cucogry, son of Dermot.*—He was the great-grandfather of Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, one of the Four Masters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 83.

He flourished about the year 1537. His book is now unknown.

<sup>i</sup> *The book of Mac Bruaideadha.*—Unknown to the Editor.

Łughach uí cleirigh, ó Mhíle, cuicc  
céo, ochtmoġhat, a Sé, ġo Míle, Sé  
chéo a óó.

Óo éhonncaimop na leabair pín uile  
aġ an aġ ealaóna tap a ttanġamop  
Romann ġ leabair oirpín oile nach  
iaet po baó eimelt bainmnuġaó. Óo  
óhíbaó ġaó neé vaí pcpioóadh annpín  
Romann Aatamne na pšpanna po  
píop aġ cop ap lam ap po h cconuent  
Óhúin na ngall an veachmaó lá vo  
Aúġup, aoir Chpíopt Míle, Se chéó,  
tpiochat a Sé.

FR. BERNARDINUS CLERY,

*Guardianus Dungalensis.*

Ópaóair Muipir Ulltach.

Ópaóair Muipir Ulltaó.

Ópaóair Óonauentaipa o Óomíll,  
Łeaóop Iubílat.

one thousand five hundred eighty-eight,  
to one thousand six hundred and three;  
the book of Lughaidh O'Clerigh, from  
one thousand five hundred eighty-six,  
to one thousand six hundred two.

We have seen all these books with the  
learned men, of whom we have spoken  
before, and other historical books be-  
sides them. In proof of every thing  
which has been written above, the fol-  
lowing persons are putting their hands  
on this, in the convent of Donegal, the  
tenth day of August, the age of Christ  
one thousand six hundred thirty-six.

BROTHER BERNARDINE O'CLERY,

*Guardian of Donegal.*

BROTHER MAURICE ULLTACH,

BROTHER MAURICE ULLTACH,

BROTHER BONAVENTURA O'DONNELL<sup>k</sup>,  
*Jubilate Lector.*

<sup>k</sup> *Brother Bonaventura O'Donnell.*—This was  
made O'Donnell (Prince of Tirconnell) in the  
translation used by Mr. Petrie. Manus, son of  
Sir Niall Garve, and Hugh O'Donnell of Ramel-  
ton, who was a member of the Parliament of

the Confederate Catholics, held at Kilkenny on  
the 10th of January, 1647, were the most dis-  
tinguished members of the family at this period,  
but neither of them appears to have patronized  
this work.



The following approbations of the work of the Four Masters are prefixed to the copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the handwriting of the scribe. The autograph originals of the same are in the copy deposited in the College of St. Isidore, at Rome, as the Editor was informed by the late Dr. Lyons, of Kilmore-Erris.

Do bíom go tóinice an brádair  
boct Mícel O Cléry (malle le  
húmlaet a uaetarám, an taetair  
Ioseph Euepau, pprounial Uir  
S. Prounreir i nEirinn), dom ionn-  
raicchið do taibben an leabair ri  
dam,—atúra Plann, mac Caippe  
Mic Aeðaccám, ó bhaile Mhic Aeð-  
accám, i ccontae Thioberat-Arann,  
aḡ á píaðnuccáð, ḡér bo hionda lea-  
bar airir do connarc do íemleabraitb  
Epeann, ḡ ḡér bó líonmair an nuimír  
éccínte do leabraitb aorða ḡ nem-  
aorða, ḡríobéta, ḡ acca ḡríobad do  
connarc i rcoil Seann mic Torna Uí  
Mhaoilcónaíre, oide fear nEpeann  
hí coiténne, hí penúr ḡ hí ceoimic,  
ḡ aḡa mbádaí a raib i nEirinn aḡ foḡ-  
lam na healaðna rín ḡa teaccarc  
aicce, nað feacadaí eorpa rín uile  
aon leabair ar fearr orð, ar coit-  
énne, ar líonmaíre, ḡ ar mo ar m-  
mólta maí leabair airir ḡ annal, má  
an leabair fa Meapáim róp nað

Whereas the poor friar, Michael  
O'Clery (in obedience to his superior,  
Father Joseph Everard, Provincial of  
the Order of St. Francis in Ireland)  
came to me to shew me this book,—I,  
Flann, son of Cairbre Mac Aedhagain,  
of Baile-Mhic-Aedhagain, in the county  
of Tibrat-Arann, DO TESTIFY THAT,—  
though many were the books of history  
of the old books of Ireland which I  
saw, and though numerous the uncer-  
tain number of ancient and modern  
books which I saw written and being  
transcribed in the school of John, son  
of Torna Ua Maelchonaire, the tutor  
of the men of Ireland in general in his-  
tory and chronology, and who had all  
that were in Ireland learning that sci-  
ence under his tuition,—I HAVE NOT  
seen among them all any book of better  
order, more general, more copious, or  
more to be approved of, as a book of  
history and annals, than this book. I  
think also that no intelligent person

<sup>1</sup> I —, *do testify*.—Dr. O'Connor, mistaking the meaning of ατύ-ρα, the old form of ατύμπε, *I am*, translates this *te—testante*.

είποι le duine ap bié τεισσηοναé no  
 ευαιé nó δεγλαιρ, no le healσδαιν, δά  
 λείσφε é a lochτuccáð. Oo ðερβáð  
 an neíte πεμπάιτε ατάμ acc pεερίβαð  
 mo láime aip po ipm mβαile Mhic  
 Αεδαaccáin a duβαρτ, 2. Nouemb.  
 1636.

Flann Mac Αοδαγáin.

whatever, of the laity or clergy, or of  
 the professions, who shall read it, can  
 possibly find fault with it. In attesta-  
 tion of which thing aforesaid, I here  
 put my hand on this, at the Baile-Mhic-  
 Aedhagain aforesaid, the 2nd of No-  
 vember, 1636.

FLANN MAC AODHAGAIN.

Τάιμε an bráτair boét Mícel  
 O Cléiríς, amaille le humpláct a  
 uαéσaráin, an ταταίρ Ioseph Eue-  
 ραρð, Þrouinrial Uirð S. Þhrounreir,  
 dom latáir do lécchað 7 do éairbé-  
 nað an leáðair aipir 7 annalað do  
 pγρίoðað lair 7 lap an aoir ealaðna  
 oile, ipá láina ατά aip, 7 iar na þeu-  
 éain 7 iar na þρεαénuγáð ðain, ατύρα  
 Mac Ðruaidεαðá, Concóðar, mac  
 Maolín Ois ó Chill Chaoide 7 ó  
 Leitir Maolain i ccontae an Chláir,  
 αγά pιαðnuγáð 50 þfuil an leáðar  
 innólεα, 7 na cumáin linn leáðar aipir  
 no annal ðραιερin ap mó ap þεairp 7  
 ap líonniápe coitchinne ap Épinn uile  
 ina an leáðar po, 7 ɣup ab ðoilíς τοι-  
 βéim, loéðuγáð ná inéρεάαð ðραγail  
 aip. Oo ðεapíβαð ap a nduβαρτ ατάim  
 αγ cup mo láime aip i cCill Chaoide,  
 11 Nou. 1636.

CONNER MAC BRODY, δά ηγοιρτέp  
 Mac Ðruaðan.

The poor friar, Michael O'Clery, in  
 obedience to his superior, Father Jo-  
 seph Everard, Provincial of the Order  
 of St. Francis, came before me to read  
 and exhibit the book of history and  
 annals written by himself and the other  
 professional men, whose hands are upon  
 it; and after having viewed and exa-  
 mined it, I, Mac Bruaidin-Conchobhar,  
 son of Macilin Og of Cill-Chaeide [Kil-  
 keedy] and Leitir-Maelain, in the county  
 of Clare, do TESTIFY that this book is  
 recommendable, and that we do not  
 remember having seen a book of his-  
 tory or annals larger, better, or more  
 generally copious in treating of all Ire-  
 land, than this book; and that it is  
 difficult to find fault with, censure, or  
 criticise it. To attest what I have said,  
 I now put my hand upon it at Cill-  
 Chaeide, the 11th November, 1636.

CONNER MAC BRODY, called  
 MAC BRUDIN.

“ Visis testimoniis et approbationibus eorum qui præcipui sunt Antiquarii Rerum nostrarum, et linguæ ac historiæ peritissimæ ac expertissimæ, de fide et integritate fratris Michaelis O’Clery, Ordinis Seraphici S. Francisci, in opere quod intitulatur, *Annales Regni Hiberniæ* in duas partes diviso, quarum prima continet a diluvio ad annum Christi Millesimum ducentessimum vîgesimum septimum, secunda vero continet ad millesimum sexcentessimum octavum, colligendo, castigando, et illustrando,—Nos Malachias, Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis gratiâ, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, et Connaciæ Primas, præfatum opus approbamus et dignissimum ut in lucem reddatur, ad Dei gloriam, Patriæ honorem, et communem utilitatem censemus.

“ Datum Galviæ 14 Cal. Decembris, 1636.

“ MALACHIAS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS TUAMENSIS<sup>m</sup>.”

“ Visis testimoniis, et authenticis peritorum approbationibus, do hoc opere, per Fr. Michaellem Clery Ordinis Laicum fratrem collecto, libenter illud approbamus, ut in publicum lucem edatur.

“ Datum Ros-rield, 27 Novemb. 1636.

“ FR. BOETIUS<sup>n</sup> ELPHIN, *Eps.*”

“ Opus cui titulus *Annales Regni Hiberniæ* a Fr. Michaelle Clery, Laico Ordinis S. Francisci de observantia, summa fide exaratum, prout testantur Synographa Virorum Doctissimorum, quibus merito Nos multum deferentes, illud prælo dignissimum censemus.

“ Actum Dublinii, 8 Febr. 1636.

“ FR. THOMAS FLEMING, *Arch. Dublin, Hiberniæ Primas.*”

“ De hoc Opere quod intitulatur *Annales Regni Hiberniæ*, in duas partes diviso, quarum prima continet a Diluvio ad annum Christi 1227, secundo vero continet ad millesimum sexcentessimum octavum, quem Fr. Michael Clery

<sup>m</sup> *Malachias, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis.*—He was Malachy O’Cadhla, or O’Keely, Roman Catholic or titular Archbishop of Tuam.—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *West Con-*

*naught*, pp. 74, 93.

<sup>n</sup> *Boetius.*—He was Boetius Baethghalach Mac Aedhagain, or Mac Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin.

Ordinis S. Francisci, ad communem patriæ utilitatem collegit, non aliter censemus quam censores a Rev. admodum Patre Provinciali ejus Fratris D. Florentius Kegan et D. Cornelius Bruodin, pro eodem opere inspiciendo, examinando, et approbando vel reprobando assignati, judicaverunt, et decreverunt. Nos enim eosdem tanquam peritissimos linguæ Hibernicæ, et in omnibus Historiis et Patriæ Chronologiis versatissimos existimamus. Quapropter illorum censuræ, et judicio de prefato opere fratris M. Clery, in omnibus confirmamus. In quorum fidem, his manu propria subscripsimus. Datum in loco nostræ mansionis die 8 Jan. A. D. 1637.

“FR. ROCHUS KILDARENS.”





annala ríoghachta éireann.

## ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS domáin gur an mbliadoinn na d'ileadh, da míle da céad da píct 7 da bliadoin. Ceatpáca la ríá nóilinn tainig. Ceapoir go hÉirinn, go ccaogaid níngh, 7 go ttriap bérí, díot, Laóra, 7 Fiontoin a nanmanna. Adbat Laóra i nArd Laóirann, 7 ar uad ainmnigéir. Da hÍrídé cóna marb Éirinn. Adbath díot i Sleib Bítá, co ro haónact i cCapin Sleib Bítá, conat uad

<sup>a</sup> *The age of the world.*—This is according to the computation of the Septuagint, as given by St. Jerome in his edition of the Chronicon of Eusebius, from whom, no doubt, the Four Masters took this date. His words are : “Ab Adam usque ad Diluvium anni sunt MMCCXLII. Secundum Hebræorum numerum MDCLVI.”

According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise and various ancient Irish historical poems, 1656 years had elapsed from the Creation to the Flood, which was the computation of the Hebrews.—See Keating's *History of Ireland* (Haliday's edition, p. 145), and Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. li., and from p. cxxvii. to cxxv.

<sup>b</sup> *Ceasair.*—This story of the coming of Ceasair, the grand-daughter of Noah, to Ireland, is given in the Book of Leinster, fol. 2, b ; in all the copies of the Book of Invasions ; in the Book of Fenagh ; and in Giraldus Cambrensis's *Topographia Hibernica*, dist. ii. c. 1. It is also given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise ; but the translator remarks : “ my author, Eochy O'Flannagan, giveth no credit to that fabulous tale.” Hanmer

also gives this story, as does Keating ; but they do not appear to believe it, “because,” says the latter, “I cannot conceive how the Irish antiquaries could have obtained the accounts of those who arrived in Ireland before the Flood, unless they were communicated by those aerial demons, or familiar sprites, who waited on them in times of paganism, or that they found them engraved on stones after the Deluge had subsided.” The latter opinion had been propounded by Giraldus Cambrensis (*ubi supra*), in the twelfth century : “Sed forte in aliqua materia inscripta, lapidea scilicet vel lateritia (sicut de arte Musica legitur ante diluvium) inventa istorum memoria, fuerat reservata.”

O'Flaherty also notices this arrival of Ceasair, “forty days before the Flood, on the 15th day of the Moon, being the Sabbath.” In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, as transcribed by Duaid Mac Firbis, it is stated that this heroine was a daughter of a Grecian. The passage runs as follows :

“Kl. v. f. l. x. M. ix. c. ix. Anno Mundi. In hoc anno venit filia alieuus de Grecis ad Hiberniam, cui nomen Heru vel Berbha [Banhla], vel

## ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE Age of the World<sup>a</sup>, to this Year of the Deluge, 2242. Forty days before the Deluge, Ceasair<sup>b</sup> came to Ireland<sup>c</sup> with fifty girls and three men; Bith, Ladhra, and Fintain, their names. Ladhra died at Ard-Ladhrann<sup>d</sup>, and from him it is named. He was the first that died<sup>e</sup> in Ireland. Bith died at Sliabh Beatha<sup>f</sup>, and was interred in the *carn* of Sliabh Beatha<sup>g</sup>, and from him

*Cesar, et l. filia, et iii. viri cum ea. Ladhra gubernator fuit qui primus in Hibernia tumulatus est. Hoc non narrant Antiquarii Scotorum.*"

<sup>c</sup> *Ireland*.—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 272, *a*, the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, and Keating's *History of Ireland*, they put in at Dun-na-mbare, in Corca-Duibhne, now Corcaguiny, a barony in the west of Kerry. There is no place in Corcaguiny at present known as having borne the name; and the Editor is of opinion that "Corca Duibhne" is an error of transcribers for "Corca-Luighe," and that the place referred to is Dun-na-m-bare, in Corca-Luighe, now Dunamark, in the parish of Kilcommoge, barony of Bantry, and county of Cork.

<sup>d</sup> *Ard-Ladhrann*: i. e. Ladhra's Hill or Height. This was the name of a place on the sea coast, in the east of the present county of Wexford. The name is now obsolete; but the Editor thinks that it was applied originally to Ardamine, in the east of the county of Wexford, where there is a curious moat near the sea coast.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 210, 217, and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of

Drogheda's copy, pp. 23, 210, 217). The tribe of Cinel-Cobhthaigh were seated at this place.

<sup>e</sup> *The first that died*, &c.—Literally, "the first dead [man] of Ireland." Dr. O'Connor renders this: "Occisus est Ladra apud Ard-Ladron, et ab eo nominatur. Erat ista prima occisio in Hibernia." But this is very incorrect, and shews that this translator had no critical knowledge of the language of these Annals. Connell Macgeoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 1627, renders it thus: "He was the first that ever *died* in Ireland, of whom Ard-Leyrenn (where he died, and was interred) took the name."

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh Beatha*: i. e. Bith's Mountain. Now *anglicè* Slieve Beagh, a mountain on the confines of the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan.—See the second part of these Annals, note<sup>n</sup>, under the year 1501, p. 1260.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn of Sliabh Beatha*.—This *carn* still exists, and is situated on that part of the mountain of Slieve Beagh which extends across a portion of the parish of Clones belonging to the county of Fermanagh.—See note<sup>n</sup>, under A. D. 1593. If



πατιορ in ρλιαβ. Αεβαη Cearoir i cCuil Cſſra hi cConoachtaib, go po haonacht hi cCapin Cſſra. Ip ó Fiontoin tpa Fearc Fiontoin of Loch Oſirgdeirc.

O Oihno go po gab Papetalon Epe 278, 7 aoir domain an tan do piacht inre, 2520.

Aoir domain an tan tamiz Papetalon i nEpin, da mile cuicc céo 7 pice bliadoin. Aiaio na toiriğ baop laiρ, Slange, Laiğlinne 7 Ruðpuidē, a tpi mſic, Dealcenat, Nepſa, Cioebā, 7 Cſſbnao a cclſteopa mna.

Aoir domain, da mile cuiz céo pice a pſcht. Pea mac Topiton, mic Spú do éğ an bliadoinri hi Muiz Pea, 7 po haonacht i nDolpoid Moizē Pea, conao uaoa ainmniğtear an mağ.

Aoir domain, da mile cuicc céo tpiocha. Ip an mbliadoinre po cuipſb in chſo cath i nEpin .i. Cioccal Dpizſicopach, mac Duill, mic Dairb oPo-mopchuid, 7 a maetai tanğatopi i nEpin, oet cclſo a lion, go po cuipſb cat

this can be ever explored, it may furnish evidences of the true period of the arrival of Bith.

<sup>b</sup> *Carn-Ceasra*, in *Connaught*. — O'Flaherty states in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. i., that Knockmea, a hill in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, is thought to be this Carn-Ceasra, and that Cuil-Ceasra was near it. This hill has on its summit a very ancient carn, or sepulchral heap of stones; but the name of Ceasair is not remembered in connexion with it, for it is believed that this is the carn of Finnbheara, who is believed by the peasantry to be king of the fairies of Connaught. Giraldus Cambrensis states (*ubi supra*) that the place where Ceasair was buried was called *Cæsara tumulus* in his own time: "Littus igitur in quo navis illa primum applicuit, naucularum littus vocatur, & in quo præfata tumulata est Cæsara usque hodie Cæsara tumulus nominatur." But O'Flaherty's opinion must be wrong, for in Eochaidh O'Flynn's poem on the early colonization of Ireland, as in the Book of Leinster, fol. 3, Carn-Ceasra is placed "óρ δούλλ mſpauδ" over the fruitful [River] Boyle. It is distinctly stated

in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys that Carn-Ceasair was on the bank of the River Boyle [Duill], and that Cuil-Ceasra was in the same neighbourhood. Cuil-Ceasra is mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1571, as on the River Boyle.

<sup>c</sup> *Fearc-Fintan*: i. e. Fintan's Grave. This place, which was otherwise called Tultuine, is described as in the territory of Aradh, over Loch Deirgdheire, uow Lough Derg, an expauſion of the Shaanon, between Killaloe and Portumna. According to a wild legend, preserved in *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this Fintan survived the Deluge, and lived till the reign of Dermot, son of Fergus Ceirbheoil, having during this period undergone various transmigrations; from which O'Flaherty infers that the Irish Druids held the doctrine of the Metempsychosis: "Ex hac autem fabula colligere est Pythagoricæ ac Platoniciæ scholæ de animarum migratione, seu in quævis corpora reditu deliramenta apud Ethnicos nostros viguisse."—*Ogygia*, p. 4.

This Fintan is still remembered in the tradi-

the mountain is named. Ceasair died at Cuil-Ceasra, in Connaught, and was interred in Carn-Ceasra<sup>a</sup>. From Fintan is [named] Feart-Fintain<sup>1</sup>, over Loch Deirgdheire.

From the Deluge until Parthalon took possession of Ireland 278 years; and the age of the world when he arrived in it, 2520.

The age of the world<sup>k</sup> when Parthalon came into Ireland, 2520 years. These were the chieftains who were with him: Slainge, Laighlinne, and Rudhraidhe, his three sons; Dealguat, Nerbha, Ciochbha, and Cerbnad, their four wives.

The Age of the World, 2527. Fea, son of Torton, son of Sru, died this year at Magh-Fea<sup>1</sup>, and was interred at Dolrai-Maighe-Fea; so that it was from him the plain is named.

The Age of the World, 2530. In this year the first battle was fought in Ireland; i. e. Cical Grigenchosach, son of Goll, son of Garbh, of the Fomorian, and his mother<sup>m</sup>, came into Ireland, eight hundred in number, so that a battle was fought between them [and Parthalon's people] at Sleamhnai-Maighe-Ithe<sup>n</sup>,

tions of the country as the Mathusalem of Ireland; and it is believed in Connaught that he was a saint, and that he was buried at a locality called Kilfintany, in the south of the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. Dr. Hammer says that this traditional fable gave rise to a proverb, common in Ireland in his own time, "*If I had lived Fintan's years, I could say much.*"

<sup>k</sup> *The age of the world.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise synchronize the arrival of Parthalon with the twenty-first year of the age of the Patriarch Abraham, and the twelfth year of the reign of Semiramis, Empress of Assyria, A. M. 1669, or 313 years after the Flood. O'Flaherty adopts this chronology in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. ii. Giraldus Cambrensis writes that "Bartholanus Seræ filius de stirpe Japhet filii Noe" came to Ireland in the three hundredth year after the Deluge.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-Fea*: i. e. Fea's Plain. This was the name of a level plain in the present barony of

Forth, and county of Carlow. Keating states in his History of Ireland (reign of Olioll Molt) that the church of Cill-Osnadha (now Kellistown), four (large Irish) miles to the east of Leighlin, was situated in this plain. The barony of Forth, or O'Nolan's country, comprised all this plain, and was from it called Fotharta-Fea, to distinguish it from the barony of Forth in the county of Wexford, which was called Fotharta-an-Chairn, from Carnsore Point.

<sup>m</sup> *His mother*: α μάταια. Dr. O'Connor prints this *math oir*, and translates it "Duces Orientales," which shews that he did not take the trouble to compare the older accounts of this story. It is stated in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, and in Keating's *History of Ireland*, that this Cical and his mother, Lot Luainneach, had been in Ireland before Partholan.—See Haliday's edition, p. 167.

<sup>n</sup> *Sleamhnai Maighe-Ithe.*—This was the name of a place near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal; but it is now

ἑτορρα ἡ Σλίννοιβ Μυῖγε ἡλτε ὅ πο μεβοῖο πορ na Πομορπιβη για βΠαρ-  
 ἑαλον, ὅ πο μαρβαιοῦ uile, conaδ e cαth Μυῖγhe ἡλthe ιννριν.

Αοιρ δοῖοιν, δά μῖλε cúicc cfo τριόα αῶό. Τομαῖομ Λοχα Con, γ  
 Λοχα Τεcheat ιριν μβλιαῶαινρι.

Αοιρ δοῖοιν, δα μῖλε cuicc céad τριocha ατρί. Σλαῖγε mac Παρῑολαιν  
 νεcc ιριν μβλιαῶαινρι, γ πο ἡαῶnachte ἡ ccapn Slebe Slanga. Τομαῖομ  
 Λοα Μερε beop ιριν βλιαῶαιν cῑona.

Αοιρ δοῖοιν, δα μῖλε cuiḡ céo τριcha acúḡ. Λαḡlinne mac Παρῑαλόιν  
 οῖḡ ιραν μβλιαῶαινρι. Αν tan πο clap a pḡr ar ann πο μεβαῖο Loch Λαḡ-  
 linne ι nUíḡ mac Uair, conaδ uαῶa ainmmḡcḡr. Τομαῖομ Λοχα ἡEachτρα  
 bḡp.

Αοιρ δοῖοιν, δά μῖλε cuiḡ céo cḡpaca a cuiḡ. Ρυῶpυῖde mac Παρῑα-  
 λοιν do bathaδ ι Λοc Ρυῶpυῖde, ιαρι ττομαῖομ ιν λοχα ταιριρ, conaδ uαῶa  
 πατḡr Loch Ρυῶpυῖge.

Αοιρ δοῖοιν, δά μῖλε cúḡ cfo cḡpacha apé. Μυρτοla ὅpḡna πο τῑρ  
 ιριν μβλιαῶαινρι, conaδ é an pḡchemaδ loch τομαῖομ πο μεβαῖο ι naμπριρ  
 Παρῑαλάιν, γ ar δοpῑde ar ainm Loch Cuan.

Αοιρ δοῖοιν, δα μῖλε cuiḡ céo caoga. Παρῑαλον νεcc πορ Σḡnmoḡ elta  
 Εαοαιρ ιριν μβλιαῶαινρι. Α naμπριρ ḡabala Παρῑαλοιν Ro pḡcḡtoir na  
 μυḡepi : acḡ na ma ιι pḡr caite βλιαῶna ápῑde ιν πο pḡcḡtoir. Μαḡ

obsolete. Magh-Ithe is the name of a plain in  
 the barony of Raphoe, along the River Finn.—  
 See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pages 114, 181.

° *Loch Con*.—A large lake in the barony of  
 Tirawley, and county of Mayo.

ᵖ *Loch Techeat*.—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle,  
 on the borders of the counties of Roscommon  
 and Sligo.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 1256, p. 357.

¶ *Sliabh Slangha*.—This was the ancient name  
 of Sliabh Domhanghairt, or Slieve Donard, in the  
 south-east of the county of Down. Giraldus  
 Cambrensis says that it was called Mons Domi-  
 nici in his own time, from a St. Dominicus who  
 built a noble monastery at the foot of it.—*Top.*  
*Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 2. This was St. Domhanghart,  
 and the monastery is Maghera.—See Colgan's  
*Trias Thaum.*, p. 114 n, 131 ; and *Acta Sancto-*

*rum*, at 24th March, pp. 742, 744. The cairn of  
 Slainge is still to be seen on the summit of  
 Slieve-Donard, and forms a very conspicuous  
 object. The hero Slainge is now forgotten by  
 tradition, but the memory of St. Donard is still  
 held in great veneration throughout the barony  
 of Iveagh and the Mourne mountains. Archdall  
 (*Monasticon*, p. 733) commits the double error of  
 confounding Sliabh-Domhanghairt with Carn-  
 sore point, on the south coast of Wexford, and  
 of supposing the latter gentle promontory to be  
 “a very high mountain which overhangs the  
 sea.”

ᵀ *Loch-Mesc*.—Now Lough-Mask, a large and  
 beautiful lake near Ballinrobe, in the county of  
 Mayo.

ᶜ *Loch-Laighlinne*.—This lake is mentioned

where the Fomorians were defeated by Partholon, so that they were all slain. This is called the battle of Magh-Ithe.

The Age of the World, 2532. The eruption of Loch Con° and Loch Techeat<sup>p</sup> in this year.

The Age of the World, 2533. Slainge, son of Partholan, died in this year, and was interred in the cairn of Sliabh Slangha<sup>q</sup>. Also the eruption of Loch Mese<sup>r</sup> in the same year.

The Age of the World, 2535. Laighlinne, son of Partholon, died in this year. When his grave was dug, Loch Laighlinne<sup>s</sup> sprang forth in Ui Mac Uais, and from him it is named. The eruption of Loch Eachtra<sup>t</sup> also.

The Age of the World, 2545. Rudhruidhe, son of Partholon, was drowned in Loch Rudhruidhe<sup>u</sup>, the lake having flowed over him; and from him the lake is called.

The Age of the World, 2546. An inundation of the sea over the land at Brena<sup>w</sup> in this year, which was the seventh lake-eruption that occurred in the time of Partholon; and this is named Loch Cuan.

The Age of the World, 2550. Partholon died on Sean Magh-Ealta-Eadair<sup>x</sup> in this year. In the time of Partholon's invasion these plains were cleared [of wood]; but it is not known in what particular years they were cleared :

in the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, and by Keating and O'Flaherty, as in Ui Mac Uais Breagh, a district in Eastmeath, to the south-west of Tara. This lake has not been identified.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch-Eachtra*.—This lake is referred to in the *Chronicon Scotorum* as situated between Sliabh Modhurn and Sliabh Fuaid; and Keating and O'Flaherty place it in Oirghialla. There is no remarkable lake between Sliabh Mudhorn and Sliabh Fuaid, except Loch Mucnamha at Castleblaney, in the county of Monaghan; and it may be therefore conjectured that it is the Loch Echtra in question. Sliabh Mudhorn is in the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan; and Sliabh Fuaid is near Newtown Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>q</sup> *Loch Rudhruidhe* : i. e. Rury's Lake. This was the name of the mouth of the River Erne,

in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>w</sup> *Brena*.—This is called *fretum Brennese* in the second and fourth Lives of St. Patrick, published by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 14, 19, 39. It was evidently the ancient name of the mouth of Strangford Lough, in the county of Down, as the lake formed by the inundation was Loch Cuan, which is still the Irish name of Strangford Lough.

<sup>x</sup> *Sean-Mhagh Ealta-Edair* : i. e. the old Plain of the Flocks of Edar : i. e. on the plain afterwards so called, because Edar was the name of a chieftain who flourished many centuries later.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 44. The name appears to have been applied to the plain extending from Binn-Edair, or the Hill of Howth, to Tallaght. Keating states that this was the only plain in Ireland not covered with wood, when the coun-



νΕιτριγε, λα Connócta, Μαγ níte, λα Λαιγμου ; Μαγ Lii, λα hUib mac Uair  
 6píř ; Μαγ Λαταpνα, λα Dál nApuioe.

Αοιp doimoin, da mîle ocht ccfo pice bliaðan. Naoi Mîle do ecc ppi  
 haoirfchtmain do muinter Papáloin pop ířnmaigh ealta Eaooir .i. cúg  
 Mîle 6pfoib, 7 ceirpe mîle do mnáibh. Conaò de rin ata Taimleacht  
 muinter Papálain. Trí cfo bliaðain po caépiot i nEpinu.

Επε παρ τpochat bliaðain go τtainicc Neimioh.

Αοιp doimoin, da mîle ocht ccfo caocca. Neimio do techt in nEpinu. Ip  
 an 6apia lá 6écc iar ttechc do Neimio co na muinter atbat Macha bñ  
 Neimio. Aiaò anhp na cēpa hapiř batap laip, 6apn, lapbanel Paò,  
 Pcapup Leit6epř, 7 Aindio. Ceirpe meic Neimio ia6pioe. Meou, Macha,  
 6ba, 7 Cēpa, cē6opa mná na naipeachpin.

Αοιp doimoin, dá mîle oēt ccfo caoga anaoi. Ipin mbliaðoinpi po me6aio  
 Loc n6aipbpic 7 Loch nAinnio hi Mioe.

Αιαττ anhp na Ratha po toc6adh, na moige po pfchtaò, 7 na locha  
 po tomaiòmpat ino aimpip Neimio, řen go 6pořtop bliaðna paipf6acha poppa.  
 Rath Cio ech i nUibh Niallain ; Rath Ciombaoiē hi Semne, Magh Cēpa,

try was first discovered by Ninus, son of Belus. Clontarf is referred to as a part of it.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-n-Eithrige*.—In the *Chronicon Scottorum* this is called Magh-Tuiredh, *alias* Magh n-Edara. There are two Magh-Tuiredhs in Connaught, one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, and the other near Lough Arrow, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Ithe, in Leinster*.—Not identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Lii, in Ui-Mac-Uais-Breagh*.—This is a mistake for Magh-Lii in Ui-Mac-Uais. It was the name of a territory extending from Bir to Camus, on the west side of the River Bann, where the Fir-Lii, a section of the descendants of Colla Uais, settled at an early period. There was no Magh-Lii in Breagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Latharna* : i. e. the Plain of Larne.—This was the name of a tuagh or district comprised in the present barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim.—See *Eccles. Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore*,

by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., M. R. I. A., pp. 55, 87, 264, 324, 338. For the extent of Dal Araidhe, see the same work, pp. 334 to 348; and the second part of these Annals, note °, under the year 1174, p. 13. Giraldus Cambrensis also mentions the cutting down of four forests in the time of Bartholanus, and adds that in his own time there were more woods than plains in Ireland: “Sed etiam adhuc hodie, respectu sylvarum, pauca sunt hic campestria.” Sir Robert Kane, in the nineteenth century, had to complain of the very contrary.—See his *Industrial Resources of Ireland*, 2nd edition, p. 3. See Boate’s *Natural History of Ireland*, 8vo. London, 1652, chap. xv., which accounts for the diminution of timber in Ireland “by the incredible quantity consumed in the iron works, and by the exportation of pipe staves in whole ship loads.”—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Iar-Connaught*, p. 8, note °.

<sup>5</sup> *Taimhleacht-Muintire-Parthaloin*.—O’Flaherty

Magh-n-Eithrighe', in Connaught; Magh-Ithe, in Leinster<sup>z</sup>; Magh-Lii<sup>a</sup>, in Ui-Mac-Uais-Breagh; Magh-Latharna<sup>b</sup>, in Dal-Araidhe.

The Age of the World, 2820. Nine thousand of Parthalon's people died in one week on Sean-Mhagh-Ealta-Edair, namely, five thousand men, and four thousand women. Whence is [named] Taimhleacht Muintire Parthaloine<sup>c</sup>. They had passed three hundred years in Ireland.

Ireland was thirty years waste till Neimhidh's arrival.

The Age of the World, 2850. Neimhidh<sup>d</sup> came to Ireland. On the twelfth day after the arrival of Neimhidh with his people, Macha, the wife of Neimhidh, died. These were the four chieftains who were with him: Sdarn, Iarbhainel the Prophet, Fearghus Leithdheirg, and Ainninn. These were the four sons of Neimhidh. Medu, Macha, Yba, and Ceara, were the four wives of these chieftains.

The Age of the World, 2859. In this year Loch Dairbhreach<sup>e</sup> and Loch Ainninn<sup>f</sup> in Meath sprang forth.

These were the forts that were erected, the plains that were cleared, and the lakes that sprang forth, in the time of Neimhidh, but the precise years<sup>g</sup> are not found for them: Rath-Cinnech<sup>h</sup>, in Ui-Niallain; Rath-Cimbaeith<sup>i</sup>, in

states that a monastery was afterwards erected at this place, and that it is situated three miles to the south of Dublin.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 5. It is the place now called Tallaght, and some very ancient tumuli are still to be seen on the hill there. The word *tamleac̃t*, or *tamlaçt*, signifies a place where a number of persons, cut off by the plague, were interred together.—See Cormac's Glossary, *in voce* *Tamleac̃t*. The word frequently enters into the topographical names in Ireland, and is anglicised Tamlaght, Tawlaght, and Tallaght.

<sup>d</sup> *Neimhidh*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the arrival of "Nevie with his fower sonnes into Ireland out of Greece," is synchronized with the latter end of the reign of Altades, monarch of Assyria. O'Flaherty places it in A. M. 2029.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Dairbhreach*.—Now Lough Derryvaragh,

a large and beautiful lake, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>f</sup> *Loch Ainninn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1446, p. 949, in the second part of these Annals.

<sup>g</sup> *The precise years*: i. e. the precise years in which such forts were erected, plains cleared, &c., have not been recorded. Dr. O'Connor translates this: "quousque experti sunt annos pestilenciales contra se," which is not the meaning intended by the Four Masters.

<sup>h</sup> *Rath-Cinnech*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the baronies of Ui-Niallain or Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Rath-Cimbaeith*: i. e. Kimbaeth's Fort. This name is now obsolete. The position of the plain of Seimhne is determined by Rinn-Seimhne, i. e. the point or promontory of Seimhne, the ancient name of Island-Magee, in the county of

Mağ nEabha, Magh Chuile tolað, 7 Magh Luirg hi cConbachtoib; Magh tochair 1 τΤιρ Eogan; Leasmag 1 Mumain; Magh mbríora 1 Laignibh; Magh Luğað 1 nUib Tuircepe; Magh Sepeð hi τΤετβα; Magh Seimne 1 nDál Aruðe; Mağ Muirtemne 1 cConaille; 7 Mağ Macha lá hAiriğiallaib. Loch Cal 1 nUib Niallám, 7 Loch Muirpímoir hi Luignib hi Sleib Ğuaire. Cath Muirbulg 1 nDál Riada. Cath boğna, 7 cath Cnamproppa, pop Pomoirib. Ro bpir Nemio iadpide.

Αεβαθ Νεμίο ιαροιν δο εαμβ 1 εερικχ Λιαεάν 1 Μυμαιν επί mile μαρ αον πρ ινδ οilen Αρδα Νεμίο.

Αοιρ δομαιν, επί mile ρςρεοτ απέ. Τοğail τuir Conaunn ipin mbliaðanpi la píoł Nemio pop Conaunn mac Paðair, 7 pop Pomoirib ap éfna a noioğail ğað doðpaide da τταπορατ πορρα, αιηαι ap pollup ipin epoinic da ηγοιεφρ

Antrim.—See Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq. of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore*, p. 270.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh-Ccara*.—A plain in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh-n-Eabha*.—Now Machaire-Eabha, *anglicè* Magherow, a plain situated between the mountain of Binbulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Cuile-Toladh*.—A plain in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Luirg*.—A plain in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 1187.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-tochair* : i. e. Plain of the Causeway. This was the name of a plain at the foot of Sliabh-Sneacht, *anglicè* Slieve Snaght, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, which was anciently a part of Tir-Eoghain or Tyrone. The church of Domhnachmor-Muighe-tochair, near the village of Carn-Donagh, is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as in this plain.

<sup>p</sup> *Leagmhagh*, in *Munster*.—Not identified.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-m-Brensa*.—Unknown.

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-Lughadh* : i. e. Lughadh's Plain, a district near Lough Neagh; but this name is now obsolete.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1218.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Seredh*.—See the year 738, where this place is said to be Ceanannus, i. e. Kells, between the two Tefias.

<sup>t</sup> *Magh-Seimhne*.—See Rath-Cimbaoith, note <sup>f</sup>, *suprà*.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh-Muirtheimhne*.—A level country, in the present county of Louth, extending from the River Boyne to the mountains of Cuailgne or Carlingford. Dundalk, Louth, Drumiskin, Faughard, and Monasterboice, are mentioned as in this plain.—See the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1002; Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 627, 705, 827, 902. This territory was otherwise called Machaire-Oirghiall, and Conaille-Muirtheimhne.—See A. D. 1434, 1452, 1466, and 1486.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Macha*.—This was the ancient name of the plain in which the town of Armagh is situated. It is more usually called Machaire-Arda-Macha, i. e. the Plain of Armagh.—See A. D. 1103, 1196, and 1424.

<sup>x</sup> *Loch-Cal*.—Now Lough Gall, a small lake, giving name to a village in the barony of West O'Neilland (Ui-Niallain), county of Armagh.

<sup>y</sup> *Loch-Muinrcamhair*.—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahin, and county of Cavan. Luighne was an extensive territory in ancient Meath. The name is still

Seimhne; Magh-Ceara<sup>k</sup>, Magh n-Eabha<sup>l</sup>, Magh-Cuile-Toladh<sup>m</sup>, and Magh-Luirg<sup>n</sup>, in Connaught; Magh-tochair<sup>o</sup>, in Tir-Eoghain; Leagmhagh, in Munster<sup>p</sup>; Magh m-Brensa<sup>q</sup>, in Leinster; Magh-Lughadh<sup>r</sup>, in Ui-Tuirtre; Magh-Seredh<sup>s</sup>, in Tefia; Magh-Seimhne<sup>t</sup>, in Dal-Araidhe; Magh-Muirtheimhne<sup>u</sup>, in Conaille; and Magh-Macha<sup>w</sup>, in Oirghialla; Loch-Cal<sup>x</sup>, in Ui-Niallain; Loch-Muinreamhair<sup>y</sup>, in Luighne, in Sliabh Guaire<sup>z</sup>. The battle of Murbholg<sup>a</sup>, in Dal-Riada; the battle of Baghna<sup>b</sup>; and the battle of Cnamh-Ross<sup>c</sup> against the Fomorians. Neimhidh gained these [battles].

Neimhidh afterwards died of a plague, together with three thousand persons, in the island of Ard-Neimhidh<sup>d</sup>, in Crich Liathain<sup>e</sup>, in Munster.

The Age of the World, 3066. The demolition of the tower of Conainn<sup>f</sup> in this year, by the race of Neimhidh, against Conainn, son of Faebhar, and the Fomorians in general, in revenge for all the oppression they had inflicted upon them [the race of Neimhidh], as is evident from the chronicle which is called

retained in the barony of Lune, but the territory was far more extensive than this barony.

<sup>z</sup> *Sliabh Guaire*.—This is still the name of a mountainous district in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See Loch-Suidhe-Odhraín, A. D. 1054.

<sup>a</sup> *Murbholg* : i. e. Sea-inlet. Now Murlough Bay, on the north-east coast of the barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. Dalriada was the ancient name of that part of the county of Antrim lying north of Sliabh Mis, or Slemmish.

<sup>b</sup> *Baghna*.—This is still the name of a mountainous district in the east of the county of Roscommon, nearly coextensive with the barony of Ballintober, North.—See Sliabh Baghna, A. D. 1572, and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> *Cnamh-Ross* : i. e. Wood of the Bones. This was probably the ancient name of Camross, near Barry's Cross, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>d</sup> *The island of Ard-Neimhidh*.—Now Barrymore Island, otherwise the Great Island, near Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178.

<sup>e</sup> *Crich-Liathain*.—A large district in the county of Cork, comprising the village of Castle-Lyons, and the Great Island near Cork.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1579, p. 1722.

<sup>f</sup> *Tor-Conainn*.—Called 'Tor-Conaing by Keating, and in the more ancient copies of the *Leabhar Gabhala*, where the story of the destruction of it is given at full length. It was situated on Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal. There is no tradition of this Conainn, or Conaing, on Tory Island at present; but there are most curious traditions of Balor. Giraldus Cambrensis calls the Fomorians "Gygantes (quibus tunc temporis abundabat insula)", and "pyrati, qui Hiberniam grauiter depopulari consueuerant." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is said that "these Ffomores were a sept descended from Cham, the sonne of Noeh; that they lived by pyracie and spoile of other nations, and were in those days very troublesome to the whole world."—See A. M. 3330, *infra*. O'Flaherty thinks that they were the inhabitants of Denmark, Norway, Finland, &c.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56, p. 303.



Λεαβαρ Γαβαλα, γ αρ ρυαλλ ναε τορέριατορ κομένιτιμ οβλίμβη γεν μο τάο  
να τριόσλχνεαδοιρ τέαρνατορ δο ελαινδ Νεϊμδ πο αιρδιδι ιν δομαιν γο παν-  
γατορ Ερινν ιαρ τερπολλ ινα βφεραιβ δολεε. Σέ βλιαδνα δεεε δα εβ πο  
εαίτ Νεϊμδ εο να ρίολ ινδ Ερινν. Ερε πάρ ιαρριρ πε δά εβ βλιαδαν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τριό μίλε δα εβ περρεατ απε. Ριρ δολεε δο γαβαίλ Ερινονν  
α βποιρένδ να βλιαδνα πο. Σλαγκε, Γανδ, Γενανν, Σεαγγανν, γ Ρυόρπιγε  
α εεόις τοιριγ. Cuius meic Deala mic Loich ιατορμ. Ρο ρίόγρεατ αν ετέρορ  
οιλε γ Ριρ δολεε αρ εβνα Σλαγκε υαιρτιβ.

<sup>g</sup> *The Leabhar-Gabhala*: i. e. the Book of Invasions. There are various copies of this work still extant, of which the oldest seems to be that in the Stowe Library, described by Dr. O'Connor in the Stowe Catalogue. There is a fragment of an ancient copy contained in the Book of Leinster, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 18, but it wants the beginning.

<sup>h</sup> *Mutually fell by each other*: i. e. they mutually slaughtered each other almost to annihilation. Dr. O'Connor renders this: "Et mirum est non occisos fuisse simul interfectos ex utraque parte plures quam triginta." But he is clearly wrong, for in the ancient Irish αρ ρυαλλ ναε is the same as the modern ιρ βεαγ ναε. The mistakes of this kind throughout Dr. O'Connor's translation are countless, and the Editor shall, therefore, only notice the most remarkable of them.

<sup>i</sup> *Two hundred and sixteen years, &c.*—Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Topog. Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 3, agrees with this, which shews that this account of Neimhidh was then written: "Ducentis igitur & 16 annis Nemedi generatio Hiberniam tenuit: & ducentis postmodum annis vacua fuit."

<sup>k</sup> *The other four, &c.*—Dr. O'Connor translates this: "Regnaverunt quatuor alii et Firbolgi similiter, Slangio supra ipsos regnante." But he totally mistakes the construction. It should be: "Ordinaverunt quatuor alii et Firbolgi similiter Slangium [regem] supra ipsos." Connell Mageoghagan renders it in his translation

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"After making of which division [of Ireland into five provinces], Slanè, their said elder brother, by the consent and election of his other four brothers, was chosen king, and was the first king that ever absolutely ruled Ireland."

Keating quotes the Book of Druim-Sneachta, which he says existed before the time of St. Patrick, as authority for these stories concerning the migration of these Firbolgs from Greece.—See Haliday's edition, pp. 186, 214.

The account of the division of Ireland into provinces by these five brothers has been totally omitted by the Four Masters in their Annals. It is given in all the copies of the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise; and in Keating's *History of Ireland*. It is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"This sept was called Ffirvolge; there were five brothers that were their chieftains, the sounes of Dela mac Loich, that first divided Ireland into five provinces.

"1. Slane, their eldest brother, had the province of Leynster for his part, which containeth from Inver Colpe, that is to say, where the River of Boyne entereth into the sea, now called in Irish Drogheda, to the meeting of the three Waters, by Waterford, where the Three Rivers, Suyre, Ffeoir, and Barrow, do meet and run together into the sea.

"2. Gann, the second brother's part was South Munster, which is a province extending from

Leabhar-Gabhala<sup>g</sup>; and they nearly all mutually fell by each other<sup>b</sup>; thirty persons alone of the race of Neimhidh escaped to different quarters of the world, and they came to Ireland some time afterwards as Firbolgs. Two hundred and sixteen years<sup>i</sup> Neimhidh and his race remained in Ireland. After this Ireland was a wilderness for a period of two hundred years.

The Age of the World, 3266. The Firbolgs took possession of Ireland at the end of this year. Slainghe, Gann, Genann, Seangann, and Rudhraighe, were their five chieftains. These were the five sons of Deala, son of Loich. The other four<sup>k</sup> and the Firbolgs in general elected Slainge as king over them.

that place to Bealagh-Conglaissy.

“3. Seangann, the third brother’s part was from Bealagh-Conglaissy to Rossedahaleagh [Ror da panteac], now called Limbricke, which is the province of North Munster.

“4. Geannann, the fourth brother, had the province of Connaught, containeing from Limbricke to Easroe.

“5. Rorye, the fifth brother, and youngest, had from Easroe aforesaid to Inver Colpe, which is the province of Ulster.”

The account of the division of Ireland into five provinces by the Firbolgs is also given in Dr. Lynch’s manuscript translation of Keating’s *History of Ireland*, as follows :

“Firbolgi illi quinque Dinastæ Hiberniam universam in quinque partiti sunt portiones. Slanius inter fratres natu primus, qui Slanio flumini Wexfordiæ adfluenti nomen fecit, sibi Lageniam ab Inbhereolpa Droghedach alias Vadipontem ad Trium Aquarum Confluvia exeurrentem, et comitum mille viros adseivit. Ganno è Comitibus mille, nec non Australis Momonia, quidquid nimirum agrorum inter Trium Aquarum Confluvia et Belagheonglas Limbricum patet, cesserant. Ad Senganum tractus a Belachconglas et Limbrico protensus in occidentem, cum mille viris sorte devenit. Mille alij Gannum prosequuti sunt, eum traditæ sibi Conaciæ, quæ Limbricum ab Austro, Drovisiam ab Aquilone, pro metis habet, possessionem adiret. As-

signatum sibi Vltoniam a Drovisiâ ad Vadipontem porreetam eapeseivit Ruarius, eò etiam mille hominum coloniâ deductâ.

“Hi quini Dinastæ Comitesque Firbolgi, Firdomnani, et Galeoni dieti sunt : Firbolgi ab utribus ferendis, Fir enim hibernicè viros, et Bolg utres significat, alluditque vox ad vtres illos supra memoratos, quibus egestam ab ipsis humo mergam ad scabra saxeeta, et ferendis frugibus inepta, quo feraeia invaderent novalia, comportarunt. Firdomnani vero propterea nuncupabantur, quod fodientes in terram alte descendebant, Etenim Hibernica vox domum perinde est ac altum, sive profundum. Galeoni autem nominati sunt ab hastarum genere, quibus intentos operi socios ab hostium injurijs protegabant. In Hiberniam licet eadem Hebdomadâ, non tamen eodem die Firbolgi omnes appulerunt. Slanius ad Slanij Fluvii ostia, die Sabathi ; Die uero Martis Gannus & Senganus in Irisdomnam, Gannanus et Ruarius die Veneris Trachruris naves applicuerunt. Qui omnes quanquam communi nomine Firbolgorum voce innotescerent, peculiari tamen nomine Slani Comites Galeones, Ganni et Sengani Firbolgorij, Ruairci et Genani Soeij Firdomnani vocabantur : Gannanum quidem et Ruarium, nonnulli tradunt, ad fluvij Damnani, qui, quâ fluit ad Conaciam Caurus in oceanum se exonerat, Ostia primum appulisse ac flumini nomen fecisse.”—Page 58.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δά céo pεapceat a pεacht. Slainge mac Deala do beith i míge Erionn ppi pe aoinbliadna, 7 a écc i poipcefn na bliadna rin i nDionn Ríge pop bpu bñba.

Αοιρ δομoin, τρι μίλε δα céo pεapceat a hoct. Ruðpuidε mac Deala do gabail míge nEpeand. An céo bliadain dia míge innpin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δά céo pεapceat anaoi. An napa bliadoin do míge Ruðpuidε, 7 a écc i bpoipcionn na bliadna po.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα céo pεchtmoget. An céo bliadain do míge Tainn 7 Tεanainn op Erionn innpin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα céo pεchtmoget a τρι. An cεtpainao bliadain do Tainn 7 do Tεanainn, 7 a nécc do tain a bpoipcefn na bliadna po hi cepic Liaetan co ppiot céo ap aon piú.

Αοιρ δομoin, τρι μίλε δα céo pεchtmoget a cεtap. An céo bliadain do míge Shengaind innpin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced pεctmoget a hoct. A bpoipcefn an cúiceao bliadain do míge Sngainn topcoip lá Píachao Cennpionnán mac Stairn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced pεctmoget anaoi. An ced bliadain do míge Píacach Cennpionnán.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced octmoget a τρι. An cúiceao bliadain do míge Píacá, 7 a thuitim la Rionnal mac Tεanoinn an bliadainpi.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced octmoget a cεtap. An ced bliadain do míge Rionnal mic Tεanoinn pop Erionn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced octmoget anaoi. Iap bpopbað an pεipead bliadain do Rionnál ip an míge, topchoip la Poiðbgen mac Senghainn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced nochat. An céo bliadain do míge Poiðbgen.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced nochat aτρί. A bpoipcefn an cεtpainao bliadain do míge Poiðbgen do pochair la hEoáo mac Epc.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε δα ced nochat a cεtap. An ced bliadain do míge Ehoáo mic Epc innpin.

<sup>1</sup> *Dinn-Righ* : i. e. the Hill of the Kings, otherwise called Dumha-Slainge, i. e. Slainge Mound. This was a very ancient seat of the kings of Leinster. Keating describes its situation as on the brink of the River Bearbha [the Barrow], between Carlow and Leighlin. This place is still

well known. It is situated in the townland of Ballyknockan, about a quarter of a mile to the south of Leighlin-Bridge, near the west bank of the River Barrow. Nothing remains of the palace but a moat, measuring two hundred and thirty-seven yards in circumference at the base,

The Age of the World, 3267. Slainghe, son of Deala, was king of Ireland for a period of one year ; and he died at the end of the year, at Dinn-Righ', on the brink of the Bearbha.

The Age of the World, 3268. Rudhraighe, son of Deala, assumed the government of Ireland. This is the first year of his reign.

The Age of the World, 3269. The second year of the reign of Rudhraighe ; and he died<sup>m</sup> at the end of this year.

The Age of the World, 3270. This was the first year of the reign of Gann and Geanann over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3273. The fourth year of Gann and Geanann ; and they died at the end of this year, with twenty hundred along with them, in Crich-Liathain<sup>n</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3274. This was the first year of the reign of Sengann.

The Age of the World, 3278. At the end of the fifth year of the reign of Seangann, he fell by Fiachaidh Cennfinnan, son of Staru.

The Age of the World, 3279. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Cennfinnain.

The Age of the World, 3283. The fifth year of the reign of Fiacha. And he fell by Rinnal, son of Geanann, this year.

The Age of the World, 3284. The first year of the reign of Rinnal, son of Geanann, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3289. After the completion of the fifth year of his reign by Rinnal, he fell by Foidhbbhgen, son of Seangann.

The Age of the World, 3290. The first year of the reign of Foidhbbhgen.

The Age of the World, 3293. At the end of the fourth year of the reign of Foidhbbhgen, he fell by Eochaidh, son of Erc.

The Age of the World, 3294. This was the first year of the reign of Eochaidh, son of Erc.

sixty-nine feet in height from the level of the River Barrow, and one hundred and thirty-five feet in diameter at top.

<sup>m</sup> *Died*.—According to Keating and the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, he died at Brugh, over the River Boyne.

<sup>n</sup> *Crich-Liathain*.—A district in the county of Cork, containing the village of Castlelyons, and the Great Island near Cork. According to Keating and O'Flaherty, Gann and Geanann died of the plague at Freamhain, in Meath, now Frewin, a lofty hill near Mullingar, in Westmeath.



Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε τρι cedo ατρί. Αν δεchmað bliaðain do μίγε Eachðac mic Epc, γ αρ ιρίde bliaðain dñðñach a ðlaiþiupa, uair tanðatar Tuatha De Danonn do gabail Epeann for Þfñoið bolcc co tapuðpat cað uia poiðe for Maið tuirfð hi Conmaicne Chuile Tolað i cConðachtaib, ður po marðað an μi Eochaid mac Epc lá τριð macoið Neimíð mic ðaðpai do Tuathaið de Danonn, Cearaib, Luain, γ Luacpa a nanmann. Ro díot-laiþriðhñ Þir bolcc ipin cað rin, γ po lað a nári. Ro bñað bfor a lám do Nuaðat mac Echðac, mic Ettaþlain, (don μið po baii for Tuathaið De Dannann) ipin cað cfona. Aré an tEochaid peimþáite Rí dñðñac Þfñ mðolcc. Naonðar po ðab μίγε uioð, γ peaét mbliaðna décc ap pícit poð a bþlaiþiupa for Eþinn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε τρι cedo a cfθoir. Αν cfð bliaðain do μίγε ðpepp mic Ealatoin for Eþinn, uair do πατρατ Tuata De Danann μίγε do iar mbpñioð caða Muíge tuirpað Conga, an ccein po baii lám Nuaðat accá leiðup.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε τρι cedo a dñch. Αν pñctmað bliaðain do ðpep òr Eþinn mñpñ, ðo po þaðoið an μίγε do Nuaðat iar níoc a lamne la Dian-cecht, γ Cþñðne ceþu að congñain laip. Uair do πατραð laim naipðite paip.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε τρι cedo a haoin décc. Αν cfð bliaðain do μίγhe Nuaðat aipðelain tap eip a lamne do ðaiþeain pe píopa aipðaitt aítleiðcfð.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μίλε τρι cedo τριocát. Α þpoiþcñð píce bliaðain do

° *Magh-Tuireadh*.—Otherwise called Magh-Tuireadh-Conga, from its proximity to Cong. The site of this battle is still pointed out in the parish of Cong, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, to the right of the road as you go from Cong to the village of the Neal. There is a detailed but legendary account of this battle in a manuscript, in the handwriting of Gilla-riabhach O'Clery, preserved in the Library of the British Museum. Harl. 432, Plut. xlviii. E, beginning fol. 52 a, line 6.

Þ *Was killed*.—Eochaidh, son of Erc, is given as the last of the nine Fírbolgic kings in the Annals o Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan;

and in all the copies of the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, and by Keating and O'Flaherty. According to the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, Eochaidh fled from this battle, and was pursued and overtaken on the strand of Traigh-Eothaile, near Ballysadare, in the present county of Sligo, where he was slain, as mentioned in the text. The cairn in which he was interred is described as one of the wonders of Ireland in the *Mirabilia Hiberniæ*, in the Book of Ballymote; and also by O'Flaherty, in *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 10 and 50. This cairn still exists, and although not high above the level of the strand, it is believed that the tide never can cover it.

The Age of the World, 3303. The tenth year of the reign of Eochaidh, son of Erc; and this was the last year of his reign, for the Tuatha-De-Dananns came to invade Ireland against the Firbolgs; and they gave battle to each other at Magh-Tuireadh°, in Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh, in Connaught, so that the King Eochaidh, son of Erc, was killed<sup>p</sup> by the three sons of Neimhidh, son of Badhraí, of the Tuatha-De-Dananns; Ceasarb, Luamb, and Luachra, their names. The Firbolgs were vanquished and slaughtered<sup>q</sup> in this battle. Moreover, the hand<sup>r</sup> of Nuadhat, son of Eochaidh, son of Edarlamh (the king who was over the Tuatha-De-Dananns), was cut off in the same battle. The aforesaid Eochaidh was the last king of the Firbolgs. Nine of them had assumed kingship, and thirty-seven years was the length of their sway over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3304. The first year of the reign of Breas, son of Ealathan, over Ireland; for the Tuatha-De-Danann gave him the sovereignty, after gaining the battle of Magh-Tuireadh Conga, while the hand of Nuadhat was under cure.

The Age of the World, 3310. This was the seventh year of Breas over Ireland, when he resigned the kingdom to Nuadhat, after the cure of his hand by Diancecht, assisted by Creidne, the artificer, for they put a silver hand upon him.

The Age of the World, 3311. The first year of the reign of Nuadhat Airgeatlamh, after his hand had been welded with a piece of refined silver.

The Age of the World, 3330. At the end of the twentieth year of the

<sup>q</sup> *Slaughtered*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the Firbolgs were “overthrown” in this battle, and “one hundred thousand of them slain, with their king, Eochy Mac Eircke, which was the greatest slaughter that was ever heard of in Ireland at one meeting.” From the monuments of this battle still remaining, it is quite evident that great numbers were slain; but certainly not so many as mentioned in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which was probably taken from some romantic account of this battle, like that above referred to.

<sup>r</sup> *The hand*.—It is stated in the *Battle of Magh-Tuireadh*, and various other accounts of the

Tuatha-De-Dananns, that Credne Cerd made a silver hand for this Nuadhat, and that Diancecht, the Æsculapius of the Irish, fitted it upon him, from which he was ever after known by the name of Nuadhat-Airgetlamh, i. e. Nuadhat of the Silver Hand. It is stated in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O’Clerys that Diancecht and Credne formed the hand with motion in every finger and joint, and that Miach, the son of Diancecht, to excel his father, took off this hand, and infused feeling and motion into every joint and vein of it, as if it were a natural hand.—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 10. In Cormac’s Glossary the name of Diancecht is explained “*Deus salutis*,” .i. dia na h-íce, “the God of curing.”

muige Nuadāt Arɣatlaññ torɕaɪr ı ccaē Muige tuɪrɕō na bFomorac̃ la  
balor mbalɕbemnoch oFhomoiɪb̃.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Tuireadh na bh-Fomorach*.—This name is still remembered in the country, and is now applied to a townland in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. There are very curious sepulchral monuments still to be seen on this battle-field, of which a minute description has been given by Dr. Petrie in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1398. There was also a long account of this battle of the northern Magh-Tuireadh, as well as of that of the southern Magh-Tuireadh, or Magh-Tuireadh-Conga, already mentioned, but the Editor never saw a copy of it. O'Flaherty, who appears to have read it, states (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 12) that Balor Bemen or Bailcbemnech, general of the Fomorians, was slain in this battle by a stone thrown at him by the son of his daughter, from a machine called *tabhall*, which is believed to have been a sling; and that Kethlenn, the wife of Balor, fought with desperation, and wounded the Dagda, afterwards king of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, with some missile weapon. This Balor, the general of the Fomorians, is still vividly remembered by tradition throughout Ireland, as Óalor Óéimeann, and in some places they frighten children by his name; but he is more  
✱ — vividly remembered on Tory Island,—where he is believed to have chiefly resided,—and on the opposite coast of Donegal, than anywhere else, except, perhaps, at Cong, in Mayo. The tradition connected with Balor, on Tory Island, was written by the Editor in 1835, from the dictation of Shane O'Dugan, whose ancestor is said to have been living on Tory Island in St. Columbkille's time. It is a curious specimen of the manner in which tradition accounts for the names of places, and remembers the names of historical characters. This story is evidently

founded on facts; but from its having floated on the tide of tradition for, perhaps, three thousand years, names have been confounded, and facts much distorted.

The history of Balor runs as follows, as related to the Editor by Shane O'Dugan, one of the O'Dugans of Tory Island:

“In days of yore (a period beyond the reach of chronology,—far back in the night of time) flourished three brothers, Gavida, Mac Samhthiann, and Mac Kineely (*Mac Cinnŋaelaō*) the first of whom was a distinguished smith, who held his forge at Drumnatinne, a place in the parish of Rath-Finan, which derived its name from that circumstance, for *Ōpuim na zeme* in Irish sounds *ridge of the fire* in English, alluding to Gavida's furnace. Mac Kineely was lord of that district, comprising the parishes of Rath-Finan and Tullaghobegly, and was possessed of a cow called *Glas Gaivlen* [*rectè* *Glas Gaibhneenn*], which was so lactiferous as to be coveted by all his neighbours, and so many attempts had been made at stealing her, that he found it necessary to watch her constantly.

“At this same remote period flourished on Tory (an island lying in the ocean opposite Drumnatinne, which received that name from its presenting a towery appearance from the continent of Tir-Connell, and from the many prominent rocks thereon, towering into the heavens, and called *tors* by the natives) a famous warrior, by name Balor, who had one eye in the middle of his forehead, and another directly opposite it, in the back of his skull. This latter eye, by its foul, distorted glances, and its beams and dyes of venom, like that of the Basilisk, would strike people dead, and for that reason Balor kept it constantly covered, except whenever he wished to get the better of enemies by petrifying them



reign of Nuadhat of the Silver Hand, he fell in the battle of Magh-Tuireadh na bh-Fomorach\*, by Balor of the mighty blows, one of the Fomorians.

with looks; and hence the Irish, to this day, call an evil or overlooking eye by the name of *Suil Bhaloir*. But, though possessed of such powers of self-defence, it appears that it had been revealed to a Druid that Balor should be killed by his own O, or grandson! At this time Balor had but an only child, a daughter, Ethnea by name, and seeing that she was the only medium through which his destruction could be wrought, he shut her up in an impregnable tower, which he himself, or some of his ancestors, had built some time before on the summit of Tor-more (a lofty and almost inaccessible rock, which, shooting into the blue sky, breaks the roaring waves and confronts the storms at the eastern extremity of Tory Island); and here he also placed a company of twelve matrons, to whom he gave the strictest charge not to allow any man near her, or give her an idea of the existence or nature of that sex. Here the fair Ethnea remained a long time imprisoned; and, though confined within the limits of a tower, tradition says that she expanded into bloom and beauty; and though her female attendants never expressed the sound *man* in her presence, still would she often question them about the manner in which she herself was brought into existence, and of the nature of the beings that she saw passing up and down the sea in *carracks*: often did she relate to them her dreams of other beings, and other places, and other enjoyments, which sported in her imagination while locked up in the arms of repose. But the matrons, faithful to their trust, never offered a single word in explanation of those mysteries which enchanted her imagination.

In the mean time, Balor, now secure in his existence, and regardless of the prediction of the Druid, continued his business of war and

rapine. He achieved many a deed of fame; captured many a vessel; subdued and cast in chains many an adventurous band of sea rovers; and made many a descent upon the opposite continent, carrying with him, to the island, men and property. But his ambition could never be satiated until he should get possession of that most valuable cow, the Glas Gavlin, and to obtain her he, therefore, directed all his powers of strength and stratagem.

“One day Mac Kineely, the chief of the tract opposite the island, repaired to his brother’s forge to get some swords made, and took with him the invaluable Glas Gavlin by a halter which he constantly held in his own hand by day, and by which she was tied and secured by night. When he arrived at the forge, he intrusted her to the care of his brother, Mac Samhthainn, who, it appears, was there too, on some business connected with war, and entered the forge himself, to see the sword properly shaped and steeled. But while he was within, Balor, assuming the form of a red-headed little boy, came to Mac Samhthainn and told him that he heard his two brothers (Gavida and Mac Kineely) saying, within at the furnace, that they would use all his (Mac Samhthainn’s) steel in making Mac Kineely’s swords, and would make his of Iron. ‘By the *Seomh*, then,’ says Mac Samhthainn, ‘I’ll let them know that I am not to be humbugged so easily; hold this cow, my red-headed little friend, and you will see how soon I’ll make them alter their intention.’ With that he rushed into the forge in a passion, and swearing by all the powers above and below, that he would make his two brothers pay for their dishonesty. Balor, as soon as he got the halter into his hand, carried off the *Glas*, with the rapidity of lightning, to Tory Island, and the place where he dragged



Αοιρ δομαιν τρι mile τρι ced, τριόατ α haon. Αν céo bliadain do piḡe  
 Logha Lampada uap Eḡinn.

Αοιρ domain, τρι mile τρι ced Sécτμοḡατ. Iapp an cclḡpaáatimāo  
 bliadain do Lugh Lampada lu piḡe nEḡpínō do poáair lá Mac Cuill hi cCaon-

her in by the tail is, to this day (a great memorial of the transaction), called Port-na-Glaise, or the harbour of the *Glas* or *green cow*. When Mac Kineely heard his brother's exclamations, he knew immediately that Balor had effected his purpose; so, running out of the forge, he perceived Balor and the cow in the middle of the Sound of Tory! Mac Samhthainn, also, being soon made sensible of the scheme of Balor, suffered a few boxes on the head from his brother with impunity. Mac Kineely wandered about distracted for several hours, before he could be brought to a deliberate consideration of what was best to be done to recover the cow; but, after he had given full vent to his passions, he called to the lonely habitation of a hoary Druid, who lived not far from the place, and consulted him upon the matter. The Druid told him that the cow could never be recovered as long as Balor was living, for that, in order to keep her, he would never close the Basilisk eye, but petrify every man that should venture to get near her.

“Mac Kineely, however, had a Leanan-sidhe, or familiar sprite, called Biroge of the Mountain, who undertook to put him in the way of bringing about the destruction of Balor. After having dressed him in the clothes worn by ladies in that age, she wafted him, on the wings of the storm, across the Sound, to the airy top of Tor-more, and there, knocking at the door of the tower, demanded admittance for a noble lady whom she rescued from the cruel hands of a tyrant who had attempted to carry her off, by force, from the protection of her people. The matrons, fearing to disoblige the Banshee, admitted both into the tower. As soon as the

daughter of Balor beheld the noble lady thus introduced, she recognised a countenance like one of which she had frequently felt enamoured in her dreams, and tradition says that she immediately fell in love with her noble guest. Shortly after this, the Banshee, by her supernatural influence over human nature, laid the twelve matrons asleep; and Mac Kineely, having left the fair daughter of Balor pregnant, was invisibly carried back by his friendly sprite to Drumnatinne. When the matrons awoke they persuaded Ethnea that the appearance of Biroge and her protege was only a dream, but told her never to mention it to her father.

“Thus did matters remain until the daughter of Balor brought forth three sons at a birth, which, when Balor discovered, he immediately secured the offspring, and sent them, rolled up in a sheet (which was fastened with a *delg* or pin), to be cast into a certain whirlpool; but as they were carried across a small harbour, on the way to it, the *delg* fell out of the sheet, and one of the children dropped into the water, but the other two were secured and drowned in the intended whirlpool. The child that had fallen into the harbour, though he apparently sunk to the bottom, was invisibly carried away by the Banshee who had cleared the way to his procreation, and the harbour is to this day called Port-a-deilg, or the Harbour of the Pin. The Banshee wafted the child (the first, it appears, of the three, who had seen the light of this world) across the Sound in safety to his father, who sent him to be fostered by his brother Gavida, who brought him up to his own trade, which then ranked among the learned professions, and was deemed of so much importance that *Brighit*, the goddess of

The Age of the World, 3331. The first year of the reign of Lugh Lamhfhada[Lewy of the Long Hand] over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3370. After the fortieth year of the reign of Lugh Lamhfhada over Ireland, he fell by Mac Cuill at Caendruim<sup>1</sup>. It was in the

the poets, thought it not beneath her dignity to preside over the smiths also.

“Balor, who now thought that he had again baffled the fates by drowning the three children, having learned from his Druid that Mac Kineely was the man who had made this great effort to set the wheel of his destiny in rapid motion, crossed the Sound, and landing on that part of the continent called (from some more modern occupier) Ballyconnell, with a band of his fierce associates, seized upon Mac Kineely, and, laying his head on a large white stone (one holding him upon it by the long hair, and others by the hands and legs) cut it off, clear, with one blow of his ponderous sword! The blood flowed around in warm floods, and penetrated the stone to its very centre. This stone, with its red veins, still tells this deed of blood, and gives name to a district comprehending two parishes. It was raised, in 1794, on a pillar sixteen feet high, by Wyby More Olpherts, Esq., and his wife, who had carefully collected all the traditions connected with Balor. It is shewn to the curious traveller as Clogh-an-Neely (the name which Wyby More has committed to the durability of marble, but the Four Masters write it more correctly Cloic Chinn-paolair at the years 1284, 1554), and forms a very conspicuous object in the neighbourhood.

“Notwithstanding all these efforts of Balor to avert his destiny, the Banshee had executed the will of the fates. For after the decollation of Mac Kineely, Balor, now secure, as he thought, in his existence, and triumphant over the fates, frequented the continent without fear of opposition, and employed Gavida to make all his military weapons. But the heir of Mac Kineely, in course of time, grew up to be an able man,

and, being an excellent smith, Balor, who knew nothing of his birth, became greatly attached to him. The heir of Mac Kineely, who was well aware of his father's fate, and acquainted with the history of his own birth and escape from destruction, was observed to indulge in gloomy fits of despondency, and frequently to visit the blood-stained stone, and to return from it with a sullen brow which nothing could smooth. One day Balor came to the forge to get some spears made, and it happened that Gavida was from home upon some private business, so that all the work of that day was to be executed by his young foster-son. In the course of the day Balor happened to mention, with pride, his conquest of Mac Kineely, but to his own great misfortune, for the young smith watched his opportunity, and, taking a glowing rod from the furnace, thrust it through the basilisk eye of Balor and out through the other side of his head, thus avenging the death of his father, slaying his grandfather, and executing the decree of Fate, which nothing can avert. ‘*Fatum regit homines.*’”

Some say that this took place at Knocknafola, or Bloodyforeland, but others, who place the scene of Balor's death at Drumnatinne, account for the name of Knocknafola by making it the scene of a bloody battle between the Irish and Danes. Tradition, however, errs as to the place of Balor's death, for, according to Irish history, he was killed by his grandson, Lughaidh Lamhfhada, in the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 12.

<sup>1</sup> *Caendruim*.—This was the ancient name of the hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath, situated about four miles south-east of the village of

ορμῶν. Ἄρ ἰ ρῖνῖρ αν Ἰοῖαρα το ρῖναὸ ἀοναχ Ταλλτεῖν α βροπαῖμῖτ ἡ  
 ἰ ccumine écca α buime, Ταλλτε ινῖν Μαῖμόρῖν ιρῖδε, ινῖν ρῖῖ Ἐαρράνε,  
 βῖν Ἐαχθαὸ μῖε Εἰρε, ρῖ δεῖθναὸ ϐῖρ μῖολε αν τεοχαὸ ρῖν.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖρε εῖο εαογα α ἡον. Ἀν εῖο βλιαῖαν το ρῖῖε  
 Ἐαχθαὸ Ολλαῖαιρ δάρ βαῖνμ αν Ὀαῖθα ὅρ Εῖρῖνν ινῖρῖν.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖρε εῖο εαογα. Ἰαρ βροπαῖο να βλιαῖνα δεῖ-  
 θναῖεῖρ δον οἰτμοῖατ βλιαῖαν ρο εαῖτ Ἐοχαὸ Ολλαῖαιρ ἰ ναῖρῖοῖε να  
 ἡΕῖρῖνν, ρο écc ιρ αν μῖορῖῖ το ῖαῖβ εῖρῖ να ῖονα το ρατ Cethleno ϐαιρ ἡ  
 ccéδ εαῖ Μαῖῖε τῖιρῖῖ.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖρε εῖο εαογα α ἡον. Ἀν εῖο βλιαῖαν το ρῖῖε  
 Θεαλβαῖεῖ μῖε Οῖμα ὅρ Εῖρῖνν ινῖρῖν.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖρε εῖο δῖρεατ. Ἰρ αν δεαῖμαὸ βλιαῖαν το ρῖῖε  
 Θεαλβαῖεῖ τοῖεαῖρ το λαῖν α μῖε ϐῖρῖν, ϐιαῖα mac Θεαλβαῖεῖ.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖρε εῖο ϐῖρεατ α ἡον. Ἀν εῖο βλιαῖαν το  
 ϐιαῖα mac Θεαλβαῖεῖ ἰ ρῖῖε.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖρε εῖο δεαῖτμοῖατ. Ἀ βροῖεαῖνδ αν δεαῖ-  
 μαὸ βλιαῖαν το ρῖῖε ϐιαῖαὸ μῖε Θεαλβαῖεῖ ὅρ Εῖρῖνν το τῖιτ λα ἡΕῖῖον  
 νῖνῖρ.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖρε εῖο ϐεαῖτμοῖατ αἡον. Ἀν εῖο βλιαῖαν

Ballymore - Lough - Sewdy.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. xiii.

<sup>u</sup> *Tailltean*.—Now Teltown, near the River Boyne, in the county of Meath, and nearly midway between Kells and Navan. This fair, at which various games and sports were celebrated, continued down to the time of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland. It was celebrated annually on the first of August, which is still called Lugh-Nasadh, i. e. Lugh's fair, games or sports, by the native Irish.—See Cormac's *Glossary*, in *voce* Ἰυῖναραῖο. See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. xiii. lvi. The remains of a large earthen rath, and traces of three artificial lakes, and other remains, are still to be seen there. To the left of the road, as you go from Kells to Donaghpatrick, there is a hollow, called Ἰαῖ αν ἀοναῖῖ, i. e. the hollow

of the fair, where, according to tradition, marriages were solemnized in Pagan times. There are vivid traditions of this fair yet extant in the country; and Teltown was, till recently, resorted to by the men of Meath for hurling, wrestling, and other manly sports.

<sup>w</sup> *Brugh*: i. e. Brugh-na-Boinne, a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge, in the county of Meath. In the account of the Tuatha-De-Dananns preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 279, p. b. col. 2, it is stated that Daghdha Mor (i. e. the Great Good Fire, so called from his military ardour), for eighty years king of Ireland, and that he had three sons, Aenghus, Aedh, and Cernad, who were buried with their father at Brugh-na-Boinne, where the mound called Sidh-an-Bhrogha was raised over them, as a monument. It may be further remarked that

reign of this Lugh that the fair of Tailtean<sup>u</sup> was established, in commemoration and remembrance of his foster-mother, Tailte, the daughter of Maghmor, King of Spain, and the wife of Eochaidh, son of Erc, the last king of the Fírbolgs.

The Age of the World, 3371. The first year of the reign of Eochaidh Ollathair, who was named the Daghdá, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3450. After the completion of the last year of the eighty years which Eochaidh Ollathair passed in the monarchy of Ireland, he died at Brugh<sup>w</sup>, of the venom of the wound which Cethlenn<sup>x</sup> inflicted upon him in the first battle of Magh-Tuireadh.

The Age of the World, 3451. This was the first year of the reign of Dealbhaeth, son of Ogma, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3460. In the tenth year of the reign of Dealbhaeth, he fell by the hand of his own son, Fiacha mac Dealbhaeth.

The Age of the World, 3461. The first year of the reign of Fiacha, the son of Dealbhaeth.

The Age of the World, 3470. At the end of the tenth year of the reign of Fiacha, son of Dealbhaeth, over Ireland, he fell by Eogon of Inbher<sup>y</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3471. The first year of the three last kings of the

Aengus-an-Bhrogha was considered the presiding fairy of the Boyne till recently, and that his name is still familiar to the old inhabitants of Meath, who are fast forgetting their traditions with the Irish language. For some account of the monuments which anciently existed at Brugh-na-Boinne, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 100, 101. The monuments ascribed by the ancient Irish writers to the Tuatha-De-Danann colony still remain, and are principally situated in Meath, near the Boyne, as at Drogheda, Dowth, Knowth, and Newgrange. There are other monuments of them at Cnoc-Ainè and Cnoc-Gréinè, in the county of Limerick, and on the Pap Mountains, *Dá éic Dáanamne*, in the S. E. of the county of Kerry.—See the year 861. These monuments are of the most remote an-

tiquity, and prove that the Tuatha-De-Danann were a real people, though their history is so much wrapped up in fable and obscurity.

<sup>x</sup> *Cethlenn*.—Dr. O'Connor latinizes this Kethlendius, as if it were the name of a man, but, according to the old accounts of the battle of Magh-Tuireadh, Cethlenn, who wounded the Daghdá in the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh (not the first, as incorrectly stated by the Four Masters), was the wife of Balor Beimenn, and grandmother of Lugh Lamhfhada, who slew Balor in the same battle. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that Inishkeihleann (Enniskillen, in Fermanagh) was called from her.

<sup>y</sup> *Eogan of Inbher*.—O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 14) calls him Eugenius de Ard-inver, or Invermor; Keating calls the place Ard-Bric; but we are not told where it is situated.



do piḡe na tḡrḡ pḡoḡ nḡeḡḡnāch do Tuathaiḡ De Danann po baḡar hi ccom-  
plaitimur ḡr Erin, Mac Cuill, Mac Céct, ḡ Mac ḡrḡine innir.

Αḡir domāin, tḡrḡ mḡle cúicc cḡo. Tarḡur [i. coblaḡ] mac Mḡlḡch do techt  
i nErinn a bpoirḡḡnḡ na bliadna po dia ḡabail ar Tuathaiḡ De Danann, ḡ po  
peppat cat slébe Mḡr pḡrḡ irin tḡrḡ laḡte iar na tteḡt hi tḡrḡ : ba irin cat  
rin do poḡair Scota inḡḡn Pharaḡo bḡn Mḡleadh, ḡ ata pḡrḡ Scḡta ḡirer sléib  
Mḡr ḡ mḡir. Do poḡair anḡ bḡr Pár, bean Uin, mḡc Uicce, dia tta ḡlḡn  
Parr. Ro pḡrḡat meic Mḡlḡch iar rin cat i tḡalltin pḡr tḡrḡ pḡḡaib  
Tuatḡ De Danann, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, ḡ Mac ḡrḡine. Ro bar ḡo  
cian aḡ cup in catha ḡo tḡopḡoir Mac Cecht lá hEipeanion, Mac Cuill lá  
hEmear, ḡ Mac ḡrḡine lá hAimḡgin.

\* *Mac Cuill, &c.*—According to an old Irish poem, quoted by Keating in his *History of Ireland* (See Haliday's edition, p. 212), the real names of these kings were Eathur, Teathur, and Ceathur; and the first was called Mac Cuill, because he worshipped the hazel tree; the second, Mac Ceacht, because he worshipped the plough, evidently alluding to his wish to promote agriculture; and the third, Mac Greine, because he worshipped the sun as his god. For some fanciful disquisitions upon the history and names of these kings the reader is referred to Vallancey's *Vindication of Irish History*, p. 496. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that "this people, Tuathy De Danan, ruled Ireland for 197 years; that they were most notable magicians, and would work wonderful things by magick and other diabolical arts, wherein they were exceedingly well skilled, and in these days accomplished the chiefest in the world in that profession." From the many monuments ascribed to this colony by tradition, and in ancient Irish historical tales, it is quite evident that they were a real people; and from their having been considered gods and magicians by the Gaedhil or Scoti, who subdued them, it may be inferred that they were skilled in arts which the latter did not un-

derstand. Among these was Danann, the mother of the gods, from whom *Da cié Dananne*, a mountain in Kerry, was called; Buanann, the goddess that instructed the heroes in military exercises, the Minerva of the ancient Irish; Badhbh, the Bellona of the ancient Irish; Abhortach, god of music; Ned, the god of war; Nemon, his wife; Manannan, the god of the sea; Dianeecht, the god of physic; Bright, the goddess of poets and smiths, &c. It appears from a very curious and ancient Irish tract, written in the shape of a dialogue between St. Patrick and Caoilte Mac Ronain, that there were very many places in Ireland where the Tuatha-De-Dananns were then supposed to live as sprites or fairies, with corporeal and material forms, but indued with immortality. The inference naturally to be drawn from these stories is, that the Tuatha-De-Dananns lingered in the country for many centuries after their subjugation by the Gaedhil, and that they lived in retired situations, where they practised abstruse arts, which induced the others to regard them as magicians. So late as the third century, Aine, the daughter of Eogabhal, a lady of this race, was believed to be resident at Cnoc-Aine, in the county of Limerick, where she was ravished by Oilioll Olum, king of Munster. It

Tuatha-De-Dananns, who were in joint sovereignty over Ireland. These were Mac Cuill<sup>z</sup>, Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine.

The Age of the World, 3500. The fleet of the sons of Milidh<sup>a</sup> came to Ireland at the end of this year, to take it from the Tuatha-De-Dananns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, wife of Milidh; and the grave of Scota<sup>b</sup> is [to be seen] between Sliabh Mis and the sea. Therein also fell Fas, the wife of Un, son of Uige, from whom is [named] Gleann-Faisi<sup>c</sup>. After this the sons of Milidh fought a battle at Taitinn<sup>d</sup>, against the three kings of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, Mac Cuill, Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine. The battle lasted for a long time, until Mac Ceacht fell by Eiremhon, Mac Cuill by Eimhear, and Mac Greine by Amhergin.

looks very strange that our genealogists trace the pedigree of no family living for the last thousand years to any of the kings or chieftains of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, while several families of Firbolgic descent are mentioned as in Hy-Many, and other parts of Connaught.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 85-90, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11. The tract above alluded to as in the shape of a dialogue between St. Patrick and Caoilte Mac Ronain, preserves the ancient names of many monuments of both these colonies, as well as of their conquerors, the Gaedhil or Scoti, now lost to tradition, and is, therefore, well worthy of publication. There are two imperfect vellum copies of it extant, but from the two a perfect copy could probably be obtained; one in the Bodleian Library, Laud. 610, fol. 123 to 146, and the other in the Book of Lismore, the original of which is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and a fac-simile copy in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>a</sup> *The fleet of the sons of Milidh*.—Nennius, a British writer who flourished about the year 850, says that they came to Ireland with a fleet of 120 *ciuli*. Maccoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Cloumacnoise, adds, that the

sons of Miletus (Milesius) arrived in Ireland on the 17th of May, 1029 years before the birth of Christ. As authority for this he refers to a work on Irish history, by "Calogh O'More, who was a very worthy gentleman, and a great searcher of antiquity;" but he adds, that "Philip O'Soullevane, in his printed work, dedicated to Philip the Fourth, King of Spain, sayeth that they came in the year before the birth of our Saviour, 1342, which is from this time present (1627), the number of 2969 years, Laesthenes being then the thirty-third Monarch of the Assyrians."—See O'Sullivan's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compendium*, tom. i. lib. iii. c. i. p. 32.

<sup>b</sup> *The grave of Scota*.—This is still pointed out in the valley of Gleann-Scioithin, townland of Clahane, parish of Annagh, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 38. Sliabh Mis, *anglicè* Slieve Mish, is a mountain in the same barony.

<sup>c</sup> *Gleann-Faisi*.—Keating states that this valley was so called in his own time. It is now called Glenofaush, and is situated in the townland of Knockatee, parish of Ballycashlane, in the same barony.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 40.

<sup>d</sup> *Taitlin*.—Now Teltown, in Meath.—See note <sup>o</sup>, p. 19, *suprà*.

Τορέπατυρ τρα α ττορπα Ριοḡνα, Ερε λά Σuirḡε, Ροτλα λα ηΕαδαν, ἡ Βανβα λα Καichí. Ρο ρραοινεαδ αν εαη πα υσóδ ρορ Τυαηαιβ Δε Δα-  
nann, ἡ ρο machetair in ḡac maigin i ταρρurταρ ιαδ. Τορέπαταρ ο macoib  
Milead don leith ele dá taoipioδ aipḡda ag plaiḡe an maδma, Ρuaδ i Sleibh  
Ρuaδ, ἡ Cualḡne i Sleib Cualḡne.

Αοιρ doinam τηι Mile cúḡc cfo a haon. Αρ í ρο bliadain in ρο ḡab Ερεα-  
món ἡ Εμεαρ comḡlaḡtur op Ερινδ, ἡ ρο πανδραττ Ερε αρ δó τεορρα. Αρ  
innτε bfor do ροναδ na ḡnoimā ρο ρíor λα ηΕιρεαmón ἡ λά ηΕμερ co na  
ταοιρποχαib. Ράηη υσoηαιḡ op Εοιρ i nΑḡḡαττ Ρορ, ἡ Ράτ Oinn i ccpich  
Cualann, λα ηΕιρεαmón, τοcαρ Inbιρ móρ, i ccpich Ua nEneachḡlar Cualann,  
λά ηΑḡμερḡin, cumδach Dúne Náιρ i Sleib Moδairn, λα ḡοιρτεη, Dún Del-  
ḡinnιρ i ccpic Cualann λα Seḡḡa, Dun Sobairce i Murḡbolḡ Dal Riada lá  
Sobairce, ἡ Dún Εαδαιρ λα Σuirḡε. Λα ηΕιρεαmón co na ταοιρποχαib do  
ροναδ innιρ. Ραηη Uamain i Laiḡmḡb λα ηΕμεαρ. Ραηη Αḡḡα Σuirḡo λα  
ηΕαηαν mac nUice, Carracc Ρεηαιḡe λα ηUn mac nUicce, Carracc bla-

<sup>e</sup> *Sliabh Fuaid*: i.e. Fuad's mountain, a moun-  
tain near Newtown Hamilton, in the county of  
Armagh, much celebrated in Irish history.—  
See note <sup>γ</sup>, under the year 1607.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh Cuailgne*.—Now Sliabh Cuailghe, *an-*  
*glicè* Cooley mountains, situated near Carling-  
ford, in the north of the county of Louth.

<sup>g</sup> *Rath-Beothaigh*.—Now Rathbeagh, a town-  
land on the banks of the River Eoir or Feoir,  
*anglicè* the Nore, in a parish of the same name,  
barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny.—  
See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 9  
and 10.

<sup>h</sup> *Argat-Ros*: i.e. the Silver Wood, was the  
name of a woody district on the Nore, in the  
territory of Ui-Duach.—See it referred to as a  
lordship, under the year 851.

<sup>i</sup> *Rath-Oinn*.—Now probably Rathdown. Crich-  
Cualann is included in the present county of  
Wicklow.

<sup>k</sup> *Inbher-mhor*.—This was the ancient name of  
the mouth of the Abhainn-mhor, or Ovoca,  
which discharges itself into the sea at the town

of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow. This  
*tochar* is still traceable, and gives name to a  
townland near Arklow.

<sup>l</sup> *Ui-Eineachylais-Cualann*.—This was the name  
of a territory comprised in the present barony  
of Arklow. It derived its name from Breasal  
Eineachglas, one of the sons of Cathair Mor,  
King of Ireland in the second century.

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-Nair*, in *Sliabh Mudhoirn*.—Now obsolete.  
Sliabh Modhairn was the ancient name of a range  
of heights near Ballybay, in the barony of Cre-  
morne, and county of Monaghan. In Kinfaela's  
poem on the travels, &c. of the Milesians, it is  
stated that Cumhdach-Nair was on Sliabh Mis.

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-Deilginisi*: i.e. the Dun or Fort of Deil-  
ginis, which was the ancient name of Dalkey  
Island, near Dublin, not Delgany, in the county  
of Wicklow, as is generally supposed. The lat-  
ter place, which is not an island, was called, in  
Irish, Deirgne-Mochorog.—See O'Clery's *Irish*  
*Calendar*, at 22nd December.

<sup>o</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce in Murḡbolḡ of Dal-Riada*.—  
Now Dunseverick, an isolated rock on which are



Their three queens were also slain; Eire by Suirghe, Fodhla by Edan, and Banba by Caicher. The battle was at length gained against the Tuatha-De-Dananns, and they were slaughtered wherever they were overtaken. There fell from the sons of Milidh, on the other hand, two illustrious chieftains, in following up the rout, [namely] Fuad at Sliabh Fuaid<sup>e</sup>, and Cuailgne at Sliabh Cuailgne<sup>f</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3501. This was the year in which Eremhon and Emher assumed the joint sovereignty of Ireland, and divided Ireland into two parts between them. It was in it, moreover, that these acts following were done by Eremhon and Emher, with their chieftains: Rath-Beothaigh<sup>g</sup>, over the Eoir in Argat-Ros<sup>h</sup>, and Rath-Oinn<sup>i</sup> in Crich-Cualann, [were erected] by Eremhon. The causeway of Inbher-mor<sup>k</sup>, in the territory of Ui Eineachglais-Cualann<sup>l</sup>, [was made] by Amergin. The erection of Dun Nair, in Sliabh Modhairn<sup>m</sup>, by Gosten; Dun-Deilginnsi<sup>n</sup>, in the territory of Cualann, by Sedgha; Dun-Sobhairce, in Murbholg Dal-Riada<sup>o</sup>, by Sobhairce; and Dun Edair<sup>p</sup> by Suirghe. By Eremhon and his chieftains these were erected. Rath-Uamhain<sup>q</sup>, in Leinster, by Emhear; Rath-Arda-Suird<sup>r</sup> by Etan, son of Uige; Carraig-Fethaighe<sup>s</sup> by Un, son of Uige;

some fragments of the ruins of a castle, near the centre of a small bog, three miles east of the Giants' Causeway, in the county of Antrim. No portion of the original *dun*, or primitive fort, now remains.—See the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 361. It should be here remarked that Murbholg of Dal-Riada was the ancient name of the small bay opposite this rock, and that Murlough Bay, in the same county, was also anciently called Murbholg. This fort was not erected during the reign of Eremhon and Emhear, for Sobhairce, after whom it was named, flourished a considerable time after; and in Kinfaela's poem, though Dun-Sobhairce is given among the forts erected by the sons of Milidh and their followers, it adds, *iar pealad*, i. e. "after some time."

<sup>p</sup> *Dun-Edair*.—This fort, which was otherwise called Dun-Crimthainn, was situated on the Hill of Howth, near Dublin. Dr. Petrie states that its site is occupied by the Bailie's Light-house.—See Dun-Crimthainn, A. D. 9.

<sup>q</sup> *Rath-Uamhain*: i. e. the Rath or Fort of the Cave. This is probably Rathowen, in Wexford.—See Inquisition, 38 Car. I. It is called Rath-Eomhain by Keating.—See his *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 302.

<sup>r</sup> *Rath-arda-Suird*.—In Kinfaela's poem the erection of this fort is ascribed to Fulman, and that of Rath-Righbaird is attributed to Edan, which is more correct, as it appears that, in the distribution of territory, the province of Connaught, in which Rath-Righbaird is situated, fell to the lot of Un and Edan. Fulman was seated in Munster, which was Emher's or Heber's particular portion of the island, and not the northern portion, as Giraldus erroneously states. The fort called Rath-arda-Suird was situated on the hill of Rath-tSiuid, about half a mile to the north-west of the old church of Donaghmore, near the city of Limerick. The site of the rath is now occupied by the ruins of a castle.

<sup>s</sup> *Carraig-Fethaigh*.—As Un was one of the



παίξε λα Μανταν, Δυν Αἰρδίννε λα Καχσίρ, Ρατὴ Ριοῖβανρδ ἰ Μυρπρεε λα Φουλμαν. Λα ἡμίρ εο να ἑτοιμοχαῖν ἡμῖρ.

Ρο πάρ ἡμῖρπαρ ἰ φορρεανν να βλαῖνα ρο ετῖρ Εῖρμόν ἡ Εῖμεαρ ἡμ να τῖρῖν ὄρμῖνῖν ὀρρῶρῖκα, Ὀρμῖν Κλαραῖς ἰ εἰρῖκ Μame, Ὀρμῖν βῆτῖαῖς ἰ Μαονμαῖς, ἡ Ὀρμῖν Φινῖν ἰ Μῦνῖν. Ρῖτῖαρ κατὴ ἑτορῖα αρ αλλορ αρ βῖρῖ ὀρῖ ὀαῖν αῖς Τοχαρ ετερ ὀα μαῖς. Αρ ρῖρῖρῖε αρβῖρῖαρ κατ ἑεῖρῖλλε. Μεαῖαῖδ αν κατ ρορ Εῖμεαρ, ἡ ὀο εῖρῖ ανῖ. Τοῖεῖραταρ ὀνα τῖρ ταοῖρῖς αρῖςῖα ὀο ἡμῖντῖρ Ερεαῖμόν ἡρῖν εῖατ εῖῖνα. ἑοῖρτεν, Σετῖα, ἡ Σῖρῖε α nanmanna. ἑαῖαρ Εῖρμόν αν ρῖε ἡρῖ ρῖν.

Αοῖρ ὀοῖμῖν, τῖρῖ μῖλῖ εῖῖεε εῖῖ αῖῖ. Αν εῖῖν βλαῖαν ὀο ρῖε Ερεαῖμόν ὀρ Εῖρῖν, ἡ αν ὀαῖα βλαῖαν ἡρῖ τετεχτ ὀο μακοῖβ Μῖλεαῖ, ὀο ἡανν Εῖρῖμόν Ερε. ὀο ραῖ κοῖεεαῖ Ὑλαῖ ὀΕῖμεαρ μακ ἡρ, αν Μῦνῖα ὀο εῖῖερε μακοῖβ Εῖμῖρ Φῖνῖ; κοῖεαῖ Connaῖετ ὀὙν ἡ ὀΕαῖαν, ἡ κοῖεεαῖ Λαῖςῖν ὀο Εῖρῖμόν-εῖαν Sciaῖhbél ὀο ὀοῖμῖνῖν.

two chieftains seated in Connaught, it may be conjectured that his fort or residence was situated at Rath-Uin, *anglicè* Rahoon, near the town of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, edited by Hardiman, p. 56, note <sup>n</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Carraig-Blaraigne*.—Called by Keating *Cum-baḱ Cairge Ḃlaḱraḱe*, the edifice of Carrig-Bloyree. The Editor never met any topographical name in Ireland like Bladhraidhe, except Blyry in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.—Ordnance Map, sheet 29.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Airdinne*.—Called Dun-Inn by Keating (*ubi suprà*), who states that it is situated in the west of Ireland. It is now unknown.

<sup>3</sup> *Rath-Righbaird in Muirese*.—This fort is mentioned in the Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, by Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, in which it is called in Latin *Fossa Riabairt*. The church of Bishop Bronus, now Killaspugbrone, near the hill of Knocknarea, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo, is referred to as built near this fort.

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-Clasach in Crich-Maine*.—According to the Life of St. Greallan, patron saint of Crich-

Maine, or Hy-Many, this *Druim*, or long hill, or ridge, is situated in Hy-Many, between Lough Ree and the River Suck.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> *Druim-Beathaigh in Maennhagh*.—This was the ancient name of a remarkable ridge extending across the plain of Maennagh, near the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. The name is obsolete, but the ridge is identifiable.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-Finghin in Munster*: i. e. Finen's ridge. This name is still in use, and applied to a long ridge of high ground dividing the barony of Decies-within-Drum, from that of Decies-without-Drum, in the county of Waterford. It extends from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanach, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan.

<sup>7</sup> *Bri-Danh*: i. e. the hill of the Oxen. This is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 160), as *Mons Bri-damh*; but there is no mountain near Geshill, nor any hill higher than 355 feet. In a description of the site of this battle, preserved in the Dinnsenchus (as given in the

Carraig-Blaraighe<sup>f</sup> by Mantan ; Dun-Ardinne<sup>a</sup> by Caicher ; Rath-Righbaird, in Muiresg<sup>w</sup>, by Fulman. By Emher and his chieftains these [were erected].

A dispute arose at the end of this year, between Eremhon and Emhear, about the three celebrated hills, Druim Clasaigh<sup>x</sup>, in Crich-Maine ; Druim-Beathaigh, in Maenmhagh<sup>y</sup> ; and Druim Finghin, in Munster<sup>z</sup>. In consequence of which a battle was fought between them, on the brink of Bri-Damh<sup>a</sup>, at Tochar-eter-da-mhagh ; and this is called the battle of Geisill. The battle was gained upon Emhear, and he fell therein. There fell also three distinguished chieftains of the people of Eremhon in the same battle ; Goisten, Setgha, and Suirghe, [were] their names. After this Eremhon assumed the sovereignty<sup>b</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3502. The first year of the reign of Eremhon over Ireland ; and the second year after the arrival of the sons of Milidh, Eremhon divided Ireland. He gave the province of Ulster to Emhear, son of Ir ; Munster to the four sons of Emhear Finn<sup>c</sup> ; the province of Connaught to Un and Eadan ; and the province of Leinster to Crimhthann Sciathbhel<sup>d</sup> of the Damnonians.

Book of Ballymote, fol. 193), it is stated that there were many mounds at this place, in which Emhear, Ever, or Heber, and the other chieftains slain in the battle, were interred. The name Tochar-eter-da-mhagh, denotes the *togher* or causeway between the two plains, and the name is partly still preserved in that of the townland of *Óaile an tochar*, *anglicè* Ballintogher, i. e. the Town of the Causeway, in the parish and barony of Geshill, and near the village of the same name. The territory of the two plains, in Irish, *Tuath da mairg*, and anglicised Tethmoy, was the name of a considerable territory in the ancient Oflally, comprising the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown, in the east of the King's County, as appears from an old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum.

<sup>b</sup> *Assumed the sovereignty* : i. e. became sole monarch of Ireland.

<sup>c</sup> *Emhear Finn* : generally anglicised Heber Finn. The inhabitants of the south of Ireland are constantly designated by the appellation of *Síol*

*Émip*, or *Shíocht Éibip*, by the Irish poets down to the present century. Giraldus is evidently wrong in stating that Heberus possessed the northern portion of Ireland.

<sup>d</sup> *Crimhthann Sciathbhel*.—He was of the Fírbolgic colony. Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, and the O'Clerys, in their *Leabhar-Gabhalá*, give an account of the arrival of the Cruithnigh or Picts in Ireland, at this time, and of their final settlement in Alba or Scotland, having received from Eremhon, or Heremon, the widows of the Milesian chieftains who had been drowned on the expedition from Spain.—See Keating's *History of Ireland* ; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 18 ; O'Halloran, vol. ii. c. 4 ; and the Irish translation of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, in which Doctor Todd has inserted the various accounts of the arrival of the Picts in Ireland. It is stated in the Irish accounts, that the Picts, on this occasion, pledged themselves solemnly that, should they become masters of that country they were about to invade, the sovereignty thereof should be ever after vested in the descendants of the

Τεα, ἰνῆν Λυῖδεαῖ, μὶς Ιθε, τυῖ Εῖρμόν ἰρῖν Εῖρράν τὰρ εἶνδ Οῶδα, ἀρ ἰ ἀν Τεα πο κονατεῖρτοιρ ῖο ἡΕῖρμόν τυλοῖς τοῖαιδε ἰνα τῖονρεπα cecip μαῖγεαν ἰραεῖβαῖ, ῖομαῖ ἰντε no ἡαῖναῖεῖ, ῖ no τοῖαιβε α μύρ ῖ α λῖε, ῖ ῖο μαῖ ἀνδ no βῖαῖ ῖαῖ ποῖορῖαν no ῖνῖρῖοῖ δια ρῖοῖ ῖο βῖαῖ. Ἀρ ἰαῖ na παῖα κονοῖαῖβ αῖρε ἰμ α κομῖαῖ οῖ, Ἀμῖρῖγῖν ῖλῖνῖγεαῖ ῖ Εῖμεαρ ῖῖονν. ἰρεαῖ ἰαρῖοῖ ῖο παεῖρῖ Ὀρῖμ Caoin .i. Τεαμῖρῖ. Ἀρ υαῖτε ρῖατεαρ, ῖ ἀρ ἰντε πο ἡαῖnachτ.

Οῶδα οῖνα μαῖαῖρ Μῖμῖνε, ῖ Λῖῖνε, ῖ Λῖῖνε δέεε ῖο πο ἡαῖnachτ ῖ noῖδα.

Caith Cúile Caichir, ῖ τοῖαῖρ Caicear lá ἡΑμῖρῖγῖν ῖῖλῖνῖγεαῖ ἀν βῖαῖοῖρῖ, ῖ ροεῖρῖ α ῖῖρτ ἰρῖν μαῖῖγῖν ρῖν κοναῖ υαῖα οῖο ῖαῖαρ Cúil Caichir.

Αοῖρ δομῖαν, τῖι μῖλε εῖντε εῖνδ α τῖι. Ἀν οαῖα βῖαῖοῖν οῖο μῖγε Εῖρμόν ὅρ Εῖρῖνν. Ἀμῖρῖγῖν ῖλῖνῖγεαῖ mac Μῖλεαῖ οῖο εῖντῖμ ἡῖ ccaῖ ὀῖλε τῖνῖδ ἀν βῖαῖοῖαρῖ λα ἡΕῖρεαῖν. Τομαῖοῖμ ναοῖ μῖορῖοῖαῖ .i. αῖβῖνε ῖῖε,

female rather than the male line.—See also Bede's *Hist. Eccl.* lib. i. c. 1.

\* *In preference to Odhbha.*—It is stated in the Book of Lecan, and in the *Leabhar-Gabhal* of the O'Clerys, that Heremon, who was otherwise called Geide Oilgothach, had put away his lawful wife, Odhbha, the mother of his elder children, Múmhne, Luighne, and Laighne, and married Tea, the daughter of Lughaidh mac Itha, from whom Tara was named Tea-mur, i. e. the mound of Tea; that Odhbha followed her children to Ireland, and died of grief from being repudiated by her husband, and was interred at Odhbha, in Meath, where her children raised a mound to her memory.—See note <sup>i</sup>, *infra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Dower: τῖονρεπα.*—The τῖονρεπα was a reward always given by the husband to the wife, at their marriage, a custom which prevailed among the Jews, and is still observed by the Turks and other eastern nations.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 207, note <sup>r</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *Druim-Caoin:* i. e. the Hill of Caen, a man's

name. It was the name of Tara Hill among the Firbolgs.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 108.

<sup>b</sup> *From her it was called:* i. e. from her it was called Teamhair. This story is told somewhat better in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“But first, before they landed on this land, Tea, the daughter of Louthus, that was wife of Heremon, desired one request of her said husband and kinsmen, which they accordingly granted, which was, that the place she should most like of in the kingdom should be, for ever after, called by her name; and that the place so called should be ever after the principal seat of her posterity to dwell in; and upon their landing she chose Leytrynm” [Λῖαῖ-οῖρῖμ], “which is, since that time, called Taragh, where the King's pallace stood for many hundred years after, and which she caused to be called Tea-mur. Mur, in Irish, is a town or pallace in English, and being joyned to Tea, maketh it to be the house, pallace, or town of Tea.”

Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, whom Eremhon married in Spain, to the repudiation of Odhbha<sup>e</sup>, was the Tea who requested of Eremhon a choice hill, as her dower<sup>f</sup>, in whatever place she should select it, that she might be interred therein, and that her mound and her gravestone might be thereon raised, and where every prince ever to be born of her race should dwell. The guarantees who undertook to execute this for her were Amhergin Gluingeal and Embear Finn. The hill she selected was Druim-Caein<sup>g</sup>, i. e. Teamhair. It is from her it was called<sup>h</sup>, and in it was she interred.

Odhbha, the mother of Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne, died, and was interred at Odhbha<sup>i</sup>.

The battle of Cuil Caichir<sup>j</sup>, in which Caicher was slain by Amergin Gluingeal, [was fought] this year; and his grave was dug in that place, so that from him Cuil Caichir was named.

The Age of the World, 3503. The second year of the reign of Eremhon over Ireland. Amhergin Gluingeal, son of Milidh, fell in the battle of Bile-tineadh<sup>k</sup> this year by Eremhon. The eruption of the nine Brosnachs<sup>l</sup>, i. e. rivers

This derivation is, however, evidently legendary, for *Teamhair* was very common in Ireland as a woman's name, and it was applied to more hills than Teamhair, in Meath: as Teamhair Luachra, in Kerry, and Teamhair Bhrogha-Niadh, in Leinster. In Cormac's *Glossary* it is stated, that the *teamhair* of a house means a *grianan*, i. e. a bower, boudoir, or balcony, and that *teamhair* of the country means a hill commanding a pleasant prospect. That this is evidently the true meaning of the term is further manifest from the use of it in old Irish writings, as in the following passage in an Irish tract describing the Siege of Troy, in H. 2, 15, "Do ponao dhá tpeḃ cām cumdaḃta ḡ forao léir for Teamhair ḡ dingna na caḡpac do oalluc ḡ o'forpdecḡin ḡ do ouḃpacaoḡ." "Then was erected a fine, protecting house, and a look-out tower upon the *teamhair* and *digna* of the city, to reconnoitre, view, and discharge [weapons]."

<sup>i</sup> *Odhbha*.—This was the name of a mound on

the summit of a hill giving name to a territory in the ancient Meath, which is mentioned in O'Dugan's topographical poem as the lordship of O'h-Aedha, a name now usually anglicised Hughes.—See it mentioned at A. D. 890 and 1016. The name, which would be anglicised Ovey, is now obsolete. There is another place of this name in Partry-of-the-mountain, on the west side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, generally called Odhbha-Ceara, and anglicised Ballovey.

<sup>j</sup> *Cuil-Caichir*: i. e. Caicher's corner, or angle, now unknown.

<sup>k</sup> *Bile-tineadh*: i. e. the ancient Tree of the Fire. This is said to be in Cula-Breagh, and is the place now called *Coill a' Bhile*, anglicè Billywood, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, and county Meath.

<sup>l</sup> *Nine Brosnachs*.—There are only two rivers of this name at present. The other seven were only small tributary streams to these.



ναοι Ρίγε .ι. αἰβνε Λαῖγν, ἡ τεορα νUιnpιonn Uα νOιλιolla ἰpιν βλιαῶαν εῖσνα.

Αοιp δομαν, τpι μίλε cυcc εῖσ α pέ. Αn εμγεαῶ βλιαῶαν δο pῖγε Εpῖνῖόν. Pυλμαν ἡ Μανpταν δο εὔριm λαp an μῖς ἰ cαth ὀpεοζαν ἰ βPεῖνεαν, ἡ τομαῖom na loch pο m βλιαῶαν εῖσνα. Λοῖ Cιmbe, Λοῖ βυαῶοις, Loch βααῶ, Λοῖ Ren, Λοῖ Pιονnmαιγε, Λοῖ Tpέιne, Λοῖ Ριαch, Loch da Caoch ἰ Λαῖγνb, ἡ Λοῖ Λαοῖ mῶ Uλτοιb.

Αοιp δομαν, τpί μίλε cύc εῖσ α ὀσίh. Αn ναοῖαῶ βλιαῶαν δο pῖγε Εpῖνῖοm δο εῖp Un, En, ἡ Εαῶαν λαp ἰ cααῖ Compaire ἰ Μῖδε. Τομαῖom Ειcηne ἰ νUῖb Νέλλ, na εῖσρα Socc ἰ Connachταῖb, ἡ Ppegabaῖl ετιp Ὀάλ nΑpαῖδε ἡ Ὀάλ Ριαῶα an βλιαῶανpι. Αἰβνε ιαpῖδε.

<sup>m</sup> *Nine Righes*.—There are only four rivers of this name in Leinster at present; one near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny; the second flowing between the counties of Kildare and Meath, and paying its tribute to the Liffey, near Lucan; and the third in the county of Wicklow, and uniting with the Liffey near Blessington; and the fourth in the north-west of the Queen's County.

<sup>n</sup> *Three Uinsionns*.—Uí-Oiliolla, or Tir-Oiliolla, is the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; but there is no river now bearing the name of Uinsionn in this barony.

<sup>o</sup> *Breoghan in Feimhin*.—Feimhin was the name of a level plain in the south-east of the now county of Tipperary, comprised in the present baronies of Iffa and Offa East; but the name Breoghan is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch Címbe*: more usually written Loch Címe, now Lough Hackett, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 17, and part iii. c. 79, where the same lake is called Loch Sealga; but this is a mistake, for Loch Sealga is near Carn-Fraoich, not far from Tulska, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>q</sup> *Loch Buadhaigh*: i. e. the lake of the victorious man. Not identified.

<sup>r</sup> *Loch Baadh*.—Now Lough Baah, near Cas-

tle Plunkett, in the county of Roscommon. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, resided near this lake before he succeeded to his father's estate.

<sup>s</sup> *Loch Ren*.—This name still exists, and is applied to a small lake near Fenagh, in the plain of Magh Rein, in the county of Leitrim. It is situated on the northern boundary of the townland of Fenaghbeg.

<sup>t</sup> *Loch Finnmaighic*.—This name is preserved on the Down Survey, as Lough Fenvoy. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, and is now called Garadice Lough.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1257, and note <sup>s</sup>, under 1386.

<sup>u</sup> *Loch Greine*: i. e. the Lake of Grian (a woman's name), now Lough Graney, in the north of the county of Clare.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

<sup>v</sup> *Loch Riach*.—Now Lough Reagh, near the town of the same name in the county of Galway.

<sup>x</sup> *Loch Da Chaech*.—This was the ancient name of Waterford harbour between Leinster and Munster.

<sup>y</sup> *Loch Laegh*.—This is translated “laens vituli,” by Adamnan. The position of this lough is determined by the ancient ecclesiastical Irish writers, who place the church of Cill Ruaidh,

of Eile; of the nine Righes<sup>m</sup>, i. e. rivers of Leinster; and of the three Uinsionns<sup>a</sup> of Hy-Oiliolla.

The Age of the World, 3506. The fifth year of the reign of Eremon. Fulman and Mantán fell by the king in the battle of Breogan, in Feimhin<sup>o</sup>; and the eruption of the following lakes [took place] in the same year: Loch Cimbe<sup>p</sup>, Loch Buadhaigh<sup>q</sup>, Loch Baadh<sup>r</sup>, Loch Ren<sup>s</sup>, Loch Fimmhaighe<sup>t</sup>, Loch Greine<sup>u</sup>, Loch Riach<sup>w</sup>, Loch Da-Chaech<sup>x</sup>, in Leinster, and Loch Laegh<sup>y</sup>, in Ulster.

The Age of the World, 3510. The ninth year of the reign of Eremon, Un, En, and Edan, fell by him in the battle of Comhraire<sup>z</sup>, in Meath. The eruption of Eithne, in Ui-Neill<sup>a</sup>; of the three Socs<sup>b</sup>, in Connaught; and of the Fregabhail<sup>c</sup>, between Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Riada, this year. These are rivers.

now Kilroot, on its brink. It is now called Belfast Lough, close upon the margin of which some remains of this church are still to be seen.

<sup>a</sup> *Comhraire*.—There was a church erected at this place by St. Colman mae Fintain (the brother of St. Fursa of Peronne), whose festival was celebrated here on the 25th of September. The place is now called in Irish Cill Comraipe, which is anglicised Kilcomreraigh. It is situated near the hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November; the *Irish Calendar* of O'Clery, at 25th September; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 95, col. 2.

<sup>a</sup> *Eithne, in Ui-Neill*.—Now the River Inny, which discharges itself into Lough Ree, to the south-west of Ballymahon, in the county of Westmeath. By the name Ui-Neill is meant *terra Nepotum Neill*, the ancient Meath having been so called in later ages, because it was divided among the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and possessed by their descendants till the English Invasion. It would have been more correct to call this territory "Midhe," at this early period. The River Eithne was originally called Glaisi-Bearmain, and is said to have derived its present name from Eithne, daughter of King

Eochaidh Feidhleach, and wife of Conchobhar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the first century.—See the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 175, a. b. This river formed the boundary between North and South Tefia in St. Patrick's time.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85.

<sup>b</sup> *The three Socs*.—Michael Brennan, in his Irish poem on the River Shannon, states that the three Sucks of Connaught are the rivers still called the Suck and its tributaries, the Sheffin and the River of Clonbrock, in the county of Galway.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 1263, where the course of the main branch of the *Teopa Suca* is described.

<sup>c</sup> *Fregabhail*.—Now the Ravel Water, which rises in a small lake called Aganamunican, on the mountain of Slievecanee, in the parish of Dunaghy, in the county of Antrim, and, flowing through the valley of Glenravel, to which it gives name, joins the Dungonnell River near the old burial ground of Deschart, whence their united waters flow in a south-east course until they fall into the Maine Water, near Glary ford.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., M. R. I. A., pp. 334, 335. The territory of Dal-Araidhe extended from Newry to this river; and that of Dal-Riada comprised the remainder of the county of Antrim.

Αοιρ Δομαιν, τρι míle cúicc cfo a pe décc. An cuiccead bliadain décc d'Ereamón i riúge, 7 a écc a foirceann na pee rin i Ráit' beotaiúg or Éoir i nArdat Ropp.

Αοιρ Δομoin, τρι míle cúicc cfo a rícht decc. An cfo bliadain do Muimne, do Luighe, 7 do Laiúgne, clann Eirínoin i ccoimriúge or Eirinn.

Αοιρ δομoin, τρι míle cúicc cfo a naoi décc. I ppoirécinn na ttri mbliadain po atbath Muimne i cCruachain, Luighe 7 Laiúgne torépatop hi ccath Ardá Laóparann la macaib' Éimip.

Ει, Ορβα, Ρεαρον, 7 Ρεργεν cútre meic Éimep lútbliaðain doib'. Ar hí a leítbliaðainp 7 leítbliaðoin Nuadaitt Neacht do ni bliadain comlán, 7 ar ag an riúg Nuadá Neacht airiméip í i naoiρ δομoin. Τορέπατορ an clano rin Éimip la hIriall Fáid, mac nEirínoin, i ccath Cuile Máirtá iar bpoirbad na lútbliaðona peimírate.

Αοιρ δομoin, τρι míle cúicc cfo píce anaoi. A bpoirécinn an dscímad bliadain po Iriall Fáid mic Eirínoin hi riúge, ruair bár i Maúg Muaidhe. Ar lar an Iriall pFaid po po cuipit na catha po. Cath Cuile Maípta, Cath Ardá Inmaoith hi Teathba i torépaiρ Seirne mac Duib' mic Foimoiρ, cath Tínnaiúge i torépaiρ Eocha Eacchéann pí Foimoiρ, 7 Cath Loémaiúge i torépaiρ Luúg Roth, mac Moíemip, dFíroib' bolúg. Ar i naimeip an lreóil cfona pílctad na maúg, togbail na páth, 7 tobrúctad na naibnead po. Aíad na maiúge, Magh Sele i nUib' Néll, Magh nEle la Laiúmu, Magh Rechúte, Magh Sanair i Connachtuib', Magh Techte la hUib' mac Uair, Magh Fáiúne la

<sup>d</sup> *Argat-Ross*.—See note under A. M. 3501, *sup*.

<sup>e</sup> *Ard-Ladhrann*.—See note <sup>d</sup>, A. M. 2242, *sup*.

<sup>f</sup> *Fergen*.—Called Feorgna in Mageoghegan's *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, in Keating's *History of Ireland*, and most of the genealogical accounts of the race of Heber-Finn.

<sup>g</sup> *Iriall Faidh*.—Called "Iriallus Vates" by Dr. Lynch and O'Flaherty, and "Iriell the Prophet," by Connell Mageoghegan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cuil-Marta*.—Not identified. It is called Cuilmartra by O'Flaherty.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh Muaidhe*.—This may be the plain of the River Moy, flowing between the counties of Mayo and Sligo, in Connaught; but the name was also applied to a plain near the hill of Cnoc

Muaidhe, now Knockmoy, six miles south-east of Tuam, in the county of Galway, which is probably the place alluded to in the text.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 6.

<sup>k</sup> *Ard-Inmhaóith*.—Would be anglicised Ard-invy, but the name is obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *Tenmaóith*.—This plain is referred to as in Connaught, under A. M. 3549, but the name is now unknown.

<sup>m</sup> *Lochmaghe*.—This is probably Loughma, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Luachmagh*, A. D. 1598.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Sele in Ui-Neill*: i. e. the Plain of the River Sele, in the country of the southern Ui-Neill, that is, Meath. The River Selè, which

The Age of the World, 3516. The fifteenth year of the reign of Eremhon; he died at the end of this period at Rath-Beothaigh over the Eoir, in Argat-Ross<sup>d</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3517. The first year of the joint reign of Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne, sons of Eremon, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3519. At the end of these three years Muimhne died at Cruachain. Luighne and Laighne fell in the battle of Ard-Ladhron<sup>e</sup> by the sons of Emhear.

Er, Orba, Fearon, and Fergen<sup>f</sup>, the four sons of Emer, reigned half a year. This half year and the half year of Nuadhat Neacht make a full year; and to Nuadhat Neacht it is reckoned in the age of the world. These sons of Emer were slain by Irial Faidh<sup>g</sup>, son of Eremon, in the battle of Cuil-Marta<sup>h</sup>, at the end of the half year aforesaid.

The Age of the World, 3520.<sup>1</sup> At the end of this, the tenth year of the reign of Irial Faidh, son of Eremon, he died at Magh-Mnuaidhe<sup>i</sup>. It was by this Irial Faidh the following battles were fought: the battle of Cuil-marta; the battle of Ard-Inmaoith<sup>k</sup>, in Teathbha, in which fell Stirne, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor; the battle of Tenmaighe<sup>l</sup>, in which fell Eocha Echeheann, king of the Fomorians; the battle of Lochmaighe<sup>m</sup>, in which fell Lughroth, son of Mofemis of the Firbolgs. It was in the time of the same Irial that the clearing of the plains, the erection of the forts, and the eruption of the rivers following, took place. These are the plains: Magh-Sele, in Ui-Neill<sup>n</sup>; Magh nEle<sup>o</sup>, in Leinster; Magh-Reicheat<sup>p</sup>; Magh-Sanais<sup>q</sup>, in Connaught; Magh-Techt, in Ui-

gave name to this place, is now called the Black-water. It rises in Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the county of Cavan, and, flowing through the barony of Upper Kells, by Tailten, in Meath, pays its tribute to the Boyne at *Dubh-chomar*, now the town of Navan. This river is distinctly mentioned as near Takenia, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 4, apud Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 129; and Colgan observes, in a note, p. 173, that it was, in his own time, called Abha-dhubh.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-n-Ele in Leinster*.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County, famous as

having been the residence of Finn Mac Cumhail in the third century, and of Colonel Grace in the seventeenth—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1475, and note <sup>n</sup>, under A. D. 1418.

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Reicheat*.—Keating adds that this plain is in Laoighis, i. e. Leix, in the present Queen's County; but in the Preface to the *Feilire-Aengus* it is mentioned as a plain in Ui-Failghe (Offaly), containing the church of Cuil-Beannchair, now Coolbanagher, *alias* Whitechurch. It is now called, in English, Morett, and is a manor in the barony of Portnahinch, adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's county.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Sanais*.—Not identified.



hAip̃ēpa, Magh nDairb̃p̃c̃ 1 P̃otap̃taib̃ Dairb̃p̃eac̃, Magh Luḡna 1 cCian-  
nac̃ta, Maḡ ñl̃ip̃ la hUl̃toib̃, Maḡ Chúile p̃f̃oa 1 P̃f̃iñmaig̃, Maḡ comair̃,  
Maḡ M̃ĩde, Maḡ Cob̃a, Maḡ Cuma lá hUl̃b̃ Néll, Maḡ P̃f̃iñmaig̃e la  
hOip̃ḡiallaib̃, 7 Maḡ Riatta. Ãtiad̃ na p̃atha, Rath C̃poich 1 Moig̃im̃ip̃,  
Rãt̃ Cumc̃f̃õha 1 Seim̃ne, Rath Bãcain 1 Lãt̃ap̃na, Rath Lochar̃ 1 nḡlar-  
c̃ap̃n, Rath ḡlaire cuil̃ḡ, da ngoip̃t̃eap̃ Rãt̃ Ciomb̃aoĩt̃ iñd̃ Eam̃an, Rãt̃  
Mõthaigh 7 Rãt̃ b̃uip̃ḡ 1 Slecht̃m̃oiḡ. Na haib̃ne, Siúip̃, P̃éil, Ẽp̃ẽpe lá  
Mũm̃an, na ep̃í P̃ionna, 7 na ep̃í Coim̃de.

Aoir̃ dom̃an, ep̃i mile cúicc̃ c̃f̃o ep̃iõcat̃. An c̃f̃o blĩãd̃an do p̃iḡe Ẽt̃p̃el,  
mac l̃p̃eol̃ P̃áid̃, op̃ Ep̃inñ iñd̃ip̃iñ.

Aoir̃ dom̃an, ep̃i mile cúicc̃ c̃f̃o c̃f̃t̃p̃ac̃at̃ anaoĩ. An p̃ic̃t̃mãd̃ blĩãd̃an  
oẼt̃p̃el, mac l̃p̃eol̃ P̃áid̃, mic̃ Ep̃ĩñóiñ, 1 p̃iḡe ḡo ep̃op̃c̃ap̃ĩ lá Coñmaol̃ mac

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-techt*, in *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—Unknown. *Ui-Mac Mais* is believed to be the barony of Moygoish, in the county of Westmeath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. 76.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Faithne*, in *Airthera*.—Called *Maḡ P̃oĩt̃iñ ip̃ na h-iaip̃t̃ap̃aib̃* by Keating, which is incorrect. *Magh-Faithne* is obsolete. *Arthera* is the Irish name of the baronies of Orior, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Dairbhreach*: i. e. the Plain of the Oaks. This plain is situated at the foot of the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County. The territory of Fotharta Dairbhreach is referred to, in the old Irish authorities, as adjoining this hill, which was anciently called Bri-Eile.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 64.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Luḡna*.—Keating calls this *Magh Luinge*. We are not told in which of the districts called *Cianachta* it was situated.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-inis*: i. e. the insular plain. This was the ancient name of the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick in *Trias Thaum*, part iii. c. 60, and Colgan's note, p. 185: "*Magh-inis* hodie Lethcathuil appellatur, in qua et ciuitas Dunensis et Saballum iacent."

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-Cuile-feadha*, in *Fearnmhagh*.—*Fearnm-*

*hagh*, i. e. the Alder Plain, is the Irish name of the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan. *Magh-Cuile-feadha*, i. e. the Plain of the Corner or Angle of the Wood, was probably the ancient name of the district around Loughfea, in this barony.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Comair*: i. e. the Plain of the Confluence. Keating places this in *Ui-Neill*, i. e. in Meath. It is was probably the plain around Cummer, near Clonard, in Meath. There is another *Magh-Comair*, now *anglicè* Muckamore, near the town of Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Midhe*.—This is placed in *Cianachta* by Keating.

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Cobha*.—This is placed in *Ui-Eathach*, i. e. Iveagh, in Ulster, by Keating.—See note <sup>4</sup>, under A. D. 1252.

<sup>10</sup> *Magh-Cuma*, in *Ui-Neill*.—Unknown.

<sup>11</sup> *Magh-Fearnmhaghe*: now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>12</sup> *Magh-Riada*.—This was the ancient name of a plain in Laoighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, and contained the forts of Lec-Reda and Rath-Bacain, where the chiefs of Laoighis resided, and the church called *Domhnach-mor*.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Pa-

Mac-Uais<sup>r</sup>; Magh-Faithne, in Airtheara<sup>s</sup>; Magh-Dairbhreach<sup>t</sup>, in Fotharta Dairbhreach; Magh-Lughna<sup>u</sup>, in Cianachta; Magh-inis<sup>w</sup>, in Uladh; Magh-Cuilefeadha, in Fearnmhagh<sup>x</sup>; Magh-Comair<sup>y</sup>; Magh-Midhe<sup>z</sup>; Magh-Cobha<sup>a</sup>; Magh-Cuma, in Ui-Neill<sup>b</sup>; Magh-Fearnmhaighe<sup>c</sup>, in Oirghialla; and Magh-Riada<sup>d</sup>. These are the forts: Rath-Croich, in Magh-inis<sup>e</sup>; Rath-Cuincedha, in Seimhne<sup>f</sup>; Rath-Bacain, in Latharna<sup>g</sup>; Rath-Lochaid, at Glascharn<sup>h</sup>; Rath-glaisicuilg, which is called Rath-Ciombaoith<sup>i</sup>, at Eamhain; Rath-Mothaigh<sup>k</sup>; Rath-Buirg, in Sleachtmhagh<sup>l</sup>. The rivers were the Siuir<sup>m</sup>, Feil<sup>n</sup>, Erere<sup>o</sup>, in Munster; the three Finns<sup>p</sup>; and the three Coimdes<sup>q</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3530. This was the first year of the reign of Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3549. The twentieth year of the reign of Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh, son of Eremon, when he fell by Conmhael, son of Emer, in

trick in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 155.

<sup>e</sup> *Rath-Croich, in Magh-inis*: i. e. in the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. Not identified.

<sup>f</sup> *Rath-Cuincedha in Seimhne*.—Island-Magee, in the county of Antrim, was anciently called Rinn-Seimhne, and this fort was probably on it, but the name is obsolete.

<sup>g</sup> *Rath-bacain, in Latharna*: i. e. in Larne, a territory, in the county of Antrim, now included in the barony of Upper Glenarm. The name of this fort is obsolete.

<sup>h</sup> *Rath-Lochaid, at Glascharn*.—Both names unknown.

<sup>i</sup> *Rath-Ciombaoith*.—This was the name of one of the forts at Emania, or the Navan, near Armagh. There was another fort of the name in the plain of Seimhne, near Island-Magee, in the present county of Antrim.

<sup>k</sup> *Rath-Mothaigh*.—Now Raith-Mothaigh, *anglicè* Ryemoghy, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal; and there can be little doubt that Sleachtmhagh was the name of a plain in this parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Rath-Buirg, in Sleachtmhagh*.—Called Rath-

Buirech by Keating. Not identified.

<sup>m</sup> *The Siuir*.—Now *anglicè* “The Suir,” which rises in Sliabh Aldiun, or the Devil’s Bit Mountain, in the barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and, flowing by or through Thurles, Holyeross, Golden Bridge, and Cahir, Ardfinan, and Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford, finally unites with the Barrow, at Comar-na na dtri n-Uisceadh, about a mile below Waterford.

<sup>n</sup> *Feil*.—There is a river of this name in the county of Kerry, giving name to the village of Abbeyfeale, by which it passes; but it is quite evident, from the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O’Clerys, that the river Corrane, which flows from Loch Luighdheach, *alias* Corrane Lough, in the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county, was also originally called “Abhainn-Feile,” and that is the river here alluded to.

<sup>o</sup> *Erere*.—Now unknown.

<sup>p</sup> *The three Finns*.—The River Finn, flowing through the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, was the principal one of these. The other two were probably tributary streams to it.

<sup>q</sup> *The three Coimdes*.—Not identified.

Éimur i ccaṯ Raipínḡ. Ip i peimṡ an Éṡpeoil pṡ po plechtaitṡ na maighe pṡ, Teanmagh lá Connachtóib, Magh Luṡaḡ lá Luṡṡne, Magh mḡealaig lá hUib ṡṡuirṡpe, Maṡ ḡéipille lá hUib bṡailṡe, Magh Ochṡair la Luṡṡmu, Loṡmagh lá Conaille, ṡ Maṡ Roṡ lá hUib Eachḡach.

Áoir doimain, ṡpṡ mṡle cúig cṡo caoṡa. An cṡo bliḡḡan do pṡṡe Connaoṡ, mac Éimur, op Épinn inṡpṡn. Cṡo Rṡ Épeann a Muimoin epḡḡe.

Áoir doimain, ṡpṡ mṡle cúig cṡo peáṡṡmoṡat anaol. Iap mbeiṡ dech mbliḡḡna pṡṡṡ do Connaoṡ, mac Éimur, i pṡṡe nÉpeann ṡopṡair i ccaṯ Áonaig Macha lá Tiṡṡinmur mac ṡollaigh. Connaoṡ ṡpa ap Iap do cuipṡ na caṡa po, caṡ ḡeipille, i ṡopṡair ṡalap mac Épeamoin, caṡ ḡeppe, caṡ Sléḡe ḡṡṡa la hUib Cpeimṡainn, caṡ Ucha, caṡ Cnucha, caṡ Sleḡe Moḡairn i ṡopṡair Semṡoṡṡ mac Inboṡṡṡ, caṡ Clepe, caṡ Capṡ mḡoir i ṡopṡair Ollaṡ, caṡ Loch a ṡṡn ṡopṡaṡna, Maṡṡṡne, ṡ ṡopṡ Moḡ Ruiṡ, mac Moṡebir, ḡṡṡṡoib ḡolṡ, caṡ Ele.

Áoir doimain, ṡpṡ mṡle cúig cṡo oṡṡmoṡat. An cṡo bliḡḡan do pṡṡe Tiṡṡinmur mic ṡollaig óp Épinn.

Áoir doimain, ṡpṡ mṡle cṡo oṡṡmoṡat a haon. An ṡapa bliḡḡan do pṡṡe Tiṡṡinmur, ṡomaṡḡ na naol loch po. Loch nṡair i Mṡḡe, Loch nṡairn,

<sup>r</sup> *Racire*.—Genit. Racireann. O'Flaherty says that this is the name of a hill in Hyfalgia, but does not tell us its exact situation. It is the place now called *Raepe mop*, in the territory of Iregan, or barony of Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County, which was a part of the ancient *Ui-Failghe*, or *Oid'aly*. There is another place of the name in the territory of *Ui-Muireadhaigh*, near *Athy*, in the county of *Kildare*.

<sup>s</sup> *Teanmhagh*.—Unknown.

<sup>t</sup> *Magh-Lughadh*.—Unknown.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh-bealaigh*, in *Ui-Tuirtre*: i. e. plain of the road or pass. *Ui-Tuirtre* was the name of a tribe and territory in the present county of *Antrim*, but the name of the plain is unknown.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Geisille*: i. e. the plain of *Geshill*. This was the ancient name of a plain included in the present barony of *Geshill*, in the King's County.

<sup>x</sup> *Magh-Ochṡair*, in *Leinster*.—Unknown.

<sup>y</sup> *Lochmhagh*, in *Conaille*.—Keating places this in *Connaught*.

<sup>z</sup> *Magh-roth*.—Called by Keating *Magh-rath*. This was the name of a plain in the present county of *Down*, the position of which is determined by the village of *Moirá*.

<sup>a</sup> *Aenach-Macha*.—This was another name for *Emania*, or the *Navan fort*, near *Armagh*. Keating says that *Connael* was buried at the south side of *Aenach-Macha*, at a place then called *Feart Conmhaoil*.—See *Halliday's edit.*, p. 320.

<sup>b</sup> *Geisill*.—Now *Geshil*, in the King's County.

<sup>c</sup> *Berra*.—This is probably *Bearhaven*, in the south-west of the county of *Cork*.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh-Beatha*.—There is no *Sliabh Beatha* in *Ireland* but that on the borders of the counties of *Fermanagh* and *Monaghan*, already mentioned, note <sup>f</sup>, under *A. M. 2242*.

<sup>e</sup> *Ucha*.—Not identified.

the battle of Raire<sup>r</sup>. It was in the reign of this Eithrial that these plains were cleared : Teanmagh<sup>s</sup>, in Connaught ; Magh Lughadh<sup>r</sup>, in Luighne ; Magh-Bea-laigh, in Ui-Tuirtre<sup>u</sup> ; Magh-Geisille<sup>w</sup>, in Ui-Failghe ; Magh-ochtair, in Leinster<sup>x</sup> ; Lochmhagh, in Conaille<sup>y</sup> ; Magh-roth<sup>z</sup>, in Ui-Eathach.

The Age of the World, 3550. This was the first year of the reign of Conmael, son of Emer, over Ireland. He was the first king of Ireland from Munster.

The Age of the World, 3579. Conmael, son of Emer, having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell, in the battle of Aenach-Macha<sup>a</sup>, by Tighernmus, son of Follach. By Conmael had been fought these battles : the battle of Geisill<sup>b</sup>, in which fell Palap, son of Eremon ; the battle of Berra<sup>c</sup> ; the battle of Sliabh Beatha<sup>d</sup>, in Ui Creamhthainn ; the battle of Ucha<sup>e</sup> ; the battle of Cnucha<sup>f</sup> ; the battle of Sliabh Modhairn<sup>g</sup>, in which fell Semroth, son of Inboith ; the battle of Clere<sup>h</sup> ; the battle of Carnmor<sup>i</sup>, in which fell Ollach ; the battle of Loch Lein<sup>k</sup>, against the Ernai<sup>l</sup> and Martineim<sup>m</sup>, and against Mogh Ruith, son of Mofebis of the Firbolgs ; the battle of Ele<sup>n</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3580. The first year of the reign of Tighernmas, son of Folloch, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3581. The second year of the reign of Tighernmas, the eruption of these nine lakes [occurred] : Loch Uair<sup>o</sup>, in Meath ; Loch

<sup>f</sup> *Cnucha*.—This place is described as over the River Liffey, in Leinster.—See Keating in the reign of Lughaidh Mac Con, and the Battle of Cnucha. It was probably the ancient name of Castleknoek.

<sup>g</sup> *Sliabh-Modhairn*.—This was the ancient name of a range of heights near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, and county of Monaghan. The Mourne mountains, in the south of the county of Down, were originally called Beanna Boireche, and had not received their present name before the fourteenth century.

<sup>h</sup> *Clere*.—Not identified. It may be Cape Clear, Co. Cork, or Clare Island, county Mayo.

<sup>i</sup> *Carn-mor*.—This was probably Carn-mor Sleibhe Beatha, for the situation of which see note <sup>e</sup>, A. M. 2242, p. 3, *suprà*.

<sup>k</sup> *Loch-Lein*.—The lakes at Killarney were originally so called. The name is now applied to the upper lake only.

<sup>l</sup> *Ernai*.—A sept of the Firbolgs, seated in the present county of Kerry.

<sup>m</sup> *Martineim*.—A sept of the Firbolgs anciently seated in the baronies of Coshlea and Small County, in the county of Limerick, and in that of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 176, a. a. where Emly is referred to as in the very centre of this territory.

<sup>n</sup> *Ele*.—A territory in the south of the King's County.

<sup>o</sup> *Loch Uair*.—These lakes are set down in a very irregular order by the Four Masters. Keating and O'Flaherty have given their names



Loch Cé i Connachtaib, Loch Saileann, Loch nAillinn i cConnactaib, Loch Feabhail, Loch Gabhair, Dubloch γ Loch Dabhall i nOirghiallaib.

Δοῖρ δόμαιν, τρι μίλε ρε εἰς καοκατ α ρέ. Ἀρ í an bliadain ρí an ρεακταῖδ bliadain décc ap τριβ ρίχτιβ δο Τίγλινμαρ na ριγ op Eipinn. Ἀρ lair ρio bpipeaδ na caṭa ρo ρop ρíol nEmhip γ ρop apaill δEipimcoib γ deaactaipcenelaib oile cén mo tátpoin. Αἰαδ ρo na caṭa hupin, cath Elle i topcáip Rocorb, mac Gollain, cath Loemuirge i topocháip Dagairne mac Duill, mic Gollain, cath Cula aipδ i Muiginip, cath Chuile Bpaochain, cath Maige Techc, cath Commaip, cath Cula Αθηguipc i Seinne, cath Aipδ Niaδh hi cConnachtaib, caṭ Cairn Bpíadoig i topchoip Bpíadoac mac Rochuipb, mic Gollain, ó páitcρ Cairn Bpíadoag, cath Cnamcoille hi Connachtaib, cath Cuile peada, cath Reabh, cath Congnaide i Tuaiδ Eaba, cath Cluana Cuap, i Teathba, cath Cluana Muipcece, i mδpepne, da cath Chuile i nAipgat Rop, cath Ele, caṭ beppe, Seacht ccaṭa ag Loch Luig-

in better succession. The Four Masters should have transcribed them in the following order: Loch Uair, Loch n-lairn, Loch Saighleann, Loch Gabhair, and Dubh-loch, in Meath; Loch Ce and Loch Ailleann, in Connaught; and Loch Feabhail and Loch Dabhall, in Ulster. Loch Uair is now corruptly called in Irish Loch Uail, *anglicè* Lough Owel, and is situated near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch n-Iairn*.—Now Lough Iron, situated on the western boundary of the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>q</sup> *Loch Ce in Connaught*.—Now Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *Loch Saileann*.—Now Loch Sheelin, on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

<sup>s</sup> *Loch n-Ailleann*.—Now Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; by some considered the true source of the Shannon.

<sup>t</sup> *Loch Feabhail*.—Now Lough Foyle, an arm of the sea between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. It is stated in the Dinnseanchus and by Keating, that this lough took its name

from Febhal, son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns.

<sup>u</sup> *Loch-Gabhair*.—This lough is now dried up, but the place is still called Loch Gobhar, *anglicè* Lagore or Logore.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 422, n. 14, and *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 424.

<sup>v</sup> *Dubh-loch*: the Black Lough. Keating places this lough in the territory of Ard-Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>w</sup> *Loch-Dabhall, in Oirghialla*.—This was the ancient name of a lake not far from the town of Armagh, but the name is obsolete.—See note <sup>w</sup>, on Cluain-Dabhail, under the year 1514.

<sup>x</sup> *Elle*.—Otherwise Elne or Magh Elne, was the name of a district lying between the rivers Bann and Bush, in the present county of Antrim.

<sup>y</sup> *Lochmagh*: i. e. Plain of the Lake; the situation of this lake is uncertain.

<sup>z</sup> *Cul-ard, in Magh-inis*.—In the barony of Lecale, county of Down.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-Fracchain*: i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Bilberries; not identified.

<sup>b</sup> *Mugh-Teacht*.—See A. M. 352<sup>c</sup>.

n-Iairn<sup>p</sup>; Loch Ce<sup>q</sup>, in Connaught; Loch Saileann<sup>r</sup>; Loch n-Ailleann<sup>s</sup>, in Connaught; Loch Feabhail<sup>t</sup>; Loch Gabhair<sup>u</sup>; Dubhloch<sup>w</sup>; and Loch Dabhall<sup>x</sup>, in Oirghialla.

The Age of the World, 3656. This was the seventeenth year above three score of Tighearnmas, as king over Ireland. It was by him the following battles were gained over the race of Emhear, and others of the Irish, and foreigners besides. These were the battles: the battle of Elle<sup>y</sup>, in which fell Rochorb, son of Gollan; the battle of Lochmagh<sup>z</sup>, in which fell Dagairne, son of Goll, son of Gollan; the battle of Cul-ard<sup>a</sup>, in Magh-inis; the battle of Cuil Fraechan<sup>b</sup>; the battle of Magh-techt<sup>c</sup>; the battle of Commar<sup>d</sup>; the battle of Cul-Athguirt<sup>e</sup>, in Seimhne; the battle of Ard-Niadh<sup>f</sup>, in Connaught; the battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh<sup>g</sup>, in which fell Fearadhach, son of Rochorb, son of Gollan, from whom Carn-Fearadhaigh is called; the battle of Cnamh-choill<sup>h</sup>, in Connaught; the battle of Cuil-Feadha<sup>i</sup>; the battle of Reabh<sup>k</sup>; the battle of Congnaidhe, in Tuath-Eabha<sup>l</sup>; the battle of Cluain-Cuas<sup>m</sup>, in Teathbha; the battle of Cluain-Muirsgé<sup>n</sup>, in Breifne; the two battles of Cuil<sup>o</sup>, in Argat-Ross; the battle of Ele<sup>p</sup>; the battle of Berre<sup>q</sup>; seven battles at Loch Lughdhach<sup>r</sup>; two other battles at

<sup>d</sup> *Commar*.—Not identified. There are countless places of the name in Ireland.

<sup>e</sup> *Cul-Athguirt, in Seimhne*.—This was somewhere near Island Magee, but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>f</sup> *Ard-Niadh*: i. e. Hill of the Hero; not identified.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn-Fearadhaigh*: i. e. Fearadhach's Carn or Sepulchral Heap. This is referred to in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 204, as on the southern boundary of the territory of Clu-Mail. It was probably the ancient name of Seefin, in the barony of Coshlea, in the south of the county of Limerick.

<sup>h</sup> *Cnamh-choill*: i. e. Wood of the Bones. This was probably the ancient name of a wood in the district of Cuil-Cnamha, in the east of the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. There were two other places of this name in Munster.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-feadha*: i. e. Corner or Angle of the Wood. St. Columbkille fought a battle at a

place of this name, but it has not been identified by any of our writers.

<sup>k</sup> *Reabh*.—Unknown.

<sup>l</sup> *Congnaidh, in Tuath-Eabha*.—Tuath-Eabha is now called Machaire-Eabha, and is situated at the foot of Binbulbin, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-cuas*: i. e. the Plain of the Caves, now Cloncoose, in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.—See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Longford, i. Jac. I.

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-Muirsgé*.—Not identified.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuil, in Argat-Ross*.—Now Coole, in the parish of Rathbeagh, on the Nore, county Kilkenny.

<sup>p</sup> *Eile*.—Not identified. There are several places of the name in Ireland.

<sup>q</sup> *Berre*.—Probably Beare, in the county of Cork.

<sup>r</sup> *Loch Lughdach*.—Now Loch Lnigheach, or Corrane lough, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.

ðach, ða caé oili i nApgao Ror, trí catha for Fíora ðoig, caé Cuile Fobair for Érna.

Ar la Tighearnmur ðeor po bíðað or ar túr i nÉrinn, i foiréib Airtíur Liffe. Uchadán cfró ðéiríob Cualann modur bíð. Ar lair po cumdaigít cuirn 7 bñénaarra ðor 7 ðarðat in nÉrinn ar túr. Ar lair tuðað ruamnas for edoigib, corcair, ðorin, 7 uaine. Ar na rñimur tobpuçtað éfora nobí aibñíoh Éreann, Fubna, Topann, 7 Callann, a nanmanna. A bpoiréñto na bliaðna po atbailríon, ðo éforaib éfpañnaib rñi nÉreann ime, i modáil Maige Slecht, irin mðrñíne, ag aðrað ðo Cíom Círoach, aipñoðal aðartha Érññ eipñe, oíuche hðamna ðo hronrað mñrin. Ar ðo na rleáçtanais ðo monraç rir Érionn in Tighearnmar hipñe po hammmígeað an magh.

Áoir ðomáin, trí mile ré éfo caoðat a reacht. An éfo bliaðain ðÉrñð ðan ríð iar éTighearnmar mñrin.

Áoir ðomáin, trí mile ré éfo rñreçat a trí. An reachtmað bliaðain mñrin. Ðaoi Ére ðan ríð rñi ré na rñcht mbliaðan rñ.

Áoir ðomáin, trí mile ré éfo rearççat a éfai. An ceað bliaðain ðÉochað Éuðaðach na ríð ór Érinn mñrin. Ar aipe atbírai Éochað Éuðaðach rñir ar ar lair tuçcað ílbrñçtpað ðáçá ðáçá i neðigib ar túr

<sup>5</sup> *Cuil-Fobhair*.—This was the name of a place in the district of Muintir-Fathaigh, otherwise called Dealbhna-Cuile-Fabhair, on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.

<sup>6</sup> *Fóitire-Airthir-Liffe*.—Keating calls the place Fotharta-Oirer Life, but the true reading is Fotharta-Airthir-Life, i. e. the Territory of Fotharta, to the east of the River Life. For the situation of the seven Fothartas, see *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 64, and Duaid Mac Fírbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 139).

<sup>7</sup> *Feara-Cualann*.—See A. M. 3501.

<sup>8</sup> *Goblets and brooches*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notices are given under the reign of Tighearnmas: "He was the first who caused standing cuppes to be made, the refining of gould and silver, and procured his Goldsmith (named Ugden), that dwelt near the Liflie, to

make gold and silver pinns to put in men's and women's garments about their necks; and also he was the first that ever found" [i. e. invented] "the dyeing of" [parti-] "coloured clothes in Ireland." Keating says that Tighearnmas was the first Irish king who established the custom of distinguishing the rank of his subjects by different colours in their dress, as one colour in the garment of a slave, two colours in the garment of a peasant, three in that of a soldier, four in that of a brughaidh or public victualer, five in that of the chieftain of a territory, and six in that of the ollav (chief professor) and in those of kings and Queens. Nearly the same account is given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 290, a, a; and in II. 2. 18, Trin. Coll. Dub.; which latter manuscript adds that all these colours were then used in the bishop's dress. The Four Masters ascribe the establishment of

Argat-Ross ; three battles against the Fírbolgs ; the battle of Cuil-Fobhair<sup>s</sup>, against the Ernai.

It was by Tighearnmas also that gold was first smelted in Ireland, in Foithre-Airthir-Liffe<sup>t</sup>. [It was] Uchadan, an artificer of the Feara-Cualann<sup>u</sup>, that smelted it. It was by him that goblets and brooches<sup>w</sup> were first covered with gold and silver in Ireland. It was by him that clothes were dyed purple, blue, and green. It was in his reign the three black rivers of Ireland burst forth, Fubhna<sup>x</sup>, Torann<sup>y</sup>, and Callann<sup>z</sup>, their names. At the end of this year he died, with the three-fourths of the men of Ireland about him, at the meeting of Magh-Slecht<sup>a</sup>, in Breifne, at the worshipping of Crom Cruach, which was the chief idol of adoration in Ireland. This happened on the night of Samhain<sup>b</sup> precisely. It was from the genuflections<sup>c</sup> which the men of Ireland made about Tighearnmas here that the plain was named.

The Age of the World, 3657. This was the first year of Ireland without a king, after [the death of] Tighearnmas.

The Age of the World, 3663. This was the seventh year. Ireland was without a king during the period of these seven years.

The Age of the World, 3664. This was the first year of Eochaidh Eadghadhach, as king over Ireland. He was called Eochaidh Eadghadhach because it was by him the variety of colour was first put on clothes in Ireland, to dis-

these colours to Eochaidh Eadghadhach.

<sup>x</sup> *Fubhna*, now most probably the Una River, in Tyrone.—See A. D. 1516.

<sup>y</sup> *Torann*.—Unknown. There is a Touro River near Youghal.

<sup>z</sup> *Callann*.—Now the River Callan, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Slecht*.—This is translated *campus excidii* by Dr. O'Connor, but more correctly, *campus adorationis*, by Colgan.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 133. This was the name of a plain in the barony of Tullyhaw and county of Cavan. The village of Baile Meg-Shamhradhain, now Ballymagauran, and the island of Port, are mentioned as situated in this plain.—See note on Baile-Mheg-Shamhradhain, under A. D. 1431. Crom Cruach, the chief idol of the Pagan Irish,

stood near a river called Gathard, and St. Patrick erected a church called Dombnachmor, in the immediate vicinity of the place.—See *Vita Tripart.*, lib. ii. c. 31. According to the Dinnsenchus, this was the principal idol of all the colonies that settled in Ireland from the earliest period to the time of St. Patrick, and they were wont to offer to it the firstlings of animals, and other offerings.—See *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, Prolegomena, part i. p. 22.

<sup>b</sup> *Night of Samhain*.—The eve of All-Hallows is so called by the Irish at the present day. It is compounded of pain, summer, and pum, end.

<sup>c</sup> *Genuflections*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this “propter excidium quod passi sunt viri Hiberniæ;” but this is evidently erroneous.



ι νΕρINN, δευριρδελιυγὰδ ονόρα γὰς αοιν αρ α ρααχ, ότα ίρεαλ γο huapal. Αρ αιηλαϊδ οιν πο δελιγ ιετορρα, αενδατ ι νδουγιβ μογὰδ, αδó ι νδουγιβ αινορρ, α τη ι νέδουγιβ δαγλαοα γ οιγτιγλιναδ, α ααταιρ ι νδουγιβ βρυγὰδ, α αυιγ ι νδουγιβ τιγεαρναδ τυατη, α ρε ι νεδουγιβ ολλαιηαν, α ρ'εχε ι νεδουγιβ ριόγ γ ριόγχαν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τη μιλε ρε εδó ρ'ρεατ α ρεαχτ. Αη ετ'ραιναδ βλιαδαιν δΕοχαϊδ. Ηι βροιρελνδ αν ετ'ραιναδ βλιαδαιν δια ριγε δο ρόαυρ λά Εςμιννα mac Εβριε ι αατη Τεαιηρα.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τη μιλε ρέ εδó ρεαρεατ α ηοαχτ. Αη εδó βλιαδαιν δο Σοβαυρε γ δο Εςμιννα Ριονδ, δά mac Εβριε, μιc Ειμυρ, μιc Ιρ, μιc Μιλεαδ, όρ ΕρINN, γ πο ρανηρατ εατορρα ί αρ δό, Σοβαυρε τυατη ι ηδύν Σοβαυρε, γ Εςμιννα τεαρ ι ηδυν Εςμιννα. Δά αέδριγ Ερεανν δο Σλιοετ Ιρ ιαοριδε.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τη μιλε ρεαχτ εεδó α ρεαχτ. Αρ ιμβλιε ετ'ρααατ βλιαδαιν δο ηα ριογαιβ ρι α αομ'πλαιευρ ορ ΕρINN, δο αεαρ Σοβαυρε λα ηΕοχαϊδ Μεανδ δΡομοιυρβ, γ δο ροαυρ Εςμιννα λα ηΕοχαϊδ βΡαδβαυγλαρ mac Conmaiol.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τη μιλε ρεαχτ αέδó α ηοαχτ. Αη αεδ βλιαδαιν δΕοχαϊδ Ραδβαυγλαρ, mac Conmail, μιc Ειμυρ, ορ ΕρINN.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τη μιλε ρεαχτ αεδó ριχε α ρεαετ. Ιαρ ιμβλιε ιμορρο δΕοχαϊδ ριχε βλιαδαιν ι ριγε Ερεανν τορχαυρ λά Ριααα Λαδβαιννε ι αατη Καρμαιν ι ηδουγιοιλ α ααααρ. Ααιαδ ανδρo ηα αατα ρο αυιυδ γ ηα μαιγε ρο ρλεαεταδ λά ηΕοχαϊδ ρΡαδβαυγλαρ. Αατη Λααείρα Δεαδδ, αατη Ροραιδ δα γορτ, αατη Κομαυρ τηί ηυιρεε, αατη Τυαμα Όρεααον ι ηυιβ δριύν δρειρρνε, αατη Όρoμα Λιαταν. Ααιαατ ηα μαιγε, Μαγη Σμ'.

<sup>d</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See A. M. 3501.

<sup>e</sup> *Dun-Cearmna*: i. e. Cearmna's Dun, or Fort. Keating (Haliday's edition, p. 125) says that this was called Dun-Mhic-Padruig, in his own time. It was the name of an old fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, a famous promontory in the south of the county of Cork.—See O'Brien's *Irish Dictionary*, in voce *Dun-Cearmna*; and *Carbriæ Notitia*, a manuscript, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of the late Lord

Kingsborough's Sale Catalogue, where the following notice of this place occurs:

"Places of note in this barony" [i. e. Courcie's] "are, 1. Ringrone; 2. Castle-ni-park and Ringcorran, &c.; 3. The Old Head of Kinsale, a noted promontory anciently called Dun-Cermna, or Down-Cermna, from Cearmna, King of half Ireland, who, upon the division of the kingdom between him and Sovarey, came hither and built his royal seat, and called it after his own name. Of later years it was called Down m' Patrick."

tinguish the honour of each by his raiment, from the lowest to the highest. Thus was the distinction made between them : one colour in the clothes of slaves ; two in the clothes of soldiers ; three in the clothes of goodly heroes, or young lords of territories ; six in the clothes of ollavs ; seven in the clothes of kings and queens.

The Age of the World, 3667. The fourth year of Eochaidh. At the end of the fourth year of his reign, he fell by Cearmna, son of Ebric, in the battle of Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 3668. The first year of [the joint reign of] Sobhairce and Cearmna Finn, the two sons of Ebric, son of Emher, son of Ir, son of Milidh, over Ireland ; and they divided it between them into two parts : Sobhairce [resided] in the north, at Dun-Sobhairce<sup>d</sup> ; and Cearmna in the south, at Dun-Cearmna<sup>e</sup>. These were the first kings of Ireland of the race of Ir.

The Age of the World, 3707. After these kings had been forty years in the joint sovereignty of Ireland, Sobhairce was slain by Eochaidh Meann, of the Fomorians ; and Cearmna fell by Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of Conmael.

The Age of the World, 3708. The first year of Eochaidh Faebhar-ghlas, son of Conmael, son of Emhear, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3727. After Eochaidh had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fiacha Labhrainne, in the battle of Carman [Wexford], in revenge of his father. These were the battles that were fought, and the plains that were cleared, by Eochaidh Faebharghlas : the battle of Luachair-Deadhadh<sup>f</sup> ; the battle of Fosadh-da-ghort<sup>g</sup> ; the battle of Comar-tri-nUisge<sup>h</sup> ; the battle of Tuaim-Drecon<sup>i</sup>, in Ui-Briuin-Breifne ; the battle of Druim-Liathain<sup>k</sup>. These are the plains : Magh-Smeathrach<sup>l</sup>, in Ui-Failghe ; Magh-n-Aidhne<sup>m</sup>,

<sup>f</sup> *Luachair-Deadhadh*.—Now Sliabh-Luachra, *anglicè* Slieve Loughra, near Castleisland, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>g</sup> *Fosadh-da-ghort*.—The Habitation of the two Fields. Not identified.

<sup>h</sup> *Comar-tri-nUisge*: i. e. the Meeting of the Three Waters, i. e. of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, near Waterford.

<sup>i</sup> *Tuaim-Drecon*: i. e. the mount or tumulus of Drecon, now Toonregan, near Ballyconnell,

on the borders of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh.

<sup>k</sup> *Druim-Liathain*.—This is probably intended for Druim-leathan, now Drumlahan, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh-Smeathrach*.—Not identified.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-n-Aidhne*.—A level district in the present county of Galway, all comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Keating reads Magh-Laighne.

τρach lá hUib pFailge, Maḡ nAíone, Maḡ Luirḡ i Connachtaib, Maḡh Leamna, Maḡh nInir, Maḡh Fubna, ḡ Maḡh da ḡaboir lá hAipḡiallaib.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle pŋcht ccŋo pŋche a hocht. An céo bliadain do piḡe Fiachaḡ Labrainne or Eirinn inŋoirin.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle reacht ccéd caoccat a haon. An cŋraimad bliadain pŋit po pŋipŋnŋ piḡe Fiachaḡ Labrainne, ḡ do cŋr lá hEochaíð Muinŋ don Muinŋ i ccat bealḡadain. Ar lap an bFiacha Labrainne ri po bpiḡeāð na cātā po. Cath ḡatlaḡe i ττορḡair Mopebir mac Eac-uach Paḡdarḡlair, cath Fairrḡe por cloinn Eimr, cath Slebe Fŋmŋn, cath pŋr hEpnŋib ḡFŋrŋib ḡolḡ an bail i pŋil Loch Epne. Iar meābrian an cātā porpā ar ann po meābāið an loch τairpŋib, conāð uaḡā ainmniḡḡep an loch .i. loch τar Epnaib. Ar a pŋmŋur an Fiacha cŋna τḡbpuḡhtað na τḡḡḡra naibneāð, Flearc, Manḡ, ḡ Labraḡḡ, dia po lil an porannm fairpŋum.

Αοιρ domain, τρι míle pŋct ccéd caogat a ḡó. An céo bliadain do piḡe Eachaḡā Muinŋ, mac Mopebir, or Eirinn inŋoirin.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle reacht ccéd reachtmoḡat a do. Bliadain ar pŋhit ḡEochaíð i piḡe nEpeann, co ττορḡair la hAonḡur Olmucāḡa i ccat Cliaḡh.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Luirg*.—Now the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-Leamha*.—This plain was well known, and otherwise called Closach, in the time of Colgan, who describes it as “Regio campestris Tironiæ Diocesis Clocharensis vulgo Mag-Lemna aliis Clossach dicta.” It is shewn on an old Map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers’ Office, London, as “the Countrie of Cormac Mac Barone” [O’Neill]. The fort of Augher and the village of Ballygawley are represented as in this district, the town of Clogher being on its western, and the church of Errigal-Kee-roge on its northern boundary, and the River Blackwater flowing through it.

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-n-Inir*.—Called by Keating Magh-Nionair. Now unknown.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Fubhna*: i. e. the plain of the River Fubhna. This was probably the ancient name of the district through which the River Oona

in Tyrone flows.

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-da-ghabhar*: i. e. the Plain of the Two Goats. Keating calls it Magh-da-ghabhal, i. e. “the Plain of the Two Forks,” which is probably the correct form.—See Magh-da-ghabhal under the year 1011.

<sup>s</sup> *Bealḡadan*.—Now Bulgadan, a townland in the parish of Kilbreedy Major, near Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>t</sup> *Gathlaḡh*.—Now probably Gayly, in the barony of Iraghticonor, county of Kerry.

<sup>u</sup> *Fairrḡe*.—Not identified.

<sup>w</sup> *Sliabh Feimhin*: i. e. the mountain of Feimhin, a territory comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary. This mountain is now locally called Sliab na m-ban pŋonn, i. e. the Mountain of the Fair Women, which is evidently a corruption of Sliab na m-ban Femeann, i. e. the Mountain of the Women of Feimhin.—See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 18. Ac-

Magh-Luirg<sup>a</sup>, in Connaught; Magh-Leamhna<sup>o</sup>, Magh-n-Inir<sup>p</sup>, Magh-Fubhna<sup>q</sup>, and Magh-da-ghabhar<sup>r</sup>, in Oirghialla.

The Age of the World, 3728. This was the first year of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3751. This was the twenty-fourth year, the termination of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne; and he fell by Eochaidh Mumho, of Munster, in the battle of Bealgadan<sup>s</sup>. It was by this Fiacha Labhrainne the following battles were gained: the battle of Gathlach<sup>t</sup>, in which fell Mofebis, son of Eochaidh Faebharghlas; the battle of Fairrge<sup>u</sup>, against the race of Emhear; the battle of Sliabh Feimhin<sup>w</sup>; a battle against the Ernai, [a sept] of the Firbolgs, [on the plain] where Loch Erne<sup>x</sup> [now] is. After the battle was gained from them, the lake flowed over them, so that it was from them the lake is named, that is, "a lake over the Ernai." It was in the reign of the same Fiacha that the springing of these three rivers first took place, [namely], the Fleasc<sup>y</sup>, the Mand<sup>z</sup>, and the Labhrann<sup>a</sup>, from which [last] the surname [Labhrainne] clung to him.

The Age of the World, 3752. This was the first year of the reign of Eochaidh Mumho, son of Mofebis, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3772. Twenty-one years was Eochaidh in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Aengus Olmucadha, son of Fiacha Labhrainne, in the battle of Cliach<sup>b</sup>.

According to a local legend, the women of this mountain were enchanted beauties, who were contemporary with Finn Mac Cumhaill, the chief of the Irish militia in the third century.

<sup>s</sup> *Loch-Erne*: i. e. Lough Erne, in the county Fermanagh. The same account of the eruption of this lake is given in the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, and by Duaid Mac Firbis (Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 9.)

<sup>y</sup> *The Fleasc*.—Now the Flesk, a river flowing through the barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of the county of Kerry.

<sup>z</sup> *The Mand*, recte Mang.—Now the Maine, a river flowing through the barony of Troughanacmy, in the west of the same county. Keating calls it Inbeap Mange.

<sup>a</sup> *The Labhrann*.—The genitive form is *Labhrainne* or *Labhrainne*. Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, calls this Inbeap Labhrainne, which Haliday (p. 325) anglicises "the Larne;" but this is incorrect, because the Larne (in the county of Antrim) is called, in Irish, Latharna. We have no direct evidence to prove the situation or modern name of the Labhrann. The River Lee, in the county of Cork, was originally called Sabhrann. But the River Labhrann was evidently in the same region with the Flesk and the Mang, and it may not be rash to conjecture that it was the old name of the Casan-Ciarraghe, or Cashen River, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>b</sup> *Cliach*.—A territory lying around Knockany, in the county of Limerick.



Áoir domáin, trí míle ríocht céad ríochtmoíat a trí. An céad bliadain do ríge Áongur Olmucadha, mac Fiacá Labriainne, ór Éinn nírinn.

Áoir domáin, trí míle reacht céad nócat. Iar mbéit d'Áengur Olmucadha ocht mbliadna decc inn airdeirge Éireann do éir i ceath Capman lá hEnna nAirdgeach. Ape Áengur po bhuir na catá ro, cath Clépe, cath Cuirce, cat Slébe Cuilge por Mhairtine i ceirich Corca bairceinn, cath Ruir Fhaoáin i Muirice i torchair Fhaochan Fáid, cath Cairn Ricda, cath Cúile Rata i nDearmuinn, cath Slébe Cua por Érna, cath Airdachaid i torchair Smiorgoll mac Smeathra, ní Fomoire, caoga cat por Cruittheuaire i por Fioira bolg, dá cath d'ec por Longbairdaib, i chéir catá por Colairt. Átiat na locha po tomaiómpeat ina ré, Loch Áonbithi la hUib Cpeimtuinn, Loch Saileac, Loch na ngaran i Maig Luirg la Connachtaib, i Muirbucht eirir Eaba i Ror Certe. Ar la hÁongur d'na po rleachtaid na maige ro, Maig Glinne Decon lá Cenél Conaill, Maig Mucpume la

<sup>c</sup> *Aengus Olmucadha*: i. e. Aengus of the large Swine.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27. In Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the name of this king is anglicised "*Enos Olmoie*," and in Irish, in the margin, Áongur Ollmuíad, i. e. Aengus the great Destroyer.

<sup>d</sup> *Carmann*.—Now Wexford. See A. M. 3727.

<sup>e</sup> *Clere*.—See A. M. 3579.

<sup>f</sup> *Cuirce*.—Not identified. See it again mentioned under A. M. 4981.

<sup>g</sup> *Sliabh-Cailge*.—There is no mountain in the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn now bearing this name. It appears from the Life of St. Senanus, the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn originally comprised the barony of Ibrickan, as well as those of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, and it may, therefore, be well conjectured that Sliabh Cailge was the ancient name of Sliabh-Callain, in the barony of Ibrickan. The only other elevation that could with propriety be called a mountain is Moven, in the barony of Moyarta.

<sup>h</sup> *Ros-Fracchan*.—Rosreaghan, in the barony of Murrek, and county of Mayo.

<sup>i</sup> *Carn-Riceadha*.—Not identified.

<sup>k</sup> *Cuil-Ratha*: i. e. Corner, or Angle of the Fort.

<sup>l</sup> *Sliabh Cua*.—Now SliabhGua, *anglicè* Slieve Gua, in the parish of Sheskinan, barony of Decies-without-Drum, and county of Waterford. The more elevated part of this mountain is now called Cnoc Maeldomhnaigh; but the whole range was originally called Sliabh Cua.

<sup>m</sup> *Ard-Achadh*.—There are many places of this name in Ireland, now anglicised Ardagh, but that here referred to is probably Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

<sup>n</sup> *Cruithean-Tuath*: i. e. the nation or country of the Picts.

<sup>o</sup> *Longobardai*: i. e. the Longobardi, or Lombards. This name was scarcely known to the Irish at the period we are treating of. They are mentioned by Tacitus and by Suetonius in the first century, and by Prosper in the fourth, and from these, no doubt, the Irish writers first became acquainted with the name. It would appear from the lives of St. Patrick, that one of his nephews was of this tribe.

<sup>p</sup> *Colaisti*.—Not identified. These foreign

The Age of the World, 3773. This was the first year of the reign of Aengus Olmucadha<sup>c</sup> over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3790. After Aengus Olmucadha had been eighteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Carmann<sup>d</sup>, by Enna Airgtheach. It was Aengus that gained the following battles. The battle of Clere<sup>e</sup>; the battle of Cuirce<sup>f</sup>; the battle of Sliabh-Cailge<sup>g</sup>, against the Martini, in the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn; the battle of Ros-Fraechan<sup>h</sup>, in Muirise, in which fell Fraechan, the prophet; the battle of Carn-Riceadha<sup>i</sup>; the battle of Cuil-ratha<sup>k</sup>, in South Munster; the battle of Sliabh Cua<sup>l</sup>, against the Ernai; the battle of Ard-achadh<sup>m</sup>, in which fell Smiorgall, son of Smeathra, king of the Fomorians; fifty battles against the Cruithean-Tuath<sup>n</sup> and the Firbolgs; twelve battles against the Longbardai<sup>o</sup>; and four battles against the Colaisti<sup>p</sup>. These are the lakes which burst forth in his time: Loch Aenbheithe<sup>q</sup>, in Ui-Cremhthainn; Loch Saileach<sup>r</sup>; Loch-na-ngasan<sup>s</sup>, in Magh-Luirg, in Connaught; and the eruption of the sea between Eabha<sup>t</sup> and Ros-Cette<sup>u</sup>. It was by Aengus also that these plains were cleared: Magh-Glinne-Decon<sup>w</sup>, in Cinel-

tribes are not mentioned by name in Mageoghgan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is merely stated that "strangers made many invasions in his time, but he courageously withstood and drove them out to the cost of their bloods and lives, by giving them many bloody overthrows, and covering divers fields with heaps of their dead bodies."

<sup>q</sup> *Loch-Aenbheithe*: i. e. the Lake of the one Birch Tree. The territory of Ui-Cremhthainn was known in the time of Colgan, who describes it as a *regiuncula* included in the barony of Slane, in Meath.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. The most considerable lake now in this territory is Bellahoe Lough, on the confines of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, and about four miles and a quarter to the south of the town of Carrickmacross; and this is probably the Loch Aenbheithe referred to in the text.

<sup>r</sup> *Loch Saileach*: Lake of the Sallows. Called

by Keating Loch Sailheadain, i. e. *lacus saliceti*. Not identified.

<sup>s</sup> *Loch-na-nGasán*: i. e. Lake of the Sprigs or Sprays. The Editor made strict inquiry in the territory of Moylurg, or barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, for the name of this lake, but found that it is obsolete. Nothing has been yet discovered to identify it.

<sup>t</sup> *Eabha*.—This is otherwise called Magh Eabha, and now always Machaire-Eabha, *anglicè* Magherow.—See Magh-nEabha, under A. M. 2859.

<sup>u</sup> *Ros-Cette*.—This was the ancient name of a point of land now called "the Rosses," lying between the river of Sligo and that of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. It is separated from Machaire-Eabha by the creek and river of Drumcliff.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Glinne-Decon*.—Called Magh-Glinne-Dearcon by Keating, i. e. the plain of the valley of acorns; but there is no place now bearing either name in Tirconnell.

Connaçta, Μαῖς Cúile caol lá Cenél mbogaine, Μαῖς nÓnrciaç la Laiçne, Aolmaçh la Calraighib, Μαῖς Arcaill lá Ciarraighç Luachra, ἡ Μαῖς Luachra Deadhaidh.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle rícht ccéð noçat a haon. An céð bliaðain do Enna Airgðech na ríçh ór Eriinn inriin.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéð a ríct décc. Iar ccaithín ríct mbliaðon ppiçt do Enna Airgðcḥ i ríçe Epeann do éir la Roíteachtaiç, mac Maoin, mic Aongura Olinucaða, i cath Raiçne. Ar iar an Enna Airgðcḥ ro do ponta rçéth airçit i nAirgðcḥ Roç, ço tarad ophoið Epeann amaille me heachaið ἡ cairpçhið.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéð a hocht decc. An céð bliaðain do Roíteçtaiç mac Maoin or Eriinn inriin.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéð cḥraçat a dó. I ppoiçcḥ cuic mbliaðon ppiçt do Roíteaçtaiç i ríçe Epeann topçair la Séðna mac Airtri i cCpuachain.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéð ceatpáçat a tri. An céð bliaðain do ríçe Shéðna, mic Airtri, mic Eðric, mic Éimri, mic Iri.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéð cḥraçat apçacht. Iar mbíç cúic bliaðna do Séðna irin ríçe, topçair la Fiaça Fíonpcothac ἡ lá Muineamion, mac Cair Clotçaiç, i cCpuachain.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéð ceatpáçat a hoçt. An céð bliaðain do ríçe Fiaçac Fíonpcothaiç or Eriinn.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéð pearccat a ríct. Iar mbeiç oFiaçaið Fíonpcothac ríche bliaðain i ríçe Eriinn do éir la Muineamion mac Cair.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-Mucruimhe*: i. e. the Plain of the Reckoning of the Swine. This name is now obsolete. It was anciently applied to a plain in the county of Galway, lying immediately to the west of the town of Athenry.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 67.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Cúile-Cael*: i. e. the Narrow Plain of the Corner or Angle. This was the name of a narrow plain in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-n-Oensciath*, in *Leinster*.—Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Aelmagh*: i. e. the Plain of the Lime. We are not told in which of the many districts in Ireland called Calraigh, this plain was situated. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, there was in this plain a church called Domhnach-mor, in which seven bishops were interred.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Arcaill*, in *Ciarraigh-Luachra*.—This name is not now applied to any plain in Kerry.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-Luachra-Deadhuidh*.—This was a level tract of Sliabh Luachra, near Castleisland, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>7</sup> *Enna Airgtheach*: i. e. Enna the Plunderer.

Conaill; Magh-Mucruimhe<sup>x</sup>, in Connaught; Magh-Cuile-Cael, in Cinel-Boghaine<sup>y</sup>; Magh-n-Oensciath, in Leinster<sup>z</sup>; Aelmhagh<sup>a</sup>, in Calraighe; Mag-Arcaill, in Ciarraighe-Luachra<sup>b</sup>; and Magh-Luachra-Deadhaidh<sup>c</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3791. This was the first year of Enna Airgtheach<sup>d</sup>, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3817. After Enna Airgtheach had spent twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Raitheachtaigh, son of Maen, son of Aengus Olmucadha, in the battle of Raighne<sup>e</sup>. It was by this Enna Airgtheach that silver shields<sup>f</sup> were made at Airget-Ros<sup>g</sup>; so that he gave them to the men of Ireland, together with horses and chariots.

The Age of the World, 3818. This was the first year of Roitheachtaigh, son of Maen, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3842. After Roitheachtaigh had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Sedna, son of Airtiri, at Cruachain<sup>h</sup>.

The Age of the World, 3843. The first year of the reign of Sedna, son of Airtiri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir.

The Age of the World, 3847. After Sedna had been five years in the sovereignty, he fell by Fiacha Finscothach and Muineamhon, son of Cas Clothach, at Cruachain.

The Age of the World, 3848. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Finscothach over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3867. After Fiacha Finscothach had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Muineamhon, son of Cas. Every

Dr. O'Connor renders it "Enna Argenteus."

<sup>e</sup> *Raighne*.—This place, from which the King of Ossory was sometimes called Rí Raígne, was also called Magh-Raighne, which was a plain in the ancient Ossory, in which plain was situated the church of Cill-Finche, near the ford of Ath-Duirnbuidhe, at the foot of a great hill called Dornbuidhe.—See the *Feilire Aengus*, at 5th February, 17th September, and 5th November.

<sup>f</sup> *Silver shields*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that Enna Airgtheach was of the sept of Iheber, and that he "was the first king that caused silver

targets to be made in this land, and bestowed abundance of them on his friends and nobility in general."

<sup>g</sup> *Airget-Ross*: i. e. the Silver Wood. This is said to have derived its name from the silver shields there made by Enna Airgtheach. It is situated on the River Nore, in the parish of Rathbeagh, barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 9 and 10. See it already referred to at A. M. 3501, 3516, and 3656.

<sup>h</sup> *Cruachain*.—Now Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon.



ba rcoithrímpach gac magh i nÉirinn i naimprip Fhiachac. Do gheibí bfor a lán fíona ip na rgothairb írin, go bfaipceir i lárpaib glaimíobh an fíon. Conaó airé rin po lín an forainm Fiacha Fionrcothac do gairm de.

Aoir domain, tri míle ocht ccéó ríreac a hoct. An céó bliadain do riže Muineamoin, mic Cair Clothairg, or Éirinn innrin.

Aoir domain, tri míle ocht ccéó rícheimožat a dó. I ppoipéinn an coiceaó bliadain do Muineamón, acbath do táim i Maig Aíone. Ar lap an Muinmón po tuccaó muineída óir pa bpaighíob Ríogh 7 Ruipé ar tor i nÉirinn.

Aoir domain, tri míle ocht ccéó ríctemožat acpí. An cfo bliadain do Fairíohgíó.

Aoir domain, tri míle ocht ccéó oetemožat a do. Iap mbeir dech mbliadna oFairíohgíó ipin riže do pochair lá hOllam pPoela, mac Fiachac Fionrcothairg, i ceath Tínpa. Ar lap an rižh Fairdeargdóio po cuipfo pailže óir in láimíob airfo i nÉirinn ar tóip.

Aoir domain, tri míle ocht ccéó ochtemožat a trí. An céó bliadain do riže Ollamian Poela, mac Fiachac Fionrcothairg.

Aoir domain, trí míle naoi ccéaó piche a dó. Iap mbeir dá piche bliadain i riže Éreann oOllam Poela, acbail ina múr buóh i Tínpoirg. Ar é céona pí lap a ndínaó Féir Teamrach, 7 ar láip do tožbaó Múir nOllamian i tTínpairg. Ar é oin po opoairg taoipioch ar gach triochair

<sup>i</sup> *Fín-scothach*: i. e. of the Wine-flowers. Keating gives this cognomen the same interpretation, but in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this King "was surnamed Ffinnsgobagh of the abundance of *white flowers* that were in his time," which seems more probable, as wine was then unknown in Ireland.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh-Aidhne*.—See A. M. 3727, *suprà*.

*Chains of gold*.—Keating has the same, and in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise it is expressed as follows: "Mownemon was the first king that devised gould to be wrought in chains fit to be wore about men's necks, and rings to be put on their fingers, which was"

[were] "then in great use."

<sup>m</sup> *Faildeargdoid*.—He is called Aldeargoid by Keating, and Aldergoid in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. This name is derived from *fail*, a ring, *dearg*, red, and *dóio*, the hand. "In his time gold rings were much used on men and women's fingers in this Realm."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>n</sup> *His own mur at Teamhair*: i. e. Mur-Ollamhan, i. e. Ollamh Fodhla's house at Tara. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated "that he builded a fair palace at Taragh only for the learned sort of this realm, to dwell in at his own charges." But this is probably one of Mageoghegan's interpo-

plain in Ireland abounded with flowers and shamrocks in the time of Fiacha. These flowers, moreover, were found full of wine, so that the wine was squeezed into bright vessels. Wherefore, the cognomen, Fiacha Fin-scothach<sup>i</sup>, continued to be applied to him.

The Age of the World, 3868. This was the first year of the reign of Muinemhon, son of Cas Clothach, 'over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3872. At the end of the fifth year of Muineamhon, he died of the plague in Magh-Aidhne<sup>k</sup>. It was Muineamhon that first caused chains of gold<sup>l</sup> [to be worn] on the necks of kings and chieftains in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3873. The first year of Faildeargdoid.

The Age of the World, 3882. After Faildeargdoid had been ten years in the sovereignty, he fell by Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach, in the battle of Teamhair. It was by the King Faildeargdoid<sup>m</sup> that gold rings were first worn upon the hands of chieftains in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3883. The first year of the reign of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach.

The Age of the World, 3922. Ollamh Fodhla, after having been forty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at his own *mur* [house] at Teamhair<sup>n</sup>. He was the first king by whom the Feis-Teamhrach<sup>o</sup> was established; and it was by him Mur-Ollamhan was erected at Teamhair. It was he also that appointed a chieftain over every cantred<sup>p</sup>, and a Brughaidh over every town-

lations. A similar explanation of Mur-Ollamhan is given by O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, p. 214; but Keating, who quotes an ancient poem as authority for the triennial feast or meeting at Tara, has not a word about the palace built for the Ollamhs.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 6.

<sup>o</sup> *Feis-Teamhrach*.—This term is translated "Temorensia Comitia" by Dr. Lynch, in *Cambrensis Eversus*, pp. 59, 60, 301, and by O'Flaherty, in *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 29; but it is called "Cena" [coena] "Teamra," in the Annals of Tighernach, at the year 461, and translated Feast of Taragh by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the

following notice of it occurs :

"Ollow Fodla, of the house of Ulster, was king of Ireland, and of him Ulster took the name. He was the first king of this land that ever kept the great Feast at Taragh, which feast was kept once a year, whereunto all the king's friends and dutiful subjects came yearly; and such as came not were taken for the king's enemies, and to be prosecuted by the law and sword, as undutiful to the state."

<sup>p</sup> *Cantred*: τριοῦα CEO : i. e. a hundred or barony containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land. It is translated "cantaredus or centivillaria regio" by Colgan.—*Trius Thaum.*, p. 19, n. 51.

céo, γ βρυγαῖο ἀρ γαχ baile, γ α βρογναῖν uile το Ριγ Ερεανν. Εοχαιὸ céoaim Ollamh Fōtla, γ ἀρ αιρε ἀρpubraὸ Ollam [Fōtla] ppiy ἀρ α βειτ na ollam ep̄gna céoyp, γ [na] Ριγ [Fōtla .i.] Ερεανν iaromh.

Αοιρ domain, τρι mīle naoi ccéo p̄iche α τρι. Ἀν céo bliadain do mige Fionnachta, mīc Ollamh Fōtla, óp Erinm inopin.

Αοιρ domain, τρι mīle naoi ccéo c̄f̄pachac α dó. Ἀν p̄c̄f̄tman bliadain oFionnachta óp Erinm inopin. Ατβαth iarom̄ do táim i Muigimr la hUlu. Αρ α p̄m̄imr an p̄ioz Fionnachta po p̄f̄raὸ p̄n̄c̄ta zo mblar p̄iona condeim̄f̄ an p̄ep̄. Αρ de po lean an p̄oraimm ἀρ Fionnachta p̄airp̄iom̄. Εlim α aimm ἀρ t̄yp̄.

Αοιρ domain, τρι mīle naoi ccéo c̄f̄p̄ac̄ac α τρι. Ἀν c̄fo bliadain do mige Slanull, mīc Ollamh Fōtla, óp Erinm.

Αοιρ domain, τρι mīle naoi ccéo caozac α naoi. Ἀν p̄f̄ch̄tman bliadain d̄ecc do Slanoll ip̄m mige, co nep̄airt i b̄p̄oip̄c̄n̄o na p̄ée p̄m i Team̄p̄airz, γ ní p̄f̄ cia galop p̄oip̄ pucc ach̄t α p̄agail map̄b, p̄eac̄ ní po p̄óo d̄ac̄h d̄ó. Ro haðnac̄f̄o e ap̄a hāt̄le, γ iar m̄beit̄ c̄f̄p̄achac bliadain ip̄an aðnac̄al dia chupp po tozbaὸ iarom̄ la α m̄ac .i. la hOill̄l mac Slanull, γ po m̄air α c̄opp gan lobaὸ gan leazaὸ an aip̄f̄e p̄m. Ba mach̄tman̄ m̄op̄ γ ba hiongn̄aὸ la p̄opa Erinm an ní p̄m.

Αοιρ domain, τρι mīle naoi ccéo p̄earcca. Ἀν céo bliadain do mige Theðe Ollgothairz óp Erinm.

Αοιρ domain, τρι mīle naoi ccéo p̄eac̄tmozac α haon. Ἀν d̄ara bliadain

<sup>9</sup> *A brughaidh over every townland.*—Dr. Lynch renders this passage “singulis agrorum tricenis Dynastam, singulis Burgis præfectum constituit.” A brughaidh, among the ancient Irish, meant a farmer; and his baile or townland comprised four quarters, or four hundred and eighty large Irish acres of land.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1186.

<sup>r</sup> *Ollamh Fodhla*, pronounced Ollāv Fōla: i.e. the Ollamh or chief Poet of Fodhla or Ireland.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-inis in Uladh.*—Now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See A. M. 3529 and 3656.

<sup>t</sup> *Finnachta.*—Keating gives a similar inter-

pretation; but it is evidently legendary, because Finnachta, or Finnshneachta, was very common as the name of a man among the ancient Irish, denoting *Niveus*, or snow-white. The name is still preserved in the surname O'Finneachta, *anglicè* Finaghty.

<sup>u</sup> *Slanoll.*—Keating derives this name from plán, health, and oll, great, and adds that he was so called because all his subjects enjoyed great health in his time. The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the same remark:

“During whose reign the kingdom was free from all manner of sickness.” And add: “It is unknown to any of what he died, but died

land<sup>a</sup>, who were all to serve the King of Ireland. Eochaidh was the first name of Ollamh Fodhla<sup>r</sup>; and he was called Ollamh [Fodhla] because he had been first a learned Ollamh, and afterwards king of [Fodhla, i. e. of] Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3923. This was the first year of the reign of Finnachta, son of Ollamh Fodhla, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3942. This was the twentieth year of the reign of Finnachta over Ireland. He afterwards died of the plague in Magh-inis, in Uladh<sup>s</sup>. It was in the reign of Finnachta that snow fell with the taste of wine, which blackened the grass. From this the cognomen, Finnachta<sup>r</sup>, adhered to him. Elim was his name at first.

The Age of the World, 3943. The first year of the reign of Slanoll, son of Ollamh Fodhla, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3959. The seventeenth year of Slanoll<sup>a</sup> in the sovereignty; and he died, at the end of that time, at Teamhair [Tara], and it is not known what disease carried him off; he was found dead, but his colour did not change. He was afterwards buried; and after his body had been forty years in the grave, it was taken up by his son, i. e. Oilioll mac Slanuill; and the body had remained without rotting or decomposing during this period. This thing was a great wonder and surprise to the men of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3960. The first year of the reign of Gedhe Ollghothach<sup>w</sup> over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3971. The twelfth year of Gedhe Ollghothach in

quietly on his bed; and after that his body remained *five* years buried, and did not rott, consume, or change colour. He reigned 26 years.”

\* *Gedhe Ollghothach*.—Translated “Gedius Grandivocus” by O’Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 31. It is explained as follows in Dr. Lynch’s translation of Keating’s *History of Ireland*:

“Fratri Geidius cognomento Ollghothach successit, sic ideo nominatus quòd eo regnante voces hominum maximè sonoræ fuerint, *oll* enim perinde ac magnum, et *guth* ac vox est.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise is the following passage to the same purport:

“Observers of antiquity affirm of him that

the conversation of his subjects in general in his time, was as sweet a harmony to one another as any musick, because they lived together in such concord, amity, and attonement among themselves that there was no discord or strife heard to grow between them for any cause whatsoever.”

In the Dinnseanchus, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, it is stated that Heremon, the son of Milesius, was also called Geidhe Ollghothach, and for a similar reason here ascribed for its application to the present monarch; but these accounts are clearly legendary, because the cognomen *Ollghothach* was evidently applied to these



δέεεε δο Θεέεε Ολλγοθηαέ ι ριγhe Ερεανν, γ δο έςρ ι βροπέεεε na πρέεε ριν la Ριαχα mac Ριονnachτα.

Αοιρ δομian, επι mile naoi ccéo pécemoγat α δό. Αn cfo βλιαδian οΡιαχα Ριονnachέςρ, mac Ριονnachτα, ι ριγhe Ερεανν. Nach agh po ghnair ina peimísr po ba ceimδpionδ.

Αοιρ δομian, επι mile naoi ccéo noéat α haon. Iap mbeiré piche βλιαδian οΡιαχαδ Ριονnachέςρ ι ριγhe Εριonn, topcharp ι ccath bpsgha la δήmgal, mac Θεέε Ολλγοthaig. Αρ lá Ριαχα Ριονnachέςρ conpδacht Dún Chuile Sibhrinne .i. Cfnandup. Θαέ dú ina mbioth α apur poim ba Ceanandup α ainm. Αρ Iap an ριγri cétur po toéailte talom ι nEriinn do éum uircece do beith hi cuppaib. ba deacmaic don connall α ιoth diomfulang ina plait.

Αοιρ δομian, επι mile naoi ccéo noéat α δό. Αn céo βλιαδian do δήmgal, mac Θεέε Ολλγοthaig, όρ Εριinn.

Αοιρ δομian, cétpe mile α επί. Iap mbeith dá βλιαδian δέεε ι ριγhe nEreann do δήmgal mac Θεέε Ολλγοthaig do έςρ lá hOihill mac Slanuill, γ la Siopna mac Dén.

Αοιρ δομian, cétpe mile α cétair. Αn céo βλιαδian do ριγhe Oiholla, mac Slanuill, όρ Εριnn innpin.

Αοιρ δομian, cétpe míle anaoi decc. Iap mbeiré pé βλιαδia δέεε οOiholl, mac Slanuill, hi ριγhe nEreann, topcharp lá Siopna mac Dén.

Αοιρ δομian, ceatpe mile pice. Αn céo βλιαδian do Siopna mac Dén, mac Demain, hi ριγhe nEreann innpin. Αρ é an Siopna pa, mac Dén, po pcar plaitiur Teairia ppi hUlltoib .i. ppi plicoé Ip. Αρ é ona po díogal porpa Roéschtaig mac Maoin po mapδpat ι cCpuachain, go topicair δήmgal mac Θεέε Ολλγοthaig, γ Oiholl mac Slanuill leip.

monarchs themselves from the loudness of their own voices, and not from the sweetness or mellifluousness of the voices of their subjects.

\* *Calf*: literally cow: αγ .i. bó.—*O'Clery*.

† *White-headed*.—The term ceimδpionδ, now pronounced ceannann, is still in common use, and applied to what is commonly called a white-faced cow or horse, i. e. having a star or white spot on the forehead.

‡ *Dun-Chuile-Sibrinne*: i. e. Ceanannus, now

Kells, a town in East Meath. The former name denotes *arx anguli adulterii*; and Ma-geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, says of it:

“He founded Dun-Cowle Sevrille (or rather Dun-Chuile Sibhrinne), now called (for avoiding of bawdiness) Kells.” The latter name, Ceanannus, was first anglicised Kenlis, which is now translated Headfort, in the name of the seat of the present proprietor. There is no other place

the sovereignty of Ireland ; and he fell at the end of that time by Fiacha, son of Finnachta.

The Age of the World, 3972. The first year of Fiacha Finnailches, son of Finnachta, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Every calf\* that was brought forth in his reign was white-headed†.

The Age of the World, 3991. After Fiacha Finnailches had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Breagh, by Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach. It was by Fiacha Finnailches that Dun-chuile-Sibrinne‡, i. e. Ceanannus, was erected. Wherever his habitation was [placed], Ceanannus was its name. It was by this king that the earth was first dug in Ireland, that water might be in wells. It was difficult for the stalk<sup>a</sup> to sustain its corn in his reign.

The Age of the World, 3992. The first year [of the reign] of Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4003. Bearnghal, the son of Gedhe Ollghothach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Oilioll, son of Slanoll, and Sirna, son of Dian.

The Age of the World, 4004. This was the first year of the reign of Oilioll, son of Slanoll, over Ireland.

The Age of the World; 4019. Oilioll, son of Slanoll, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Sirna, son of Dian.

The Age of the World, 4020. This was the first year of the reign of Sirna, son of Dian, son of Deman, in the sovereignty of Ireland. It was this Sirna, son of Dian, that wrested the government of Teamhair [Tara] from the Ulta<sup>b</sup>, i. e. the race of Ir. It was he, too, that revenged upon them [the death of] Roitheachtaigh mac Main, whom they had slain at Cruachain ; so that Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach, and Oilioll, son of Slanoll, fell by him.

now bearing this name in Ireland, except Ceanannus, or Kells, in the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>a</sup> *The stalk*.—This word, *connall*, is still used to denote stalk, and *coinnteac* or *conntac*, stalks or stubbles. Dr. O'Connor, who is more apt to miss the meanings of Irish words that are in common use than of ancient words, translates this sentence as follows: "Portentosa erat pestilentie mor-

talitas in ejus regimine," in which he mistakes the meaning of every word except *ina flaur*.

<sup>b</sup> *The Ulta*: i. e. the people of Ulster, descended from Ir, son of Milesius. "Oilell was king 15 years, and then was slain by Siorna Mae Deyn (of the sept of Heremon), who was he that violently took the government of the sceptre of this land from the sept of Ulster."—*Ann. Clon.*

Aoir domáin, ceítpe míle céo ríscat a naoi. Iar mbeir céo go líte do bliadhnaib i ríche nEireann do Siorna Saozlaic, mac Déin, do écap lá Róteachtaiḡ mac Roáin i nAillinn. Ar é an Siorna ro ro bhir cat Airccealtara por Ultaib, dá cat Slébe Airbreach, cat Cinn duín i nAppal, cath Mona Foichniḡ lá hUib Failge por Maiprtine ḡ Erna, cath Luacra, cath Cláipe, cath Samna, cath Cnuicc Ochoir. Saiḡid dó por Fomoirib hi ceirich Míde. Ar iar beor ro cuircead cat Móna Troḡaidhe hí cCiannaicetair an tan tug Luḡair mac Luḡoiḡ .i. do ríol Éirip, porlíon dFomoirib i nEirinn ina ríḡh, Cearain a ainm. Aitairiḡid Siorna bir Eireann do chathuḡad ppiú go Móm Troḡaidhe. Re mbeir aḡ plandhe an cata dóib do purmíḡ táin porra, co napaḡ Luḡair, ḡ Cearain de co na muinir, ḡ dionḡ dírim dFíolb Eireann amaili ppiú.

Ar a naimprip Siorna dha tobriuchtaḡ Sciorptaiḡe i Laignib, Doalce hi Cipic Roirp, Nithe i Maigh Muirptemine, Leamna i Munain ḡ Sláme la hUib Ciemtáinn.

Aoir domáin, ceítpe míle céo reachtmoḡat. An céo bliadhann do ríche Róteachtaiḡ, mic Roáin, ór Eirinn innir.

<sup>e</sup> *Aillinn*.—This was the ancient name of a large fort on the hill of Cnoc Ailinne, *anglicè* Knockaulin, near Killellen, in the county of Kildare.—See Dinnsenchus, in the Book of Balymote, fol. 193.

<sup>d</sup> *Airccealtair*.—O'Flaherty calls it Aras-Keltair, which was one of the names of the large rath at Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

<sup>e</sup> *Sliabh-Airbhreach*.—Not identified.

<sup>f</sup> *Ceann-duín in Assal*.—Assal was the ancient name of the district lying round Cnoc-Droma-Assail, *anglicè* Tory-Hill, near Croom, in the county of Limerick; but no name like Ceann-duín is now to be found in that neighbourhood.

<sup>g</sup> *Moin-Foichniḡ in Uí-Failge*.—There is no bog now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly.

<sup>h</sup> *Luachair*: i. e. Sliabh Luachra, near Castle-island, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>i</sup> *Claire*.—A hill near Duntrileague, in the county of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 1600.

<sup>k</sup> *Samhain*.—Now Cnoc-Samhna, i. e. the hill of Samhain, not far from Bruree, in the parish of Tankardstown, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.—See Life of St. Fionnchu in the Book of Lismore, fol. 70, b.

<sup>l</sup> *Cnoc-Ochair*.—Not identified.

<sup>m</sup> *Moin-Troḡaidhe*: i. e. the Bog of Troḡaidhe.—This was probably situated in Ciannachta-Breagh, in the east of the ancient Meath, and not in the northern Ciannachta, in the present county of Londonderry. The great length of this monarch's reign is evidently legendary, or rather a blunder of transcribers. O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 32, refers to the Book of Lecan, fol. 291, to shew that he lived 150 years, for which reason he was called the Long-lived. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which the following notice of him occurs, give him a reign of only twenty years:

“Oilell was king 15 years, and then was slain

The Age of the World, 4169. Sirna Saeghlach, son of Dian, after having been a century and a half in the sovereignty of Ireland fell by Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, at Aillinn<sup>c</sup>. This was the Sirna who gained the battle of Aircealtair<sup>d</sup> over the Ultonians; the two battles of Sliabh Airbhreach<sup>e</sup>; the battle of Ceann-duin, in Assal<sup>f</sup>; the battle of Moin-Foichnigh, in Ui Failghe<sup>g</sup>, over the Martini and Ernai; the battle of Luachair<sup>h</sup>; the battle of Claire<sup>i</sup>; the battle of Samhain<sup>k</sup>; the battle of Cuoc-Ochair<sup>l</sup>. An attack was made by him on the Fomorian, in the territory of Meath. It was by him, moreover, was fought the battle of Moin-Troghaidhe<sup>m</sup>, in Ciannachta, when Lughair, son of Lughaidh, of the race of Emhear, had brought in a force of Fomorian into Ireland, with their king, Ceasarn by name. Sirna drew the men of Ireland to make battle against them to Moin-Trogaidhe. As they were fighting the battle a plague was sent upon them, of which Lughair and Ceasarn perished, with their people, and a countless number of the men of Ireland along with them.

It was in the time of Sirna, also, happened the eruption of the Scirtach<sup>n</sup>, in Leinster; of the Doailt<sup>o</sup>, in Crich Rois; of the Nith<sup>p</sup>, in Magh-Muirtheimhne; of the Leamhain<sup>q</sup>, in Munster; and of the Slaine, in Ui Creamhthainn<sup>r</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4170. This was the first year of the reign of Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, over Ireland.

by Siorna mac Deyn of the sept of Heremon, who was he that violently took the government of the sceptre of this land from the sept of Ulster. Siorna, after slaying this King, was King himself, in whose time Lowgire mac Lowagh brought in Fomoraghs into Ireland. King Siorna went to meet them at the Bog of Trogye in Kyannaghta, with all the forces of the kingdom, where a cruel battle was fought between them with such vehemency that almost both sides perished therein with overlabouring themselves, and especially the Irish nation with their King. Also Lowgyre and Kisarne, King of the Fomoraghs, were slain. Others write that King Siorna was slain by Rohaghty mac Roayn, when he had reigned 21 years. It is also reported of him that he lived an outlaw 100

years together before he was King, and that" [he fought] "only against the Ulstermen."

<sup>d</sup> *The Scirtach*: i. e. the River Skirt.

<sup>e</sup> *The Doailt, in Feara-Rois*.—A stream in the south of Monaghan.

<sup>p</sup> *Nith*.—This was the ancient name of the river of Ardee, flowing through the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhne, in the county of Louth.—See *Combat of Cuchulainn and Ferdiu mac Damain*.

<sup>q</sup> *The Leamhain*.—Now the Laune, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note under A. D. 1570.

<sup>r</sup> *The Slaine, in Ui-Creamhthainn*.—This was the name of a small stream flowing into the Boyne from the north side, near the village of Baile-Slaine, now Slaue, in Meath.



Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle cēd reachtmoġat a ré. Iar mbeṭ reacht mbliadna hi riġhe nEpeann do Roṭeachtaiġ, po loirce teni ġealān é hi nDun Sōdairce. Ār iar an Roṭeachtaiġ po arriicht carrait ceitpe nſch ar tūr i nEpin.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle cēd reachtmoġat arſcht. En bliadain dElim Oillfinſneachta, mac Roṭeachtaiġ, hi riġhe nEpeann, ġo torchair i ppoirſcno na bliadna rin lá Ģiallchad, mac Oiliolla Olcāoin. Ro peariāḁ pneachta mōri ġo mblar pīona ipm mbliadainri. Ār aipe po ġairṭi Oillfinſneachta dēpim.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle cēd rſchtmoġat a hocht. An cēd bliadain do Ģiallchad, mac Oiliolla Olcāoin, mic Sīopna, i riġhe nEpeann.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle cēd ochtmoġat a ré. Iar mbeṭh naoi mbliadna do Ģiallchad i riġhe nEpeann do róchair la hĀrt Imleach i Moirġ Muadē.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle cēd ochtmoġat a rſcht. An cēd bliadain dĀrt Imleach, mac Elim Oillfinſneachta, i riġhe nEpeann innrin.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle cēd nochat a hocht. Iar mbeir dā bliadain décc dĀrt Imleac i riġhe nEpeann do éſr la Nuadāt Fionnfáil.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle cēd noḁat a naoi. An cēd bliadain do riġhe Nuadad Fionnfáil ór Epin innrin.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle dā cēd triocāt a hocht. Iar mbeir dā rīcht bliadain hi riġhe nEpeann do Nuadā Fionnfáil do éſr la ḁpear, mac Ārt Imliġ.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle dā cēd triocat a naoi. An cēd bliadain do riġhe ḁpeir mic Ārt Imliġ ór Epin innrin.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle da cēd cſtracāt a reacht. Iar mbeir naoi mbliadna do ḁpear i riġhe nEpeann do pochair la hEochad nĀrtach hi Capn Conluain.

Āoir domāin, ceitpe mīle da cēd cſtracāt a hocht. En bliadain

<sup>s</sup> *Chariots*.—"Roheaghty was the first" [Irish] "king that ever used coaches with four horses in Ireland. He reigned seven years, and, at last, was burned by wilde fire at Dunsovarkie. He was a very good king."—*Annals of Clon.*

<sup>t</sup> *Elim Oillfinſneachta*: literally, Elim of the great Wine-snow! "He was so called because it rained snow continually that year."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Both derivations are mere guesses of late writers.

The Age of the World, 4176. After Roitheachtaigh had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, lightning burned him at Dun-Sobhairce [Dunseverick]. It was by this Roitheachtaigh that chariots<sup>s</sup> of four horses were first used in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4177. Elim Oillfinshneachta, son of Roitheachtaigh, after having been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell, at the end of that year, by Giallachaidh, son of Oilíoll Oilchain. Snow, with the taste of wine, fell in this year, whence he was called Oillfinshneachta<sup>1</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4178. The first year of Giallachaidh, son of Oilíoll Oilchain, son of Sirna, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4186. Giallachaidh, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Art Imleach, in Magh Muaidhe<sup>u</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4187. This was the first year of Art Imleach, son of Elim Oillfinshneachta, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4198. Art Imleach, after having been twelve years<sup>w</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Nuadhat Finnfail.

The Age of the World, 4199. This was the first year of the reign of Nuadhat Finnfail over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4238. Nuadhat Finnfail, after having been forty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Breas<sup>x</sup>, son of Art Imleach.

The Age of the World, 4239. This was the first year of the reign of Breas, son of Art Imleach, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4247. Breas, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Eochaidh Aphach, at Carn-Conluain<sup>y</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4248. Eochaidh Aphach<sup>z</sup> was one year in the

<sup>u</sup> *Magh-Muaidhe*.—This was either the plain of the River Moy, in North Connaught, or a plain situated at the foot of Cnoc-Muaidhe, or Knockmoy, in the county of Galway.—See A. M. 3529, *suprà*.

<sup>w</sup> *Twelve years*.—The Annals of Clonmaenaise give him but a reign of six years, and add: “he builded seven *Downes* or *Pallaces* for himself, to dwell in them to recreate himself.” “Septem munimenta fossis vallavit.”—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 32.

<sup>x</sup> *Breas*.—He is called Breasrigh by Keating, and Breasry in the Annals of Clonmaenaise, which add: “In whose time Fomorie came again into Ireland; but he overthrew them in many battles, and did quite expel them out of the kingdom.”

<sup>y</sup> *Carn-Conluain*.—Not identified.

<sup>z</sup> *Eocháidh Aphach*.—“Eochye Ophagh, Captain of the former king’s guards. He was of Cor-kelaye” [Race of Lughaidh, son of Ith] “usurped the kingdom and name of king thereof, after the

ὁ Εοχαῖδ Ἀρῆαχ, mac Fínn, hι πιγε ν῔ρεανν, γ το ποχαπ ι βοιρῑεανν na bliaðna pín la Fíonn, mac Bpαtha.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle da céo cḡtḡoat a naoi. An céo bliaðan do πιγε Fínn, mic Bpαtha, ὅρ Eínn innpín.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle da céo pḡtḡoat. Iap mbeit da bliaðan ap pichit hι πιγhe ν῔ρεανν ὁ Fíonn mac Bpαtha do cḡr lá Séona mac Bpḡr a Muḡan.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle da céo pḡtḡoat a haon. An ceo bliaðan do Séona lonnapraig, mac Bpḡr, mic Aipḡ Imliḡ, hι πιγε ν῔ρεανν.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle da céo nochat. Iap mbeit piche bliaðan hι πιγε ν῔ρεανν do Séona lonnapraig do ποχαπ lá Siomón mḡpḡ.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle da céo nochat a haon. An ceo bliaðan do Siomón Bpḡac, mac Aoḡan ḡlair, ι πιγhe ν῔ρεανν innpín.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle da céo nochat a ré. Iap mbeit pé bliaðna comlána ι πιγε ν῔ρεανν do Siomón Bpḡc, mac Aoḡan ḡlair, do ceap lá Duach Fíonn.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle dá céo noat a pḡat. An céo bliaðan do Duach Fíonn, mac Séona lonnapraig, hι πιγε ν῔ρεανν innpín.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle tḡí céo apḡ. Iap mbeit ὁsich mbliaðna hι πιγε ν῔ρεανν do Duach Fíonn, mac Séona lonnapraig, do ποχαπ ι ccaḡ Mage la Muipḡac ḡolḡpach.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle tḡi ceo a pḡt. Ro cait Muipḡac ḡolḡpḡc mí pḡr bliaðan ι πιγhe ν῔ρεανν ḡo tḡoḡap ι cḡionn na péé hḡrín la hḡna nḡpḡc, mac Duach.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle tḡi ceo a hoat. An céo bliaðan ὁḡna ḡpḡ, mac Duach Fínd, hι πιγε ν῔ρεανν innpín.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe míle tḡí céo a naoi décc. Iap mbeit da bliaðan décc ὁḡna ḡpḡ, mac Duach, hι πιγε ν῔ρεανν, atbath do tḡán ι Sléḡ Mipḡ ḡo pḡhuḡe moip uime.

former king's death, and obtained the same one year. There was great faintness, generally, over all the whole kingdom, once every month, during that year. He was slain by Finn mac Braha." Keating says that he was called Ἀρῆαῖ, *destructive*, from plagues which visited his subjects

every month."

<sup>a</sup> *Sedna Innarraighe*.—Keating says that he was called *ionnapraighe*, because he was the first that paid stipends to soldiers; or, as Dr. Lynch and Mageoghegan understand it, to people in general. "Cognomentum *Innarradh*, quod mer-

sovereignty of Ireland, and he fell, at the end of that year, by Finn, son of Bratha.

The Age of the World, 4249. This was the first year of the reign of Finn, son of Bratha, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4270. Finn, son of Bratha, after having been twenty-two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Sedna, son of Breas, in Munster.

The Age of the World, 4271. The first year of the reign of Sedna Innarraigh<sup>a</sup>, son of Breas, son of Art Imleach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4290. Sedna Innarraigh, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Simon Breac.

The Age of the World, 4291. This was the first year of Simon Breac, son of Aedhan Glas, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4296. Simon Breac, the son of Aedhan Glas, after having been six full years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Duach Finn.

The Age of the World, 4297. This was the first year of Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innarraigh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4306. Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innarraigh, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Magh<sup>b</sup>, by Muireadhach Bolgrach.

The Age of the World, 4307. Muireadhach Bolgrach spent a month and a year in the sovereignty of Ireland, and he fell, at the end of that time, by Enda Dearg, son of Duach.

The Age of the World, 4308. This was the first year of Enda Dearg in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4319. Enda Dearg, son of Duach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died of a plague at Sliabh Mis<sup>c</sup>, with a great number about him.

cedem significat, idcirco sortitus, quod eo regnante opera mercedare locari capte fuerint.”—*Lynch*. “This Sedna was a worthy noble king, and the first that rewarded men with chattle in Ireland.”—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>b</sup> *Magh*: i. e. the Plain. Not identified.

<sup>c</sup> *Sliabh-Mis*.—There are two mountains of this name in Ireland, one in the county of Antrim, *anglicè* Slemmish, and the other near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, which is the one referred to in the text.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 33. Keating says that silver was struck for



Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd piche. An cεd bliadain do Lughaid lapdonn, mac Enna Dsiρg, hi pιge nEpeann innpin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd piche a hocht. Anaoi do Lughaid lapdonn hi pιge nEpeann go ttopcapi la Sioplain hi Rait Clocapi.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd piche a naoi. An cεd bliadain do Sioplain, mac Find, mic Dpatα, hi pιge nEpeann innpin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd cσtpacat a cσtap. Iap mbeiτ pε bliadna dεcc do Sioplain hi pιge nEpeann do po capi la nEochaid nUaircσp.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd cσtpacat a cuig. An cεd bliadain do Eochaid Uaircheap i pιge nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd caogac apε. Iap mbeiτ da bliadain dεcc do Eochaid Uaircσp hi pιghe nEpeann do pochapi la macoib Congail .i. Eochaid γ Conaing.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd caogac a pfct. An cεd bliadain do dα mac Congail Corccapiag .i. Duach Teampac, mic Muirσdhag bolgpag .i. Eochaid Fiaomune γ Conaing beagσlach, na pιoγaib op Epinn, σfcapit Epeann la hEochaid, a tuaircσit la Conaing.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd pεapcat a haon. Iap mbeiτ cuig bliadna i ccompiγhe op Epinn do Eochaid Fiaomune γ do Conaing bσgeaglach do po capi Eochaid la Lughaid Lamδσp, mac Eathach Uaircσp, γ do pεapiaσ an pιghe ppi Conaing.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd pfccat a dό. An cεd bliadain do Lughaid Lamδσp mac Eathach Uaircσp i pιge nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceiτpe mile τpi cεd pεapcat a hocht. A σct do Lughaid i pιge nEpeann go ttopcapi la Conaing, mac Congail.

the first time in Ireland in his time, which it was at a place called Airgiod-Ross, on the River Feoir, in Ossory. "Quo Rege argentum in Hiberniā primū Airgiod-Rossiae signari cæptum."—*Lynch*. The same is asserted by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia* (*ubi supra*); but no mention is made of the latter circumstance in the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>d</sup> *Rath-Clochair*: i. e. the Rath or Fort of the Rocks. Not identified.

<sup>e</sup> *Sirlamh*.—"Nominē parto a longis manibus,

terram, vel tum cum erectus staret, pertingentibus, *sir* enim perinde est ac longa ac *lamh* ac manus."—*Lynch*.

"Sirelawe was so called because he had such long hands, that when he would stand or be on horseback, he could, without stooping, reach to the ground."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>f</sup> *Eochaidh Uaircheas*.—Keating understands this as Eochaidh of the Wicker Boats. "Agnomine tracto a scaphis rudi viminum contextione compactis, et pecorum obductis corio. *Fuarchis*

The Age of the World, 4320. This was the first year of Lughaidh Iardonn, son of Enda Dearg, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4328. The ninth year of Lughaidh Iardonn in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell, by Sirlamh, at Rath-Clochair<sup>d</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4329. This was the first year of Sirlamh<sup>e</sup>, son of Finn, son of Bratha, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4344. Sirlamh, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Eochaidh Uairches.

The Age of the World, 4345. The first year of Eochaidh Uaircheas<sup>f</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4356. Eochaidh Uaircheas, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by the sons of Congall: i. e. Eochaidh and Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4357. The first year of the two sons of Congal Cosgarach<sup>g</sup> [son] of Duach Teamrach, son of Muiredhach Bolgrach, namely, Eochaidh Fiadhmuine<sup>h</sup> and Conaing Begeaglach, over Ireland; the south of Ireland belonging to Eochaidh, and the north to Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4361. After Eochaidh Fiadhmuine and Conaing Begeaglach had been five years in the joint sovereignty of Ireland, Eochaidh fell by Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, son of Eochaidh Uaircheas, and the sovereignty was wrested from Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4362. The first year of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg<sup>i</sup>, son of Eochaidh Uaircheas, in the sovereignty of Ireland,

The Age of the World, 4368. The seventh of Lughaidh in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Conaing, son of Congal.

enim est eorbis seu crates minùs arte contextus. Eochus biennium Hiberniæ accedere prohibitus, piratum egit e lentribus, eâ, qua dixi ratione, confectus epibatas suos in litore expositos jubens prædas a litorum accolis abductas in paronem importare.”—*Lynch*.

<sup>g</sup> *Congal Cosgarach*.—Keating makes Eochaidh Fiadhmuine and Conaing Begeaglach the sons of Duach Teamhrach. From this it would appear that Congal Cosgarach was an *alias* name for Duach Teamhrach.

<sup>h</sup> *Eochaidh Fiadhmuine*, pronounced *Eochy Feamoney*: i. e. Eochaidh the Huntsman. “As-suetus erat Eochus cervorum venatione multum indulgere: quod illi cognomen Fiadhmuine fecit, *fiadh* nimirum cervum interpretamur, et *muin*, silvam.”

<sup>i</sup> *Lughaidh Laimhdhearg*: i. e. Lughaidh the Red-handed. “Regno deinde potitus est Lughachus Eochi Uarchesi filius, cognomento Rubri-manus, a rubrâ maculâ quæ manum inficiebat.”—*Lynch*.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile tpi céo pſceat a naoi. An céo bliadain do Conaing bſgeaſlach, mac Congail, i piſe nEpeann innpin doimōiri.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile tpi céo ochtmoſat a hocht. Iap mbeit piche bliadain hi piſe nEpeann do Conaing becceaſlach do éſi lá hAirt mac Luiſdeach. Ar aipe do beipéi Conaing bſgeaſlach ppiar ap ní po ſab oíman ppiar nach aon é cén po mair.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile tpi céo ochtmoſat a naoi. An céo bliadain oAirt, mac Luiſdeach, mic Eatac Uairéſi, hi piſe nEpeann innpin.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile tpi céo nocat acſair. Iap mbeit ré bliadna i piſe nEpeann oAirt, mac Luiſdeach, po pocharp la Fiaca Tolſpac 7 la a mac Duach Laðpac.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile tpi céo nochat a cúig. An ceio bliadain oFiacharo Tolccpach hi piſe nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile cſitpe céo a cſair. Iap mbeit deich mbliadna hi piſe nEpeann oFiacharo Tolſpach, mac Muirſodhaiſ bolecraſ, do éſi la hOilioll mac Airt i mboimn.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile ceitpe céo a cúig. An céo bliadain oOilioll Fionn, mac Airt, mic Luiſdeach Laiñdeice, op Eimn innpin.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, cſitpe mile cſitpe ceo a cúig decc. Iap mbeit én bliadain déſ hi piſe nEpeann oOilioll Fionn, mac Airt, mic Luiſdeach Laiñdſiſe, do po charp la hAipſtmarp 7 lá Duach Laðſaip hi ceath Oða.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, cſitpe mile cſitpe ceo apé decc. An céo bliadain oEochaid mac Oiliolla Fionn hi piſe nEpeann innpin.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, cſitpe mile cſitpe ceo piche adó. Iap mbeit reacht mbliadna hi piſe nEpeann, oEochaid, mac Oiliolla Fionn, do pocharp lá nAipſtmarp 7 lá Duach Laðſaip hi nAine.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, ceitpe mile ceitpe céo piche a tpi. An céo bliadain oAipſtmarp, mac Sioplainn, hi piſe nEpeann innpin.

Αοιρ δοῖμαι, cſitpe mile cſitpe céo caoccat a dó. An deachmao

\* *Begeaglach* : i. e. Little-fearing. "He was so called because he was never known to be afraid in his life."—*Ann. Clon.*

"Coningus Imperterritus viginti annis regnavit ne minimo interim pavore in quamvis atroci pugnâ perstrictus; quæ res illi cognomen Im-

perterriti peperit."—*Lynch.*

According to the Book of Fenagh, he held his royal residence at Fenagh, in Magh-Rein, in the present county of Leitrim, where he built a beautiful stone fort, within which the monastery of Fenagh was afterwards erected.

The Age of the World, 4369. This was the first year of Conaing Begeaglach, son of Congal, a second time in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4388. After Conaing Begeaglach had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Art, son of Lughaidh. He was called Conaing Begeaglach<sup>k</sup>, because he was never seized with fear of any one while he lived.

The Age of the World, 4389. This was the first year of Art, son of Lughaidh, son of Eochaidh Uaircheas, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4394. Art, son of Lughaidh, after having been six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Fiacha Tolgrach and his son, Duach Ladrach.

The Age of the World, 4395. The first year of Fiacha Tolgrach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4404. Fiacha Tolgrach, son of Muireadhach, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Oilioll, son of Art, in Boirinn<sup>l</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4405. This was the first year of Oilioll Finn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4415. Oilioll Finn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, after having been eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Airgeatmhar and Duach Ladhghair, in the battle of Odhbha<sup>m</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4416. This was the first year of Eochaidh, son of Oilioll Finn, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4422. Eochaidh, son of Oilioll Finn, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Airgeatmhar, at Aine<sup>n</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4423. This was the first year of Airgeatmhar, son of Sirlamh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4452. The thirtieth year of Airgeatmhar in the

<sup>l</sup> *Boirinn*.—Now Burrin, a celebrated rocky territory, now a barony, in the north of the county of Clare. The name, which enters largely into the topographical names throughout Ireland, is derived, in a manuscript in Trin. Coll. Dublin, H. 2. 15, p. 180, col. 2, line 23, from *bopp*, great, and *onn*, a stone or rock.

<sup>m</sup> *Odhbha*.—See A. M. 302, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *Aine*: i. e. Knockany, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that “King Eochy was then at the Faire of Cnockayne, where Argedwar and Dwagh came unawares upon him, and slew him and many of the nobility of Munster.”



bliadain fichíte d'Airgsetmar hi níghe nEpeann go ttopchair lá Duach Lað-  
pac 7 la Lucáid Laighde mac Eathach.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo caogac a trí. An céo bliadain do  
Duach Laðgpach, mac Fiachac Tolgpais, hi níghe nEpeann.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo fearccac a dó. A deich do Duach  
Laðgpach hi níghe nEpeann go ttopcáir lá Lughaid Laighde.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo fearccac a trí. An céo bliadain do  
Lughaid Laighde hi níge nEpeann innirín.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo fearccac anaol. Iar mbeir reacht  
mbliadna hi níge nEpeann do Lughaid Laighde do ceap la hAod Ruadh,  
mac mboðairn, mic Airgsetmar.

Aoir domáin, ceítepe míle ceítepe céo reachtmoğac. An céo bliadain  
d'Aod Ruadh, mac boðairn, hi níge nEpeann.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo reachtmoğac aré. Iar mbeir reacht  
mbliadna hi níge nEpeann d'Aod Ruadh, mac boðairn, po paguib an níge ag  
Dichorba, mac Demain, iar ccáitín an císó réaloib dó buðein, ar po batup  
pacá fair ima tealgað uad i ccionn reacht mbliadna do Dioðorba, 7 ar  
Dioðorba bísor ima légað uad do Ciombaoth iar reacht mbliadna oile, 7  
amlaib rin iar nupó go forbað a pplaéta. Ar aipe do ionpac an chora írin  
innion níge ar pobtar meic trí ndóibpacáir.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo reachtmoğac, arfét. An céo  
bliadain do Dioðorba, mac Demain, hi níge nEpeann.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo ochtmoğac atri. Iar mbeir reacht  
mbliadna hi níge nEpeann do Dioðorba, mac Demain, po paguib an níge ag  
Ciombaoth, mac Fionntain, uair ba dó paimic an peal-iar nDioðorba.

Aoir domáin, cítepe míle cítepe céo ochtmoğac a cétair. An céo  
bliadain do Ciombaoth mac Fionntain hi níge nEpeann innirín.

<sup>o</sup> *Duach Ladhgrach*: i. e. Duach the Vindictive, or quick avenger of wrongs. "Appellatus est *Ladhgrach* quasi *luathagra*, id est præpropera pænæ repetitio, quod quem in flagranti delicto reprehendisset non eum loco excedere ante datas admissi seeleris pœnas passus est."—*Lynch*.

<sup>p</sup> *Lughaidh Laighde*.—Anglicised Lowaye Laye by Mageoghegan in the Ann. Clon. Keating

tells a strange legend to account for this name.

<sup>q</sup> *Injunctions*.—"These were three kings of Ireland at once. All were kinsmen, Hugh, Dehorba, and Kimboye; and because they lived together in some contention for the kingdom, for their better peace and security there was order taken, for their agreement in their government, that each of them should rule seven

sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Duach Ladhgrach and Lughaidh Laighdhe, son of Eochaidh.

The Age of the World, 4453. The first year of Duach Ladhgrach<sup>o</sup>, son of Fiacha Tolgrach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4462. The tenth year of Duach Ladhgrach in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Lughaidh Laighdhe.

The Age of the World, 4463. This was the first year of Lughaidh Laighdhe<sup>p</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4469. Lughaidh Laighdhe, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Aedh Ruadh, son of Bodharn, son of Airgeatmhar.

The Age of the World, 4470. The first year of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4476. Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, left the sovereignty to Dithorba, son of Deman, after having spent the first period himself, for there were injunctions<sup>a</sup> upon him to resign it to Dithorba at the end of seven years; and on Dithorba, also, to resign it to Cimbaeth at the end of seven years more; and so in succession to the end of their reigns [lives]. The reason that they made this agreement respecting the sovereignty was, because they were the sons of three brothers.

The Age of the World, 4477. The first year of Dithorba, son of Deman, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4483. Dithorba, son of Deman, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, for his was the turn after Dithorba.

The Age of the World, 4484. This was the first year of Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

years orderly, one after another, without impediment of any of the rest; and for making good the same there were seven Magitians, seven poets, and seven principal Lords of the Ulster nobility, chosen out to see that agreement firmly kept. The Magitians by their art to work against him that would the said agreement

break what they could; the poets<sup>n</sup> to chide and scould at them in their Rhymes and writings, with as great a disgrace as they might invent, which was a thing in these days much feared by the Irish nation; and the seven principal Lords to follow and prosecute the violator with fire and sword. But all this was not necessary

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε εσίτρε céo nochat. Iap mbíé peacht mbliaðna hi níghe nÉpeann do Ciombaoth, mac Fionntain, po fagoib an níghe ag Aoð Ruad, mac Baðairn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε εσίτρε céo nochat a peacht. Iap mbeít peacht mbliaðna hi níghe nÉpeann an dapa peacht oAoð Ruadh, mac Baðairn, po fagaib an níghe ag Oiothorba do míoiri.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε εσίτρε céo nochat a hocht. An céo bliaðain do Oiothorba, mac Demain, an dapa feacét po gab níghe nÉpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε cúig cet a cétair. Iap mbíé peacht mbliaðna do Oiothorba don éur rin hi níghe nÉpeann po fagoib a réal ag Ciombaoé, mac Fionntuin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε cúig céo a cúig. An céo bliaðain do Ciombaoé an dapa peacht po gab níghe nÉpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε cúig céo a haon décc. Iap mbíé peacht mbliaðna do Ciombaoé hi níghe nÉpeann, an dapa peacht, po fagoib an níghe ag Aoð Ruad, mac Baðairn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceítρε μίλε cuig céo a dó décc. An céo bliaðain oAoð Ruad, mac Baðairn, hi níghe nÉpeann (an trísr peacht po gab an níghe) innrin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε cúig céo a hocht décc. Iap mbeít ríecht mbliaðna hi níghe nÉpeann oAoð Ruad, mac Baðairn, (an trísr peacht po gab níghe) po báidís i nEarr Ruadh, co po haónacht ipin ríech ór up in fpa, conaó uadā do gapan Síth Aoða, 7 Earr Aoða Ruadh.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτρε μίλε cúig céo a naoi décc. An céo bliaðain do Oiothorba, an trísr peacht po gab níghe nÉpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceítρε μίλε cúig céo ríche a cúig. Iap mbíé peacht mbliaðna do Oiothorba hi níghe nÉpeann (an trísr peacht) po fagoib an níghe ag Ciombaoth.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceítρε μίλε cúig céo ríche aré. An céo bliaðain do Ciombaoeth i níghe nÉpeann an trísr peacht po gab an níghe innrin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceítρε μίλε cuig céo tríoát adó. Iap mbíé peacht

for preservation of their agreement, for they did agree without any square at all, till at last Hugh Roe was drowned in Easroe (of whom that Easse, or falling of the water, took the

name), leaving no issue behind him but one only Daughter, Macha Mongroe; in English, Macha of the red hair."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

' *Síth-Aedha*: i. e. hill or tumulus of Aedh,

The Age of the World, 4490. Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn.

The Age of the World, 4497. Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after having been, for the second time, seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Dithorba again.

The Age of the World, 4498. The first year of Dithorba, son of Deman, the second time that he assumed the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4504. Dithorba, after having been on that [second] occasion seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, gave his turn to Cimbaeth, son of Fintan.

The Age of the World, 4505. The first year of Cimbaeth, the second time that he assumed the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4511. Cimbaeth, after having been for the second time in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn.

The Age of the World, 4512. This was the first year of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, in the sovereignty of Ireland, the third time that he assumed the government.

The Age of the World, 4518. Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after he had been (the third time that he assumed the government) seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was drowned in Eas Ruaidh, and buried in the mound over the margin of the cataract; so that from him *Sith-Aedha*<sup>r</sup> and *Eas-Aedha*<sup>s</sup> are called.

The Age of the World, 4519. The third year of Dithorba, the third time that he took the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4525. After Dithorba had been in the sovereignty of Ireland (the third time), he resigned the kingdom to Cimbaeth.

The Age of the World, 4526. This was the first year of Cimbaeth in the sovereignty of Ireland, the third time that he took the sovereignty.

The Age of the World, 4532. After Cimbaeth had been seven years in

now Mullaghshee at Ballyshannon.—See notes under A. D. 1597 and 1599.

<sup>s</sup> *Eas-Aedha Ruaidh*: i. e. Aedh Ruadh's ca-

taract or waterfall, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, on the River Erne, at Ballyshannon.—See notes at A. D. 1184 and 1191.



mbliadhna hī nīge nEpeann do Ciombaot an trīs peacht, po paid Maća mēfn Aoda Ruad, mic baðairn, ba lé peal a haðar don nīge. Aebēte Diothorba 7 Ciombaote nā tiobraðair nīge do innai. Peachair cath storra, bñir Macha forra go poñ ionnarb Diothorba co na éloinn hī cConnachtaib co topeair i cCorann. Do bēte iappin Ciombaote cuice do céilī dī, 7 do beir in nīge dó. Do choiðrī iapoin na haonar hī cConnachtaib, 7 tug clann Diothorba lé i nðapocfngal co hUltoib a loy a nēte, 7 do bēte iad po trom baipre go po claiðrē Rát Eainna dī, go mað rī buð pmoicātaiy Ulað do ðrēp.

Aoir domān, ceitpe mile cúg ced tpioat atri. An céo bliadhain do Ciombaot hī nīge nEpeann iay na tabairt cuice do Macha map éele.

Aoir domān, ceitpe mile cúg céo tpioat anai. Iay mbñt peacht mbliadhna hī nīge nEpeann do Ciombaot mac Fiontain, iay na tabairt cuice do Macha, aebail i nEamoin Maća. Ar é céo pí Eainna an Ciombaote hīpn.

Aoir domān, cñtpe mile cug ced cēpaat. An céo bliadhain do Macha hī nīge nEpeann iay neg do Ciombaot mic Fiontainn.

<sup>1</sup> *To a woman.*—"She, soon after her father's death, challenged her father's part of the kingdom, due unto her as her proper right, which was denied her by Dihorba and King Kimboye, saying that it was unfit that a woman should govern the kingdom where the issue male had not failed, and that it was never seen before. Whereupon she challenged them both to yeald her battle, which they were ready to do, and did accordingly, where King Kimboye was overthrown, and King Dihorba slain. Then she took upon herself the government as Queen," &c.—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

The same chronicle gives a long legend about the manner in which Queen Macha took, fettered, and led captive into Ulster the five sons of King Dithorba, who afterwards erected the rath of Eamhain Macha. The same story is also given by Keating; but O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36) rejects as fabulous the captivity of the sons of Dithorba, and their having built

Eamhain-Macha, or Emania, in atonement for their crimes and for the recovery of their liberty. He says that Cimbaeth was the first founder of Emania, and the first who resided there. Tiger-nach, who died in the year 1088, and who is the most accurate of the Irish annalists, states that all the monuments of the Scoti, to the time of Cinbaeth, are uncertain. "Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant." With this O'Flaherty agrees, and he has shewn in the second part of his *Ogygia* that the periods of the Ulster kings, from Cimbaeth to the destruction of Emania, are supported by accurate records; but he confesses that the period preceding the reign of Cimbaeth is not so supported.—See O'Connor's *Prolegom. ad Annales*, pp. xxxviii. xlvii. lxx. xcvi. and cii.

<sup>2</sup> *Eamhain.*—Usually latinized *Emania*, now corrupted in English to the Navan Fort (from the Irish an Eamain), a very large rath, situated about two miles to the west of Armagh.—See

the sovereignty of Ireland for the third time, Macha, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, said that her father's turn to the sovereignty was her's. Dithorba and Cimbaeth said that they would not give the sovereignty to a woman<sup>1</sup>. A battle was fought between them; Macha defeated them, and expelled Dithorba, with his sons, into Connaught, so that he was slain in Corann. She afterwards took to her Cimbaeth as husband, and gave him the sovereignty. She afterwards proceeded alone into Connaught, and brought the sons of Dithorba with her in fetters to Ulster, by virtue of her strength, and placed them in great servitude, until they should erect the fort of Eamhain<sup>2</sup>, that it might always be the chief city of Uladh [Ulster].

The Age of the World, 4533. The first year of Cimbaeth in the sovereignty of Ireland, after Macha had taken him to her as husband<sup>3</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4539. Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, after he had been taken to her [as husband] by Macha, died at Eamhain-Macha. This Cimbaeth was the first king of Eamhain.

The Age of the World, 4540. The first year of Macha in the sovereignty of Ireland, after the death of Cimbaeth, son of Fintan.

note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1387. It is stated in Cormac's Glossary, and in various other authorities, that Eamhain was so called because Macha described the outline of the rath by the *eo*, or pin, which fastened her cloak. Keating's derivation of it is translated by Dr. Lynch as follows:

"Illa" [Macha] "aureâ fibulâ quæ tegmen extimum circa collum astringebat, extractâ, Palatii aream dimensa est et descripsit. Illi" [Dithorbi filii] "opus aggressi Palatium extruxerunt Eomhuin-Machain appellatum quasi subulam colli Machæ: *eo* enim subula, et *muin*, collum significat."

The following remark on the date of the erection and period of the destruction of this fort is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but the Editor cannot say whether it is an interpolation of the trans-

lator's, or a remark by the original compiler of the Chronicle:

"In the same (Rath), she (Macha) and the Kings of Ulster, her successors, kept their palace and place of residence for the space of 855 years after. It was built 450 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, and was rased and broken down again for spight to Clanna-Rowrie by the three brothers, Three Collas, sons of Eochie Dowlen, who was son of King Carbry Liffelchar."

<sup>3</sup> *As husband*.—Dr. O'Connor has the following short entry, which he says is inserted in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy:

"Αἰὼρ δοῖμαι, κεῖρεῖ μίλε κύρς ἐοῦ ἐπιόχατ αὐ ἡοῦτ. Αὐ ρέ οὐο Cimbaoz. Remar agur oégpollamnaet Chimbaoz pop Epe uile."

"The Age of the World, 4538. The sixth of

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίρε mile cuiɣ ced εῖραάτ ἀρέ. Ιαρ μβήε peacht mbliadhna hι πιγε nEpeann do Macha monɣruaid, iɣhñ Αῶδα Ruaid, mic δαδαιρν, do εῖρ la Reachtaid Ríɣóirce, mac Luíɣdeach. Ar hί Macha po porail por macoib Díoτορba (ιαρ na ταδαιρτ πο δαιοιρε) Ραιτλ Εαίμνα do claidε, ɣomaδ pι ppiomáεταιρ Ulaδ do ɣrír, aínail po rémpraioῖrñ, ɣ ba he Ciombaoε ɣ Macha po oil Uḡaine Mór.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίρε mile cúɣ céδ εῖραάτ α peacht. An céδ bliadhain do Reachtaid Ríɣóirce, mac Luíɣdeach, hι πιγε nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίρε mile cuiɣ céδ peapccat ἀρέ. Ιαρ μβήε piche bliadhain ι πιγε nEpeann do Reachtaid Ríɣóirce, mac Luíɣdeac, do pocharp la hUḡaine Mor α ndioḡail α buime .i. Macá Monɣruaid.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίρε mile cuiɣ ced peapccat α peacht. An céδ bliadhain oUḡhaine Mór, mac Eathach δuaδaigh, hι πιγε nEpeann innpin.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίρε mile ré ced ἀρέ. Ι pporéñδ na bliadhna po, ιαρ μβήε εῖραάτ bliadhain comlán oUḡaine móρ na píg Epeann ɣ ιαρτοιρ Eoppa ɣo hiomlán ɣo muir Toirprian, do pocharp la δaobchaδ, ι εῖεalac

Cimbaeth. The rule and good government of Cimbaeth over all Ireland."

\* *That fostered Ugaíne Mor.*—"Owgany More, son of Eochie Bwaye, who in and from his childhood was nourished and fostered by King Kimboye and Queen Macha, as well as if he had been their own natural child."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. To this the translator adds the following note:

"The manner in those days was to bring up noblemen's children, especially their friends, in princes and great men's houses, and for ever after would call them fosterers, and love them as well as their own natural father."

† *Reachtaidh Ríghdearg*: i. e. Reachtaidh of the Red Wrist. "*Rígh* enim carpum, et *dearg* rubrum significat."—*Lynch*. "*Ríḡ* signifies the *ulna*. Ip úime ɣoirḡeap Reacḡaiḡ Ríḡ-dearg de .i. bun píḡ dearg do bι aige."—*Keating*.

‡ *Ugaíne Mor.*—Flann synchronizes Ugaíne Mor with Ptolomæus Lagides.—See Doctor

O'Connor's *Prolegom. ad Annales*, p. xlviii. The Annals of Clonmacnoise state: "About this time the monarchy of the Assyrians was destroyed by Arbatus, and translated over to the Medes." The same annals, as well as the O'Clerys, in the *Leabhar Gabhala*, and also Keating and O'Flaherty, state that this monarch had twenty-two sons and three daughters, among whom he divided Ireland into twenty-five parts, a division which continued for three hundred years afterwards, "when the kings of the provinces almost quenched the renown thereof." The names of these territories, and of the children of Ugaíne to whom they were allotted, are given with some variations in our ancient manuscripts, but the following seems the most correct: 1. Breagh, or Bregia, to Cobhthach Cael; 2. Muirtheimhne, in the now county of Louth, to Cobhthach Minn; 3. to Laeghaire Lore, the lands about the River Liffey, in Leinster; 4. Magh-Fea, in the now county of Carlow, to Fuilne; 5. Magh-Nair, to Nar; 6. Magh-

The Age of the World, 4546. Macha Mongruadh, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after she had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Reachtaidh Righdhearg, son of Lughaidh. It was Macha that commanded the sons of Dithorba (after bringing them into servitude) to erect the fort of Eamhain, that it might be the chief city of Ulster for ever, as we have said before ; and it was Cimbaeth and Macha that fostered Ugaine Mor<sup>x</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4547. The first year of Reachtaidh Righdhearg<sup>y</sup>, son of Lughaidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4566. Reachtaidh Righdhearg, son of Lughaidh, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Ugaine Mor, in revenge of his foster-mother, i. e. Macha Mongruadh.

The Age of the World, 4567. This was the first year of Ugaine Mor<sup>z</sup>, son of Eochaidh Buadhach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4606. At the end of this year Ugaine Mor, after he had been full forty years king of Ireland, and of the whole of the west of Europe, as far as Muir-Toirrian<sup>a</sup>, was slain by Badhbhchadh, at Tealach-an-chosgair<sup>b</sup>, in

Raighne, in Ossory, to Raighne; 7. Magh-Nairbh, to Narbh; 8. Aigeatross, on the River Nore, to Cinga; 9. Magh-Tarra, to Tair; 10. Treitherne, to Triath; 11. Luachair-Deaghaidh, in Kerry, to Sen; 12. Cluain-Corca-Oiche, in Ui-Fidhgheinte, to Bard; 13. The southern Deisi, to Fergus Gnoi; 14. Aidhne, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, to Orb; 15. Moenmhagh, in Clanrickard, in the now county of Galway, to Moen; 16. Magh-Aei, in the now county of Roscommon, to Sanbh; 17. Cliu-Mail, to Muireadhach Mal; 18. Seolmhagh, now the barony of Clare, county of Galway, to Eochaidh; 19. Latharna, in the county of Antrim, to Latharn; 20. Midhe, to Marc; 21. Line, or Magh-Line, county of Antrim, to Laegh; 22. Corann, in the now county of Sligo, to Cairbre; 23. Magh-Ailbhe, in the present county of Kildare, to his daughter Ailbhe; 24. Magh-Aeife, otherwise called Magh-Feimheann, now Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary, to

his daughter Aeife or Eva; and Magh-Muirisce, in the now county of Mayo, to his daughter Muirisc. Of all these sons of Ugaine Mor only two left issue, namely, Cobhthach Cael and Laeghaire Lore, from whom all that survive of the race of Heremon are descended.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 348.

<sup>a</sup> *Muir-Toirrian*. — O'Flaherty understands this to mean the Mediterranean sea.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 39; but Mageoghegan, in *Annales of Clonmacnoise*, renders it Tyrrhian, by which he means that part of the former washing Tuscany. Keating uses the term, throughout his *History of Ireland*, to denote the Mediterranean sea.—See Haliday's edition, pp. 256, 258.

<sup>b</sup> *Tealach-an-chosgair*: i. e. the Hill of the Victory. O'Flaherty (*ubi supra*) states that he was slain on the banks of the Boyne, at a place which he calls Kill-Droicheat.



an éorðair 1 Mair̃ Muipeaða 1 mbr̃f̃goib̃. Ar é an tUgaine rin po gabb̃  
maþha na nuile d̃úl aicriðe 7 ñm̃aicriðe for p̃iora Epeann go coitc̃ñð, gan  
iom̃c̃or̃naim̃ im̃ piðe ñEpeann p̃ria a ðloinn go br̃áth na p̃ria íol̃ b̃f̃ór.

baubchað, mac Eacðach buaðaig̃, iar nUghaine Mór lá go l̃ñt̃ ir̃in  
piðe, go for̃ mar̃b̃ Laoðaire Lorc, mac Ugaine, a ndioðail a aþar.

Aoir dom̃ain, c̃ñt̃pe mile pe céð areacht. An céð bliaðain do Laoðaire  
Lorc, mac Ugaine Mhoir, hi piðe ñEpeann inñrin.

Aoir dom̃ain, c̃ñt̃pe mile pé céð a hocht. Iar mb̃ñt̃ dá bliaðain hi piðe  
ñEpeann do Laoðaire Lorc, mac Ughaine, do pochar̃ la Cob̃t̃hað Caol  
m̃br̃f̃gh hi cCap̃man.

Aoir dom̃ain, c̃ñt̃pe mile pe céð anaoi. An céð bliaðain do Cob̃t̃ach  
Caol b̃hr̃f̃gh hi piðe ñEpeann inñrin.

Aoir dom̃ain, c̃ñt̃pe mile pé céð caog̃at a hocht. Iar mb̃ñt̃ caog̃at̃  
bliaðain 1 piðe ñEpeann do Cob̃t̃ach Caol b̃r̃f̃gh, mac Ugaine Mhóir, do  
poðair̃ la Lab̃rað Loing̃reac̃, Maen mac Oiliolla Aine, co t̃t̃p̃iochar̃ piog̃  
ime hi ñDionn pið̃ for̃ b̃r̃ú b̃r̃ba.

<sup>c</sup> *Oaths.*—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 3, and  
Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 10, for a  
fuller account of this pagan oath exacted by  
Ugaine from the Irish chieftains.

<sup>d</sup> *Was killed.*—Keating tells a horrible story of  
the treacherous manner in which Cobhthach con-  
trived the murder of Laeghaire Lorc or Laegh-  
aire the Murderer, and of the manner in which  
Maen, afterwards called Labhraidh Loingseach,  
was treated by him; but the Irish Annals are  
silent about these details, and, therefore, we  
must regard Keating's story as a poetical in-  
vention.

<sup>e</sup> *Dinn-righ.*—See note under A. M. 3267.  
In a fragment of the Annals of Tighernach,  
preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford,  
Rawlinson, 502, fol. 1, b. col. 1, this fact is also  
mentioned, and the place is called Dinn-Righ in  
Magh-Ailbhe, and the house or palace Bruidhin  
Tuama-Teanbath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise  
also mention this burning of "Cobhthach, toge-  
ther with thirty Irish princes, on the Barrowe

side, at a place called Dinrye."

Keating tells a romantic story of the flight of  
Moen, or Labhraidh, to France, and of the man-  
ner in which he was induced to return to Ire-  
land by the lady Moriat, daughter of Scoriat,  
prince of Coreaguiny, in Kerry (now the name  
of a river in that territory). According to this  
story, Labhraidh returned to Ireland with a  
force of 2200 men, who brought with them a  
kind of broad-headed lance or javelin, called  
laig̃ne, from which the province of Leinster,  
which had been previously called Gailian, re-  
ceived the appellation of Laighin. With these  
he landed in the harbour of Wexford, whence  
he marched to Dinn-righ, on the River Barrow,  
near Leighlin, where he rushed into the palace,  
put the king and thirty of his nobility to the  
sword, and set the palace on fire, &c.

This story, which savours very strongly of  
romance, is differently told in the Annals of  
Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,  
as follows:

Magh-Muireadha, in Bregia. This Ugaine was he who exacted oaths<sup>c</sup>, by all the elements visible and invisible, from the men of Ireland in general, that they would never contend for the sovereignty of Ireland with his children or his race.

Badhbhchadh, son of Eochaidh Buadhach, was for a day and a half after Ugaine in the sovereignty of Ireland, when Laeghaire Lorc, son of Ugaine, slew him, in revenge of his father.

The Age of the World, 4607. This was the first year of Laeghaire Lorc, son of Ugaine Mor, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4608. Laeghaire Lorc, son of Ugaine, after having been two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was killed<sup>d</sup> by Cobhthach Cael Breagh, at Carman (Wexford).

The Age of the World, 4609. This was the first year of Cobhthach Cael Breagh in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4658. Cobhthach Cael Breagh, son of Ugaine, after having been fifty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Labhraidh Loingseach, [i. e.] Maen, son of Oilioll Aine, with thirty kings about him, at Dinm-righ<sup>e</sup>, on the brink of the Bearbha.

“Also the said Covhagh slew Oilill Anye, son of the said King Logery, after which foul fact done, Lawry Longseach,” [great] “grandchild of king Owgany, and” [grand] “son of Logery Lork, was banished by him, who remained many years beyond seas, seeking to bring into this land foreigners to invade it; and, in the end, after long banishment, his great uncle, the king of Ireland, made friendship with him, and bestowed upon him and his heirs, for ever, the province of Lynster, since which time there hath been mortal hatred, strife, and debate, between those of the province of Connaught, Ulster, and Lynster, the one descending of King Covhagh, and the other of his brother, King Logery Lork. King Covhagh was invited to a feast by his said nephew, Lawrey, and there was treacherously burnt, together with thirty Irish princes, in his own house, after he had

reigned 17 years. King Covhagh had little care of the Irish proverb, which is, that ‘*one should never trust a reconciled adversary.*’ This murder was committed on the Barrowe side, at a place called Dinrye or Deannrye, and divers of the nobility were there murdered as aforesaid.

“Some say that the city of Roome was founded about the beginning of this precedent king’s reign.

“Fincha mac Baiceadha reigned then in Eawyn-Macha, as king of Ulster.

“Lawry Loyngeagh, after thus murdering his uncle, succeeded as king of the kingdom. The province of Lynster took the name of him” [recte, in his time], “for in the time of his banishment he brought divers foreigners into this land that were armed with a kind of weapons which they brought with them, like pykes or spears, which, in Irish, were called *Layny*, and

Αοιρ δομαιν, ελτρε mile pé céu caozar anaoi. An céu bliadain do Lab-  
paid Loingreac hi riye nEpeann.

Աօր տօնաւ, շիրք մե ըն զիշխոցաւ արեւոյ. Իսր մեկն յօւ  
մեկաճոն ճեւոյ զԵօրայի Լօյցքեւ, Մաւն մաւ Օւիօլլա Աւն, միւ Լօցքաւ  
Լարք, միւ Ացքաւ Մօրի, Ի րիջն յԵրեւան զօրօն լա Մելջն Մօլեւոյ, մաւ  
Եօրայի Եօր իրիջն.

Aoir domann, cliste nile pé céo reachtmoḡat a hocht. An céo  
 bliadain do Melḡe Molḡat, mac Cobḡat Chaoil bḡḡ, hḡ nḡe nḡeann  
 innḡin.

‘Aoir domhain, chéile míle ré céo nochat a chéile. Iar mbliú reacht mbliadhna dég hi riúge nEreann do Melge Molbétac, mac Cobéaigh Caorl bhrígh, do éirí i ceat Cláire lá Moócorb. An tan po élar a fearc ar ann po meabair Loch Melge po tír hi cCoirbhe, comó uadha ainmnighéir.

Աօր ծօման, շէրք միւ թէ շէճ ուոհաւ ա շնգ. Ան շէճ Եւաճան ու  
Մոճօրն մաւ Ըօճաղի Ըաօն, Էր թիգ Երթեան.

Aoir doimain, cénéile míle reacht céad a haon. Iar mbéir reacht mbliadna hi riige nEireann do Mothcorb mac Cobtaigh Caoimh do rochair la hAengus Ollamh.

Aois domáin, chéire míle reacht céad, aúó. An céad bliádaín d'Áengus  
 Olláin, mac Oibíolla, mic Labradá, hi míge n'Éireann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceitpe mile pecht ceéd anaiοi δέξ. Α hoēt décc υΑengur  
Ollain mac Oibholla, mic Labraða, go ποτοcαip la hipeeo, mac Melge, ι  
bpoipcínu na pee hupin.

Aoir domáin, cúlre míle ríocht ceo ríche. An céid bliadain dlíreao,  
 mac Melge Molbétangh, hí míge nEreann.

Qoir uoimann, cŭtpe mile pŭcht ced pŭche apé. Iap mberŭ pŭct mbliadna

were never before used in Ireland, of whom the  
Leynstermen and Leynster itself took the name.  
He reigned 14 years, and was slain by Melge,  
son of King Couhagh.

“Connor Moyle Mac Fuhie reigned then king of Ulster twelve years.”

<sup>f</sup> *Seventeen years.*—"Meylge was king twelve years."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

<sup>g</sup> *Claire*.—See A. M. 4169.

<sup>b</sup> *Loch Melghe*.—Now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake situated on the confines of the counties of Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Donegal.—See notes under A. D. 1421, 1455.

<sup>i</sup> *Cairbre*.—Now the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. No part of Lough Melvin now belongs to this barony.

<sup>k</sup> *Seven years.*—"Mocorb was king six years, and was slain by Enos Ollowe. About this

The Age of the World, 4659. The first year of the reign of Labhraidh Loingseach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4677. Labhraidh Loingseach, [i. e.] Maen, son of Oilíoll Aine, son of Laeghaire Lorc, son of Ugaine Mor, after having been nineteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Melghe Molbhthach, son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh.

The Age of the World, 4678. This was the first year of Melghe Molbhthach, [the Praiseworthy] son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4694. Melghe Molbhthach, son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh, after having been seventeen years<sup>f</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Claire<sup>g</sup>, by Modhcorb. When his grave was digging, Loch Melghe<sup>h</sup> burst forth over the land in Cairbre<sup>i</sup>, so that it was named from him.

The Age of the World, 4695. The first year of Modhcorb, son of Cobhthach Caemh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4701. Modhcorb, son of Cobhthach Caemh [the Comely], after having been seven years<sup>k</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Aengus Ollamh.

The Age of the World, 4702. The first year of Aenghus Ollamh, son of Labhraidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4719. The eighteenth<sup>l</sup> [year] of Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilíoll, son of Labhraidh ; and he was slain by Irereo, son of Melghe, at the end of that time.

The Age of the World, 4720. The first year of Irereo, son of Melghe Molbhthach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4726. Irereo<sup>m</sup>, son of Melghe, after having been

time was born that famous poet of the Romans called Virgil, in a village called Andes, not far from Mantua."

<sup>l</sup> *Eighteenth*.—"Enos was king seven years, and at last was slain by Irero, son of Meylge, near about the time Pompeius was overcome of Julius Cæsar, and driven to take his flight into Egypt."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>m</sup> *Irereo*.—Mac Curtin and most manuscript copies of Keating's *History of Ireland*, call this monarch Iarangleo Fathach, i. e. Iron-fight the Cautious (i. e. *suspice*—*Lynch*); but the best copies of Keating and of the *Leabhar-Gabhala* have Irereo. O'Flaherty has both forms. Flann synchronizes Modhcorb, Aenghus Ollamh, and Irereo, with Ptolemy Evergetes.



hi nige nEreann olpeeo, mac Melge, do pochair la Fhícorb mac Mođa cuirb.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ríet céo fiche apeaceht. An céo bliadain dFíorcorb, mac Mođa Cuirb, hi nige nErionn.

Aoir doimain, ceitpe míle ríet céo trióat a ríet. Iar mbeit én bliadain dég hi nige nErionn dFíor Corb do pochair la Connla Caoim mac Ipeeo.

Aoir doimain, ceitpe míle ríet céo trióat a hocht. An céo bliadain do Connla Caoim hi nige nEreann.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ríet céo caoght a ríet. Iar mbíet fiche bliadain hi nige nEreann do Conla Caoim atbail i tTínpaig.

Aoir doimain, cétpe ríet céo caoght a hocht. An céo bliadain dOilioll Cairpíaclach, mac Connla Caoim, hi nige nEreann.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ríet céo ochtmoht aó. Iar mbíet cúig bliadna ríet hi nige nEreann dOilioll Cairpíaclach, mac Connla Caoim, mic Ipeeo, do pochair la hAdamar mic Fírcuirb.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ríet céo ochtmoht a tri. An céo bliadain dAdamar mac Fírcuirb, or Eriinn.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ríet céo ochtmoht aríet. An cúgead bliadain dAdamar, mac Fírcuirb, hi nige nEreann, go ttorcáir la hEochaid nAilcléan.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ríet céo ochtmoht a hocht. An céo bliadain dEochaid Ailcléhan hi nige or Eriinn.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ocht céo a cétair. Iar mbíet peacht mbliadna décc hi nige uarEriinn dEochaid Ailcléhan, mac Oiliolla Cairpíaclach, do pochair lá Fhígur Fortamail.

Aoir doimain, cétpe míle ocht céo a cúig. An céo bliadain dFhígur Fortamail, mac bhráir bric, hi nige nEreann.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Irereo a reign of only six years.

<sup>a</sup> *Eleven years*.—"Fearcorb was king seven years."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>o</sup> *Connla Caemh*: i. e. Connla the Comely. "Conley Keywe, *alias* the Fine, succeeded in the government of the kingdom four years, and

then quietly died in the palace of Taragh."

—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Keating calls this monarch Connla Cruaidhealgach, i. e. Connla, the Hardy-treacherous. Flann synchronizes the Irish monarchs, Feareorb and Connla, with Ptolemy Philopater.

<sup>p</sup> *Oilioll Caisfhíaclach*: i. e. Oilioll of the bent

seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Fearcorb, son of Modhcorb.

The Age of the World, 4727. The first year of Fearcorb, son of Modhcorb, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4737. After Fearcorb had been eleven years<sup>a</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Connla Caemh, son of Irereo.

The Age of the World, 4738. The first year of Connla Caemh in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4757. Connla Caemh<sup>o</sup>, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 4758. The first year of Oilioll Caisfhiachlach<sup>p</sup>, son of Connla Caemh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4782. After Oilioll Caisfhiachlach, son of Connla Caemh, son of Irereo, had been twenty-five years<sup>a</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Adamair, son of Fearcorb.

The Age of the World, 4783. The first year of Adamair, son of Fearcorb, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4787. The fifth year<sup>r</sup> of Adamair, son of Fearcorb, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he was slain by Eochaidh Ailtleathan.

The Age of the World, 4788. The first year of Eochaidh Ailtleathan in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4804. After Eochaidh Ailtleathan<sup>s</sup>, son of Oilioll Caisfhiachlach, had been seventeen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fearghus Fortamhail.

The Age of the World, 4805. The first year of Fearghus Fortamhail, son of Breasal Breac, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

or crooked Teeth. "Olillus Casfhiachlach, id est, rugorum dentium."—*Lynch*.

<sup>a</sup> *Twenty-five years*.—"Oilell reigned twenty-five years, and was at last slain by Adamar."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>r</sup> *The fifth year*.—"Adamar was king five years, and was slain by Eochy Ailtleahan."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. He is called Adhamar Foltchaoin by Keating, and "Adamarus Foltchyn,

id est tenuis cincinni," by Lynch. Flann synchronizes Adamar and Eochaidh Foltleathan with Ptolemy Epiphanes.

<sup>s</sup> *Eochaidh Ailtleathan*: i. e. Eochaidh of the Broad Joints, or of the Broad House. Keating writes his cognomen Foltleathan, which is translated "promissi crinis" by Dr. Lynch. The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* give him a reign of only seven years.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle ocht cead a cúig décc. Iar mbíte én bliadain décc i nge nEreann oFeargus Fortamail, mac bpsail bpic, do pochair lá hAongus Tuirmísch hi ccat Teampach.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle ocht cead afe décc. An céad bliadain oAengus Tuirmeach Teampach hi nge nEreann.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle ocht cead reachtmozat acúig. Iar mbíte ríccat bliadain hi nge nEreann oAengus Tuirmeach Tímpach atbail hi tTeampuig. Aongus Tuirmeach do gairim de, ar ar cuicce tuirimutheap raor clanna Sí nEreainoin.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle ocht cead ríctmozat afe. An céad bliadain do Conall Collampach, mac Eterpceoil, na níg ór Einn.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle ocht cead ochtmozat. Iar mbíte cúig bliadain hi nge nEreann do Conall Collampac, mac Eterpceoil Tímpach, mic Eatach Ailcléan, do pochair lá Nia Seðamain.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle ocht cead ochtmozat ahaon. An céad bliadain do Nia Seðamain, mac Aðamair, hi nge nEreann.

Aoir domáin, ceíte míle ocht cead ochtmozat arísch. Iar mbíte rísch mbliadain hi nge nEreann do Nia Seðamain, mac Aðamair, do pochair la hEnna Aígneach. Ar a nampir an níg Niað Sðamain do blightea ba 7 ellte fo aenóma.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle ocht cead ochtmozat ahocht. An ceo bliadain oEnna Aígneach op Einn.

Aoir domáin, cníte míle naoi cead a rísch. Iar mbíte ríche bliadain

<sup>1</sup> *Fearghus Fortamhail*: i. e. Fergus the Powerful or Brave. “Qui, quod eximiâ fortitudine pro illâ tempestate præcelleret, *Fortamhail*, id est, Strenuus, cognominatus est.”—*Lynch*. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Enos Fortawyle a reign of twelve years. Flann synchronizes him with Ptolemy Philometer.

<sup>2</sup> *Aenghus Tuirmheach*.—Keating, and from him Dr. Lynch, explains Tuirmheach, the cognomen of this monarch, by náireac, i. e. “Pudibundus, quia pudore suffunderetur, quod prolem ex filiâ ebrius suscepit; filius ex hoc incesto coitu genitus Fiachus Fermara, id est, marinus

dictus est.”—*Lynch*. The Four Masters, O’Flaherty, and Dr. O’Conor, derive the name differently, namely, from tuirmeach, *prolific*, because he is the common ancestor of the great families of Leath-Chuinn, Alba or Scotland, Dal-Riada, and Dal-Fiatach.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 40. The Annals of Clonmacnoise make no allusion to Fiacha Fearnara being an incestuous offspring, but speak of Enos Twyrmeach and his two sons as follows:

“Enos succeeded, and was a very good king. He left issue two goodly and noble sons, Enna Ayneagh and Fiagha Ferwara. The most part

The Age of the World, 4815. Fearghus Fortamhail<sup>1</sup>, son of Breasal Breac, after having been eleven years in the monarchy of Ireland, was slain by Aenghus Tuirmheach in the battle of Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 4816. The first year of the reign of Aenghus Tuirmheach Teamhrach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4875. Aengus Tuirmheach Teamhrach, after having been sixty years in the monarchy of Ireland, died at Teamhair. He was called Aenghus Tuirmheach<sup>u</sup> because the nobility of the race of Eireamhon are traced to him.

The Age of the World, 4876. The first year of Conall Collamhrach, son of Ederscel, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4880. Conall Collamhrach, son of Ederscel Teamhrah, son of Eochaidh Ailtleathan, after having been five years<sup>w</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Nia Sedhamain.

The Age of the World, 4881. The first year of Nia Sedhamain, son of Adhamair, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4887. Nia Sedhamain, son of Adhamair, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Enna Aighneach. It was in the time of the King Nia Sedhamain that the cows and the does<sup>x</sup> were alike milked.

The Age of the World, 4888. The first year of Enna Aighneach over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4907. Enna Aighneach<sup>y</sup>, son of Aenghus Tuir-

of the kings of Ireland descended of his son Enna, and the kings of Scotland, for the most part, descended of Fiagha, so as the great houses of both kingdoms derive their pedigrees from them. He was of the sept of Heremon, and reigned 32 years, and then died quietly at Taragh, in his bed."

<sup>w</sup> *Five years.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise agree with the Four Masters in the regnal years of this and the next reign. Flann synchronises Aengus Tuirmheach, Conall Collamhrach, Nia Sedhamain, and Enna Aighneach, with Ptolemy Evergetes-Physcon. O'Flaherty translates *Col-*

*lamrach* by the Latin *Columnaris*.

<sup>x</sup> *The does.*—The cognomen of this monarch has reference to the milking of the *ρεῶσα, ρεῶσα* or hinds, said to have been effected through the incantations of his mother. "Mater ejus, Flidh-isa, sic fascinandi arte fuit instructa, ut filio regi feras damas effecerit non secus ac cicures vaccas, se mulgendas lactariis ultrò præbere."—*Lynch*.

<sup>y</sup> *Enna Aighneach.*—Anglicised Enna Ayneagh by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is given a reign of only ten years. The cognomen Aighneach is explained *οἰ-ομεαὶ*, i. e. perfect hospitality, by Keating.



hι πιγε νΕρεανν δΕννα Αιγνιελι, mac Αονγαπα Τυριμιζ Τσιμιαδ, do ποσαιρ  
λα Cριomηthann Κορρεπαχ hι ccaτ Αιρδ Cρεmιτaιnn.

Αοιρ doμaιn, cιτipe mile naoi cceδ a hocheτ. An cειδo βλιαδaιn do  
Cριomηtεann Κορρεπαχ, mac Φελιμιδ, mic Φιγiυpa Φορταmαιλ, hι πιγε  
νΕρεανν.

Αοιρ doμaιn, cιτipe mile naoi ceδ a haon nδεcc. Iap mbιt cιτipe  
βλιαδoηa hι πιγε νΕρεανν do Cριomιtεann Κορρεπαδ do pochaiρ la Ruδpυιge,  
mac Cιtπιγhe.

Αοιρ doμaιn, cιτipe mile naoi cceδ a dό dεcc. An cειδo βλιαδaιn do  
Ruδpυιge, mac Cιtπιγhe, hι πιγhe νΕρεανν.

Αοιρ doμaιn, ceιτipe mile naoi cceδ ochtmoγaτ a haon. Iap mbιt pict-  
moγaτ βλιαδaιn hι πιγε νΕρεανν do Ruδpυιge, mac Cιtπιγhe, mic Oυιb mic  
Φomoiρ, mic Αιργεtμαιρ, aδβαιλ ι nΑιργεtγλιoηδ. Ap Iap an Ruδpυιge πι  
po meadpατ na cαtha po po Eιpιnδ. Cαth Cuιpce, cαth Luαchpa, peacht  
ccaτa hι cCliú, cαth Glεanδaιmnaχ, cαth Sleιβε Mιp, cαth δoιpne, cαth  
Ren, cαth Αι, caτ Cúιle Silιnδe, da cαth Φορτapaπce.

Αοιρ doμaιn, cιτipe mile naoi cceδ ochtmoγaτ a dό. An ceιδo βλιαδaιn  
δlonδaδ map, mac Nιa Seδamaιn, hι πιγε όp Eιpιnn.

Αοιρ doμaιn, ceιτipe mile naoi cceδ nochατ. Iap mbιt naoi mbλιαδoηa  
hι πιγε νΕρεανν δlonnaτmap, mac Nιa Seδamaιn, do pochaiρ la δpeapaλ  
δoιδioδaδ, mac Ruδpυιge.

Αοιρ doμaιn, cιτipe mile naoi ceδ nochα a haon. An cειδo βλιαδaιn do  
δpιφαλ δoιδioδaδh ι πιγhe νΕρεανν.

Αοιρ doμaιn, cύγ mile a haon. Iap mbιt en βλιαδaιn dεcc na πιγh όp  
Eιpιnn do δpeapaλ δoιδioδaδh, mac Ruδpυιge, do pochaiρ la Cυγhaιδ Luαιγhe.  
δόap mόp ι nEιpιnn hι pιmιnyρ δpιφαλ.

<sup>z</sup> *Crimthann Cosgrach*: i. e. Crimthann the Triumphant or Victorious. "Cosgrach, id est, victor, ideo cognominatus, quod in quàm plurimis præliis victoriam reportaverit."—*Lynch*.

<sup>a</sup> *Seventy years*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise and most Irish authorities agree in this. Flann synchronizes Crimthann Cosgrach, Rudhraighe, Innatinar, Breasal, and Lughaidh Luaighne, with Ptolemy Lathirus, and Ptolemy Alexander, from which it appears that he did not give

Rudhraighe so long a reign as seventy years.

<sup>b</sup> *Airgeat-gleann*: i. e. the silver glen or valley. This was the name of a glen in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>c</sup> *Cuirce*.—A place in the territory of Ciarraighe-Chuirche, now *anglicè* the barony of Kerrycurrihy, in the county of Cork.

<sup>d</sup> *Luachair*: i. e. Sliabh Luachra in Kerry.

<sup>e</sup> *Cliu*: i. e. Clu-Mail, a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.—See

meach Teamhrach, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Crimhthann Cosgrach, in the battle of Ard-Crimhthainn.

The Age of the World, 4908. The first year of Crimhthann Cosgrach, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Fearghus Fortamhail, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4911. Crimhthann Cosgrach<sup>z</sup>, after having been four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe.

The Age of the World, 4912. The first year of Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4981. Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor, son of Airgeatmar,<sup>a</sup> after having been seventy years<sup>a</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Airgeat-gleann<sup>b</sup>. It was by this Rudhraighe that these battles were won throughout Ireland: the battle of Cuiree<sup>c</sup>; the battle of Luachair<sup>d</sup>; seven battles in Cliu<sup>e</sup>; the battle of Gleannamhnach<sup>f</sup>; the battle of Sliabh Mis<sup>g</sup>; the battle of Boirinn<sup>h</sup>; the battle of Ren<sup>i</sup>; the battle of Ai<sup>k</sup>; the battle of Cuil-Silinne<sup>l</sup>; the two battles of Fortasc<sup>m</sup>.

The Age of the World, 4982. The first year of Imnatmar, son of Nia Sedhamain, in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4990. Imnatmar, son of Nia Sedhamain, after having been nine years<sup>n</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Breasal Boidhiobadh, son of Rudraighe.

The Age of the World, 4991. The first year of Breasal Boidhiobhadh in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5001. Breasal Boidhiobhadh, son of Rudhraighe, after having been eleven years king over Ireland, was slain by Lughaidh Luaighne. There was a great mortality of kine<sup>o</sup> in Ireland in Breasal's reign.

A. M. 4981, and A. D. 1570.

<sup>a</sup> *Gleannamhnach*.—Now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.

<sup>g</sup> *Sliabh Mis*.—Now Slieve Mish, a mountain near Tralee in Kerry.—See A. M. 3500.

<sup>h</sup> *Boirinn*: i. e. Burren, in the north of the county of Clare.—See A. M. 4981.

<sup>i</sup> *Ren*.—This is probably intended for Magh-Rein, a plain in county of Leitrim.

<sup>k</sup> *Ai*: i. e. of Magh Ai, in the county of Ros-

common.—See note under A. D. 1189.

<sup>l</sup> *Cuil-Silinne*.—This was the ancient name of the place where the church of Cill-Cuile-Silinne, now Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon, was afterwards erected.—See A. D. 1411, and Appendix, p. 2495.

<sup>m</sup> *Fortasc*.—Not identified.

<sup>n</sup> *Nine years*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of only three years.

<sup>o</sup> *Mortality of kine*.—From this mortality he

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúicc míle a dó. An céid bliadain do Lughaidh Luaighne, mac Ionadhmair, hi nEreann.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúicc míle a pé décc. An cúigeaḁ bliadain décc do Lughaidh Luaighne, mac Ionadhmair, hi nEreann, go ttorcáir la Congal Clapoinch, mac Ruḁpuiḡe.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúig míle a rícht décc. An céid bliadain do Congal Clapomeach hi nEreann.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúig míle tpiocha a haon. Iar mbíḁt cúig bliadna décc hi nEreann do Congal Clapoinc, mac Ruḁpuiḡe, do pochar la Duach Dallta Deaðaḁ.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúig míle tpiocha a dó. An céid bliadain do Duach Dallta Deaðaḁ, mac Cairbre Luirc, hi nEreann.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúig míle cḁrpacha a haon. Iar ccarḁtḁn deich mbliadon hi nEreann do Duach Dallta Deaðaḁ, mac Cairbre Luirc, do pochar lá Fachtna Fathach.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúig míle cḁrpacha a dó. An céid bliadain ḁPhachtna Fathach hi nEreann.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúig míle caoga a ríct. Iar mbíḁt pé bliadna décc ḁPhachtna Fatac, mac Rora, mac Ruḁpuiḡe, hi nEreann do cear la hEochaidh ríḁleach.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cúig míle caoga a hocht. An céid bliadain ḁEochaidh ríḁleach hi nEreann.

received his cognomen of Bodhiobhadh. "Breassall Bodivo was king ten years. In his time there was such a morren" [murrain] "of cows in this land as there were no more then left alive but one Bull and one Heifer in the whole kingdom, which Bull and Heifer lived in a place called Gleann Sawasge."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Gleann Samhaisg, or Glen of the Heifer, is the name of a remarkable valley in the county of Kerry, where this tradition is still vividly remembered.

<sup>p</sup> *Lughaidh Luaighne*.—"Loway mac Ionamar reigned 25" [recte 15] "years, and was slain by Congal Clairingneach."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>q</sup> *Congal Claroineach*: i. e. Congal of the Flat Face. He is more usually called Clair-ingneach, i. e. of the Broad Nails. "He did many notable acts of chivalry, as there are great volumes of history written of his hardiness and manhood. He was slain by Duach Dalta Dea when he had reigned fifteen years."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Flann synchronizes Congal Clairingneach with Ptolemy Dionysius.

<sup>r</sup> *Duach Dalta Deaghaidh*.—Keating states that he was so called because he blinded his younger brother, Deaghaidh, lest he might aspire to the sovereignty; but O'Flaherty shews, from the Book of Lecan, fol. 203, a, and from O'Duvedan's Book, fol. 81, a, and from Gilla-

The Age of the World, 5002. The first year of the reign of Lughaidh Luaighne, son of Innatmar, in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5016. The fifteenth year of Lughaidh Luaighne<sup>p</sup>, son of Innatmar, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Congal Claroineach, son of Rudhraighe.

The Age of the World, 5017. The first year of Congal Claroineach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5031. Congal Claroineach<sup>q</sup>, son of Rudhraighe, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Duach Dallta Deadhadh.

The Age of the World, 5032. The first year of Duach Dallta Deadhadh<sup>r</sup>, son of Cairbre Lusg, in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5041. Duach Dallta Deadhadh, son of Cairbre Lusg, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Fachtna Fathach.

The Age of the World, 5042. The first year of Fachtna Fathach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5057. Fachtna Fathach<sup>s</sup>, son of Rossa, son of Rudhraighe, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Eochaidh Feidhleach.

The Age of the World, 5058. The first year of Eochaidh Feidhleach<sup>t</sup> in the sovereignty over Ireland.

Caemhain's poem, written in the twelfth century, that he had no brother of that name, but that he was called Dalta Deaghaidh, i. e. the Alumnus or Foster-son of Deaghaidh, son of Sen, of the Ernaans of Munster.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 42; and also Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. xxiii. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of only seven years, and state that he “was slain by Faghtna Faghagh about the time that Julius Cæsar was murdered in the senate by Brutus and Cassius.” O'Flaherty adds (*ubi suprâ*) that he was slain in the battle of Ardbrestine.

<sup>s</sup> *Fachtna Fathach*: i. e. Fachtna the Cautious

or Wise. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give him a reign of twenty-four years, and Flaun synchronises him with Cleopatra.

<sup>t</sup> *Eochaidh Feidhleach*. — Keating explains *Feidhleach* as “constant sighing.” This monarch rescinded the division of Ireland into twenty-five parts, which had been made three centuries before his time by the monarch Ugaine Mor, and divided the kingdom into five provinces, over each of which he appointed a pentarch or provincial king, who was obedient and tributary to himself. These were: Fearghus, son of Leide, King of Uladh or Ulster; Deaghaidh, son of Sen, and his relative Tighernach,



Αοιρ δοῖναι, cúg míle fearceca a naoi. Iar mbíť da bliádain décc hi ríge nEpeann dEochaid Fíóleach, mac Fíno, mic Fionnlogha, aťbail i tteínpaig.

Αοιρ δοῖναι, cúcc míle reachtmoḡat. An céo bliádain dEochaid Aírín (dórbpacthair Eathach Fíóliḡ) hi ríge nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοῖναι, cúcc míle ochtmoḡat a eťair. Iar ccaíťn cóig mbliáda noécc hi ríge nEpeann dEochaid Aírín po loipecead lá síoḡmall hi fFfíń-áinó.

Αοιρ δοῖναι, cúcc míle ochtmoḡat a cúg. An céo bliádain dEdeirceél, mac Eoḡain, mic Oilíolla, na ríḡ ór Eínn.

Αοιρ δοῖναι, cúg míle ochtmoḡat anaoi. Iar ttoćaíťn cóicc mbliáda hi ríge nEpeann dEdeirceel, mac Eoḡain, mic Oilíolla, do pochair la Nuadā Neacht, i nAíllínó.

Αοιρ δοῖναι, cúcc míle nochat. Iar ccaíťn líťbliáda hi ríge nEpeann do Nuadā Níct, mac Seóda Síťbaicc, toprćair hi ccať Clíach i nUib Óróna lá Conaípe Mór. Leíťbliádain coínpaíťir cloinne Eínniur Fíno hi ecńn na leíť bliáda po Nuadā Níct coínlánaigťr nochat ar cúg míle bliáda i naoiρ δοῖναι.

Αοιρ δοῖναι, cúcc míle nochā a haon. An ceo bliáda do Conaípe Mór, mac Eteirceól, i ríge nEpeann.

Tedbliannach, Kings of the two Munsters; Rossa Ruadh, son of Fearghus, King of Leinster; Oilíoll, who was married to Meadhbh, the monarch's daughter, King of Connaught. Flann synchronises Fearghus, son of Leide, with Octavianus Augustus.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 43. This monarch had three sons, Breas, Nar, and Lothar, commonly called the three Finns of Eamhain; and six daughters, Mumhain, Eile, Meadhbh, Deirdre, Clothra, and Eithne, of whom strange stories are told in ancient Irish manuscripts; but of all his children by far the most celebrated was Meadhbh or Mab, who is still remembered as the queen of the fairies of the Irish, and the Queen Mab of Spenser's Faery Queen, in which this powerful virago, queen and quean of Connaught, is diminished to

a ludicrous size in her fairy state.

<sup>u</sup> *Eochaidh Aireamh*.—Keating says that he received the cognomen of *Aireamh*, “the Grave-digger,” because he was the first who had a grave dug in Ireland. “*Aireamh* ideò dictus, quòd tumulos effodi primus in Hibernia curaverit.”—*Lynch*.

Contemporary with Eochaidh was Fearghus Mac Roich, King of Ulster, who being dethroned by Conchobhar Mac Nessa, fled to Connaught, and placed himself under the protection of Oilíoll and Meadhbh, king and queen of that province, and, having procured their aid, he commenced hostilities with Ulster, which were vigorously carried on for seven years. This war between Ulster and Connaught is described in the Irish work called *Tain Bo Cuailgne*, and

The Age of the World, 5069. Eochaidh Feidhleach, son of Finn, son of Finnlogha, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 5070. The first year of Eochaidh Aireamh (brother of Eochaidh Feidhleach) in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5084. Eochaidh Aireamh<sup>u</sup>, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was burned by Sighmall, at Freamhainn<sup>w</sup>.

The Age of the World, 5085. The first year of Ederscel, son of Oilioll, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5089. Ederscel, son of Eoghan, son of Oilioll, after having been five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Nuadha Neacht, at Aillinn<sup>x</sup>.

The Age of the World, 5090. Nuadha Neacht<sup>y</sup>, son of Sedna Sithbhaic, after having spent half a year in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Cliach, in Ui Drona<sup>z</sup>, by Conaire Mor. The half year of the joint reign of Clann-Eimhir-Finn, being added to this half year of Nuadha Neacht, completes ninety and five thousand years of the age of the world.

The Age of the World, 5091. The first year of Conaire Mor, son of Ederscel, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

other romantic tales, in which the extraordinary valour of the heroes of the Craebh Ruadh, or Red Branch, in Ulster, and of the Firbolgie sept of Connaught called the Gamanradians of Irras, are blazoned with poetical exaggerations. Among the former was Conall Cearnach, the ancestor of O'More, and Cuchullainn, called by the annalist Tigernach, "fortissimus heros Scotorum;" and among the latter was Ceat Mac Magach, the brother of Oilioll, King of Connaught, and Ferdia Mac Damain, the bravest of the Firbolgie champions of Irras, who was slain by Cuchullainn in single combat.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 46, 47, 48; and Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegom. ad Annales*, pp. xii. xiii. xiv. xv.

<sup>w</sup> *Freamhainn*.—Keating places this in Teabtha. It is now called, *anglicè*, Frewin, and is

applied to a lofty hill rising over the western shore of *Loë Uaup*, *anglicè* Lough Owel, in the townland of Wattstown, parish of Portlemon, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 11. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of twenty-five years. The *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 130, states that Sighmall dwelt at Sidh-Neannta, which was the ancient name of Mullaghshce, near Lanesborough, in the county of Rosecommon.

<sup>x</sup> *Aillinn*.—See A. M. 4169.

<sup>y</sup> *Nuadha Neacht*: i. e. Nuadha the Snow-white. "Is inde sortitus agnomen Neacht quòd nivi (quam *neacht* significazione refert) cutis candore non cesserit."—*Lynch*.

<sup>z</sup> *Cliach*, in *Ui-Drona*: i. e. in the barony of

Aoir domáin, cuicc míle céd fearceca. Iar mbéit íschtemogáat bliadain hi ríge nEreann do Conaire Mór, mac Eitircéoil, do rocair hi móruiḡin da Dírḡ lá díḡearḡaib. Ar a rḡlaít Conaire do cúipead an inuir torcair ḡac bliadna fa tír i nInbír Colpa do ronnraó. Do ḡebéi beór ena iomair for bhóinḡ ḡ bhuair rḡia linn. No bioḡh na cḡtra ḡan comḡa a nEirinn ma rḡlaít, ar mḡo an tírḡa ḡ an cḡencomraic. Nír bo torpneac ainhḡionach a rḡlaít, ar ní buingḡeac ḡaot cairce a hinḡib ó mḡoḡon rḡḡhmar ḡo mḡoḡon Earraiḡ. Suail ná fearcḡoir na fearḡha uaiḡble a meara rḡia linn.

Aoir domáin, cuicc míle céd fearceca a haon. An céo bliadain dEirinn ḡan ríḡh iar cConaire.

Aoir domáin cuiḡ míle céd fearceca aré. An céio bliadain do Luḡhaíḡ Spiaḡ nḡrce hi ríge nEreann.

Aoir domáin, cuiḡ míle céd nochat a haon. Iar mbéit ré bliadna rḡchḡ hi ríḡhe nEreann do Luḡhaíḡ Spiaḡ nḡrce at batḡ do cúinad.

Aoir domáin, cuiḡ míle céd nochat adó. Aon bliadain do Concubair

Idrone, and county of Carlow. After the fall of Nuadha and the defeat of his people, Conaire levied a fine on the people of Leinster for the killing of his father, and they resigned by a solemn treaty to the kings of Munster that tract of Ossory extending from Gowran to Grian.—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 44.

<sup>a</sup> *Bruighean-da-Dhearg*.—Otherwise called Bruighean-da-Bhearga. This place is described in *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, as situated on the River Dothair, now the Dodder, near Dublin. A part of the name is still preserved in Bothar-na-Bruighne, i. e. the road of the Bruighean, or fort, a well-known place on that river. Flann synchronizes Eochaidh Feidhleach, Eochaidh Aireamh, Ederseel, Nuadha Neacht, and Conaire, with Julius Caesar and Octavianus Augustus. He extends the reign of Conaire over those of the Roman emperors Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius. The fort or palace of King Canaire was burnt by Aingel Caech, and other desperadoes, whom he had expelled Ireland on account of their riots and depre lations.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 45.

<sup>b</sup> *Reign of Conaire*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of sixty years, and add, “Jesus Christ was crucified in his time.” The Irish writers usually ascribe the peace and plenty of the reigns of their monarchs to the righteousness of these monarchs; but the peace, plenty, and happiness of this particular reign, O’Flaherty and others attribute to the presence of the Redeemer on earth, when he breathed the same air with man, and walked in human form among them.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 45. We have, however, no evidence of the prosperity of the reign of Conaire older than the twelfth century, and it is to be suspected that the account of the happiness of Ireland during his reign is a mere invention of Christian writers, for the Irish writers do not at all agree as to the reign in which the Redeemer was born. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that some “affirm that Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God Almighty, was born of the spotless Virgin Mary, about the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Faghtna Fahagh; Connor,

The Age of the World, 5160. Conaire, son of Ederscel, after having been seventy years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain at Bruighean-da-Dhearg<sup>a</sup>, by insurgents. It was in the reign of Conaire<sup>b</sup> that the sea annually cast its produce ashore, at Inbhear-Colptha<sup>c</sup>. Great abundance of nuts were [annually] found upon the Boinn [Boyne] and the Buais<sup>d</sup> during his time. The cattle were without keepers in Ireland in his reign, on account of the greatness of the peace and concord. His reign was not thunder-producing or stormy, for the wind did not take a hair off the cattle from the middle of Autumn to the middle of Spring. Little but the trees bent from the greatness of their fruit during his time.

The Age of the World, 5161. The first year of Ireland without a king, after Conaire.

The Age of the World, 5166. The first year of Lughaidh Sriabh-ndearg in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5191. Lughaidh Sriabh-ndearg<sup>e</sup>, after having been twenty-six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died of grief.

The Age of the World, 5192. Conchobhar Abhradhruadh<sup>f</sup>, son of Finn

the son of the said Faghtna, being King of Ulster, and Oilell mae Rosse King of Connaught." Keating, however, says that Christ was born in the twelfth year of the reign of Crimhthann Niadhnair, an incestuous offspring, of whom such disgusting stories are told that we are very willing to regard him as not having breathed the same air with the Redeemer. The heroes of the Red Branch who flourished during this and the preceding reigns are much celebrated by the Irish writers.

<sup>a</sup> *Inbhear-Colptha*.—This was and is still the name of the mouth of the River Boyne.

<sup>d</sup> *Buais*.—Now the River Bush, in the north of the county of Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Lughaidh Sriabh-ndearg*: i. e. Lughaidh of the Red Circles. Keating says he was so called because he was marked with red circles round his body, a fact which he accounts for by a very repulsive legend which O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 49) has proved to be an idle fiction. According to the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* "he reigned 25 years, and died of a concept he took" [grief] "of the death of his wife Dervorgil." Flann says that this monarch died in the fifth year of the Emperor Vespasian.

<sup>f</sup> *Conchobhar Abhradhruadh*: i. e. Conchobhar, or Conor, of the Reddish Eyelashes, or Eyebrows.

"Supercilia Conchaui rufa cognomentum Abhraruadh illi fecerunt, *abhra* enim supercilia, et *ruadh* rufus significat."—*Lynch*.

The *Annals of Tighernach* agree with the Four Masters in giving this monarch a reign of only one year, namely, the 5th of Vespasian, i. e. A. D. 74. From this Dr. O'Connor concludes that those Irish writers err who place the birth of Christ in the reign of Crimhthann Niadhnair.—See his *Prolegom. ad Annales*, p. li. and from p. lxxvii. to p. lxxx.



Αβραόμπαδ, mac Fínn Fílsd, mic Ropra Ruaid, mic Fírigura Fairrige, hi  
 riuge nEpeann go ttorchaip la Críomtánn, mac Luigdeach Spíad nDícc.

Αοιρ doimain, cuig mile céd nochat a trí. An céd bliadain do Críom-  
 tánn Níadháir, mac Luigdeach, hi riuge nEpeann.

Αοιρ doimain, cuicc mile céd nochat a cétair. An dara bliadain do  
 Críomtánn.

## ΘΑΟΙΣ CRIOST.

An céd bliadain θαιοι Críost, γ an τοτέμαδ bliadain do riuge Críom-  
 tánn Níadháir.

Αοιρ Críost, α θαιοι. Α γε δέcc do Críomtánn hi riuge nEpeann, go nep-  
 baile i nDún Críomtánn, i nEoir, iar τοτοδεαχε von eachtra oirpóiric  
 fopp a ndeachaid. Αρ von eachtra rin tug lair na reóid adáinpa imon  
 ccarrat nórdá, γ imon ppiéill nóir, go τριβ ccédoib γεam glointhe imte, γ  
 imon cCédaig cCríomtánn, léne paineamail iríde co mbreachtraδ órpa. Do  
 bírt cloidm catbuaδach co molar naitreach do mairi óir aithleagtha ar  
 na muonad ann, pciath co mbocóidib aipgit aengil, p'leagh da naé tépnouh  
 ófn no gonta di, taball ar nach teilleccti upóop mompaill, γ da cóin go

\* *Níadháir*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this cognomen *miles verecundus*; and O'Flaherty understands it to mean "husband of Nair;" but Keating gives it a far different interpretation: "Tracto cognomine ab originis pudore, nam *Nia* perinde est ac pugil, et *nair* ac pudibundus: etenim ille maximo profundeatur pudore, quod de matris ac filii coitu genitus fuerit."—*Lynch*.

\* *Dun-Crimhthainn*: i. e. Crimhthann's Fort. This fort was situated on the hill of Howth, and its site is occupied by the Bailie's lighthouse.

† *Wonderful jewels*.—The account of this expedition is given by Keating nearly in the same words as by the Four Masters, and the passage is translated into Latin by Dr. Lynch, as follows:

"Cremthous ille paulò ante mortem ab expeditione reversus insignia quædam cimelia in

patriam retulit, nempe currum aureum; alveolum lusorium ex auro, trecentas splendentes gemmas pro scrupis habentem; Phrigium indusium auro intextum; ensen capulo deaurato sculpturarum varietate decoratum cui ea vis inerat, ut semper victoriam retulerit; scutum bæccis argenteis cælatum; lanceam vulnus immedicabile semper infligentem; fundum a scopo nunquam aberrantem; duos canes venaticos ligamine argentes astrictos quod centum *cumhala*" [ancillis] "estimatum est; cum multis aliis."—p. 126.

The *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys contains a poem of seventy-two verses, ascribed to King Crimhthann himself, in which he describes the precious articles he brought into Ireland on this occasion. It begins, *Má do coth an eachtra*

File, son of Rossa Ruadh, son of Fearghus Fairrghe, was one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he was slain by Crimhthann, son of Lughaidh Sriabhndearg.

The Age of the World, 5193. The first year of Crimhthann Niadhnaí, son of Lughaidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5194. The second year of Crimhthann.

### OF THE AGE OF CHRIST.

The first year of the age of Christ, and the eighth year of the reign of Crimhthann Niadhnaí<sup>g</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 9. The sixteenth year of Crimhthann in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he died at Dun-Crimhthainn<sup>h</sup>, at Edair, after returning from the famous expedition upon which he had gone. It was from this expedition he brought with him the wonderful jewels<sup>i</sup>, among which were a golden chariot, and a golden chess-board, [inlaid] with a hundred transparent gems, and the Cedach-Crimhthainn<sup>k</sup>, which was a beautiful cloak, embroidered with gold. He brought a conquering sword, with many serpents of refined massy gold inlaid in it; a shield, with bosses of bright silver; a spear, from the wound inflicted by which no one recovered; a sling, from which no erring shot was

n-án: i. e. “fortunate” [it was] “that I went on the delightful adventure.” But no mention is made of the countries into which he went. It is fabled that he was accompanied on this expedition by his *Bainleannán*, or female sprite, named *Nair*, from whom he was called *Níadh Nairi*, i. e. Nair’s hero, which is a far more romantic explanation of the name than that disgusting one given by Keating, obviously from some Munster calumniator of the race of Heremon. The following notice of this expedition of King Crimhthann is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but it would appear to have been interpolated by Mageoghegan, who evidently had a copy of a romantic tale of Crim-

thann’s adventure:

“It is reported that he was brought by a fairy lady into her palace, where, after great entertainment bestowed upon him, and after they took their pleasure of one another by carnal knowledge, she bestowed a gilt coach with a sum of money on him as love-token; and soon after he died.”

O’Flaherty says that this Nair was King Crimhthann’s queen.—See *Ogygia*, p. 294.

<sup>k</sup> *Cedach-Crimhthainn*.—Michael O’Clery explains the word *ceadac* by *bpat* (a cloak) in his Glossary, and adduces the *Ceadac Cproméann* as an example. From this it is evident that this cloak was celebrated in Irish romantic stories.

πλαβραὸ ἡγεαλ ἀρεκαὶ στορπια. Ro βριὺ céo cumal an plabpað hiriñ maille le móran do pedoib oile.

Αοιρ Cπιορε, α δειχ. An céo bliaðain do piçe Cairppe Cinncait, iar marbað na paopclann dó cen motha uaéað tépna ap an opcoin in po hoptað na huaple lap na hAiteachéuaethoib. Aitiað na epí paoir apullatup natha an ionbað pín. Peparahac Pionnpſchtnach, oττάð píoł cCuinñ Cédcathaiç, Tiobpaide Tpieach, oττάð Dál nAraide, 7 Corb Olum, oττάð pioçpað Eoçanachta hi Muimann. Açur ciðh iaðpide bá hi mbponnaib a maiþpeac luidpict tairup. ðaine inçñ piç Alban ba maéair oPeparaðach Pionnpſctnach, Cpuife inçñ piçh ðpſctan maéair Cuirb Olum, 7 Aine inçñ piçh Saxan máéair Tiobpaide Tpiçh.

<sup>1</sup> *Cairbre Cinncait*: i. e. Cairbre the Cat-headed. Keating states that he was so called because he had ears like those of a cat. In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys a more detailed account of the murder of the Milesian nobility by the Firbolgic plebeians is given, of which the following is a literal translation:

"The Attacotti of Ireland obtained great sway over the nobility, so that the latter were all cut off, except those who escaped the slaughter in which the nobles were exterminated by the Attacots. The Attacotti afterwards set up Cairbre Caitcheann, one of their own race, as their king. These are the three nobles that escaped from this massacre, namely: Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, from whom are descended the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles; Tíbraide Tíreach, from whom are the Dal-Araidhe; and Corb Olum, from whom are the nobles of the race of Eimhear Finn. These sons were in their mother's wombs when they escaped from the massacre of Magh-Cro, in Connaught; and each of the three queens went respectively over sea. Bainè, the daughter of the king of Alba, was the mother of Fearadhach; Cruife, the daughter of the king of Britain, was the mother of Corb Olum, who was otherwise called Deirgtheine; and Aine, the daughter of the king of Saxony, was the mother of Tíbraide

Tíreach. Evil, indeed, was the condition of Ireland in the time of this Cairbre, for the earth did not yield its fruits to the Attacotti after the great massacre which they had made of the nobility of Ireland, so that the corn, fruits, and produce of Ireland were barren; for there used to be but one grain upon the stalk, one acorn upon the oak, and one nut upon the hazel. Fruitless were her harbours; milkless her cattle; so that a general famine prevailed over Ireland during the five years that Cairbre was in the sovereignty. Cairbre afterwards died, and the Attacotti offered the sovereignty of Ireland to Morann, son of Cairbre. He was a truly intelligent and learned man, and said that he would not accept of it, as it was not his hereditary right; and, moreover, he said that the scarcity and famine would not cease until they should send for the three legitimate heirs, to the foreign countries" [where they were], "namely, Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, Corb Olum, and Tíbraide Tíreach, and elect Fearadhach as king, for to him it was due, because his father" [the last monarch] "had been killed in the massacre we have mentioned, whence his mother, Bainè, had escaped. This was done at Morann's suggestion, and it was to invite Fearadhach to be elected king that Morann sent the celebrated Udhacht

discharged; and two greyhounds, with a silver chain between them, which chain was worth three hundred cumhals; with many other precious articles.

The Age of Christ, 10. The first year of the reign of Cairbre Cinneait<sup>l</sup>, after he had killed the nobility, except a few who escaped from the massacre in which the nobles were murdered by the Aitheach-Tuatha<sup>m</sup>. These are the three nobles who escaped from them at that time: Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach<sup>p</sup>, from whom are [sprung] all race of Conn of the Hundred Battles; Tibraide Tíreach<sup>o</sup>, from whom are the Dal-Araidhe; and Corb Olum<sup>p</sup>, from whom are the kings of the Eoghanachts, in Munster<sup>q</sup>. And as to these, it was in their mothers' wombs they escaped. Baine, daughter of the king of Alba, was the mother of Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach; Cruife, daughter of the king of Britain, was the mother of Corb Olum; and Aine, daughter of the king of Saxony, was the mother of Tibraide Tíreach.

or Testament. The nobles were afterwards sent for, and the Attacotti swore by Heaven and Earth, the Sun, Moon, and all the elements, that they would be obedient to them and their descendants, as long as the sea should surround Ireland. They then came to Ireland and settled, each in his hereditary region, namely, Tipraide Tíreach, in the east of Ulster; Corb Olum in the south, over Munster; and Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, at Teamhair of the Kings."—Page 134.

After this follows, in this work, an anonymous poem of forty-eight verses on the massacre of the Milesian nobility at Magh-Cro, where they were entertained at a feast by the Aitheach-Tuatha or plebeians, and on the restoration of the lawful heir. It begins "Soepclanna Epeann uile," "the nobles of Ireland all."

A detailed account of this massacre of the Milesian nobility at Magh-Cro, near Knockmae, in the county of Galway, is preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, H. 3, 18. It is entitled *Ḑruigeán na n-Aitheac Tuata*, i. e. the Palace of the Attacotti.

<sup>m</sup> *Aitheach-Tuatha*.—This name, usually latinized Attacotti, is interpreted *Giganteam-Gentem*

by Dr. O'Connor (*Proleg.* i. 74), but "Plebeiorum hominum genus," by Dr. Lynch and others. They were the descendants of the Firbolgs and other colonies, who were treated as a servile and helot class by the dominant Scoti.—See reign of Niall Náeighiallach.

<sup>n</sup> *Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach*: i. e. Fearadhach Finn, the Righteous. "Ḑeacnac, i. pípénca." —*O'Clery*. Conn of the Hundred Battles, the ancestor of the most distinguished families of Ulster and Connaught, was the fourth in descent from him; but the royal family of Leinster is not descended from him, so that their ancestor also escaped this massacre.

<sup>o</sup> *Tibraide Tíreach*.—He was king of Ulster for thirty years and ancestor of Magennis, Mac Artan, and other families of the east of Ulster; but there are other chieftain families of the race of *Rúðlraighe*, not descended from him, as O'More of Leix, O'Connor Kerry, and O'Connor Corcomroe.

<sup>p</sup> *Corb Olum*.—He was otherwise called *Deirgtheine*, and from him *Oilioll Olum*, King of Munster, and ancestor of the most powerful families of Munster, was the fourth in descent.

<sup>q</sup> *Eoghanachts, in Munster*.—He is also the



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, α εῖταιρ δέεε. Ιαρ μβήε εῖγ βλιαδνα ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν δο Chaipbrie Cairefnδ αεβαε. Ole τpa πο βοί Ερε ppa peimiuρpion, aimbpith α ηιοth, ap ní bioδ αέτ en gpaíne ap an cconall, εετοpethach α ηinbip, διοpce α εῖτρα, nñmñionnap α mñp, ap ní bioδ αέτ aen dñp ap an palaiğ.

Mac don Cairbrie hupin an Morann moipeolach ppiρ α paite Morann mac Maoin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, α εῖγ δεεε. An céo βλιαδαν oPcpadach Pionnpſchtnach na ριγh όρ Epinn. Maith τpa πο πο βοι Εipe ppa lñnpion. Roboap εῖpta pcamnſch na piona. Tñpup an talain α τοpαδ. Ιapecmap na ηinbipα, blſchtmāpa na buap, ceannpcom na coillte.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τpioά α pέ. Ιαρ ccaieſm dá βλιαδαν ap pchitε ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν oPcpadach Piondpſchtnach, mac Cpiomέainn Niaδnáip, πο έεε ηι τTñnpaiğ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τpiocha α pecht. An céo βλιαδαν oPiaαach Pionδ, mac Daipe, mic Oluchaiğ, ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τpioά αναοι. Ιαρ μβήε τpi βλιαδνα ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν don

ancestor of the equally powerful and numerous tribe of Dal-gCais; but he is not the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, so that we must infer that their ancestor escaped this massacre at Magh-Cro.

<sup>r</sup> *Morann Mac Maoin*.—The *Leabhar-Gabhalu* states that, after the inauguration of Fearadhach as monarch of Ireland, he appointed Morann, son of Cairbre Cinnehait, as his chief brehon or judge. That this Morann had a *sin* or chain called *Idh Morainn*, which, when put around the neck of a guilty person, would squeeze him to suffocation, and, when put about the neck of an innocent person, would expand so as to reach the earth:

“Moranus ille Carbri filius, judiciis ferendis a Rege adhibitus, observantissimus æquitatis cultor, anulum habuit ea virtute præditum, ut ejus vis judicii sententiam pronuntiaturi, vel testis testimonium prolaturi collo circumdatus arcet fauces stringeret; si latum unguem ab

æquo ille, vel hic a veritate discederet. Unde vulgari diverbio testium colla Morani anulo cingi exoptamus.”—*Lynch*, p. 128.

This chain is mentioned in several commentaries on the Brehon Laws, among the ordeals of the ancient Irish. Mr. Moore states, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 123, that “the administration of this honest counsellor succeeded in earning for his king the honourable title of the Just;” and that, “under their joint sway the whole country enjoyed a hull of tranquillity as precious as it was rare.” But the O’Clerys (*ubi supra*) assert “that Fearadhach proceeded to extirpate the Aitbeach-Tuatha, or to put them under great rent and servitude, to revenge upon them the evil deed they had committed in murdering the nobility of Ireland.”—p. 135.

Flann synchronizes the Irish monarchs Cairbre Niadhnaí, Cairbre Caitcheann, and Fearadhach Finnfeachtach, with the Roman emperors Titus

The Age of Christ, 14. Cairbre Caitcheann, after having been five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died. Evil was the state of Ireland during his reign; fruitless her corn, for there used to be but one grain on the stalk; fruitless her rivers; milkless her cattle; plenteless her fruit, for there used to be but one acorn on the oak.

Son to this Cairbre was the very intelligent Morann, who was usually called Morann mac Maen<sup>f</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 15. The first year of Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach as king over Ireland; good was Ireland during his time. The seasons were right tranquil. The earth brought forth its fruit; fishful its river-mouths; milkful the kine; heavy-headed the woods.

The Age of Christ, 36. Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, son of Crimhthann Niadhnaí, after having spent twenty-two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Teamhair.

The Age of Christ, 37. The first year of Fiatach Finn, son of Daire, son of Dhuthach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 39. This Fiatach Finn<sup>s</sup> (from whom are the Dal-

and Domitian. and adds, that Domitian died in the reign of Fearadhach. Tigernach totally omits Cairbre Cinnechait, as being an usurper. Keating makes Cairbre Cinnechait succeed Fiacha Finolaidh; but he is clearly wrong, as shewn by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's work, in which he writes the following remark on the misplacing of this plebeian usurper in the regal catalogue:

"Ad primum Cremthono successorem assignandum Ketingus ad semitam flectit ab Antiquis Historicis minimè tritam: nam ille Cremthono filium ejus Feradachum Finnfeachtnaum: illi Carbrium Caticipitem in serie Regum Hiberniæ ponunt: et hanc sententiam, quos vidi Annales Hibernici, omnia metrica Monarcharum Hiberniæ alba, et Synchronorum Liber, Psalterio Cas-selensi, et Odugenani miscellaneis insertus, et a me in illius apographo, et in hujus autographo lectus (in quo illorum Principatum, in singulis

orbis terrarum Monarchiis, qui a Nino ad Honorium et Arcadium tenuerunt, series textitur, Regibus Hiberniæ, qui synchroni singulis erant allextis) sua comprobatione confirmant; ut proinde mirer quid Ketingo mentem immisit, ut Carbrium, suo motum ordine, non modo post memoratum Feradachum, sed etiam post duos ejus successores, in regum nomenclaturâ collocaret. Liceat igitur eum, inter Hiberniæ Reges eo loco figere, quem illi veterum omnium Historicorum adstipulatio adstruit."—p. 127.

<sup>s</sup> *Fiatach Finn*: i. e. Fiatach the Fair. Flann synchronizes Fiatach Finn and Fiacha Finolaidh with Trajan, the Roman emperor. Tigernach, who makes Fiacha Finolaidh succeed his father, Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, does not mention this Fiatach Finn as monarch of Ireland. He only makes him reign king of Emania, or Ulster, for sixteen years, and this seems correct, though it may have happened that he

Φιατὰχ Φιονν πο (ο ττάδ Όαλ ρΦιατὰχ ι νΌλταϊδ) δο ποάαρ λα Φιαχα Φιοννπολαϊδ.

Όοιρ Όριορτ, αέτραα βλιαδαν. Αν αέδ βλιαδαν δο ριγχε Φιαχὰχ Φιοννπολαϊδ όρ Ερινν.

Όοιρ Όριορτ, ααοα α ρέ. Ιαρ μβνίτ ρέχτ μβλιαδνα δέcc ηι ρίγχε ηΕρεανν δΦιαχαϊδ Φιοννπολαϊδ πο μαρβὰδ έ λαρ να αοιccδχαϊδ επε αομάρπλε να ηΑίτςχτϋατ ηι ηορccαν Μοιγχε δολγ. Ατιαδ να αοιccδχαϊγ ηαρ α επορχααρ. Εlim mac Connriac ρί Όλαδ, Sanb mac Cúit, mic Magach, ριγχ Connaét, Φοιρβρε mac Fine ρί Μυμian, γ Εοχαϊδ Αιηcúηδ ρί Λαιγíη. Νί ραιργοϊδρϊομ δο αλομν αχτμαδ αen mac boi ηι μβρϊομν Εéne ιηγíη ρί Alban, Τϋατάλ ααααομναιc.

Όοιρ Όριορτ, ααοα ρεαχτ. Αν αέδ βλιαδαν δο ριγχε Εlim mic Connriac.

Όοιρ Όριορτ, ρέχτμογατ α ρέ. Ιαρ μβνίτ ριχε βλιαδαν ηι ριγε όρ Ερινν δΕlim mac Connriac δο ροχααρ ηι ccατ η Achle λα Τϋατχαλ Τςχτμαρ. Όο ραδ Όια διογλα ηι ccϊοναϊδ α ιηγíομ ρορ Αίτςχτϋατϊοϊβ ρρϊ ρíημϊϋρ Εlim ιρην ρίγε ι. Ερε δο βνίτ γαν ιοτη, γαν βλιοχτ, γαν μίρ, γαν ιαρcc, γ γαν ναc μόρμιαϊc αηλε, ο ρο μαρβρατ Αιηcúηατϋατ Φιαχα Φιοννπολαϊδ ιηδ όργαν Μοιγε δολγ γο ρέ Τϋατάλ Τςχτμαρ.

Όοιρ Όριϋρτ, αέδ α ρέ. Ιαρ μβνίτ ηρϊοχα βλιαδαν ηι ριγχε ηΕρεανν δο Τϋατχαλ Τςχτμαρ επόααρ ιά Μαλ mac Roópaide ρι Όλαδ ηι Μοιγíη

was a more powerful man than the legitimate sovereign.

<sup>1</sup> *Dal-Fiatach*: i. e. the tribe or race of Fiatach Finn. This was a warlike tribe seated in the present county of Down. In the twelfth century Mac Donlevy, who offered such brave opposition to Sir John De Courcy, was the head of this family.

<sup>2</sup> *Fiacha Finnfholaídh*: i. e. Fiacha of the white Cattle. "A candore quo Hiberniæ boves, illo Rege, insignabantur, cognomen illud adeptus: Finn enim candorem, et *olaidh* bovem, significat."—*Lynch*, p. 129. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this Fiacha a reign of only seven years.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-bolg*.—Now Moybolgue, a parish in

the south-east of the county of Cavan, and extending into Meath.—See A. M. 3859.

<sup>4</sup> *Aichill*.—Also written Achaill. According to all the copies of the *Dinnsenchus*, this was the ancient name of the hill of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 45. Flann synchronizes Elim and his successor Tuathal with the Roman Emperor Adrian. The Annals of Clonmacnoise agree with the Four Masters, giving him a reign of twenty years.

<sup>5</sup> *Tuathal Teachtmhar*: i. e. Tuathal the Legitimate. Flann synchronizes this monarch with the Roman Emperor, Adrian; and Tighernach, who gives him a reign of thirty years, says that

Fiatach<sup>t</sup> in Uladh), after having been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Fiacha Finnfolaidh.

The Age of Christ, 40. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Finnfolaidh over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 56. Fiacha Finnfolaidh<sup>u</sup>, after having been seventeen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was killed by the provincial kings, at the instigation of the Aitheach-Tuatha, in the slaughter of Magh-bolg<sup>w</sup>. These were the provincial kings by whom he was killed : Elim, son of Conra, King of Ulster ; Sanbh, son of Ceat Mac Magach, King of Connaught ; Foirbre, son of Fin, King of Munster ; and Eochaidh Aincheann, King of Leinster. He left of children but one son only, who was in the womb of Eithne, daughter of the King of Alba [Scotland]. Tuathal was his [the son's] name.

The Age of Christ, 57. The first year of the reign of Elim, son of Conra.

The Age of Christ, 76. Elim, son of Conra, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Aichill<sup>x</sup>, by Tuathal Teachtmhar. God took vengeance on the Aitheach-Tuatha for their evil deed, during the time that Elim was in the sovereignty, namely, Ireland was without corn, without milk, without fruit, without fish, and without every other great advantage, since the Aitheach-Tuatha had killed Fiacha Finnfolaidh in the slaughter of Magh-Bolg, till the time of Tuathal Teachtmhar.

The Age of Christ, 106. Tuathal Teachtmhar<sup>y</sup>, after having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King

he was slain in the last year of Antoninus Pius by Mal. Now Adrian reigned from the death of Trajan, A. D. 117 to A. D. 138, when he was succeeded by Antoninus Pius, who reigned till 161. Therefore Tuathal's death occurred in 160, which shews that the chronology of the Four Masters is antedated by many years.

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, Keating's *History of Ireland*, the Book of Lecan, and various other ancient and modern authorities, too numerous to be here particularized, contain detailed accounts of 133 battles fought by him in the different provinces, against the Aitheach-Tuatha,

or Attacotti, of Ireland, whom he reduced to obedience in the various provinces ; of his formation of Meath as mensal lands for the monarchy ; and of his having celebrated the Feis-Teamhrach, at which the princes and chieftains of the kingdom assembled, who all swore by the sun, moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they would never contest the sovereignty of Ireland with him or his race ; of his having established solemn conventions at Tlachtgha, Uisneach, and Tailltinn, &c. ; imposed a fine on the King of Leinster called the Borumha-Laighean, which was paid by the Leinstermen during the reigns of forty monarchs of Ireland.



Line, hī Moīn īn ēāta, ī nōal Araiōe an baīl ar a mbpūcht Ollar 7 Ollarbha an da abuinn. Ceannzūbha ainm an ēnuic īn po marbaō poīn pēb deapbūr an pann :

Ollar 7 Ollarbha,  
Ceann zūba tpiathach tuatāch,  
nībōar anmonōa zan aōbār,  
an lā do marbaō Tuathal.

Azup amail ar pubraō bōr,  
Tuatāl diai pfine pfpōnn,  
plait Mhōe mīlīb galann,  
zōotta plait Ppōmann pīnne  
hī pe cnuic Glīnde an Gabann.

Aoir Chpīrt, céō a pēact. An céō bliāōain do Mal, mac Roēpāōe, mīc Catēbāōa, hī pīge nēpeann.

Aoir Chpīrt, céō a deīc. Iar mbeīē ceīpe bliāōna na pīg ōr Epīnō do Mal, mac Roēpāōe, do ēeap la Pēīōlīmīō Reētmar.

There is a very curious Irish tract on the original imposition and final remittance of this Borumha, or Cow-tribute, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and another copy of it in a vellum manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 18, which has been prepared for publication by the Irish Archæological Society. The yearly amount of this tribute is stated as follows, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“One hundred and fifty cows; one hundred and fifty hogs; one hundred and fifty cover-lets, or pieces of cloth to cover beds withal; one hundred and fifty caldrons, with two passing great caldrons consisting in breadth and deepness five fists, for the king’s own brewing; one hundred and fifty couples of men and women in servitude, to draw water on their backs for the said brewing; together with one hundred and fifty maids, with the king of Leinster’s own daughter, in like bondage and servitude.”

The most ancient authority for the battles

of Tuathal is in a poem by Maelmura Othna, beginning “Tpiat ōr tpiatāib Tuatāl Teactmar, i. e. Lord over lords was Tuathal Teachtmhar,” of which there are various ancient copies still preserved. The O’Clerys have inserted into their *Leabhar-Gabhala* this poem and two other ancient ones on the marriages and deaths of Tuathal’s daughters, but without giving the names of the authors.

\* *The two rivers, Ollar and Ollarbha.*—The names of these rivers are now obsolete, but there can be no doubt as to their modern names. The Ollar is the Six-mile Water, and the Ollarbha is the Larne Water. The Larne river rises by two heads in the parish of Ballynure; the Six-mile Water, in the parish of Ballycor, a little south-west of Shane’s Hill: after a course of about 100 perches it becomes the bonndary between the parish of Kilwaughter, as well as between the baronies of Upper Glenarm and Upper Antrim. Following the

of Ulster, in Magh-Line, at Moin-an-chatha, in Dal-Araidhe, where the two rivers, Ollar and Ollarbha<sup>z</sup>, spring. Ceanngubha is the name of the hill on which he was killed, as this quatrain proves :

Ollar and Ollarbha,  
Ceann-gubha<sup>a</sup>, lordly, noble,  
Are not names [given] without a cause,  
The day that Tuathal was killed.

And as was also said :

Tuathal, for whom the land was fair,  
Chief of Meath of a thousand heroes,  
Was wounded,—that chief of fair Freamhainn<sup>b</sup>,—  
On the side of the hill of Gleann-an-Ghabhann<sup>c</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 107. The first year of Mal, son of Rochraidhe, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 110. After Mal, son of Rochraidhe<sup>d</sup>, had been four years king over Ireland, he was slain by Feidhlimidh Rechtmar.

direction of a ravine, which runs down the face of the hill, it arrives at the townland of Headwood, in Kilwaughter parish, near the place where the three baronies of Upper Glenarm, Upper Antrim, and Lower Belfast. In this townland there is a spot where a branch of the Six-mile Water can be turned into the Larne river; and here is a large bog, probably the *Moin-an-chatha*, or Battle-bog, mentioned in the text, lying between the two rivers. On the face of Ballyboley Hill, about a quarter of a mile to the west, is a place called *Carndoo*, and here, under the brow of the hill, is a pile consisting of several huge stones, ranged in an irregular circle, the space within being chiefly occupied by six upright stones, disposed in pairs, and supporting two blocks above five feet long, and from two to three feet square, laid horizontally upon them.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, p. 268.

<sup>a</sup> *Ceann-gubha* : i. e. Head, or Hill of Grief. This is doubtlessly Ballyboley hill, and Tuathal's monument is the pile at Carndoo above described.

<sup>b</sup> *Freamhainn*.—A famous hill, rising over Loch Uair, or Lough Owel, near the town of Mullingar, in Westmeath.

<sup>c</sup> *Gleann-an-Ghabhann* : i. e. the Valley of the Smith. This was probably the name of that part of the valley of the Six-mile Water nearest to Ballyboley hill.

<sup>d</sup> *Mal, son of Rochraidhe*.—Tighernach does not give this Mal as monarch of Ireland, but makes Feidhlimidh Rechtmar immediately succeed his father, Tuathal, for nine years; but Mal is given as monarch by Flann, who synchronizes him with Antoninus Pius, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is said to have been contemporaneous with the celebrated physician Galen, who flourished from A. D. 143 to 187.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ced a haon ndécc. An ceid bliadain d'Fhílimiú Reéctmor, mac Tuathail Techtmair, na nigh or Éirinn. Baine mǵn Scáil mátair an Feolimiú ri. Ar uaithe ainmnig̃ter Cnoc mbáine la hOirgiallab, ar ip ann ro haonaichetir. Ar lé bfor ro clapaó Ráit̃h Mor Mhaighe Límhna i nUlltoib.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ced anaoi décc. Iap mblié naoi mbliadna hi nigh nÉireann d'Fhílimiú Reachtmair atbail.

Αοιρ Chπιορτ, ced fiche. An céo bliadain do Cathaoir Mór, mac Feidlimiú Bripurglaip, hi nigh nÉireann.

Αοιρ Chπιορτ, ced fiche adó. Iap mbliet̃h tri bliadna na nigh or Éirinn do Cathaoir Mor do ceap la Conn, 7 la Luaighnibh Team̃ra, hi gcat̃ Moighe hAgha.

Αοιρ Chπιορτ, céo fiche a trí. An ceid bliadain do Conn Ceocathach na nigh or Éirinn. A noíoce geine Cunn forp̃it̃h cóicc p̃ríom̃ríóid go T̃m̃raig̃ na ro taib̃ríod̃h nam̃ go rin. Atiact̃ a nanmanna, Shighe Aip̃ail, Shighe

<sup>e</sup> *Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar*.—The author of the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, c. i., says that this monarch was called *Reachtmor*, because he instituted great laws, “*Reacht enim Scoticè Legem sonet.*” Keating says that he was called *Reachtmhar*, because he was the first that established *Lex talionis* in Ireland; but O’Flaherty says that he changed the law of retaliation into a more lenient penalty, according to the nature of the crime, which penalty is called *eruic*.—*Ogygia*, iii. 57.

The Book of Lecan, fol. 300, *b*, places the commencement of this monarch’s reign in the time of M. Aurelius, which agrees with Tighernach’s Annals. Aurelius reigned from A. D. 161 to 180.

<sup>f</sup> *Scal*.—O’Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56) calls him Scal Balbh, and says that he was King of Finland, the inhabitants of which, as well as those of Denmark and Norway, were called Fomorians by the Irish.

<sup>g</sup> *Cnoc-Baine*: i. e. Baine’s hill. This was

the name of a hill situated in the plain of Magh-Leamhna, otherwise called Clossach, in Tyrone; but it is now obsolete.

<sup>h</sup> *Rath-mor, of Magh-Leamhna*: i. e. the Great Rath of Magh Leamhna. This was also in Clossach.—See A. M. 3727.

<sup>i</sup> *Luaighñi of Teamhair*.—A people in Meath, the position of whom is determined by a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 10, which places the church of Domhnach-mor-Muighe Echenach in their territory.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh h-Agha*.—According to the Will of Cathaeir Mor, as preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, Cathaeir was slain by the Fian or militia of Luaighne in the battle of Tailltin. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, “King Cahier’s armie was overthrown and himself slaine, and buried near the River of Boyne.” Dr. O’Conor does not seem to believe that Cathaeir Mor was monarch of Ireland.—See his edition of these Annals, p. 76, note. It is curious to remark that in about 1000 years after this period the descendants of Conn and

The Age of Christ, 111. The first year of the reign of Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar<sup>e</sup>, son of Tuathal Teachtmhar, as king over Ireland. Baine, daughter of Scal<sup>f</sup>, was the mother of this Feidhlimidh. It was from her Cnoc-Baine<sup>g</sup>, in Oirghialla, for it was there she was interred. It was by her also Rath-mor, of Magh-Leamhna<sup>h</sup>, in Ulster, was erected.

The Age of Christ, 119. Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 120. The first year of Cathaeir Mor, son of Feidhlimidh Firurghlais, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 122. Cathaeir Mor, after having been three years king over Ireland, was slain by Conn, and the Luaighni of Teamhair<sup>i</sup>, in the battle of Magh h-Agha<sup>k</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 123. The first year of Conn of the Hundred Battles as king over Ireland. The night of Conn's birth were discovered<sup>l</sup> five principal roads [leading] to Teamhair, which were never observed till then. These are

Cathaeir contended for power as fiercely as their ancestors, namely, Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught and Monarch *go b'feara d'ba*, i. e. *cum renitentia*, and Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster; for although they could not boast of more than one monarch of Ireland in either family for a period of at least 1000 years, still did each regard himself as fit for the monarchy (the one as already crowned, the other as fit to be crowned); while O'Neill of Ulster, and O'Melaghlin of Meath, looked upon both as usurpers. In the speech said, by Giraldus Cambrensis, to have been delivered by Dermot Mac Murrough to his army, he is represented as having spoken as follows:

"Sed si Lageniam querit: quoniam alicui Connaectensium aliquando subjecta fuit: Ea ratione et nos Connaectiam petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniæ subditæ fuerat monarchia."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 8.

Dermot here alludes to Dermot, son of Donough, surnamed Maclnambo, who was his great great grandfather, and who, according to the

Annals of Clonmacnoise, was King of Ireland, of the Danes of Dublin, and of Wales, in 1069; and to Cathaeir More, from whom he was the twenty-fourth in descent, for he could boast of no other monarch of all Ireland in his family. Roderic O'Connor could reckon his own father only among the monarchs of his line up to the time of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin in the fourth century; for though his ancestor, Brian, was the eldest son of this King Eochaidh, yet the claims of him and his race were set aside by the more warlike race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the ancestor of the illustrious family of O'Neill, for nearly 1000 years.

<sup>l</sup> *Were discovered*.—This looks as if it was believed that these roads sprang into existence of their own accord, as if for joy at the birth of Conn; and they are spoken of in this sense by Lughaidh O'Clery, in his poetical controversy with Teige Mac Dary (see *Ogygia*, iii. c. 60); but the probability is that they were finished by King Feidhlimidh the Lawgiver on the birthday of his son, Conn.



Μηδλυαάρα, Slíge Cualann, Slíge Mór, Slíge Dála. Slíge Mór τρα  
αρ ιριδε Ερccip Ριαδα .i. παβροννα Ερεανν α δό επιρ Chonn γ Εογхан Μór.

Αοιρ Chrioρτ, ceo caocca α peacht. Ιαρ mbíctη cúg bliadna epiocha  
hι púghe nEpeann do Conn Ceoacathac topcaip la Tiobpaiδε Tipeach, mac  
Maíl, mic Rochpaiδε, pι Ulaó hι τTuacth Ampoip.

<sup>m</sup> *Slighe-Asail*.—This was a western road extending from the hill of Tara, in the direction of Loch-Uair (Lough Owel), near Mullingar, in Westmeath. A part of this road is distinctly referred to in *Leabhar-na-hUidhri* (fol. 7, b, a), as extending from Dun-na-nAirbhedh to the Cross at Tigh-Lomain.

<sup>n</sup> *Slighe-Midhluachra*.—This is often mentioned as a road leading into the north of Ireland, but its exact position has not been determined.

<sup>o</sup> *Slighe-Cualann*.—This extended from Tara in the direction of Dublin and Bray; and its position was, perhaps, not very different from the present mail-coach road.

<sup>p</sup> *Slighe-Mor*: i. e. the great way or road. This was a western line, the position of which is determined by the Eiscir-Riada.—See note <sup>r</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> *Slighe-Dala*.—This was the great south-western road of ancient Ireland, extending from the southern side of Tara Hill in the direction of Ossory. The castle of Bealach-mor, in Ossory, marks its position in that territory.—See Bealach-mor Muighe-Dala, A. D. 1580.

<sup>r</sup> *The Eiscir-Riada*.—This is a continuous line of gravel hills, extending from Dublin to Clarinbridge, in the county of Galway. It is mentioned in ancient Irish manuscripts as extending from Dublin to Clonard, thence to Clonmacnoise and Clonburren, and thence to Meadhraighe, a peninsula extending into the bay of Galway.—*Lib. Lecan.* fol. 167, a, a, and *Circuit of Muir-cheartach Mac Neill*, pp. 44, 45, note 128.

This division of Ireland into two nearly equal parts, between Conn of the Hundred Battles and Eoghan Mor, otherwise called Mogh Nuadhat,

is mentioned in the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 166; but no particulars of the battles or cause of dispute between these rivals are given by that grave annalist. The writer of Cath Maighe-Léana, however, gives a minute account of the cause of the dispute, and of the battle, which savours much of modern times; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Maegoghegan, contain the following notice of Conn, and of the dissension between him and the head of the race of Heber, who was king of the southern Irish, which also savours strongly of modern times.

“Conn Kedcalagh having thus slain King Cahire, succeeded himself, and was more famous than any of his ancestors for his many victories and good government. He was called Conn Kedcalagh, of” [i. e. from] “a hundred battles given” [i. e. fought] “by him in his time. He is the common ancestor, for the most part, of the north of Ireland, except the Clanna-Rowries, and the sept of Luthus, son of Ithus. He had three goodly sons, Conly, Criona, and Art Eneary; and three daughters, Moyne” [the mother of Fearghus Dnibheadach, King of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland], “Sawe” [Sadhbh or Sabina], “and Sarad” [the queen of Conaire II]. Sawe was married to” [Maicniadh, for whom she had Lughaidh Maccon, monarch of Ireland, and after his death to Oilíoll Olum] “the King of Moustery, by whom she had many sons, as the ancestors of the Macarties, O’Briens, O’Kervells, O’Mahonies, and divers others of the west” [south?] “part of Ireland, by which means they have gotten themselves that selected and choice name much used by the Irish poets at the time

their names: Slighe-Asail<sup>m</sup>, Slighe-Midhluachra<sup>n</sup>, Slighe-Cualann<sup>o</sup>, Slighe-Mor<sup>p</sup>, Slighe-Dala<sup>q</sup>. Slighe-Mor is [that called] Eiscir-Riada<sup>r</sup>, i. e. the division-line of Ireland into two parts, between Conn and Eoghan Mor.

The Age of Christ, 157. Conn of the Hundred Battles, after having been thirty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Tibraite Tireach, son of Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King of Ulster, at Tuath-Amrois<sup>s</sup>.

of their commendations and praises, called Sile Sawa, which is as much in English as the Issue of Sawe.

“Owen More, *alias* Moynód” [Mogh Nuadhat] “warred upon him a long time. He was King of Monster, and was so strong that he brought the king to divide with him, and allow him, as his share, from Esker-Riada” [southwards] “beginning at” [that part of] “Dublin where-upon the High-street is set.” [i. e. situated], “and extending to Ath-Cleyth Mearie, in Thomond” [*recte* in Connaught]. “Owen’s share was of the south, and of him took the name Lehmoye or Moye’s half in deale. King Conn’s share stood of the north part of the said Esker, which of him was likewise called Leagh-Conn, or Conn’s halfe in deale, and they do retain these names since.

“This division of Ireland stood for one year after, until Owen More, *alias* Moynodd, being well aided by his brother-in-law, the King of Spaine’s son, and a great army of Spaniards, picked occasion to quarrell and fall out with the King for the customs of the Shippings of Dublin, alleging that there came more shippes of King Conn’s side, then” [than] “of his side, and that he would needs have the customs in common between them, which King Conn refused; whereupon they were encensed mightily against each other, and met, with their two great armies, at the plains and Heath of Moylena, in the territory of Fercall, where the armies of Owen More were overthrown, himself and Fregus, the King of Spaine’s son, slain, and

afterwards burried in two little Hillocks, now to be seen at the said plains, which, as some say, are the tombs of the said Owen and Fregus.

“The King having thus slain and vanquished his enemies, he reigned peaceably and quietly twenty years, with great encrease and plenty of all good things among his subjects throughout the whole kingdom, so as all, in general, had no want, until the King’s brothers, Eochie Finn and Fiagha Swye, seeing the King had three goodly sons, Art, Conly, and Criona, which were like to inherit the Crown after their father’s death, sent privy message to Tiprady Tyreagh, son of King Mall Mac Rochrye, who was slain by Felym Reaghtwar, the said King Conn’s father; whereupon the said Tibradie, with a very willing heart, came up to Taragh, accompanied with certain other malefactors, assaulted the King at unawares, and wilfully killed him, on Tuesday, the 20th of October, in Anno 172 [*recte* 173], in the 100th year of the King’s age, as he was making great preparations towards the great Feast of Taragh, called *Ffeis-Taragh*, which yearly, on Hollantide, and for certain days after, was held.”

<sup>s</sup> *Tuath-Amrois*. — Not identified. It must have been the name of a district very near the hill of Tara, as King Conn was murdered while making preparations for the Feis Teamrach, according to the older authorities.

Flann synchronizes Feidhlimidh Reachtnbar, Cathaer Mor, and Conn of the Hundred Battles, with M. Aurelius; and says that Conn Cedchathach gained the battle of Maghlena in the reign

Αοιρ Χηριρτ, céo caocca a hoct. An céo bliadain do Conaire, mac Modha Lamha, hi ríge uar Éirinn.

Αοιρ Χηριρτ, céo fearcca a cuig. Iar mbíth ocht mbliadna hi ríge nÉreann do Chonaire, mac Moða Lamha, torcair la Níniú mac Sruibginn. Trí meic lair an cConaire hiri, Coirbre Múcc, ó raitir Múccraige, Cairpre barcain, o tádó baircniú hi cCorca bairccinn, γ Cairpre Riata, o bfuilit Dál Riata. Sapaio mǵion Cuinn Ceocathaiú mathair na mac ra Conaire, mic Modha Lamha.

Αοιρ Χηριρτ, céo fearcca aré. An céo bliadain do ríge Airt, mic Cuinn Ceocathaiú.

Αοιρ Χηριρτ, céo ochtmoget aré. Α haon ríge do Airt, mac Cuinn Ceocathaiú, hi ríge nÉreann. Cath Cno Fearbat ria macaib Oiholla Aulain, γ riar na tri Coirbriú (clann Conaire, mic Moða Lamha .i. Cairbre Múcc, Cairpre Riata γ Cairpre barcain) for Dáera urai, for Níniú mac

of Commodus.—See Dr. O'Conor's *Prolegomena*, pp. xi. xii. xvii.

<sup>†</sup> *Cairbre Musc*.—He was the ancestor of all the tribes called Muscraighe, in Munster, as Muscraighe-Breogain, now the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary; Muscraighe-Mitine, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork; and Muscraighe-Thire, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 63. Dr. O'Brien doubts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, voce MUSCRITH, that the existence of these Carbrys rests on any certain historical foundation; but there is as much authority from Irish history for the existence of these Carbrys, as for any other fact belonging to the same period.—See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 42, note <sup>v</sup>.

<sup>u</sup> *Baiscniú*.—This tribe inhabited the district now comprised in the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare, where, after the establishment of surnames, the two chief families of the race were the O'Baiscinnns and O'Donnells.

<sup>w</sup> *Dal-Riada*.—The descendants of Cairbre Rioghfhoda, i. e. of the long *ulna*, were the Dalriads, a tribe in the north of the present county of Antrim, long since extinct or unknown there, and the more illustrious tribe of the Dalriads of Scotland, of whom O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia* (*ubi supra*), treats, and also Pinkerton and other modern writers. The earliest writer who mentions the settlement of the Dal-Riada in Scotland is Bede, who, in his *Eccles. Hist.* lib. i. c. i. says: "Scoti, Duce Reuda de Hibernia egressi, amicitia vel ferro sibimet inter Pictos, sedes quas hactenus habent, vindicaverunt." In about three hundred years after the settlement of Cairbre Riada in Scotland, the Dal-Riada of Ulster, who were of the same race, headed by the sons of Erc, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, invaded Scotland, and founded another Dal-Riada in that kingdom. The territory first acquired by the Gaedhil or Scoti, among the Picts, received the name of Aírer-Gaídheal, i. e. the region or district of the Gaedhil, now shortened to Argyle (and not Ard na nGaidheal, as O'Flaherty has guess-



The Age of Christ, 158. The first year of Conaire, son of Modh-Lamha, in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 165. Conaire, son of Mogh-Lamha, after having been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Neimhidh, son of Sruibhgheann. This Conaire had three sons, Cairbre Musc<sup>t</sup>, from whom the Muscraighe are called; Cairbre Baschaein, from whom are the Baiscigh<sup>u</sup>, in Corca-Baiscinn; and Cairbre Riadal, from whom are the Dal-Riada<sup>w</sup>. Saraid, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, was the mother of these sons of Conaire, son of Modh-Lamha.

The Age of Christ, 166. The first year of the reign of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

The Age of Christ, 186. The twenty-first year of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, in the sovereignty of Ireland. The battle of Ceannteabhrat<sup>x</sup> by the sons of Oilioll Olum<sup>y</sup> and the three Cairbres, i. e. Cairbre Musc, Cairbre Riada, and Cairbre Bascainn, against Dadera, the Druid; Neimhidh, son of

ingly assumed.—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 63, p. 323). The settlement of the latter colony in Scotland is mentioned by an ancient writer quoted by Camden (*Britania*, tit. Scotia) in the following words: “Fergus filius Eric fuit primus qui de semine Chonaire suscepit regnum Albanie a Brunalban ad mare Hibernie, et Inse gall, et inde reges de semine Fergus regnaverunt in Brunalban, sive Brunehere usque ad Alpinum filium Eochaidh.”

The settlement of the Scoti in North Britian is mentioned, in the following words, by the author of the Life of Cadroe, written about the year 1040:

“Fluxerunt quotanni, et mare sibi proximum transfretantes *Eveam* Insulam, quæ nunc *Iona* dicitur, repleverunt. Nec satis, post pelagus Britannie contiguum, perlegentes, per *Rosin* amnem, *Rossiam* regionem manserunt: *Rignomath*” [Dun Monaidh?] “quoque *Bellethor* urbes, a se procul positas, petentes, possessuri vicerunt.”—Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 495.

<sup>x</sup> *Ceannteabhrat*.—This was the ancient name

of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork.—See A. D. 1579 and 1599. After the defeat of Maccon in the battle of Ceannteabhrat, by his step-father, Oilioll Olum, he fled to Wales to solicit assistance, and in some time after put into the Bay of Galway, accompanied by Bene, a Briton, and a great number of foreign auxiliaries; and seven days after his arrival (as Tighernach notes) obtained a signal victory over King Art and his forces.

<sup>y</sup> *Oilioll Olum*.—Dr. O’Conor translates this name *Oilillus Archi-Poeta*, but the ancient Irish writers never understood it in that sense, for they never write the word *ollom*, a chief poet, as Dr. O’Conor wishes to make it, but *olum*, which they explain “of the bare ear,” because his ear was bit off by Aine, the daughter of a Tuatha-De-Danann, named Eogabhal, as he was ravishing her: “Inde factum est, ut Olillus Olumus quod perinde est ac tempora spoliata anribus, appellaretur.”—*Lynch*. This lady, Aine, whose



Σποιβεinn, ἡ πορ δῆρρεπτ nῘρεann, du hi πορραι Νεμιδ, mac Σποιβεinn, πῖ Ἐρνα Μuῖan, ἡ Δασῖα Δρυτῃ Δαιρνε, do ceap dῃa Δασῖα la hῘgan, mac Οἰλιolla, do ceap Νεμιδ, mac Σποιβῖnn, la Cairῖpe Ριῖῖoda, mac Conaῖpe, a nῃoῖail a aῖῃar .i. Conaῖpe buῖnn. Ro ῖon Cairῖpe Μυρῖ Λυῖῃad .i. Mac Con ina cῃlῖta, ῖur bo bacach ιαρῃm. Ιρ ῖ pát an πορ-  
anma pin map do bi Λυῖῃad ταιῖneῖac do choῖn do bí acc biaῖad a coῖen  
a τῃῖῖ a οῖdeῖ, ἡ do ῖdeῖd ap ballan na con πεῖnpaῖte, ῖur lean Mac  
con de.

Αοῖρ Cῖοῖρτ, ced nochat acuicc. Ιar mbῖῖῃῃ τῖoῖcha bliaῖῃain hi πῖῖe  
nῘρεann dῘρτ, mac CuῖnnCῖῃcathaiῖῖ, τῃρραι hi ceath Moῖῖῃe Μucῖῃaῖne  
la Mac Con ῖo na allmaῖῖoῖb. Τορραιταῖρ beoῖῖῖῖn cath cedna mapῃon pe  
hῘρτ, meῖc a δῖῖar Saiῖbe ῖῖῖῖne Cuῖnn .i. peacht maca Οἰλιolla Οῖuῖm,  
ταῖῖῃῃῖῃ laiῖ ῖ naῖῖad Μῖc Con a nῃῖῖῖῖῃῃῃῃ, Ῐῖῖῃan Μῃῖ Δuῖmῖῖῖῃῃῃ,  
Μυῖcῃῃb, Λυῖῃad, Ῐῃῃad, Δῖῃῃῃb, ἡ Τῃῃῃc a nanmanna, ἡ δῖῖῖne ῖῖῖῃῃ,  
πῖ ῖῖῖῃῃῃ po ῖῃῖῖ laiῖa πορpa. Τορῃῃῃῃ ῖῖῖῃde la Λυῖῃad Λῖῖῃa a ccῖῃῃad  
a ῖῖῖῃῃῃῃ. Λῖῖῃῃῖne Λeacanῖῃda, mac Αῖῖῖῃῃῃa ῖailῖ, ῖῖc Ῐathach Πῖnn-

father had been killed by Oilioll, resided at and gave name to Cnoe-Aine, *anglicè* Knockany, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick, and is now traditionally remembered as one of the Banshees of the south of Ireland.

\* *Mac Con*: i. e. Son of the Greyhound. Keating gives the same derivation: "Is in Olilli domo ut ejus provignus, ut cujus matrem Sabham Coni Centiprælii filiam Olillus uxorem habebat, pusillus pusio versatus, et nondum vestigia figere peritus ad Olilli canem venaticum, Aquilam Rubram" [*Ῐaiῖ Δeapῖ*] "nomine manibus repens accessit, et canis infantulum ore sapius arripuit" [*ῖcῃte, ad ubera sorbenda accepit*] "nec tamen ab assiduo ad eum accessu coerceri potuit, quæ res illi nomen *Maccon* peperit, quod perinde est ac canis venatici filius." —*Lynch*.

This, however, is clearly the guess derivation and elucidation of a posterior age. The word mac con would certainly denote *filius canis*, but it might also be figuratively used to denote

son of a hero; and as his father's name was mac maῖd, son of a hero, it might not, perhaps, be considered over presumptuous in an etymologist of the present day to reject the story about the greyhound bitch, and substitute a modern conjecture in its place.

This Lughaidh Maccon was the head of the Ithian race, and chief of the Munster sept called Deirgthine. He is the ancestor of the family of O'Driscoll, and from him the pedigree of Sir Florence O'Driscoll, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is deduced by Duaid Mac Firis in thirty generations. O'Driscoll is not accounted of the Milesian race by the Irish genealogists, because he descended from Ith, the uncle of Milidh, or Milesius.

\* *Magh-Mucruinhe*.—This was the name of a plain near Athenry, in the county of Galway. O'Flaherty states (*Ogygia*, iii. c. 67) that the place where King Art was killed, was called Turlach-Airt in his (O'Flaherty's) time, and situated between Moyvacla and Kileornan in

Sroibhcinn ; and the south of Ireland ; where fell Neimhidh, son of Sroibhcinn, King of the Ernai of Munster ; and Dadera, the Druid of the Dairinni. Dadera was slain by Eoghain, son of Oilioll ; Neimhidh, son of Sroibhcinn, by Cairbre Rioghfhoda, son of Conaire, in revenge of his own father, i. e. Conaire. Cairbre Musc wounded Lughaidh, i. e. Mac Con, in the thigh, so that he was [ever] afterwards lame. The cause of this cognomen was : Lughaidh was agreeable to a greyhound that was suckling her whelps in the house of his foster-father, and he was used to suckle the teat of the aforesaid greyhound, so that Mac Con<sup>z</sup> [son of the greyhound] adhered to him [as a soubriquet].

The Age of Christ, 195. After Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Magh-Mucruimhe<sup>a</sup>, by Maccon and his foreigners. In the same battle, along with Art, fell also the sons of his sister, Sadhbh, daughter of Conn, namely, the seven sons of Oilioll Olum, who had come with him against Maccon, their brother. Eoghan Mor<sup>b</sup>, Dubhmerchon, Mughcorb, Lughaidh, Eochaidh, Diorchorb, and Tadhg, were their names ; and Beinne Brit, King of Britain, was he who laid [violent] hands upon them. Beinne was slain by Lughaidh Lagha, in revenge of his relatives. Lioghairne<sup>c</sup> of the Long Checks, son of Aenghus

Aidhne.—See the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 43, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Eoghan Mor*.—He is the ancestor of all the great families of Munster and elsewhere, called Eoghanachts by the Irish genealogists. All his brothers died without issue except Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond, and all the Dal g-Cais, and Cian, the ancestor of O'Carroll, O'Meagher, and other families called Cianachta, seated in various parts of Ireland.

<sup>c</sup> *Lioghairne*.—O'Flaherty calls him *Ligurnus*. When Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, succeeded Conaire II. as Monarch of Ireland, he banished his uncle, Eochaidh Finnfothart, and his sons, from Meath, because they had assassinated his brothers, Conla and Crina, and betrayed his father to the Ulstermen. Eochaidh, being married to Uchdelbha, the

granddaughter of Cathaeir Mor, proceeded into Leinster, and the king of that province bestowed upon him and his sons certain districts called by posterity Fotharta, from Eochaidh's surname. Of these the two principal were Fotharta-an-Chairn, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford, and Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. There were also Fothart-Airbhreach, near the hill of Bri-Eile, now the hill of Croghan, in the King's County; Fotharta Airthir Liffe, in the present county of Kildare, and others; but his race became extinct or obscure at an early period in all the districts called Fotharta, except Fotharta-Fea, where his descendant, O'Nolan, retained considerable possessions till the seventeenth century.

Incensed at this expulsion of his family, Boghairne joined the foreign forces of Maccon

fuathnairt, ro imbir laima for Airt ioin cath rin Moighe Muccpoime, iap  
ttocht do hi pochraide Mic Con.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, céd nochat aré. An céd bliadain do Luğoið, (.i. Mac Con)  
mac Maicmað, hi righe nEreann.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, da céd fiche acuis. Iap mbíe triocha bliadain i righe  
nEreann do Luğhaið (.i. Mac Con), mac Maicmað, torcair do laim Fáircir,  
mic Comain Eoir, iap na ionnarbað a Tímpaig do Cormac ua Chuinn.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, da chéid fiche aré. Fírgur Duidéedach, mac Iomchadha,  
na rig ór Eriinn fíu pé mbliadna, co torchaip, hi ccátCpionna, laCpobmac  
ua Cuinn, do laim Uogha Uagha. Torcraip lair beór a da brathaip,  
Fírgar Foileabair, 7 Fergur bot, tap brígaib, da ngoiréi Fírgur Cair-  
píaclach. Ir doib ro páidhead :

For an aoinice ag Ráit epó  
poirte na ttri fFírguró,  
atbáit Cpobmac ar gle  
m chel a dae for Uaghe.

I pochraide Cpobmaic taimic Taðg mac Céin 7 Luğaið don chati hírin,  
7 ba i tippocranc an chati do rata o Chobmac do Thaðg an fírionn forra  
tá Ciannachta, i Muig bríg, amail ar epéiric i leabraið oile.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, da chéid fiche a peacht. An céd bliadain do Cpobmac,  
mac Airt, mic Cuinn Chevchatiaig, na ríg ór Eriinn.

against his relative Art, and had the killing of him with his own hand, at Turlach Airt, as stated in note <sup>u</sup>, *suprà*.

<sup>d</sup> *Thirty years.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Maccon a reign of only eighteen years; O'Flaherty shortens it to three years; but Dr. O'Connor does not regard him as one of the monarchs of Ireland.

<sup>e</sup> *He fell.*—Keating states that Fercheas, a poet who resided at Cnocach, killed Maccon, at the instance of King Cormac, with a kind of lance called *rincne*, at Gort-an-oir, near Derrygrath, in Magh-Feimhean, while he (Maccon) was bestowing gold and silver on the literati of

Ireland. This place is still pointed out near the fort of Dearg-rath, in the parish of Derrygrath, about four miles to the north-east of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary. Cnocach, called, in the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, Ard-Feirchis, is now *anglicè* Knockagh, and is situated about three miles north-east of Cahir.

<sup>f</sup> *Crinna.*—Keating calls this place Crionna-Chinn Chumair, and says that it is situated at Brugh-mic-an-Oig, which is the name of a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge.

<sup>g</sup> *Rathcro.*—This place is near Slane, in the county of Meath.

<sup>h</sup> *Ciannachta, in Magh-Breagh.*—The territory

Balbh, son of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, was he who laid [violent] hands upon Art in this battle of Magh-Mucruimhe, after he had joined the forces of Maccon.

The Age of Christ, 196. The first year of Lughaidh, i. e. Maccon, son of Maicniadh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 225. After Lughaidh, i. e. Maccon, son of Maicniadh, had been thirty years<sup>d</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell<sup>e</sup> by the hand of Feircis, son of Coman Eces, after he had been expelled from Teamhair [Tara] by Cormac, the grandson of Conn.

The Age of Christ, 226. Fearghus Duibhdeadach, son of Imchadh, was king over Ireland for the space of a year, when he fell in the battle of Crinna<sup>f</sup>, by Cormac, grandson of Conn, by the hand of Lughaidh Lagha. There fell by him also, [in the rout] across Breagh, his two brothers, Fearghus the Long-haired and Fearghus the Fiery, who was called Fearghus Caisfhiachlach [of the Crooked Teeth]. Of them was said :

Upon the one stone at Rathero<sup>g</sup>  
Were slain the three Fearghus's ;  
Cormac said this is fine,  
His hand did not fail Laighe.

In the army of Cormac came Tadhg, son of Cian, and Lughaidh, to that battle ; and it was as a territorial reward for the battle that Cormac gave to Tadhg the land on which are the Ciannachta, in Magh-Breagh<sup>h</sup>, as is celebrated in other books.

The Age of Christ, 227. The first year of Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, as king over Ireland.

of this tribe extended from the River Liffey to near Drumiskin, in the county of Louth. Duleek, in the county of Meath, is mentioned as in it. Keating gives a curious story about Tadhg mac Cein, from the historical tale called *Cath Crinna*, but some of its details are rather legendary. It is, however, true as to the main facts ; for it is stated in the Annals of Tighernach that Tadhg obtained as a reward for defeating the Ulstermen on this occasion, the whole region extending from Glais-Neara, near Druim-Ineascluinn (now

Drumiskin, in the present county of Louth), to the Cnoea Maelldoid, at the River Liffey.— See *Ann. Tigher.*, p. 45 ; Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the reign of Fearghus Duibhdeadach ; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 68. This Tadhg is the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely, in the south of the King's County ; of O'Meagher of Ui-Cairin, or Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary ; of O'Cathasaigh (O'Casey) of Saithne, in Magh Breagh ; and of O'Conor, Chief of Cianachta-Gleanna-Geinhin, now the barony



Αοιρ Cπιορτ, δα χέδ εριοχατ α εσθαιρ. Α hochτ do Chopbmac. Ailill Olom, mac Mogha Nuadhach, πi Mumán, δέξ.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, δα χέδ εριοχατ α πέ. Α dech do Chopbmac. Cath Dpánaird πiα cCophbmac ua cCuinn for Ultoib an bliadhairi. Caé in hEu hi Moigh Aei for Aed, mac Eachdach, mic Conaill, πi Connacht. Cath i nEeth, cath Cinn Daire, caé Spútha for Ultoib, cath Slíche Cuailnge.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, δα χέδ εριοχατ α pfeht. Α haon décc do Chopbmac. Cath Aetha beathais. Cath Ratha Dúma an bliadhairi πiα cCophbmac.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, δα χέδ εριοχατ α hochτ. Α do décc do Cophbmac. Cath Chule toéair fo epí, γ epí catha hi nDubad πiα cCophbmac.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, δα χέδ εριοχατ αναοi. Α epí décc do Chopbmac. Cath Allamaig, γ pfeht ecatha Elne πi cCophbmac.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, δα χέδ εσθπαάατ. Α εσθαιρ decc do Chopbmac. Cath Moighe Techit, γ loingfir Chopbmaic tap maig Rén (.i. tap an ffairge) an bliadhain rin, comid don chur rin po gabarτairpion πighe nAlban.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, δα χέδ εσπαχατ α haon. Α cuig décc do Chopbmac. Αττιαδ andpo catha Chopbmaic for Mumain an bliadhairi. Cath beirre, cath Locha Lén, cath Lunnig, cath Dpene, cath Clapraig, cath Muirpe,

of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. He is also the ancestor of the families of O'Gara and O'Hara in Connaught, and of O'Hara of the Route, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>i</sup> *Granard*.—Now a small town in the county of Longford, near which is a large moat.—See *Ogygia*, iii. 69, p. 335. See note °, under A. D. 1262. These battles, fought by Cormac, are also mentioned in the Annals of Tighernach.

<sup>k</sup> *Eu, in Magh-Aei*.—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is Caé Meóa, i. e. the Battle of Knockmaa, which is a hill in the barony of Clare, county Galway.

<sup>l</sup> *Eth*.—Not identified.

<sup>m</sup> *Ceann-Daire*: i. e. Head of the Oak Wood. Not identified.

<sup>n</sup> *Spútha*.—This should be Caé Spúépa, i. e. the battle of Shrule, a place on the River Suithair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Louth.—See *Ogygia*, iii. 69, p. 335.

<sup>o</sup> *Slighe-Cuailgne*: i. e. the road or pass of Cnailgne, which is a mountainous district still so called, in the north of the county of Louth.

<sup>p</sup> *Ath-Beatha*: i. e. Ford of the Birch. This was probably the ancient name of Ballybay (*Óaile áta beáta*), in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>q</sup> *Dumha*: i. e. tumulus. There are countless places of this name in Ireland.

<sup>r</sup> *Cuil-tochair*: i. e. Corner or Angle of the Causeway. Not identified.

<sup>s</sup> *Dubhadh*.—Now Dowth, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath, where there is a remarkable mound, 286 feet high, which is one of the monuments of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is, i nDubhfid.

<sup>t</sup> *Allamagh*.—Probably intended for Ealamlagh, i. e. the plain of the River Allo, in the county of Cork.

<sup>u</sup> *Elve*.—Now Sliabh Eilbhe, *anglicè* Slieve Elva, a mountain in the parish of Killonaghan,

The Age of Christ, 234. The eighth year of Cormac. Oilíoll Olum, son of Mogh Nuadhat, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 236. The tenth year of Cormac. The battle of Grannard<sup>i</sup> by Cormac, the grandson of Conn, against the Ulstermen this year. A battle at Eu, in Magh-Aei<sup>k</sup>, against Aedh, son of Eochaidh, son of Conall, King of Connaught. A battle at Eth<sup>l</sup>; the battle of Ceann-Daire<sup>m</sup>; the battle of Sruth<sup>n</sup> against the Ulstermen; the battle of Slighe-Cuailgne<sup>o</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 237. The eleventh year of Cormac. The battle of Ath-Beatha<sup>p</sup>; the battle of Dumha<sup>q</sup> this year by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 238. The twelfth year of Cormac. A battle at Cuiltochair<sup>r</sup> thrice, and three battles at Dubhadh<sup>s</sup> by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 239. The thirteenth year of Cormac. The battle of Allamagh<sup>t</sup>, and the seven battles of Elve<sup>u</sup>, by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 240. The fourteenth year of Cormac. The battle of Magh-Techt<sup>w</sup>, and the fleet of Cormac [sailed] across Magh-Rein<sup>x</sup> (i. e. across the sea), this year, so that it was on that occasion he obtained the sovereignty of Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 241. The fifteenth year of Cormac. These are the battles of Cormac [fought] against Munster this year: the battle of Berre<sup>y</sup>; the battle of Loch Lein<sup>z</sup>; the battle of Luimneach<sup>a</sup>; the battle of Grian<sup>b</sup>; the battle of Classach<sup>c</sup>; the battle of Muirese<sup>d</sup>; the battle of Fearta<sup>e</sup>, in which fell Eochaidh

barony of Burren, and county of Clare.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Techt*.—See A. M. 3529, 3656.

<sup>x</sup> *Magh-Rein*: i. e. the Plain of the Sea. Rian, gen. péin, is an old word for sea, and is glossed “muir” by O’Clery. This passage is taken from the Annals of Tighearnach. O’Flaherty understands this passage as follows: “Magnam classem trans mare in septentrionalem Britanniam misit, qua triennii spacio eas oras infestante imperium in Albania exegit.” But the word *longear*, in ancient Irish, means expulsion or banishment (*longear* .i. *longar* .i. *ion-napbaó*—O’Clery), and the passage might be translated thus: “The expulsion of Cormac across the sea this year, and it was on this occasion that he obtained the sovereignty of Alba.”

<sup>y</sup> *Berre*.—See A. M. 3575, 3579, 3656, *suprà*.

<sup>z</sup> *Loch Lein*.—See A. M. 3579, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *Luimneach*.—Now Limerick. This was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, by the Bolandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and Life of St. Senanus by Colgan.

<sup>b</sup> *Grian*.—There are several places of this name in Ireland, but the place here alluded to is probably the hill of Cnoc-Greine, i. e. the Hill of Grian, over the village of Pallasgrean, in the barony of Coonagh, and county of Limerick.

<sup>c</sup> *Classach*.—Not identified. There are many places of the name in Ireland.

<sup>d</sup> *Muirese*.—See A. M. 3501, 3790.

<sup>e</sup> *Fearta*.—Not identified. There are several places so called.

cath Ffirta hi torchoir Eochaid Taobfota, mac Oilolla Oluin, cat Samna hi torcáir Cian, mac Aileallo Oluin, 7 cat Ardá eaim.

Orðain na hinghiraiçe, irin Claomfirta hi tTfmpaiç, la Dunlang, mac Enna Niað, pí Laiçñ. Tpiocha piçingñ a líon, 7 céo ingñ la çach niçin díob. Dá píç décc do Laiçñb por bí Corbmac ap çalaib aomfip, i ndioçail na hoipçne hipin, amailli pe poçnaðm na boçainá co na torpmach iar tTuathal.

Aoir Cpiopt, da chéo 7 cçpachac a hocht. A dó pichçt do Chorbmac. Cath hi Fochairð Muirçéimne pia cCorbmac an bliaðainp.

Aoir Cpiopt, da céo pçcca a dó. A pé tpiocha do Chorbmac. Cath Cpioçna Fpegabail pia cCorbmac por Ulltoið, du hi torçair Aongup Fionn, mac Ffççura Duibðéaðaiç, pí Ulað, ço náp Ulað imme.

Aoir Cpiopt, da chéo pearca a cuiç. A naoi tpiocha do Chorbmac. Çuin Ceallaiç, mic Chorbmaic, 7 Rfççaipe Chorbmaic, 7 púil Chorbmaic buðñ do bpiçðh daen porccom la hAengup Çaiðuaiðçeach, mac Fiaçach Suigðe, mic Fñðlinuð Reachtaða. Ro bpiç iapañ Corbmac peaçt ccaða porp na Déipib a ccionaið an çmoña pin, ço por tapainn ó a tçip, conup pilid hi Mumain.

Aoir Cpiopt, da céo pearcc a pé. Cçpacha bliaðain do Corbmac, mac Aipt, mic Cuinð, hi piçe nÇpeann ço bpuaiç báp i cCletçç iar lenmain cnám

<sup>f</sup> *Samhain*.—Now Cnoc-Samhna, near Bru-ree, in the county of Limerick.—See A. M. 4169, *suprà*.

<sup>g</sup> *Ard-cam*: i. e. Crooked Height or Hill. Not identified.

<sup>h</sup> *Claenfearta*.—This was a place at Tara, on the western slope of the hill.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 128, and map, plate 7. O'Flaherty understands this passage as follows, in his *Ogygia*, iii. c. 69.

“Dunlongius Eunii Niadh filius Cathirii Regis Hiberniæ abnepos rex Lageniæ Temorense apud Cloenfertam gynæceum immani feritate adortus, triginta regias puellas cum trecentis ancillis famulantibus ad unum interneçione delevit. Quocirca Cormacus rex duodecim Lageniæ dynastas parthenicidii conscios morte

plexit, et Boariam Tuathalii regis mulctam Lageniis cum accessione imperavit.”

<sup>i</sup> *Borunha*.—See an account of this impost under the reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, *suprà*, A. D. 106.

<sup>k</sup> *Fochard Muirtheimhne*.—Now Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk.—See A. D. 1595, 1596.

<sup>l</sup> *Crionna-Fregabhail*.—Dr. O'Connor renders this *Crinna partum*, taking ppegabail to be a verb, from çabail; but it was certainly the ancient name of a place on the River Fregabhail, now the Ravel Water, in the county Antrim.—See A. M. 3510, *suprà*. Tighernach places this battle in the year 251.

<sup>m</sup> *Aenghus Gaibhuaibhtheach*: i. e. Aenghus of the terrible Spear.

Tacbhfada [of the Long Side], son of Oilioll Olum ; the battle of Samhain<sup>f</sup>, in which fell Cian, son of Oilioll Olum ; and the battle of Ard-cam<sup>g</sup>.

The massacre of the girls at Cleanfearta<sup>h</sup>, at Teamhair, by Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh, King of Leinster. Thirty royal girls was the number, and a hundred maids with each of them. Twelve princes of the Leinstermen did Cormac put to death together, in revenge of that massacre, together with the exaction of the Borumha<sup>i</sup> with an increase after Tuathal.

The Age of Christ, 248. The twenty-second year of Cormac. A battle at Fochard Muirtheimhne<sup>k</sup> by Cormac this year. The battle of Crionna-Fregabhail<sup>l</sup> [was fought] by Cormac against the Ulstermen, where fell Aenghus Finn, son of Fearghus Duibhdeadach [i. e. the Black-toothed], King of Ulster, with the slaughter of the Ulstermen about him.

The Age of Christ, 265. The thirty-ninth year of Cormac. Ceallach, son of Cormac, and Cormac's lawgiver, were mortally wounded, and the eye of Cormac himself was destroyed with one thrust [of a lance] by Aenghus Gaibhnaibhtheach<sup>m</sup>, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feidhlimidh the Lawgiver. Cormac afterwards [fought and] gained seven battles over the Deisi, in revenge of that deed, and he expelled them from their territory, so that they are [now] in Munster<sup>n</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 266. Forty years was Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he died at Cleiteach<sup>o</sup>, the bone of a

<sup>n</sup> *In Munster*.—The Deisi, who were the descendants of Fiacha Suighdhe, the brother of Conn of the Hundred Battles, were first seated in the territory of Deisi-Teamhrach, now the barony of Deece, in the county of Meath, and when they were driven from thence by King Cormac, they proceeded into Leinster, where they remained for one year, and afterwards removed into Ossory, but effected no permanent settlement anywhere until they went to Munster, where Oilioll Olum, king of that province, who was married to Sadhbh (Sabina), daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, gave them a territory comprised in the present county of Waterford, and extending from the River Suir to the sea, and from Lismore to Credan Head,

to which territory they gave the name of that which they had in Meath. Aenghus Mac Nadfraeich, King of Munster, afterwards gave them the plain of Magh-Feimheann, now the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, which they retained till the period of the English Invasion. For the names of the families into which this tribe branched after the establishment of surnames, see note <sup>x</sup>, under A. D. 1205.

<sup>o</sup> *Cleiteach*.—The situation of this house is described in the historical tale entitled Oighidh Mhuircheartaigh Mhoir mhic Earca, as follows :

“ Ǫa maire fuioisgaib in tigi rin tra, Ǫr up na Ǫoinne bradanaigi biseille, 7 Ǫr Ǫr an Ǫhroga bapp-uaine.”



βρᾶδάν μα βραῖαι, τρεῖς ἀν ριαβρᾶ πο ἰμῖρ Μαιλγερν θρῖαι ραιρ, ἰαρ νομ-  
ποῦ δο Κορβμας ἀρ να θραοιτῖς πο βῖτῖν ἀδαρτα Δέ δό ταιρρῖς. Conaḡ  
αιρε ρῖν πο αἰμρῖς διαβαλ εἰρῖνῖν τρε ρυραῖλεαῖν να νῶρῡαḡ ζο ττῡε βάρ  
δοχρῡαḡ δό. Α ρέ Κορβμας δο ἐραχε τεγυρεε να ρῖςῖν δο κοῖνδα μοῦ,  
βερ, γ πολλαιῖναιῖς τε να ρῖςῖν. Ὑḡθαρ οἰρῶερε εἰρῖνῖν ἰ νοῖςῖν, ἡ κοῖνῖν,  
γ ἡ ρῖνῖν, ἀρ ἀρῖν πο ρῖνῖν ρῖνῖν, ρῖνῖν, γ οἰρῖνῖν ḡαχα ἡαοἰ, γ εῖςῖν  
καῖνῖν ἰαρ κοῖν, conaḡ ἡῖ ἀν ὁῖςῖν πο ρῖνῖν πορ chách βαοἰ πορ conḡ-  
baἰ leo ḡῡ ἀν αἰμρῖν ρρεακῖν.

Α ρέ ἀν Κορβμας πο, mac Αἰρτ, βεορ πο ἐιονόἰν ἐρῖνῖνῖν Εἰρεανν κο  
ἡαον ἡαῖςῖν ζο Τῖνῖνῖν, ḡῡ πο πορconḡῖν πορρῖν ἐρῖνῖν Εἰρεανν δο  
ρῖνῖνῖν ἰν nen ἡῖβαρ ὡαρ βο ἡαῖν ρραῖταιρ Τῖνῖνῖν. Δα ἡῖρῖν ἡῖβαρ  
ρῖν βαταρ κοῖνῖνῖν γ κοῖνῖνῖν ρῖνῖνῖν Εἰρεανν ρῖν ρῖνῖν γ ἡῖρ-  
ρῖνῖν ἀν ὁῖνῖν, γ ρῖνῖν να κοῖνῖνῖν ρῖν ρῖνῖν Εἰρεανν. Αἰρ ἀν ὡα πο  
ρῖνῖνῖν ἡα ὁῖνῖνῖν ρῖν Εἰρεανν δο να κοῖνῖνῖν γ εἰορ γ ὁῖνῖν να  
κοῖνῖνῖν ο α ρῖνῖνῖν ὁ ἡα ραῖν κο ἡῖρεαἰ. Δα ἡα ἡα βαοἰ ἐρῖνῖν  
γ τορῖν Εἰρεανν ορ ἡῖν ορ, ο ἡῖν κοῖνῖνῖν κο ἡῖνῖν, ὁ ἡῖνῖν κο βαἰ, γ

"Good, indeed, was the situation of that house (*sc.* of Cleiteach) over the margin of the salmonful, ever-beautiful Boyne, and over the verge of the green-topped Brugh."

It was situated near Stackallan Bridge, on the south side of the Boyne.

<sup>p</sup> *Teagusc-na-Righ*.—"Cormack was absolutely the best king that ever reigned in Ireland before himself. He wrote a book entitled *Princely Institutions*, which, in Irish, is called *Teasgasg Rí*, which book contains as goodly precepts and moral documents as Cato or Aristotle did ever write."—*Ann. Clon.*

Copies of this work, ascribed to King Cormac, are preserved in the Book of Leinster (in Lib. T. C. D., II. 2. 18), and in the Book of Ballymote; and translated extracts from it are given in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. pp. 213, 214, 215, and 231, 232.

<sup>q</sup> *Laws*.—For an account of the laws instituted by King Cormac, see the Stowe Catalogue, and Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*,

pp. 16–20.

<sup>r</sup> *Psalter of Teamhair*.—This Psalter is referred to in a poem by Cuan O'Lochain, who flourished in the eleventh century, but no fragment of it has been identified as now remaining. A copy, indeed, of the Book of Ballymote, with some additions made by Teige O'Naghten, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 1. 15, bears the title of *Saltaḡ na Teampaḡ*; but this name was given it by O'Naghten himself, for no reason except that it contains articles relating to Irish laws, genealogy, history, topography, &c.

O'Flaherty quotes a poem beginning *Teamhair na ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ Cormac*, i. e. Teamhair of the Kings, fort of Cormac, which, among other things, he says, describes three schools instituted by King Cormac at Tara, namely, one for teaching military discipline, another for history, and the third for jurisprudence. This was preserved in O'Duvedan's Book of Hy-Many, fol. 175; but no copy of it has been discovered

salmon sticking in his throat, on account of the siabhradh [genii] which Mael-genn, the Druid, incited at him, after Cormac had turned against the Druids, on account of his adoration of God in preference to them. Wherefore a devil attacked him, at the instigation of the Druids, and gave him a painful death. It was Cormac who composed Teagusc-na-Righ<sup>p</sup>, to preserve manners, morals, and government in the kingdom. He was a famous author in laws<sup>q</sup>, synchronisms, and history, for it was he that established law, rule, and direction for each science, and for each covenant according to propriety ; and it is his laws that governed all that adhered to them to the present time.

It was this Cormac, son of Art, also, that collected the Chroniclers of Ireland to Teamhair, and ordered them to write the chronicles of Ireland in one book, which was named the Psalter of 'Teamhair'. In that book were [entered] the coeval exploits and synchronisms of the kings of Ireland with the kings and emperors of the world, and of the kings of the provinces with the monarchs of Ireland. In it was also written what the monarchs of Ireland were entitled to [receive] from the provincial kings, and the rents and dues of the provincial kings from their subjects, from the noble to the subaltern. In it also were [described] the boundaries and meares of Ireland, from shore to shore, from the province to the cantred, from the cantred to the townland, and

in Dublin, Oxford, or the British Museum.

It looks very strange that neither the Four Masters nor Tighernach make any special mention of Cormac's expedition into Munster, against Fiacha Muilleathan, king of that province, of which expedition the historical tale called Forbais-Droma-Damhghaire (i. e. the encampment of Druim-Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick), preserved in the Book of Lismore, fol. 169; and Keating, in his *History of Ireland*; and the Book of Lecan, fol. 133, *a*, give such minute particulars. On this occasion the Druid, Mogh Ruith, the ancestor of the O'Dugans of Fermoy, displayed wondrous magical powers in supplying the Munster forces with water, and a spring well which he caused to issue from the earth by discharging a magical javelin is still pointed out. The inhabitants of

this neighbourhood also believe that he caused the sun to stand still for a whole hour, to enable the forces of Leath-Chuinn to dislodge Cormac from his entrenchment at Knocklong. Cormac was completely routed and pursued into Ossory, where he was obliged to deliver up pledges or hostages to Fiacha, as security for making reparation for the injuries done to Munster by this expedition.

"Tum Fiachus valido impetu Cormaci exercitum aggressus, eum fudit et fugavit. Imò adeo acriter fugientium tergis ad Ossiriam usque institit, ut Cormacum adegerit pacisci obsides se Teamoriá missurum ad Fiachum tandiu apud eum mansuros, donec illatum Momonia-dammum cumulatè resarciret."—*Lynch*.

The truth is that the annalists of Leath-Chuinn pass over the affairs of Munster very

ο βαίλε γο τραιγιδ δο εήιρ [οιρδερς να νειχιρ ι Λεάβαρ να η-Υιδρι. Αρ πολλυ ιαττ ι Λεάβαρ Οιννφενχυρα].

Αοιρ Οριορτ, δα εέδ ρεαρρεα α ρεαχτ. Εν βλιαδαν υΕοχαυδ Γονδατ ηι ριγε ηΕρεανν γο ετορχαυρ λά Λυζαυδ Μήνδ, μαε Αονγυρα, υΥλλτοιβ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, δα εέδ ρεαρρεα α ηοχτ. Αν εεδ βλιαδαν δο Καυρρπε Υρρεχαυρ, μαε Οορμαε, μιε Αιρτ, ηι ριγε ηΕρεανν.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, δά εέδ ρςχτμοζατ α ηαον. Α εςταιρ δο Καυρβρε. Τρι κατά ρια εΟοιρρπε φορ ριορμ Μυμάν ας κορναμ ειρτ Λαιζήν.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, δα εεδ ρεαάτμοζατ α δό. Α ευιεε δο Οοιρρπε. Σείερε κατά λα Οοιρβρε φορ ριορμ Μυμάν ας κορναμ ειρτ Λαιζήν.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, δα εέδ ρεαάτμοζατ α ρέ. Α ναοι δο Οοιρρπε ι ριγχε ηΕρεανν. Οεγγυρ Γαιβυανδτεαχ δο μαρβαδ αν βλιαδανρ ια ελοιννΚαυρβρε Υρρεχαυρ .ι. Ριαχα Σραυδτνε γ Εοχαυδ Οοιμλεν.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, δα εέδ οχτμοζατ α τρι. Α ρέ υέεε δο Καυρβρε. Ριονν Υα δαιρεεε δο ευιτμ ια ηΑιχλςχ μαε Ουιδορςνν, γ λα μακοιβ Υιρζρςνδ, δο Λυαιζμδ Τεμρπαε, οεε Αεη δρεα φορ δόινν, υια νδεβραδ.

slightly, and seem unwilling to acknowledge any triumph of their's over the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles; and this feeling was mutual on the part of the race of Oilioll Olum.

\* *Traighidh of land*.—O'Flaherty translates this passage as follows :

“Ex hac Schola prodiit liber, quod Psalterium Tomorense dicimus, in quo congestis in unum patrie archivis, supremorum, et provincialium regum series, ac tempora cum exteris Synchronis principibus collata, tributa quoque, et vectigalia provincialium monarchis debita, nec non metæ, ac limites ejusque regionis a provincia ad territoria, a territorio ad pagos, a pago ad pagi particulas” [τραιγιδ δο εήιρ] “continuebantur.”—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 69.

† *Leabhar na-hUidhri*.—The passage inserted in the text in brackets is not in either of the Dublin copies, but it has been added from Dr. O'Connor's edition, p. 87. A considerable fragment of *Leabhar na-h-Uidhri* is now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

“*Leabhar Dinnsenchusa*.—Of this work, which gives derivations of the names of remarkable hills, forts, and plains in Ireland, there are copies in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 15, and II. 3. 3.

“*Eochaidh Gonnat*.—He is enumerated among the monarchs of Ireland in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and by all the modern writers. Tighernach, however, does not mention him, but makes Cairbre Liffechair succeed his father.

\* *Cairbre Liffechair*.—Keating says that he was so called because he was fostered near the River Liffey.

† *Eochaidh Doimhlen*.—He is the ancestor of all the Oirghialla, in Ulster, and of the O'Kellys of Connaught and their correlative families.

‡ *Finn, grandson of Baisgne*.—This passage is also given by Tighernach. The Finn here mentioned is the celebrated champion called Fingal by Mac Pherson, and Finn Mac Cumhail by the Irish, of whom Mr. Moore has the following

from the townland to the traighidh of land<sup>s</sup>. [These things are celebrated in Leabhar na-n-Uidhri<sup>t</sup>. They are evident in the Leabhar Dinnsenchusa<sup>u</sup>.]

The Age of Christ, 267. Eochaidh Gonnat<sup>w</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Lughaidh Meann, son of Aenghus, [one] of the Ulstermen.

The Age of Christ, 268. The first year of Cairbre Liffeachair<sup>x</sup>, son of Cormac, son of Art, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 271. The fourth year of Cairbre. Three battles [were fought] by Cairbre against the men of Munster, in defence of the rights of Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 272. Four battles by Cairbre against the men of Munster, in defence of the rights of Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 276. The ninth year of Cairbre in the sovereignty of Ireland. Aenghus Gaibuaibhtheach was killed this year by the sons of Cairbre Liffeachair, namely, Fiacha Sraibhtine and Eochaidh Doinnhlen<sup>y</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 283. The sixteenth year of Cairbre. Finn, grandson of Baisgne<sup>z</sup>, fell by Aichleach, son of Duibhdreann, and the sons of Uirgreann of the Luaighni Teamhrach, at Ath-Brea, upon the Boinn [Boyne], of which was said :

remarks in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 133:

“It has been the fate of this popular Irish hero, after a long course of traditional renown in his country, where his name still lives, not only in legends and songs, but in the yet more indelible record of scenery connected with his memory, to have been all at once transferred by adoption to another country” [Scotland], “and start, under a new but false shape, in a fresh career of fame.”

This celebrated warrior, who had two grand residences in Leinster, one at Almhuin, now the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare, and the other at Magh-Elle, now Moyelly, in the King’s County, was the son-in-law of King Cormac, and general of his standing army, which, as Pinkerton remarks, seems to have been in imitation of the Roman legions. The words of this critical writer are worth quoting here :

“He seems,” says he, “to have been a man

of great talents for the age, and of celebrity in arms. His formation of a regular standing army, trained to war, in which all the Irish accounts agree, seems to have been a rude imitation of the Roman legions in Britain. The idea, though simple enough, shews prudence, for such a force alone could have coped with the Romans had they invaded Ireland. But this machine, which surprised a rude age, and seems the basis of all Finn’s fame, like some other great schemes, only lived in its author, and expired soon after him.”—*Inquiry into the History of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 77.

The bands of kernes and galloglaghs or galloglasses, supported by the Irish chieftains of later ages, may have been imitations of these more primitive Fians, who are still so vividly remembered in the traditions of the people, while the kernes and galloglasses are nearly forgotten.



Ro bith Finn, ba do gaib,  
 go ndiach guin,  
 do all Aichleach mac Duibhdeno  
 a éinn do mac Mochtamuin.

Mimbað Caile corccair,  
 do bu buaio ar cech píngliad,  
 Ro baoh corccpach lair in triar  
 ilach im chéinn ino pið niaoh.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, da céo ochtmoðat a céair. Iar mbéit peaét mbliadhna décc hi píge nEieann do Cairbre Uppeachair do éir i ccáé Thábra Aicle, do laim Sémeoin, núc Círb, do Foðortair, iar tabairt na pene dFioircorb, mac Cormaic Cair, lair ino aghaid an pígh do cornam Léite Moða púp.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, dá céo ochtmoðat a cúicc. En bliadhain don da Fothað ór Éirinn, go étorcair Foðað Carrpéac la Fothað nAipgíteach. Do éear Foðað Aipcíteach iar pin hi ccáé Ollapba hi Line la Caoilte.

<sup>a</sup> *With darts.*—The following words are interlined in the text: “a. do na gaib iapceach po gonað é;” i. e. “by the fishing gaffs he was wounded.” It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that Finn Mac Cumhail, the celebrated general of the Irish militia, fell by the hands of Athlach, son of Duibhdrenn, a treacherous fisherman, who [fired with the love of everlasting notoriety] slew him with his gaff at Rath-Breagha, near the Boyne, whither he had retired in his old age to pass the remainder of his life in tranquillity. That Athlach was soon after beheaded by Caeilte Mac Ronain, the relative and faithful follower of Finn.

<sup>b</sup> *Gabhra-Aichle:* i. e. Gabhra of Aichill, so called from its contiguity to Aichill, now the hill of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. Gabhra, *anglicè* Gowra, is now the name of a stream which rises in a bog in the townland of Prantstown, in the parish of Skreen, receives a tribute from the well of Neamhnach on Tara Hill, joins the River Skene at Dowthstown, and unites with the Boyne at Ardsallagh. There is

a curious poem, ascribed to Oisín, on the subject of this battle, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 25, *b*, in which it is stated that Osgar, the son of Oisín, slew King Cairbre, with a thrust of a lance. This is partly true, but Osgar himself was also slain in the combat; and, according to other accounts, Semeon, one of the Fotharta of Leinster, was the person who despatched Cairbre.

<sup>c</sup> *Mogheorb, son of Cormac Cas.*—This prince was the principal opponent of the monarch, and not the Clanna-Baisgne, or Irish militia, as stated by modern popular writers. Since Eoghan Taidhleach, or Mogh Nuadbat, the grandfather of Cormac Cas, had been murdered in his tent by Goll, the son of Morna, at the battle of Magh-Leana, the kings of Munster cherished the most rancorous hatred against the Clanna-Morna, who were a military tribe of the Firbolgs of Connaught; and in order to be revenged of them they formed an alliance with the Clanna-Baisgne, another military tribe of the Scotie or Milesian race, the most distinguished chief of whom was

Finn was killed, it was with darts<sup>a</sup>,  
 With a lamentable wound ;  
 Aichleach, son of Duibhdreann, cut off  
 The head of the son of Mochtamuin.

Were it not that Caeilti took revenge,  
 It would have been a victory after all *his* true battles ;  
 The three were cut off by him,  
 Exulting over the head of the royal champion.

The Age of Christ, 284. After Cairbre Liffeachair had been seventeen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Gabhra-Aichle<sup>b</sup>, by the hand of Semeon, son of Cearb, [one] of the Fotharta; Fearcorb, the son of Cormac Cas<sup>c</sup>, having brought the Fiana with him, against the king, to defend Leath-Mhogha against him.

The Age of Christ, 285. Fothadh was one year over Ireland, when Fothadh Cairptheach was slain by Fothadh Airgtheach. Fothadh Airgtheach was afterwards slain in the battle of Ollarba, in Magh-Line<sup>d</sup>, by Caeilte<sup>e</sup>.

Finn Mac Cumhail. Cormac Cas, King of Munster, married Samhair, the daughter of this warrior, and had by her three sons: Tine and Connla, of whose issue no account is preserved, and Moghcorb, the ancestor of the celebrated Brian Borumha, who inherited all the valour and heroism of Finn, his ancestor. After the death of Finn, Cairbre disbanded and outlawed the forces of the Clanna-Baisgne, and retained in his service the Clanna-Morna only. The Clanna-Baisgne then repaired to Munster, to their relative Moghcorb, who retained them in his service contrary to the orders of the monarch. This led to the bloody battle of Gabhra, in which the two rival military tribes slaughtered each other almost to extermination. In this battle Osgar, the son of Oisín, met the monarch in single combat, but he fell; and Cairbre, retiring from the combat, was met by his own relative, Semeon, one of the Fotharta (who had been expelled into Leinster), who fell upon him severely wounded after the dreadful

combat with Osgar, and despatched him at a blow.

<sup>d</sup> *Ollarba, in Magh-Line.*—Now the River Larne, in the county of Antrim.—See note under A. D. 106, *suprà*. For a very curious account of the identification of the tomb of Fothadh Airgtheach, near this river, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 105, 106. Tighernach does not mention either of these Fothadhs as monarchs of Ireland, evidently because he regarded them as usurpers, but makes Fiacha Roibtine [Sraibhtine] succeed Cairbre Liffeachair, at Tara. They are, however, mentioned as joint monarchs in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but it is added that “these Fothies were none of the Blood Royall.” They were the sons of Maccon, who defeated Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, at Magh-Mucruimhe, and from their brother, Aenghus Gaifuileach, or Aenghus of the Bloody Dart, O'Driscoll is descended.

<sup>e</sup> *Caeilte*: i. e. Caeilte mac Ronain, the fos-

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, δα cέδ ochтmoγat apέ. An cέδ bliάδaiν do πιγe Φιαχαιό Sραibтine όρ Eρinn.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, δα cέδ nochat a haon. An peipeaό bliάδaiν oΦiaχαιό ipπιγe. Catη Duiblinde για pΦiaχαιό ποp Λαιγmb. Tpi catηa hi Sléb Toadh, catη Smetipe, γ cat Ciarmaiγe για pΦiaχαιό Sραibтine βeόp.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, tpi cέδ fiche a dó. Iap mbήтη peacт mbliάda ap tpiochat na πιγh όρ Eρinn oΦiaχαιό Sραibтine do ceap Iap na Collaib hi ceath Duibcomair hi cCpich Roip i mbpeaγaib.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, tpi cέδ fiche a tpi. An ceo bliάδaiν do Colla Uair mac Eathach Doimlén na πιγh όρ Eρinn.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, tpi cέδ fiche apέ. An cēpamaό bliάδaiν do Colla Uair hi πιγe nEpeann go ποp ionapb Muipōach Tpeach eipiom co na bpaίтpibh i nAlbain go tтpib cέdaib mapaon yiu.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, tpi cέδ fiche a peacht. An cέδ bliάδaiν do Muipēach Tpec hi πιγhe nEpeann. A bpoicefnό na bliάda po таngatai na tpi Colla go hEрnn, γ nί πο map dia pochnaide acht tpi naonbair nama. Oo deochatai oin go Muipeadhach Iap na tтeaγapce do opaioh. Ro baγpce ppiγ, γ πο paiopeat oρiochbpaίтpa copuy mapbaό, γ copbaό paip tuaippeaό mo piongai. Onat etairce таipupce oca, γ pobtai γopa dó.

ter-son and favourite of the celebrated Irish general, Finn Mac Cumhail.

<sup>f</sup> *Fiacha-Sraibhtine*.—Keating says he was called Sraibhtine from his having been fostered at Dun-Sraibhtine, in Connaught; but others assert that he received this cognomen from the showers of fire, i. e. the thunder-storms, which occurred during his reign.

<sup>g</sup> *Duibhlinn*: i. e. the black pool. This was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Duibhlinn or Dublin stands.

<sup>h</sup> *Sliabh Toadh*.—There is a mountain of this name near the village of Ardara, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See it again referred to at A. D. 610.

<sup>i</sup> *Smea*: i. e. a place abounding in blackberries or blackberry briars. There are several places of the name in Ireland.

<sup>k</sup> *Ciarmhagh*: i. e. the Brown Plain. Not identified.

<sup>l</sup> *Dubhchomar*: i. e. the Conflux of the River Dubh. Tighernach says that this battle was named from Dubh-Chomar, the king's druid, who was therein slain; but this looks legendary, as the name signifies "black confluence." Keating says it is near Tailten, to the south, and it is quite evident that it was the ancient name of the confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. The territory of Crioch Rois embraced a portion of the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan, and some of the adjoining districts of the counties of Meath and Louth.

<sup>m</sup> *Colla Uais*: i. e. Colla the Noble. All the authorities agree in giving him a reign of four years, but Dr. O'Connor shews that his expulsion should be placed in the year 329.

The Age of Christ, 286. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Sraibhtine<sup>f</sup> over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 291. The sixth year of Fiacha in the sovereignty. The battle of Duibhlinn<sup>s</sup> [was fought] by Fiacha against the Leinstermen; three battles at Sliabh Toadh<sup>b</sup>; the battle of Smea<sup>i</sup>; and also the battle of Ciarnhagh<sup>k</sup>, by Fiacha Sraibhtine.

The Age of Christ, 322. Fiacha Sraibhtine, after having been thirty-seven years as king over Ireland, was slain by the Collas, in the battle of Dubhcho-mar<sup>l</sup>, in Crioich-Rois, in Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 323. The first year of Colla Uais, son of Eochaidh Doimhlen, as king over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 326. The fourth year of Colla Uais<sup>m</sup>, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when Muireadhach Tireach expelled him and his brothers into Alba [Scotland] with three hundred along with them.

The Age of Christ, 327. The first year of Muireadhach Tireach in the sovereignty of Ireland. At the end of this year the three Collas came to Ireland; and there lived not of their forces but thrice nine persons only. They then went to Muireadhach, having been instructed by a druid. [And] they scolded at him, and expressed evil words, that he might kill them<sup>n</sup>, and that it might be on him [the curse of] the fínghal should alight. As he did not oppose them, they tarried with him, and were faithful to him<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> *Might kill them.*—The word *fióngal* signifies the murder of a relative or clansman, and was considered to be so great a crime among the ancient Irish, that a curse was believed to alight on the murderer and his race. A druid had informed the Collas that if they could exasperate the king so as that he would kill them, or any of them, the sovereignty would be wrested from him and his line, and transferred to their descendants. The king, perceiving that this was their wish, bore patiently with all their taunting words. Keating says that when the Collas came into the presence of the king at Tara, he asked them what news, and that they replied, “We have no news more mournful than that thy

father was killed by us.” “That is news which we have already known,” said the king, “but it is of no consequence to you now, for no revenge shall follow you, except that the misfortune, which has already attended you will follow you.” “This is the reply of a coward,” said the Collas. “Be not sorry for it,” replied the king, “Ye are welcome.”

<sup>o</sup> *Faithful to him.*—The language of this passage is very ancient, and seems to have been copied from Tighernach. According to Keating and the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O’Clerys, the Collas then entered into a treaty of friendship with the king, and were his generals, till about the year 332, when they destroyed the Ulster



Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι cέδ τριοχα α λαον. Αν cύcceaδ βλιαδαιν δο Μυρεαδ-  
ach. Cατ Αchaδ λήτηδhίρεc hi Pήνμοιg lap na τριβ Collaδ φορ Ulltauδ,  
du ι τοποcαιρ Pήgυρ Pόga, mac Ppaechari φορτpυμ, τuγpλατ Uλαδ ι  
nEamain in Pήgυρ hίpιν. Ro λοιpεpε ιapoμ Eamain, γ nίρ αιτpεαδpατ  
Uλαδ ινnte opén. Tallpat φορ Ultoib beop don cύcceaδ ó Ríghē γ Loch  
nEathach pιαρ. Do cήρ Colla Meann ipín cατ pín.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι cέδ caocca a pé. Iap mbíτh τριοχα βλιαδαιν hί pighē  
nEpeann do Μυρεαδhach Tίpeac do ceap la Caolbād, mac Cpυinn, pín Uλαδ,  
oc Popt pigh uap Daball.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι cέδ caocca a peacht. Iap mbíτ aon βλιαδαιν ι pighē  
nEpeann do Caolbād, mac Cpυinn baúpai, do ceap la hEochad Muiğ-  
meaðoin.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι cέδ caocca a hocht. Αν cέδ βλιαδαιν dEochad Muiğ-  
meaðoin hi pighē óp Epinn.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι cέδ pearcca a cύcc. Αν τοchτmaδ βλιαδαιν dEochad  
Muiğmíðoin, mic Μυipbairg, Tpíg óp Epinn go nepbairt ι τTeampraig.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι cέδ pearcca a pé. Αν cέδ βλιαδαιν do Cpιométann,  
mac Píodhaδ, mic Dairē Cepb, op Epinn.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι cέδ peacétmoğat a hocht. Iap mbíτh τpι βλιαδαι

palace of Eamhain-Machia or Emania, and con-  
quered vast territories for themselves in Ulster.  
Dr. O'Connor thinks that the overturning of  
Emania should be ascribed to A. D. 331.

<sup>p</sup> *Achadh-leithdheirg*.—This place, situated in  
the territory of Fearnmhagh, now the barony  
of Farney, in the county of Monaghan, has not  
yet been identified.

<sup>q</sup> *The Ríghē*.—Now the Newry river, which  
is called "*Owen Glenree fluvius*" on an old map  
of a part of Ulster preserved in the State Papers'  
Office, London.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1178.

<sup>r</sup> *Loch n-Eathach* : i. e. the Lake of Eochaidh,  
now Lough Neagh, a large and celebrated lake  
between the counties of Antrim, Londonderry,  
Down, Armagh, and Tyrone.

<sup>s</sup> *Colla Meann*.—He was the ancestor of the  
ancient inhabitants of Crioeh-Mughdhorn, now

Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. Colla  
Uais, the eldest of the brothers, is the ancestor  
of the Mac Donnells, Mac Allisters, and Mac  
Dugalds of Scotland; and Colla Dachrich, of  
the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan, of  
the Maguires of Fermanagh, of the O'Hanlons  
and Mac Canns of the county of Armagh, and  
of various other families.

<sup>t</sup> *King of Uladh*.—Henceforward Uladh is  
applied to the circumscribed territory of the  
ancient Ulstermen.

<sup>u</sup> *Portrigh, over Dabhall*.—Dabhall was the  
ancient name of the River Abhainn-mhor, or  
Blackwater, in the counties of Tyrone and Ar-  
magh; and Portrigh, the King's Fort, was pro-  
bably the ancient name of Benburb. The An-  
nals of Clonmacnoise give Muireadhach Tireach  
but a reign of thirteen years, but Dr. O'Connor

The Age of Christ, 331. The fifth year of Muireadhach. The battle of Achadh-leithdheirg<sup>p</sup>, in Fearnmhagh, [was fought] by the three Collas against the Ulstermen, in which fell Fearghus Fogha, son of Fraechar Foirtriun, the last king of Ulster, [who resided] at Eamhain. They afterwards burned Eamhain, and the Ulstermen did not dwell therein since. They also took from the Ulstermen that part of the province [extending] from the Righe<sup>a</sup> and Loch n-Eathach<sup>r</sup> westwards. Colla Meann<sup>s</sup> fell in this battle.

The Age of Christ, 356. After Muireadhach Tireach had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Caelbhadh, son of Crumm. King of Uladh<sup>t</sup>, at Portrigh, over Dabhall<sup>u</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 357. After Caelbhadh<sup>w</sup>, son of Crumm Badhraí, had been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin.

The Age of Christ, 358. The first year of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 365. The eighth year of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin<sup>x</sup>, son of Muireadhach Tireach, over Ireland, when he died at Teambair.

The Age of Christ, 366. The first year of Crimhthann, son of Fidhach, son of Daire Cearb, over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 378. After Crimhthann, son of Fidhach<sup>y</sup>, had been

thinks that thirty is the number borne out by the more ancient authorities.

<sup>w</sup> *Caelbhadh*.—He was of the Rudrician race of Ulster. Tighearnach does not mention him among the monarchs of Ireland; but in all the other authorities he is set down as monarch of Ireland for one year.

<sup>x</sup> *Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin*.—Dr. O'Connor translates the cognomen Muighmheadhoin by "*Camporum cultor*;" and Keating asserts that he was so called because his *meadhon*, or middle, was like that of a slave; but the one explanation is a mere guess, the other a silly legend. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is explained as follows:

"Eochy reigned eight years and was called *Moyneoy*; in English, moyst-middle (i. e. me-

óon muot é baor aige), because he was much troubled with the flux of the belly."

This monarch had two wives: Mongfinn, daughter of Fidhach, of the royal family of Munster, by whom he had four sons: 1. Brian, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives; 2. Fiachra, the ancestor of the O'Dowdas, O'Heynes, and O'Shaughnessys; 3. Fearghus; and 4. Oilíoll, whose race were anciently seated in Tir-Oiliolla, now the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo. He had also a second wife, Carinna, who was the mother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the most illustrious of his sons, from whom the Ui-Neill, or Nepotes Neill, north and south, are descended.

<sup>y</sup> *Crimhthann, son of Fidhach*.—He was the senior and head of the race of Heber, but died

nécc na níg ór Éirinn do Crimthann, mac Fiothach, aibail do díg neimhe tucc Moingíonn a h-uisir fearin dó.

Áoir Críort, epí céo pechtmogac anaoi. An céo bliadain do Niall Naoigiallac, mac Eathach Moigimíóin, hi nígce nÉreann.

Áoir Críort, cítepe céo a cúicc. Iap mbáith peacé mbliadna fiché na níg ór Éirinn do Niall Naoigiallach, mac Eathach Moigimíóin, do pocharp la hEochaid, mac Enna Cenópealaig, occ Muir nlochc .i. an múir eoir Fhanc 7 Saxann.

without issue at Sliabh-Oighidh-an-righ, i. e. the Mountain of the Death of the King, now the Cratloe mountains, situated to the north of the city of Limerick. It is remarked in the Annals of Clonmaenise, and in the Book of Baily-mote, fol. 145, *b, a*, that Mongfinn poisoned her brother in the hope that her eldest son, Brian, might be immediately elevated to the throne of Ireland; but that this was of no avail to her, for that Niall of the Nine Hostages, the son of King Eochaidh by his second wife, succeeded as monarch immediately after the poisoning of Crimthann; and that none of her descendants ever attained to the monarchy except Turlough More O'Connor, and his son Roderic, who were luckless monarchs to Ireland. Keating, who had access to Munster documents now unknown or inaccessible, gives a curious account of the reign of this monarch, the most powerful that the Munster race of Heber can boast of. It runs as follows in Dr. Lynch's translation:

“Capessivit postea imperium Crimthonus Fidogi filius, Dairi Cearbi nepos, Olilli Flannbeggi pronepos, Fiachi Muilehani abnepos, Eogani Magni adnepos, Olilli Olumi trinepos, qui matrimonio Fidamgæ Connactiei regis filie copulatus septemdecem annos regnavit, et Albaniâ, Britanniâ, et Galliâ victorias retulisse illarumque regionum incolas perdomuisse vetusta documenta produnt. Ille in alumnus suum Conallum Echluachum, Lugachi Manu-rubri filium Momoniæ regnum contulit. Pro-

pago vero Fiachi Mulehani honorem sibi debitum alii deferri iniquo animo ferentes de illatâ sibi injuriâ gravissimas spargunt usquequaque querelas in ingratitude scopolum non leviter impegisse Conallum dietitantes quod nullâ cognatorum habitâ ratione quæ illos ob ætatis prioritatem potiori jure, spectabat prudens et sciens involaret; præsertim cum ex ipsorum genere vir eâ dignitate dignissimus Coreus Lugdachi filius tum in vivis esset. Conallus ne ipse maculâ ejusmodi notaretur, rem integram ad eos qui in ipsâ Momoniâ eruditionis nomine clariores habebantur decidendam, ultro detulit saucte pollicitus quidquid illi decreverint se ad amussim expleturum. Arbitri, re accuratè discussâ, Coreo Lugdachi filio; ut qui a Fiachi Mulehani stirpe oriundus erat, quæ stirpem Cormaci Caissii ætate præcelleret, regni habenas primò committendas: Huic autem mortuo Conallus si superstes esset sin minus ejus filium substituendum esse censuerunt. Ubi hujus decreti capita, datis vadibus, se observaturum Coreus recepit, cum dignitatem regiam inire Conallus facile patitur; cum præsertim Olillus Olumus constituerit, ut Fiachi Muilehani, et Cormaci Caissi prosapiæ regnandi vicissitudine semper in Momoniâ uterentur.

“Demum Coreus fato fungitur, et Conallus Echluachus regimen capessit: cujus in custodiam omnes quos in Hiberniâ, Albaniâ, Britanniâ. et Galliâ cepit, tradidisse his Cormaci Culenani carminibus perhibetur :

thirteen years as king over Ireland, he died of a poisonous drink which his own sister gave him.

The Age of Christ, 379. The first year of Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 405. After Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, had been twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceinnseallach, at Muir n-Icht<sup>z</sup>, i. e. the sea between France and England.

“Echluachus Muletam totius cepit Iernæ,  
Postquam Crimthonus muletas trans æquora  
duxit,

Nunquam Juvernæ fuerat Rex clarior alter,  
Mannæ tranavit quamvis freta livida nun-  
quam

Crimthonus Magnus soboles Fidogia, prædas.  
Quotuscumque tulit, vasti trans æquoris undas,  
Conallo Echluacho dederat, præstantior alter  
Quo pugil haud fuerat, rubei gestamine teli  
Pectoris excelsi, præclare et nomine mentis  
Conallus prædives equis velocibus omnem  
Lustravit patriam, Crimthonum ritè secutus,  
Dunlemnamque adiit miles robustus, ibique  
Magnum hominum numerum miserandâ cæde  
peremit.

Fæmenix Ferteconellum, latifundia Aini,  
Dungarium, Druncormacum, validumque  
Rathlemnum.

Duncarnnum egreium Fockarmaighumque  
decorum.

Cassiliæque urbis celebris pomæria lata  
Sub ditione suâ strenuus Conallus habebat.

“Munfinna Crimthoni soror, filii sui Briani,  
quem ex Eocho Muighmheano suscepit, et præ-  
cæteris liberis in deliciis habuit, amore nimio,  
et regiæ dignitatis ad eum deveniendæ vehe-  
menti desiderio accensâ, venenum Crimthono  
fratri hauriendum porrexit in Dornglassiæ in-  
sulâ, poculo antea ab ipsa propinato, ut lectius  
fratri fucum facerit, et in maleficii suspicionem

minùs ei veniret; sed malo viscera paulatim  
rodente, illa in Dornglassiæ insulâ, ille vero ad  
montem Oighenrighum, Lymbrico ab aquilone  
adjacentem interiit, Anno Domini 378.”

From Fiacha Fidhgheinte, the uncle of Crimthann Mor, descended the tribe of Ui-Fidhgheinte, formerly seated in the plains of the county of Limerick, and who, after the establishment of surnames, branched into the families of O'Donovan, O'Coileain (now Collins) Mac Eniry, O'Kinealy, and others.

<sup>z</sup> *Muir n-Icht*.—This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Iccius of Caesar, situated not far from the site of the present Boulogne. Nothing seems clearer than that this Irish monarch made incursions into Britain against Stilicho, whose success in repelling him and his Scots is described by Claudian. “By him,” says this poet, speaking in the person of Britannia, “was I protected when the Scot moved all Ierne against me, and the sea foamed with his hostile oars:

“Totam cum Scotus Iernen  
Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.”

From another of this poet's eulogies it appears that the fame of that Roman legion, which had guarded the frontier of Britain against the invading Scots, procured for it the distinction of being one of those summoned to the banner of Stilicho, when the Goths threatened Rome:



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cήεpe céδ piche a hochт. Iar mbhíт epí bliaðna pichт i níghe nEpeann do Dathí, mac Fíachpach, mic Eathac Moigíneaðoin, topch-air do paigne gelaín ag Sleib Ealpa.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cήεpe céδ epiocha. An dapa bliaðain do Laoгаire. Ip in mbhiaðainpí po paoið an céδ Celepтинур Papa Paladiur eppcop docum nEpeann do íolað cpeidiúne dEipínhécóib, 7 таime i ттip i cephé Laiğín, da pśp décc a lion. Ro diult Nathi mac Garpícon poime, ap a ai po baipт uatáð uaoime i ттip nEpeann, 7 po poтuigeað теopa heccailpí cpainn laip, Cell Phini, Teac na Romian, 7 Domínac Arta. A cCill Phine po paccaib a luðpa, 7 an coimpa go ттaipib póil, 7 pśbair, 7 mapтipech momða noile. Ro páccaib an cēpapa po ip na heccailpib ipin dia eip, Augypтинур, benedictур, Silver-тер, 7 Solomур. Ag тionntуð do Phalladiur for ceul do Rom (o na puap aipmттin i nEipin) dop papið galop i ттipib Cpuitnéс co nepbailт de.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ceithpe céδ epiocha a haon. An epíp bliaðain do Laoгаire. Ro hoipðneað naomí Paттpаicc i neppuccoide laγa naomí Papa, an céδ

“ Venit et extremis Legio prætenta Britannia,  
Quæ Scoto dat frana truci, ferroque notatas  
Perlegit exanimis Picto moriente figuras.”—  
*De Bello Getico.*

It would appear from certain passages in the *Notitia Imperii* that Niall on these occasions had many tribes of the Aitheach-Tuatha, or Attacotti, in his army, who, being the natural enemies of his family, deserted to the enemy, and were incorporated with the Roman legions:

“ The Attacotti make a distinguished figure in the *Notitia Imperii*, where numerous bodies of them appear in the list of the Roman army. One body was in Illyricum, their ensign a kind of mullet; another at Rome, their badge a circle; the Attacotti Honoriani were in Italy.”—Pinkerton’s *Inquiry into the History of Scotland*, part iv. c. 2; see also O’Conor’s *Prolegom.*, l. lxxi.

This great Monarch Niall had fourteen sons, of whom eight left issue, who are set down in the following order by O’Flaherty (*Ogygia*, iii. 85): 1. Laeghaire, from whom are descended the O’Coindhealbhains or Kendellans of Ui-

Laeghaire; 2. Conall Crimthainne, ancestor of the O’Melaghlins; 3. Fiacha, *a quo* the Maggeoghegans and O’Molloys; 4. Maine, *a quo* O’Caharny, now Fox, O’Brien and Magawley, and their correlatives in Teffia. All these remained in Meath. The other four settled in Ulster, where they acquired extensive territories: 1. Eoghan, the ancestor of O’Neill, and various correlative families; 2. Conall Gulban, the ancestor of O’Donnell, &c.; 3. Cairbre, whose posterity settled in the barony of Carbury, in the now county of Sligo, and in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford; 4. Enda Finn, whose race settled in Tir-Enda, in Tirconnell, and in Kinel-Enda, near the hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath.

It was on the occasion of one of the descents of this monarch on the coast of Armoric Gaul that the soldiers carried off with them, among other captives, a youth then in his sixteenth year, who was afterwards the chief apostle of Ireland, namely, Patrick, the son of Calphurnius; but it is very clear from St. Jerome’s notices of

The Age of Christ, 428. After Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, had been twenty-three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was killed by a flash of lightning, at Sliabh Ealpa<sup>a</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 430. The second year of Laeghaire. In this year Pope Celestinus the First sent Palladius<sup>b</sup> to Ireland, to propagate the faith among the Irish, and he landed in the country of Leinster with a company of twelve men. Nathi, son of Garchu, refused to admit him; but, however, he baptized a few persons in Ireland, and three wooden churches<sup>c</sup> were erected by him, [namely], Cell-Fhine, Teach-na-Romhan, and Domhnach-Arta. At Cell-Fhine he left his books, and a shrine with the relics of Paul and Peter, and many martyrs besides. He left these four in these churches: Augustinus, Benedictus, Silvester, and Solinus. Palladius, on his returning back to Rome (as he did not receive respect in Ireland), contracted a disease in the country of the Cruithnigh, and died thereof.

The Age of Christ, 431. The third year of Laeghaire. Saint Patrick was ordained bishop by the holy Pope, Celestine the First, who ordered him to go

Celestius, and from several old Lives of St. Patrick, that there were Christians in Ireland for some time previously to this reign.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introd., pp. l. li.

<sup>a</sup> *Sliabh-Ealpa*: i. e. the Alps. For curious notices of King Dathi, see *Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach*, pp. 17 to 27. Duaid Mac Firbis states from the records of his ancestors that the body of Dathi was carried home to Ireland, and interred at Rathcroghan, where his grave was marked by a red pillar-stone.

<sup>b</sup> *Palladius*.—From the notice of this missionary in Prosper's Chronicle, it is evident that there were some communities of Christians among the Scoti in Ireland. His words are: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes ordinatus a Papa Celestino Palladius primus Episcopus mittitur." The same writer boasts that this new missionary to the British isles, while endeavouring to keep the Roman island of Britain Catholic, had made the barbarous [i. e. not Romanized] island Christian, "Et ordinato Scotis Episcopo

dum Romanam insulam studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam Barbaram Christianam." This sanguine announcement was issued by Prosper, in a work directed against the Semi-Pelagians, before the true result of Palladius's mission had reached him. This unsuccessful missionary did not live to report at Rome his failure in the barbarous island; but, being driven by a storm on the coast of North Britain, there died at Fordun, in the district of Magh-Geirgin, or Mearns.—See *Book of Armagh*, fol. 2, p. a; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 248, col. 2.

<sup>c</sup> *Three wooden churches*.—These churches were situated in the territory of Ui-Garchon, which was washed by the River Inbher-Dea, in the east of the present county of Wicklow. Cellfine is unknown; Teach-na-Romhan, House of the Romans, is probably the place called Tigrone; and Domhnach-Arta is probably the present Dunard, near Redcross. For the various authorities which mention the erection of these churches see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 249.

Celeptinur, po fupail fair toct doctum nEpeann, do řínmóirġ do ppoicept cpeom̃ ġ cpaib̃ do Ğaoidéalaiḃ, ġ dia mbaitreadh idir.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cŃitħe c̃ed tpocha adó. An ceat̃raim̃ad bliad̃ain do Laoġaie. Πατταice do theacht ĩ nEinñ an bliad̃ainri, ġo po ġad̃ poρ baitread̃ ġ beannachaiġ Epeann, poρa, mna, maca, ġ ing̃na, c̃eñ mó tá uat̃haḃ na po řaom̃ baitrioḃ na cpeideam̃ uaḃ, am̃uīl aiρneḃear a ḃeaḃa.

Ατ̃h Tpuim̃ do poth̃úġhad̃i la Πατταice iap na řohpaite do řheḃl̃m, mac Laoġaie, mic Nell, do Ōhia, doρom̃, do Lomman, ġ do řop̃tch̃řn. Plann Maim̃p̃tpeḃ cecim̃t.

Ράορuiġ, ab Epeann uile, mac Calppainn, mic řotaide,  
mic Ōeip̃pe, nap̃ dóiġ do liud̃, mic Cormuic Mhóir, mic Leib̃muḃ,  
mic Ōta, mic Op̃p̃ic m̃aiḃ, mic Moip̃ic, mic Leo in lañpaiḃ,  
mic Maximi, mair̃ġ na řloinñ, mic Enc̃pet̃ta aiρḃ alaiñd,  
mic říliρt̃ iρ řep̃p̃ap̃ aiġ caḃ, mic řep̃eni ġañ añpaḃ,  
mic ħp̃it̃tain, doḃ̃pa iñ map̃a, o tait̃ ħp̃et̃ain ħp̃uḃḃ̃map̃a,  
Coch̃maρ a m̃at̃aiρ̃ malla, Nem̃thop̃ a baile baġa,  
doñ Muñaiñ m̃ cael̃ a c̃uīd̃, po řaop̃ ap̃ puḃ̃aiρ̃ řáop̃aiġ.

<sup>d</sup> *Came to Ireland.*—The place where St. Patrick landed is the subject of much dispute among the Irish writers. Mageoghegan, in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, states that he landed at Wicklow, where he was opposed by the Leinstermen, one of whom struck one of his companions on the mouth with a stone, and knocked out four of his teeth, for which reason he was afterwards called Mantanus, or the toothless, and the church of Cill-Mantain, now Wicklow, is said to have taken its name from him.—See also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 845, 846. Mr. Moore thinks that Inbhear-Deæ was the harbour of Dublin, but this opinion is founded on a misreading of *Evolenorum* for *Cuolenorum* by Ussher, in Probus's *Life of St. Patrick*, which the Book of Armagh enables us to correct. From the situation of Cualann and Ui-Garchon, in which Inbhear Deæ was, it is more than probable that it was at Bray Patrick landed.

<sup>e</sup> *His Life.*—Seven Lives of St. Patrick have been published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, of which the seventh, which is called *Vita Tripartita*, and is ascribed to St. Evin, is the most copious. Ussher had another life, divided into three parts, which, from the several quotations he gives from it, appears to be very different from the *Tripartite Life* published by Colgan. It appears, from the various Lives of this saint, that several tribes of the Irish not only refused to be converted, but attempted to murder St. Patrick. Giraldus Cambrensis says that Ireland never produced a single martyr, and all the modern Irish historians have asserted that, “by a singular blessing of Providence, not a single drop of blood was shed, on account of religion, through the entire course of the conversion of the Pagan Irish to Christianity.” But whoever will read the *Tripartite Life* of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, will find that the



to Ireland, to preach and teach faith and piety to the Gaeidhil, and also to baptize them.

The Age of Christ, 432. The fourth year of Laeghaire. Patrick came to Ireland<sup>d</sup> this year, and proceeded to baptize and bless the Irish, men, women, sons, and daughters, except a few who did not consent to receive faith or baptism from him, as his Life<sup>e</sup> relates.

Ath-Truim was founded by Patrick, it having been granted by Fedhlim, son of Laeghaire, son of Niall, to God and to him, Loman, and Fortchern. Flann Mainistrech<sup>f</sup> cecinit :

Patrick, Abbot of all Ireland, son of Calphrann<sup>g</sup>, son of Fotaide,  
 Son of Deisse,—not fit to be dispraised, son of Cormac Mor, son of Lebriuth,  
 Son of Ota, son of Orric the Good, son of Moric, son of Leo of full success,  
 Son of Maximus, 'tis not unfit to name him, son of Encretti, the tall and comely,  
 Son of Philisti, the best of men, son of Fereni without a tempest,  
 Son of Britan<sup>h</sup>, otter of the sea, from whom the vigorous Britons came ;  
 Cochnias was his modest mother ; Nemthor his native town ;  
 Of Munster not small his share, which Patrick redeemed from sorrow.

Pagan Irish made several attempts at murdering Patrick, and that he had frequently but a narrow escape. He will be also convinced that our modern popular writers have been guilty of great dishonesty in representing the labours of Patrick as not attended with much difficulty. Nothing is clearer than that Patrick engrafted Christianity on the Pagan superstitions with so much skill, that he won the people over to the Christian religion before they understood the exact difference between the two systems of belief ; and much of this half Pagan half Christian religion will be found, not only in the Irish stories of the middle ages, but in the superstitions of the peasantry of the present day.

<sup>f</sup> *Flann Mainistrech* : i. e. Flann of the Monastery. He was abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth, and died in December, 1056.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxxv.

<sup>g</sup> *Son of Calphrann*.—St. Patrick himself gives us two generations of his pedigree, in his *Confessio*, as follows : “ Patrem habui Calpornium diaconum, filium quondam Potiti presbyteri, qui fuit in vico Bonavem Tabernæ : villulam Enon prope habuit ubi capturam dedi.”

<sup>h</sup> *Britan*.—This pedigree is clearly legendary, because Britan, from whom the Britons are said to have derived their name and origin, is said, by all the Irish writers, to have flourished before the arrival of the Tuatha-De-Dananns in Ireland ; and, therefore, to deduce the Irish apostle's pedigree from him in fifteen generations, cannot now, for a moment, stand the test of criticism.—See this pedigree given from various authorities in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 4, 224.

After this quotation from Flann, the Stowe copy has the following observation : “ San da pa buille um diaig ata an cnuib ele don dhanri .i. map a bfuil ‘ Muinzip Paopuig na Pat-



Αοιρ Crioirt, cñthpe céo tpiochat a cñthair. An peireað bliaðain do Laoḡairpe. Loarn mac Eacach Muinrínhair do ḡenfo.

Αοιρ Crioirt, cñthpe céo tpiocha a cúig. An reactmað bliaðain do Laoḡairpe. Bpearal belach, mac Fiacha Aicfoha, mic Cathaoir Móir, (pi Laighean) déḡ.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ceitpe ced tpiocha a ré. An toctmað bliaðain do flaitioir Laoḡairpe.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ceitpe chéd tpiochat a react. An naomáð bliaðain do Laoḡairpe. Fiondbarr mac ua bairdene décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, cñthpe céo tpiocha a hocht. An vschmað bliaðain do Laoḡairpe. Seanúr ḡ Feneachur na hEpeann do ḡlanað ḡ do rcmoðáð, ap tscclamað rpeaptpað ḡ rñnleabap nEpeann co haon maigim, ap impiðe Naoim Patraicc. Aciad anoro naoi railḡe pothaigḡeacha lar a nofinað moim. Laoḡairpe (.i. pi Epeann), Copcc ḡ Oairpe an tpiur ríogḡ, Paopuicc, benen, ḡ Cairnech an tpiur naoim, Roir, Dubthach, ḡ Fñḡur an tpiur peanchað, amail deapbar an pann.

ter," i. e. "On the second leaf following the rest of this poem is [given], i. e. where occurs 'Muintir Padruig na Patter;'" which Dr. O'Connor translates, ridiculously, as follows: "In Scholarum libris de rebus divinis extat pars reliqua hujus carminis, i. e. de mirabilibus familiæ Patricii orationum."—See the poem so beginning, p. 134, line 13, *infra*. The object of the note by the Four Masters is simply to inform the reader that the lines beginning "*Muintir Padruig*" are a continuation of the poem of Flann Mainistreach.

<sup>i</sup> *Loarn*.—He was one of the Dal-Riada of Ulster who settled in Alba or Scotland.

<sup>j</sup> *Breasal Bealach*.—He is called *Rex Lagenæ* in the Annals of Ulster.—He is the common ancestor of the Kavauaghs, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, and other families of Leinster.—See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 203.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Ua Bairdene*.—This Finnbharr is to be distinguished from the first Bishop of Cork and others of a similar name. His name does not

occur in the *Feilire-Aengus*, or in O'Clery's Irish Calendar. It would appear from various authorities, which Ussher and Colgan have regarded as trustworthy, but which Dr. Lanigan rejects as fabulous, that by Uabard the Irish writers meant Longobardus, or a Lombard. Thus Restitutus, the husband of Liemania, St. Patrick's sister, is called one time Hua-Baird, and at another time Longobardus.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 164; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 825; Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 226, col. 2; Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, pp. l. lxiv.

<sup>l</sup> *The Seanchus and Feinechus*: i. e. the History and Laws. The work said to have been compiled on this occasion is usually called the *Seanchus Mor*, and in the Annals of Ulster *Chronicon Magnum*. There are fragments of a work so called in the manuscript Library of Trin. Coll. Dub., H. 3. 17, and H. 3. 18. and a more perfect one in the British Museum. Jocelyn also refers to it (as if he had seen it) under

The Age of Christ, 434. The sixth year of Laeghaire. Loarn<sup>i</sup>, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, was born.

The Age of Christ, 435. The seventh year of Laeghaire. Breasal Bealach<sup>j</sup>, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathaeir Mor (King of Leinster), died.

The Age of Christ, 436. The eighth year of the reign of Laeghaire.

The Age of Christ, 437. The ninth year of Laeghaire. Finnbharr Mac Ua Bairdene<sup>k</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 438. The tenth year of Laeghaire. The Seanchus and Feinechus<sup>l</sup> of Ireland were purified and written, the writings and old books of Ireland having been collected [and brought] to one place, at the request of Saint Patrick. These were the nine supporting props by whom this was done: Laeghaire, i. e. King of Ireland, Core, and Daire, the three kings; Patrick, Benen, and Cairneach, the three saints; Ross, Dubhthach, and Fearghus, the three antiquaries, as this quatrain testifies:

the name of *Canoin-Phadruig*, incorrectly for Cain-Phadruig, i. e. Patrick's Law, as follows: "Magnum etiam volumen quod dicitur *Canoin Phadruig*, id est, *Canones Patricii* scripsit; quod cuilibet personæ, seu seculari, seu etiam Ecclesiasticæ, ad justiciam exercendam, et salutem animæ obtinendam, satis congrue convenit."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 214, col. 1. See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, in which (pp. 47–54) long extracts are given from the prefatory account of this work in the manuscript above referred to; and p. 56, where the author draws the following conclusion respecting its origin and nature:

"On the whole, then, it may be safely concluded from the preceding evidences, that the *Seanchus Mor* was not, as Colgan and the subsequent writers supposed, a mixed compilation of history and law, but a body of laws solely; and though, perhaps, there is not sufficient evidence to satisfy an unprejudiced person that the Apostle of Ireland had any share in its composition, or even that its origin can be traced to his time, little doubt can be entertained that such a work was compiled within a short period after the full establishment of

Christianity in the country. It is even highly probable that St. Patrick, assisted by one of the Bards converted to Christianity, may have laid the foundation of a revision of such of the Pagan laws and usages of the country as were inconsistent with the doctrines of the Gospel; and that such a work, when compiled by the labour of his successors, was ascribed to him, to give it greater authority with the people. And this conjecture is supported by the Annals of Ulster, so remarkable for their accuracy, which record, at the year 438, the composition of the *Chronicon Magnum*, or, as it is called in the original Irish, in the fine manuscript of these Annals in Trinity College, *Seanchus Mor*, a statement most probably derived from the older Annals of Tighernach, which are now defective at that period."

It is distinctly stated in H. 3. 18, that the *Seanchus Mor* was otherwise called *Cain Phadruig*, i. e. Patrick's Law, and that no individual Brehon of the Gaeidhil (Irish Scoti) has dared to abrogate any thing found in it. Hence it is clear that Jocelyn has misnamed the "*magnum volumen*," containing civil and ecclesiastical laws, by the name of *Canoin Phadruig*, for that

Λαογαίρε, Κορε, Δαίρε δύρ, Πατραίρε, βενεν, Καίρησλ cóir,  
 Ρορ, Dubthach, Feargus go feb, naoi pailge ren rfhóair móir.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cfhíre céo cfhírpacha. An dapa bliáoin décc do Λαογαίρε.  
 Maine, mac Néll Naoigallaiḡ, décc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cfhíre céo cfhírpacha a cfháir. An reirpaó bliáoin décc  
 do Λαογαίρε mac Néill irin Ríḡhe.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cfhíre céo, cfhírpacha apéacht. Anaoi décc do Λαογαίρε.  
 Secundinus .i. Seachnall, mac ua baíro, mac rfháir Πατραίρε .i. Δαίρηρεα,  
 eppcop Αρδα Macha, cúicc bliáona rfhétmoḡat a aoir an tan po paoí a  
 rripar .i. 27 Nouember.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ceíre ced cfhírpacha a hocht. An rfhétmaó bliáoin do  
 Λαογαίρε.

Munnter Phadruis na patter, accá paíbe po Láitren,

Meápra lim, nī cuíre cranna, a nuíre ir a nanmanna.

Sechnall a eppos ḡan áct, Mocta ar reín a řagarτ,

was the name by which the Irish designated St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels, now known as the Book of Armagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Corc*.—This quotation is evidently apocryphal. He was not contemporary with King Laeghaire or St. Patrick's mission, for he was the grandfather of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, the first Christian King of Munster.—*Ogygia*, iii. 786.

<sup>n</sup> *Cairneach*.—He could have scarcely been alive in 438, and he could not possibly have been then an ecclesiastic, for he died in 530, near a century afterwards, and Benignus or Benen was but a boy in 438.—See *Leabhar na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. iii. *et sequent*.

<sup>o</sup> *Maine, son of Niall*.—He was the ancestor of the O'Caharnys, O'Breens, Magawleys, and other families of Teffia, which was sometimes called Tir-Maine from him.

<sup>p</sup> *Seachnall Mac Ua Baird*.—According to all the ancient Irish authorities, he was the son of Liamhain or Liemania, otherwise called Darerca, one of the sisters of St. Patrick, by Restitutus

the Lombard, and the author of a hymn in praise of St. Patrick, published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 211.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 824, and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist. Irel.*, vol. i. pp. 259, 271, where it is shewn from various authorities that he was a suffragan bishop to St. Patrick, and that his principal church was Domhnach Sechnail, i. e. the Church of Sechnall, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath, where he was placed by St. Patrick about the year 443, and died in 448. Dr. Lanigan scoffs at the idea of Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick, being married to Restitutus, a Lombard. In the Annals of Ulster, *ad ann.* 439, it is stated that Seachnall, or Secundinus, was sent to Ireland, along with two other bishops, Auxilius and Isernius, to assist St. Patrick. The only authority for making Secundinus Archbishop of Armagh is a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. iii. c. 81), which states, that before St. Patrick set out for Rome in search of relics, he had intrusted Secundinus with the care of the archbishopric

Laeghaire, Core<sup>m</sup>, Daire the stern, Patrick, Benen, Cairneach<sup>a</sup> the just,  
Ross, Dubhthach, Fearghus with goodness, the nine props these of the  
Seanchus Mor.

The Age of Christ, 440. The twelfth year of Laeghaire. Maine, son of Niall<sup>o</sup> of the Nine Hostages, died.

The Age of Christ, 444. The sixteenth year of Laeghaire, son of Niall, in the sovereignty.

The Age of Christ, 447. The nineteenth year of Laeghaire. Secundinus, i. e. Seachnall Mac Ua Baird<sup>p</sup>, the son of Patrick's sister, Darerca, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], yielded his spirit on the twenty-seventh of November, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

The Age of Christ, 448. The twentieth year of Laeghaire.

The family of Patrick<sup>a</sup> of the prayers, who had good Latin,  
I remember ; no feeble court [were they], their order, and their names.  
Sechnall<sup>r</sup>, his bishop without fault ; Mochta<sup>s</sup> after him his priest ;

of Armagh and the primacy of Ireland ; but it is very clear, from the whole tenor of Patrick's proceedings, that he did not go to Rome on this occasion ; and it is equally clear that Secundinus was never Archbishop of Armagh, though he might have resided there while Patrick was preaching in other parts of Ireland.

<sup>a</sup> *The family of Patrick*.—This poem is very incorrectly deciphered and translated by Dr. O'Connor. His errors are corrected in this edition of it, from a fuller and better copy preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 44, *b*, and from a prose list of the twenty-four persons constituting the household of St. Patrick prefixed to it. A list of the principal persons mentioned in this poem is also given by Evinus, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 98; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 167, col. i.

<sup>r</sup> *Sechnall*.—"Sanctus enim Secundinus Episcopus, fuit ipsius Vicarius in spiritualibus et suffraganeus."—*Evinus*, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 167, col. i.

<sup>s</sup> *Mochta*.—"Sanctus Mocteus fuit ejus Archipræbyter."—*Evinus*. This is Mocteus of Louth, whose acts are given by Colgan at 24th March. In the Calendar of Cashel and Martyrology of Donegal, as quoted by Colgan, he is called bishop, and Ware also gives him this title ; yet Adamnan, in his second preface to the Life of St. Columba, does not style him bishop ; but merely calls him "Proselytus Brito, homo sanctus, Sancti Patricii episcopi discipulus, Moctheus nomine." An epistle, referred to by most of the Irish annualists, as written by Moctheus himself, was headed with these words: "Mauchteus peccator præbyter, sancti Patricii discipulus, in Domino salutem." In the Irish Calendar of O'Clery it is stated that he lived to the age of 300 years ; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give him an age of 300 years and three days ; but Colgan and Lanigan, after a careful examination of the errors of transcribers, and a comparison of collateral facts, have reduced his years to 100, or 130.



Ερρος Εrc α βρεῖταῖν βινν, α ἐρεμφεαρ Ερρος Ματταεiriῑνν.  
 Benen α παλμδεατλαῖδ παερ, αῡρ Coemán α macaem.  
 Sinell α pῑr bein in cluic, αῡρ Aitcῑn α pῑr cóic.  
 Cpuiῑter Meapcan gan bine, α cῑpa pa cῑpppῑe.  
 Cpuiῑter Depcnaic, binne α paῑnn, paḡapc meipe mic Alppaῑnḡ.  
 Α ἐpi ḡaḡaῑnḡ, ḡapc α nḡealb, Macect, Leabhan, ιp Poptceapnḡ.  
 Α ἐpi cepḡa, pa mop paḡ, Aepbuite, Tapill, γ Tapach.

\* *Bishop Erc.*—“*Sanctus Ercus* Episcopus, Cancellarius, et supremus iudex in spiritualibus.”—*Evinus*. He was the first Bishop of Slane, which is described in the Irish Calendar of O’Clery at 2nd November, and in a note in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November, as Fertai Fer Feic, by the side of Sidh-Truim, on the west. The annals of Ulster refer his death to the year 514. See Ussher’s *Primord.*, p. 1047. His festival was held at Slane on the 2nd of November.

“*Maccaerthinn.*—Although he is not given in Evinus’s list of St. Patrick’s household, he is mentioned by him, in part iii. c. 3, as “*baculus senectutis ipsius, qui eum in humeris gestabat.*” In the Book of Lecan he is called “α ἐρεμφεαρ,” i. e. “his mighty man, or champion.” He was the first Bishop of Clogher, and died in the year 506.—See Ussher’s *Primord.*, pp. 856, 1123. It is stated in the Irish Calendar of O’Clery, at 15th August, that his real name was Aedh, and that he was called Feardachrioch when he was abbot of Dairinis. His acts are given by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 24th March, pp. 737–742.

“*Benen, his psalmist.*—Dr. O’Conor translates this, “*Benignus ejus Horarius (sive temporis monitor);*” but he is beneath criticism in this and a thousand other instances. Colgan published several chapters from the Life of this saint in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 205. It is stated that he became a bishop, and succeeded Patrick at Armagh, in 455, and died in 468. He is said to have been the original compiler of the Psalter

of Cashel, and of *Leabhar na-gCeart.*—See the edition of that work printed for the Celtic Society, *Introduction*, pp. ii. to xi.

“*Coemhan.*—“*Sanctus Coemanus* de Kill-Choemain, Cubicularius.”—*Evinus*. See also Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, n. 88; and *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 312, 313. In the list of St. Patrick’s disciples given in the Book of Lecan, he is called “*Caemian Chille Riada, Caemhan of Kildare.*” Dr. O’Conor thinks that he was the same as Coemhan of Enach-Truim, in Leix; but this is impossible, for the latter was the brother of St. Kevin of Glendalough, who died in the year 618.

“*Sinell, his bell-ringer.*—This is incorrectly printed “*Sribhall fear bunadaig,*” by Dr. O’Conor. In the list of St. Patrick’s household, preserved in the Book of Lecan, this line reads, “*Sinell α pῑr bein in cluic,* i. e. Sinell was his Bell-ringer.” Evinus calls him “*Senellus de Kill-dareis, Campanarius,*” on which Colgan writes the following note in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, n. 120: “*Cum Cill-dareis idem sit ac cella duarum palmarum, sive duabus palmis lata; forte hæc cella, est, quæ aliter Carcuir Sinchill, i. e. reclusorium Sinelli, nuncupatur, jacetque in insula lacûs, Loch Melge appellati, in finibus septentrionalis Connaciæ.*” In the prose list preserved in the Book of Lecan he is called “*Sinell Chilli cupῑr α cupῑpe,* i. e. Sinell of Killairis, his Ostiarius.”

“*Aithcen.*—This is printed Aithreoir by Dr. O’Conor. Evinus calls him “*Athgenius de Both-domnaich, coquus,*” which perfectly agrees

Bishop Ere<sup>t</sup> his sweet-spoken Judge ; his champion, Bishop Maccaeirthinn<sup>u</sup> ;  
 Benen, his psalmist<sup>w</sup> ; and Coemhan<sup>y</sup>, his chamberlain ;  
 Sinell<sup>z</sup> his bell-ringer, and Aithcen<sup>a</sup> his true cook ;  
 The priest Mescan<sup>b</sup>, without evil, his friend and his brewer ;  
 The priest Bescna<sup>c</sup>, sweet his verses, the chaplain of the son of Alprann.  
 His three smiths<sup>d</sup>, expert at shaping, Macecht, Laebhan<sup>e</sup>, and Fortchern<sup>f</sup>.  
 His three artificers<sup>g</sup>, of great endowment, Aesbuite, Tairill, and Tasach.

with the prose list in the Book of Lecan. He is the patron saint of the church of Badoney, in the valley of Gleann-Aichle, near Strabane, in Tyrone.—See *Trias Thaum.* p. 188, n. 121. His pedigree is thus given by O'Clery : “ Aithgen, of Both-Domhnaigh, son of Dael, son of Maisin, son of Fearghus, son of Duach, son of Breasal, son of Colla Meann, son of Eochaidh Doimhlen.”

<sup>b</sup> *Mescan*.—Evinus calls him “ *Sanctus Meschanus* de Domnach ” [Mescain] “ juxta Fochmuine fluvium, Cerviciarius.” The word in brackets, which was erroneously omitted by Colgan, has been supplied from the prose list in the Book of Lecan. His church was situated near the River Fochmuine, now the Faughan, in the county of Londonderry, but it has not been yet identified.

<sup>c</sup> *Bescna*.—“ *Sanctus Beschna præsbyter de Domnach-dala, Sacellanus.* ” — *Evinus*. This church, which is called Domhnach-Dula in the prose list in the Book of Lecan, was in the plain of Magh-dula, through which the River Moyola, in the south of the county of Londonderry, flows.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, u. 123.

<sup>d</sup> *His three smiths*.—Evinus, as edited by Colgan, mentions but two smiths of St. Patrick, thus : “ *Sanctus Maccetus* de Domnach-loebain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum *Finn-faidheach* nuncupatum fabricavit, et *Sanctus Fortchernus* de *Rath-aidme* duo fabri ferrarii.” But this is obviously a blunder of Colgan's, as Loebhan was unquestionably the saint of Domhnach-Loebhain. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the former

is called *Maccet* ó *Domnac Arnoin*, i. e. Maccet of Domhnach Arnoin. The text of Evinus should stand corrected thus : “ *Sanctus Maccetus* ” [de *Domnach-Arnoin*, et *Sanctus Loebanus*] “ de Domnach-loebain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum *Finn-faidheach* nuncupatum fabricavit ; et *Sanctus Fortchernus* de *Rath-Semni*, tres fabri ferrarii.” The words in brackets shew what has been evidently omitted in Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life.

<sup>e</sup> *Laebhan*.—There are two saints of this name mentioned in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, one on the 1st of June, called Loebhan of Ath-Eguis, and the other on the 9th of August. Colgan states that Domhnach-Loebhain was called Cill-Loebhain in his own time, and that it was a parish church in the diocese of Clonfert.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, n. 129. It is evidently the church now called Killian.

<sup>f</sup> *Fortchern*.—“ *Sanctus Fortchernus* de *Rath-aidme*, faber ferrarius.” — *Evinus*. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called “ *Forchepn i Rath Semni*,” i. e. Fortchern of Rath-Semhni. He was the son of the Monarch Laeghaire mac Neill, and had a church at Ath-Truim, now Trim, in Meath, and another at Cill-Fortchern, in Idrone, in the present county of Carlow. His festival was celebrated at both places on the 11th of October.

<sup>g</sup> *His three artificers*.—Evinus names them as follows : “ *Sanctus Essa*, *Sanctus Biteus*, ac *Sanctus Tassa*, tres fabri æarii, vasorumque sacrorum fabricatores.” In the prose list in the

Α ἐπι ὀρμυνεχα πας διρ, Λυραιῶ, Εῖρα, Κρυμνέτιρι.  
 Οδραν α ἀραζαν οἷλ, Ροδαν, μακ ὀραγα α βυααῖλ,  
 Ιππιρ, Τισριρ, ιρ Εῖρα, αζυρ Λιαμάν λα Εἰθεαῖτα,  
 Ραδριυξ πορ πορραν αν ὀερα, δόιβ πο βα τεαριβ φεαρτα,  
 Καρμιυῖ ραζαριτ πον βαριτ, Ξερμαν α οἰθε can αηξ,  
 Κρυμνέτερ Μαναῖ φα μορ ραῖ, α περ coir ρα connadaῖ.  
 Μακ θα ριαρ banban co mbliad, Μαρταιν βράταρι αμάταρ.  
 Ραρα πο ζοτ αρ ογλαῖ, Μοόννοc α cónḡarimad.

Book of Lecan, they are called Ερριυ γ ὀιτε γ Ταραν, and nevertheless in Flann's poem, which is given as the authority for that list, they are called Αἰρμιυτε, Ταρῖλλ, Ταρᾶ. The last only has been identified. He was the patron saint of Rath-Cholptha, now Raholp village, near Saul, in the county of Down. The other two names have been so corrupted by transcribers that they are difficult to determine. Colgan thinks that *Essa* should be *Ossa*, or *Ossan*, as Patrick had a disciple of that name, whose memory was venerated at Trim, in Meath. He makes no attempt at identifying Bite, or Biteus. The Irish Calendar of O'Clery gives a saint of that name at 22nd July, as Biteus, abbot of Inis-Cumh-scaidhe, now Inishcourney, near Downpatrick. Tairill is found in Flann's poem only.

<sup>b</sup> *His three embroiderers*.—"Saucta Lupita, Tigrida, et Crumtheris textrices et sacrorum linteorum erant confectrices."—*Evinus*.

In the prose list in the Book of Lecan they are named thus: "Α ἐπι ὀρμυνεχα .ι. Λυραιῶ, γ Εῖρα, ιngen Ταριρ, γ Κρυμνέτιρι, i.e. Lupaid, and Erc, daughter of Dairi, and Crumtheris." The Lupaid here mentioned was Lupita, Patrick's own sister. Erc, the daughter of Dairi, was no other than Ergnata, the daughter of Dairi, King of Oirther, who granted Armagh to Saint Patrick.—See a very strange story about her in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 72. Crumtheris was a lady of royal birth, who lived in solitude on the hill of Keungobha,

to the east of Armagh.—See *Vit. Trip.*, lib. iii. c. 74; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 163.

<sup>i</sup> *Odhran*.—Evinus calls him "Sanctus Odranus de Disert-Odhraim in Hifalgia, auriga," which perfectly agrees with the prose list in the Book of Lecan: "Οδραν ὁ Ὀδρεπε Οδραν α ḡilla αρᾶδ." He is mentioned in all the Lives of St. Patrick published by Colgan.—See *Vita Tripart.*, part iii. c. 56, where there is a curious story told about an attempt made by an Irish chieftain to murder St. Patrick.

<sup>j</sup> *Rodan*.—Dr. O'Connor prints this Rochan. Evinus calls him "Sanctus Rodanus, Armentarius." In the prose list in the Book of Lecan, he is called "Ροδαν α βυααῖλ."

<sup>k</sup> *Ippis*, &c.—These are said to have been the five sisters of St. Patrick; but Dr. Lanigan has attempted to shew that St. Patrick had no real sisters in Ireland, and thinks that these were religious women who were called his sisters in a spiritual, not carnal sense.—See his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 125, 126, where this acute historian writes: "Still more unfounded are the stories concerning St. Patrick's sisters, who are said to have been with him in Ireland, and their numberless children. Part of this stuff is given by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 824, *seqq.*); but Colgan has collected the whole of it in a large dissertation.—(*Trias Thaum.*, p. 224, *seqq.*)"

<sup>l</sup> *Cairniuch*.—It is so printed by Dr. O'Connor, who says in a note: "Omnes vitæ vetustiores



His three embroiderers<sup>h</sup>, not despicable, Lupaid, Erca, and Cruimthiris.  
 Odhran<sup>i</sup>, his charioteer, without blemish, Rodan<sup>j</sup>, son of Braga, his shepherd.  
 Ippis<sup>k</sup>, Tigris, and Erca, and Liamhain, with Eibeachta :  
 For them Patrick excelled in wonders, for them he was truly miraculous.  
 Carniuch<sup>l</sup> was the priest that baptized him ; German<sup>m</sup> his tutor, without blemish.  
 The priest Manach<sup>n</sup>, of great endowment, was his man for supplying wood.  
 His sister's son<sup>o</sup> was Banban, of fame ; Martin<sup>p</sup> his mother's brother.  
 Most sapient was the youth Mochonnoc<sup>q</sup>, his hospitaller.

cum appellant Gorniam."

In the copy of Flann's poem, preserved in the Book of Lecan, the reading is: "Ḡopmar in pacapτ po ḡapτ, i. e. Gornias the priest who baptized him."

<sup>m</sup> *German*.—All the Lives of Patrick agree that St. Germanus was his tutor. Colgan attempts to shew that Patrick had been under his tuition as early as the year 396; but the acute Dr. Lanigan clearly proves (vol. i. p. 161), that Patrick could not have been under the direction of St. German before the year 418.

<sup>n</sup> *Manach*.—Evinus calls him: "Sanctus Monachus præsbyter focarius lignorumque provisor." In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called "Cpuiméτp Manac a pεap dénnia connaiḡ, i. e. Cruimhther Manach his provider of wood."

<sup>o</sup> *His sister's son*.—In the copy of Flann's poem, in the Book of Lecan, the reading is, "Sénnan a ḡpacap co mblaö, i. e. Seannan was his brother" [or cousin] "of fame." Neither name has been identified with true history, and it is more than probable that both owe their existence to the errors of the transcribers.

<sup>p</sup> *Martin*.—In the Tripartite Life, *apud* Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 117), it is stated that Conchessa, St. Patrick's mother, was the sister or relative of St. Martin: "Conchessa Ecbatii filia ex Francis oriunda, et S. Martini soror, seu

cognata, ejus mater fuit." But Dr. Lanigan thinks that there is not sufficient authority to prove this fact: "There is a sort of tradition that she" [Conchessa] "was a near relative of the great St. Martin of Tours, either his sister, or, what is less improbable, a niece of his. I have not been able to find any sufficient authority for it; and it seems to be founded on a mistake, in consequence of its having been said that St. Patrick, after his release from captivity, spent some time with St. Martin at Tours."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 124.

<sup>q</sup> *Mochonnoc*.—"Sanctus Catanus præsbyter, et Ocanotus præsbyter duo hospitalarii, sive hospitum ministri."—*Evinus*.

In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the reading is: "Cpuiméτp Cáóán ó Tamlacétan Ápoda, γ Cpuiméτp mḡpogán a ba pεpμέp; i. e. Priest Cadan of Tamlaghtard, and Priest Brogan, his two waiters."

The memory of St. Cadan, or Catanus, is still held in great veneration in the parish of Tamlaghtard, or Ardmagilligan, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. Colgan gives the acts of Mochonnoc at 11th February, and states that he flourished about A. D. 492; but Dr. Lanigan shews that he lived at a much later period.—See his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 425. The Brogan of the prose list in the Book of Lecan is evidently intended





Cribri and Lasra<sup>r</sup>, of mantles, beautiful daughters of Gleaghann.

Macraith the wise, and Ere<sup>s</sup>,—he prophesied in his three wills.

Brogan<sup>t</sup>, the scribe of his school ; the priest Logha<sup>u</sup>, his helmsman,—

It is not a thing unsung,—and Machui<sup>w</sup> his true fosterson.

Good the man whose great family they were, to whom God gave a crozier without sorrow ;

Chiefs with whom the bells are heard, a good family was the family of Patrick. May the Trinity<sup>x</sup>, which is powerful over all, distribute to us the boon of great love ;

The king who, moved by soft Latin, redeemed by Patrick's prayer.

The Age of Christ, 449. The twenty-first year of Laeghaire. Amhalghaidh<sup>y</sup>, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, died. From him Tir-Amhalghaidh [is named].

The Age of Christ, 453. The twenty-fifth year of Laeghaire. A great defeat [was given] by Laeghaire to the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 454. The twenty-sixth year of Laeghaire. The feast of Teamhair [was celebrated] by Laeghaire, son of Niall.

“A nimpion rin le Flann, co pia fochpaic can  
impall,

Co mine ier plaicib nime, ac marthib na  
munice.”

“These” [saints] “are implored by Flann, that  
he may obtain reward without doubt,  
With meekness amongst the nobles of heaven,  
through the chiefs of this family.”

Dr. O'Connor says that he does not know whence the Four Masters copied this poem. It is not contained in either of the Dublin copies, and Dr. O'Connor's printed copy of it is corrupted to agree with his own idea of the meaning. The copy of Flann's poem preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 44, *b.*, is much better and more copious, and contains the names of several officers of Patrick's household not mentioned in Evin's list, or even in the prose list prefixed to the poem itself in the Book of Lecan, such as Cromdumhan,

his mucai<sup>oe</sup>, or swineherd ; his three builders, Caemhan, Cruithnech, and Luchraidh ; his three physicians, Sechnan, Ogma, Aithemail ; his librarian, Setna, the Pious, son of Corcran, &c., &c. Ussher quotes this poem (*Primordia*, p. 895), as written in very ancient Irish verses, giving a catalogue of St. Patrick's domestics, as authority for the existence of a Senex Patricius, ceano a jpuithi penopach, who died, according to the Annals of Connaught, in the year 454.

<sup>y</sup> *Amhalghaidh*.—He was King of Connaught about the year 434, when he was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, together with 12,000 men.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 310, 462. See also, for the oldest account of this conversion, the Book of Armagh, fol. 10, 11 ; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 864. The territory of Tir-Amhalghaidh, now the barony of Tirawley, on the west of the River Moy, in the county of Mayo, derived its name from him.

S. Uraille Eppucc a Chill Uraille hi Uipe [δέcc] xxun. Augurτ.

Αοιτ Cpioττ, cήτpe céo caocca apé. Α hochτ pichst do Λaoḡaipe. Enḡa, mac Caḡbaḡa, décc.

Αοιτ Cpioττ, cήτpe céo caoḡa a reachτ. Α naoi pichst do Λaoḡaipe. Catḡ Αḡha ḡapa pua Λaiḡnib fori Λaoḡaipe, mac Nell. Ro ḡaḡaḡ ḡna Λaoḡaipe ipin catḡ rin, ḡ do paḡ Λaoḡaipe paḡha ḡréne ḡ ḡaoiḡhe, ḡ na noul do Λaiḡnib naḡ τiocpaḡ forpa τpia biḡhu, ap a legaḡ uaḡa.

Apḡ Macha ḡpoḡhuccaḡ lá Naoiḡ Paḡpaicc iap na cḡhbaipτ do ó ḡhaipe mac Pionnéaḡa mic Eoḡhan mic Niallán. Ro hoipḡnscḡ ḡa pḡp ḡécc laip pḡi cumḡaḡ an ḡaile. Ro τhionchoipcc ḡóib cḡtur, catḡaiḡ aipḡepḡcoip do ḡḡnaḡ ipuḡḡe, ḡ ecclur do mānchaib, ḡ do chailleacha, ḡ ḡupḡaib oile apchḡna ḡoiḡh po pḡnḡpḡoḡiḡ combaḡ pḡ buḡ cḡnn, ḡ buḡ cḡḡḡhe ḡeccailḡib Epḡnn a coitḡhinne.

Sean Paḡpaicc do paioḡscḡ a pḡpḡaḡḡe.

<sup>z</sup> *Cill-Usaille*: i. e. the Church of Auxilius, now Killossy, near Naas, in the county of Kildare. No part of the old church of Killossy now remains, but there is a part of an ancient round tower, with a square base, attached to the modern church, which bespeaks the antiquity of the place.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 826, 827; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 658. The Annals of Ulster place the death of Auxilius in the year 460, which is the correct date.

<sup>a</sup> *Ath-dara*: i. e. the Ford of the Oak. In the Irish historical tract called *Borumha-Laighean*, this ford is described as on the River Bearbha, [Barrow] in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe. There was a cairn erected on the brink of the river, in which the heads of the slaughtered forces of Leath-Chuinn were interred. The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 458, as follows:

“An. 458. Caḡ Αḡa ḡapa fori Λaoḡaipe pe Λaiḡnib, *in quo et ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est, jurans per Solem et Ventum se boves eis dimissurum*,” i. e. “The battle of Ath-dara”

[was gained] “over Laeghaire by the Leinstermen, in which he himself was taken prisoner; but he was then set at liberty, swearing by the Sun and the Wind that he would remit them the Borumha.” Mageoghegan gives it as follows, in English, in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*:

“The Lynstermen fought the battle of Athdara against King Lagerie, wherein King Lagerie himself was taken captive, and his army altogether overthrown; but the King was enlarged upon his oath by the Sun and Moon (which was solemnly sworn by him) to restore them their cows.”

Here it is quite evident that Mageoghegan translated this last clause, “to restore them their cows,” from a Latin original: “*se boves eis dimissurum*.” But this is clearly not the meaning intended by the original annalist. In the account of this battle preserved in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, fol. 76, b. 2, it is stated that Laeghaire swore by the Sun and Moon, the Water and the Air, Day and Night, Sea and Land, that he would never again, during life, demand the Borumean tribute of the Leinstermen. ‘Conná

Saint Usaille, Bishop of Cill Usaille<sup>2</sup>, in Liffe, [died] on the twenty-seventh of August.

The Age of Christ, 456. The twenty-eighth year of Laeghaire. Enda, son of Cathbhadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 457. The twenty-ninth year of Laeghaire. The battle of Ath-dara<sup>3</sup> [was fought] against the Leinstermen by Laeghaire, son of Niall. Laeghaire was taken in that battle; and Laeghaire took oaths by the Sun and the Wind, and [all] the elements, to the Leinstermen, that he would never come against them, after setting him at liberty.

Ard-Macha<sup>b</sup> was founded by Saint Patrick, it having been granted to him by Daire, son of Finnochadh<sup>c</sup>, son of Eoghan, son of Niallan. Twelve men were appointed by him for building the town. He ordered them, in the first place, to erect an archbishop's city<sup>d</sup> there, and a church for monks, for nuns, and for the other orders in general, for he perceived that it would be the head and chief of the churches of Ireland in general.

Old Patrick<sup>e</sup> yielded his spirit.

ἡ ἀρχιεπισκοπή ἐν τῇ μάχᾳ ἐστὶν ἀληθὴς. And this is the true meaning even of the Latin, 'se boves eis dimissurum.'

<sup>b</sup> *Ard-Macha*: i. e. the Height of Macha, a woman's name. Some say that she was Macha, the wife of Nemhidh.—See *Magh-Macha*, p. 10, note <sup>w</sup>, *suprà*; but others will have it that she was the more celebrated Macha Mongruadh, the foundress of the royal fort Emania, near Armagh. Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 854) thought that the name was compounded of *ard*, high, and *macha*, a field; but no Irish scholar ever gave it that interpretation. The Annals of Ulster refer the foundation of Armagh to the year 444:

"A. D. 444. *Ardmacha fundata est. Ab urbe condita usque ad hunc urbem fundatum MCCCIV.*"—See also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 854, 855, *et seq.*; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293.

<sup>c</sup> *Daire, son of Finnochadh*.—This Daire, who was chief of Regio Orientalium, now the Oriors, in the county of Armagh, was a descendant of Colla Dachrich. From his uncle, Muireadhach,

son of Eoghan, son of Niallan, the O'Hanlons of Crioch-na-nOirthir, now the baronies of Orior, in the county of Armagh, are descended.

<sup>d</sup> *An archbishop's city*.—For a curious account of the erection of Armagh the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, part iii. c. 78, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164.

<sup>e</sup> *Old Patrick*.—In the poem of Flann on the household of St. Patrick, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 44, *b*, and as quoted by Ussher (*Primord.* p. 895), he is made the head of St. Patrick's seniors: "Caput sapientum seniorum ejus."

The Annals of Connaught, as quoted by Ussher, refer his death to the year 453, and the Annals of Ulster to 457. According to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, this *Sean Phadruig*, or older Patrick, was the tutor of the great Apostle of Ireland; and the glossographer adds that he was the Patrick of Glastonbury.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 73. Dr. Lanigan scoffs at the idea of the existence of any other



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cήτpe ceo, caocca a hochт. Iap mbhíт dñic mbliadna fichт  
hí mighе nEpeann do Laoḡairpe mac Nell Naoigiallaig atbaт ι τταob Cairpi  
eoir Einnh γ Albain .i. da cnoc iaduibе pílт in Uib Paoiláin, γ grian γ gaoth  
por marbhoim ap na papaig iad. Como do rin atbһт an píl,

Atbath Laoḡairpe mac Nell  
por таob cairpi glar a típ  
duile dé adraegad paith  
tucrat dal mbair forpan migh.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cήтpe ceo caocca anaoi. An ceio bliadain dOihill Molт,  
mac Dathi, mic Fiachrach, hí mighе nEpeann.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cήтpe céo pearcca a dó. An cһтpamao bliadain dOihill.  
Domhangorτ mac Nippi décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cήтpe céo pearca atri. An cúicceao bliadain dOihill.  
Feir Teampra la hOihill Molт an bliadainpi.

St. Patrick except the great Apostle of Ireland, but he is evidently over-sceptical.

<sup>f</sup> *Thirty years.*—O'Flaherty says that the thirty years allowed to his reign must be understood as subsequent to the conversion of the Irish to Christianity: "Ut in Codice Lecano (fol. 306, a) ita Latine explicatur: *Triginta annis regnum Hibernie post adventum Patricii tenuit.*" —*Ogygia*, p. 249. With this account the curious computation of Tírechán, in the Book of Armagh, very nearly accords, as follows:

"*A passione autem Christi colleguntur anni 436, usque ad mortem Patricii. Duobus autem vel v. annis regnavit Loiguire post mortem Patricii. Omnis autem regni illius tempus xxxvi. ut putamus.*" —fol. 9, a. 2.

<sup>g</sup> *He died.*—According to the historical tract called the *Borumha Leaghan*, Laeghaire, in two years and a half after swearing by the elements that he would never again demand the Borumha, made an incursion into Leinster and seized a prey of cows at Sidh-Neachtain, where the Boyne has its source; but as he advanced to the side of

Caissi, the elements wreaked their vengeance upon him, that is, the Air forsook him, the Sun burned him, and the Earth swallowed him. His death is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"King Lagerie died an ill death. Some say he sunk down in the Earth between the two hills, neer the River of Liffie, called Ireland and Scotland, but the most part agree that he was stricken dead at a place called Taev Caisy, neere the Liffie, by the Wynde and Sun, for forswearing himself to the Lynstermen, for the restitution of the Cowes, which he was sworne to performe at the time of his captivity. He died about the year 458."

The Annals of Tighernach and the Annals of Ulster state that Laeghaire met his death at Greallach Gaifill [or Daphill], in Campo-Life, between the hills Ere and Alba, and that the Leinstermen asserted that the Sun and the Wind killed him.

In the very curious account of the death of Laeghaire, preserved in the *Leabhar-na hUidhri*,

The Age of Christ, 458. After Laeghaire, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, had been thirty years<sup>f</sup> in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died<sup>g</sup> by the side of Caissi, between Eire and Alba, i. e. two hills which are in Ui-Faelain; and [it was] the Sun and the Wind that killed him, because he had violated them. Concerning which the poet said :

Laeghaire, son of Niall<sup>h</sup>, died  
On the side of Caissi, green its land ;  
The elements of God, whose guarantee he had violated,  
Inflicted the doom of death upon the king.

The Age of Christ, 459. The first year of Oilioll Molt, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 462. The fourth year of Oilioll. Domhangort<sup>i</sup>, son of Nissi, died.

The Age of Christ, 463. The fifth year of Oilioll. The feast of Teamhair<sup>k</sup> [was celebrated] by Oilioll Molt this year.

it is stated that it had been prophesied to him that he would come by his death between Ere and Alba [Ireland and Scotland], for which reason he [unlike his father, Niall] never went on any naval expedition, that he went a second time, without regard to his oaths, with a great army, against the Leinstermen, to demand the Borumean tribute; but that, when he reached Greallach-Daphill, by the side of Cassi, in Magh Liphí, between the two hills, Ere and Alba, he was killed by the Sun and the Wind, and the other elements by which he had sworn. It is further stated that the body of Laeghaire was afterwards carried to Tara, and interred with his weapons upon him in the south-east of the external rampart of Rath-Laeghaire, at Tara, with his face turned towards the Lagenians, as if in the attitude of fighting with them. The fact of his body being so interred is also mentioned in the Annotations of Tireachán, in the Book of Armagh, and it is added that Laeghaire could not believe in the Christian religion,

because he had made a promise to his father, Niall, that he would not swerve from the Pagan customs:

“Sed non potuit credere dicens: Nam Neel pater meus non sinivit mihi credere, sed ut sepeliar in cacuminibus *Temro*, quasi viris consistentibus in bello: quia utuntur Gentiles in sepulchris armati prumptis armis facie ad faciem usque ad diem Erdathe apud Magos, id est, iudicii diem Domini.”—fol. 10, a, 2. See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 145, 146.

<sup>h</sup> *Laeghaire, son of Niall*.—This quatrain is also quoted in *Leabhar-na-hUidhrí*, but the author's name is nowhere mentioned.

<sup>i</sup> *Domhangort*.—He was King of Alba, or Scotland, according to the Ann. of Clon.

<sup>k</sup> *The feast of Teamhair*.—Thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: “*Cena Temra la hAilill Molt, Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni*.” And in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: “King Oilill Molt made the Great Feast of Taraghe, called Feis-Taragh.”

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ceṭpe chéu rŕecca a cŕaiṛ. An rŕeacáḃ bliacáin dOíhlill. Cat Duma Aichir nia Laiḡmḃ for Ahill Molt.

Conall Gulban, mac Neill Naoiḡiallaig, (o τάττ Cenel cConaill) do mairbacḃ la rŕn tuathab Maige rŕlecht iar na poḡbáil i mbaogal, ḡ a adnacal i rŕioḡnac Mhaige Réin, la Naoim Caillin, ainail aipnéidŕ beata an naoim rŕémpaite.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ceṭpe céu rŕeaccat a cúnce. An rŕeacṭmáḃ bliacáin dOíhlill Molt. Feir Teampa la hOíhlill Molt.

Eoḡan, mac Neill Naoiḡiallaig, (ó ταττ Cenel nEoḡan), décc do chumaiḃ Chonaill Ghulban, mic Neill Naoiḡiallaig, ḡ a adnacal i nUirge éaoim i nIṛ Eoḡan, dia nebracḃ.

Ατβατ Eoḡan, mac Néill,  
 pe deopaiḃ, bá maiṭ a máoin,  
 τρέ écc Chonaill na ccleap ccpuaiḃ,  
 ḡo rŕuil a uaiḡ i nUircece éaoim.

Cpméann, mac Enda Cenpelaig, rí Laiḡŕn, do mairbacḃ lá mac a mḡine buéin, .i. Eochaiḃ Gwinŕch do Uib baipŕce.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ceṭpe céu rŕeacca a ré. A hocht dOíhlill. Feir Teampa la hOíhlill Molt.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, cŕṭpe chéu rŕeacca a rŕeacṭ. Anaoi dOíhlill Molt. benen, mac Seirccnein, eppcop Arda Macá, do rŕaoiḃḃ a rŕiopaite.

<sup>1</sup> *Dumha-Aichir*: i. e. Aicher's or Heber's mound. Not identified.

<sup>m</sup> *The Cincl-Conaill*: i. e. the Race of Conall, i. e. the O'Donnells, and their correlative families in Tirconnell, or the county of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Slecht*.—According to the Book of Fenagh, Conall Gulban was killed by the Masraidhe, an ancient tribe of the Firbolgs, who were seated in the plain of Magh Slecht (around Ballymagauran, in the north-west of the county of Cavan). He had gone upon a predatory excursion into their territory, and seized upon a great prey of horses; but he was pursued and overtaken at Loch Saloch, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, where he was slain and

buried.—See note <sup>a</sup>, at A. M. 3656, p. 43, *suprà*.

<sup>o</sup> *Saint Caillin*.—This is clearly an anachronism, and is a fabrication of the writer of the Life of St. Caillin, preserved in the Book of Fenagh. St. Caillin was contemporary with St. Columbkille, and could not have been born in the year 464, much less abbot of Fenagh in Magh-Rein.

<sup>p</sup> *Cinel-Eoghain*: i. e. the Race of Eoghan. These were the O'Neills, Mac Loughlins, and their correlatives in Tyrone.

<sup>q</sup> *Uisce-Chain*.—Now *anglicè* Eskaaheen. This is the name of an old chapel near a beautiful well from which the name is derived, in a town-

The Age of Christ, 464. The sixth year of Oilioll. The battle of Dumha-Aichir' [was fought] by the Leinstermen, against Oilioll Molt.

Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (from whom are *descended* the Cinel-Conaill<sup>m</sup>), was slain by the old tribes of Magh-Slecht<sup>n</sup>, he having been found unprotected, and was buried at Fidhnach-Maighe-Rein, by Saint Caillin<sup>o</sup>, as the Life of the aforesaid saint relates.

The Age of Christ, 465. The seventh year of Oilioll Molt. The feast of Teamhair [was celebrated] by Oilioll Molt.

Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (from whom are *descended* the Cinel-Eoghain<sup>p</sup>), died of grief for Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and was buried at Uisce-Chain<sup>q</sup>, in Inis-Eoghain; concerning which was said :

Eoghan, son of Niall, died  
Of tears,—good his nature,—  
In consequence of the death of Conall, of hard feats,  
So that his grave is at Uisce-Chain.

Crimlthann', son of Enda Censelach, King of Leinster, was killed by the son of his own daughter, i. e. Eochaidh Guineach, [one] of the Ui-Bairrche<sup>s</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 466. The eighth year of Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 467. The ninth year of Oilioll Molt. Benen<sup>t</sup>, son of Sescnen, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

land of the same name, in the barony of Inis-Eoghan [Inishowen], in the county of Donegal. The grave of Eoghan is not known there at present. Colgan says that Uske-chaoín was, in his own time, a chapel, but that it was anciently a monastery.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495, col. 1. It is the birth-place of the celebrated *Janus Janius Eoganesius*, or John Toland, whose real name was O'Tuathalain, and of whom there are still very vivid traditions preserved in the neighbourhood.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 278 and p. 281, line 3.

<sup>r</sup> *Crimlthann*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he was killed in the battle of Ardcorran; but this is clearly a mistake, for,

it will be shewn from authorities of great antiquity, he fought at the battle of Ocha in 482 or 483, *q. v.*

<sup>s</sup> *Ui-Bairrche*: i. e. the descendants of Daire Barrach, the second son of Cathair Mor, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. They were seated in the barony of Slewmary, in the Queen's County, and possessed also some of the adjoining districts.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 212, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> *Benen*: i. e. Benignus. The death of Benignus is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the same year: "*Quies Benigni Episcopi, successoris Patricii*."—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 432, p. 136, *suprà*.



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ceitpe chéu fearcca a hocht. Α haon ndécc dOilill. Dornḡal ḡrī Ele for Laiḡnḡ bia nOilill Molt.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ceitpe chéu peaḡtmoḡatt. An dapa bliḡḡam décc dOilill. Cath Duma Aicir for Ailill Molt pia Laiḡnḡ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ceitpe chéu peaḡtmoḡatt adó. An cḡḡamāḡ bliḡḡam décc dOilill. Toca, mac Aoḡa, mic Sḡnaiḡ, ταιοιρεḡ Criche Cualann hi Laiḡnḡ décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cḡitpe céu peaḡtmoḡat a cḡḡair. Α pé décc dOilill. Eirc, mac Eacḡach Muirpeaḡair, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cḡitpe céu peaḡtmoḡat a cúicc. Α peaḡt décc dOilill. Conall Cpeḡtómh, mac Nell Naoiḡiallaiḡ, op cḡirḡt clanna Colmain ḡ Siol Aoḡa Slaine décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cḡitpe céu peaḡtmoḡat apé. Α hocht décc dOilill. Cat ḡḡanairḡ pia nEochaiḡ, mac Coirḡpe, mic Oililla, mic Dunlaiḡ, mic Enḡa Niaiḡ, for riḡh Laiḡḡn, Fḡaoḡ, mac Fionncaḡa, mic ḡarrcḡon, mic Foḡhaiḡ, mic Eacḡḡach Láḡḡḡóíḡ, mic Meḡrḡn Cuirḡb, ḡ do cḡr Fḡaoḡch iḡuiḡḡe.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cḡitpe céu peaḡtmoḡat a hocht. Iar mbeirḡ ḡiche bliḡḡam

<sup>u</sup> *The boxing battle*.—This battle, which appears to have been nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 473, as “Dornḡal ḡrī Ele;” but it is again entered under the year 475, as, “*Bellum Bri-Ele, sic in Libro Cuanach inveni;*” and again under 478. There can scarcely, however, be a doubt that the three entries refer to the one battle only, and that the difference of date is owing to their having been transcribed from different authorities. In the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, the term Dornḡal is translated “the handie skirmish.” It may be here observed that the wrestling matches, which continued to be carried on in the Phœnix Park, between the men of Meath and Kildare, and which sometimes terminated in boxing matches, would seem to

have been a continuation of this *Dornḡal*.

<sup>v</sup> *Bri-Ele*.—This place is now called the hill of Croghan, and is situated in the north-east of the King’s County, close to the boundary of Westmeath.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 1385. It is stated in the Book of Lecan, fol. 175, p. a, col. b, that this hill received its name from Eile, daughter of Eochaidh Feidhleach, Monarch of Ireland, and wife, first of Ferghal, son of Magach, and afterwards of Sraibhḡenn, son of Niul, one of the Ernaans of Munster.

<sup>x</sup> *Dumha-Aichir*.—This is a repetition. See A. D. 464. In the Annals of Ulster it is entered under the year 468, thus: “*Bellum Dumai-Aichir, for Oilill Molt, sicut inveni in Libro Cuanach.*” And again under the years 474 and 476.

<sup>y</sup> *Crioch-Cualann*.—A territory included, for the most part, in the present county of Wicklow. The territory of Fera-Cualann, or Fercoulen, the limits of which are defined in an Inquisition

The Age of Christ, 468. The eleventh year of Oilioll. The boxing-battle<sup>a</sup> of Bri-Ele<sup>w</sup> against the Leinstermen, by Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 470. The twelfth year of Oilioll. The battle of Dumha-Aichir<sup>x</sup> against Oilioll Molt, by the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 472. The fourteenth year of Oilioll. Toca, son of Aedh, son of Senach, chief of Crioich-Cualann<sup>y</sup>, in Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 474. The sixteenth year of Oilioll. Eirc<sup>z</sup>, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, died.

The Age of Christ, 475. The seventeenth year of Oilioll. Conall Cremhthoinn<sup>a</sup>, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom are sprung the Clann Colmain, and race of Aedh Slaine<sup>b</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 476. The eighteenth year of Oilioll. The battle of Granard<sup>c</sup> by Eochaidh, son of Cairbre, son of Oilioll, son of Dunlaing, son of Enda Niadh, against the King of Leinster, Fraech, son of Finnehadh, son of Garchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochaidh Lamhdoidh, son of Mesincorb; and Fraech fell therein.

The Age of Christ, 478. After Oilioll Molt, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra,

taken at Wicklow on the 26th of April, 1636, appears to have been coextensive with the manor of Powerscourt, in the barony of Half Rathdown, in the north of the county of Wicklow; but anciently the territory of Cualann was more extensive. It appears from the *Feilire-Aenguis* that the churches of Tigh-Conaill (Stagonnell), Tigh-mic-Dimmai, and Dunmor, and from the *Leabhar-Laighneach*, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 93-109, that Senchill, now Shank-hill, near Bray, were situated in this territory.

<sup>z</sup> *Eirc*.—He is the ancestor of the Dalriadic kings of Scotland.—See Ussher's *Primord.*, Ind. Chron., and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 465.

<sup>a</sup> *Conall Cremhthainn*.—He is the ancestor of the O'Melaghins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Colmain, and of other families formerly powerful in Meath. From this Conall seventeen Irish monarchs descended. The Annals of Ulster record his death at the year 470, under which Dr. O'Connor observes in a note that the terri-

tory of Tirconall derived its name from him; but this is contrary to all the Irish genealogists and historians, who are unanimous in stating that Tir-Conaill derived its name from his brother, Conall Gulban.—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 85.

<sup>b</sup> *Race of Aedh Slaine*.—There were nine Monarchs of Ireland of the race of this Aedh Slaine, who was himself Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 599 to 605. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family of his race took the surname of O'Kelly Breagh, and were seated in the great plain of Bregia, in the east of ancient Meath.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 93, p. 430.

<sup>c</sup> *Granard*.—This is the Granard in the county of Longford; but the Four Masters have evidently given Cairbre a wrong genealogy. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Bellum primum Granearad*" is entered under the year 485, and it is stated that "*Cairbre mac Neill Naigiallaig victor erat*." In the Clarendon copy the reading is: "*Bellum primum circa Granearad. Cairbre mac*

hι pιghe nEpeann oOilill Molt, mac Oaeti, mic Fiachrac, do cheap i ccath Ocha la Lughaid, mac Laoгаire, la Muirceisach mac Earcca 7 la Ferгur Ceppbel, mac Conaill Crimthainde, 7 la Fiaera, mac Laoгаire, mι Oal nAraide, 7 la Crimthann, mac Enna Cennrealaig mι Laiгhιn. Ar don chup rin do pata oFiachia na Leε 7 Cairloeгh ιττιοpποcραice in caeta. Ar don cathi rin atbιpт δicc mac Oε.

Mop chath Ocha peapraitιp  
imopalta catha ile  
pop Oilill Molt, mac Nathι,  
meabaiο pia nOal Araide.

Aoir Cpιoρт, cιtpe cεd pсhιтmoгat anaoι. An cεd bliaδain do Lyгаid, mac Laoгаire, op Epιnn ι pιge.

Aoir Cpιoρт, cιtpe cεd ochтmoгat. An oapa bliaδain do Lyгаid. Cath ҂panairι a ттip Laiгhι ειтip laiгhιb pιpιn, dυ in po mapbaδ Pιonncuaδ, тιgιpna Ua Cennrealaig, la Coιpppe.

Aoir Cpιoρт, ceitpe cεd ochтmoгat aliaoι. An тpeap bliaδain do Lyгаid. .S. Iapιaιтhe, mac Tpιna, epπcop Apua Macha, do paioιδoh a pπoπαтe.

Neill Naigiallaig *victor erat*; in quo *cedidit* Fin-guine *filius* Erce; *et victor erat, ut alii dicunt*, Crimthann mac Enna Cinselaig."

<sup>a</sup> *The battle of Ocha*.—Animosus, author of the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, states (lib. ii. c. 12), that Iolland, son of Dunluing, King of Leinster, slew Oilill Molt, King of Ireland, near Themoria or Tara. The notice of this battle is entered under the year 482, and again under 483, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, in the old translation in the Clarendon manuscript, tom. 49:

"482. *Bellum* Oche, in quo *cecidit* Ailill Molt manu Lugh mic Laogaire, et *Murierti* mic Erea. *A Concobaro filio* Nessa *usque ad Cormac filium* Art anni 308. *A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum* 206, *ut Cuana scripsit*."

"483. *Jugulatio* Crimthain, mac Enna Cen-

selaich, *Regis Lagenie*, mic Bressail Bealaich, mic Cathair Moir. *Et hoc anno* the battle [called] Cath Ocha, *secundum alios*, by Lugad and by Murtagh mac Erea, and by Fergus Cervail, mac Connell Crimthain, and by Fiahra Lon, the King of Dal-Araide."

The accounts of the death of this monarch are various and conflicting, for which see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 565, col. 1, not. 8, 9. The Life of St. Kieran states, that Oilill Molt was slain in the battle of Ocha, in Meath, by Crimthann, King of Leinster: "Ex his obiter advertendum eos graviter errare, qui scribunt hunc Crimthannum occubuisse anno 465, cum multis postea revolutis annis praedicto praelio interfuit."—Colgan. To this it may be added that, according to the ancient historical tract called *Borunha-Laighean*, Crimthann, son of Enna,

had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Ocha<sup>d</sup>, by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, Muirheartach Mac Earea, Fearghus Cerrbhel, son of Conall Cremthainne, Fiachra, son of Laeghaire, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Cremthann, son of Enna Cennsealach, King of Leinster. It was on this occasion that the Lee and Cairloegh<sup>e</sup> were given to Fiachra as a territorial reward for the battle. It was of this battle Beg Mac De<sup>f</sup> said :

The great battle of Ocha was fought,  
In which many battalions were cut off,  
Against Oilioll Molt, son of Nathi,  
Who was defeated by the Dal-Araidhe.

The Age of Christ, 479. The first year of Lughaidh<sup>g</sup>, son of Laeghaire, in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 480. The second year of Lughaidh. The battle of Granard<sup>h</sup>, in the land of Leinster, between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Finnhadh, Lord of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was slain by Cairbre.

The Age of Christ, 481. The third year of Lughaidh. Saint Jarlaithe<sup>i</sup>, son of Treana, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

slew Oilioll Molt in the battle of Ocha.

<sup>e</sup> *Lee and Cairloegh*.—This is probably a mistake for Lee and Ard-Eolairg. The territory of Lee was on the west side of the River Bann, and included in the present barony of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry; but that called Cairloegh, or Ard-Eolairg, is unknown to the Editor.—See note under the year 557.

<sup>f</sup> *Beg Mac De*: i. e. Beccus, the son of Dea or Dagæus, a celebrated Irish prophet, who died in the year 557, *q. v.*

<sup>g</sup> *The first year of Lughaidh*.—"A. D. 484. *Inicium regni Lugaid mic Laegaire, hoc anno.*"—*Annals of Ulster*.

<sup>h</sup> *The battle of Granard*.—Granard is here a mistake of transcribers for Graine, as appears from the ancient historical tract called *Borumha-Laighean*, and from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the two battles fought there are en-

tered thus :

"A. D. 497. The battle of Graine, where Moriartagh mac Ercka had the victory. There was another battle of Graine, between Lynstermen themselves, fought, where Finncha, King of O'Kensely, was slain, and Carbrey had the victory."

In the Annals of Ulster "*Bellum primum Graneard*" is entered first under the year 485, and again under 486, "*Vel hic, primum bellum Graine;*" and under A. D. 492, "*Bellum secundum Granairet.*" The place is now called Grane, and is situated in the north of Kildare.

<sup>i</sup> *Jarlaithe*.—He was the third bishop of Armagh, and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in 481.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 307. He is to be distinguished from St. Jarlath of Tuam.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 35, 36.



Αοιρ Cριορτ, cήτρε céo ochtmoḡat aρεάct. An naomáð bliaðann do Lughaid. Nel, Eappoc Αρθαχαιð i τεεαéða, deircipul Ρατραιcc, décc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cήτρε céo ochtmoḡat a hocht. An deachmáð bliaðann do Lughaid. Cianán, eppoc Doimhliacc, décc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cήτρε céo ochtmoḡat anaioi. An taonmáð bliaðann dég do Lughaid. Maccaille eppoc décc. Aongur, mac Νατρραιcìh, pí Mumhan, do tuitim hi ccath Chellopnað la Muircfìrtach Mac Eapca, la hlollann mac Dúnlaing, la hAilill, mac Dúnlaing, 7 la hEochaid nḡuinsch dia nebradh,

Αεβαth cραòð, doḡbile nóir,  
Aongur moléthach, mac Νατρραιcìh,  
Ρaccbað la hlland a pàth  
hi ccàt Cell Opnaðha claoim.

\* *Mel, Bishop of Ard-achadh.*—He was the first bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford, and a disciple of St. Patrick.

<sup>1</sup> *Cianan, Bishop of Doimhliag:* i. e. of Duleek, in Meath. It is stated in the Annals of Tighernach, and in those of Ulster, that St. Patrick presented him with a copy of the Gospels: “A. D. 488.—*Quies Sancti Cianani, cui Sanctus Patricius Evangelium largitus est.*” The name *doimhliag* or *deimliag* signifies a stone building; and the first stone church ever erected in Ireland is believed to have given name to this place; and it looks very curious that, although *Daimhliag* was a common name for a stone church, still it has not entered into the topographical names like *Cill* or *teampull*, this of Duleek, in Meath, being the only instance now to be found.—See Petrie’s *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 138 to 141.

<sup>m</sup> *Bishop Maccaille.*—He is said to have been one of the nephews of St. Patrick, by his sister Darerca. Tirechan states that St. Bridget of Kildare received the veil from his hands at Uisneach, in Meath; and the Calendar of Cashel, as quoted by Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*,

p. 525), that his festival was kept on the 25th of April, at “Cruach-an-Bri-Eile, in Ifalgia.” This place is still well known, and the ruins of the church of St. Maccaille are to be seen on the eastern side of the conspicuous hill of Croghan, near Tyrrell’s Pass, on the confines of the King’s County and the county of Westmeath.

<sup>n</sup> *Battle of Cill-Osnadha.*—The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster thus: “A. D. 489. *Bellum Cinn Losnado, ubi cecidit Aengus, filius Natfraich, rìgh Mumhan, ut Cuana scripsit.*” The place called Cell-Osnada, or Ceann-loznada, is described by Keating (in *regimine Oiliolli Molt*) as situated in the plain of Magh-Fea, four miles east of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This place is now called Kelliston, and is situated in the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow; and there exists among the old natives of the place a most curious and remarkably vivid tradition of this battle, which explains the Irish name of the place as denoting “*church of the groans*,” and which it received, according to this tradition, from the lamentations of the Munster-women after the loss of their husbands and brothers in the battle. This, however, though a very na-

The Age of Christ, 487. The ninth year of Lughaidh. Mel, Bishop of Ard-achadh<sup>k</sup>, in Teathbha, disciple of Patrick, died.

The Age of Christ, 488. The tenth year of Lughaidh. Cíanan, Bishop of Doimhliag<sup>l</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 489. The eleventh year of Lughaidh. Bishop Mac-caille<sup>m</sup>, died. Aenghus, son of Nadfraech, King of Munster, fell in the battle of Cell-Osnadha<sup>n</sup> [fought against him] by Muircheartach Mac Earca, by Illann, son of Dunlaing, by Ailill, son of Dunlaing, and by Eochaidh Guineach, of which was said :

Died the branch, the spreading tree<sup>o</sup> of gold,  
Aenghus the laudable, son of Nadfraech,  
His prosperity was cut off by Illann,  
In the battle of Cell-Osnadha the foul.

tural turn for tradition to have given it, is not the true form of the name, for it appears, from an ancient historical tale preserved in *Leabhar na-hUidhri*, that it was first written *Ceann-Losnada*, which is also the form of the name given in the Annals of Ulster. This was once a place of considerable importance, and contained, till about fifty years ago, considerable remains of an ancient church and *Cloigtheach*, or round tower, but which are now all effaced.—See the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. iv. p. 105.

St. Kieran, the patron of the men of Ossory, is said to have predicted to Eithne, the queen of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, that she and her lord would fall in this battle in consequence of a crime of a disgraceful nature which she attempted to commit. The prophecy of St. Kieran was delivered in general terms, thus: “Tu enim, filia, et Dominus noster Rex, uno die, occidemini ab inimicis vestris: sed det Dominus vobis misericordiam.” But the writer of the Saint’s Life (apud Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 460) goes to shew that it was fulfilled in the battle of *Ceall-Osnaidh*, as follows :

“Quod vaticinatus est sanctus Pontifex Kie-

ranus, ita contigit: Ipse enim Rex Aenghus in bello quod commissum est in campo *Fea*, in provincia Lageniensium juxta grandem villam *Ceall-Osnaidh*, cum sua uxore Regina, occisus est a Rege Aquilonalium Lageniensium, Illando filio Dunlaingh, 8 Idus Octobris. Et hæc cedes maxima abusio erat: et ipsa Regina Eithnea *Huathach* vocabatur, quæ erat filia *Crymthani* filii *Endæi Kinsealaigh*; qui Crymthan multum subjugavit Aquilonales Lagenienses, accepto Rege magno Hiberniæ, postquam ille in gravi bello Ocha, in regione *Mediæ*, occidit *Alildum Molt*, Regem Hiberniæ.”

<sup>o</sup> *Spreading tree*.—This Aenghus, who was the first Christian King of Munster, is the common ancestor of the families of Mac Carthy, O’Keefe, O’Callaghan, and O’Sullivan, now so widely spread in Ireland, England, and America, and even on the Continent of Europe, where some of them bear coronets. If the saplings of this “spreading tree of gold,” Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, could now be reckoned in the different countries in which they have pullulated, it would appear that they are vastly numerous, and that, as the multiplication of a race is a blessing, King

Cath Tailltefn for Laigmb nua cCoirppe, mac Néll.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cήτεpe céo nochot adó. An cēthpamāð bliaðain décc do Luğað. Cath Slínnā, hī Míde, nua cCoirbpe, mac Néll, for Laigmb.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ceítepe céo nochat atri. An cuiccead bliaðain décc do Luğhað. Πατpαιcc, mac Calpuirh, mic Ροταide, αιpθεαppuc, ceιττ pπιom-  
að ἡ αρθαpρτοl Ειρεανη, do cúir an céo Celepτιnur Παpα do pποιcήcτ  
poιrcela, ἡ do pπόlað ιpπi ἡ cραβαð do Θεαιoδεαλαib,—apέ po cταpρccap

Aenghus has reaped the full benefit of that “alma benedictio” imparted by St. Patrick when he baptized him at Cashel, and, by a singular mistake, put his faith to the trial by piercing his foot with the top of his crozier.

<sup>p</sup> *Tailtin*.—Now Teltown, on the River Sele or Abha-dhubh, nearly midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, in Meath. In the Annals of Ulster the battle of Tailtin, fought against the Leinstermen by Cairbre, son of Niall, is entered under the year 493. This Cairbre, the son of King Niall, was an obstinate Pagan, and an inveterate enemy to St. Patrick, as we learn from the Tripartite Life, part ii. c. 4:

“Prima autem feria venit Patricius ad Talteniam: vbi regie nundinae et publici regni ludi et certamina quotannis servari solebant. Ibi-que convenit Carbreum Nielli filium, et Lao-garii Regis fratrem, fratrique animi ferocia et incredulitate similem. Huic cum Sanctus Patricius verbum vitae praedicaret, viamque salutis ostenderet, vir adamantini cordis, non solum recusavit praedicatae veritati, sed viam vitae proponenti machinabatur mortem: et in vicino fluvio nomine *Sele* sancti viri socios flagellis excepit, quia Patricius eum appellavit inimicum Dei. Tunc vir Dei videns hominem esse inveteratae malitiae, et a Deo reprobatum, ait ad ipsum, Quia Regis caelestis doctrinae restitisti, ejusque suave jugum portare recusasti, de tua stirpe nec regni exurgunt pignora; sed semen tuum semini fratrum tuorum serviet in perpe-

tuum: nec vicinus fluvius, in quo socios meos caecidisti, licet nunc abundet piscibus, vltos unquam proferet pisees.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 129.

The descendants of this Cairbre settled in various parts of Ireland, but the most distinguished of his race were seated in Cairbre-Gabhra, a territory now comprised in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, where, according to the Tripartite Life, part ii. c. 30, the sons of this wicked Cairbre received Patrick with honour, and granted him a beautiful place, called Granard, for erecting a church. But, according to local tradition, when St. Patrick arrived in the mountainous portion of this territory, a certain wicked woman presented him with a hound, served up in a dish, for his dinner; which when he examined, he suspected that he had been maliciously presented with an unclean animal, and, kneeling on a certain stone, prayed that God might restore the animal to life; and, to the astonishment of the assembled multitude, a greyhound sprang into life. Patrick ordered it to be killed on the spot, and then pronounced a solemn malediction on the mountainous region, in which this insult was offered to religion, and on the race of Cairbre, its chief. It is still believed by the neighbours that this curse remains over these mountains, which causes them to remain more barren than other Irish mountains, and over the people, which keeps them in a more rude and intractable state than those of any other territory in Ireland.

Notwithstanding this awful curse of the Irish

The battle of Tailtin<sup>p</sup> against the Leinstermen, by Cairbre, son of Niall.

The Age of Christ, 492. The fourteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Sleamhain, in Meath<sup>a</sup> [was fought] by Cairbre, son of Niall, against the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 493. The fifteenth year of Lughaidh. Patrick, son of Calphurn, son of Potaide, archbishop, first primate, and chief apostle of Ireland, whom Pope Celestine the First had sent to preach the Gospel and disseminate religion and piety among the Irish, [was the person] who separated them from the worship of idols and spectres<sup>r</sup>, who conquered and de-

Apostle upon Cairbre, he had a grandson, Tuathal Maelgarbh, who became monarch of Ireland in 533, and reigned till 544; and his descendants, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Ronain, remained chiefs of Cairbre-Gabhra till the English Invasion.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 144, note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Sleamhain, in Meath*.—This is not Slane [a village on the River Boyne], as assumed by Dr. O'Connor (Annals of Ulster, p. 9); for Slane, on the Boyne, is called, in Irish, baile Sláine; but is situated in Westmeath, as appears from the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 417. The word *pleamain* bears two meanings, at present, in Meath and Ulster, namely, “slimy or slippery,” and “land bearing elms”; for the elm tree, which, in the south half of Ireland, is called *leamán*, is called *pleamán* in the North.

<sup>r</sup> *Idols and spectres*.—St. Patrick destroyed Crom-Cruach, the chief idol of all Ireland, after a great struggle with the Demon; for some account of which see note <sup>a</sup>, p. 43, *supra*; but we are not told that he had any particular struggle in destroying any other. It would appear, from a quotation given by O'Flaherty, (*Ogygia*, iii. c. 22.) from the Scholia of Cathaldus Maguire on the *Feilire-Aenguis*, that there was an idol preserved at Clogher called Kermend Kelstach, but the Editor never saw the original passage. The Lia Fail was also at Tara in Pa-

trick's time, but we are not told that he made any effort to destroy it. Keating says that the Lia Fail had been struck silent in the reign of Conchobhar, King of Ulster, when Christ was born, and when all the false idols in the world were struck dumb. The only other notice of idols to be found in Patrick's Lives is given by Evinus, who states that when he approached the royal city of Cashel all the idols fell prostrate. “Dum vir apostolicus Regiæ appropinquaret, omnia urbis idola in faciem prostrata simul in terram corruere.”—*Vit. Tripart.*, part iii. c. 29. According to a tradition in the county of Waterford, a certain rock near Kilmaethomas, called *Cloch-Lobhras*, was wont to give responses in Pagan times, and to decide causes with more than human powers of discrimination, and with the strictest adherence to truth and justice; but this good stone, which appears to have been a remnant of the golden age, was finally so horrified at the ingenuity of a wicked woman in defending her character, that it trembled with horror, and split in twain! From this and other legends about certain speaking stones in some parts of Ireland, it would appear that the Pagan Druids had recourse to a similar delusion to that practised at Delphi, the famous oracle of which is also said to have been struck dumb at the birth of Christ.

The *arrachta* or spectres worshipped by the Pagan Irish are now little known. In Tire-





stroyed the idols which they had for worshipping ; who had expelled demons<sup>s</sup> and evil spirits from among them, and brought them from the darkness of sin and vice to the light of faith and good works, and who guided and conducted their souls from the gates of hell (to which they were going), to the gates of the kingdom of heaven. It was he that baptized and blessed<sup>t</sup> the men, women, sons and daughters of Ireland, with their territories and tribes, both [fresh] waters and sea-inlets. It was by him that many cells, monasteries, and churches were erected throughout Ireland ; seven hundred churches<sup>u</sup> was their number. It was by him that bishops, priests, and persons of every dignity were ordained ; seven hundred bishops, and three thousand priests<sup>w</sup> [was] their number. He worked so many miracles and wonders, that the human mind<sup>x</sup> is incapable of remembering or recording the amount of good which he did upon earth. When the time of St. Patrick's death approached, he received the Body of Christ from the hands of the holy Bishop Tassach<sup>y</sup>, in the 122nd [year] of his age<sup>z</sup>, and resigned his spirit to heaven.

There was a rising of battle<sup>a</sup>, and a cause of dissension in the province contending for the body of Patrick after his death. The Ui-Neill<sup>b</sup> and the

cism in blunders of this description.

The absurdity of the miracles attributed to St. Patrick by all his biographers, on every frivolous occasion, without number, measure, or use, have created a doubt, in modern times, of the truth of everything they relate ; and if it happened that God suspended the laws of nature at the request of this great preacher, his biographers have described them, and the motives of them, so injudiciously, that modern readers can only laugh at them, unless they will be at great trouble to separate the fictitious and useless from the real and necessary wonders wrought by this apostle.

<sup>y</sup> *Tassach*.—He is the patron saint of Rath-Cholptha, now the village of Raholp, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note <sup>z</sup>, at A. D. 448, *suprà* ; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 6, col. 1.

<sup>z</sup> *In the 122nd [year] of his age*.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 881, 883, 887. In the Tripar-

tite Life, *apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 168, he is also given this age of 122 years :

“Curavit advocari S. Tassachum Episcopum ; et e manu ejus salutare snmpsit viaticum, annoque sui inter Hibernos Apostolatus lxii. ætatis exxii. xvi. Kalendas Aprilis purissimum cœlo reddidit spiritum.”

According to a summary of dates and facts relating to St. Patrick, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac* (fol. 99, b, 1), he died “in the one hundred and twentieth year of his age, that is, the 27th” [*recte* 26th] “of the solar Cycle, the Calends of January being on Friday, the first year after the bisextile, on the 16th of the Calends of April, which, in that year, fell on Wednesday, the 13th of the Moon.”

<sup>a</sup> *A rising of battle*.—This story is also given in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, *apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 168, 169.

<sup>b</sup> *The Ui-Neill*: i. e. the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

σο ἡΑῖοmachacha, Ὑλαῖο acca πορταῖο αca παῖσιν, σο νοῖσάτταρ Ὑῖ Νέιλλ ἡ Αῖρḡialla σο alaile uircece, σο τευαργαῖο an αῖδανν φριύ, co ná po cúmáingreṭ τεῖττ ταιρρι lá méo a tuile. Ο do cóioh an tuile πορ ccuila do ḡeaḡáτταρ na ploiḡ po combaḡ .i. Ὑῖ Νέιλλ ἡ Ὑλαῖο do ḡrḡíṭ chuiṛp Πατραιcc leó. Αῖρḡ ταιρραρ lá ḡaḡ nōpuing díob co mbaí an corṛ leo buḡéim doḡum a ττιpe, σο po ḡaṛṛccar Ὅia iao ḡan τποιḡ ḡan τachar ποn ionnur ṛin. Ro ḡaḡnachte iapaḡ corṛ Πατραιc ḡo nonoir ἡ ḡo nairmíττṛin moir, i nḡún ḡa leaṭḡlar, ἡ na dí oíḡce ḡécc po baτari na ṛruíṭe aḡ paṛpe an cúṛp, co ṛṛalmaḡ ἡ ḡṛmnaḡ, ni baí oíḡce i Muḡḡinṛ, ina ṛ na ṛḡḡannaḡ comṛoiccṛib (an ḡaṛleó) aḡṭ aḡḡaḡ biḡ ṛoilṛi an laoi lanṛolair po ionoṛchaḡ anḡ do ḡṛṛ. Αῖr do ḡiaḡnnaḡ baṛ naḡḡ Πατραιcc aṛṛubṛaḡ.

Ο ḡḡḡar Cṛioṛṭ, áṛḡḡḡ aṛṭ,  
 .cccc. πορ caoḡḡ noḡaṛ,  
 τεοṛa ḡiaḡḡa paṛ iapaṛḡḡ,  
 ḡo báṛ Πατραιcc ṛṛioḡaṛṛṛoḡ.

Αοṛ Cṛioṛṭ, cḡṭṛe céḡ nochaṭ a cḡṭaṛ. Α ṛé ḡécc do ḡṛḡḡaḡ. Cacha Cḡḡaḡḡḡe ṛia cCoiṛḡṛe, mac Nell, πορ ḡaḡḡḡḡ.

Αοṛ Cṛioṛṭ, cḡṭṛe céḡ nochaṭ aṛṛé. Mochaoi, abb nΑoḡḡoṛma, ḡécc

<sup>c</sup> *The Oirghialla*: i. e. the descendants of the Collas, who, at this time, possessed a vast territory in Ulster, lying west of the River Bann and Gleann-Righe.

<sup>d</sup> *Ula*.—Called by Colgan, in his translation of the Tripartite Life, Ulidii. At this time they possessed only that portion of the province of Ulster lying east of the River Bann and Gleann-Righe.

<sup>e</sup> *Dun-da-leathghlas*: i. e. the dun or fort of the two broken locks or fetters, now Downpatrick.

<sup>f</sup> *It was not night*.—This is also stated by the author of the Tripartite Life:

“Et ita non visa est nox in tota illa regione in tempore luetus Patricii.”

It is stated in Fiech's Hymn that the light continued for a whole year after Patrick's death,

on which Colgan has the following note:

“Quod in morte Patricii dierum duodecim naturalium spatium transierit sine noctis interpolatione tradunt Jocelinus c. 193, Author operis Tripartiti, p. 3, c. 106, Probus, l. 2, c. 34, et alii communiter actorum Patricii Scriptores, et quod toto sequenti anno tempus nocturnum in illa qua obiit Regione fuerit extraordinario quodam et cælitus misso respersum lumine, alia indicant testimonia et argumenta. Ita enim indicat Probus loco citato, dicens: ‘*Plebs etiam illius loci in quo sepultus est certissima confirmat attestatione, quòd usque ad finem totius anni, in quo obierat, nunquam nocturnales tenebræ quales extitissent, tales antea fuerant, quod nimirum ad tanti viri meritum non dubium est.*’ Item Author operis Tripart. p. 3, c. 106: *Et ferunt alii quod anno integro post Patricii mortem fuerit continua lux in*

Oirghialla<sup>c</sup> attempting to bring it to Armagh ; the Ulta<sup>d</sup> to keep it with themselves. And the Ui-Neill and the Oirghialla came to a certain water, and the river swelled against them so that they were not able to cross it in consequence of the greatness of the flood. When the flood had subsided these hosts united on terms of peace, i. e. the Ui-Neill and the Ulta, to bring the body of Patrick with them. It appeared to each of them that each had the body conveying it to their respective territories, so that God separated them in this manner, without a fight or battle. The body of Patrick was afterwards interred at Dun-dalethglas<sup>e</sup> with great honour and veneration ; and during the twelve nights that the religious seniors were watching the body with psalms and hymns, it was not night<sup>f</sup> in Magh-inis or the neighbouring lands, as they thought, but as if it were the full undarkened light of day. Of the year of Patrick's death was said :

Since Christ was born, a correct enumeration,  
Four hundred and fair ninety,  
Three years add to these,  
Till the death of Patrick, chief Apostle.

The Age of Christ, 494. The sixteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Ceann-Ailbhe<sup>g</sup> by Cairbre, son of Niall, against the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 496. Mochaoi<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Aendruim, died on the twenty-

*Regione de Mag-inis.* Adde quod nomen illius Regionis exindè postea ortum, hoc ipsum indicet. Vulgo enim vocatur *Triuchach na soillse*, i. cantaredus seu centivillaria Regio luminis, ut vulgi usurpatio, et patriæ historia contestantur. Unde propter hos cœlestes radios tempus illud nocturnum raro prodigio illustrantes, videtur S. Fiecus hic tempus illud vocasse continuam lucem et diem prolongatam."—*Trias Thaum*, p. 6, col. 2, not. 20.

<sup>g</sup> *Ceann-Ailbhe*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the "battle of Kinailbe" is entered under the year 501. In the Ulster Annals it is called the battle of Cnoc-Ailbhe. It was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>h</sup> *Mochaoi, Abbot of Aendruim*.—He was a disciple of St. Patrick, and abbot of the island of Aendruim, now Mahee Island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. The situation of Aendruim appears from a gloss on the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 23rd June: "Oendruim i. oen tulaich an mpy uile, ⁊ fop Loch Cuan ará." "Oendruim, i. e. all the island is [i. e. forms] one hill, and in Loch Cuan it is [situated]."—See *Description of Nen drum*, by the Rev. William Reeves, pp. 30 to 34. The death of this saint is entered in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 497 ; in the Annals of Ulster at 493, and again from a different authority at 498 ; and in the old Annals of Innisfallen at 490.—See note on Mochaoi under the year 432.



an tpeap la ficheat do mí lun. Cath Droma Lochmaighe nua Laigmbh  
pop Uib Nell.

Corbmac a Críe in eppaíde eppcop Arda Maça, comarba Patraice, do  
paíodhíoh a ppoíaríte.

Aoir Crioírt, chíre céo nochat a reacht. A naoi décc de Lughaid.  
Cath Inde Moire hi cCrích ua nGabhla pop Laigmb, 7 pop Iollann, mac  
Dunlain, la Muiréírtach mac Eapca.

Aoir Crioírt, chíre céo nochat a hocht. An fichítmáð bliaðam do  
Lugaid. Fírgur Mor, mac Eirc, mic Eathach Muirpeamair, co na bratírib  
do ðul ino Albain.

Aoir Crioírt, chíre céo nochat a naoi. A haon fichíe do Lughaid.  
Ceapban eaproc, ó Fíorírt Círbain oc Teamíraig, décc.

Cat Seaíra nua Muiréírtach mac Eica pop Dnach Tínguríma, n Con-  
naét. Ipeað íochann an áatha .i. Muiréírtach ío bai hi íathaiíur eíur  
in íí áíur Eochaid Tíormáarna, a brathair, ío ío íabáð Eochaid pop  
comairíce Muiréírtíog. Ceanníolað arberíe ía ðeapíað.

<sup>i</sup> *Druim-Lochmaighe*.—See A. M. 3549, where  
it is stated that Lochmabagh is in the territory  
of Conaille, i. e. in the level portion of the county  
of Louth.

<sup>k</sup> *Cormac of Crioch-an-Earnaidhe*: i. e. the  
Territory of the Oratory or little Church, thus  
translated by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293:  
“S. Corbmacus de Cric-indernaidhe, successor  
S. Patricii, Ep. Ardmach, quievit in domino.”  
He gives his acts at 17th of February, from  
which it would appear that he was the nephew  
of the monarch Laeghaire, by his brother Enda;  
that his body or reliques were preserved at Trim,  
in Meath, and that his festival was celebrated at  
Armagh, on the 17th of February. In the copy  
of the *Feilire-Aenguis* preserved in the *Leabhar  
Breac*, he is set down as “Cormac comorba  
Patraice i nAth tpuim Loeíaire,” and the Edi-  
tor is of opinion that Crioírt an eapnaíde may  
be a corruption of Crioírt Loeíaire.

<sup>l</sup> *Inde-mor*, in *Chrioch-Ua-nGabhla*.—Crioírt-  
Ua-nGabhla, called, in the old translation of the

Annals of Ulster, “O’Gawla’s country,” was  
the name of a territory situated in the south  
of the present county of Kildare, extending,  
according to the Book of Lecan, fol. 93–109,  
from Ath-Cuilching to Dubh-áth, near the  
hill of Mullaghmast; and from Ath-glas-crichi,  
at Cluanies, to Uada, in Leix; and from the  
ford of Ath-leathnacht to Gleann-Uissen, in  
Ui-Bairreche. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise  
“the battle of lúne” is entered under the year  
504.

<sup>m</sup> *Fearghus Mor*.—The Annals of the Four  
Masters are here antedated by at least five  
years, as Dr. O’Conor shews (*Proleg. ad Ann.*,  
p. lxxxvi). The Annals of Tighernach place  
the migration of the sons of Ere to Alba (Scot-  
land) during the pontificate of Symmachus, the  
Calends of January being on *feria prima*. Now  
Symmachus succeeded Anastasius the Second on  
the 10th of the Calends of December, A. D. 498,  
and died on the 14th of the Calends of August,  
A. D. 514, and during this whole period the

third day of the month of June. The battle of Druim-Lochmaighe<sup>d</sup> [was gained] by the Leinstermen over the Ui-Neill.

Cormac, of Chrioch-in-Ernaidhe<sup>k</sup>, successor of Patrick, resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 497. The nineteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Inde-Mor, in Criocho-Ua-nGabhla', [was gained] over the Leinstermen and Illann, son of Dunlaing, by Muirheartach mac Earca.

The Age of Christ, 498 [*rectè* 503]. The twentieth year of Lughaidh. Fearghus Mor<sup>m</sup>, son of Erc, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhair, with his brothers, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 499 [*rectè* 504]. The twenty-first year of Lughaidh. Cerban, a bishop of Feart-Cearbain<sup>n</sup>, at Teamhair, died.

The battle of Seaghais<sup>o</sup> [was fought] by Muirheartach mac Earca against Duach Teangumha<sup>p</sup>, King of Connaught. The cause of the battle was this, viz. : Muirheartach was a guarantee between the King and Eochaidh Tirm-charna, his brother, and Eochaidh was taken prisoner against the protection of Muirheartach. In proof of which Ceanntaeladh<sup>q</sup> said :

Calends of January did not fall on *feria prima*, except twice, viz. A. D. 506, and 516 ; and, as Flann refers this emigration of the sons of Erc to the fifteenth year after the battle of Ocha, it follows from this singular coincidence, which could not happen otherwise than from historical verity, that this migration is to be referred to the year 506 of the common era. The Annals of Clonmacnoise refer this migration to the year 501, which is much nearer to the true date than that given by the Four Masters.

<sup>n</sup> *Feart-Cearbain* : i. e. the Grave of Bishop Cerban, who was one of St. Patrick's converts. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 503, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 503, and again at 504, which is the true year, and that under which it is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Feart-Cearbain was the name of a church situated to the north-east of Tara hill, but it is now totally effaced. —See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara*

*Hill*, p. 200, and plate 7 (facing p. 128), on which the position of this church is marked.

<sup>o</sup> *Seaghais*.—This was the ancient name of the Curliu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 501.

<sup>p</sup> *Duach Teangumha* : i. e. Duach of the Brazen Tongue. He was otherwise called Duach Galach, i. e. the Valorous. He was the son of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, Monarch of Ireland, and is the ancestor of the O'Conors of Connaught, as well as of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys, and various other correlative families.

<sup>q</sup> *Ceanntaeladh* : i. e. Ceanntaeladh-na-fogh-lama, or the Learned, of Derryloran, in Tyrone, who died, according to the Annals of Tighernach, in the year 679. He wrote a work on the synchronism of the Irish monarchs with the Roman Emperors.

Cath Seghra bln do mnaib foðpuair, po boi epú ðfðg ðap epwifgh,  
la Duirich, ingin Duach.  
cath Dealca, cath Mucraíma acur cath Tuama Oruba,  
la cath Sfgra, hi torcair Duach Tfhgumha.

For Connaictaib po ppaonead na cata hirin.

Aoir Crioirt, cuicc céo. An ðapa blaðam fichst do Lughaid. S. Ibhar  
erpuic, décc an tper la fichst do mí Arpil. Ceitpe blaðna ap tpi céo poð  
a paogail.

Cath Lochmaighe pia Laigmib for Uibh Nell.

Aoir Crioirt, cuicc céo a haon. A tpi fichst do Lughaid. Cath Fream-  
anne hi Miðe fori Fiachaid, mac Nell, pia fFailge ðerraðe, ðia nebrad  
an pann,

In pí aile armbðrað Fiachia, mac Nell, ní celaid,

Ar fair, tap epfmla cile, cat Freamna Miðe meabaid.

Aoir Crioirt, cúicc céo a tpi. Iap mbfith cúig blaðna fichst i pighe  
Eireann do Lughaid, mac Laoḡaire, torchaip i nAchad porcha, iap na bém

\* *A certain woman*: i. e. Duiseach. She was the wife of Muirheartach mac Earca, whom she incited to fight this battle against her father, Duach Teangumha, because he had made a prisoner of her foster-father, Eochaidh Tirmcharna, in violation of her husband's guarantee.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 195, b.

\* *Against the Connaughtmen*: i. e. these battles were gained by the race of Niall over the Connaughtmen. The Editor has never seen a full copy of the poem of Cennfaeladh, from which the above verses are quoted. They are also quoted in O'Connor's printed Annals of Tighernach, in which the battle of Seaghais is twice mentioned as in the text of the Four Masters.

\* *St. Ibhar*.—The death of Bishop Iver, in the 303rd year of his age, is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 504. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the years 499, 500, and 503. This Ibhar is the patron saint of the

island of Beg-Erin or *Parva Hibernia*, near Wexford, where there are still to be seen some ruins of his church.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 794, 901, 1062; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 50, 450, 610; and Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 733. In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 23rd April, Bishop Ibhar is noticed:

“Loichec eppcop Ibhar, afort cenó ceð epir,  
An ðreo uap zuinó i tpiur, i nEpinó bic  
beðap.”

“A lamp was Bishop Ibhar, who attained to the head of every piety;

The flame over the wave in brightness, in Erin  
Beg he died.”

Dr. O'Connor says that the great age ascribed to this and other saints is owing to the error of transcribers, in mistaking tpi .l. thrice fifty, for tpi .c. three hundred.

\* *Lochmagh*.—See A.M. 3549–3656; A.D. 496.

The battle of Seaghais; a certain woman<sup>r</sup> caused it; red blood was over lances,  
By Duiseach, daughter of Duach.

The battle of Dealga, the battle of Mucramha, and the battle of Tuaim-  
Drubha,

With the battle of Seaghais, wherein fell Duach Teangumha.

Against the Connaughtmen<sup>s</sup> these battles were gained.

The Age of Christ, 500. The twenty-second year of Lughaidh. Saint  
Ibhar<sup>t</sup>, the bishop, died on the twenty-third day of the month of April. Three  
hundred and four years was the length of his life.

The battle of Lochmagh<sup>u</sup> by the Leinstermen, against the Ui-Neill.

The Age of Christ, 501. The twenty-third year of Lughaidh. The battle  
of Freamhain<sup>v</sup>, in Meath, against Fiacha, son of Niall, by Failge Berraidhe, con-  
cerning which this quatrain was composed :

The other king whom I shall mention *was* Fiacha, son of Niall, I shall not  
conceal him ;

It was against him, contrary to a false prophecy, the battle of Freamhain, in  
Meath, was gained.

The Age of Christ, 503. After Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, had been  
twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was killed at Achadh-farcha<sup>w</sup>,

<sup>v</sup> *Freamhainn*.—See A. M. 5084, p. 89, note <sup>w</sup>,  
*suprà*.

<sup>w</sup> *Achadh-farcha*: i. e. the Field of the Light-  
ning. Colgan says that the place retained this  
name in his own time, but does not define its  
exact situation. The words of the author of  
the Tripartite Life, in describing this event, are  
as follows:

“ Venit” [Lugadius] “ ad locum quandam  
Achadh-farcha appellatum ; ubi conspiciens  
quandam Ecclesiam in colle positam, ait ; nun-  
quid illa est Ecclesia istius clerici, qui iniquo  
prophetiæ spiritu, prædixit nullum de Leogarii  
patris mei semine Regem vel principem prodit-  
urum ? Et statim ac hæc protulit, fulminis e  
cælo missi, et in verticem ejus cadentis, ictu

extinctus illicò interiit. Unde et locus nomen  
abinde sortitus, Achadh-farcha, .i. collis ful-  
minis appellatur.”—Part ii. c. 77. Colgan adds  
in a note, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 172, n. 44 :

“ Et loci illius *Achadh-farcha*, id est collis  
fulminis, appellati, nomen quod usque in hunc  
diem retinet conformat. Est autem in finibus  
Diocesis et Comitatus Orientalis Mediæ.”

It is stated in the Life of St. Patrick pre-  
served in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 14, a, 2, that  
Achadh-farcha is situated in the territory of  
Ui-Cremhtlainne. This territory is now in-  
cluded in the baronies of Slane, in East Meath.  
In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of  
Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, is entered under  
the year 509.



ὄρορχα τενντιγhe, επe μιορβαιλιbh Ὀe, επep an δίμιαδh τυccυρτοip do πατpαιcc, αμιαil a διep an pann po :

Α nΑchaδ παpίca υgρach, báρ mic Λαοgαιpe Λυgach,  
 Ξan moléca tall na ponn, de do pορcha επom τεινντιghe.

Eοchaδ, mac Μυipfohaiγ Μυινδειpcc, pι Uλαδ, decc.

Αοip Cpιοpτ, cúicc céo a cφαp. An céo bhaδain do Μυipέpταch, mac Μυipεδhaiγ, mic Eoγain, mic Néll, na pigh óp Epinn.

Αοip Cpιοpτ, cúicc céo apé. An επeap bhaδain do Mhuyipέpταch. Iollann, mac Ὀύνlaing, pι Λaiγh, décc. Cat Λuaéra pια Coimcopb pοp Uib Néll. Ap do po παiδó.

Cat lonn Λuaéra, uapa tuap, acφip bpiγit, n ppiτ páp,  
 flannéac Fionnaδpac ba huap im copp nollainn iap na báp.

Αοip Cpιοpτ, cuiγ céo apεacτ. An cφepamíad bhaδain do Μυipέpταch. Cath Ὀpoma úpγaiγe pοp Pοilγe mδeppaiδe, pια pPiachaiδ mac Néll.

\* *King of Uladh*: i. e. of Ulidia; bounded on the west by Gleann-Righe, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

† *Muircheartach, son of Muiredach*.—He is otherwise called Muircheartach Mor Mac Earea. After the death of the monarch Lughaidh, O'Flaherty introduces, in his Catalogue of the Christian Kings of Ireland (*Ogygia*, iii. 93), an interregnum of five years, that is, from the year 508 till 513, which he makes the year of Muircheartach's accession. The Annals of Ulster place the death of Lughaidh in 507, and again, according to another authority, in 511, and the accession of Muircheartach in the year 512. The probability is that there was no interregnum, for Muircheartach, who was the Hector of the Ui-Neill, was too powerful in Ireland to be kept from the throne after the death of Lughaidh.

‡ *Luachair*: i. e. a Rushy Place. There are countless places of this name in Leinster, but

the Editor has never been able to discover the exact situation of the site of this battle.

<sup>a</sup> *Fionnabhair*.—Now Fennor, near Kildare. —See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 8, 40 Jac. i.

<sup>b</sup> *About the body of Illann*.—It is stated in the second Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 546 to 563), that after the death of Illann, King of Leinster, the Nepotes Neill, or race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, led an army into Leinster, and proceeded to devastate the province; but that the Lagenians, placing the dead body of the king in a chariot, marched against them, and defeated them with great slaughter :

“ Factum est autem post mortem Illand, qui vixit annis cxx. congregantes nepotes Neill exercitum fines devastare Lageniensium; inierunt Lagenienses consilium, dicentes ponamus corpus mortuum Regis nostri conditum ante nos in eurru contra hostes, et pugnemus contra circa



Αρ λα cinel Fiachaid an fíonn o Cluain in doibair co hUirnsch orin ille,  
amail arbert Cínoíraoladh

Óighal Dia reacht mbliadan,  
ba ri uighe a criúe  
cath i nÓromm úirgaisge  
ba de do cfi maḡ Miúe.

Αοιρ Crioirt, cuiḡ céo a haoin nóecc. Α hocht do Mhuiréirtach.  
S. ḡron eppcop o Cúil Iorriac, i cConoachtuib, décc, an tochtmao lá do  
mí lun.

Αοιρ Crioirt, cuiḡ céo a dó déḡ. Α naoi do Muiréirtach. S. Eapc  
Slaine eppucc Lilcaḡ, ḡ ó fíota fíri fíeig i ttaob Síthe Tpuim amap, do  
écc, an ḡapa lá do mí Nouembuir. Deich mbliadna ap cheitchepe fichtib a

battle that its part of Meath was separated from  
Leinster, as far as Uisneach."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is noticed  
as follows :

"A. D. 515. The battle of Dromdargie was  
fought by Fiagh mac Neale, in which he re-  
covered Usneagh to be of the land of Kynaleagh,  
where Foilge Merrye was overcome."

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-in-dibhair*.—This is otherwise called  
Cluain-an-dobhair, and is situated somewhere  
in the present King's County, but it has not  
been identified.—See it again referred to at the  
years 843, 938, 942.

<sup>e</sup> *Uisneach*.—Now Usnagh hill, in the parish  
of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county  
of Westmeath.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under A. D. 1414,  
p. 818, *infra*. The territory of Cinel-Fiachrach,  
which originally comprised the countries of  
O'Molloy, now in the King's County, and of  
Mageoghegan, now the barony of Moycashel,  
in Westmeath, originally extended from Birr  
to the hill of Uisneach. This hill is also re-  
markable in Irish history as being the point at  
which the five provinces met, and a stone situ-  
ated on its summit, now called Cat-Uisnigh,  
and by Keating *Ail-na-miḡeann*, i. e. "the Rock

of the Divisions," is called *Umbilicus Hiberniæ*  
by Giraldus Cambrensis. "In quinque por-  
tiones æquales inter se diviserunt, quarum ca-  
pita in lapide quodam conveniunt apud Mediam  
juxta castrum de Kyllari, qui lapis et umbili-  
cus Hiberniæ dicitur: quasi in medio et medi-  
tullio terræ positus."—*Topographia Hiberniæ*,  
Dist. iii. c. 4.

<sup>f</sup> *The vengeance of God*.—The Editor has never  
met a full copy of the poem from which this qua-  
train is quoted. It would appear to be on the sub-  
ject of the formation of the territory of the tribe  
of Cinel-Fiachach, who recovered from Failghe  
Bearraidhe, chief of Offally, a tract of country  
extending from Cluain-an-dobhair to the hill of  
Uisneach, after the battle of Druim-Deargaighe.  
The Failghe Berraidhe here referred to is men-  
tioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick  
(part iii. c. 56), as an obdurate Pagan, who at-  
tempted to murder St. Patrick, but perished in  
the attempt himself, and drew down the ven-  
geance of heaven upon his race. He had a  
brother, Failghe Ros, or, more correctly, Failghe  
Rot, who received St. Patrick with honour, and,  
therefore, prospered in the land.

<sup>g</sup> *Cuil-Irra*.—A district in the south-west of

of Niall. From that time forward the land [extending] from Cluain-in-dibhair<sup>d</sup> to Uisneach<sup>e</sup> belongs to the Cinel-Fiachach, as Ceannfaeladh said :

The vengeance of God<sup>f</sup> lasted for seven years;  
But the joy of his heart was  
The battle of Druim-Deargaighe,  
By which the plain of Meath was detached.

The Age of Christ, 511. The eighth year of Muircheartach. Saint Bron, Bishop of Cuil-Irra<sup>g</sup>, in Connaught, died on the eighth day of the month of June.

The Age of Christ, 512. The ninth year of Muircheartach, Saint Erc<sup>h</sup>, Bishop of Lilcachi<sup>i</sup> and of Fearth-fear-Feig<sup>k</sup>, by the side of Sidhe-Truim, to the west, died on the second day of the month of November. His age was four-

the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, comprising the parishes of Killaspugbrone and Kilmacnwen. It is stated in the Annotations of Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, that St. Patrick passed from Forrach-mac-nAmhalgaidh to Ros Filiorum Caitni, where he built a church, and, crossing the Mnaidh [Moy] at Bertriga [Bartragh], he raised a cross there, and proceeded thence to the mound of Riabart, near which he built a church for his disciple, Bishop Bronus, the son of Ienus. This is called the church of Cassel-irra in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (part ii. c. 97), and now Cill earbuis ḡpóin, *anglicè* Killaspugbrone from this Bishop. —See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 470, and the map to the same work. In Michael O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of this bishop is entered at 8th of June.

<sup>b</sup> *St. Erc.*—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 448, p. 136, *suprà*.

<sup>i</sup> *Lilcach.*—Not identified. Dr. O'Connor takes this to mean “deditus religioni.”

<sup>k</sup> *Fearth-fear-Feig.*—Dr. O'Connor translates this: “S. Ercus Slanensis Episcopus deditus religioni et loci dicti Sepulchra Virorum Feig

in regione locus iste est Trimmia ad Occidentem, obiit die 2do Mensis Novembris.” But he certainly mistakes the meaning. Colgan renders it: “Ercus Episcopus Lilcaciensis et Fearth-feggiensis .i. Slanensis 2 Novembris mortuus est anno ætatis 90.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 190.

Fearth-fear-Feig, i. e. the Graves of the Men of Feig, is the ancient name of Slane on the Boyne, and Sidh-Truim is not the present town of Trim, as assumed by Dr. O'Connor, but the name of a hill, situated to the east of Slane. The situation of Fearth-fear-Feig is described by Colgan as follows :

“Est locus ad septentrionalem marginem fluminis Boandi, hodie Slane dictus. Dicitur Fearth-fer-Feic .i. fossæ, sive sepulchra virorum Feic, ex eo quod servi ejusdam dynastæ nomine Feic, ibi altas fecerint fossas pro occisorum corporibus humandis.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 20, n. 60.

In the fourth Life of St. Patrick a similar derivation of this name is given; and it is stated that the paschal fire, lighted there by St. Patrick, was visible from Tara, which clearly shews that it is not situated to the west of Trim, as Dr. O'Connor has so hastily assumed.



αοιρ αν ταν τηλρετα, Αρ ε αν τερpucc Ειρε ριν πο βα βρητένι το Ρηαττεραιcc.  
Αρ δό ποιμε Ραττεραιcc αν πανδ πο.

Ερpucc Ειρε,—

ḡach ní conceaptauḡ ba cḡrτ,  
ḡach aon beipeap coiceapτ cḡrτ  
poptpauḡ ḡndacht beappuic Ερḡ.

Dubḡtachi .i. α Dpuim ḡrḡb erpucc Αρḡmacha το ραιοḡḡḡh α Spioραιττε.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiḡ cḡḡ απρί ḡḡcc. Αν ḡechmāḡ bliāḡain Mhuipḡrtauḡ.  
.S. Macmḡr .i. Aonḡap, erpucc Connepe, ḡḡcc antpeap la το Nouember.

Catḡ ḡedna, ι nḡpomaḡḡ ḡpeaḡ, ρια Muipḡrtauḡ mac Eapca, ḡ ρια  
cColḡu, mac Loiτi, mic Cpuimn, mic ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ταιοpeaḡ Αρḡḡiall, ḡḡ in πο  
maḡḡḡḡḡ Αρḡḡal, mac Conaill Cpeimḡtanne, mic Néill.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiḡ cḡḡ α peacḡ ḡḡḡ. Α cḡḡap ḡḡcc το Muipḡeaptauḡ.  
.S. ḡapḡḡca Cille Slḡḡe Cuilinn, ḡap baum Monḡḡe ḡḡcc 6 Iuli. Ναοι  
pichit bliāḡain pḡḡ α ρaḡḡoil ḡia neḡpauḡ.

Ναοι pichit bliāḡain mole,  
το peip ρiaḡla ḡan tḡme,  
ḡan baep, ḡan bḡḡ, ḡan baḡḡal,  
ba he ρaḡḡal Monḡḡe.

<sup>1</sup> *Bishop Ere.*—This quatrain is also quoted by Tighernach, who ascribes it to St. Patrick, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 306, a, 1; and in the *Leabhar-Breac*, fol. 11, a.

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-Dearbh.*—This is probably the place called Derver, in the county of Louth. Dubhthach succeeded in 497.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 36.

<sup>11</sup> *Macnisi.*—He was a disciple of St. Patrick, and the founder of the episcopal church of Connor, in the county of Antrim.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor and Dromore*, by the Rev. William Reeves, A. B., pp. 237–239. Cnes, the daughter of Conchaidh, of the tribe of Dal-Ceithirn, was his mother, from whom he was called Mac Cneise. His festival was kept on the 3rd of September, accord-

ing to the *Feilire-Aengus* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, in which it is stated that his first name was Aenghus, and that he was also called Caemhan Breac.

<sup>12</sup> *Dedna, in Droma-Breagh.*—This was the name of a place in the north of the county of Meath, adjoining that of Cavan. The fort of Rath-Ochtair-Cuillinn is also referred to as ι n-ḡpuimnḡḡ ḡpeaḡ.—See *Leabhar-na-gCcart*, p. 12.

<sup>13</sup> *Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn:* i.e. the Church of Slieve Gullion, now Killeavy, an old church in a parish of the same name, situated at the foot of Slieve Gullion, in the barony of Upper Orrior, and county of Armagh. This mountain took its name from Cuileann, an artificer, who lived here in the reign of Conchobhar Mac Nessa,

score and ten years when he departed. This Bishop Erc was judge to Patrick. It was for him Patrick composed this quatrain :

Bishop Erc<sup>l</sup>,—  
 Every thing he adjudged was just ;  
 Every one that passes a just judgment  
 Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc.

Dubhthach, i. e. of Druim-Dearbh<sup>m</sup>, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 513. The tenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Mac-nisi<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Aenghus, Bishop of Coinnere [Connor], died on the third day of November.

The battle of Dedna, in Droma-Breagh<sup>o</sup>, by Muirheartach mac Earca, and by Colga, son of Loite, son of Crunn, son of Feidhlimidh, [son of Colla Dachrich], chief of Airghialla, where Ardghal, son of Conall Creamhthainne, son of Niall, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 517. The fourteenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Darerca, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn<sup>p</sup>, whose [first] name was Moninne, died on the 6th of July. Nine-score years was the length of her life ; of whom was said :

Nine-score years together, according to rule without error,  
 Without folly, without evil, without danger, was the age of Moninne.

King of Ulster, and by whom the celebrated hero, Cuchullainn, was fostered. Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 705), who had an ancient Life of Moninne, written by Conchubhranus, and Michael O'Clery, in his Irish Calendar, have confounded this Darerca with Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick ; but they were clearly different persons, for the festival of Darerca, the sister [or supposed sister] of Patrick, was held on the 22nd of March, whereas that of Moninne, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, was held on the 6th of July. On this mistake of Ussher Colgan has the following note in his Life of Darerca, at 22nd March, which shews the high esteem he had for Ussher's veracity as a historian :

"Usserus, de Primordiis Ecclesiar. Britann. pag. 705 et 706, confundit hanc Darercam sororem Sancti Patricii, cum alia Darerca, dicta Moninna, Abbatissa de Killslebhe in Ultonia. Sed si vir, alias Antiquitatis peritissimus, ea, quæ de Sancta Moninna producturi sumus ad 6 Julii, perspecta habuisset aliter sentiisse non ambigimus."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 719, not. 7.

St. Moninne, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillin, founded seven churches in Scotland, as Ussher shews from Conchubhranus: one called Chilnacase, in Galloway ; another on the summit of the mountain of Dundevenal, in Laudonia ; the third on the mountain of Dunbreten ; the fourth at the castle of Strivelin ; the fifth at Dun-Eden, now

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cuius cēd anasoι dēc. Α ρέ dēc do Μηυιρςρταχ.  
S. Conlaedh, eppcop Cille dapa, cfpo bpiγde, dēc 3. Maiv.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cūis cēd piche α haon. Α hocht dēc do Μηυιρςρταχ.  
S. Buite, mac bponaig, eppucc Mainipte, dēc 7. December.

buite bpattha bpi co mblaið, tí cec tpattha dom cobhair,  
Zeal glac go nglopaib ngluinn ngloin, dfg mac bponaig, mic bolair.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cūicc cēd piche α τpi. Αn pichstmað bliaðan do Μυιρ-  
ςρταχ. Beoað, eppucc Αρδα capna, dēc, an toctmað la do Mapta.  
Eochað, mac Aongura, piγ Muimian, dēc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cuius cēd piche α cftair. Α haon pichst do Μυιρςεαρταχ.  
Cath Αtha Siγe pia Μυιρςρταχ φορ Laiγmib, dū in po mapbað Siγe, mac  
Oñn, conað uaða α dñiar Αt Siγe.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cuius cēd pice α cuicc. Α dó píst do Μυιρςεαρταχ.  
S. bpiγhit ogh, banab Chille dapa [dēc]. Αρ oipðe cetur po hioðbpaðh Cill

Edinburgh; the sixth on the mountain of Dunpelder; and the seventh at Lanfortin, near Dundee, where she died. Some ruins of her church, near which stood a round tower, are still to be seen at Killeavy.

<sup>q</sup> *Conlaedh*.—"A. D. 520. Conlaedh Eps. Cille-dara dormivit."—*Tighernach*. He was the first Bishop of Kildare, and his festival was there celebrated on the 3rd of May, according to all the Irish martyrologies. In a note on the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at this day, it is stated that Ronnehenn was his first name, and that he was also called Mochonna Daire; that he was Bishop of Kildare, and St. Bridget's chief artificer. This note adds that he was finally eaten by wolves. Cogitosus, the author of the second Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, has the following notice of Conlaedh's episcopal dresses:

"Secundum enim beatissimi Iob exemplum nunquam inopes a se recedere sinu vacuo passa est; nam vestimenta transmarina et peregrina Episcopì Conlaith decorati luminis, quibus in solemnitatibus Domini et vigiliis Apostolorum sacra in altaribus offerens mysteria utebatur,

pauperibus largita est."—*Trias Thaum.*, c. 39. p. 522.

<sup>r</sup> *Buite mac Bronaigh*.—He is the patron saint of Mainister Buithe, now Monasterboice, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth, where his festival was celebrated on the 7th of December, according to the *Feilire-Aenguis*.—See O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 65; see also the Annals of Ulster at the year 518, where it is stated that St. Columbkille was born on the same day on which this Buite died.

"A. D. 518. *Nativitas Coluim Cille eodem die quo Bute (Boetius) mac Bronaig dormivit.*"

His death is also entered in the same Annals, under the year 522.

<sup>s</sup> *Beoaith, Bishop of Ard-carna*: i. e. Beo-Aedh, Aidus Vivens, or Vitalis, of Ardcarne, a church in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, and about four miles due east of the town of Boyle.—See note<sup>b</sup>, under the year 1224. Colgan, who puts together, at the 8th of March, all the scattered notices of this saint that he could find, states (*Acta SS.* p. 563) that his bell was preserved at Baile-na-gCleireach, in Breifny

. The Age of Christ, 519. The sixteenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Connlaedh<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Kildare, Bridget's brazier, died on the 3rd of May.

The Age of Christ, 521. The eighteenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Buíte mac Bronaigh<sup>t</sup>, bishop of Mainister, died on the 7th of December.

Let Buíte, the virtuous judge of fame, come each day to my aid,  
The fair hand with the glories of clean deeds, the good son of Bronach, son of Bolar.

The Age of Christ, 523. The twentieth year of Muirheartach. Beoaidh<sup>s</sup>, Bishop of Ard-carna, died the eighth day of March. Eochaidh, son of Aenghus, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 524. The twenty-first year of Muirheartach. The battle of Ath-Sighe<sup>t</sup> [was gained] by Muirheartach against the Leinstermen, where Sighe, the son of Dian, was slain, from whom Ath-Sighe is called.

The Age of Christ, 525. Saint Brigit<sup>u</sup>, virgin, Abbess of Cill-dara<sup>w</sup>, [died]. It was to her Cill-dara was first granted, and by her it was founded. Brigit

(now Ballynaglearagh, on the confines of the counties of Leitrim and Cavan):

“Ejus nola *Ceolan Beoaidh* i. nola Beoadi, appellata, ad instar præciosarum reliquiarum gemmis et argenteo tegumento celata in ecclesia de Baile-na-celereach, in regione Breffliniæ asservatur in magna veneratione, ob multa, quæ in dies per illum fiunt miracula.”

<sup>t</sup> *Ath-Sighe*: i. e. the Ford of Sighe, now Assey, a parish in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. It was originally the name of a ford on the River Boyne, but afterwards the name extended to a church and castle erected near it. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 527:

“A. D. 527. *Bellum Ath-Sighe* pop Laigniu. Muirceartaeh mac Erce *victor fuit*.”

<sup>u</sup> *Brigit*.—This name is explained bpeo-  
*paighe*, i. e. fiery Dart, in Cormac's Glossary and by Keating. The death of St. Bridget is entered from various authorities in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 523. *Quies S. Brigide an. lxx etatis sue*.”

“A. D. 525. *Dormitatio Sancte Brigide an. lxx etatis sue*.”

“A. D. 527. *Vcl hic Dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Mochod*.”

Dr. O'Connor thinks that the true year is 523.—See his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 13, note 3, where he writes:

“Omnes, uno ore, referunt obitum S. Brigidæ ad ann. xxx. post excessum S. Patricii, etsi in anno æræ communis dissentiant. Marianus Scotus obitum S. Patricii referens ad annum 491, post annos xxx. excessum S. Brigidæ memorat. Vide Mariani Excerpta ex Cod. præstantissimo, Nero, c. v. in Appendice, No. 1. Atqui Patricius obiit anno 493, ergo Brigida anno 523.”

<sup>w</sup> *Cill-dara*.—Now Kildare. This is called *Cella Roboris* by Ultanus, in the third Life of St. Bridget published by Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 531, c. 47; and in the fourth Life, which is attributed to Animosus, the name is explained as follows:

“Illa jam cella Scotice dicitur *Killdara*, la-



θαπα, γ βα λέ κοηροδαχτ. Αρί θριγιε τρα νά τυε α μεανμαιν νά α ηινη-  
 τήριμ αρ ιη κοιμδεσθ εσθ ηαονυαιρε ριαμ αέτ α ριορλυαθ, γ α ριορρμυαι-  
 νεσθ δο γρηρ ινα εριδε γ μνημαιν, αιμαλ αρ ερρωερε ινα βετχαιθ ρήν, γ ι  
 ιμβετχαιθ ναοιη θρεναιην, ερρυεε Cλυαηα ρήρτα. Ρο εοχαιε ιμορρο α  
 ηαιμριρ acc ρογναμ γο διοερα τον κοιμδε, αε θενομη ρήρτ γ μιορβελ, αε  
 ρλάνυεεαθ γαχ γαλαρ γ γαχ εεθημα αρέεηα, αιμαλ αιρηέιθςρ α βετ, γο ρο  
 ραιθθ α ρριρατ δο εum ηιμε, αν εέθ λά δο μί ρεβρυ, γ ρο ηαθναετ α κορρ ι  
 ηΟύν ι ηαον εumba λα Ρατρηαεε, εο ηοηοιρ γ εο ηαιρηιθιη.

Αιηλλ, ερρεορ Αρθα Μαχα, δο Υιθ θρεαρηλ δοριδε, δο έεε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ευεε εεθ ριχε αρ. Αν τρεαρ βλιαθαιη ριχθε δο Μηυιρ-  
 εήρταχ. Αρ δο εαιρηηγριε βαιρ Μηυιρεαρηταιε αθεαρετ Cαιρηεαχ.

Αρ αν υαμην αρ ιη ηβεην, ιμα λυαιθρε ιλορ Cην,

Αρ ρυρ λοιρεεθιερ ι ετιη, ρορ εαοιβ Cλετιε βαιθριρ ρην.

1. λα Cίν ηγην Cιγε δοροεαρη Μυιρεήρταχ, ι εειοηαθ α ηαεαρ ρο μαρβρομ.

time vero sonat *cella quercūs*. Quercus enim altissima ibi erat quam multum S. Brigida diligebat et benedixit eam: *cujus stipes adhuc manet*."—See also Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 627.

\* *Her own Life*.—Colgan has published six Lives of St. Bridget in his *Trias Thaum*. The first, a metrical Irish one, attributed to St. Brogan Cloen, who flourished in the time of Lughaidh, the son of Laeghaire; the second, a Latin Life, ascribed to Cogitosus, who is supposed by Colgan to have flourished in the sixth century, but who is now believed to have written in the eighth or ninth century; the third, which is said to have been written by Ultanus, a bishop; the fourth, attributed to Anmchadh, or Animosus, Bishop of Kildare, who flourished in the tenth century; the fifth by Laurentius Dunelinensis; and the sixth, which is in Latin metre, by Coelanus of Inis-Cealltra.

† *The first day of the month of February*.—This day is still called *lá féile θριγοε* throughout the Irish-speaking parts of Ireland, and the month of February is called *Mí na féile θριγοε*.

† *At Dun*: i. e. Downpatrick. This is not true, for we learn from Cogitosus that the bodies of Bishop Conlaeth and St. Bridget were placed on the right and left side of the decorated altar of the church of Kildare, being deposited in monuments adorned with various embellishments of gold and silver, and gems and precious stones, with crowns of gold and silver depending from above."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 523, 524. It is very clear from this testimony of Cogitosus, that in his time the story of St. Bridget being buried at Down was unknown, and that the finding of the reliques of the *Trias Thaumaturga* at Down in 1185, was an invention by Sir John De Courcy and his adherents, for the purpose of exalting the character of Down, then recently acquired by the English.—See note †, under the year 1293, pp. 456, 457. The author of the fourth Life says that St. Bridget was buried along with Patrick immediately after her death, but this is evidently an interpolation since De Courcy's time.

‡ *Ui-Breasail*: i. e. the Race of Breasal. These

was she who never turned her mind or attention from the Lord for the space of one hour, but was constantly meditating and thinking of him in her heart and mind, as is evident in her own Life<sup>x</sup>, and in the Life of St. Brenainn, Bishop of Cluain-fearta. She spent her time diligently serving the Lord, performing wonders and miracles, healing every disease and every malady, as her Life relates, until she resigned her spirit to heaven, the first day of the month of February<sup>y</sup>; and her body was interred at Dun<sup>z</sup>, in the same tomb with Patrick, with honour and veneration.

Ailill, Bishop of Armagh, who was of the Ui-Breasail<sup>a</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 526. The twenty-third year of Muircheartach. It was to predict the death of Muircheartach that Cairneach said :

I am fearful<sup>b</sup> of the woman around whom many storms shall move.

For the man who shall be burned in fire, on the side of Cleiteach wine shall drown.

That is, by Sin, daughter of Sighe<sup>c</sup>, Muircheartach was killed, in revenge of her father, whom he had slain.

were otherwise called Ui-Breasail-Macha and Clann-Breasail, and derived their name and lineage from Breasal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla Dachrich.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 76. On an old map of a part of Ulster, preserved in the State Paper's Office, London, the territory of Clanbrazil is shewn as on the south side of Lough Neagh, where the Upper Bann enters that lake, from which, and from the space given it, we may infer that it was co-extensive with the present barony of Onicilland East. This Ailill was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, together with his five brothers, and succeeded Dubhthach in the year 513.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 37.

<sup>b</sup> *I am fearful*.—These verses are also quoted by Tighernach. They are taken from a very old tragical tale entitled "*Oighiú Mhuircheartaigh Mhoir mic Earca*," i. e. the Death of Muircheartach Mor Mac Earca, of which there is a copy

on vellum, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 316. According to this story Muircheartach fell a victim to the revenge of a concubine named *Sin* (Sheen), for whom he had abandoned his lawful queen, but whom he afterwards consented to put away at the command of St. Cairneach. This concubine having lost her father mother, sister, and others of her family, who were of the old tribe of Tara, by the hand of Muircheartach, in the battle of Cirb or Ath-Sighe, on the Boyne, threw herself in his way, and became his mistress for the express purpose of wreaking her vengeance upon him with the greater facility. And the story states that she burned the house of Cletty over the head of the monarch, who, when scorched by the flames, plunged into a puncheon of wine, in which he was suffocated. Hence, it was said, that he was drowned and burned.

<sup>c</sup> *Daughter of Sighe*.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under A. D. 524, p. 171, *suprà*.

Cat Éiblinne nua Muiréarthaigh mac Earca, cat Moighe hAilbe, cath Almaine, cath Cinneich, ⁊ orccain na cCliaich, cath Aíone, pop Connaictaib, conaó do na cataib rin atbert Ceandaraolá.

Cath Cinn eich, cat Almaine,  
ba haimprip airdeire ainnpe,  
orccain Cliaich, cath Aíone,  
acur cath Moighe hAilbe.

Caipell, mac Muiréarthaigh Muindeirce, n Ulaó, décc.

Oihill, mac Dunlaing, n Laignín, do écc.

Aoir Criorc, cúicc céo fiche areacht. Iar mbeith cfiere bliadna fichte  
i righe nÉreann do Muiréarthaigh, mac Muiréarthaigh, mic Eoghain, mic Néill  
Naogiallaigh, po loircead é i ttiagh Cletigh uar bóinn, oíde Shamna iar na  
bátaó h i ppín. Sín atbert an pán.

Ar meir Taeten in gín do cfi areacht Néill,  
Ar Dannaódaigh mo ainn, in gach airm ar pén.

Ceandaraolá po paitih :

Pillip an pí Mac Earca allúit Ua Neill,  
Pirp pail pína in gach moig, brogar epioá h i ccén.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh Ailbe*.—A plain in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>e</sup> *Almhain*.—Now the hill of Allen, about five miles north of the town of Kildare.

<sup>f</sup> *Ceann-eich* : i. e. Hill of the Horse, now Kinneigh, in the county of Kildare, adjoining Wicklow.

<sup>g</sup> *Cliaichs*.—These were in Idrone, in the present county of Carlow.

<sup>h</sup> *Aidhne*.—A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, comprising the barony of Kiltartan.—See Magh Aidhne.

<sup>i</sup> *Burned in the house of Cleitach*.—The death of Muirheartach, who was the first monarch of Ireland of the Cinel-Eoghain or race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, is entered in

the Annals of Tighernach as follows :

“A. D. 533. Dáidh Muiréarthaigh mic Earca a telcúma pína, aíde Samna, a mullaé Cleitigh uar bóinn.”

“A. D. 533. The drowning of Muirheartach mac Earca in a puncheon of wine, on the night of Samhain, on the summit of Cletty, over the Boyne.”

And thus in the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 533. *Dimersio Muircertaigh filii Erce in dolio pleno vino, in arce Cletig, supra Boin.*”

“A. D. 535. *Vel hic badhadh Murchertaigh mic Erca, secundum alios.*”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is noticed as follows:

“A. D. 533. King Moriartagh having had

The battle of Eibhlinne by Muircheartach mac Earca ; the battle of Magh-Ailbhe<sup>d</sup>; the battle of Almhain<sup>e</sup>; the battle of Ceann-eich<sup>f</sup>; the plundering of the Cliachs<sup>g</sup>; and the battle of Aidhne<sup>h</sup> against the Connaughtmen ; of which battles Ceannfaeladh said :

The battle of Ceann-eich, the battle of Almhain,—  
It was an illustrious famous period,  
The devastation of the Cliachs, the battle of Aidhne,  
And the battle of Magh-Ailbhe.

Cairell, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, King of Ulidia, died.

Oilill, son of Dumlain, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 527. After Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was burned in the house of Cleiteach<sup>i</sup>, over the Boyne, on the night of Samhain [the first of November], after being drowned in wine. Sin composed this quatrain :

I am Taetan, the woman who killed the chief of Niall ;  
Gannadhaigh<sup>j</sup> is my name, in every place and road.

Ceanfaeladh said :

The king Mac Earca returns to the side of the Ui-Neill ;

Blood reached the girdles<sup>k</sup> in each plain ; the exterior territories were enriched ;

prosperous success, as well before he came to the crown as after, against these that rebelled against him, he was at last drowned in a kyve of wine, in one of his own manour houses called Cleytagh, neer the river of Boyne, by a fairie woman that burned the house over the king's head, on Hollandtide. The king, thinking to save his life from burning, entered the kyve of wine, and was so high that the wine could not keep him for depth, for he was fifteen foot high ! as it is laid down in a certain book of his life and death. This is the end of the King Moriartagh, who was both killed, drowned, and burned together, through his own folly, that trusted this woman, contrary to the advice of

St. Carneagh."

<sup>i</sup> *Gannadaigh*. — In the *Leabhar-Gabála* of the O'Clerys, the reading is Gamadaigh. In the historical tale on the death of Muircheartach, the concubine who burned the house of Cletty over his head is called by various names, as Sin, Taetan, Gaeth, Garbh, Gemadaig, Ochsad, and Iachtadh, all which have certain meanings which the writer of the story turns to account in making this lady give equivocal answers to the king. The name *Sin*, means storm ; *Taetan*, fire ; *Gaeth*, wind ; *Garbh*, rough ; *Gemadaigh*, wintry ; *Ochsad*, a groan ; *Iachtadh*, lamentation.

<sup>k</sup> *Blood reached the girdles*.—This is a hyperbolical mode of expressing great slaughter: " Ut



Ἐο ρεαέτ ρήαιρ νο έαιρητί, αeur bið eian bur eumian,  
 Ὁο bήτ γialla Ua Néill, la γialla moighe Mumian.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, eúg céð píce a hoct. An céð bliaðain do Tuatal Maolgarbh, mac Corbmaic Caoich, mic Coirippe, mic Neill, i mige nEreann.

Cath Luachra móipe etir da mbéir, ppur a paitir cath Ailbe i mbóigheab, pia eTuatal Maolgarbh, pop Ciannachtaibh Miðe.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, cuicc céð epiocha a haon. An ceatpamað bliaðain do Tuatal. Cath Claenlocha in eCenel Aoða pia nGoibneann, taoipioð Ua Piacpach Aðne, apm in po mapbað Maine, mac Cñibail, ag copnamh geillpne Ua Maine Connaect.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, cuig céð epiocha a ctair. An peachtmað bliaðain do Tuatal. S. Mochta, epucc Luigmair, uecipul Patpaign, an naomað lá ðeéc do mí Agypt po paioð a ppipat do cum miðe, ap fair tuccað an tuapucebail pi.

Piacaíl Mochta ba maít bép, epí chéð bliaðain, buan an cíp,  
 Jan gút mompail pece puar Jan mup monmaip pece ppop.

hostes ad genua eorundem fuso cruore natarent.” In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O’Clerys the reading is as follows:

“Fillp an pí, Mac Epa, illeic Ua Néill,  
 piect fuil pepna in ceð níc, bpoghair Cpichí  
 Céin,  
 Ἐο ρεαέτ beipir nóí ccaippehi, acup ba eian  
 bur eumian,  
 Ὁο bepat γialla Ua Néill, la γialla maighe  
 Mumian.”

“The king, Mac Erca, returns to the side of the  
 Ui-Neill,  
 Blood reached the girdles in each battle, an  
 enerease to Crich-Cein!  
 Seven times he brought nine chariots, and,  
 long shall it be remembered,  
 He bore away the hostages of the Ui-Neill,  
 with the hostages of the plain of Munster.”

<sup>1</sup> *Tuathal Maolgarbh*.—O’Flaherty places the accession of Tuthalius Calvoasper in the year

533, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster. Animosus, in the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, c. 99, has the following notice of the accession of King Tuathal :

“Anno xxx. post obitum S. Patricii, regnante in Themoria Regum Hibernie Murchiarta mac Ere, eni successit in regno Tuathal Moelgarbh obiit S. Brigida.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 562.

<sup>m</sup> *Ailbhe, in Breagh*.—This is the place now called Cluan-Ailbhe situated in the barony of Upper Duleek, and county of Meath. *Luachairmor iter da Inbher* denotes “large rushy land between two streams or estuaries.” The territory of Cianachta-Breagh comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek.—See note under Battle of Crinna, A. D. 226, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *Claenloch, in Cinel-Aedha*.—The name Claenloch is now obsolete. Cinel-Aedha, *anglicè* Kinelca, was the name of O’Shaughnessy’s country, lying around the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

Seven times he brought nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered  
He bore away the hostages of the Ui-Neill, with the hostages of the plain of  
Munster.

The Age of Christ, 528. The first year of Tuathal Maelgarbh<sup>1</sup>, son of Corinac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The battle of Luachair-mor between the two Invers, which is called the battle of Ailbhe, in Breagh<sup>m</sup>, by Tuathal Maelgarbh, against the Cianachta of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 531. The fourth year of Tuathal. The battle of Claenloch, in Cinel-Aedh<sup>a</sup>, by Goibhneam<sup>o</sup>, chief of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, where Maine, son of Cearbhall, was killed, in defending the hostages of Ui-Maine of Connaught<sup>p</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 534. The seventh year of Tuathal. Saint Mochta, Bishop of Lughmhagh<sup>q</sup>, disciple of St. Patrick, resigned his spirit to heaven on the nineteenth day of August. It was of him the following testimony was given :

The teeth of Mochta<sup>r</sup> of good morals, for three hundred years, lasting the rigour !  
Were without [emitting] an erring word out from them, without [admitting]  
a morsel of obsonium inside them.

<sup>o</sup> *Goibhneann*.—This Goibhneann was the great grandfather of the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who died in the year 662. He was the son of Conall, son of Eoghan Aidhne, son of Eochaidh Breac, who was the third son of Dathi, the last Pagan monarch of Ireland. He is the ancestor of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, whose country was coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 373, 374, and the large genealogical table in the same work.

<sup>p</sup> *Ui-Maine, of Connaught*.—The people of Hy-Many, seated in the present counties of Galway and Roscommon. These were an offset of the Oirghialla or Clann-Colla, and are here called “of Connaught,” to distinguish them from the Ui-Maine of Tefia, in Westmeath, who were

deseended from Mainè, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. After the establishment of surnames O’Kelly was chief of Ui-Maine, in Connaught, and O’Catharnaigh, now Fox, chief of Tir-Many, or Tefia.

<sup>q</sup> *Mochta, Bishop of Lughmhagh*: i. e. Mocteus, Bishop of Louth.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under A. D. 448; and note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 1176.

<sup>r</sup> *The teeth of Mochta*.—These verses are also quoted, with some slight variations of reading, in the gloss on the *Feilire-Aengus*, preserved in the *Leabhar-Breac*, after 15th April, and in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 19th August, which is one of the festivals of St. Mochta. They are also given (excepting the last quatrain), with a Latin translation, by Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, 24 Mart., as follows:

Τρι fichit reanóir ppalmach, a éisglach rioḡda pemeann,  
 ḡan ar, ḡan buain, ḡan tíopaḡ, ḡan ḡmómraḡ, aḡtmaḡ léiḡionn.  
 Fear trí fichit ríri trí céḡ, arcaíum ar rean an déḡ,  
 Ní mó cin óḡan ro ḡail, ir aḡríḡe an rínríacail.

Αοιρ Crioḡt, cúicc céḡ tríoḡa a cuiḡ. An tochtmaḡ bliḡḡan do Tuatál.  
 Eaclair Doire Calḡaiḡ do foḡhughaḡ la Colom Cille, iar neḡbairḡ an baile  
 do dia deḡbḡine pén .i. Cenel cConaill ḡulban mic Néll.

Corbmac, mac Oililla, mī Laiḡín, décc.

Oilill, eppcop Arḡa Macha, do écc. Do Uib ḡrísral doiríḡe ḡeop.

Αοιρ Crioḡt, cúicc céḡ tríoḡa a reacht. An deachtmaḡ bliḡḡan do  
 Tuatál. S. Lughatḡ, eppucc Conneḡe, décc.

Cath Sliḡighe ría bḡrísḡur ḡ ría nDoimnall, ḡa mac Muiréíḡtḡiḡ, mic  
 Eapcca, ría nAinmire, mac Séḡna, ḡ ría nAinḡḡ, mac Duach, pop Eoḡan  
 ḡel, mī Connacht. Ro meḡbaḡḡ an cath rímpa, do poḡair Eoḡan ḡel, dia  
 neḡraḡḡ indro.

Fichtepi cath Ua Ríachḡach, la ríḡcc raḡbair, tap imḡel,  
 ḡerir buar naímaḡ ríri ríḡḡa, ríḡḡa in cat i Cḡinḡep.

“Fiacul Moḡta, ba maíḡ bér ! trí céḡ bliḡ-  
 ḡan (buan an éir)

ḡan ḡhuḡ mómḡuill reíḡe ruar ! ḡan mír  
 mómḡair reíḡe rír.

Nir bó moḡta muínteḡ Moḡta ! Lúḡmaíḡ lir:  
 Trí céḡ raḡarḡ, um céḡ neḡpoc ! maílle  
 rír.

Τρι ríḡío reanóir palmaḡ ! a ḡeaḡlaḡ rioḡ-  
 ḡa pemeḡ :

ḡan ar, ḡan buain, ḡan tíopaḡ, ḡan ḡmóm-  
 raḡ, aḡḡ maḡ léḡeno.”

“Dentes Moctei, qui fuit moribus integer, spa-  
 tio trecentorum annorum (quantus rigor!)  
 Nec verbum otiosum extra emisere, nec quid-  
 quam obsonii intra admisere.

Non fuit angusta familia Moctei, Lugmagensis  
 Monasterii :

Trecenti præsbyteri, et centum Episcopi, erant  
 cum ipso

Sexaginta seniores psalmicani, choristo ejus  
 familia angusta et magnifica,

Qui nec arabant, nec metebant, nec tritura-  
 bant, nec aliud faciebant, quam studiis in-  
 cumbere.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 734.

Colgan then goes on to shew that trí céḡ  
 bliḡḡan is an error for trí pé céḡ bliḡḡan, or  
 ríri pé céḡ bliḡḡan, i. e. for a period of one  
 hundred years; and he quotes four lines from a  
 poem by Cumineus of Connor, to shew that  
 Moḡta lived only one hundred years in this  
 state of austerity.

\* *Doire-Chalgaigh*.—Now Derry or London-  
 derry. The name Doire-Chalgaigh is translated  
 Roboretum Calgaichi by Adamnan, in his Life  
 of Columba, lib. i. c. 20. According to the  
 Annals of Ulster this monastery was founded  
 in 545, which is evidently the true year.

“A. D. 545. Daire Coluim Cille *fundata est*.”

Three-score psalm-singing seniors, his household of regal course,  
Without tilling, reaping, or threshing, without any work but reading.  
A man of three-score, a man of three hundred, blessed be God, how old the  
teeth !

Not more has the youth under valour ! How lasting the ancient teeth !

The Age of Christ, 535. The eighth year of Tuathal. The church of Doire-Calgaigh<sup>s</sup> was founded by Colum Cille, the place having been granted to him by his own tribe<sup>t</sup>, i. e. the race of Conall Gulban, son of Niall.

Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Leinster, died.

Oilill, Bishop of Armagh<sup>u</sup>, died. He was also of the Ui-Breasail.

The Age of Christ, 537. The tenth year of Tuathal. St. Lughaidh, Bishop of Connor, died.

The battle of Sligeach<sup>w</sup> by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muir-cheartach mac Earca ; by Ainmire, son of Sedna ; and Ainnidh, son of Duach, against Eoghan Bel, King of Connaught. They routed the forces before them, and Eoghan Bel was slain, of which was said :

The battle of the Ui-Fiachrach was fought with fury of edged weapons against Bel,

The kine of the enemy roared with the javelins, the battle was spread out at Crinder<sup>x</sup>.

Colgan, who does not appear to have observed this date in the Ulster Annals, has come to the conclusion that it could not have been erected before the year 540, as St. Columbkille was born in the year 516 [*recte* 518].—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 502.

<sup>t</sup> *His own tribe.*—St. Columbkille was the son of Feidhlim, son of Fearghus Ceannfada, who was son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of Kinel-Connell, the most distinguished families of whom were the O'Canannans, O'Muldorrys, O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, O'Boyles, and O'Gallaghers, who always regarded St. Columbkille as their relative and patron.

<sup>u</sup> *Oilill, Bishop of Armagh.*—He is otherwise called Ailill. He succeeded his relative Ailill I.,

who died in 526.—See note under that year, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 37.

<sup>w</sup> *Sligeach:* i. e. the River Sligo, which rises in Lough Gill, and washes the town of Sligo.

<sup>x</sup> *At Crinder.*—This might be read "at Rinder," but neither form of the name is now extant. There is a very curious account of this battle of Sligeach in the Life of St. Ceallach, Bishop of Kilmore-Moy, who was the son of Eoghan Bel, King of Connaught who was slain in this battle. It states that Eoghan lived three days, or, according to other accounts, a week, after being mortally wounded in this battle. That when he felt his own strength giving way, and saw that death was inevitable, he advised his own people, the Ui-Fiachrach, to send for



Ar celt Slíech do mur mór fuile fírlí la féoil  
beirtait ilaig tar Eba, im éin nEoghain beól.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cúicc céo trocha a hocht. Iar mbíe aon bliadan décc  
hí píghe nEreann do Tuatal Maolgarb, mac Cophmaic Caoich, mic Coirppe,  
mic Néll, corchar 1 nGreallach eillte la Maolmór, mac Airgdaoin, oide  
Diarmoda mic Cíbhail epíde, 7 do pochar Maolmór ino po chéodop, dia  
nebradh,

Echt Maoile móir naó mall, ní gníom cóir po cín,  
Marbad Tuatoil tréin, adpochar fein inn.

his son Ceallach, who was at Clonmacnoise, under the tuition of St. Kieran, to be prepared for holy orders, and entreat of him to accept of the kingdom of Connaught, as his second son, Muireadhach, was not of fit age to succeed him. His people did so, and Ceallach, fired with ambition at the news of his being the next heir to the kingdom of Connaught, forgot his promises to St. Kieran, and eloped from him, despite of all his remonstrances and threats. The result was that St. Kieran denounced and cursed him solemnly, which finally wrought his destruction.

According to this authority, Eoghan Bel ordered his people to bury his body on the south side of Sligeach, in a standing position, with his red javelin in his hand, and with his face turned towards Ulster, as if fighting with his enemies. This was accordingly done, and the result is said to have been that, as long as the body was left in that position, the Connaughtmen routed the Ulstermen, who fled, panic-stricken, whenever they came in collision with them. But the Ulstermen, learning the cause of such a talismanic result, disinterred the body of Eoghan Bel, and, carrying it northwards over the River Sligeach, buried it, with the face under, at the cemetery of Aenach-Locha-Gile, on the north side of the river, and thus restored their natural courage to the Ulstermen.—See note ε, under the year 458, pp. 144, 145, *suprà*, where the

body of the monarch Laeghaire is said to have been interred at Tara, accoutred in his battle dress, and with his face turned against his enemies, the Leinstermen, as if defying them to battle.—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 472, 473.

<sup>γ</sup> *Eabha*.—Now *Machair-Eabha*, a plain at the foot of the mountain of Binbulbin, to the north of the River Sligo, through which the Ulster army generally marched on their incursions into Connaught.

<sup>δ</sup> *Greallach-cille*: i. e. the Miry Place of the Does. According to the Book of Lecan, this place is situated at the foot of Sliabh Gamh. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Tuathal Maelgarbh is entered under the year 543, as follows:

“A. D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarb *jugulatus est* a nGreallach-Alta la Maelmorda, *cui successit* Diarmait mac Cearbhail, *Rex Hiberniæ*.”

“A. D. 548. *Vel hoc anno* Tuathal Maelgarb *interiit* in Grellach Elte, *Rex Temorie jugulatus per* Maelmore, *qui et ipse statim occisus est; unde dicitur*, the Greate act of Maelmore.”—*Cod. Clar.*

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, however, it is stated that he was killed at Greallach-Daphill [which is situated on the River Liffey, in the present county of Kildare], in the year 547, but the true year is 544, as appears from Tighernach. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give the

The Sligeach bore to the great sea the blood of men with their flesh,  
They carried many trophies across Eabha<sup>y</sup>, together with the head of Eoghan Bel.

The Age of Christ, 538. After Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caecl, son of Cairbre, son of Niall, had been eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain, at Greallach-eillte<sup>z</sup>, by Maelmor, son of Airgeadan, who was the tutor of Diarmaid mac Cearbhaill; and Maelmor fell *in revenge* of it thereof immediately, of which was said :

The fate of Maelmor was not slow; it was not a just deed he accomplished,  
The killing of the mighty Tuathal ; he himself fell for it.

following account of the manner in which this monarch came by his death :

“ A. D. 535. Twahal Moylegarve began his reign, and reigned eleven years. He was son of Cormack Keigh, who was son of Carbre, who was son of Neal of the Nine Hostages. He caused Dermot Mac Kervel to live in exile, and in desert places, because he claimed to have a right to the crown.”

“ A. D. 547 [*rectè* 544]. King Twahal having proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom the banishment of Dermot Mac Kervel, with a great reward to him that would bring him his heart, the said Dermot, for fear of his life, lived in the deserts of Clonvicknose (then called Artibra); and meeting with the abbot St. Keyran, in the place where the church of Clonvicknose now stands, who was but newly come hither to dwell from Inis-Angin” [now Inis Angin, *alias* Hares’ Island, in the Shannon], “and having no house or place to reside and dwell in, the said Dermot gave him his assistance to make a house there; and in thrusting down in the earth one of the peers of the tymbre or wattles of the house, Dermot took St. Keyran’s hand, and did put it over his own hand in sign of reverence to the saint. Whereupon St. Keyran humbly besought God, of his great goodness, that by that time to-morrow ensuing that the hands of Dermot might have superiority over all Ireland,

which fell out as the saint requested; for Mulmorrie O’Hargedie, foster-brother of the said Dermot, seeing in what perplexity the nobleman was in, besought him that he would be pleased to lend him his black horse, and that he would make his repair to Greallie-da-Phill, where he heard King Twahal to have a meeting with some of his nobles, and there would present him a whealp’s heart on a spear’s head, instead of Dermot’s heart, and by that means get access to the King, whom he would kill out of hand, and by the help and swiftness of his horse save his own life, whether they would or no. Dermot, lystening to the words of his foster-brother, was among” [between] “two extremities, loath to refuse him, and far more loath to lend it him, fearing he should miscarry, and be killed; but between both he granted him his request; whereupon he prepared himself, and went as he resolved, mounted on the black horse, a heart besprinkled with blood on his spear, to the place where he heard the King to be. The King and people, seeing him come in that manner, supposed that it was Dermot’s heart that was to be presented by the man that rode in poste haste; the whole multitude gave him way to the King; and when he came within reach to the King, as though to tender him the heart, he gave the King such a deadly blow of his spear that he (the King) instantly fell down

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúicc céo τpiocha α ναοι. Αν céoδ βλιαδαιν δο Διαρμαιττ, mac Bp̃h̃g̃ỹra Ceip̃r̃beoil, i p̃ĩge nEpeann. Oic̃fñoadh Abacúc i naonach Tailt̃h̃ tpe mior̃bailib̃ De γ. Ciaráin .i. lũige néĩt̃ig̃ do pad̃roiñ po láiñ Ciarain, co po gab̃ aillpe for̃ a m̃uinél (.i. ap̃ for̃ a m̃uinel̃ po p̃uip̃m̃ Ciaran a láiñ) co top̃c̃air̃ a céanõ de.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúig̃ céo c̃f̃r̃pacha α haon. Αν tpeap̃ βλιαδαιν δο Διαρμαιτ. S. Ail̃be, ap̃d̃er̃poc̃ Imlich̃ Iub̃air̃, décc̃ añ dapã lã décc̃ do September.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuicc céo ceat̃pacha α tpi. Αν cuigeãd̃ βλιαδαιν δο Διαρμαιτ. Pláig̃ egrãm̃ail̃ coit̃c̃fñ ap̃ f̃b̃ na c̃p̃uinñe, g̃ỹr̃ p̃g̃m̃oρ añ t̃p̃iañ bú ap̃m̃ĩd̃m̃itẽ doñ c̃ñf̃b̃ daonna.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúicc céo c̃f̃r̃pacha, α c̃f̃air̃. Αν p̃eip̃eãd̃ βλιαδαιν δο Διαρμαιτ. S. Mõbí Clapãneach̃ .i. b̃f̃r̃chañ ó Gl̃air̃ Nãiden, for̃ b̃p̃ú ab̃anõ Lip̃pe, doñ l̃it̃ ĩ t̃p̃uãĩd̃, décc̃, añ dapã lã décc̃ do mí October.

Cath̃ Cuile Conãipe ĩ c̃C̃f̃rã p̃iã b̃P̃h̃f̃g̃ỹr̃ γ p̃iã ñDõm̃nall̃ dá̃ mac̃

dead in the midst of his people; whereupon the man was upon all sides besett, and at last taken and killed; so as speedy news came to Dermot, who immediately went to Taragh, and there was crowned King, as St. Keyran" [had] "prayed and prophesied before."—See also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 947, 954, 957, 1064, 1065, 1139.

<sup>a</sup> *The first year of Diarmaid.*—The accession of Diarmaid is entered in the Clarendon copy of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, tom. 49, under the year 544, as follows :

"A. D. 544. *Mortalitas prima quæ dicitur* Blefed, *in qua* Mõbi Claireineach̃ ob̃iit. *Mors* Com̃gail̃ mac̃ Domangairt, *ut alĩi dicunt*. Diarmot, mac̃ Fergus̃sa, Ceir̃beoil, mic̃ Conaill̃ Crem̃thain, mic̃ Neill̃ Naigiallaig̃, *regnare incipit, secundum Librum Cuanach.*"

It should be here remarked that in Doctor O'Connor's edition of the Annals of Ulster the pedigree of Diarmaid is made—that of Congal mac̃ Domangairt, King of Scotland, by a mistake of his own, or of his original. This error, he observes, is in the Clarendon and Bodleian copies;

but this is not true, for the passage is correct, and as above printed, in the Clarendon manuscript, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Abacuc.*—This extraordinary story is also given in the Annals of Tighernach. It would appear from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, that he was brought to Clonmacnoise to be cured, and that he lived six years afterwards!—See the Irish version of Nennius, where different versions of this story are given.

<sup>c</sup> *Imleach-Iubhair*: i. e. the Holm or Strath of the Yew, now Emly, in the county of Tipperary. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 489, 491. In the Annals of Ulster, and the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, the death of Ailbhe is entered under the year 526, which seems the true year; but it is repeated in the Annals of Ulster at 541. Ware quotes the Life of St. Declan, and the Life of St. Ailbhe, to shew that Emly was made the seat of the archbishopric of Munster, in the lifetime of St. Patrick, and that St. Ailbhe was constituted archbishop; and Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 866) quotes an old Irish distich from Declan's

The Age of Christ, 539. The first year of Diarmaid<sup>a</sup>, son of Fearghus Ceirrbheoil, in the sovereignty of Ireland. The decapitation of Abacuc<sup>b</sup> at the fair of Tailltin, through the miracles of God and Ciaran; that is, a false oath he took upon the hand of Ciaran, so that a gangrene took him in his neck (i. e. St. Ciaran put his hand upon his neck), so that it cut off his head.

The Age of Christ, 541. The third year of Diarmaid. St. Ailbhe, Archbishop of Imleach-Iubhair<sup>c</sup>, died on the twelfth day of September.

The Age of Christ, 543. The fifth year of Diarmaid. There was an extraordinary universal plague<sup>d</sup> through the world, which swept away the noblest third part of the human race.

The Age of Christ, 544. The sixth year of Diarmaid. St. Mobhi Clairineach<sup>e</sup>, i. e. Berchan of Glais-Naidhen<sup>f</sup>, on the brink of the Liffey, on the north side, died on the second day of the month of October.

The battle of Cuil-Conaire, in Ceara<sup>g</sup>, [was fought] by Fearghus and Domh-

Life, to shew that St. Ailbhe was called the "Patrick" of Munster. It is said that St. Ailbhe was converted to Christianity so early as the year 360 (Ussher, *Index Chron. ad an.* 360); but this is incredible, if he lived either till 526 or 541. Tirechan says that he was ordained a priest by St. Patrick, and this is evidently the truth. His festival was celebrated at Emly on the 12th of September.

<sup>d</sup> *Universal plague*.—This plague, which was called by the Irish *Blefed*, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 544, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 546. In most chronological tables it is noticed under the year 543, as having passed from Africa into Europe. It is thus entered in Tighernach's Annals:

"*Kal. Jan. fer. 1, anno postquam Papa Vigilius obiit, Mortalitas magna que Blefed dicitur, in qua Mobh Clarinach, cui nomen est Berchan, obiit.*"

<sup>e</sup> *St. Mobhi Clairineach*: i. e. Mobhi of the flat Face (*tabulatá fúicé*).—See O'Donnell's *Vita Columbæ*, lib. i. c. 43; *Trias Thaum.*, 396.

<sup>f</sup> *Glais-Naidhen*.—Now Glasnevin, near Dublin. Dr. Lanigan asserts, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 78, that Glais-Naidhen must have been on the south side of the River Liffey, because it was in the territory of Galengæ; but this generally acute and honest writer was imposed on in this instance by the fabrications of Beauford and Rawson. The Four Masters should have described it as "near the Liffey to the north," or "Fop bprú Fionnglaire ppí Úife a oeuuó, on the brink of the Finglass, to the north of the Liffey," and not "on the margin of the Liffey."—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 613, where Glais-Naidhen is described as "in regione Galengæ, et juxta Liffium fluvium in Lageniâ."

Mageoghegan states, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he "is supposed to be" [the same as the prophet] "called in English Merlin."

<sup>g</sup> *Cuil-Conaire, in Ceara*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Ceara, or Carra, in the county of Mayo. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 549, as follows:



Μυρέρστειχ mic Εαρρεα, φορ Αιλίλλ Ινβανδα, ρί Conδacht, γ φορ Αοδδ  
ρφορταίναίλ, γ τορchaρ Αιλίλλ γ Αοδδ ann.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúg céo cétpacha a cúg. An pεάctμαδ blaδaín do Διαρ-  
μαιτ. S. Αιλβε Sínchuac Ua nOiliolla décc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúg céo cétpacha aré. An τοchτμαδ blaδaín do Διαρ-  
μαιττ. Cαth Cuilne in ρο μαρβαδ ροcαίde do Chορc Oίce τρια epíαιde  
n-lde Cluana cρεαθαίλ. Fοthaδ mac Conaίλλ décc. Cαιρppe, mac Copp-  
maic, ρι Λαίγfn, do écc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúg céo cétpacha a pεacht. An naomáδ blaδaín do  
Διαρμαιτ. Rí Ulaδh, Eochaiδ, mac Conδlaíδ, mic Cαolδaiδ, mic Cρiunn  
δaδpai, décc.

Τοιρεάc Τεαthbá, Cρiomctann, mac δρiunn, décc.

S. Duδtach, abb Arpa Maáa, do écc. Do ρíol Colla Uaίρ doρiδe.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúg céo cétpacha a hocht. A δeich do Διαρμαιττ.  
S. Cιapian mac an τpαοιρ, ab Cluana mic Nóιρ, décc an naomáδ lá do Sep-  
tember. Tρi blaδona τpιocha ροτ a pαoγaίλ.

“A. D. 549. *Bellum Cuile Conaire i gCera, ubi cecidit Ailill Inbanna, ri Connacht acus Aed Fortobal, a brathair. Fergus et Domnall, da mac Muirheartaig mic Earca, victores erant.*”

“A. D. 549. The battle of Cuil-Conaire in Ceara” [was fought] “where fell Ailill Inbanna, King of Connaught, and his brother, Aedh the Brave. Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach mac Earca, were the victors.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 313.

<sup>b</sup> *Seanchua-Ua-nOiliolla*.—Now Shanceoe, a parish in the barony of Tir-Oiliolla, or Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo. This church is mentioned in the Annotations of Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, fol. 15, *a, a*; and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 35; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134.

<sup>c</sup> *Cuilne*.—Not identified. This passage is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 551, thus:

“A. D. 551. *Bellum Cuilne, in quo ceciderunt*

Corcu Oche Muman, *orationibus Ita Cluana.*”

<sup>k</sup> *Corcoiche*.—These were a sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, seated in the present county of Limerick, in the barony of Lower Connello, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, O'Macassy was the chieftain. The celebrated St. Molua, of Cluain-fearta Molua, in the Queen's County, was of this sept, but St. Ida was their patron.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 81.

<sup>l</sup> *Cluain-Creadhail*.—Now Killeedy, an ancient church in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Connello and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the south of New-castle. This monastery is described in the Life of St. Ita, as well as in that of St. Brendan, as situated at the foot of Sliabh-Luachra, in the west of the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and the writer of the Life of St. Brendan states that it was Kill-lte in his own time.—See Life of St. Ita *apud* Colgan, 15th Jan.

<sup>m</sup> *Fothadh, son of Conall*.—Some of these events are misplaced in the Annals of the Four Masters,

nall, two sons of Muirheartach mac Earca, against Ailill Inbhanda, King of Connaught, and Aedh Fortamhail; and Ailill and Aedh were slain.

The Age of Christ, 545. The seventh year of Diarmaid. St. Ailbhe, of Seanchu-Ua-nOiliolla<sup>h</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 546. The battle of Cuilne<sup>i</sup>, in which many of the Corcoiche<sup>k</sup> were slain through the prayers of [St.] Ida, of Cluain-Creadhail. Fothadh, son of Conall<sup>m</sup>, died. Cairbre, son of Cormac, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 547. The ninth year of Diarmaid. The King of Ulidia, Eochaidh, son of Connla<sup>n</sup>, son of Caelbhadh, son of Cruinn Badhraí, died.

The chief of Teathbha, Crimhthann, son of Brian<sup>o</sup>, died.

St. Dubhthach<sup>p</sup>, Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died. He was of the race of Colla Uais.

The Age of Christ, 548. The tenth year of Diarmaid. St. Ciaran<sup>q</sup>, son of the artificer, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>r</sup>, died on the ninth day of September. Thirty-three years was the length of his life.

as will appear from the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 551. *Mors* Fothaid, *fili* Conaill."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 550. Fohagh mac Conell died."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

<sup>n</sup> *Eochaidh, son of Connla.*—"A. D. 552. *Mors* Eachach mic Conleid, ri Ulad a quo omnes I-Eachach-Ulad."—*Ann. Ult.*, Clarendon, tom. 49.

"A. D. 550. Ahagh mac Conlay, King of Ulster, of whom Ivehagh is called."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> *Crimhthann, son of Brian.*—"A. D. 552. *Mors* Crimthain mic Briuin. *Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 550. Criowhan mac Briwyn, King of Teaffa, died."

This Crimhthann (Criffan) was the brother of Brendan, chief of Teffia, who granted the site of Dearmhagh, now Durrow, to St. Columbkille. He was son of Brian, son of Maine (the ancestor of the Ui-Maine of Meath, otherwise called the men of Teffia), who was son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

<sup>p</sup> *Dubhthach.*—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Duach:

"A. D. 547. Duach, *abbas* Arda Macha, do siol Colla Uais, *quievit.*"

But he is called Dubhthach in the list of the archbishops of Armagh preserved in the Psalter of Cashel, and this is the true form of the name.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 38; also at the year 513.

<sup>q</sup> *St. Ciaran.*—"A. D. 548. *Dormitatio* Ciarain mic an tsaoir anno xxxiv etatis sue."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 547. King Dermot was not above seven months king, when St. Keyran died in Clonvicknose, when he dwelt therein but seven months before, in the thirty-third year of his age, the 9th of September. His father's name was Beoy, a Connaughtman, and a carpenter. His mother, Darerca, of the issue of Corek mac Fergus Mac Roye, of the Clanna-Rowries, &c., &c. His body was buried in the little church of Clonvicknose."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *Cluain-mic-Nois.*—Now Clonmacnoise, otherwise called the "seven churches," situated on

S. Τιγῆρnach, εαρρος Cluana heoar, do dol décc an cḡraimāḡ ḡArpḡl.

S. Mac Tail Cille Cuilinn (i. Eoḡan mac Corcraim) décc, an taonimāḡ lá décc do mí lún. S. Colum mac Crimḡthainn décc.

S. Sinḡeall ḡrḡn, mac Cḡnandām, abb Cille achaidḡ Ḋroma foda, do dol décc an ḡeireadḡ lá ḡichḡt do Máḡrta, ḡriocha ar ḡri cḡḡ bliadḡain foda a ḡaoḡail.

S. Oḡhrán, o Leitḡriochaibḡ Oḡhrán, décc an ḡara lá do mí October.

S. ḡindén, abb Cluana hḡrairḡ, oḡde naomḡ Eireann, décc, 12 December. S. Colam Inḡri Cealḡra décc. Ḋon moḡrtaḡḡ ḡar bo hainn an Chḡon

the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. This was founded by St. Ciaran in the year 547, according to the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>s</sup> *Cluain-eois*.—Now Clones, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan. The Annals of Ulster agree in placing his death in this year.

<sup>t</sup> *Cill-Cuilinn*.—Now old Kileullen, in the county of Kildare. The Annals of Ulster agree with this date, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise place the death of Mac Tail in the year 550.

<sup>u</sup> *Colum, son of Crimthann*.—According to the *Feilire-Aenguis* and the Calendar and Genealogies of the Irish Saints, compiled by Michael O'Clery, he was abbot of Tir-da-ghlais (now Terryglass, near the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary), where his festival was celebrated on the 13th of December. O'Clery remarks that, although he was called Mac Crimthann, he was really the son of Ninnidh, who was the fifth in descent from Crimthann. He should, therefore, be called Colam Ua-Crimthainn, and in the Annals of Ulster he is called "*Colum nepos Crumthainn*." Thus:

"A. D. 548. *Mortalitas magna in qua isti pau-sant Colum nepos Crumthainn, et Mac Tail Cille Cuilinn*," &c.

<sup>v</sup> *Cill-achaidh Droma-foda*.—Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.—See notes

under A. D. 1393 and 1447. St. Sincheall, the elder, was the son of Cennfhionnan, who was the ninth in descent from Cathaeir Mor, monarch of Ireland. His festival was celebrated at Killeigh, on the 26th of March. St. Sincheall, junior, was his relative, and his festival was celebrated on the 25th of June.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 747, 748.

<sup>x</sup> *Thirty and three hundred years*.—Colgan thinks that this number should be 130. His words are as follows:

"Ita Quatuor Mag. in Annalibus ad eundem annum dicentes: '*S. Senchellus senior, filius Cennannani, Abbas de Kill-achuidh-Drumfhoda, obiit 26 Martii vixit annis 330*.' Et idem quoad annos vitæ ejus tradit Maguir ad 26 Martii, et Scholiastes Festilogii Aengussianni, ex ejus depravato (ut reor) textu hic error videtur originem duxisse. In eo enim legitur, *triched bliadhan & tridhich*, i. trecenti anni, et triginta, ubi legendum potius videtur *ré chéd bliadhan & tridheich* i. spatio centum annorum, & triginta. Nam qui anno 548 obiit, si tricentis triginta annis vixisset, debuit natus fuisse anno 219, quod planè est incredibile; cum nullus author indicet ipsum floruisse ante tempora S. Patricii, qui anno 432 in Hiberniam venit."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 748, not. 10.

<sup>y</sup> *Leitrioch-Odhraim*.—Now Latteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, and county of Tippe-

St. Tighearnach, Bishop of Cluain-cois<sup>s</sup>, died on the 4th of April.

St. Mac Tail of Cill-Cuilinn<sup>t</sup> (i. e. Eoghan, son of Corcran), died on the eleventh day of the month of June. St. Colum, son of Crimhthann<sup>u</sup>, died.

St. Sincheall the elder, son of Ceanannan, Abbot of Cill-achaidh Droma-foda<sup>w</sup>, died on the twenty-sixth day of March. Thirty and three hundred years<sup>x</sup> was the length of his life.

St. Odhran, of Leitrioch-Odhrain<sup>y</sup>, died on the second day of the month of October.

St. Finnen, Abbot of Cluain-Eraird<sup>z</sup>, tutor of the saints of Ireland, died. St. Colam, of Inis-Cealtra<sup>a</sup>, died. Of the mortality which was called the Cron-

rary.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 191. His festival is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 2nd October, and again at 26th October. His church of Letracha is referred to, in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 27th October, as in the territory of Muscraige-Thire.

\* *Cluain-Eraird*: i. e. Erard's Lawn or Meadow. Erard or Irard was a man's proper name, very common amongst the ancient Irish, signifying lofty or noble:

"Erard idem quod *nobilis altus* vel *eximius*. Erat autem hoc nomen inter Hibernos olim non infrequens, ut patet ex illo a quo Cluain Eraird nomen accepit." — Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 28, not. 4.

Colgan has published all that is known of this tutor of the Irish saints in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 23rd February, where he shews that he lived till the year 563. His festival is set down at 12th of December in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, in which he is called Finnia; and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, in which the following notice of him is given:

"St. Finnen, abbot of Clonard, son of Finnlogh, son of Fintan, of the Clanna-Rudhraige. Sir James Ware calls him Finian or Finan, son of Fintan (placing the grandfather in place of the father). He was a philosopher and an eminent divine, who first founded the College of

Clonard, in Meath, near the Boyne, where there were one hundred Bishops, and where, with great care and labour, he instructed many celebrated saints, among whom were the two Kierans, the two Brendans, the two Columbs, viz., Columbkille and Columb Mac Crimhthainn, Lasserian, son of Nadfraech, Canice, Mobheus, Rodanus, and many others not here enumerated. His school was, in quality, a holy city, full of wisdom and virtue, according to the writer of his life, and he himself obtained the name of Finnen the Wise. He died on the 12th of December, in the year of our Lord 552, or, according to others, 563, and was buried in his own church at Clonard."

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-Cealtra*.—An island in the north-west of Loch Deirdheire, now Lough Derg, near the village of Seariff, in the county of Clare. It formerly belonged to Kinel-Donnghaile, the territory of the O'Gradys, in Thomond, or the county of Clare, but is now considered a part of the county of Galway.

"Colum of Inis-Cealtra" is also mentioned in the Annals of Ulster as dying of the *Mortalitas magna* in 548, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 550, as dying of the great pestilence called "The Boye Conneall;" but the Editor has not been able to discover any further account of him.



Chonaill, γ βα hιpιδε an chéd bυιδε Chonaill, αβατ̃ρατ na naom̃ p̃in, α̃ετ Ciaian γ Τιγ̃σnach.

βαρ Εατ̃αχ, mic Connlo, p̃ιγ̃ Ulaδ, a quo Uí Εατ̃αδ Ulaδ.—Τιγ̃σnac̃.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cυγ̃ céd caocca. Α δό δέcc do Διαρμαιττ. Dauid mac Guaire Uí P̃opannáin, eppcop Arda Macha, γ Λεγαιττ na hΕρεann uile, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cυγ̃ céd caocca a haon. Α τpi δέcc do Διαρμαιττ. S. Nearan Lob̃ar̃ δέcc. P̃ear̃igna, mac Aong̃ura, p̃í Ulaδ, do μαρ̃βαδ hι ccαth̃ Op̃oma cleit̃e la D̃éman, mac Cair̃ill, γ la hUib̃ Eathach nAr̃da.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cυγ̃ céd caocca a δό. Α c̃ετ̃ar̃ δέcc do Διαρμαιττ. Eaccluiρ̃ b̃ñõc̃air̃ do p̃õthuγ̃αδ la Com̃gall b̃ñõc̃air̃. P̃eip̃ T̃s̃h̃ra do δ̃ñam̃ la p̃ιγ̃ Ερεann, Διαρμαιττ, mac P̃s̃ig̃ura C̃eip̃beol̃. Μαρ̃βαδ Colmain M̃óir̃, mic Διαρματα, mã c̃app̃at la Dub̃p̃loir̃ hUa T̃p̃h̃na do Chp̃uic̃-neac̃oib̃.

<sup>b</sup> *Cron-Chonaill*.—This is translated *Flava Ictericia*, the yellow jaundice, by Colgan.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 831, col. 2: “Mortalitate Cronchonnuiill (id est flava ictericia) appellata, hi omnes sancti, præter S. Kieranum et S. Tigernachum extineti sunt.”

<sup>c</sup> *Ulidia*.—The Editor shall henceforward use *Ulidia* for *Uladh*, when it denotes the portion of the province of *Uladh*, or *Ulster*, lying east of the River *Bann*, and *Gleann-Righe*, to distinguish it from the whole province.

<sup>d</sup> *Ui-Eathach-Uladh*: i. e. *nepotes Eochodii Ulidiæ*. These were the inhabitants of the baronies of *Iveagh*, in the county of *Down*.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor and Dromore*, by the Rev. Wm. Reeves, M. B., pp. 348 to 352.

<sup>e</sup> *Guaire*.—In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster*, this passage is given as follows:

“A. D. 550. *Quies Davidis filii Guaire I-Forrannain Episcopi Ardmache et Legati totius Hiberniæ*.”

But Dr. O’Conor says that “*Legati totius Hiberniæ*” is not to be found in any of the Irish copies of the *Ulster Annals*.—See Colgan’s *Trias*

*Thaum.*, p. 293; and Harris Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 38.

<sup>f</sup> *Nesasan, the leper*.—This is *Nessan*, the patron saint of *Mungret*, near *Limerick*, whose festival was celebrated on the 25th of *July*.—See *Vita Tripartita, S. Patricii*, part iii. c. 62; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 157, 185. The death of *Nesan*, the *Leper*, is given, in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, under the year 561.

<sup>g</sup> *Druim-Cleithe*.—This was probably the name of the place on which the church of *Cill-cleithe*, or *Kilclief*, in the barony of *Lecale*, and county of *Down*, was afterwards built. This entry is given in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* under the year 561.

<sup>h</sup> *Ui-Eathach-Arda*: i. e. *nepotes Eochodii of Ardes*, in the county of *Down*.

<sup>i</sup> *Bennchair*.—Now *Bangor*, in the north of the barony of *Ards*, in the county of *Down*. The erection of this church is entered in the *Annals of Ulster* under the years 554 and 558: “*Ecclesia Bennchair fundata est*.” *Ussher* approves of the latter date in his *Chronological Index*; and the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* mention the erection of the Abbey of *Beanehoir* under the year 561.

Chonail<sup>b</sup>,—and that was the first Buidhe-Chonail, —these saints died, except Ciaran and Tighearnach.

The death of Eochaidh, son of Connlo, King of Ulidia<sup>c</sup>, from whom are the Ui-Eathach-Uladh<sup>d</sup>.—*Tighernach*.

The Age of Christ, 550. The twelfth year of Diarmaid. David, son of Guaire<sup>e</sup> Ua Forannain, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh] and Legate of all Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 551. The thirteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Neasan, the leper<sup>f</sup>, died. Feargna, son of Aenghus, King of Ulidia, was slain in the battle of Druim-cleithe<sup>g</sup>, by Deman, son of Caireall, and by the Ui-Eathach-Arda<sup>h</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 552. The church of Bennchar<sup>i</sup> was founded by Comhgall of Beannchar. The feast of Teamhair<sup>j</sup> was made by the King of Ireland, Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil. The killing of Colman Mor<sup>k</sup>, son of Diarmaid, in his chariot, by Dubhshlat Ua Treana, [one] of the Cruithni<sup>l</sup>.

Under this year (552) the Annals of Ulster contain a curious notice of the discovery of St. Patrick's relics by St. Columbkille. It is given as follows in the old English translation :

"A. D. 552. The reliques of St. Patrick brought by Columbkille to" [a] "shrine 60 yeares after his death. Three precious swearing reliques" [ Trí minna uaple ] "were found in the tombe, viz., the relique Coach, the Angell's Gospell, and the bell called Clog uidhechta. The angell thus shewed to Columbkille how to divide these, viz., the Coach to Down, the bell to Armagh, and the Gospell to Columbkille himself; and it is called the Gospell of the Angell, because Columbkille received it at the Angell's hand."

<sup>j</sup> *The feast of Teamhair*.—"A. D. 567. *Cena Temra la Diarmait mac Cearbhail*."—*Ann. Ul.* edit. O'Connor.

"A. D. 567. The Feast of Tarach by Dermott mac Cerbail."—*Cod. Claren.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 569. Feis Temhra la Diarmait."—O'Connor's Edit.

<sup>k</sup> *Colman Mor*.—He was the second son of

King Diarmaid, and the ancestor of the Clann-Colmain of Meath. His death is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under the year 554, and again under 557:

"A. D. 554. Colman Mor mac Diarmata Derg, mic Fergus a Cerbeoil, mic Conaill Cremthaine, mic Neill Naigiallaig, *quem* Dubsloit *jugulavit*."

"A. D. 557. *Jugulatio* Colmain Mor, mic Diarmata, *quem* Dubsloit *jugulavit*."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise his death is entered under the year 561:

"A. D. 561. Colman More, sone of King Dermott, was killed in his Coache" [in curru suo.—*Tighernach*], "by Duffslat O'Treana."

<sup>l</sup> *Cruithni*: i. e. the inhabitants of Dal-Araidhe, who were called Cruithni, i. e. Picts, as being descended from Lonceada, the daughter of Eochaidh Eichbheoil of the Cruithni, or Picts of North Britain.—See Adamnan's *Vita Columbe*, lib. i. c. 36; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 18; Lib. Lec. fol. 194, a; *Ann. ele do Dal Arade .i. Cruithne*. Duaid Mac Firbis.—See also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 337.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, cuius céd caocca a τρι. Αούγ δέcc do Διαρμαιττ. Ατcίρ  
 βρεαναινν διορρα αζ vol ι ποτη ιριν αιερ αν βλιαδαιν ρι. Cluain fήpta do  
 ποτρυγad la naom δρεανν.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, cuius céd caoga a cήαιρ. An peipead βλιαδαιν decc do  
 Διαρμαιττ. S. Cathub, mac Fήgyra, abb Acharō cinn, δέcc 6. Appil.  
 Caocca ap céd βλιαδαιν ποδ α ραογail.

Feir δέdeanach Teairpa do δήnain la Διαρμαιττ, ριγh Epeann.

Cupnan, mac Aouha, mic Eathach Tioρmćapna, .i. mac ριγ Connacht do  
 bάρυgħad la Διαρμαιττ, mac Cήbaill, tap plánad ħ comairge Colum Cille,

<sup>m</sup> *Brenninn of Birra*: i. e. St. Brendan of Birr, now Parsonstown. The ascension of St. Brendan is entered under the year 562, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ A. D. 562. The ascension of St. Brandon of Birr to the skies, in his chariot or eoache.”

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-fearta* : i. e. the Lawn, Meadow, or Bog-Island of the Grave, now Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, and county of Longford. The Annals of Ulster record the erection of the church of Cluainferta, under the years 557 and 564; the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 562, as follows :

“ A. D. 557 vel 564. *Brendinus Ecclesiam in Cluainferta fundavit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ A. D. 562. St. Brandon, Abbot, founded the church of Clonfert.”—*Ann. Clon.*

These saints should not be confounded. Brendan of Birr was the son of Neman, of the race of Corbolum, son of Fergus, and his festival was celebrated on the 29th of November.—See Adamnan's *Vita Columbe*, lib. iii. c. 3. St. Brendan, first Bishop of Clonfert, was the son of Finnlogha, of the race of Ciar, son of Fergus, and his festival was celebrated on the 16th of May. These two saints were contemporaries and companions. It is said that Brendan of Clonfert sailed for seven years in the western ocean, “ de ejus septennali navigatione prodigiosæ feruntur fabulæ.”—Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 955. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar is given a

curious little fable of him, from which, if it be not pure fiction, it might be inferred that he had a most exquisite ear for music. Fourteen years before his death, according to this fable, he was visited, one day after mass and sermon, by St. Michael the Archangel, who continued to sing heavenly music for him for twenty-four hours: after which Brendan could never enjoy, and never condescended to listen to any earthly music, except one Easter Sunday, when he permitted a student of his people to play for him on his harp. He endured him with difficulty; but, giving him his blessing, he procured two balls of wax, which he put into his ears whenever he came within hearing of earthly music, and in this manner he shut out all human melody, (which to him was discord) for nearly fourteen years, and admitted the harmonies of the angels only.

Under this year (553) the Annals of Ulster, Tighernach, and Clonmacnoise, record the existence of a plague called *Samhrusc*, which is translated “ *Lepra*.”

“ A. D. 553. *Pestis que vocata est in Samthrusc*, i. e. *Lepra*.”—*Ann. Ult. edit. O'Conor.*

“ A. D. 553. *Pestis que vocata est Samthrusc* .i. the Leprosy.”—*Cod. Claren.*, tom. 49

“ A. D. 551. This year there grew a sickness called a Sawthrusc.”—*Ann. Clon.*

° *Achadh-cinn*.—Colgan thinks that this may be Achadh-na-cille, in Dalriada (*Trias Thaum.*,

The Age of Christ, 553. The fifteenth year of Diarmaid. Brenainn of Birra<sup>m</sup> was seen ascending in a chariot into the sky this year. Cluain-fearta<sup>a</sup> was founded by St. Brenainn.

The Age of Christ, 554. The sixteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Cathub, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Achadh-cinn°, died on the 6th of April. One hundred and fifty years was the length of his life.

The last feast of Teamhair<sup>p</sup> was made by Diarmaid, King of Ireland.

Curnan<sup>q</sup>, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, i. e. the son of the King of Connaught, was put to death by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, in violation of

p. 182), now Aughnakilly, a part of the townland of Craigs, in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim, and on the road from Ahoghill to Rasharkin. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 89, note <sup>n</sup>, and p. 322. In the Irish Calendar of O'Clery the festival of St. Cathub, son of Fearghus, bishop of Achadh-cinn, is set down at 6th April. In the Annals of Ulster, *ad ann. 554*, he is called "Cathal mac Fergusa *Episcopus Achid-cinn*."

<sup>p</sup> *The last feast of Teamhair.*—Tighernach states that three years after the killing of Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid, A. D. 560, the "*Cena postrema*" of Tenhair was celebrated by Diarmaid mac Cearbaill. \*

The feast of Teamhair, by Diarmaid, and the death of Gabhran, son of Domhangart, is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under the year 567, and again under the year 569.

The royal palace of Teamhair or Tara was soon after deserted in consequence of its having been cursed by St. Rodanus, of Lothra or Lorha, in Lower Ormond, county Tipperary, as stated at some length in the Annals of Clonmaenise, translated by Mageoghegan; also in an Irish manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15; and in the Life of St. Rodanus, preserved in the Codex Kilkenniensis, in Marsh's Library, Class V. 3, Tab. 1, No. 4, F.; and in the Life of this saint published by the

Bollandists, at XXV. April.—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 101-103. This malediction of Rodanus, with the consequent desertion of the place as a royal residence, is referred to by the ancient scholiast on Fiach's Hymn in the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the *Liber Hymnorum*; and an ancient Icelandic work called the *Konungs-Skuggsio*, or Royal Mirror, states that it had been abandoned and utterly destroyed, in revenge of an unjust judgment pronounced by a king who had once ruled over it.—See Johnstone's *Antiq. Celto-Scand.*, p. 287, *et seqq.*

After this desertion of Tara, each monarch chose for himself a residence most convenient or agreeable, which was usually within their own hereditary principalities. Thus the kings of the northern Ui-Neill resided chiefly at their ancient fortress of Aileach, in the barony of Inishowen, near Derry; and those of the southern Ui-Neill, first at *Dun-Torgeis*, near Castlepollard, in Westmeath, and afterwards at *Dunna-Sgiath*, at the north-western margin of Loch-Ainnin or Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

<sup>q</sup> *Curnan.*—This is entered in the Annals of Clonmaenise at the year 562. "Cornan mac Eahagh Tyrmearna was killed by King Dermot."—See O'Donnell's *Vita Columbæ*, lib. ii. c. 2, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 400, for some curious particulars about Curnan's death and the battle of Cul-Dreimhne.



iair na tarrpaing do haindeonach ar a lámhoib, conaó é pochann catha Cúla Dremhne.

Aoir Criorc, cuig céo caogate a cúig. An peacétmáó décc do Diarmaid. Cath Cúla Dremhne do bhrifó for Diarmaid, mac Csrbaill, la Feargus 7 la Doimnall, dá mac Muiréscraig, mic Earcca, la hAinmire, mac Sóna, 7 la nAindrioh, mac Duach, 7 la hAod, mac Eathaó Tiorméarua, rí Connacht. hi ccionao marbtha Curnáin, mic Aóda, mic Eataó Tiorméarua, for faoraim Coloim Cille, do patrarc Clanna Nell an tuairceirt 7 Connachta an cath rin Cula Dremhne don rig, do Diarmaid, 7 beorimon cclaoimbreit pucc

<sup>r</sup> *Cul-Dreimhne*.—This place is in the barony of Carbury, to the north of the town of Sligo. Colgan has the following note upon this place, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 452 :

“*Culdremhni*. Est locus hic in regione Carbríæ in Connacia, non procul a Sligoensi oppido versus Aquilonem situs. Historiam hujus prælii fuse enarrat Ketennus libro 2 de Regibus Hiberniæ, in gestis Diermitii Regis. Prælium hoc non anno 551, ut scribunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, sed anno 561, commissum fuit, ut tradunt Annales Ultonienses, et Usserus de Primordiis Ecclesiar. Britann., p. 694.”

\* *The sentence*.—A circumstantial account is given of this literary larceny of St. Columbkille, in O'Donnell's *Life of that Saint*, lib. ii. c. i. King Diarmaid, after hearing the learned arguments of plaintiff and defendant, pronounced his decision that the copy made by Columbkille should belong to Finnen's original, in the same way as, among tame and domestic animals, the brood belongs to the owner of the dam or mother, “*partus sequitur ventrem*.”

“Causa utrinque audita Rex, seu partium rationes male pensans, seu in alteram privato affectu magis propendens, pro Finneno sententiam pronuntiat, et sententiam ipse Hibernico versu abinde in hunc usque diem inter Hibernos famoso in hunc modum expressit : *Le gaeh boin a boinin, aeus le gaeh leabhar a leabhran*, id est, *Buculus est matris libri suus esto libellus*.”—

*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409.

Columbkille, who seems to have been more liberal and industrious in circulating the written Scriptures than Finnen, had pleaded before the King, that he had not in the slightest degree injured St. Finnen's manuscript by transcribing it; and that Finnen should not for any reason oppose the multiplying of the Scriptures for the instruction of the people. His words are as follows, as translated by Colgan :

“Fateor,” inquit, “librum de quo controversitur, ex Finneno codice exscriptum; sed per me meaque industria, labore, vigiliis exscriptus est; et eâ cautelâ exscriptus, ut proprius Finneno liber in nullo factus sit eâ exscriptione deterior; eo fine, ut quâ præclara in alieno codice repereram, securius ad meum usum reconderem, et commodius in alios ad Dei gloriam derivarem: proinde nec me Finneno injurium, nec restitutioni obnoxium, nec culpæ cujusquam in hac parte reum agnosco; ut qui sine ejuspiam damno, multorum consului spiritali commodo, quod nemo debuit, aut justè potuit impedire.”

Shortly after this King Diarmaid forced Curran, the son of the King of Connaght, from the arms of Columbkille, to whom he had fled for protection, and put him instantly to death. Columbkille, exasperated at these insults, said to the King: “I will go unto my brethren, the Races of Connell and of Eoghan, and I will give

the guarantee and protection of Colum Cille, having been forcibly torn from his hands, which was the cause of the battle of Cul-Dreimhne.

The Age of Christ, 555. The seventeenth year of Diarmaid. The battle of Cul-Dreimhne<sup>r</sup> was gained against Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach, son of Earca; by Ainmire, son of Sedna; and by Ainnidh, son of Duach; and by Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connaught. [It was] in revenge of the killing of Curnan, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, [while] under the protection of Colum Cille, the Clanna-Neill of the North and the Connaughtmen gave this battle of Cul-Dreimhne to King Diarmaid; and also on account of the false sentence<sup>s</sup>

thee battle in revenge for this unjust judgment thou hast given against me respecting the book, and in revenge for the killing of the son of the King of Connaught, while under my protection." Then the King commanded that not one of the men of Ireland should convey Columbkille out of the palace, or join him. Columbkille then proceeded to Monasterboice, and remained there for one night. In the morning he was informed that the King had sent a force to intercept his passage into Ulster, and take him prisoner. Columbkille, therefore, went over a solitary part of Sliabh Breagh, and as he passed along, he composed the poem beginning "manupan dam ip in ptaib," which has been printed in the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 3 to 15. When he arrived in Ulster he applied to his relatives, the northern Uí-Neill, who entered into his feelings of revenge against the Monarch who threatened to overrun their territories with fire and sword. They mustered their forces, to the number of 3000 men, and being joined by the Connaughtmen, came to a pitched battle with the Monarch at Cul-Dreimhne, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, where the Monarch, who had a force of 2300 charioteers, cavalry, and pedestrians, was defeated with terrible slaughter.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 902-904, where he

gives an account of this battle from an unpublished manuscript of Adamnan's *Vita Columbae*.

After this battle the Monarch and Saint Columbkille made peace, and the copy of the book made from St. Finnen's manuscript was left to him. This manuscript, which is a copy of the Psalter, was ever after known by the name of *Cathach*. It was preserved for ages in the family of O'Donnell, and has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Sir Richard O'Donnell, its present owner.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1497, pp. 1232, 1233.

Mr. Moore states, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 243, that "it has been shewn satisfactorily that there are no grounds for this story; and that though, for some venial and unimportant proceedings, an attempt had been made to excommunicate him [St. Columbkille] before his departure from Ireland, the account of his quarrel with the Monarch is but an ill constructed fable, which, from the internal evidence of its inconsistencies, falls to pieces of itself."

The Editor cannot acquiesce in this opinion, for, whatever may be the defect of construction in the fabulous narrative, it is very clear that this special pleading is not sufficient to acquit St. Columbkille of the crime of having roused his relatives to fight this battle. Adamnan refers to it in the seventh chapter of the first

Διαρματ αρ Colom Cille im liubar Fionén po papiob Colom Cille gan  
 παθυγαδ οFionén, δια νθεαράτ ι πέρι ηΔιαρματα, σο πο coicecirtaio Διαρ-  
 ματ an mbreith noiriobairc, la gach boim a boimín, ἡμᾶ. Colaim Cille po piáo,

Α Δια, cia nach dtingba an cia, dur inímair mír a lín,  
 An trluaḡ do boing beatha dín,  
 Sluaḡ do ching hi timcel capn,  
 Ar mac ainfthe no dar maipn,  
 Aré mo dpuí, uím épa, mac Dé ar ppuim congena.  
 Ar álainn fírup alluaḡ goḡar baodain pér an trluaḡ,  
 Po la baotan puilc buide, bena a hEpen fuirpe.

Phaochan, mac Tenurain, αρ é do piḡne imo epbhe nḡruaoh do Διαρματ.  
 Tuathan, mac Dimmain, mic Sapaín, mic Corbmaic, mic Eoḡain, a pé po la  
 imo epbe nḡruaḡ dar a cñh. Trí míle tría ipaoh torchaip do muinrip  
 Διαρματα. Aonḡear náma ipreaḡ torcaip don lñt naill, Maḡláim a ainm,  
 αρ ip é po ching tap an epbe nḡruaḡ.

book of his Life of St. Columba; but as this biographer's object was to write a panegyric, not an impartial character, of his relative and patron, it is very evident that he did not wish to dwell upon any particulars respecting the causes of this battle. Adamnan, however, acknowledges (lib. iii. c. 3), that Columba was excommunicated by an Irish synod; and other writers of great antiquity, cited by Tighernach, and in the *Liber Hymnorum*, have, with great simplicity, handed down to us the real cause of Columbkille's departure from Ireland. These accounts, it is true, may possibly be fabulous; but it is not fair to assume this on account of Adamnan's silence; and that they are ancient, and the written traditions of the country of Tircconnell, in which Columbkille was born, is evident from the Life compiled by O'Donnell in 1520, from manuscripts then so old that (as appears from his original manuscript in the Bodleian Library) he deemed it necessary to modernize the language in which they were written.

St. Cumian, the oldest writer of Columbkille's Life, makes no allusion to the battle of Cuil-

Dreimhne; but his work is a panegyric, not a biography, of this saint; and the same may be said of Adamnan's production, which is an enumeration of his miracles and visions, and not a regular biography; and it is fair to remark, that, even if Adamnan had written a regular biography, he could not, unless by inadvertence, have mentioned one fact which would, in the slightest degree stain the character of his hero with any sort of crime. The bards and lay writers, on the other hand, who did not understand the nature of panegyric, as well as Cumian and Adamnan, have represented Columbkille as warlike, which they regarded as praiseworthy, for it implied that he possessed the characteristics of his great ancestors, Niall Naighiallach and Conall Gulban; and these, in their rude simplicity, have left us more materials for forming a true estimate of his character than are supplied by the more artful descriptions of his miracles and visions by Cumian and Adamnan. The latter, in his second preface, has the following account of Columb's going to Scotland:

which Diarmaid passed against Colum Cille about a book of Finnen, which Colum had transcribed without the knowledge of Finnen, when they left it to award of Diarmaid, who pronounced the celebrated decision, "To every cow belongs its calf," &c. Colum Cille said :

O God, wilt thou not drive off the fog, which envelopes our number,

The host which has deprived us of our livelihood,

The host which proceeds around the cars<sup>1</sup> !

He is a son of storm who betrays us.

My Druid,—he will not refuse me,—is the Son of God, and may he side with me;

How grandly he bears his course, the steed of Baedan<sup>2</sup> before the host;

Power by Baedan of the yellow hair will be borne from Ireland on him [the steed].

Fraechan<sup>3</sup>, son of Teniusan, was he who made the Erbhe-Druadh for Diarmaid. Tuathan, son of Dimman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eoghan, was he who placed the Erbhe Druadh over his head. Three thousand was the number that fell of Diarmaid's people. One man only fell on the other side, Mag Laim was his name, for it was he that passed beyond the Erbhe Druadh<sup>4</sup>.

"Sanctus igitur Columba nobilibus fuerat oriundus genitalibus" [i. e. genitoribus]: "patrem habens Fedilmitium, filium Ferguso; Matrem vero Ethneam nomine, ejus pater latinè Filius Navis dici potest, Scotica verò lingua *Mac Nave*. Hic anno secundo post *Cul-Drebtine* bellum, ætatis verò suæ xlii. de Scotia ad Britanniam, pro Christo peregrinari volens, enavigavit; qui et a puero, Christiano deditus tyrocinio, et sapientiæ studiis integritatem corporis et animæ puritatem, Deo donante, custodiens, quamvis in terrâ positus, cœlestibus se aptum moribus ostendebat. Erat enim aspectu Angelicus, sermone nitidus, opere sanctus, ingenio optimus, consilio magnus, per annos xxxiv., insulanus miles conversatus. Nullum etiam unius horæ intervallum transire poterat, quo non aut orationi, aut lectioni, vel scriptiōni, vel etiam alieni operationi jejunationum quoque et vigiliarum indefessis laboribus sine ulla intermissione die noctuque ita

occupatus, ut supra humanam possibilitatem uniuscujusque pondus specialis videretur operis. Et inter hæc omnibus charus, hilarem semper faciem ostendens sanctam Spiritus sancti gaudio intimis lætificabatur præcordiis."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 337.

<sup>1</sup> *Around the cars.*—This seems to suggest that the monarch's people were pagans.

<sup>2</sup> *Baedan.*—He was the third son of the Monarch, Muirheartach Mor Mac Earca, and became Monarch of Ireland jointly with his nephew, Eochaidh, in the year 566.

<sup>3</sup> *Fraechan.*—In the account of this battle, preserved in the *Leabhar-Buidhe* of the Mac Fiebises of Lecan, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 16, p. 873, Fraechan, son of Ténisan, is called the Druid of King Diarmaid, and the person who made the *Airbhi Druadh*, or druidical charm [airbhe .i. airm airbe.—*O'Clery*] between the two armies.

<sup>4</sup> *That passed beyond the Erbhe Druadh.*—In



Αοιρ Cπιορτ, cúg céo caogat a pé. Α hocht décc do Dιαρμαιττ. Cat Chuire hunnrenn i τεαάβα, φορ Dιαρμαιττ, για ηΑοδh, mac mδρεαναιη, ταιοιρiό τεαάβα, γ πο μεαβαδ φορ Dιαρμαιττ α hιοναδ αν ιομαιρεcc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, cúg céo caogat a peacht. Α naoi décc do Dιαρμαιττ. S. becc mac Dέ, παυδh οιρδερe, décc. Colom Cille do dol ινδ Albain go πο ποτθαδ ιαρυμ ecclur, γ αρ υαδh αιημμιγτερ. S. Αοδh O Pιachpach

O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, as translated by Colgan, it is stated that only one man of Columbkille's people fell in this battle, who had passed beyond the prescribed limits, "qui præfixos pugnae limites temerè transiliit." But this is intentionally suppressing the reference to the *Airbhe Druadh*, because Colgan did not wish to acknowledge the existence of Druidism in Ireland, so long after the arrival of St. Patrick. Dr. O'Connor, on the other hand, mistranslates this passage, obviously with a view to shew that Diarmaid had many Druids at the time; but O'Connor's knowledge of the language of these Annals was so imperfect that he is scarcely worthy of serious criticism. His translation of the above passage is as follows:

"Fraochanus filius Tenussani fuit qui persuasit expulsionem Druidum Regi Diarmitio. Tuathanus filius Dimmani, filii Sarani, filii Cormaci, filii Eogani, fuit qui admonuit expulsionem Druidum postea. Tria millia circiter fuere qui occisi sunt de gente Diarmitii. Unus solus occisus est ex altera parte, Maglamuis ejus nomen. Nam is fuit qui impedivit quin expellerentur Druidae."—pp. 161, 162.

The absolute incorrectness of this translation will be seen at a glance by any one who is acquainted with the meaning of the Irish noun, *ειρβε*, or *αιρβε*, *carmen*, and of the verb, *πο ching*, *transiliit*. It will be observed that the Christian writer gives the *Airbhe Druadh* its own magical power (i. e. a power derived from the Devil); for though Columbkille's prayers were able to preserve his forces while they

remained within their own limits, the individual who passed beyond the consecrated limits described by the saint, into the vortex of the magical circle of the Druid, immediately lost his life.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuil-Uinnseann*: i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Ash Trees. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in Teffia. Aedh, chief of Teffia, is mentioned in the Life of St. Berach, published by Colgan, *Acta SS.*, p. 342. c. 14, and in note 20, p. 347, in which Colgan is wrong in making Teffia the same as the county Longford. According to Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Aedh or "Hugh mac Brennan, king of Teaffa, gave St. Columbkille the place where the church of Dorowe" [Durrow] "stands."

<sup>4</sup> *Bec, son of De*: i. e. Bec, son of Deaghaidh or Dagæus. Colgan translates this entry: "A. D. 557. S. Beccus cognomento Mac De celebris propheta, obiit."—*Acta SS.*, p. 192. The death of this saint is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster; first under the year 552, and again under 557. The following notice of him is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 550:

"A. D. 550. The prophet, Beg mac De, began his prophesies. He prophesied that Lords would lose their chiefries and seigniories, and that men of little estates and lands would lose their lands, because they should be thought little; and lastly, that there should come great mortality of men, which would begin in Ffanaid, in Ulster, called the Swippe of Fanaid (Scuab Pánao)."

The Age of Christ, 556. The eighteenth year of Diarmaid. The battle of Cuil-Uinnseinn<sup>s</sup>, in Teathbha, [was fought] against Diarmaid, by Aedh, son of Breanainn, chief of Teathbha; and Diarmaid was routed from the field of battle.

The Age of Christ, 557. The nineteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Bec, son of De<sup>z</sup>, a celebrated prophet, died. Colum Cille went to Scotland, where he afterwards founded a church, which was named from him<sup>a</sup>. St. Aedhan

<sup>a</sup> *Named from him.*—This was I-Columbkille or Iona. St. Columbkille, after he had excited his relatives to fight the king at Cul-Dreimhne, in 560, was excommunicated by a synod of the Irish clergy (as Adamnan inadvertently acknowledges, to introduce an angelic vision, in lib. iii. c. 3); after which he appears to have been in bad odour with the Irish clergy till 562, when the Annals record the “*Navigatio S. Columbe de Hibernia ad insulam Iæ, anno ætatis sue xlii.*” His success in converting the Picts, however, shed round him a lustre and a glory which dispelled the dark clouds which had previously obscured his fame as a saint; and his own relatives, Cnman and Adamnan, blazoned his virtues so ably, after the fashion of their age, that they established his sanctity in despite of all the aspersions of his rivals and enemies. From all the accounts handed down to us of this remarkable man, it would appear that he was a most zealous and efficient preacher of Christian morality, and an industrious transcriber of the Four Gospels, and of portions of the Old Testament. Venerable Bede gives a brief sketch of his history, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, lib. iii. c. 4 (Giles’s translation, p. 112), and observes that “some writings of his life and discourses are said to be preserved by his disciples.” “But,” adds this most cautious writer, who evidently had heard some stories about Columba’s conduct in Ireland, “*whatsoever he was himself*, this we know for certain, that he left successors renowned for

their continency, their love of God, and observance of monastic rules. It is true they followed uncertain rules in their observance of the great festival, as having none to bring them the synodal decrees for the observance of Easter, by reason of their being so far away from the rest of the world; wherefore, they only practised such works of piety and chastity as they could learn from the prophetic, evangelical, and apostolical writings. This manner of keeping Easter continued among them for the space of 150 years, till the year of our Lord’s incarnation, 715.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the translator, Connell Mageoghegan, has inserted the following curious observation on the belief then in Ireland respecting the peculiar property of St. Columbkille’s manuscripts, in resisting the influence of water:

“He wrote 300 books with his own hand. They were all new Testaments; left a book to each of his churches in the kingdom, which books have a strange property, which is, that if they, or any of them, had sunk to the bottom of the deepest waters, they would not lose one letter, or sign, or character of them, which I have seen tried, partly, myself of [on] that book of them which is at Dorowe, in the King’s county; for I saw the ignorant man that had the same in his custodie, when sickness came on cattle, for their remedy, put water on the book and suffer it to rest therein; and saw also cattle return thereby to their former state, and the book

νέξ. Cath mona Doire lothair for Cruithniu ria nUib Neill an tuarceirt,  
 .i. ria cCenél cConaill 7 Eoghann, du i ttoipeatadap reacht ttaoiuig Cruit-  
 ních im Aoib mbrícc, 7 ar don cup roin do roáap doipóip na Lee ; 7 Cárn  
 Eolairg do clanoib Néll an tuarceirt. Ceannfaclaó mo paioh moio

Sinpit paeðia, rinpit fip, in Móin móp Doire lothair,  
 Aobair componna nat eíre, reacht righe Cruithne im Aoó mbrícc.  
 Ficteip cath Cruithne nuile, acup poploirctep Elne,  
 Fichtip cath Gabra Lippe, acup cath Cuile Opeimne.

to receive no loss." Superstitions of this kind have probably been the destruction of many of our ancient books.

<sup>b</sup> *St. Adhan O'Fiachrach*.—"A. D. 569 al. 562. Aedan Ua Fiachrach obiit."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>c</sup> *Moin-Doire-lothair*.—Adamnan calls this the battle of Moin-mor, as does Ceannfacladh in the verses here quoted by the Four Masters. Dr. O'Connor places the field of this battle in Scotland, in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 23, n. 2, but by a mere oversight, for he seems to have been well aware that, by *Scotia*, Adamnan always meant Ireland. Colgan places it "in finibus Aquilonaris Hiberniæ."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 374. The Rev. Mr. Reeves thinks that both names are still preserved in Moneymore, a town in the county of Londonderry, and Derryloran, the parish in which it is situated.—See his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 339. This, however, may admit of doubt, as the former is called in Irish *Muine-mor*, i. e. the Great Hill or Shrubbery, and the latter *Doire-Lorain*, i. e. Loran's Oak Wood.

Adamnan's reference to this battle is as follows: "Post bellum Cul Drebene, sicuti nobis traditum est, duobus transactis annis (quo tempore vir beatus de Scotia peregrinaturus primitus enavigavit) quadam die, hoc est, eadem hora, quâ in Scotia commissum est bellum quod Scotie dicitur Mona-moire, idem homo Dei coram Conallio Rege, filio Comgill in Britannia conver-

satus, per omnia enarravit, tam de bello, quorum propria vocabula Ainmerius filius Setni, et duo filii Maic Eree, Donallus et Fergus. Sed et de Rege Cruithniorum, qui Echodius Laib vocabatur quemadmodum victus curruí in-sedens, evaserit; similiter sanctus prophetizavit."—*Vit. Columbae*, lib. i. c. 7; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 340.

<sup>d</sup> *Cruithnigh*.—These were the inhabitants of Dalaradia, who were called Cruithnigh or Picts, as being descended from a Pictish mother. Colgan translates this passage as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 374, not. 39, on the first book of Adamnan's *Vita Columbae*:

"A. D. 557. Sanctus Columba Kille profectus est in Albaniam (id est Scotiam Albiensem) ubi postea extruxit Ecclesiam Hiensem. Sanctus Aidanus Hua Fiachrach obiit. Prælium de *Moin-mor* juxta Doire-Lothair contra Cruthenos (id est Pictos) commissum est per Nepotes Neill Septentrionales, id est, per Kinel-Conaill (hoc est, stirpem Conalli), Duce Anmirio filio Sednæ, et Kinel-Eguin (id est, stirpem Eugenii) Ducibus Domnaldo, et Fergusio, et filiis Murchertachi, filii Ercæ. In eo prælio occubuerunt septem principes Crutheniorum (id est Pictorum) cum Aido Breco eorum Rege."

He remarks on this passage: "Habemus ergo ex his Annalibus prælium illud commissum esse eodem anno, quo sanctus Columba in Albaniam, seu Britanniam venit, ut refert Sanctus Adamnanus in hoc capite, licet male annum 557 pro

O'Fiachrach<sup>b</sup> died. The battle of Moin-Doire-lothair<sup>c</sup> [was gained] over the Cruithnigh<sup>d</sup>, by the Ui-Neill of the North, i. e. by the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, wherein fell seven chieftains of the Cruithnigh, together with Aedh Breac; and it was on this occasion that the Lee<sup>e</sup> and Carn-Eolairg<sup>f</sup> were forfeited to the Clanna-Neill of the North. Ceannfacladh composed the following :

Sharp weapons were strewn, men were strewn, in Moin-mor-Doire-lothair,  
Because of a partition<sup>g</sup> not just; the seven kings of the Cruithni, with Aedh  
Breac, [were in the slaughter].

The battle of all the Cruithne<sup>h</sup> was fought, and Elne<sup>i</sup> was burned.

The battle of Gabhra-Liffe was fought, and the battle of Cul-Dreimhne.

563 posuerint." This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the years 561 and 562, thus in the old translation, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49 :

"A. D. 561. The battle of Moin-Doire."

"A. D. 562. The battle of Moin-Doire-Lothair, upon the Cruithens by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin, with two of the Cruithens, fought it against the rest of the Cruithens. The cattle and booty of the Eolargs" [*rectè* the Lee and Ard Eolairg] "were given to them of Tirconnell and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading, as wages."

<sup>e</sup> *The Lee*: i. e. the territory of Fir-Lii or Magh-Lii, in the barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

<sup>f</sup> *Carn-Eolairg*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 478, battle of Ocha, *suprà*, p. 151. This place is mentioned by Tirechan, as near Lee Bendrigi. Colgan, in his notes on O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille, mentions Carraig Eolairg, as a place in the diocese of Derry, "ad marginem Eurypii Fevolii."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450, n. 49.

<sup>g</sup> *A partition*.—This seems to indicate that the battle was fought in consequence of a dispute about the partition of lands; but the Editor has never met any detailed account of this battle, or its causes. According to the

Annals of Ulster it was fought between the Cruitheni themselves, the race of Niall assisting one party of them for hire.

<sup>h</sup> *The battle of all the Cruithni*: i. e. the battle in which all the Irish Cruitheni or Dalaradians fought.

<sup>i</sup> *Elne*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "*profundi*," but nothing is more certain than that it was the name of a plain situated between the River Bann and the River Bush, in the north-west of the present county of Antrim. The Bann, i. e. the Lower Bann, is described in a very ancient poem, quoted by Dr. O'Connor, in his *Prolegomena ad Annales*, ii. p. 57, as flowing between the plains of Lee and Eile or Eilne; and Tirechan, in describing St. Patrick's journey eastwards from Ard-Eolairg and Aileach, near Derry, writes as follows :

"Et exiit in Ard-Eolairg, et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen *Bande*, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola *Cuille Raidhin* in *Eilniu*, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in *Eilniu*. Et per *Buas* fluvium" [the Bush] "foramen pertulit, et in *Duin Sebuirg*" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, quam Petra Patricii usque nunc, &c."

Adamnan, speaking, in the fiftieth chapter of the first book of his *Vita Columbe*, of that saint's



beppat gíalla iap ccongál, ar ríap im cnuap nuach  
 Físgur, Donnall, Áinmíe, acur nÁinid, mac Duach.  
 Fíllpít da mac mic Earcca, ar cínó an catha ceóna,  
 Acur an rí Áinmíe fíllpít i reallbáib Seana.

Áoir Cíorpt, cúig céo caoceatt a hocht. Iap mbíth fiche bliáðain or  
 Éirinn iughe do Diarmaite, mac Físgura Ceppbeoil, do ceap la hÁed nDub,  
 mac Suibne, rí Dál nAraide, ag Raith bice, hi Moig Line. Tuccad a cínó  
 go Cluain mic Noir, go po haónacht innre, 7 po haónact a colann hi  
 cCoindere.

Ip in mbliáðainri po gabad an muirgelt .i. Liban ingean Eathach, mic

reception at Coleraine, also mentions this plain in the following words: "Eodem in tempore Conallus Episcopus Culerathin, collectis a populo campi Eilni pænè innumerabilibus xeniis, &c."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 350. It should be here remarked that Colgan errs in placing this territory on the west side of the River Bann, which he does in his note on this passage in Adamnan, as follows: "*Campus Elne* priscis Magh Elne videtur regio amœna et campestris, ex adversa Bannei fluminis ripa, Culratheniæ Civitati adiacens versus Occidentem, quæ hodie vulgo *Ma-chaire*, id est, planities vocatur."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 381, n. 106.

That this opinion of Colgan is erroneous is clear from the passage above quoted from Tirechan, which places *Eilniu* on the east side of the River Bann, and between it and the Bush. It must, however, be confessed that the people called Fir-Lii, or Lee, who were seated on the west side of the River Bann in St. Patrick's time, were driven from thence before the twelfth century by the Kinel-Owen, and that this is what led Colgan astray. But he should have known that the church of *Achadh Dubhthaigh*, now called Aghadowey, which all the martyrologies place in the plain of Magh-Lii, and which retained its name in his own time, is on the west side of the Bann.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—Adamnan mentions this fact, and calls the slayer of the King: "Aidum cognomento Nigrum, regio genere ortum, Cruthinnum gente, &c. qui et Diermitium filium Cernuill totius Scotiæ Regnatorem Deo auctore ordinatum, interfecerat."—*Lib. i. c. 36*; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 346. See note on this Aedh Dubh, under the year 592.

The death of King Diarmaid is entered under the year 564, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 564. *Occisio Diarmato mic Cearbhuiill mac h-Aed Dubh la Suibhne.*"

But by Tighernach under 565, which is the true year:

"A. D. 565. *Diapmait mac Cepbaill occipit ep̃ h̃i p̃Rat̃ hic a Muig Line la h-Aed nDub mac Suibne Araide, rí Ulað.*

"A. D. 565. Diarmaid mac Cernbhaill was slain at Rath-bec in Magh-Line, by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Araide, King of Ulidia."

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-bee, in Magh-Line*: i. e. the Small Fort in Moylinny, now Rathbeg, a townland in the parish of Donegore, adjoining the parish of Antrim, in the county of Antrim.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 278. It adjoins another townland of great celebrity in Irish history, now called Rathmore, i. e. the Great Fort, anciently Rath-

They bore away hostages after conflict, thence westwards towards Cnuas-Nuach, Fearghus, Domhnall, Ainmire, and Nainnidh, son of Duach.

The two sons of Mac Earca returned to the same battle,

And the king, Ainmire, returned into the possessions of [his father] Scadna.

The Age of Christ, 558. After Diarmaid, the son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, had been twenty years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain by Aedh Dubh<sup>k</sup>, son of Suibhne, King of Dal-Araidhe, at Rath-beag, in Magh-Line<sup>l</sup>. His head was brought to Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>m</sup>, and interred there, and his body was interred at Connor.

In this year was taken the Mermaid, i. e. Liban, the daughter of Eochaidh<sup>n</sup>,

mor-Maighe-Line.

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-mic-Nois*.—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which this battle is recorded under the year 569, that the King had requested before he expired that his head should be interred at Clonmacnoise, the monastery of his friend, St. Kieran. His body was buried at Connor, near the place where he was killed. He left three distinguished sons: 1. Aedh-Slaine, ancestor of nine monarchs of Ireland; 2. Colman Mor, the ancestor of the Clann-Colman, of whom there were seven monarchs; and 3. Colman Beag.

<sup>n</sup> *Liban, the daughter of Eochaidh*.—This Liban is set down in the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 18th December, as a saint. Her capture as a mermaid is set down in the Annals of Ulster under the year 571: "*Hic anno capta est in Muirghelt*."

According to a wild legend in *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, this Liban was the daughter of Eochaidh, from whom Loch Eathach, or Lough Neagh, was named, and who was drowned in its eruption [A. D. 90], together with all his children, except his daughter, Liban, and his sons, Conaing and Curnan. The lady, Liban, was preserved from the waters of Lough Neagh for a full year, in her *grianan*, or *boudoir*, under the lake. After this, at her own desire,

she was changed into a salmon, and continued to traverse the seas till the time of St. Comhgall of Bangor. It happened that St. Comhgall despatched Beoan, son of Innli, of *Teach-Debeog*, to Rome, on a message to Pope Gregory [Pope, A. D. 599–604] to receive order and rule. When the crew of Beoan's currach were at sea, they heard the celebration of angels beneath the boat. Liban, thereupon, addressed them, and stated that she had been 300 years under the sea, adding that she would proceed westward and meet Beoan, that day twelve months, at *Inbher-Ollarbha* [Larne], whither the saints of Dalaradia, with Comhgall, were to resort. Beoan, on his return, related what had occurred, and, at the stated time, the nets were set, and Liban was caught in the net of Fergus of *Miliuc*, upon which she was brought to land, and crowds came to witness the sight, among whom was the chief of *Ui-Conaing*. The right to her being disputed by Comhgall, in whose territory,—and Fergus, in whose net,—and Beoan, in promise to whom,—she was taken, they prayed for a heavenly decision; and next day two wild oxen came down from *Carn-Airend*; and, on their being yoked to the chariot, on which she was placed, they bore her to *Teach-Dabcoo*, where she was baptized by Comhgall, with the name *Muirgen*, i. e. born of the sea, or *Muirgeilt*,

Μυρσίχα, πορ τρachte Ολλάρβα, hι lín βεοαν, mic lnlι, ιαρcaipe Coimgaill  
δνόchaip.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, cúicc céo caoccat anaoi. An céo bliadain do dá mac  
Μυρσίptaich, mic Μυρκαδθαίγ, ι ριghe nEpeann .ι. Domhnall γ Pcapgyr.  
Cath Gabra Liffe, γ cath Dumha Aichir, ρια nDomhnall γ ρια bPcgyr, πορ  
Λαιgnib, δια nebrad.

Caé Gabra, γ cath Dumha Acaip,  
Acbath ampa ι ccschtaip, Colgu acup α acaip.  
Cath Gabra, nι cath dume ná dí céτ  
Acbath piche ó Paolan, ó Ailell piche píceτ.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, cúig céo pcapcat. An dapa bliadain do Domhnall γ  
oPcapgyr. Daimhín Daimhairgít, .ι. Coirppie, décc. Ap uadairíde na hAip-  
gialla.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, cuiγ céo pcapcat α haon. Iap mbeit epí bliadna ι ριghe  
nEpeann do Domhnall γ oPcapgyr, da mac Μυρσίptaíγ, mic Μυρκαδοίγ  
mic Eoγam, mic Nell, πο έccpat apaoι.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, cuiγ céo pcapcat α dó. An céo bliadain oEochaíð, mac  
Domhnall, mic Μυρσίptaíγ, γ do baodan, mac Mhuirceapptaich, mic Μυρ-  
καδαίgh, ι ριghe nEpeann.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, cuiγ céo pcapcat apí. S. Molairi, abb Daimhinnpi, décc  
an dapa la décc do September. Iap mbeit h dá bliadain ι ριghe nEpeann

i. e. traverser of the sea. Another name for her  
was *Fuinchi*.—See Reeves's *Antiquities of Down  
and Connor*, &c., pp. 377, 378.

"*Ollarbha*.—Now called the Larne, or Inver  
River, which rises about four miles south-west  
of the town of Larne, in the county of Antrim.  
See note <sup>d</sup>, under A. D. 285, p. 121, *suprà*.

"*Gabhra-Liffe*.—This was situated somewhere  
on the River Liffey, but nothing has been yet  
discovered to determine its exact position. In  
the Annals of Ulster this battle is entered under  
the year 565, and again under 572, and in the  
Annals of Clonmacnoise at 569 :

"A. D. 565. *Bellum Gabhre-Liphi*. Fergus

et Domhnall *Victores*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 572. Vel hoc Bellum Gabhra Liphi  
for Laighnuin."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 569. The battle of Gawra-Liffe was  
given by the Lynstermen, where Fergus and  
King Donall were victors."—*Ann. Clon.*

"*Dumha-Aichir*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year  
464, p. 146, *suprà*.

"*Daimhín Damhairgít* : i. e. the Little Silver  
Ox. In the Life of St. Maidoc he is called  
"Latine *Bos* et Hibernice *Damh* seu *Daimhín*." He  
is the ancestor of the Mac Mahons of Oirghia-  
lla, but not of all the septs of the Oirghialla.  
See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Domi-*

son of Muireadh, on the strand of Ollarbha<sup>o</sup>, in the net of Beoan, son of Inli, the fisherman of Comhgall of Beannchair.

The Age of Christ, 559. The first year of the two sons of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, in the kingdom of Ireland, i. e. Domhnall and Fearghus. The battle of Gabhra-Liffe<sup>p</sup>, and the battle of Dumha-Aichir<sup>a</sup>, by Domhnall and Fearghus, against the Leinstermen, of which was said :

The battle of Gabhra and the battle of Dumha-Achair,

Illustrious men fell in both, Colgu and his father.

The battle of Gabhra was not a battle [with the loss] of a man or two hundred ; There fell twenty from Faelan, from Ailill twenty times twenty.

The Age of Christ, 560. The second year of Domhnall and Fearghus. Daimhin Damhairgit<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Cairbre, died. From him are the Airghialla.

The Age of Christ, 561. After Domhnall and Fearghus<sup>s</sup>, the two sons of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall, had been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, they both died.

The Age of Christ, 562. The first year of Eochaidh, son of Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, and of Baedan, son of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 563. St. Molaisi, Abbot of Daimhinis<sup>t</sup>, died on the twelfth of September. After Eochaidh and Baedan had been two years in

*nion of Farney*, p. 148 ; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 381, n. 6.

\* *Domhnall and Fearghus.*—The death of Domhnall is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first at the year 565, and again at 572, but they contain no notice of the death of Fearghus :

“ A. D. 565. *Mors Domhnaill filiú Muircheartaig ic Erca, cui successit Ainmire mac Sedna.*”

“ A. D. 572. *Vel hic Bas Domhnaill ic Muircheartaig, ic Erca, cui successit Ainmire mac Setnai.*”

<sup>t</sup> *Daimhinis* : i. e. Ox-island, now Devenish, an island in Lough Erne, near the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In a

Life of St. Aedan, quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 962), the name of this island is translated *Bovis insula*, and *Bovium insula* in a Life of St. Aedus. St. Molaise, or Laissren, the patron of this island, was the son of Nadfraech, and is to be distinguished from Molaise, or Laisren, of Leighlin, who was son of Cairell. The Life of St. Aedan has the following notice of the former :

“ Beatissimus Lasreanus ad aquilonalem partem Hiberniæ exivit, et construxit clarissimum monasterium in Stagno *Herne* nomine *Daimhinis*, quod sonat Latine Bovis insula.”

And the Life of St. Aedus : “ Regebat plures monachos in insulâ positâ in Stagno *Erne*,



ὁ Εὐχαῖδ ἡ δὸ βασιαν, τοῖρεπαρ λα Cronán, τοῖρεαὶ Γιανναχτα Ḡlinne Ḡemin.

Ἀοῖρ Crioῖρτ, cúḡ céδ ríccat a cḡair. An céδ bliáðain δὸ Ainnipe, mac Seðna, mic Fḡḡḡura Cḡḡḡḡḡa, hḡ nḡḡhe nḡEpeann.

Ἀοῖρ Crioῖρτ, cúḡ céδ reaccat a cúḡ. An δαpa bliáðain δὸ Ainnipe. Deman, mac Cairill, micch Ulaðh, mic Muireaðoigh Muindeircc, δὸ μαρβαδ la bachlachauð boḡḡne. Murcóbḡlach la Colman mḡecc, mac Ḑiarḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mic Fḡḡḡura Ceppḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ la Conall, mac Coḡḡḡḡḡḡ, τοῖρεαὶ Ḑal Riada hḡ Soil, ἡ i nḡle, co τḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ iomḡḡa eḡḡḡḡḡ.

Ἀοῖρ Crioῖρτ, cúḡ céδ reaccat a ré. Iap mbeith epí bliáðna hḡ nḡḡhe nḡEpeann δὸ Ainnipe, mac Seðna, τοῖρεαῖρ la Fḡḡḡur, mac Nelline, δḡḡa neḡḡḡḡḡ.

Ρέḡḡḡḡḡ an τḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ boi rí, nḡḡ bo mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ nach δḡḡḡḡḡḡ,  
Inḡḡḡḡḡ ar foḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ a lí, la hAinnipe, mac Séḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Ἀοῖρ Crioῖρτ, cúḡ céδ reaccat a reacht. Iap mbeith aon bliáðain hḡ nḡḡhe nḡEpeann δὸ βασιαν, mac Ninḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mic Fḡḡḡura Cḡḡḡḡḡḡ, δὸ ceap oc Léḡḡḡḡḡ ech, i nḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, lap an δḡḡ Comaḡḡḡḡḡ .i. Comaḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Colman

quam Scoti nominant *Daimhínis*, i. e. Bovium insulam."

The death of this saint is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under the year 563 (ar. com. 564), and again under 570.

"*Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin* : i. e. the Race of Cian of Gleann-Geimhin, which was the name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry. The territory of this tribe is now called the barony of Keenaght. See note 9, under A. D. 1197, p. 107. The death of these joint monarchs is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 571, thus:

"A. D. 571. *Occisio da Ua Muirethaig .i. Baetan mac Muirheartaigh et Eochaidh mac Domhnaill mic Muirheartaigh mic Erc, tertio anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tighearnaigh, ri Cianachtae Glenna Gevin occisitor eorum erat.*

"A. D. 571. The killing of the two descendants of Muireadhach, i. e. Baedan, son of Muirheartach, and Eochaidh, son of Domhnall,

son of Muirheartach Mac Erc, in the third year of their" [joint] "reign. Cronan, son of Tighearnach, King of Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin, was their slayer."

"*Ainnire*.—O'Flaherty says that he succeeded in the year 568.

\* *Deman, son of Cairill*.—"A. D. 571. *Mors Demain mic Cairill*."—*Ann. Ult.*

† *Boirenn*: i. e. a rocky District. "*Ḑoḡḡḡḡḡ .i. boḡḡḡḡḡ .i. clóc mḡḡḡ*."—MS. T. C. D., H. 2. 15, p. 180. There are two townlands of this name in the county of Down, one in the parish of Dromara, and the other in that of Chuain-Dallain, or Clonallon. The latter is probably the place here alluded to.

‡ *Sol*.—This island, which is now called Col, is styled Colossa by Adamnan in his *Vit. Columb.*, lib. i. c. 41, and lib. ii. c. 22.

§ *Ile*.—Now Ila, or Islay. It is called *Ilea* by Adamnan, lib. ii. c. 23, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 355. This expedition is noticed in the Annals of

the sovereignty of Ireland, they were slain by Cronan, chief of Cianachta-Glinne-Gemhin<sup>u</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 564. The first year of Aimmire<sup>w</sup>, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfhoda, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 565. The second year of Aimmire. Deman, son of Cairell<sup>x</sup>, King of Ulidia, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, was killed by the shepherds of Boirenn<sup>y</sup>. A sea fleet [was brought] by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, and by Conall, son of Comhgall, chief of Dal-Riada, to Sol<sup>z</sup> and Ile<sup>a</sup>, and they carried off many spoils from them.

The Age of Christ, 566. After Aimmire, son of Sedna<sup>b</sup>, was three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fearghus, son of Nellin, of which was said :

Feimhin, while he was king<sup>c</sup>, was not a place without bravery,  
To-day dark-red its aspect, [being set on fire] by Aimmire, son of Seadna.

The Age of Christ, 567. After Baedan, son of Ninnidh, son of Fearghus Ceannfhoda, had been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain at Leim-an-eich<sup>d</sup>, in a battle, by the two Comains; i. e. Comain, son of Colman Beg,

Ulster under the year 567, thus:

“Feacht i nIardomhain la Colman mBeec, mac Diarmato, agus Conall mac Comgaill, i. e. an expedition into Iardomhan” [the Western Isles] “by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, and by Conall, son of Comgall.”

<sup>b</sup> *Aimmire, son of Sedna*.—The death of this monarch is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under 568, which is the true year, and again under 575, which is clearly a mistake. In the Annals of Clonmaenise it is entered under 569, as follows:

“A. D. 569. Aimmire mac Setna, joynt King, was slain by Fergus mac Nellyne, which Fergus was soon after slain by Hugh mac Aimmireagh.” Adamnan calls him “Aimmerius filius Setni” in lib. i. c. 7; and in lib. iii. c. 5, he writes the name very correctly Aimmirech, in the genitive form. In the Life of Gildas, published by the Bollandists, p. 954, he is called Aimmericus:

“Eo tempore regnabat Aimmericus Rex per totam Hiberniam, qui et ipse misit ad B. Gildam, rogans ut ad se veniret.”

<sup>c</sup> *While he was king*.—This is evidently quoted from a poem on one of the kings of Munster (probably Crimhthann Siebh), after whose death Magh-Feimbean was laid waste with fire and sword by the monarch Aimmire, son of Sedna.

<sup>d</sup> *Leim-an-eich*: i. e. the Horse-leap. There are several places of this name in Ireland. That here referred to may be the place now called Leim-an-eich-ruaidh, *anglicè* Lemmaroy, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. O’Flaherty places the accession of “Bætanus filius Ninnedii” in 571, and that of “Aidus Anmirei filius” in 572.—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 93. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 585, as follows:

“A. D. 585. *Occisio* Baetain mac Ninnedha, filii Duach, filii Conaill, nie Fergus a Ceannfhoda,

ἔicc, mic Cḡbail, 7 Comaíne, mac Libpene, mic Iollaḡain, mic Cḡbail. *Tré comáirle Colman* ἔicc do ponpat an gḡisín hḡir.

Ἀοῖρ Cḡioṛt, cúḡ céd fearcca a hocht. An céd bliḡḡain ḡἈḡḡh, mac Ainmípech, óṛ Eḡinn. Fearḡar, mac Nellíne, do mārḡḡḡ la hἈḡḡ, mac Ainmípech, 1 noḡḡḡal a aḡhar.

Ἀοῖρ Cḡioṛt, cúḡ céd fearcca a naoi. An ḡara bliḡḡain ḡἈḡḡ. S. Oenna, mac ua Laḡḡir, abb Cluana mic Nóir, ḡécc. S. Ite, óḡh ó Cluain Cḡḡḡḡ, ḡécc an 15 Ianuairi. Ar ḡi ba hainm Mide.

Ἀοῖρ Cḡioṛt, cúḡ céd fearchtmoḡḡat. An tṛear bliḡḡain ḡἈḡḡ. S. Moeinḡḡ, eṛpucc Cluana fearḡa ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡécc an céd lá do Mārḡa.

Ἀοῖρ Cḡioṛt, cúḡ céd fearchtmoḡḡat a haon. S. ḡṛenoḡḡ, ab ḡioṛḡa, ḡécc an naoḡḡḡ lá ṛíḡḡḡ do November. Cāth Tola ṛia ṛiachna, mac ḡaḡḡḡḡ, mic Caṛill, ṛoṛ Oṛṛaḡḡḡ 7 ṛoṛ Elib, 7 ṛo meāḡḡḡ ṛoṛḡa. Tola ainm maḡḡhe eṡṛ Cluain ṛḡṛa Molua 7 Saḡḡir. Cāth ṛeḡḡḡ ṛia Coṛṛṛḡe mac Cṛeḡḡḡḡḡ, ṛi Muman, ṛoṛ Colman ḡécc, mac ḡiarmāḡa, 7 ṛo meāḡḡḡ ar Colman.

Ἀοῖρ Cḡioṛt, cúḡ céd fearchtmoḡḡat aḡó. An cúḡceāḡ bliḡḡain ḡἈḡḡ. Cāth ḡoete, ḡian hainm ḡealach ṛeāḡḡa, ṛia nἈḡḡ, mac Ainmípech, ṛoṛ

*regis Temro, qui uno anno regnavit.* Cumaeine mac Colmain. Big mic Diarmata, & Cumaeine mac Libhren, filii Illannon, mic Cerbaill *occiderunt eum consilio* Colmain .i. oe Leim ind eich.”

*Mac Ua Laighisi.*—Dr. O’Conor says that this family name is now O’Lacy, which involves a double error, for Mac Ua Laighsi is not a family name (for hereditary surnames were not established so early as this period), and there is no such name as O’Lacy in Ireland. There is Lacy or De Lacy, but this name is not of Irish origin. This writer is also wrong in saying that the family of O’Laigisiorum is mentioned by Adamnan, lib. iii. c. 12.

*Cluain-Creadhail.*—Now Killeedy, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 546.

*Mide* : i. e. *Mo Ide* : i. e. *Mea Ida*.—See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 71, n. 2. The churches called

Kilmeedy, in Munster, are named after this virgin.

<sup>b</sup> *Brenainn, Abbot of Birra.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 564, and again at 571, which is the true year. It is entered in the Annals of Clonmaenaise at 570.

<sup>c</sup> *Tola.*—Now Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, and King’s County. In the Annals of Clonmaenaise, at the year 569, this battle is noticed as follows :

“A. D. 569. The battle of Talo and Fortalo, the names of two fields between Elie and Ossorie, which is between Clonfert-Molwa and Sayer, where Fiachra mac Boydan was victor.”

But in the Annals of Ulster it is entered first under the year 572, and again under 573, and said to have been fought “*in regionibus Cruithne*,” which seems correct, as the victor was King of Ulidia :

son of Cearbhall, and Comain, son of Libren, son of Illadhan, son of Cearbhall. [It was] at the instance of Colman Beg they perpetrated this deed.

The Age of Christ, 568. The first year of Aedh, son of Ainmire, over Ireland. Fearghus, son of Nellin, was slain by Aedh, son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 569. The second year of Aedh. St. Oenna Mac Ua Laighisi<sup>c</sup>, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. St. Ite, virgin, of Cluain-Creadhail<sup>d</sup>, died on the 15th of January. She was also called Mide<sup>g</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 570. The third year of Aedh. St. Macineann, Bishop of Chuain-fearta-Breanainn [Clonfert], died on the first of March.

The Age of Christ, 571. St. Breanainn, Abbot of Birra<sup>h</sup>, died on the twenty-ninth day of November. The battle of Tola<sup>i</sup>, by Fiachna, son of Baedan, son of Cairrell, against the [people of] Osraighe and Eile; and they were defeated. Tola is the name of a plain [situated] between Chuain-fearta-Molua<sup>k</sup> and Saighir<sup>l</sup>. The battle of Feimhin<sup>m</sup>, by Cairbre, son of Creamhthann, King of Munster, against Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid; and Colman was defeated.

The Age of Christ, 572. The fifth year of Aedh. The battle of Doete, which is called Bealach-feadha<sup>n</sup>, by Aedh, son of Ainmire, against the men of

"A. D. 572. *Bellum Tola & Fortola* i. e. *nomina camporum* etir Ele ocus Osraige, ocus etir Chuain-ferta ocus Saiger."

"A. D. 573. *Bellum Tola & Fortola in regionibus Cruithne.*"

<sup>k</sup> *Chuain-ferta-Molua*.—"Et in ipso loco clara civitas quæ vocatur Cluain-ferta-Molua, id est, Latibulum mirabile S. Moluæ (eo quod ipse in suâ vitâ multa miracula in eâ fecit, et adhuc gratiâ Dei per eum patrantur) in honore S. Moluæ crevit: et ipsa est in confinio Laginensium et Mumeniensium, inter regiones Osraigi et Hele et Laiges."—*Vita Moluæ*, quoted in Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 943. This place is now called Clonfertmulloe, *alias* Kyle, and is situated at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 81.

<sup>l</sup> *Saighir*.—Now Serkieran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Bally-

britt, and King's County, and about four miles east of Birr.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 791, 792, where this church is referred to as in the territory of Eile (i. e. Ely O'Carroll), which anciently belonged to Munster, but which was a part of Leinster in Ussher's time.

<sup>m</sup> *Feimhin*.—A plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.—See note under A. M. 3506, p. 32. This passage is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 572: "A. D. 572. *Bellum Feimin*, in quo *victus est Colman Modicus*" [Beg] *Jilius Diarmata, et ipse evasit.*" It is also given at the year 592, in Doctor O'Connor's edition, p. 32, but not in the *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>n</sup> *Bealach-feadha*: i. e. the Woody Road. This place is called Bealach an Fheadha, in the pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, and now cor-



ρῆσας Μιδε, ου in po εἰπε Colman ὅσcc, mac Diarmada. Conall mac Comgaill, πὶ Dal Riatta, do écc. Αῖρ εἰπε po sobar hl do Cholum Cille.

Αἰρ Criorc, cuius céd reachtmoḡat a trί. An peiread bliadain o Aod. ὀρῆανν, mac ὀρμν, plath Teatba, décc.

Αἰρ Criorc, cuius céd reachtmoḡat a cṣar. Α reacht o Aodh. Marbad Aodha, mic Eathach Tiormcharna, la hUib ὀρμν.

Αἰρ Criorc, cúis céd reachtmoḡat aré. An naomad bliadain o Aodh. S. ὀρῆανν, abb Cluana rḡta ὀρῆανν, an 16 Maí, 7 do fuar bar a nEanach dúm, 7 do haḡlacad a corp a cCluain perṣta ὀρεανν. Colman, mac Coirppe, m Laḡín, décc acc shab Marpce.

Αἰρ Criorc, cúicc céd reachtmoḡat areacht. An deachinad bliadain o Aod. S. eppucc Ethén Cluana foṣa baitan ada décc an 11 Februarí. S. Carpeach Oḡḡan oḡh, o Cluain ὀορεανν, decc 9 Februarí. Peiḡlmiḡ Fim, abb Αῖρα Maḡa, do écc.

rectly anglicised Ballaghanea, and is the name of a townland in the parish of Lurgan, barony of Castlerahin, and county of Cavan. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, *ad ann.* 587, Maegoghegan conjectures that Colman Beg was slain at Belanaha, near Mullingar, but he is evidently wrong. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed at the year 586:

“*Bellum Droma-Ethe, in quo cecidit Colman Beg mac Diarmata. Aed mac Aimirech victor erat, in quo bello etiam cecidit Libren mac Ilanndon mic Cearbaill.*”—*Cod. Claren.*, tom. 49.

° *Of Dal-Riada*: i. e. of Dal-Riada, in North Britain. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 573, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 569, as follows:

“A. D. 573. *Mors Conaill mic Comgaill anno regni sui xvi., qui obtulit insulam Ie Columbe Cille.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 569. Conell, son of Cowgal, that gave the island of Hugh” [i. e. Iona] “to St. Columbkille, died in the 16th year of his reign, of Dalriaty.”—*Ann. Clon.* See also Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 495, 496.

° *Brenainn, son of Brian.*—According to Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 507), this Brenainn, or “Brendanus princeps Teffia,” granted Durrow to St. Columbkille; but see note 3, under the year 556, *suprà*, and note 2, under 585, *infra*.

° *Eochaidh Tirmcharna.*—He was King of Connaught. The Ui-Briuin were the descendants of Brian, son of the Monarch, Eochaidh Muiglmheadhoín, and were Aedh’s own tribe. The killing of Aedh is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 576. Under the year 573 the Annals of Ulster record: “*Magna mópául, i. e. Conventio Dromma Cheta*” [now Daisy Hill, near the River Roe, not far from Newtown Limavaddy, in the county of Londonderry], “*in qua erant Colum Cille et Mac Ainmirech.*” And the same Convention is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 587, which is nearer to the true date, which was 590. It looks very strange that the Four Masters should make no reference to this convention, which is so celebrated in Irish history, and particularly by Keating, in the reign of Aedh Mac Ainmireach, and in the Lives of St. Columbkille, with

Meath, where fell Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid. Conall, son of Comhgall, King of Dal-Riada<sup>o</sup>, died. It was he that granted Hy [Iona] to Colum Cille.

The Age of Christ, 573. The sixth year of Aedh. Breanaun, son of Brian<sup>p</sup>, chief of Teathbha [Teffia], died.

The Age of Christ, 574. The seventh year of Aedh. The killing of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna<sup>a</sup>, by the Ui-Briuin.

The Age of Christ, 576. The ninth year of Aedh. St. Brenainn<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Chuain-ferta-Brenainn [Clonfert], died on the 16th of May. He died at Eanach-duin<sup>s</sup>, and his body was interred at Cluain-ferta-Brenainn. Colman, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, died at Sliabh-Mairge<sup>t</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 577. The tenth year of Aedh. St. Ethchen, Bishop of Chuain-foda Baetain-abha<sup>u</sup>, died on the 11th of February. St. Caireach Deargain, virgin, of Cluain-Boireann<sup>w</sup>, died on the 9th of February. Feidhlimidh Finn<sup>x</sup>, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

which they were so well acquainted.—See O'Donnell's *Vite Columbe*, lib. i. c. 93; ii. 10, 110; iii. 1, 2, 4, 5. It is also mentioned by Adamnan, in his *Vita Columbe*, under the name of Dorsum Cette, lib. i. cc. 10, 49; lib. ii. c. 6; *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 341, 349, 352.

Under the year 575, which is totally omitted by the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster record: "*Scintilla Lepre, et abundantia nucum inaudita. Bellum Teloco in quo cecidit Duncath mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de sociis filiorum Gaurain.*"

The Annals of Clonmacnoise also record: "Diseases of the Leporsie and knobbes," but under the year 569, which is incorrect.

<sup>r</sup> *St. Brenainn.*—St. Brenainn, or Brendan, of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, died at Annadown, in the year 577, according to Ussher (*Index Chron. in Primord.*, p. 1145).—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 193.

<sup>s</sup> *Eanach-duin*: i. e. the Moor or Marsh of the Dun, or earthen Fort; now Annadown, on the east margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

<sup>t</sup> *Sliabh-Mairge.*—Now Slievemargy, or Slewmarague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See A. D. 1398.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain-fota Baetain-Abha*: i. e. the Long Lawn or Meadow of Baetain Abha, now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbil, and county of Westmeath.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 304–306; Archdall's *Monasticon Hib.*, p. 708; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. liii.

<sup>w</sup> *Cluain-Boireann.*—Now Cloonburren, on the west side of the Shannon, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscommon, and nearly opposite Clonmacnoise. That part of the River Shannon lying between this church and Clonmacnoise was anciently called *Snámh-dá-én.*—See *Buile Shuibhne*, MS., R. 1. A., p. 141; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134, c. 33; *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82, note <sup>q</sup>, and the map to the same work. St. Cairech of this place was the sister of St. Eany, or Endeus, of Aran.

<sup>x</sup> *Feidhlimidh Finn.*—He is set down as Primate in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiγ céd peachtmoḡat anaoi. Α δό décc vΑοδh. Cαth Όrhoμα mic Eapcca pια nΑοδh, mac Ainmirech, poρ Cenel nEoḡain, dú in po mapbað Colcca, mac Doimnaill, mic Muirceaptauḡ, mic Muireaðoigh.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiγ céd ochtmoḡat. Α τρι décc vΑοδh. Pήrḡur Scannal, pί Mumán, do mapbað.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiγ céd ochtmoḡat a haon. Α cftair décc vΑοδ. Αεοh, mac Suibne, τοιρεαé Maonmuighe, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiγ céd ochtmoḡat a dó. Α cuiγ décc vΑοδh. Pήpaohach, mac Duach, tighfina Oρpaiḡe, do mapbað la a muintriρ pήrin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiγ céd ochtmoḡat atri. Α ré décc vΑοδh. S. Pήrḡur, eppcop Όrhoμα Ustighlaire, do écc an 3o do Mhapiτα, 7 apé an Pήrḡur rin po pothaoð Cill mδian.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiγ céd ochtmoḡat a cftair. Α peacht décc vΑοδ. S. Natcaomie, abb Tίpe da ḡlar, bpaτair Caoimḡin, do écc an céd lá do Mau.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuiγ céd ochtmoḡat a cuiγ. Αn tochtinað bliaðain décc vΑοδh. bphnann tighfina Teatba, décc. Αρ eipide po eδbair (pιαρ an tan

given in the Psalter of Cashel, published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293; and in the Bodleian MS., Laud. 610.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 38.

Under this year the Annals of Ulster record, "*Reversio Ulot de Eamania*;" and the Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the "departing of Ulstermen from Eawyn," under the year 580. It would appear from a notice in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 576, that the *Ulla*, or ancient Ultonians of the race of Rury, made an effort to recover their ancient fort of Emania in that year, but that they were repulsed by Clann-Colla, or Oirghialla:

"A. D. 576. *Primum periculum Ulot in Euania*."

<sup>1</sup> *Druim Mic Earca*: i.e. the Ridge or Long Hill of Mac Earca.—Not identified. This battle is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the years 579 and 580, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 580, as follows:

"A. D. 579. *Bellum Droma Mic Erec ubi Colga, filius Domhnaill, filii Muirchertaig, mic Muiredaig, mic Eogain cecidit*." Aed mac Ainmirech *victor fuit*."

"A. D. 580. *Vel hic Bellum Droma Mic Erec*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 580. The battle of Drom mac Eirke was given, where Colga mac Donell mic Murtough was slain, and Hugh mac Ainmireagh was victor."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>2</sup> *Fearghus Scannal*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, "Feargus Sgannuil succeeded his brother Cairbre Crom as King of Desmond, in 577, and died in 584. But the testimony of these Annals, which were largely interpolated in 1760, should be received with great caution.

<sup>3</sup> *Maenmagh*.—A level territory lying around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See A. M. 3501. and note <sup>3</sup>, under A. D. 1235, p. 276.

The Age of Christ, 579. The twelfth year of Aedh. The battle of Druim Mic Earca<sup>7</sup>, [was gained] by Aedh, son of Ainmire, over the Cinel-Eogain, where was slain Colga, son of Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach.

The Age of Christ, 580. The thirteenth year of Aedh. Fearghus Scannal<sup>2</sup>, King of Munster, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 581. The fourteenth year of Aedh. Aedh, son of Suibhne, chief of Maenmagh<sup>a</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 582. The fifteenth year of Aedh. Fearadhach, son of Duach, Lord of Osraighe<sup>b</sup>, was slain by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 583. The sixteenth year of Aedh. St. Fearghus, Bishop of Druim-Leathglaise<sup>c</sup>, died on the 30th of March; and this was the Fearghus who founded Cill mBian<sup>d</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 584. The seventeenth year of Aedh. St. Nathcheimhe, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas<sup>e</sup>, the brother of Caeimhghin<sup>f</sup>, died on the first day of May.

The Age of Christ, 585. The eighteenth year of Aedh. Breanainn<sup>g</sup>, Lord of Teathbha [Teffia], died. It was he that had, some time before, granted

<sup>b</sup> *Osraighe*.—Now *anglicè* Ossory. This territory anciently comprised the whole of the present diocese so called.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 1175.

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-Leathglaise*.—More generally called Dun-da-leath-ghlas: i. e. “*arx duarum mediarum catenarum*,” now Downpatrick.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 110, n. 39; also *Acta SS.*, p. 193, where this passage is translated thus:

“583. *S. Fergusius, Episcopus Drom Lethglassensis .i. Dunensis, obiit 30 Martii. Et ipse extraxit [Ecclesiam] de Kill-mbian.*”—Quat. Mag.

<sup>d</sup> *Cill mBian*.—This name, which might be anglicised Kilbean or Kilmean, is now obsolete.—See Reeves’s *Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 144. This bishop would appear to have been a distinguished person, for his death, and the fact of his having founded Cill-mBian, are mentioned in the Annals of Tighernach at 584, and in those of Ulster at 583 and 589.

<sup>e</sup> *Tir-da-ghlas*.—Now Terryglass, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, and about four miles to the north-west of Burrisokeane. In the Life of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, the situation of this place is described as follows: “*Jacet*” [Colum Mac Crimthainn] “*in sua civitate quæ dicitur Tir-daglas in terrâ Mumoniæ juxta fluvium Sinna.*”—See Ussher’s *Primord.*, p. 962, and Lanigan’s *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 76. No part of the ancient church of Terryglass now remains.

<sup>f</sup> *Caeimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin of Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

<sup>g</sup> *Breanainn*.—See his death already mentioned under the year 573. It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 588, as follows:

“A. D. 588. Hugh mac Brenayn, King of the country of Teffia, that granted Dorowe to St. Columbkille, died. The same year there was much frost and wind.”



rain) Ὀσρμαῖγ do Dia, γ do Colom Cille. δαετταν, mac Cairill, πὶ Ulad, δέcc.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, cúig céo ochtmoḡat aré. Α naoi δέcc δΑοδ. S. Ὀάιγ, eppcop, mac Cairill, δέcc an 18 Auyurτ. Feidlimið, mac Tigrhnaigh, πὶ Mumhan, δέcc. Caτ Moighe Ochtaip pua mðpan Dub, mac Eathach, pop Uib Néll ipin tealaiḡ op Cluain Conaire a nðr.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, cúig céo ochtmoḡat apeacht. An pichstmað bliaðan δΑοδ. S. Caoplan, eppcop Αρδα Macha, δέcc, an cðraḡmað lá pðct do Mharta. S. Seanach, eppcop ó Cluain Iopaipð, δέcc.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, cuiḡ céo ochtmoḡat a hochτ. Α haon picheat δΑοδh. S. Αοδh, mac ðpcc, eppcop ó Cill Αip, 1 Mðe, δέcc 10 do Nouember. Lughaið Lir móip δέcc.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, cuiḡ céo ochtmoḡat anaoi. Α do picheat δΑοδh. S. Mac-nipe, abb Cluana mic Noip, ppi pe pé mbliaðan, δέcc, γ a écc an 13 do mí lun.

<sup>h</sup> *Dearmhagh*: i.e. *Campus roborum* (Bede, Hist. lib. iii. c. 4), now Durrow, in the north of the King's County.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under A. D. 1186, p. 71.

<sup>i</sup> *Bactan, son of Cairell*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 580, and again under 586, thus:

“A. D. 580. *Mors Baetain mic Cairill*.”

“A. D. 586. *Vel hic Mors Baetain mic Carill, regis Ulad*.”

<sup>k</sup> *Daigh, son of Cairell*.—In the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 18th August, he is called Bishop of Inis-caein-Deagha, in Conaille Muir-theimhne, now Inishkeen, in the county of Louth, adjoining the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, pp. 348, 374. He was the fourth in descent from Eoghan, or Owen, the ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, and the person from whose hands Mochta, of Louth, received the viaticum. The Calendar of Cashel calls him “faber tam in ferro quam in ære, et scriba insignis.”

<sup>l</sup> *Feidhlimidh, son of Tighearnach*.—His death

is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 589, as follows:

“A. D. 589. *Mors Feidhlimthe, mic Tigernaigh, Regis Mumhan*.”

In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen he is made only King of Desmond, [from 584 to 590], but this is one of Dr. O'Brien's intentional falsifications, to detract from the ancient importance of the Eoganachts.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Ochtair*.—A plain in the barony of Ikeathly and Uachtar-fhine or Oughteranny, in the north of the county of Kildare.

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-Conaire*: i.e. Conaire's Lawn or Meadow; now Cloneurry, in the same barony. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed, under the year 589, as follows:

“A. D. 589. *Bellum Maighe Ochtair re mBran Dubh, mac Eachach pop Uibh Neill*.”

<sup>o</sup> *Cuerlan*.—He was Archbishop of Armagh, “ex regione de O'Niallan oriundus,” succeeded Feidhlimidh in 578, and died in 588.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 38, 39; and Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 193. In the Annals of

Dearmhagh<sup>b</sup> to God and to Colum Cille. Bactan, son of Cairell<sup>i</sup>, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 586. The nineteenth year of Aedh. St. Daigh, bishop, son of Cairell<sup>k</sup>, died on the 18th of August. Feidhlimidh, son of Tighernach<sup>l</sup>, King of Munster, died. The battle of Magh-Ochtair<sup>m</sup> [was gained] by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, over the Ui-Neill, at the hill over Cluain-Conaire<sup>n</sup>, to the south.

The Age of Christ, 587. The twentieth year of Aedh. St. Caerlan<sup>o</sup>, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the twenty-fourth day of March. St. Seanach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraid<sup>p</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 588. St. Aedh, son of Breac, Bishop of Cill-Air<sup>q</sup>, in Meath, on the 10th of November. Lughaidh, of Lis-mor<sup>r</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 589. The twenty-second year of Aedh. St. Macnise<sup>s</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a period of sixteen years, died on the thirteenth of the month of June.

Clonmacnoise his death is entered under the year 587.

<sup>p</sup> *Cluain-Iraid*, now Clonard, in the south-west of the county of Meath.

<sup>q</sup> *Cill-Air*.—Now Killare, an old church giving name to a parish near the hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note<sup>h</sup>, under A. D. 1184. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of Aedh Mac Bric is marked at 10th November, thus :

“Aed mac Briic Epp. ó Chill Air i Míoe, 7 ó Shliabh Diaḡ i dTír Bógaine, i gCinél Connall, Aoir Cúroir an t-an po fear ó a ppiopaḡ do cum nime, 588.”

“Aedh Mac Bric, Bishop of Killare, in Meath, and of Sliabh Liag, in Tir-Boghaine, in Kinel-Connell. The Age of Christ when he resigned his spirit to heaven, 588.”

The ruins of this saint's chapel are still to be seen on the mountain of Slieveleagne, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal. The death of Aedh filius Bric is also entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 588. Colgan has

published an ancient Life of him at 28th February. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in Westmeath.

<sup>r</sup> *Lis-mor* : i. e. *Atrium magnum*. Now Lis-more, in the county of Waterford, where St. Carthach, or Mochuda, of Rathain, formed a great religious establishment about the year 633 ; but there seems to have been a church there at an earlier period. Tighernach records the death of this Lughaidh, to whom he gives the *alias* name of Moluoc, at the year 691.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539.

<sup>s</sup> *Macnise*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 587, thus :

“A. D. 587. Mac Nissi, an Ulsterman, third abbot of Clonvicknose, died in the 16th year of his place.”

His festival is entered in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 13th June, in which it is remarked that he was abbot of Clonmacnoise for sixteen years, and that he died in 590, under which year it is also recorded in the Annals of Ulster ; but it appears, from certain criteria afforded by

Aoir Criorc, cuiɢ cédnóchat. An tpeap bliadain fichst dAod. Cath Eudunn móir nia bPiaána, mac Baetain, mic Cairill, mic Muireadóig Muindóirce, for Drepíde, mac Ronain, tighína Ciannachta. Ar do rin do maótheadh,

An reacht noile do peɢa fian mic Baotain i mórɢa,  
Diaó Ciannachta i ppuut ní bat foicir do puut.

Seanchan, mac Colman móir, do maóbad. S. Driɢoir belóir do oirnead a ɢcaáoir ɣ a ɢcomarbur pfaip arpuad dia amóeoin.

Aoir Criorc, cuiɢ céo nochat a haon. A cftair fichst dAodh. Aod Cſir, mac Colmain, mic Coirppe, ri Laiɢh, décc.

Aoir Criorc, cuiɢ céo nochat a dó. A cúɢ fichst dAodh. Colum Cille, mac Peaólimiú, arpuat Alban, ceann crabad érimoir Eireann, ɣ Alban iar bPattraice, décc ma ecclaiar pſin in hl inó Alban, iarp an ccúiccead bliadain triochad a oileire, oíde doímaigh do ſunórad an 9 lá lumí. Seacht mbliadna reachtmoɢat a aoir uile an tan po faoióh a ppiopait doóuin minne, amáil arbfaiar ipin pann,

Teopa bliadna bai ɢan lép, Colum ma Duibeglép,  
Luioh ɢo hainɢli ara chacht, iar reacht mbliadna reachtmoɢat.

these Annals, that the true year was 591, namely, "*Defectio solis, i. e. mane tenebrosus.*"—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 63.

<sup>1</sup> *Eudan-mor*: i. e. the Great Brow or Face of a Hill. This was the name of a hill in East Meath, but the name is now obsolete. It may have been the ancient name of Edenrath, near Navan.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Meath 6, Jac. I. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 593, thus:

"A. D. 593. *Bellum Gerrtide, ri Ciannachte oc Eudonn mor ro meabhaidh. Fiachna mac Baetain, mic Cairill, mic Muiredaig Muinderg, victor erat.*"

<sup>2</sup> *Cianachta*: i. e. Cianachta-Breagh, in the east of Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Seanchan*.—This agrees with the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>4</sup> *Gregory of the Golden Mouth*.—Dr. O'Conor translates this, "*S. Gregorius valde sapiens*;" but this is one of his innumerable childish mistakes, which are beneath criticism. The memory of this Pope was anciently much revered in Ireland, and he was honoured with the title of *Beloir*, i. e. *of the Golden Mouth*, as we learn from Cumnianus, in his letter to Segienus, abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy:

"*Quid plura? Ad Gregorii Papæ, urbis Romæ Episcopi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et oris aurei appellatione donati) verba me converti.*"—Ussher's *Sylloge*, first edition, p. 31; Second edition, p. 21, line 20.

The Irish held the memory of this Pope in such veneration that their genealogists, finding that there were some doubts as to his genealogy, had no scruple to engraft him on the royal stem

The Age of Christ, 590. The twenty-third year of Aedh. The battle of Eadan-mor<sup>t</sup> [was gained] by Fiachna, son of Baedan, son of Cairell, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, over Gerthidhe, son of Ronan, Lord of Cianachta<sup>n</sup>, of which was said :

On the other occasion, when the soldiers of Baedan shall go into Breagh,  
The Cianachta shall be on the alert, they shall not be the next to the shot.

Seanchan<sup>w</sup>, son of Colman Mor, was slain. St. Gregory of the Golden Mouth<sup>s</sup> was appointed to the chair and successorship of Peter the Apostle, against his will.

The Age of Christ, 591. The twenty-fourth year of Aedh. Aedh Cerr, son of Colman, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 592. The twenty-fifth year of Aedh. Colum Cille<sup>x</sup>, son of Feidhlimidh, apostle of Alba [Scotland], head of the piety of the most part of Ireland and Alba, [next] after Patrick, died in his own church in Hy, in Alba, after the thirty-fifth year of his pilgrimage, on Sunday night precisely, the 9th day of June. Seventy-seven years was his whole age when he resigned his spirit to heaven, as is said in this quatrain :

Three years without light was Colum in his Duibh-regles<sup>z</sup>;  
He went to the angels from his body, after seven years and seventy.

of Conaire II., the ancestor of the O'Falvys, O'Connells, and other families. His pedigree is given as follows by the O'Clerys in their Genealogies of the Irish Saints :

“Gregory of Rome, son of Gormalta, son of Counla, son of Arda, son of Dathi, son of Core, son of Conn, son of Cormac, son of Core Duibhne” [the ancestor of the Corca Duibhne, in Kerry], “son of Cairbre Musc, son of Conaire.”

The Four Masters have given the accession of this Pope under the true year. Gregory was made Pope on the 13th of September, which was Sunday, in the year 590, and died on the 12th of March, 604, having sat thirteen years, six months, and ten days.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 245.

<sup>z</sup> *Colum Cille*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 594, as follows:

“A. D. 594. *Quies Colum Cille u. Idus Junii, anno etatis sue lxxvi.*”

It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 590, thus:

“A. D. 590. St. Columbkille died at” [on] “Whitsuntide eave, the 5th of the Ides of June, in the island of Hagh” [Hy or Iona], “in the 35th year of his pilgrimage and banishment into Scotland, and in the 77th year of his age, as he was saying his prayers in the church of that isle, with all his moncks about him.”

<sup>z</sup> *Duibh-regles*.—This was the name of a church erected by St. Columbkille at Derry.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1173.



Dallán Forgaill dicit hoc de bāp Choluim Cille :

Ir leigep leḡa ḡan lep, ir deḡail pmeḡa pe pmuair,  
Ir abran pe cpuit ḡan céir, rinde déir ap narḡain uair.

Αὐὸ Dub, mac Suibne, pī Ulað, do mārbað la Fiaća, mac baettain.  
Ar lap an Aodh nDub rin topchair Diarḡmaet mac Cearḡaill.

Αοῖρ Cḡioḡt, cuiḡ céo nochat atpí. A pé pichet dAodh. Cumapcach,  
mac Aodha, mic Ainmpech, do mārbað la bḡran Dub, mac Eathach, i nDun  
bucat, amail ap berp naomí Aedān eppcop :

ḡuðim in coimḡiu comāchtach, i pail Cille pandairpech  
Robpí dḡḡail Comupcailḡ, ḡuim Aodha mic Ainmpech.

<sup>a</sup> *Dallan Forgaill*.—He was a disciple of St. Columbkille, and wrote the poem called *Amhra Choluim Cille* in praise of that saint.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 203; and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 39.

<sup>b</sup> *The Ceis*.—Irish glossographers are not agreed on the meaning of this word. The most rational of all the conjectures they have left us is, that it was the name of the τριον τέον, or bass string of the harp. Another writer states that it was the name of a small harp which accompanied a large harp. “Céir ann do cpuit bic bīp i comueteēt cpuit mope.”—See *Amhra Choluim Cille*, in *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*.

<sup>c</sup> *Aedh Dubh* : i. e. Hugh the Black. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 587, as follows :

“A. D. 587. *Nix magna, et jugulatio Aedha Nigri mic Suibne in nave.*”

This event is recorded by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbæ*, lib. i. c. 36, where he gives the following character of this slayer of King Diarmid :

“Finchanus Aidum cognomento Nigrum, Regio genere ortum Cruthinium gente, de Scotia” [i. e. Hibernia] “ad Britanniam sub clericatus habitu secum adduxit, qui Aidus, valde sanguinarius homo, et multorum fuerat trucidator, et

Diermitium filium Cerbuill totius Scotiæ Regnatorem, Deo auctore ordinatum interfecerat, &c. Ordinatus vero indebitè, dolo lancea transfixus, de prora ratis in aquam lapsus stagnem disperit.”

Colgan, in a note on this passage, in his edition of Adamnan's *Vit. Columbæ*, says, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 379, that three anonymous authors who wrote on the Kings of Ulster, and whose works he had in his possession, state that this Aedh Dubh (“Aidus Niger, filius Suibnei, Rex Ultoniæ, qui Diermitium, filium Kervalli, interemit”) was slain by the Crutheni in a ship.

<sup>d</sup> *Dun-Bucat*.—Now Dunboyke, a townland containing the remains of a *dun*, or earthen fort, and a grave-yard, in the parish of Hollywood, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. In the Annals of Ulster the death of this Cumasgach is entered under the year 596, thus :

“A. D. 596. *Occisio Cumasgaidh, mic Aeda, la Bran Dubh mac nEchach i nDun-Buchat.*”

According to the ancient historical tract called the *Borumha-Laighean*, this Cumasgach set out on his royal, free-quarter, juvenile visitation of Ireland, on which he was resolved to have the wife of every king or chieftain in Ireland for a night! He first set out for Leinster,

Dallan Forgaill<sup>a</sup> composed this on the death of Colum Cille :

Like the cure of a physician without light, like the separation of marrow from the bone,

Like a song to a harp without the *Ceis*<sup>b</sup>, are we after being deprived of our noble.

Aedh Dubh<sup>c</sup>, son of Suibhne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Fiachna, son of Baedan. It was by this Aedh Dubh Diarmaid Mac Cearbhaill had been slain.

The Age of Christ, 593. The twenty-sixth year of Aedh. Cumuscach, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, was slain by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun-Bucat<sup>d</sup>, as the Bishop St. Aedhan<sup>e</sup> said :

I implore the powerful Lord, near Cill-Rannairech<sup>f</sup>,

It was he that took revenge of Comuscach, that slew Aedh mac Ainmirech.

with four battalions, and crossed the River Righ (the Rye Water), which was the boundary between that province and Meath. He advanced to Bealach-Chonglais, now Baltinglas, where Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, resided (at Rath-bran, near Bantinglas). He sent for the wife of Bran Dubh, who came to him, and requested that he would not detain her until she had exhibited her hospitality in distributing food among his attendants. This request was granted; but the Queen of Leinster, instead of remaining to wait on his hosts, fled, like an honest woman, from her palace, and betook herself to the fastnesses of the lonely forest of Dun-Buichet. After this the King of Leinster, attired in the garb of a menial, set fire to the house in which was the young libertine, Cumascach, who, dressing himself in the clothes of one of his satirical poets, climbed to the ridge-pole of the hole, and, making his way out, escaped the flames, and fled to Monaidh-Cumascagh, at the end of the Green of Cill-Rannairech [now Kilranelagh], where Loichine Lonn, Erenagh of that church, and ancestor of the family of O'Lonain, who discovered who he was, cut off his head, and carried

it to Rath-Bran Duibh, where he presented it to the King of Leinster, who, for this signal service, granted perpetual freedom (or exemption from custom or tribute) to the church of Cill-Rannairech.

The Monarch Aedh Mac Ainmirech, hearing of the fate of his son, marched an army into Leinster, and fought the battle of Dunbolg.

<sup>c</sup> *Aedhan*: i. e. Maedhog, or Mogue, Bishop of Ferns, who died in the year 624.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Rannairech*.—Now Kilranelagh, near Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow. Dr. O'Connor translates *Cill-Rannairech*, “ecclesia ad manifestandum supra omnes,” but this is absurd, for it is the name of a church even at the present day, signifying cell or church of Rannaire, a man's name. In the ancient historical tract called *Boromha-Laighean* two lines of this quatrain are given thus: “*Συῖοιμ κομιδὸς κυμαέτας, κομῖος κίλλε Ρανναίρες.*” “I pray the [al]mighty Lord, the principal incumbent of Cill-Rannairech;” and it is added that the whole poem was written in another part of the book: “*Alibi in hoc libro scripsimus;*” but it is not now to be found in any of the copies.

Cath Slebe Cuae, hı Muman, pop Munnſcharb, bPiachna pia mac mbaoſam. Tıobpıave, mac Calgıaıg, decc.

Αοıρ Cıııορτ, cıııg cėd nochat a cſıaıı. İap mbıſıτ peaçτ mbıııađna pıçſτ  
ı pıghe nEıpeann dAodh, mac Aıımıpech, mıe Seataıa, τopcaıı ıa đpan Dııb,  
mac Eaıhach, ı ccaıh Dıım đolcc ı İıaıgııb, ap nıol dAod dı eıabach na

" *Sliabh-Cua*.—Now Slieve Gua, in the north-west of the county of Waterford.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. M. 3790, p. 48, *suprà*.

<sup>h</sup> *Dun-bolg*: i. e. Fort of the Sacks. This place is described in the historical tract called the *Borumha-Laighean*, as situated to the south of Dun-Buchan [now Dunboyke, near Hollywood, in the county of Wicklow], not far from a church called Cill-Belat, now Kilbaylet, near Donard, in the same county. The following is a brief outline of the account of the battle of the road or pass of Dun-bolg, as given, with varieties of most curious fabulous details, in this ancient historical story.

When the monarch Aedh, son of Airmire, heard, at his palace of Aileach, in Ulster, that his son Comuseach had been killed at Dun-Buchan, he assembled the forces of Leath-Chuinn, and marched at their head to the River Righe, on the confines of Meath and Leinster; and proceeded thence directly for the place where his son had been killed, and pitched his camp at Baeth-Eabha, close to Dun-Buaice. When Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, who was staying at a place called Seadhairc [Skerk], in the south of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, heard of the monarch's arrival with his army at the Righe, he moved northwards for his principal fort of Rath-Brain Duibh [now Rathbran], near Bealach Conghlais, or Baltinglass, and passed over Mointeach, Muinchin, Daimhne [the Deeps], Etar, Ard-Choillidh, and Ard-mBresta, and, crossing the River Slaine [Slaney], proceeded over the land of Fe to Bealach-Dubhthaire, now Bealach-Chonghlais. Here he was met by Bishop Aidan, the monarch's half brother, who informed him that the monarch

of Ireland had pitched his camp near Dun-Buaice. Bran-Dubh despatched him thither to request an armistice from the monarch until he should muster his forces, when he would either come upon terms of peace or give him battle. The bishop went on this embassy, but the monarch refused to comply with this request, and addressed his half-brother, Bishop Aidan, in insulting language, and the latter resented it by predicting his doom. The monarch then marched with his forces to Bealach Dun-bolg, which evidently extended along Hollywood Glen, and over the great, flat, rocky surface called *Lec Comaigh-cnuadh* [Flag of the broken Bones], and onward through Bearnana-sciath, i. e. the Gap of the Shields, at Kilbelat [Kilbaylet], where he pitched a fortified camp in a strong position.

The Bishop Aidan returned to Bran-Dubh, and informed him that the monarch of Ireland was encamped at Kilbelat, and that he had treated him with indignity. The King of Leinster then asked the bishop what was best to be done, as he had not time to muster his forces, and the bishop advised him to have recourse to a stratagem which he planned for him, and which ultimately proved successful. Bran-Dubh and the bishop then set out to reconnoitre the royal camp, and they arrived, accompanied by 120 young heroes, on the side of Sliabh Neachtain, a mountain which then received its present name of Sliabh Cadaigh, and they perceived what appeared to them to be numerous flocks of birds, of various colours, hovering over the camp. These they soon recognised to be the standards and ensigus of the Uí-Neill,

The battle of Sliabh-Cua<sup>g</sup>, in Munster, [was gained] over the Munstermen by Fiachna, son of Baedan. Tibraide, son of Calgach, died.

The Age of Christ, 594. After Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, had been twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, in the battle of Dun-bolg<sup>h</sup>, in Leinster, after Aedh had

floating from poles and spears over their tents and pavilions; and the bishop, after encouraging the King of Leinster and his attendants by recounting the mighty deeds achieved by their ancestors, departed for his church.

After this Bran-Dubh saw a great multitude of people on the mountain of Sliabh Neachtain, near him; and, being reinforced by his household and some of the men of Leinster, who were now flocking to his assistance from every quarter, he surrounded this multitude, and took them prisoners. These were the men of Ulidia, with their king, Diarmaid, son of Aedh Roin, who, being the hereditary enemies of the Race of Conn Ceadchathach, were glad to desert to the enemy; and they formed a solemn treaty of friendship with the Leinstermen; in commemoration of which they erected a cairn on the mountain, and changed its name of Sliabh Neachtain, i. e. Nechtan's Mountain, to Sliabh Cadaigh, i. e. the Mountain of the Covenant (which name it retains to this day, though somewhat disguised under the anglicised form of Slieve Gadoe). Then Bran Dubh told the Ulidians to separate from the monarch, and they retired to the insulated piece of land ever since called Inis-Uladh, i. e. the Island of the Ulidians. After this the King of Leinster asked who would go to spy the camp of the monarch of Ireland for a rich reward, and Ron Kerr, son of the chief Imail, undertook the difficult task, in the garb of a leper. He rubbed his body and face all over with rye dough, moistened with the blood of a calf; fixed his knee into the socket of a wooden leg, which he borrowed from a cripple, and put on an ample

cloak, under which he concealed his sword; and, to complete the deception, he carried with him a begging wallet. In this plight he repaired to the royal camp, and presented himself at the door of the monarch's pavilion. He was asked for tidings, and he replied: "I came from Kilbelat; this morning I went to the camp of the Leinstermen, and, in my absence, some persons [certainly not Leinstermen] came and destroyed my cottage and my church, and broke my quern and my spade." The king made answer, that should he himself survive that expedition, he would give him twenty milch cows as *eric*, or reparation for this injury; and, inviting the leper into his pavilion, asked him what the Leinstermen were doing. The leper, disguising his manly voice and martial expression of eye and features as much as he could, said that they were preparing victuals for the monarch and his army. The monarch, however, suspecting, from the expression of the eye of Ron Kerr, that he was not a real leper, but a warrior sent in disguise to spy the camp, despatched Dubhduin, chief of Oirghialla, with the forces of his territory, to Bun-Aife [Buniff] and Cruaidhabhall, to prevent the Leinstermen from surprising the camp.

Now Bran Dubh had all things arranged for the stratagem which Bishop Aidan had planned. He had 3600 oxen carrying hampers, in which armed soldiers were concealed, though they seemed to be filled with provisions; he had also 150 untamed horses, for a purpose which will presently appear, and a huge candle; the light of which was concealed under the regal cauldron. With these he set out, in the depth of the night,



βοροῖα, ἡ δὲ οὐοῖα ἡ μὲν Chomurccoiḡ φορῖα. Τορεπαταρ ἀποῖε παορ  
clanna ἰρὶν cath ἰρὶν δαλοῖς Duin δολḡ, ἰμ δεcc, mac Cuanach, τῖς ἴρνα  
Αἰρḡιall. Ἀρ δὲ βάρ Αῶδα δὲ παῖδεᾶδ :

Α μδυac, ρῖρῦρ an τονν ρῖρῖ bpuach,

Αρετ ρελα, cia ρα ρεῖτ, Αῶδῃ, mac Αἰμμῖρεach πο βίτῃ.

δεν Αῶδα cecimτ.

δατορ ἰονμῖνε τῖρ ταοῖδ, ρῖρῖ nach ρῖρεῖγε αἰῖρῖρῖach,

Ταοδαν ταλλετῃ, ταοδ Τῖρῖρα ρταοδ Αῶδα, mic Αἰμμῖρεach.

Αοῖρ Cμopτ, cῖγ cῖδ nochac α cῖγ. Ἀν cῖδ βλιαδᾶν δΑῶδ Slane, mac  
mic Διαρματα, mic Ρῖρῖγῦρα Cῖρῖρβεοῖλ, ἡ δὲ Colman Ρῖμῖδ, ἡ ρῖγε ηΕρεανν.  
S. δαοῖτῖν, mac Δρεανανν, abb lae Cholom Cille, δέcc an ḡ lunc. Αἰλ-  
τῖρ, abb Cluana mic Νόῖρ, δέcc.

for the monarch's camp. When the Oirghialla, who were posted at Bun-Aife, heard the din and the tumult of this host,—the snorting of the horses and the lowing of the loaded oxen,—they started to arms, and asked who were the party advancing. The others made answer that they were the *calones* of Leinster who were conveying victuals for the entertainment of the people of the King of Ireland. The Oirghialla, on examining the tops of the hampers, felt the dressed provisions, and their king, Dubhduin or Beg mac Cuanach, said, "they are telling the truth; let them pass." The Leinstermen advanced to the centre of the monarch's camp, and there, on a hill called ever since Candle-hill, they removed the king's cauldron off the great candle, and its light was seen far and wide. They were followed by the Oirghialla, who wished to partake of the King of Leinster's hospitality. "What great light is this we see," said the monarch to the leper. The leper replied: "the Leinstermen have arrived with their provisions, and this is their light." The stratagem was now effected. Small bags, filled with stones, were fastened to the tails of the wild horses, which were let loose among the tents of the men of Ireland;

the oxen were disencumbered of their burdens, and the Leinster soldiers issued from the hampers, grasped their swords, raised their shields, and prepared for fighting. The leper also cast off his wooden leg, and handled his sword. The Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, perceiving that the camp was surprised, sprang up, and, forming a rampart of spears and shields around the monarch of Ireland, conveyed him on his steed to Bearn-na-sciath. The leper, Ron Kerr, pursued the monarch with a select party of Leinstermen, and after much desperate fighting unhorsed him, and cut off his head on a flat rock called Lec-Comaigh-enamh. He emptied his wallet of the crumbs which he had got in the royal pavilion, and put into it the head of the monarch. He then passed unobserved in the darkness of the night, from the confused fight which ensued, into the wild recesses of the mountain, where he remained till morning. The Leinstermen routed the Ui-Neill and Oirghialla with great carnage, and slew, among others, Beg, the son of Cuanach, chief of Oirghialla.

On the following day Ron Kerr, son of Dubh-anach, chief of Imaile, presented Bran Dubh with

gone to exact the Borumha, and to avenge his son Comusgach upon them. Some nobles fell in this battle of Bealach Duin-bolg, together with Beg, son of Cuanach, Lord of Oirghialla. Of the death of Aedh was said :

At Buac, the wave buffets the brink,

News were heard, who, in weariness, slew Aedh, son of Aimmire.

The wife of Aedh<sup>i</sup> cecinit :

Three sides were dear, from which to change is [affords] no hope,

The side of Tailltin, the side of Teamhair, and the side of Aedh, son of Aimmire.

The Age of Christ, 595. The first year of Aedh Slaine<sup>k</sup>, son of the son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, and of Colman Rimidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Baeithin<sup>l</sup>, son of Brenainn, Abbot of Ia-Choluim Cille [Iona], died on the 9th of June. Ailithir<sup>m</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

the head of the monarch, Aedh, son of Aimmire ; and he obtained from the king the privilege of dining at the royal table, and his paternal inheritance free of tribute to him and his representatives for ever. In the very ancient Life of St. Aidan, or Maidocus, published by Colgan, at 31st January, we find the following passage, which very curiously agrees with this historical tale :

“Iste [Brandub] vir astutissimus et valde probus in militiâ erat, et *agens astutè*, intravit audaciter in castra inimicorum, et occidit ipsum regem Hiberniæ, Ædum filium Aimmirech ; et maximam cædem nobilium virorum totius Hiberniæ cum eo fecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 211.

The Annals of Ulster record this battle of Dun-bolg under the year 597, and the Annals of Tighernach under 598, which last is the true year. Ussher states that after the fall of Aedh I., son of Aimmire, King of Ireland, in the battle of Dunbolg, Brandubh, King of Leinster, is said to have bestowed his seat at Ferns upon Aedan, but also that he made it the metropolis of all Leinster.—*Primordia*, p. 965.

<sup>i</sup> *The wife of Aedh.*—Written ðean Oeðha by Cucogry O'Clery in his copy of the Leabhar

Gabhala, p. 184. Dr. O'Connor translates this “Beatus Aodha,” in his edition of these Annals, p. 178.

<sup>k</sup> *Aedh Slaine, &c.*—The commencement of the reign of these joint monarchs is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the year 597.

<sup>l</sup> *Baeithin.*—“A. D. 597. Quies Baetini Abb Iæ.”—*Ann. Ul.*

He was a distinguished scribe, and the near relative and intimate companion of St. Columbkille. He was the son of Brenainn, who was son of Muireadhach, who was St. Columbkille's uncle. His principal church was Teach Baithaein, now Taughboyne, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, where his festival was kept on the 9th of June, which was also St. Columbkille's day. Ussher places his death in the year 598, but Colgan places it in 600, because he finds that he lived four years after the death of St. Columbkille, who died in 596. Adamnan makes special mention of him in his *Vita Columbe*, lib. i. cc. 2, 23, and lib. iii. c. 4. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, A. D. 596, that he died in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

<sup>m</sup> *Ailithir.*—“A. D. 598. Ailitir, Abbas Cluana mac Nois pausat.”—*Ann. Ul.*

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cín̄g céo nochat aré. An dapa bliadain d'Alod Slaine, 7 do Colman. S. Sinche, ógh ó Cluain leth tñgað, décc, an naoimad lá do November. Suibne, mac Colman décc, tighfina Mide, do marbad la h'Alod Slaine i m'brídamh.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cín̄g céo nochat areacht. An treap bliadain d'Alod 7 do Colman. Demenna bran Dubh im bríghaibh. Brenann, mac Corpppe mic Peóine, tighfina Ua Maine, décc.

Cath Sléinna Mide pia Colman Rimið for Conall Cu, mac Aodha, mic Ainmpeac, 7 po meabaid for Conall. Cath Cúile caol pia b'Fiaéna mac Daothan, for Fiachna, mac Demain, agur po meabaid an cath for Fiachna mac Demain. Uata, mac Aodha, mic Eathach Tiorméanna, rig Connachta, décc. Eochaid, mac Diarmata, eppcop 7 abb Arda Maéa, décc.

<sup>n</sup> *Sinche*.—This name is more usually written Sineach, in the nominative form. The memory of this virgin is still venerated at Cill-Sinche, now Kilshine, near Navan, in East Meath, and at Teach-Sinche, now Taughshiunty, near Ballymahon, in the county of Longford. The latter is probably the place called Cluain leththen-gadh in the text.

<sup>o</sup> *Bri-damh*: i. e. the Hill of the Oxen, which was the name of a hill over a stream called Suainiu, in the parish and barony of Geshill, King's County.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3501, p. 28, *suprà*. Dr. O'Connor translates this as follows:

"Suibneus filius Colmanni Parvi Princeps Mediæ occisus per Aodhum Slanensem *tyrannicè*."

But *tyrannicè* is incorrect, as Dr. O'Connor might have learned from Colgan, who translates it thus:

"Anno Christi 596. Subneus filius Colmani seu Columbani cognomento parvi" (Magui ut reor rectius) "Princeps Mediæ, interfectus est per Aidum Slanè in loco qui Brig-dham appellatur."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 376, n. 54.

This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 599, and in the Annals of Clonmac-

noise at 597, as follows:

"A. D. 599. *Jugulatio* Suibne, mic Colmain Moir, mic Diarmata Derg, mic Fergusa Cerbheoil, mic Conaill Cremthaine, mic Neill Naigniallaig, la h'Aed Slaine, ie Bridam for Suainiu i. e. *rivulus*."

"A. D. 599. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fearghus Cerbheoil, son of Conall Cremthaine, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, by Aedh Slaine, at Bri-damh, over the Suainiu, a stream."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 597. Swyne mac Colman was killed by King Hugh Slane, at the river called Swan-niu."—*Ann. Clon.*

Adamnan has a distinct notice of the killing of this Suibhne by the King Aedh Slaine, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 14, where he says that St. Columbkille had forewarned him not to be guilty of fratricide, for that if he should his reign would be brief. His words are as follows:

"Prophetia beati viri de filio Dermittii Regis, qui Aidus Slane lingua nominatus est Scotica.

"Alio in tempore, cum vir beatus in Scotia per aliquot demoraretur dies, ad supradictum Aidum ad se venientem, sic prophetice locutus,

The Age of Christ, 596. The second year of Aedh Slaine and of Colman. St. Sinche<sup>n</sup>, virgin, of Cluain-leththeangadh, died on the ninth day of November. Suibhne, son of Colman Beg, Lord of Meath, was slain by Aedh Slaine, at Bricdamh<sup>o</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 597. The third year of Aedh and Colman. The sword-blows<sup>p</sup> of Bran Dubh in Breagh. Brenainn, son of Cairbre<sup>q</sup>, son of Fechine, Lord of Ui-Maine, died.

The battle of Sleamhain<sup>r</sup>, in Meath, [was fought] by Colman Rimidh against Conall Cu<sup>s</sup>, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire; and Conall was defeated. The battle of Cuil-Cael<sup>t</sup>, by Fiachna, son of Bædan, against Fiachna, son of Deman; and the battle was gained against Fiachna, son of Deman. Uata<sup>u</sup>, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connaught, died. Eochaidh, son of Diarmaid<sup>w</sup>, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

ait; Præcavere debes, fili ne tibi à Deo totius Ibernæ Regni prærogatiam Monarchiæ prædestinatam parricidali faciente peccato amittas: nam si quandôque illud commiseris, non toto Patris Regno, sed eius aliqua parte in gente tua, breui frueris tempore. Quæ verba Sancti sic sunt expleta secundum eius vaticinationem: nam post Snibneum filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfectum, non plus (vt fertur) quam quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitus est parte.”—See death of Aedh Slaine, A. D. 600.

<sup>p</sup> *Sword-blows*.—This means that Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, overran Bregia in East Meath with the sword.

<sup>q</sup> *Brenainn, son of Cairbre*.—“A. D. 600. *Terre motus in Bairrchi. Mors Brendain mic Coirpri mic Feichine. Sic inveni in libro Cuanaich*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>r</sup> *Sleamhain*.—Now Slewem, a townland near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, now divided into two parts, of which the larger is called Slewemmore, and the smaller Slewembeg. See note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 492. See also the published Inquisitions, *Lagenia, Westmeath*, No. 68, Car. I. This battle is noticed in the Annals of

Ulster twice; first at the year 600, and again at 601; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 601, as follows:

“A. D. 600. *Bellum Sleune, et Bellum Cuilecoil*.”

“A. D. 601. *Bellum in quo Colman Rimed, rex Generis Euguin victor erat et Conall Cnuumac Aeda mic Ainmirech, fugitivus evasit*.”

“A. D. 601. The Battle of Sleawyn in Meath was given, where King Colman Rivea was victor, and Conall Cowe, son of King Hugh Ainmireagh, put to flight.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>s</sup> *Conall Cu*.—Colgan thinks that he was the same as Conall Clogach, who insulted St. Columbkille at the Convention of Druim-Ceat.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 431, 452.

<sup>t</sup> *Cuil-Cael*: i. e. the Narrow Corner or Angle. This place, which was situated either in the county of Down or Antrim, is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>u</sup> *Uata, son of Aedh*.—“A. D. 601. *Mors Huatach mac Aedo*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>w</sup> *Eochaidh, son of Diarmaid*.—According to Ware, this prelate succeeded in 588, and died in 598.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 39.



Αοιρ Cμιορτ, cūg céo nochat a hocht. An cētramaō bliādan oAōō 7 oō Colman. S. Cannech, abb Achaid bó, dég an 11 oOctober iar mbñt ceitpe bliāna ochtmoḡat ma beathaid. Cath Eachpoir i Muirpirc ria Colman toirpech Cenel Coirppe for Maolcothaiḡh, toirpeac Ceneoil Fiachrach Muirpirc, 7 po meādaioh an cath rin for Maolcothaiḡ.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ré céo. S. Comḡall bñnōcāp abb bñnōcāp Ulaō, décc, an deachmaō lá oō mí Man, iar mbñt caoga bliādan tri mí 7 deich lá i nabdame bñnōcāp. Nochat bliādan a aoir. S. Colman, mac Lemne, décc. S. Larppe, .i. ab Mfna oḡoichit, décc.

\* *Achadh-bo*.—Translated "*campulus bovis*" by Adamnan, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 31; *apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 345; and "*ager boum*" in a Life of St. Canice, quoted by Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 957. It is now anglicised Aghaboe, and is a townland and parish in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County. In the Annals of Ulster the death of St. Cainech is entered under the years 598 and 599; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 597, as follows:

"A. D. 598. *Quies Cainig in Achaid bo, ut Cuana docet.*"

"A. D. 599. *Quies Cainig Sancti, et Bellum Saxonum in quo victus est Aed.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 597. Canueagh of Acha Boe, named Saint Kenny, in the 84th year of his age, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

This saint is mentioned by Adamnan in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 4; and lib. iii. c. 21.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 907, 957. In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* his festival is set down under the 11th of October, and it is stated that his principal church was Achadh-bo, and that he had another church at Cill-Righmonaidh (now St. Andrews) in Alba. From this saint, according to Archbishop Ussher, *Primordia*, p. 957, the town of Kilkenny, which is at this day pronounced in Irish Cill Chamnḡ, i. e. *cella sive fanum Caniciū*, Canice's cell or church, takes its name. But Dr. Ledwich has attempted to

show, without any authority, that Kilkenny is compounded of Kyle-ken-ui, which he interprets *wooded head near the river*; but his Irish and translation are equally groundless; and the error is the more inexcusable in this writer, as he had the grave authority of Ussher and others to guide him.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 202.

<sup>1</sup> *Eachros*: i. e. the Headland or Promontory of the Horses, now Aughris, a townland in which formerly stood a priory, situated in the north of the parish of Templeboy, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> *Muirisc*: i. e. the Sea-plain, a district in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, extending from the River Iascaigh [Easkey] eastwards to the stream which flows into the sea between the townlands of Ballyeskeen and Dunnacoy.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Sligo, sheet 12. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note <sup>b</sup>, and the map to the same work.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinel-Cairbre*.—These were the race of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland, who were at this period seated in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, to which barony they gave name.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 279, line 1.

<sup>b</sup> *Cinel-Fiachrach of Muirisc*.—These were the

The Age of Christ, 598. The fourth year of Aedh and Colman. St. Cainech, Abbot of Achadh-bo<sup>x</sup>, died on the 11th of October, after having been eighty-four years in [this] life. The battle of Eachros<sup>y</sup>, in Muirisc<sup>z</sup>, by Colman, chief of Cinel-Cairbre<sup>a</sup>, against Maelcothaigh, chief of Cinel-Fiachrach, of Muirisc<sup>b</sup>; and the battle was gained over Maelcothaigh.

The Age of Christ, 600. St. Comhgall, of Beannchair, abbot of Beannchair-Uladh<sup>e</sup>, died on the tenth day of the month of May, after having been thirty years, three months, and ten days, in the abbacy of Bangor. His age was ninety years. St. Colman, son of Leinin<sup>d</sup>, died. St. Laisren, abbot of Menadroichit<sup>e</sup>, died.

inhabitants of the barony of Tir-Fhiachrach, now Tíreragh, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Beannchair-Uladh* : i. e. Beannchair of Ulidia, now Bangor, in the north-east of the county of Down. The word Beannchair, which frequently enters into the topographical names throughout Ireland, signifies horns, peaks, or pointed hills or rocks. The present place is said to have derived its name from a vast number of cows' horns, which were scattered about the plain on one occasion that Breasal Bealach, King of Leinster, encamped there, after having plundered Scotland.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 200.

For some account of St. Comhgall, who was a disciple of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, and the tutor of the celebrated Columbanus of Bobbio, and the founder of the great monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in Ard-Uladh (Ards, in the county of Down), the reader is referred to Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 911, 956; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 73, 541; Archdall's *Monasticon Hiber.*, pp. 106–110; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 60, 66, *et seq.* Ware says that this place received its name from "*White Choir*," which he thinks is *Banchor* in Irish, but it is never so written by the Irish Annalists (See *Tighernach*, *ad ann.* 558); and, though Colgan and De Burgo seem to approve of this interpretation, it is quite certain

that it is nothing more than an ingenious conjecture.

The Annals of Ulster record, "*Quies Comguil Beanchuir*," at the year 601; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 600, as follows:

"A. D. 600. Cowgal, Abbot of Beanchor, in the 90th year of his age, and in the 50th year of his abbotship and three months, died."

<sup>d</sup> *St. Colman, son of Laisren*.—He was the first founder of the church of Cluain-Umba, now Cloyne, in Ui-Leithain, in the now county of Cork.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 573. Colgan says that he wrote a Life of St. Senanus of Inis-Cathaigh, of which he (Colgan) had a fragment, "*stylo vetusto et pereleganti patrio sermone conscriptum*."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 339, n. 15. Ware says that this saint died on the 4th of November, A. D. 608: and hence Harris doubts whether "one Colman, the son of Lenin, whose festival was kept at Cloyne on the 24th of November, was the same as this bishop;" but he should have learned that the *Fellire Aenguis*, O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, and all the Martyrologies, place the festival of the founder of the church of Cloyne under the 24th of November, and that the 4th is a mere inadvertent mistake of Ware.

<sup>e</sup> *Menadroichit* : i. e. Mena Bridge. "*Men nomen annis*, γ η ζ α ι γ ι ρ α τ ά, i. e. Men, is the name

laip mbeiré pé bliadna hi righe nEpeann oAodh Sláine, mac Diarmatta, γ do Colman Rimið, mac Baetain, mic Muirceartaigh, mic Muirceadoigh, mic Eogain, mic Néll, do éir dha Colman Rimið la Lochan Díolmana, torcair Aoð Sláine la Conall nGuitbinn, mac Suibne, mic Colmáin Móir, no bicc, mic Diarmatta, mic Cearbuill ag Loch Seindíde. Aoð Gurtan, comalta Conaill, γ baotighal bile pon guirfctor, conað dia noideadhaid ar pubrað.

Cedu righe cedu peacht, cedu nfrt for pioğpaða,  
Eno Colman Rimið pí, pombi Lochan Díolmana.  
Ni ba hairmirt ino aiple, do na hócaibh Tuaid Tuirbe,  
Conall pombi Aoð Sláine, Aoðh Sláine pombi Suibne.

Conall, mac Suibne, din do marbað Aoðha Roin, toirioch Ua Paile, hi Paicé mic Menenain, γ Aoðh buidhe, toirpeach Ua Maine, ipin ló ceatna in po marbað Aoðh Slaine laip. Ar dporaitmist na nechtr pin po paideað.

Da po móir an puad cuina, for pioğpað Epeann uile,  
Aoðh Slaine pa pluağ glonnaç, Aoðh Rón agup Aoðh buidhe.

of a river which is in Laighis [Leix]"—*Feilire-Aengus* in the *Leabhar Breac*, at 16th September. "Meana amn abann fil i Laiğir, no go mað ó ðpoicð fil for an abann pin po hammiğeað an baile," i. e. "Meana is the name of a river which is in Laighis, or it is from a bridge which is on that river the place is called."—O'Clery's *Calendar*, 16th September.

The place is now called Monadhrehid, and is a townland in the south-west end of the plain of Magh-Tuathat, or parish of Offerrilan, about one mile north-east of Borris-in-Ossory, in the Queen's County. There are still some ruins of St. Laisren's church to be seen at this place.

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Semhdidhe*, now Lough Sewdy, adjoining the ruined village of Ballymore-Loughsewdy, situated nearly midway between Athlone and Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 1450, p. 970. The slaying of these joint monarchs is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the year 603, and in the Annals of

Clonmacnoise at 604, as follows :

"A. D. 602. *Omnia quæ scripta sunt in anno sequente, inveni in libro Cuanach in isto esse perfecta.* A. D. 603. *Jugulatio* Colmain Rimedo, mic Baedain Brigi, mic Muirheartaich, mic Erea, mic Diarmada, mic Fergusa Cerrbepil, mic Conaill Cremthaine, mic Neill Naigiallaig, *a viro de genere suo qui dictus est Lochan Dealmana.* *Jugulatio* Aeda Slaine o Conall mac Suibne; *qui regnaverunt Temoria equali potestate simul.* *Jugulatio* Aedo Roin, *rex Nepotum* Failgi, i Factgi Maenaen, for bru Locha Seindide. Aed Gustan, Comalta Conaill, ocus Baetan Bile ro gonsadar. *Eodem die quo jugulatus est Aed Slaine, Aed Buidhii, ri Ciniuil Maine occisus est.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 604. King Colman Rivea was killed by one of his own near kinsmen named Lochan Delmanna; and also King Hugh Slane was likewise killed by one Conell Guthvyn mac Swyne. Hugh Ron, prince of Offalley, and Hugh, prince of Imaine, were killed the same day by the self-same man."—*Ann. Clon.*

After Aedh Slaine, son of Diarmaid, and Colman Rimidh, son of Baedan, son of Muireheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall, had been six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, Colman Rimidh was slain by Lochan Dilmána, [and] Aedh Slaine was slain by Conall Guithbhinn, son of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor, or Beg, son of Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, at Loch Semhdidhe<sup>f</sup>. Aedh Gustan, the foster-brother of Conall, and Baethghal Bile, wounded him. Of their deaths was said :

What is reign, what is law, what is power over chieftains ?  
Behold, Colman Rimidh the King ! Lochan Dilmána slew him !  
It was not a wise counsel for the youths of Tuath-Tuirbhe<sup>g</sup> !  
Conall slew Aedh Slaine, Aedh Slaine slew Suibhne.

Conall, son of Suibhne, slew Aedh Roin, chief of Ui-Failghe, at Faithche-mic-Mencnau<sup>h</sup>, and Aedh Buidhe, chief of Ui-Maine, on the same day on which Aedh Slaine was slain by him. To commemorate these events was said :

Great was the bloody condition of all the Irish kings,—  
Aedh Slaine of the valorous host, Aedh Roin, and Aedh Buidhe.

The doom of Aedh Slaine is referred to by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbæ*, lib. i. c. 14, where it is said to have been predicted by St. Columbkille.—See note under A. D. 596, *suprà* :

“ Nam post Suibneum filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfectum, non plus (ut fertur) quam quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitus est parte.” On this Colgan writes the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 376, note 54 :

“ Mirâ consentione veritatem hujus prophetiæ indicant et confirmant Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus: in quibus ista leguntur. ‘ Anno Christi 596. Subneus filius Colmani, seu Columbani cognomento parvi (Magni ut reor rectius) Princeps Mediæ, interfectus est per Aidum Slanè (Hiberniæ Regem) in loco qui Bri-dham appellatur.’ Et postea; Anno Christi sexcentesimo, Aidus Slanè filius Diermitii, et Colmanus Rimiedus, filius Baitani, filii Murchertachi, filii Muredachi, filii Eugenii; postquam sex annis regnassent occubuerunt;

*Colmanus interfectus per Lochanum Diolmhain: Aidus vero, cognomento Slanè, per Conallum Guthbhinn filium Subnei juxta lacum semdidhe.*’ Sic ergo fædo parricidio a sancto Columbâ hic prædicto; Subneum cognatum suum (erant enim duorum fratrum filii) anno 596, interfecit; sic et ipse non amplius postea quam quatuor annis, et aliquot mensibus parte regni interea potitus (ut sanctus Columba prædixit) supervixit; jussèque a Conallo prædicti Subnei filio, paternæ cædis ultore, interemptus est.”

<sup>g</sup> *Tuath-Tuirbhe* : i. e. Turvey’s Territory. This is a bardic name for Bregia, from Tuirbhe or Turvey, near Swords, in the county of Dublin.—See Petrie’s *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 380, 381.

<sup>h</sup> *Faithche mic Mencnain* : i. e. the Green of the Son of Mencnan. This is called Faetgi Maenæn in the Annals of Ulster (*ubi suprà*), where it is stated that it is on the brink of Loch-Sem-



Cui gan máthair, ní Muman, décc. Conall Cu, mac Aoða, mic Ainmirec, décc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ré céio a haon. An céio bliaðain oAoð Uairioðnach, mac Domnaill Iléalgoigh, mic Muiréscraich, mic Muireaðoigh, mic Eoðain, hi riçe nEpeann. S. Lairpen, .i. mac Fβiaðhaiç, ab Iae Colum Cille, déç an ið do September. Cath Slaibpe mia nUib Néll por ðpan Duð, mac Eathach, pi Laiçín, 7 ðpanouð, .i. mac Eachuac, do marðað la haircínvech Senboithe Sine, 7 la a ðeiriðfine buðéin, amail arββiað,

didhe, or Lough Sewdy. The name is now obsolete, but it is clear that the green so called occupied the site of the present village of Ballymore-Loughsewdy.

<sup>1</sup> *Cui-gan-mathair &c., died.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for this King of Munster lived till the year 664, *q. v.* They probably intended to have written that Cui-gan-mathair was born in this year. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 603, the reading is Cuí cen maðair m. e. an evident error of transcribers for Cui cen maðair n. e. i. *natus est.*

\* *Conall Cu.*—Colgan thinks that this Conall Cu, i. e. Conallus Canis vel Caninus, was Conall Clogach, who insulted St. Columbkille and his attendant at the National Convention at Druim-Ceat.—See more of him in O'Donnell's *Life of Columbkille*, lib. iii. c. 5; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 431; and in Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the reign of Aedh mac Ainmirech.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh Uairidhnach* : i. e. Hugh of the Shivering Disease (the ague?). The name is explained in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*, as follows :

“Uairidnachi cognomine ideo est affectus, quòd adeo vehementi maligni frigoris impetu, per intervalla, correptus fuerit, ut si orbis universi dominio frueretur, eo non gravatè cederet, eà lege, ut morbi vis se, vel modicè, remitteret. Vox enim *Uairidhnaigh* perinde est ac *readhgha juara*, quod reciprocum frigoris paroxysmum significat.”

<sup>m</sup> *Laisren.*—He was the third abbot of Iona, and is mentioned by Adamnan lib. i. c. 12, as son of Feradachus, and one of the companions of St. Columbkille; on this Colgan has the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 375, n. 51 :

“Fuit hic Abbas Hiensis, et colitur 16 Septembris juxta Sanctum Ængussium in Festilogio metrico, Martyrologium Tam-lactense, Marianum Gormanum, Cathaldum Maguir, et Martyrologium Dungallense. Feradachus vero ejus pater fuit Sancti Columbæ compatrueis, ut constat ex Sanctilogio Genealogico capite i. ubi ejus genealogia talis legitur. *Sanctus Laisrenus, filius Feradachi, filii Ninnedii, filii Fergusii, filii Connalli Gulbannii, &c.* Ninnedius enim ejus avus, fuit frater Fethlemidii, patris Sancti Columbæ, juxta dicenda infra in Appendice quarta. De morte Sancti Laisrani, seu (ut alii loquuntur) Laisreni, sic scribunt Quatuor Magistri in *Annalibus*; *Anno Christi, 601, et primo Aedi cognomento Huairiodhnach, filii Domnaldi* (Regis Hiberniæ) *S. Laisrenus, Feradachi filius, Abbas Hiensis obiit die 16 Septemb.*”

Ussher, in his list of the abbots of Iona, from its foundation till the year 710 (*Primordia*, pp. 701, 702), omits this Laisren, and makes Fergaus the third abbot.

<sup>n</sup> *Slaibhre.*—The situation of this place is not defined in any of the Irish Annals, or in the historical tract called *Borumha-Laighean*. The notice of Bran Dubh's death is given in the Annals of Tighernach (Cod. Bodl. fol. 10, col. 2), and in

Cui-gan-mathair, King of Munster, died<sup>1</sup>. Conall Cu<sup>k</sup>, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, died.

The Age of Christ, 601. The first year of Aedh Uairidhnach<sup>1</sup>, son of Domhnall Ilchealgach, son of Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Laisren<sup>m</sup>, abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, died on the 16th of September. The battle of Slaibhre<sup>a</sup> [was gained] by the Ui-Neill over Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, King of Leinster; and Bran Dubh, i. e. son of Eochaidh, was killed by the Airchinneach<sup>o</sup> of Senboithe-Sine<sup>p</sup>, and his own tribe, as is said :

the Annals of Ulster, under the year 604, evidently from two different authorities, as follows :

"A. D. 604. *Bellum* Sleibre, in quo victus est Brandub mac Ethach. *Nepotes* Neill *victores erant*. *Jugulatio* Branduib (mic Eathach, mic Muireadaig, mic Aeda, mic Feidhlimid, mic Enna Ceinnsealaig, mic Labrada, mic Breasail Belaig, mic Fiacha Baicedha, mic Cathair Moir) *Regis* Laigin, a genere suo per dolum. xxx annis *regnarit in Lagenia*; oculus a cath na Dameluanua ro marbhadh; no go madh é Saran Saebderg .i. Oirchinneach Seanboite Sine ros mairfedh" [and in the battle of Damhluain he was slain; or it was Saran Saebhderg, i. e. Oirchinneach of Seanboith Sine, that killed him] "*ut pocta dixit* :

"Saran Saebderg Seol co se, Oirchinneach Seanboite Sine

E, ni dalb gan brandal breth, ro marbh Brandub mac Eachach."

In the Life of St. Maidoc of Ferns, published by Colgan at 31st January, the slayer of Bran Dubh is called "Quidam Comes Laginiensis." The passage run as follows :

"Quidam Comes Laginiensis evertit fidem suam contra dominum suum, et jugulavit regem Laginensium, imò totus Hiberniæ Brandubum filium Ethach, et illico inde rex obiit sine confessione, et divino viatico."

On this passage Colgan has the following

note, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 20, note 43 :

"Quoad jugulationem Brandubii per Saranum Archenacum de Seanbhoth consentiunt Nehemias O'Duinn in Catalogo Regum Lageniæ, et tres alii Anonymi, qui ne eisdem Regibus scripserunt. Brandubium autem esse prius in pugna devictum ab O'Neillis, et mox a Sarano interfectum tradunt Quatuor. Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 601, quo ita loquuntur; *O'Nelli dixerunt Brandubium filium Eochodii, Lageniæ Regem, in prælio Slabrensi, qui et mox occisus est per Saranum Soebdherc Arcennacum de Seanbhoth-Sena, et per proprios suos cognatos.*"

<sup>o</sup> *Airchinneach* : i. e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised Erenagh or Herenagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Senboth-Sine*.—Now Teampull-Seanbotha, *anglicè* Templeshanbo, at the foot of Suidhe-Laighean, now Stuaadh-Laighean, or Mount Leinster, in the barony of Scarawalsh, and county of Wexford. Its situation is described in the Life of St. Maidoc, c. xxvi, as follows :

"Monasterium quod dicitur Seanbotha juxta radices montis qui dicitur Scotiè Suighe Lagen, id est, Sessio Laginensium."

On this passage Colgan writes the following note (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 217, note 26) :

"Est hæc Ecclesia in regione de Hy-Kinse-lach in diœcesi Fernensi: in eâ que 27 Octobris colitur S. Colmanus Hua-Fiachrach, ut patronus juxta Engussium, Marianum et alios."

Sarán Soebðerc, reol go re, ariénneach Sínboiré Sine,  
E ní valb, gan branoul briath, po marb branoub, mac Eathach.

Laighneach rannpéadé po raib inn ro,

Maó i mbéthaó mic Eathach, dom hipaó an tuairceptaich,  
In eath ina nuairathar, ar cian o do puairceiptaóh.  
Diambadh hi tpeb tuirpeadoig mac Eatach mic Muirpeadoig  
Nocha bíroinn mo bólg lán do cill ar ai Aodha Allán.

Colman, mac Fearaðoig, toirioó Oirraige, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, re céu a dó. An dapa bliáðain oAodh. S. Smell, eppcop  
Maghe bile, décc an céo lá oOctober.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo a cftair. An cftapaíao bliáðain oAoó. Fiachpa  
Caoch, mac baodain, do marbaó la Cpuítmu.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo a cúg. An cúicceao bliáðain oAodh. S. beoghna,  
abb bñdóair iar cComgall, dég 22 oAugust. Molua, .i. Lughao, mac  
hUí Oiche, céo abb Cluana fñpta Molua, dég. Seachnapach, mac Tarp-  
bán, toirpeach Ceneoil mbozame, do marbaó la Domnall, mac Aodha, mic  
Ainnirpech. Conall an gae óñpcc, mac Damene, do marbaó la hUí Mérié  
Maía.

<sup>a</sup> *Saran Suebðhearc*: i. e. Saran of the crooked, foul, or evil Eye.

<sup>c</sup> *Full sack*, &c.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "Habere nunc ventrem plenum usque ad os!" But this is evidently incorrect. The poem from which this extract is taken is ascribed by Tighernach to Cailleach Laighneach. It alludes to tribute unwillingly paid by the Leinstermen to the Monarch, Aedh Allan; for the author regrets that Bran Dubh was not alive to resist the incursion of that northern potentate.

<sup>d</sup> *Colman, son of Feradhach*.—He was the father of Scannlan, who is mentioned by Adamnan, lib. i. c. 11, as a prisoner in the hands of Aidus, son of Ainnire, Monarch of Ireland, but liberated at the period of the Convention of Druim-Ceat, after which he reigned, according to his contemporary, Adamnan, for thirty years and three months. From Cinnsaíela, the brother

of this Colman, the family of Mac Gillaphadruig, *anglicè* Fitzpatrick, are descended.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-bile*: i. e. the Field or Plain of the ancient Tree, now Movilla, a village near Newtown-Ards, in the county of Down, where St. Finnian, son of Ultach, founded a great monastery in the sixth century. There is another Magh-bile near the western shore of Lough-Foyle, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. — See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 637, 639, 641, 650. Dr. Lanigan, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland* (vol. i. p. 265), says:

"In our Calendars, Martyrologies, and Annals, *Magh-bile* is often mentioned, and in a general and absolute manner, without any allusion to a second monastery of that name. Ware was, therefore, right in making but one Magh-bile, or Movill, viz., that of Down, and ought

Saran Soebhdhearc<sup>a</sup>, a guide indeed ; Airchinneach of Seanboith Sine, Was he, it is no falsehood without bright judgment, who killed Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh.

A certain Leinsterman said the following:

Were it in the time of the son of Eochaidh that the northern had come,  
From the battle which they gained, they would have been long panic-driven :  
If in a pillared house were the son of Eochaidh, son of Muireadhach,  
I would not bring my full sack<sup>r</sup> to a church for the sake of Aedh Allan.

Colman, son of Fearadhach<sup>s</sup>, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], died.

The Age of Christ, 602. The second year of Aedh. St. Sinell, Bishop of Magh-bile<sup>t</sup>, died on the first day of October.

The Age of Christ, 604. The fourth year of Aedh. Fiachra Caech<sup>u</sup>, son of Baedan, was slain by the Cruithni.

The Age of Christ, 605. The fifth year of Aedh. St. Beoghna, Abbot of Beannchair<sup>w</sup> [next] after Comhgall, died on the 12th of August. Molua, i. e. Lughaidh Mac hUi-Oiche, first abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua<sup>x</sup>, died. Seachnasach, son of Garbhan, chief of Cinel-Boghaine<sup>y</sup>, was slain by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Aimmire. Conall of the Red Dart, son of Daimhin, was killed by the Ui-Meith-Macha<sup>z</sup>.

to have been adhered to by Harris."

In this observation Dr. Lanigan places too great a reliance on the authority of Ware ; for Colgan states that Magh-bile, in Inis Eoghain, which is the Domnach-bile of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 122, "Fuit olim monasterium haud ignobile."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 181.

In Colgan's time the latter was a parish church in the diocese of Derry. There are considerable ruins of this church still to be seen, and near it a high plain stone cross traditionally said to have been erected by St. Patrick, the original founder and patron of this church. The name of St. Fimian is not now remembered in connexion with this church, and it is highly probable that Magh-bile, in the county of Down only belonged to this saint.

<sup>a</sup> *Fiachra Caech*.—He was evidently the son of Baedan, King of Ulidia, who died in 585. The death of Fiachra is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 607.

<sup>w</sup> *Beannchair* : i. e. Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>x</sup> *Cluain-fearta-Molua*.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 571. The death of Lughaidh macc-U-Ochae is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 608.

<sup>y</sup> *Cinel-Boghaine* : i. e. the Race of Enna Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who were seated in the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 156, note <sup>p</sup>. The death of this Seachnasach is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 608.

<sup>z</sup> *Ui-Meith-Macha*.—These, who were otherwise called the Ui-Meith-Tire, were the descen-



Αοιρ Cpiope, pe céo a pé. An peipeaó bliáðan oAooñ Uaipioónach. S. Siollan, mac Caimmin, abb ófhncáir, 7 comárba Comgaill, óeg 28 Febpuaip. Aeoñ anchopn. Aooñ, mac Colgan, toipech Aipgiall 7 na nAipéir apéñna, óecc, ina oileipe hi cCluain mic Noip. Ar óó do ráíóeaó.

Ro bai tan, ba lind opðan Loch óa óam,  
Ní bui an loch acé ba hopðan, hi plaié Aooña, mic Colgan.  
Cuma óamnaó muip cara poðam cup  
Cebé po cep tpiup tpeaó, tpeé miy Lochá óa óam.

Maolumha, mac óaetain, óeg. Colcca Óoilene, mac Fiachna, óeg. Maolóúin, mac Ailene, toipeac Moghóopn Maigñn, óecc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, pé céo a peacht. Iap mbñé peacht mbliáðna i piçe

dants of Muireadhach Meith, son of Imchadh, son of Colla Dachrich, and were seated in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, n. 16; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 148, 149, note <sup>a</sup>. The death of Conall mac Daimein is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 548.

<sup>a</sup> *Sillan*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, in which he is called Sillan mac Cumminn, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is called Sillan ma Comyn, at the year 609. Colgan has collected all he could find of the history of this saint at 28th February, and cites his authorities in n. 8, as follows:

“Anno 606, die 28 Febr. Ita citati Annales” [Quatuor Magistrorum] “ad hunc annum dicentes *Sillanus, filius Commiini, Abbas Bennehorensis, et Comorbanus* S. Comgalli 28 die Februarii obiit.

“Et quoad diem, consentiunt Sanctus Ængusius in suo Festilogio ad eundem diem, dicens; *Festum S. Sillani Bennehorensis*: Marian Gorman ejusve Scholiastes. *Sillanus, Magister, filius Cumeni, Abbas Benchori Ultoniensis, et Comorbanus Comgalli*. Mart. Taml. *Sillanus Abbas, et Comorbanus Comgalli*. Item Maguir, et Mart. Dungallen. ad eundem diem.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 424.

<sup>b</sup> *Aedh the anchorite*.—“A. D. 609. Aidan,

Anchorite, died, and Moylecowa mac Boydan, and Colgan Dolene mac Fieghna, all died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Airtheara*: i. e. Orientales or the inhabitants of the eastern part of Oirghialla. The name is still preserved in that of the baronies of Orior in the east of the county of Armagh. The chieftain Aedh, son of Colgan, is referred to in c. 16 of the Life of St. Mochteus, published by Colgan, at 24 Mart., on which Colgan has the following note in his *Acta SS.*, p. 732:

“De morte hujus Aidi Oirgiellie Principis sic scribunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, ad ann. 606. *Aidus filius Colgan Princeps Oirgiellie et Artheriorum* (id est Orientalium Ultoniorum)” [recte Orgielliorum] “in sua peregrinatione Cluainmucnosie decessit. Subduntur ibidem quidam versus patrio metro a quodam synchrono scripti, quibus indicatur hunc Aidum abdicato regimine monasticum institutum amplexum esse, et virum eximie sanctitatis fuisse. Hujus pii Principis nomen posteritati celebratius reliquit, ejusque familiam haud mediocriter nobilitavit, et fratrum et filiorum ipsius eximia fastisque celebrata sanctitas. Habuit enim germanos fratres duos Baitanum, alias Boetanum, et Furadhranum; filiosque quatuor, Magnen-

The Age of Christ, 606. The sixth year of Aedh Uairidhnach. St. Sillan<sup>a</sup>, son of Caimin, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], and successor of Comhgall, died on the 28th of February. Aedh the Anchorite<sup>b</sup> [died]. Aedh, son of Colgan, chief of Oirghialla and of all the Airtheara<sup>c</sup>, died on his pilgrimage, at Cluainmic-Nois. Of him was said :

There was a time when Loch-da-damh<sup>d</sup> was a pool of splendour,  
The lake was [nothing else] but splendour in the reign of Aedh, son of Colgan.  
Indifferent to me who destroyed it ; my friend has abandoned it ;  
Though it was he that placed a brilliant house upon the island of Loch-da-damh.

Maelumha, son of Baedan, died. Colga Doilene, son of Fiachna, died. Maelduin, son of Ailen, chief of Mughdorn Maighean<sup>e</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 607. After Aedh Uairidhnach had been seven years

dum, scilicet, Tuanum, Cobhthachum, et Librenum ; sanctorum syllabo insertos, ut testantur Sanctilogium Genealogicum, c. 13, et Selvacijs de sanctorum Hiberniæ Genealogia, c. 11."

<sup>d</sup> *Loch-du-damh* : i. e. Lake of the Two Oxen. This was evidently the name of a lake in Oirghialla, on an island in which the habitation of the chieftain, Aedh mac Colgain, was situated. It has not been yet identified. These verses, which Colgan understood to allude to the abdication of Aedh, are very obscure, as we do not know to what the writer exactly alludes.

<sup>e</sup> *Mughdorn Maighean*.—Now the barony of Criche-Mughdhorna, *anglicè* Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. It is supposed to have derived the addition of Maighen from the church of Domhnach-Maighen, now Donaghmoyne church. In the Annals of Ulster the death of this chieftain is entered at the year 610, thus :

"A. D. 610. *Mors* Maeileuin *regis Mogdornæ*."

Colman Canis, the brother of this Maelduin, is mentioned by Adamnan (*Vita Columba*, lib. i. c. 43), as slain by Ronan, son of Aidus, son of

Colgan of the tribe Arterii, i. e. the inhabitants of the present baronies of Orior, in the east of the ancient Oirghialla, who also fell in the same combat.—See note 198, *suprà*. On this passage in Adamnan, Colgan has written the following note :

"*In parte Maudgornorum duo nobiles viri se mutuo vulneribus mortui sunt hoc est Colman Canis filius Aileni, et Ronanus filius Aidi, filii Colgan de Arteriorum genere, c. 43. De morte horum nobilium nihil in nostris Annalibus reperio. De patre tamen unius et fratre alterius sequentia accipe ex Quatuor Magistris anno Christi 606, et sexto Aidi (Regis Hiberniæ) cognomento Huairiodhnach ; Aidus filius Colgan, Argiellæ et Arthriorum Princeps pñ obiit in sua peregrinatione Cluainmucnosia : et Maelduinus filius Aileni Princeps Maudgornorum Maginensium decessit. Ronanus ergo filius Aidi filii Colgan de Arteriorum genere (de quo loquitur S. Adamnanus) fuit filius hujus Aidi filii Colgan Arthriorum Principis, et Colmanus ille cognomento Canis, vel potiùs Canus, filius Aileni, fuit frater hujus Maelduini, filii Aileni Maudgornorum principis. Genus enim et tempus in utrumque conspirant ; cum unus paulo ante patrem, et alius aute fra-*

νΕρεανν υΑοδη Υαιριοδnach αεβατη αζ Ατη υα ρήτα. Κατη Οοβα ρια  
 nΑενγυρ, mac Colmain, υύ in ρο μαρβαδ Conall Λαοζ υρήζ, mac Αοδηα, ζο  
 ροχαυδε μόρι ιμε, υια nebrad,

Αν ρέε immullach Οοβα, cea α ζαι υοζρα n laep  
 Δειτδβιρ υι, ειο οε α υenn, ρο βαί μόρι είνυ ινα εραορ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ εέυ α hocht. Αν εέυ βλιαδαιν υο Μαοlcoba, mac  
 Αοδηα, mic Αιmmipeach, hι ρίγhe νΕρεανν.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ εέυ αναοι. Αν υαρα βλιαδαιν υο Μαοlcoba. S. Τολυα  
 Ροτα, abb Cluana mic Νόιρ, υέζ. Seannach, abb Αρδα Macha, ó Cluain  
 Υα nζριυι υοιρυδε, γ α écc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ εέυ α υeich. S. Colman Εαλα, abb υέε, 26 υο Sep-

trem suum fuerit extinctus."—*Trias Thaum.*,  
 p. 379, n. 91.

<sup>†</sup> *Ath-da-fearta*: i. e. Ford of the two Graves,  
 or of the two Miracles. This place is unknown  
 to the Editor. In the Annals of Ulster and  
 the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of this  
 Monarch is given thus:

"A. D. 611. *Mors Aedo filii Dombnaill regis*  
*Temro.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 609" [*recte* 611]. "Hugh Orinagh  
 reigned seven years and then died."

<sup>‡</sup> *Odhbha*.—See note <sup>†</sup>, under A. M. 3502,  
 p. 31, *suprà*.

<sup>h</sup> *Aenghus, son of Colman*.—This is the person  
 called Oengusius filius Aido Comain, in the  
 printed editions of Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*,  
 lib. i. c. 13.—See note <sup>‡</sup>, under the year 616.

<sup>†</sup> *Great head*.—This quatrain is evidently  
 quoted from a poem on this battle by a poet  
 who saw the head of Conall Laegh Breagh  
 thrown upon the whitethorn bush on the sum-  
 mit of the mound of Odhbha, and who viewed  
 the bush with horror, as it held the head of a  
 prince in its mouth! The first part of the  
 figure is correct, but the latter part is wild in  
 the extreme, as giving a mouth to a whitethorn  
 bush. The whole quatrain may be easily im-

proved thus:

"Α Sce α mullaé Οοβα, ζιό υο ζαι υοζρα n  
 láip

Δειτδβιρ υιυε ζυρ οε υο δenn, ρο βαί μορ  
 éenn αρ υο ζαιδ."

"Thou lonely thorn on Odhbha's top, although  
 thy javelins thou dost not throw,  
 Still is thy aspect truly hideous, thou piercest  
 once a lordly head with thy spears."

The battle of Odhbha is noticed in the Annals  
 of Clonmacnoise at the year 609, and in the  
 Annals of Ulster at 611.

<sup>h</sup> *Maelcobha*.—In the Annals of Ulster his  
 accession is mentioned under the year 611, and  
 in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 609, thus:

"A. D. 611. *Bellum Odbæ re nOengus mac*  
*Colmain, in quo cecidit Conall Laegbreag filius*  
*Aedo Slaine. Maelcoba regnare incipit hoc anno.*"  
 —*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 609. Moyle Cova succeeded next and  
 reigned five years. The battle of Ova was given,  
 where Conell Loybrey mac Hugh Slane was  
 killed by Enos mac Colman."—*Ann. Clon.*

O'Flaherty places the accession of Maelcovus  
 Clericus in 612, which is the true year.—See  
*Ogygia*, p. 431.

in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ath-da-fearta<sup>f</sup>. The battle of Odhbha<sup>g</sup>, by Aenghus, son of Colman<sup>h</sup>, wherein was slain Conall Laegh-Breagh, son of Aedh [Slaine], with a great number about him, of which was said :

The whitethorn on top of Odhbha, though its sharp darts it throws not,  
Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil : there was a great head<sup>i</sup> in its mouth.

The Age of Christ, 608. The first year of Maelcobha<sup>k</sup>, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 609. The second year of Maelcobha. St. Tolua Fota<sup>l</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Seanach<sup>m</sup>, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died ; he was of Cluain-Ua-nGrici<sup>a</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 610. St. Colman Eala<sup>o</sup>, i. e. Mac-Ui-Selli, abbot, died

<sup>l</sup> *Tolua Fota* : i. e. Tolua the Tall. "A. D. 613. Tolfa Fota, Abbas Cluanæ mac Cuncio pausat. Stella" [comata] "*visa est hora octava diei*."—*Ann. Ult.*

This Tolu or Tolfa succeeded Aelithir, third abbot of Clonmacnoise, who was living in the year that Columbkille attended the Synod of Drum-Ceat.—See Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 3.

<sup>m</sup> *Seanach*.—He succeeded in 598 and died in 610. He is set down among the Archbishops of Armagh, in the catalogue of those prelates preserved in the Psalter of Cashel. Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 966) makes him the last of the third order of holy bishops, or bishops dignified by the name of saints. Colgan omits him altogether in his Annals of Armagh (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 293), and makes Mac Lasrius succeed Euchodius, who died in 597 [598].—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 39.

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-Ua-nGrici* : i. e. the Lawn, Meadow, or insulated Pasturage of the [tribe of] Ui-Grici. This place, which would be called in the anglicised form Cloonygreek, is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>o</sup> *Colman Eala*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 10; but in the

Annals of Clonmacnoise under 609, as follows :

"A. D. 610. *Quies Colmani* Elo. *Sic est in libro Cuanach*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 609. Saint Colman Ealla mac Wihealla, in the 56th year of his age, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of this saint is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 26th September; in the latter as follows :

"Colmán Eala, abb ó Lann Eala. Sé bliadna agur caogao a aoir an t-an po fáoió a ppiopad do cum nime anno domini 610."

"Colman Eala, abbot of Lann-Eala" [Lynally]. "Fifty-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit to heaven, in the year of our Lord 610."

Adamnan mentions this saint in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 5, where he calls him "Colmanus Episcopus Mac-U-Sailne," from his tribe name; and lib. ii. cc. 13, 15, where he calls him "Columbanus filius Beognai" from his father Beogna. Colgan, who intended giving a life of him at 26th September, has the following note on the lib. i. c. 5, of Adamnan, *Trias Thaum.*, not. 32 :

"*S. Colnani Episcopi Mac-U-Sailne*, c. 5. Eundem mox vocat *Columbanum filium Beogna*. Est hic Colmanus a loco *Lann-Ela* dicto (in



tember iom peirfó bliadain ar caogait a aoiri. Neman, abb Uir móir, décc.

Iar mbeith teora mbliadain i righe nEreann do Maolcoba, mac Aoda, mic Ainmirec, do éar la Suibne Meann, hi ceath Slébe Toad. Ronan, mac Colman, pí Laiǵín déǵ. Ǵorman do Muǵdornaiǵ, ó tǵád Meic Cuinn, aré ro boi bliadain for uirce Ǵiobrait Fingín, ǵ ma aileipe i cCluain mic Noir, atbath.

Aoir Crioirt, pé céo a haon ndécc. An céio bliadain do Suibne Meann, mac Fiachna, mic Fíraðhaiǵ, hi righe uar Einn. Ecclar bñncair Ulad do Ǵorccad.

Aoir Crioirt, pé céo a dó décc. An uara bliadain do Suibne. Fiontair Oentreib, abb bñncair, décc. Condepe do Ǵorccadh. Farughad Ǵoraiǵhe la murcoblach muiríde.

quo monasterium extruxit) vulgò *Colman-Ela*; et hinc latine a multis *Colmanellus* appellatus. Vide ejus vitam ad 26 Septem̃ib. in qua c. 1, vocatur filius Beogna, ut hic. Vide ejus genealogiam in Notis ad eandem vitam, in qua et filius Beagna, et de stirpe *Salii* seu *Salnii*, filii Clithradii, oriundus fertur; ut hinc intelligas quare hic in titulo cap. 5. *Mocu-Sailne*, id est, de progenie Salnii vocetur. In vita S. Itæ, ad 15 Januar. c. 21, memoratur quomodo hic Sanctus Colmanus, sive (quod idem est) Columbanus, navigaverit ad S. Columbam in Hiensi insula commorantem; et quod ibidem factus fuerit Episcopus. De ejus morte, ætate, festo, et genere Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus hæc habent: *Anno Christi sexcentesimo decimo et Molcobe Regis tertio, Sanctus Colmanellus Abbas, obiit. 26 Septemb. ætatis sue quinquagesimo sexto: De Dal Sellii* (id est de stirpe) *Sallii fuit oriundus.*"

Ussher gives a curious extract from the Life of Colmanus Elo (*Primord.*, p. 960), and describes the situation of his church as follows:

"Hodie *Lin-alli* locus ille vocatur in comitatu Regio, quatuor milliarius spatio a Dearmachano Columbæ cænobio" [Durrow] "dissitus: ubi

*inter chorum sanctorum virorum* (ut in fine vitæ illius additur) *sanctissimus senex* Sexto Kalendas Novembris" [Octobris?] "feliceiter ad Christum emisit spiritum; anno salutis, ut ex Cuanacho Chronographo Hibernico Ultonienses Annales referunt, DCX°."

For the situation of Lann-Ealla or Lynally, in the King's County, see note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1533, p. 1414.

<sup>p</sup> *Lis-mor*.—Now Lismore, on the River Blackwater, in the west of the county Waterford. This is the second Abbot of Lismore mentioned in these Annals before St. Carthach or Mochuda. —See note under the year 588, and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 691.

<sup>q</sup> *Sliabh Toadh*.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 291, p. 122, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster the death of this monarch is entered under the year 614, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 613, as follows:

"A. D. 614. *Jugulatio* Maelcobo mac Aedo *in bello montis Belgadain, alias i cae Sléibe truum tuoe*" [in the battle of Sliabh Truim Tuoth], "*Suibne Menn victor erat.*"

"A. D. 613. King Moycova was slain in Shew-Twa by Swyne Meann."—*Ann. Clon.*

on the 26th of September, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Neman, Abbot of Lis-mor<sup>p</sup>, died.

After Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, had been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Suibhne Meann, in the battle of Sliabh Toadh<sup>q</sup>. Rouan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. Gorman<sup>r</sup>, [one] of the Mughdhorna, from whom are the Mac Cuinns, and who was a year [living] on the water of Tibráid-Fingin<sup>s</sup>, on his pilgrimage at Chuain-mic-Nois, died.

The Age of Christ, 611. The first year of Suibhne Meann, son of Fiachna, son of Fearadhach, in sovereignty over Ireland. The church of Beannchair-Uladh<sup>t</sup> was burned.

The Age of Christ, 612. The second year of Suibhne. Fintan of Oentrebh<sup>u</sup>, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Connere<sup>w</sup> [Connor] was burned. The devastation of Torach<sup>x</sup> by a marine fleet.

For the situation of Sliabh Truim see note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1275, p. 424.

<sup>r</sup> *Gorman*.—He was of the sept of Mughdhorna, who were seated in the present barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan, and was the ancestor of the family of Mac Gorman, otherwise called Mac Cuinn na mBocht, Erenaghs of Clonmacnoise, in the King's County. In the Annals of Tighernach, the death of this Gorman is entered under the year 758.

<sup>s</sup> *Tibráid-Finghin*: i. e. St. Finghin's Well. This well still bears this name, and is situated near Teampull Finghin, at Clonmacnoise, and near the brink of the Shannon, by whose waters it is sometimes concealed in winter and spring.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin, &c., of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 265. In Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage about Gorman is given as follows:

"A. D. 613. This year came in pilgrimage to Clonvicknose one Gorman, and remained there a year, and fasted that space on bread and the water of Fynin's well. He is ancestor to Mic Connemboght and Moynter-Gorman, and died in Clone aforesaid."

Under this year (610) the Annals of Ulster

contain the following passage, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 610. *Fulminatus est exercitus Uloth .i. mBairche fulmine terribili.*"

"A. D. 610. The army of Uladh was smote in Bairche" [the Mourne Mountains] "with terrific thunder."

<sup>t</sup> *Beannchair-Uladh*.—Now Bangor, in the county of Down. "*Combustio Benchoir*" is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 614; but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 613.

<sup>u</sup> *Oentrebh*.—This is the ancient form of the name of the town of Antrim, from which the county was named. It is to be distinguished from Oendruim, which was the ancient name of Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 63, 277, 278. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Quies Fintan Oentraib, Abbatis Benchair*," is entered under the year 612; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Fyntan of Intreive is entered under 613.

<sup>w</sup> *Connere*.—"A. D. 616. *Ῥορεαδὸς Κονορι*, i. e. the burning of Connor."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>x</sup> *Torach*: i. e. towery, or consisting of towers

Αοιρ Crioirt, ré céo a tri décc. An tpeap bliáðan do Suibne. Colccu, mac Suibne, do mairbáð, 7 báir Fíachach, mic Conaill, in bliáðan rin. Físgur, mac Colmáin Móir, plaithe Miðe, do mairbáð la hAfhartach Ua Mírcan do Muinntir Blatine. Ar do rin ar pubpáð inno :

Ma dom iradhra com teach, hUa Mírcain Afhartaich,  
Uirce dorbach do bér dó, fo bith gona Feargóra.  
Cep tan do corat buíðne ceneoil Colmáin rech Cúilne,  
Iar mí foirft di ruide, Sil Mírcain im blaitimiu.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ré céo a cétair décc. An cétairiáð bliáðan do Suibne. S. Caemán hpscc, ó Roí each, décc, an cétairiáð la décc do September. Aodh bñðan, pí Iarmuinán, décc. Ar do foraitmft a báir ar pubpáð :

Aodh bñðan, don Eoganaét Iarluachair,—  
Ar mairg peoda dianat pí, cenmair tír dianat buachail.  
A reiathe an tan fo cpotha, a bíððbáða putbotha,  
Cepa beccan [beé aét] for a muin, ar diou don Iarimúmain.

Fingín, mac Fíacrach, dég.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ré céo a cúig décc. An cúigeað bliáðan do Suibne. Ailill, mac Baetáin, Maoldúin, mac Físgura, mic Baetáin, 7 Diucolla do mairbáð hí Muigh Slecht, hi ceirich Connacht. Do cenel mðasatán, mic Muiréirtoig doib. Fíachra, mac Ciapan, mic Annmire, mic Seðna, dég. Cateh Cñð-gaba.

or tower-like rocks, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note <sup>f</sup>, A. M. 3066, and note <sup>s</sup>, under A. M. 3330.

<sup>7</sup> *Colgu, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 617, as follows :

“A. D. 617. *Jugulatio* Colggen mic Suibne, *et mors* Fiachrach mic Conaill, *et jugulatio* Fergusi filii Colmain Magni, .i. la Anfartuch hU-Mescain do Muinntir-Blatine.”

<sup>2</sup> *Ros-each* : i. e. Wood of the Horses, now Russagh, near the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, in the north of the county of Westmeath. In the Annals of Ulster the death

of “Coeman Breac” is given under the year 614. In the *Féilire-Aengus* and O’Cléry’s Irish Calendar the festival of Colman Breac is given at 14th September ; and it is stated that his church is situated in Caille-Follamhain, in Meath. There are some ruins of this church still extant.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh Beannan*.—He is the ancestor of the family of O’Muircheartaigh, now *anglicè* Moriarty, who, previously to the English invasion, were seated to the west of Sliabh Luachra, in the present county of Kerry.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under A. D. 1583, p. 1793. His death is entered in

The Age of Christ, 613. The third year of Suibhne. Colgu<sup>y</sup>, son of Suibhne, was killed; and the death of Fiacha, son of Con, all [occurred] in this year. Fearghus, son of Colman Mor, Prince of Meath, was slain by Anfartach Ua Meascain, of Muintir-Blaitine, of which these lines were composed:

If he should come to my house, Ua Meascain Anfartach,  
Poisoned water I will give to him, for the slaying of Fearghus.  
Whatever time the forces of the race of Colman shall march by Cuilne,  
After a month they will put from their seat the Sil-Meascain, with the Blaitini.

The Age of Christ, 614. The fourth year of Suibhne. St. Caemhan Breac, of Ros-each<sup>z</sup>, died on the fourteenth day of September. Aedh Beannan<sup>a</sup>, King of West Munster, died. To commemorate his death was said:

Aedh Beannan, of Eoghanacht-Iar-Luachair,—  
Woe to the wealth of which he was king! Happy the land of which he was  
guardian.  
His shield when he would shake, his foes would be subdued;  
Though it were but on his back, it was shelter to West Munster..

Finghin, son of Fiachra<sup>b</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 615. The fifth year of Suibhne. Ailill, son of Baedan; Maelduin, son of Fearghus, son of Baedan; and Dincolla, were slain in Magh-Slecht<sup>c</sup>, in the province of Connaught. They were of the race of Baedan, son of Muirheartach. Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Aimmire, son of Sedna, died. The battle of Ceann-gabha<sup>a</sup>.

the Annals of Ulster under the year 618, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 619, which is the true year.

<sup>b</sup> *Finghin, son of Fiachra.*—In the Annals of Ulster the death of Aedh Beannain and of Finghin mac Fiachrach are entered under the year 618.

<sup>c</sup> *Magh-Slecht.*—A plain in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3656, p. 43, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows at the year 619:

“A. D. 619. *Occisio generis Baetain .i. Aililla mic Baetain, oc Magh-Sleucht hi Connacht, ocus Maelduin mic Fergusa mic Baetain, ocus mors Fiachrach, mic Ciarain, filii Aimmirech, mic Setni.*”

“A. D. 619. The killing of the Race of Baetan, i. e. of Ailill, son of Baetan, at Magh-Sleacht, in Connaught, and of Maelduin, son of Fearghus, son of Baetan; and the death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Aimmire, son of Sedna.”

<sup>a</sup> *Ceann-gabha.*—This is probably a mistake



Αοιρ Οριορτ, πέ céo α πέ décc. Αη πειρεαδ βλιαδαιν το Σuibne. Αengur, mac Colmain Móir, πλατη Ua Nell an derceip, dég.

Cumndach ecclaire Topaighe la Cenel gConaill, iar na diothláiriuigad peét píam. Dunchad mac Eogánán, Neachtain mac Canann, Aedh [décc].

Αοιρ Οριορτ, πέ céo α peacht décc. Αη peachtímaδ βλιαδαιν το Σuibne. S. Caomhgin, abb gInde da locha, décc an 3 Iuni, iar ccaizeam pichst ap céo βλιαδαιν θαοιρ go pin. Comgall eppcop, γ Eoghan, eppcop Ratha Síthe, décc. Cath Cínδ uelgeth na cConall, mac Suibne, γ na nDomnall mδpeac, dú in po mapbad da mac Libren, mic Iollann, mic Círbail. Maolbracha, mac Rimsda, mic Colmain, mic Cobdaig, γ Ailill, mac Cellaiγ, dég.

Cath Cínδgubha (no Cinn buγba) na Raγallaδ, mac Uatrach, pop Colman mac Cobdaig (athar ghuairc Aídhne) arpm in po mapbad Colman buδepin. Colga, mac Ceallaiγ, dég. Ailill, mac Ceallaiγ, dég.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, πέ céo α hocht décc. Αη tochtímaδ βλιαδαιν το Σuibne. S. Siollán, eppcop γ abb Maighe bile, décc an 25 το Augypt. Liben, abb

for Ceann-gubha.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 106, p. 101.

<sup>c</sup> *Aenghus, son of Colman Mor.*—This prince is mentioned by Adamnan in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 13, but in the printed copies of Adamnan's work his name is incorrectly given, "De Oengussio filio Aido Communi."—See Colgan's note on this passage (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 376, n. 52), where he thinks that *Communi* should be *Colmani*.—See the year 607. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 620; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 619:

"*Jugulatio Aengusa mic Colmain Magni, Regis Nepotum Neill.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 619. Enos, son of Colman More, was killed. He was called King of the O'Neals."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>f</sup> *Torach*: i. e. Tory Island.—See note under the year 612.

<sup>g</sup> *Dunchadh, &c.*—The obits of these three persons, which are left imperfect in the two Dublin copies, and in O'Connor's edition, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year

620, as follows:

"A. D. 620. Duncath mac Eugain, Nechtan mac Canonn, et Aed obierunt."

<sup>h</sup> *Caenkhghin.*—"Nomen illud latinè *pulchrum genitum* sonare vitæ scriptor annotat."—Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 956. This name is now usually anglicised *Kevin*. His death is entered in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 618: "*c.xxº. anno atatis suæ*;" and in the Annals of Ulster at 617. The Life of this saint has been published by the Bollandists at 3rd June.

<sup>i</sup> *Gleann-da-locha*: i. e. the Valley of the Two Lakes, now Glendalough, in the barony of North Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow. For a description of the churches and other remains at Glendalough, the reader is referred to Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 168–183, and p. 445.

<sup>k</sup> *Rath-Sithe*: i. e. Fort of the Fairy Hill, now Rathshee, a parish in the barony and county of Antrim.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 45. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 133, the foundation of this church is

The Age of Christ, 616. The sixth year of Suibhne. Aenghus, son of Colman Mor<sup>e</sup>, chief of the Southern Ui-Neill, died.

The [re-]erection of the church of Torach<sup>f</sup> by the Cinel-Conaill, it having been destroyed some time before. Dunchadh<sup>g</sup>, son of Eoghanain; Neachtan, son of Canann; Aedh . . . . [died].

The Age of Christ, 617. The seventh year of Suibhne. St. Caemhghin<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha<sup>i</sup>, died on the 3rd of June, after having spent one hundred and twenty years of his age till then. Comhgall, a bishop, and Eoghan, Bishop of Rath-Sithe<sup>k</sup>, died. The battle of Ceann-Delgtean<sup>l</sup> by Conall, son of Suibhne, and Domhnall Breac, wherein were slain the two sons of Libren, son of Illann, son of Cearbhall. Maelbracha<sup>m</sup>, son of Rimeadh, son of Colman, son of Cobhthach, and Ailill, son of Ceallach, died.

The battle of Ceann-Gubha<sup>n</sup> (or Ceann-Bugbha) [was gained] by Raghallach, son of Uadach, over Colman, son of Cobhthach (the father of Guaire Aidhne), where Colman himself was slain. Colga<sup>o</sup>, son of Ceallach, died. Ailill<sup>p</sup>, son of Ceallach, died.

The Age of Christ, 618. The eighth year of Suibhne. St. Sillan, Bishop and Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died on the 25th of August. Liber, Abbot

attributed to the Irish Apostle. In the Annals of Tighernach the deaths of Bishop Comhgall and of Eoghan, Bishop of Rath-Sithe, are entered under the year 618; in the Annals of Ulster at 617. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Eoghan is called "Owen, Bishop of Ardsrathy" (Ardsratha, now Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone).

<sup>l</sup> *Ceann-Delgtean*.—This place is unknown to the Editor. This battle is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 621, as follows:

"A. D. 621. *Bellum Cinn-Delgden*. Conall mac Suibhne victor erat. *Duo filii Libreni* mac Illandonn, mic Cerbaill *ceciderunt*. Conaing mac Aedain *demersus est*."

"A. D. 621. The battle of Cinn-Delgden. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the conqueror. Conaing, son of Aedhan, was drowned."

<sup>m</sup> *Maelbracha*.—"A. D. 621. *Mors* Maelbracha, mic Rimedho, mic Colmain filii Cobtaig."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>n</sup> *Ceann-Gubha, or Ceann-Bugbha*.—This place is now called Ceann-Bogha, *anglicè* Cambo, and is situated a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 313, note <sup>c</sup>. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Bellum Cenn Buigi, in quo cecidit* Colman mac Cobtaig," is entered under the year 621.

<sup>o</sup> *Colga*.—"A. D. 621. *Mors* Colggen mic Ceallaig." [The death of Colgan, son of Ceallach.]—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *Ailill*.—"A. D. 621. *Jugulatio* Ailillo mic Ceallaig." [The slaying of Ailill, son of Ceallach.]—*Ann. Ult.*

Acharb bó Caimnigh. Ráth nGuala do loicead la Fiachna, mac baotain, conad ann arbert Fiachna :

Ro gab tene Rath nGuala, tarca biucca tan huadhla,  
Suachniob inneort ar abad, ni buim dia congabad.

Ro gab tene Rath nGuala tarca biucca tan huade,  
Ar dian adannat ind uile tenib i nRath Aoda buile.

Aoir Criorc, ré céd anaoi décc. A naoi do Sulbne. Doir mac Aodha Allann do marbad la Failbe Flann Fiodbad, amail arbert fírin,

Ce chana damra guin Dair, ar ní ruba Dairene,  
Ar ann po oirc each a doel, ó po oirc a duilene.

Ro marbad poim iaram a noioḡail Dair. Atbert a mátar accá éccáine :

Ba guin raír, ní ba toḡail Inre Caíl,  
Dia tomat gáir na mbíobad, im éfnó Failbe Flaino Fíobad.

Rónán, mac Colmain, décc.

Aoir Criorc, ré céd a fiche. An deachmáob bliadam do Sulbne. Seanach Gabb, abb Cluana físta brenainn, décc. Colman mac Coingellain décc. Ronan, mac Tuathail, tigfírna na nAirtéir, déḡ. Corbmac Caoín, 7 Iollann, mac Fiachrach, décc. Monḡan, mac Fiachna Uirḡan, do mar-

<sup>a</sup> *Achadh-bo-Caimnigh*.—Pronounced Aghabo-Kenny, i. e. Aghabo of St. Canice, or Kenny, now Aghabo, in the Queen's County.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 598. In the Annals of Ulster the deaths of these abbots are entered under this year, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 619.

<sup>r</sup> *Rath-Guala*.—Fiachna, son of Baedan, who burned this fort, was King of Ulidia for thirty years, and was slain in 622. Rath-Guala is probably the place now called Rathgaile, near the town of Donaghadee, in the county of Down. In the Annals of Ulster this event is entered under the year 622 : “*Expugnatio Rathae Guali la [per] Fiachna mac Baetain.*”

<sup>s</sup> *Aedh Bolc*.—He was probably the owner of Rath-Guala.

<sup>t</sup> *Doir*.—“A. D. 623. *Jugulatio Dair mic Aeda*

*Aldain.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

This Doir was the son of Aedh Allann, or Aedh Uairidhnach, as he is more generally called, Monarch of Ireland from 605 to 612, and the person after whom Gaeth-Doir, now Gweedore Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, was called. This is clear from the contiguity of Inis-Cael, where Failbhe Flann Fidhbhadh was killed in revenge of Doir.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-Cail* : i. e. the Island of Conall Cael, now Iniskeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 1611, p. 2372.

<sup>v</sup> *Ronan, son of Colman*.—“A. D. 623. *Mors Ronain mic Colmain; et Colman Stellain obiit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 619. Ronan mac Colman and Colman

of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh<sup>1</sup>, [died]. Rath-Guala<sup>r</sup> was burned by Fiachna, son of Baedan, of which Fiachna said :

Fire caught Rath-Guala, little treasure will escape from it,  
The force which caused it is manifest ; it was not from one spark it caught it ;  
Fire caught Rath-Guala, little treasure will escape from it ;  
Vehemently their evils kindle fire in the fort of Aedh Bolc<sup>s</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 619. The ninth year of Suibhne. Doir<sup>t</sup>, son of Aedh Allainn, was slain by Failbhe Flann Fidhbhadh, as he [Failbhe] himself said :

What advantage to me is the slaying of Dair, as I did not slay Dairene ?  
It is then one kills the chaffer, when he destroys his young ones.

He was afterwards killed in revenge of Doir. His [Failbhe's] mother said, lamenting him :

It was the mortal wounding of a noble, not the demolition of Inis-cail<sup>u</sup>,  
For which the shouts of the enemies were exultingly raised around the head of  
Failbhe Flann Fidhbhadh.

Ronan, son of Colman<sup>w</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 620. The tenth year of Suibhne. Seanach Garbh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Breanainn [Clonfert], died. Colman, son of Coimgellan<sup>x</sup>, died. Ronan, son of Tuathal, Lord of the Airtheara<sup>y</sup>, died. Cormac Caemh and Illann, son of Fiachra, died. Mongan, son of Fiachra Lurgan<sup>z</sup>, was killed

Stellan died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>x</sup> *Colman, son of Coimgellan.*—He is mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. ii. c. 10, as an infant at the time that Columbkille visited his father's house in Dal-Riada, when the saint took him up in his arms, kissed him, and said, in a spirit of prophecy: "Erit puer iste magnus coram Domino, et in divinis literis sublimiter eruditus, Hibernorum Albanorumque dissidia de jure Dalreudine ditionis olim in Comitibus de Druimchett sapienti consilio componet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 411.

<sup>y</sup> *The Airtheara:* i. e. the *Orientalis* or inhabitants of the eastern part of the territory of Oir-ghialla.—See note under A. D. 606.

<sup>z</sup> *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan.*—This and the foregoing obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 624 (era com. 625), as follows:

"*Annus tenebrosus.* Aedan mac Cumascaig, et Colman mac Congellain, *ad Dominum migraverunt.* Ronan mac Tuathail, *rex na nAirthir*, et Mongan mac Fiachna Lurgan *moriuntur.*"

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Mongan, son of Fiaghna Lurgan, is also entered under the year 624, thus:

"A. D. 624. Mongan mac Fiaghna, a very well spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women, was killed by one" [Arthur Ap] "Bicor, a Welshman, with a stone."



βαδ̃ do cloich la hAirtur, mac bicaip, do b̃p̃f̃enaib̃, conid do po paib̃ becc  
boir̃ce :

Ar huair an gaeth dar li, do fail occa i cCiunn t̃ipe ;  
Do g̃h̃rat g̃m̃ñ nam̃nur d̃e, maip̃p̃it Mongan, mac Fiachnae.  
Lann Cluana hair̃t̃ip̃ iñdiu, ãm̃pa c̃f̃erap̃ for̃p̃ p̃iãd̃ãd̃,  
Corbm̃ac caem̃ p̃p̃i iñp̃och̃ĩd̃, agur lollann mac Fiachpach,  
Agur an diap̃ aile dia p̃og̃nãd̃ moip̃ do ẽuath̃aib̃,  
Mongan, mac Fiachna Lur̃gan, 7 Ronañ mac Tuathail.

Cathal, mac Aodha, p̃i Mũian, d̃ẽcc.

Q̃oir C̃p̃iopt̃, p̃ẽ c̃ẽo p̃iche ãd̃o. An d̃apa b̃iãd̃ain d̃ẽcc do Suib̃ne.  
S. P̃f̃ĩg̃na b̃p̃it̃, abb lae 7 epp̃cop, d̃ẽg̃ an d̃apa la do Mãpta. S. Lach̃t̃naim,  
mac Toib̃ẽñ, abb Achãĩd̃ uip̃, d̃ẽcc io do Mãpta. Cath Cair̃ñ P̃f̃iãd̃haig̃  
p̃ia p̃Faib̃e Flann for̃p̃ Coñdach̃taib̃, ũi in po mãp̃bãd̃ Conall, toir̃each  
Ua Maine, Mãeloub̃, Mãoloũiñ, Mãolpuaiñ, Mãolcal̃g̃gaigh, 7 Mãolb̃p̃f̃ail̃,  
7 apoile p̃aop̃clanna, 7 p̃õd̃ãoim̃e cen mo tãt̃p̃ĩd̃e, 7 po mẽãbãĩd̃ for̃p̃ T̃uaip̃e  
Ãĩd̃ne, a h̃ionãd̃ an cath̃aig̃the, conãd̃ dõp̃ĩd̃e ap̃p̃ub̃rãd̃ :

Do pochaip̃ do Coñdach̃taib̃, hic ãth̃ cum̃a iñ t̃reip̃ip̃,  
Mãoloũiñ, Mãolpuaiñ, Mãolcal̃g̃gaigh, Conall, Mãeloub̃, Mãolb̃p̃eip̃il̃.

<sup>a</sup> *Beg Boirche.*—He was King of Uladh or Ulidia for thirteen years, and died in the year 716. Boirche was the ancient name of the barony of Mourne in the south of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *Ile.*—Now Islay, near Cantire, in Scotland.

<sup>c</sup> *Ceann-tire:* i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire in Scotland.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-Airthir:* i. e. the Eastern Lawn or Meadow. Not identified.

<sup>e</sup> *Cathal, son of Aedh.*—"A. D. 624. Cathal, son of Hugh, King of Mounster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>f</sup> *St. Feargna Brit.*—"S. Fergna cognomento Britannicus Episcopus et Abbas Hiensis obiit 2 Martii.—*Quat. Mag.*" Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 498. See also Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 702.

<sup>g</sup> *Achadh-Ur:* i. e. the Fresh Field, now cor-

ruptly called in English Freshford, a small town near Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 26. The name is explained as follows in the Life of St. Mochoemec or Pulcherius, published by Colgan at 11th of March: "Achadh-ur i. ager viridis seu mollis propter humiditatem rivulorum qui transeunt ibi." There is a holy well called Tobar-Lachtin, and there are some curious remains of an old church at the place. In the *Feilire-Aenguis* his festival is marked at 19th of March; and, at the same day, the following notice of him is given in O'Clery's Calendar:

"Lãct̃am, mac Toib̃ẽñ, abb Achãĩd̃ uip̃, i n-Op̃paig̃ib̃, agur õ d̃hẽalach̃ Fẽãb̃pãt̃ Anno Dom̃ini, 622."

with a stone by Arthur, son of Bicar, [one] of the Britons, of which Beg Boirche<sup>a</sup> said :

Cold is the wind across Ile<sup>b</sup>, which they have at Ceann-tire<sup>c</sup>;

They shall commit a cruel deed in consequence, they shall kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.

Where the church of Cluain-Airthir<sup>d</sup> is at this day, renowned were the four there executed,

Cormac Caemh with shouting, and Illann, son of Fiachra ;

And the other two,—to whom many territories paid tribute,—

Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan, and Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Cathal, son of Aedh<sup>e</sup>, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 622. The twelfth year of Suibhne. St. Feargna Brit<sup>f</sup>, Abbot of Ia, and a bishop, died on the second day of March. St. Lachtnain, son of Torben, Abbot of Achadh-Ur<sup>g</sup>, died on the 10th [*recte* 19th] of March. The battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh<sup>h</sup> [was gained] by Failbhe Flann over the Connaughtmen, wherein were slain Conall, chief of Ui-Maine, Maeldubh, Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, and Maelbreasail, and other nobles and plebeians besides them ; and Guaire-Aidhne was routed from the battle-field ; of which was said :

There fell of the Connaughtmen, at Ath-cuma-an-tseisir<sup>i</sup>,  
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbreisil.

“ Lachtain, son of Torben, abbot of Achadh-Ur, in Ossory, and of Bealach Feabhrath, A. D. 622.”

Colgan gives a short Life of this saint at 19 Martii. He was a native of Muscraighe [Muskerry], in the present county of Cork, and erected a church at Bealach-Feabhradh, which is probably the place now called Ballagharay, or Ballaghawry, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orbhraighe, or Orrery, and county of Cork.

<sup>h</sup> *Carn-Fearadhaigh*.—A mountain in the territory of Cliu-Mail, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>g</sup>, under A. M. 3656, p. 41, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster this

battle is entered under the year 626, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 624, as follows :

“ A. D. 626. *Bellum Cairn-Fearadaig i Cliu*” [i. e. in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugainne] “ *ubi Failbi Flann Feimin victor erat. Guaire Aidhne fugit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ A. D. 624. The battle of Carnferaye, where Falvy Flynn had the victory, and Gawrie Aynie took his flight,—Conell mac Moyleduffe, prince of Imain, Moyledoyne, Moylecalgie, and Moylebressal, with many other nobles, were slain,—was fought this year.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *Ath-cuma-an-tseisir*: i. e. the Ford of the Slaughtering of the Six. This name is now obsolete.

Cath Lethed Midind, i nDruing, ria bFiachna, mac DeMAIN, tigeRNA Dal bFiatach, for Fiachna, mac mBaodain, rí Ulað. Ro meabair an cath for Fiachna mac Baodain, 7 cfr ann. Mac Laisir, eppcor 7 abb Arda Maáa, décc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ré céo piche ατρί. Colman mac Ua Baρδοain (i. do Dal Baρρδainne α cenel) abb Cluana mic Nóir décc. Iap mbeirh επί βλιαðna décc do Suibne Meann hi pflaithear Epeann do cfr la Congal cClaen, mac Scandlain, i Traigh Brena. Conað dia oiohið ατρυβαð :

Suibne co ploghað dia poi, do tapraigh bponaig Bpenai,  
Ro marbað an gaeth go ngail, la Congal caech mac Scandail.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ré céo piche α cftair. An ceo βλιαðain do Domnall, mac Aodha, mic Annmirech, hi righe nEpeann. S. Colman Stellan ó Tíri da gIar dég, 26 Maí. S. Maðooc, eppucc Ffina, décc 31 Ianuairi. Ronan,

<sup>1</sup> *Lethed-Midinn, at Drung.*—This is probably the place now called Cnoc-Lethed, or Knocklayd, and situated in the barony of Cathraighe, or Carey, and county of Antrim. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 625; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 624, as follows :

“A. D. 625. *Bellum* Lethed Midind, *in quo cecidit* Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Deamain *victor erat.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 624. The battle of Lehed-mynd was fought, where Fiaghna mac Demayne killed Fiaghna mac Boydan, King of Dalnary, and in revenge thereof those of Dalriada challenged Fiaghna mac Demain, and killed him in the battle of Corran by the hands of Conad Kearn.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Laisre*: i. e. the son of Laisir. Ware and Colgan think that he is the person called “Terenannus Archipontifex Hiberniæ” in the Life of St. Laurence, Archbishop of Canterbury. See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293, col. 2; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 39.

<sup>m</sup> *Colman Mac Ua Bardani.*—“A. D. 627.

*Pausa Columbani, filii Barddaci Abbatis Clono.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 624. Columban mac Bardan, Abbot of Clonvicknose, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Traigh-Brena.*—This is not the Brena in the county of Down, mentioned under A. M. 2546, p. 7, *suprà*, but Brentracht-Maighe-Itha, that part of the shore of Lough Swilly nearest to Aileach, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 37, where it is stated that Suibhne Meann was near Aileach, when he was slain by Congal Claen. Suibneus, Monarch of Ireland, is mentioned by Adamnan in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 9, and lib. iii. c. 5. His death is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 627: “*Occisio* Suibne Menn, mic Fiachna, mic Feraidaid, mic Murethaig, mic Eogain, Ri Erenn, la Congal Caech, mac Sganlain i Traig Breni.”

<sup>o</sup> *Domhnall, son of Aedh.*—He succeeded Suibhne in 628, and died in 642.—*Ogygia*, p. 431. Adamnan says, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 10, that this Domhnall was a boy when the Convention of Druim-Ceat was held (A. D. 590),

The battle of Lethed-Midinn, at Drung<sup>k</sup>, [was fought] by Fiachna, son of Deman, Lord of Dal-Fiatach, against Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Ulidia. The battle was gained over Fiachna, son of Baedan, and he fell therein. Mac Laisre<sup>l</sup>, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 623. Colman Mac Ua Bardani<sup>m</sup>, of the tribe of Dal-Barrdainne, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. After Suibhne Meann had been thirteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain at Traigh-Brena<sup>n</sup>, by Congal Claen; of which was said:

Suibhne, with hosts attending him, the destructive people of Brena overtook him;

The valorous sage was slain by Congal Caech, son of Scannal.

The Age of Christ, 624. The first year of Domhnall, son of Aedh<sup>o</sup>, son of Aimmire, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Colman Stellan, of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglas], died on the 26th of May. St. Maedhog, Bishop of Fearn<sup>p</sup>, died

and that St. Columbkille there gave him his blessing: "Quem cum Sanctus benedixisset, continuo ait; hic post super omnes suos fratres superstes erit, et Rex valdè famosus: nec unquam in manus inimicorum tradetur, sed morte placida in senectute, et intra domum suam coram amicorum familiarium turba super suum morietur lectum. Quæ omnia secundum beati vaticinium viri de eo vere adimpleta sunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 341.

<sup>p</sup> *Fearna*.—A place abounding in alder trees, now Ferns, an ancient episcopal seat on the River Bann, about five miles to the north of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford.—See note on the battle of Dunbolg, A. D. 594; see also Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 864; and Colgan's edition of the Life of St. Maidocus at 31st January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 208, *et seqq.* This saint is now usually called Mogue throughout the diocese of Ferns, and in the parishes of Drumlane and Templeport, in the county of Cavan, and in that of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, where his memory is still held in the highest

reverence. The children who are called after him at baptism are now usually, though incorrectly, called Moses by the Roman Catholics, but more correctly Aidan by the Protestants, throughout the diocese of Ferns. His first name was Aedh, of which Aedhan, Aidan, and Aedhoc, are diminutive forms; and the pronoun *mo*, *my*, is usually prefixed to form an *am bái*, or name of affection. This custom among the ancient Irish is explained by Colgan as follows, in a note on this name:

"Scribitur quidem in Hibernico vetustiori *Moedoc*, *Maedoc*, *Aodan*, *Oedan*, *Oedoc*, *Aedoc*, in recentiori *Maodog*, *Aedan*, *Aodh*, *Aodhog*: et hinc latinis Codicibus variè *Aidus*, *Aidanus*, *Moedoc*: apud Capgravium *Maedocius*: in Codice Insulæ sanctorum *Aedanus*, *Moedocus*, in hac vita; in aliis Codicibus et præsertim martyrologiis *Oedus*, *Aedus*, et *Moedocus*. Causam tam variæ lectionis in notis ad vitam S. Itæ 15 Januarii assignavimus triplicem. Prima est quod ubi Hiberni nunc passim scribunt *Mo* prisci scribebant *Oe* vel *Ae*: et ubi illi litteram



mac Colman, décc. Cath Dúin Ceithearn ria nDomnall, mac Aodha, mic Ainmírech, for Congal Caoh, no Claon, mac Scandlain, dú in po marbhadh Guaire Gallreach, mac Forannan, 7 apoile rochaide, 7 po meabaid iarruín for Congal, dia nebrad :

Cath Dúin Ceithearn dia paiðe cru ruad dár puile glara,  
batar for rliocht Congal cruim colla muirínra mappra.

Cath Arda Copann la Condaid Cepp, tigeirna Dail Riada, airm in po marbadh Fiachna, mac Déman, pí Ulað.

Aoir Criorc, pé ééd fiche a cúig. An dapa bliadain do Domnall. Pionntan Maolouib do écc. Mobai, mac Uí Albai. Cath Uítharthe eir Maol-firrig, toireach cenel mic earcca, 7 Ername mac Fiacraí, toireach Cenel Fíradhaig, du in po marbadh Maolfirrig, mac Aodha Uairiothnaigh. Dpantuib, mac Marcoða, dég.

Aoir Criorc, pé ééd fiche areacht. An cfeamaid bliadain do Domnall. Cath Acha Abla, dú in po marbadh Dicul, mac Físgura Tuil la Mumain. Iur Medcoir ufoctuchað la heppcop Aethain.

*g*, hic *c* scribere consueverint. Secunda est, quod solebant diminutiva, loco nominum priorum ponere, ut loco *Paulus Paulinus*, et quod diminutiva ordinarie apud eos desinant in *an*, *en*, *in*, vel *oc*, seu *og*; et hinc loco *Aodh*, sæpe *Aodhan*, *Aodhoc*, seu *Aodog*. Tertia quod venerationis et amoris causa, solebant nominibus propriis præfigere syllabam *mo* quod meum sonat; vel ubi incipiebant nomina a vocali solum præfigebant litteram *m*, et hinc *Aodhog*, *Oedhoc*, appellabant *Maodhog* et *Maedhog*. Qui ad hæc attendet, non solum prædictæ variationis, sed et multorum similium originem et causas facile sciet.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, n. 5.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Ceithern*.—Translated “munitio Ceithirni” by Adamnan in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 49. This fort is still known, but called in English “the Giant’s Sconce.” It is a stone fort, built in the Cyclopean style, on the summit of a conspicuous hill in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the county of Londonderry.

The earliest writer who mentions this battle is Adamnan, who states that it had been predicted by St. Columbkille that it would be fought between “Nelli nepotes et Cruthini populi,” i. e. between the northern Uí-Neill and the Irish Cruithnigh or people of Dalaradia, and that a neighbouring well would be polluted with human slaughter. Adamnan, who was born in the year in which this battle was fought, has the following notice of this battle as foreseen by St. Columbkille:

“In quo bello (ut multi norunt populi) Domnallus Aidi filius victor sublimatus est, et in eodem, secundum Sancti vaticinium viri, fonticulo, quidam de parentela ejus interfectus est homo. Alius mihi, Adamnано, Christi miles, Finananus, nomine, qui vitam multis anachoreticam annis juxta Roboreti monasterium campi irreprehensibiliter ducebat, de eodem bello se presente commisso aliqua enarrans protestatus est in supradicto fonte truncum cadaverinum se

on the 31st of January. Ronan, son of Colman, died. The battle of Dun-Ceithern<sup>a</sup> [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, over Congal Caech, or Claen<sup>r</sup>, son of Scannlan, where Guaire Gaillseach, son of Forannan, and many others, were slain; and Congal was afterwards defeated; of which was said:

The battle of Dun-Ceithirn, in which there was red blood over grey eyes;  
There were in the track of Congal Crom bodies thick-necked, comely.

The battle of Ard-Corainn<sup>s</sup> [was gained] by Connadh Cerr, Lord of Dal-Riada, where Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 626. The second year of Domhnall. Finntan Mael-dubh died. Mobhai mac Ui Aldai [died]. The battle of Leathairbhe<sup>t</sup> between Maelfithrigh, chief of Cinel-Mic-Earca, and Ernaine, son of Fiachra, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, where Maelfithrigh, son of Aedh Uairidhnach, was slain. Brandubh<sup>u</sup>, son of Maelcobha, died.

The Age of Christ, 627. The fourth year of Domhnall. The battle of Ath-Abla<sup>w</sup>, where Dicul, son of Fearghus, was slain by the Munstermen. [The monastery of] Inis-Medcoit<sup>x</sup> was founded by Bishop Aedhan.

vidisse, &c.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 349.

In the Annals of Ulster this battle is mentioned under the year 628, as follows:

"A. D. 628.—*Bellum Dun Ceithirinn in quo Congal Caech fugit, et Domhnall mac Aedo victor erat, in quo cecidit Guaire mac Forindan.*"

<sup>r</sup> *Congal Caech, or Claen.*—He was known by both surnames or sobriquets, Caech meaning blind, or one-eyed, and Claen, squint-eyed or perverse.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 37, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>s</sup> *Ard-Corainn.*—Not identified. There is a piece of land near Larne, in the county of Antrim, called *Corran*. "A. D. 626. *Bellum Arda-Corain. Davriati victores erant; in quo cecidit Fiachna mac Deamain.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>t</sup> *Leathairbhe.*—Not identified. "A. D. 628. *Mors Echdach Buidhe, regis Pictorum, filii Aedain. Sic in libro Cuanach inveni. Vel sicut in Libro Dubhdalethe narratur. Bellum Letirbe inter Cenel-Mic-Erca et Cenel Feradaig, in quo*

*Maelfitric cecidit. Ernaine mac Fiachna victor erat.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 629. *Bellum Lethirbe inter Genus Eugain invicem, in quo Maelfitric cecidit.*"—*Ibid.*

<sup>u</sup> *Bran Dubh.*—"A. D. 629. *Jugulatio Branduib mic Maelcobo.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-Abla.*—Not identified. "A. D. 631. *Bellum Atho Aubla, in quo cecidit Diciull mac Fergus Tuile la Mumain.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>x</sup> *Inis-Medcoit.*—This island is described in the *Feilire-Aengus*, at 31st August, as "i n-iarpar tuarpar Saxan m-bic," "in the north-west of Little Saxon-land, where Aedan, son of Lugain, son of Ernin, was interred." The festival of this Aedan is also entered in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 31st August, and it is added that he went on a pilgrimage to Inis-Meadcoit, in the north-west of Saxan-Beg. It was probably the British name of the Island of Lindisfarne,

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céo piche α hocht. An cúiceas bliadain do Doimnall. Cath Acha Goan, i marbair Lippe, pia pPaolan, mac Colmain, γ pia Conall, mac Suibne, τοιρεch Míde, γ pia bPaile (no bPaile) Flann, pí Muman, airm in po marbas Cpioimτann, mac Aodha, mic Seanaiγ, pí Laiγn, co rocharde oile maille ppiр. Móp Muman décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céo τpioχα. An pechtmas bliadain do Doimnall. Da mac Aodha Slaine do marbas la Conall, mac Suibne, oc Loch Trethin, oc Fremoinn, .i. Congal, τοιρεch bPíγh, pñathair Ua cConaing, γ Ailill Cruaitpe, pñathair Shil nDluthaigh. Cath Seγairi, dú map marbas la Loéene, mac Nechtain Cñopoda, γ Coniarccach, mac Aongara. Cath Cuile Caolan pe nDiarmaid, mac Aodha Slaine, airm in po marbas da mac Aongara, mic Colmáin Móp .i. Maoluma γ Colcca, γ araill oile amaille ppiу, dia nebrath:

Cath Cuile Caolan came, po bo daonbaiγ co ndile,  
Measair pia nDiarmaid Deala, pop pioрa mída Míde,  
hi puba Colgan cñobán, aγur Maoluma mo ollγpiá.ḡ.  
Dá mac Aongara áimγlóir, mic cruγγlan calmóir Colmáin.

Seγene, abb lae Colum Cille, do poúccas ecclaire Reépainne. Conall,

or Holy Island, in Northumberland, concerning which see Bede, *Ecc. Hist.*, lib. iii. c. 3.

<sup>γ</sup> *Ath-Goan*: i. e. Goan's Ford; not identified.

<sup>δ</sup> *Iarthar-Liffe*.—That part of the present county of Kildare, embraced by the River Liffey in its horse-shoe winding, was anciently called Oirthear-Liffe, i. e. East of Liffey; and that part lying west of the same winding was called Iarthar-Liffe, i. e. west of Liffey. Both districts belonged to the Ui-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, previously to the English invasion.

<sup>ε</sup> *Mor-Mumhan*.—She was Queen of Munster, and wife of Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivans. Dr. O'Connor mistranslates this entry, mistaking Mor, a woman's name, for Maor, or Moer, a steward, “*Economus Momoniæ decessit*,” but this is childish in the extreme, because Mor is a woman's name, and never means *æconomus*. In Mageoghegan's trans-

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the death of this Queen is entered under 632, as follows:

“A. D. 632. More, Queen of Mounster, and surnamed More of Mounster, died.”

It is added in the margin that she was the wife of Finghin, King of Munster: “Móp Muman, bean Fingm, piγ Muman.”—See note on *Faillhe Flann*, *infra*.

<sup>б</sup> *Loch Trethin*.—Now Loch Drethin, *anglicè* Lough Drin, a small lough in the parish of Mullingar, about one mile and a half to the east of the hill of Freamhain, or Frewin, in the county of Westmeath. This event is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 633, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632, as follows:

“A. D. 633. *Jugulatio duorum filiorum Aedo Slaine la Conall mac Suibhne occ Loch Treithin ap Fremuin, .i. Congal ri Breag, ocus Ailill Cruidire, senathair Sil Dluthaig.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

The Age of Christ, 628. The fifth year of Domhnall. The battle of Ath-Goan<sup>r</sup>, in Iarthar-Liffe<sup>z</sup>, by Faelan, son of Colman; by Conall, son of Suibhne, chief of Meath; and by Failge, or Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, wherein was slain Crimhthann, son of Aedh, son of Seanach, King of Leinster, with many others along with him. Mor-Mumhan<sup>a</sup> died.

The Age of Christ, 630. The seventh year of Domhnall. The two sons of Aedh Slaine were slain by Conall, son of Suibhne, at Loch Trethin<sup>b</sup>, at Freamhain, namely, Congal, chief of Breagh, ancestor of the Ui-Conaing, and Ailill Cruitire [i. e. the Harper], ancestor of the Sil-Dluthaigh. The battle of Seaghais<sup>c</sup>, wherein were slain Loichen, son of Neachtain Ceannfoda, and Comasgach, son of Aenghus. The battle of Cuil-Caelain<sup>d</sup>, by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, where the two sons of Aenghus, son of Colman Mor, namely, Maelumha and Colga, and some others along with them, were slain; of which was said:

The battle of the fair Cuil-Caelain, it was [fought] on one side with devotedness,  
Was gained by Diarmaid, of Deala, over the mead-drinking men of Meath,  
In which the white-headed Colgan was pierced, and Maelumha of great dignity,  
Two sons of Aenghus of glorious arms, the son of fine-shaped, great-voiced  
Colman.

Segene, Abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, founded the church of Rechrainn<sup>e</sup>. Conall,

"A. D. 632. The killing of the two sons of Hugh Slane, Congal, Prince of Brey, of whom the O'Connyns descended, and Ailill the Harper, ancestor of Sile-Dluhie, by the hands of Conell mac Swyne, at Loghtrehan, near Frewyn, in Westmeath."

<sup>c</sup> *Seaghais*.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under A. D. 499, p. 161, *suprà*. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634.

<sup>d</sup> *Cuil-Caelain*: i. e. Caelan's Corner, or Angle. Not identified. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 632, thus:

"A. D. 634. *Bellum Cuile Coelain pe nDiarmaid mac Aeda Slaine in quo cecidit Maelumai mac Oengusa*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 632. The battle of Cowle-Keallan

was fought, where Dermot mac Hugh Slane killed Moyleowa mac Enos, and his brother, Colga."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>e</sup> *Rechrainn*.—Now Ragharee, or Rathlin Island, situated off the north coast of the county of Antrim.—See note <sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 1551, p. 1521. The erection of the church of Rechrainn is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 634, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632. Dr. O'Connor says that Segienus should be considered rather the restorer than the original founder of the church of Rechrainn, inasmuch as it appears from Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 41, that this church was erected by St. Columbkille. But it appears from O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille* (lib. i. c. 65), and various other authorities, that the island of Rachrainn, on



mac Suibne, τοιρεχ Μιδε, γ Μαολύνα, mac Forannáin, do marbað la Diarmait, mac Aóda Slaine.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, pé céδ πριοχα α haon. An τοχτμάð bliaðain do Domnall. Einnaine, mac Fiachna, τοιρεχ Chenél Pshiaðhaig, do marbað. Ailair piðe τορχαιρ Μαολπιτηrig, mac Aóðha Uairioðnaig, hi ccath Lethepbe. Capτach, .i. Mochuda, mac Fionðaill do ionnarbaðh a Rathain.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, pé céδ πριοχα α τpi. An vschmáð bliaðain do Domnall. Failbhe Flann, pi Múman, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, pé céδ πριοχα acftair. An τaonmáð bliaðain décc do Domnall. S. Eochaid, abb Uir móir, décc an 17 vAipuil. S. Fionntain, mac Telchain, décc an 21 vOctober. Cath Maighe Raτ pia nDomnall, mac

which St. Columbkille erected a church, belonged to the east of Bregia, in Meath. It was the ancient name of the present island of Lambay, near Dublin. Segienus, Abbot of Iona, is mentioned by Bede in *Hist. Ecl.*, lib. iii. c. 5; and by Adamnan in *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 3.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 374, n. 30.

<sup>f</sup> Conall, son of Suibhne.—“A. D. 634. *Occisio* Conaill mic Suibhne, i tig Mic Nafraig, la Diarmait mac Aeda Slaine.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 632. Conall mac Sweeney, King of Meath, was slain by Dermot mac Hugh Slane, or rather by Moyleowa mac Forannaine.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>g</sup> Cinel-Fearadhaigh.—A tribe of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated in the present barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. In the Annals of Ulster this entry is given under the year 635: “*Jugulatio* Ernain mic Fiachae, *qui visit* Mael-fitric filium Aedo Alddain, *in bello* Letirbe.”

<sup>h</sup> Rathain: otherwise spelled Raithin, i. e. *Filicetum*, or Ferny Land, now Rahen, a townland containing the remains of two ancient churches situated in the barony of Ballycowan, in the King's County.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, where these remains are described. Archdall, and from him Lanigan (*Ecl. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 353) erroneously state that the place

whence Carthach was expelled is Rathyne in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath.—See Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 910. In the Annals of Tighernach, the “*Effugatio*” of St. Carthach from Raithin “in *diebus paschæ*,” is entered at A. D. 636, in the Annals of Ulster at 635, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632.”

<sup>i</sup> Failbhe Flann.—He was the younger brother of Finghin, the husband of Mor Mumhan, from whom the O'Sullivans are descended. This Failbhe, who is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys, seems to have been very unpopular at his accession to the throne of Munster, as appears from the following quatrain, quoted by Keating, and in the Book of Munster:

“Dheiré gan Finghin, beiré gan Móir,  
Do Chaipel ir cainna bróin,  
Ir ionann ir beiré gan ní,  
Már é Failbhe Flann bur pí.”

“To be without Finghin, to be without Mor,  
To Cashel is cause of sorrow,  
It is the same as to be without anything  
If Failbhe Flann be the King.”

From these lines, which are well known to the shanachies of Munster, it is contended that the O'Sullivans are of a senior branch of the

son of Suibhne<sup>f</sup>, chief of Meath, and Maclumha, son of Forannan, were slain by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine.

The Age of Christ, 631. The eighth year of Domhnall. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh<sup>g</sup>, was slain. It was by him Maelfithrigh, son of Aedh Uairidhnach, was slain in the battle of Letherbhe. Carthach, i. e. Mochuda, son of Finnall, was banished from Rathain<sup>h</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 633. The tenth year of Domhnall. Failbhe Flann<sup>i</sup>, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 634. The eleventh year of Domhnall. St. Eochaidh, Abbot of Lis-mor<sup>k</sup>, died on the 17th of April. St. Finntan, son of Telchan<sup>l</sup>, died on the 21st of October. The battle of Magh-Rath<sup>m</sup> [was gained] by

royal family of Munster than the Mac Carthys; and indeed there can be little doubt of the fact, as their ancestor, Finghin, son of Aedh Duff, died in 619, when he was succeeded by his brother, Failbhe Flann. In the Annals of Ulster the death of "Failbhe Flann Feimin, rex Mumhan," is entered under the year 636.

<sup>k</sup> *Lis-mor*: i. e. Lismore, in the county of Waterford. The festival of this Eochaidh is entered in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 17th April.

<sup>l</sup> *Finntan, son of Telchan*.—This saint was otherwise called Munna, and was the founder of the monastery of Teach-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. He attended the Synod of Leighlin in 630, where he attempted to defend the old Irish mode of computing Easter against the new Roman method.—See Cummanianus's Epistle to Segienus, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy, in Ussher's *Syllogæ*, No. xi.; also *Primordia*, p. 936. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 634, but in the Annals of Tighernach at 636, which is the true year. His contemporary, Adamnan, gives a very curious account of this Fintanus filius Tailcani in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 2, where he calls him "Sanctus Fintenus per universas Scotorum Ecclesias valde nos-

cibilis, &c. &c. studiis dialis sophiæ deditus, &c." In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at his festival (21st October), it is stated that his father, Taulechan, was a Druid.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh Rath*.—Now Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. The earliest writer who notices this battle is Adamnan, who, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. iii. c. 5, says that St. Columbkille had warned Aidan and his descendants, the Kings of Alba, not to attack his relatives in Ireland, for so surely as they should, the power of their enemies would prevail over them. Adamnan, who was about thirteen years old when this battle was fought, says that a prophecy of St. Columbkille's was fulfilled in the consequences of it. His words are:

"Hoc autem vaticinium temporibus nostris completum est in bello Rath, Domnallo Brecco, nepote Aidani sine causa vastante provinciam Domnill nepotis Ainmirech: et a die illa, usque hodie adhuc in proclivo sunt ab extraneis, quod suspiria doloris pectora ineuntit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 365.

This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and the *Chronicon Scotorum* at the year 636, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 637, which is the true year.—See the romantic story on

Αεθθα, ἡ πια macaib Αεθθα Slaine πορ Congal Claon, mac Scanolain, πὶ Ulað, ου ιετορχαιρ Congal, Ulað, ἡ Allmarrach ar aon nup. Cath Sael-tire πια cConall cCaol, mac Maolcobha, πορ Cenel nEoghain.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, πέ ἐέδ τριοχα α κύγ. Αν θαρα βλιαδαιν δέcc οο Domnall. Ailill, mac Aðða Róin, Congal, mac Dunchadha, δέcc. Duinreach, bñ Domnall, mic Aðða, πὶ Epeann, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, πέ ἐέδ τριοχα α πέ. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαιν δέcc οο Domnall. S. Mochuda, eppcop Uir móir ἡ abb Raithe, δέcc 14 Man. Cath Caépac Chindcon la Muinain πια nAongus Liað, πορ Maolbúin, mac Aðða bñdán. Maolodan Macha, πλατ Oirgiall, δέcc. Maolbúin, mac Aðða, οο lopeað i nluir caoin. Maolbúin, mac Feargura, ἡ Maolbúin, mac Colmáin, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, πέ ἐέδ τριοχα α ρέcht. Αν ceépaiað βλιαδαιν δέcc οο Domnall. S. Cponán mac Ua Loegbe, abb Cluana mic Noir, δέcc 18 Iuli. S. Mochua, abb ðalla, δέcc 30 Mapta.

the subject of this battle, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842.

<sup>n</sup> *Sael-tire*.—This place is unknown to the Editor. It is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that this battle and the battle of Roth (Magh Rath), were fought on the same day.

“A. D. 636. *Bellum Roth, et Bellum Sael-tire in una die facta sunt.* Conall Cael, mac Maelcobha, *socius* Domhnaill, *victor erat, de Genere Eugain, in bello Sael-tire.*”

<sup>o</sup> *Ailill, son of Aedh Roin*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 638.

<sup>p</sup> *Congal, son of Dunchadh*.—“A. D. 638. *Jugulatio* Congaile mac Duncha.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>q</sup> *Duinscach*.—“A. D. 638. *Obitus* Duinsicæ uxoris Domhnaill.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 637. The death of Downesie, wife of King Donell, and Queen of Ireland.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *Mochuda*.—The death of this bishop is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 637, and in the Annals of Tighernach and those of Clonmacnoise under 637 (2 Id. Maii), which is the true date.—See Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 353, 355.

<sup>s</sup> *Lis-mor*: i. e. the Great *Lis* or earthen fort, translated *Atrium magnum* by the writer of the Life of St. *Carthach*; now Lismore, on the River Neimh, now the Blackwater, in the west of the county of Waterford, anciently called Crich-na-nDeise. It is evident from entries in these Annals at the years 588 and 610, that there was an ecclesiastical establishment here before the expulsion of St. *Carthach* from Raithe, in Fireall, in 636; but it was remodelled and erected into a bishopric by him a short time before his death. Moelochtride, prince of Nandesi (i. e. the Desies), made him a grant of a considerable tract of land lying round the atrium called Lismore, which was originally a mere earthen enclosure, but in a short time the place acquired an extraordinary celebrity, and was visited by scholars and holy men from all parts of Ireland, as well as from England and Wales, as we learn from the following passage in his Life:

“Egregia et Sancta civitas Less-mor: ejus dimidium est asylum, in qua nulla mulier audet intrare, sed plenum est cellis et monasteriis



Domhnall, son of Aedh, and the sons of Aedh Slaine, over Congal Claen, son of Scannlan, King of Ulidia, where fell Congal, and the Ulidians and foreigners along with him. The battle of Saeltire<sup>a</sup> [was gained] by Conall Cael, son of Maalcobha, over the Cinel-Eoghain.

The Age of Christ, 635. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Aedh Roin<sup>o</sup>; Congal, son of Dunchadh<sup>p</sup>, died. Duinseach<sup>q</sup>, wife of Domhnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 636. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. St. Mochuda<sup>r</sup>, Bishop of Lis-mor<sup>s</sup> and Abbot of Raithin [Rahen], died on the 14th of May. The battle of Cathair-Chinncon<sup>t</sup>, in Munster, [was gained] by Aenghus Liath, over Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan. Maclodhar Macha<sup>u</sup>, chief of Oirghialla, died. Maelduin, son of Aedh<sup>w</sup>, was burned at Inis-caein<sup>x</sup>. Maelduin, son of Fearghus, and Maelduin, son of Colman, died.

The Age of Christ, 637. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. St. Cronan Mac-Ua-Loegde<sup>y</sup>, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died on the 18th of July. St. Mochua, Abbot of Balla<sup>z</sup>, died.

sanctis, et multitudo virorum sanctorum semper illic manet. Viri enim religiosi ex omni parte Hiberniæ, et non solùm, sed ex Angliâ et Britannîâ confluunt ad eam; volentes ibi migrare ad Christum. Et est ipsa civitas posita super ripam fluminis quandam dicti Nem, modò autem Aban-mor, id est, amnis magnus, in plagâ regionis Nandesi."—Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 943; see also the same work, pp. 910, 919. St. Carthach or Mochuda's festival is entered in the *Feilire-Aengus* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 14th May.

<sup>t</sup> *Cathair-Chinncon.* This was the name of a stone fort near Rockbarton, the seat of Lord Guillamore, in the barony of Small County, and county of Limerick. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 639, as follows:

"A. D. 639. *Bellum Cathrach-Cinncon.* Oengus Liathdana victor erat. Maelduin mac Aeda Benain fugit."

<sup>u</sup> *Maclodhar Macha.*—In the Annals of Tigh-

ernach and the Annals of Ulster he is called "rex Orientalium," which is intended for *ri n-Oirp̃ear*, i. e. King of the Oriors, two baronies in the east of the present county of Armagh; but in the *Battle of Magh-Rath* (p. 28), he is called *ri noi t̃p̃ica ceo Oir̃giall*, i. e. King of the Nine Cantreds of Oriel, a territory which comprised, at this period, the present counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and parts of Tyrone.

<sup>w</sup> *Maelduin, son of Aedh.*—"A. D. 640. *Combustio Maelduin in insula Caini. Jugulatio Maelduin mic Fergusa, et Maelduin mic Colmain.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>x</sup> *Inis-Caein.*—Now Inishkeen, in the county of Louth, on the borders of Monaghan.

<sup>y</sup> *Cronan-mac-Ua-Loeghde.*—"A. D. 637. *Cronan macc-U-Loeghdea, abbas Cluana-mic-Nois, obiit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 637. Cronan mac Oloye, abbot of Clonvicnose, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>z</sup> *Balla.*—Now Balla or Bal, a village in the



Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έέο τριοχα α hochτ. S. Cριταν in Αονορμυιμ δέcc an  
ρεαάτμαδ δέcc do Mai. Αοδh Duδ, abb γ επρεcop Cille ναpa, δέγ, γ ba  
πί Λαγλh ar τορ επιδε. Θαλαipe, mac hU Imdae, abb Λειτηγlinne, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έέο τριοχα αναοι. S. Θαgan Inδip Θαοιλε do έcc 13  
September. Iap mbeith pe bliaδna δέγ i pizhe nEpeann do Doimnall, mac  
Αοδha, mic Αιnmipech, puaip bάρ iνo Αpυ Pothadh, i τΤίρ Αοδha, do  
punnpaδh iap mbuaio naipizge, uaiip baοi bliaδan i ngalap a έcca, γ no  
caiteao copp Cριορτ γαάa doimnaγ. Oilill, mac Colmáin, τοipeach Cenel  
Λαογaipe [δέcc].

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έέο ceτpaάa. An céd bliaδam do Chonall Caol γ do  
Cheallach, vá mac Maοilcoβa, mic Αοδa, mic Αιnmipech, op Epiπn i pizhe.

barony of Clanmorris, but anciently in the territory of Ceara, in the now county of Mayo.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1179. The death of this Mochua is also given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the same year. Colgan gives the Life of this saint as translated from an Irish manuscript by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, at 30th March, which is his festival day, as marked in all the Calendars. He was a disciple of the celebrated St. Comhgall of Bangor.

<sup>a</sup> *Aendruim*.—This is not Antrim, but an island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See notes under the years 496 and 642. The death of Cridan is entered under 638 in the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>b</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—The death of this royal abbot and bishop is entered in the Annals of Ulster and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 638.

<sup>c</sup> *Leithglinn*: i. e. the Half Glen, now old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow: "A. D. 638. Erera re" [an eclipse of the moon] "Dolaissi mac Cuinidea, abbas Lethglinne pausat."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 639. Dolasse mac Winge, Abbot of Leighlin, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

St. Dolaise, of Leighlin, was otherwise called Molaise and Laisren. He was present at the

Synod held at Leighlin in 630, to debate on the proper time for celebrating Easter.—See Cummiānus's epistle to Segienus, Abbot of Iona, in Ussher's Sylloge, No. xi. His festival was celebrated on the 18th April, according to the *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of O'Clery.

<sup>d</sup> *Inbher-Daeile*: i. e. the Mouth of the River Dael, now Ennereilly, a townland containing the ruins of an old church situated close to Mizen Head, in the south of a parish of the same name, in the barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow, and about four miles and a quarter north-north-east of the town of Arklow. The river Dael or Deel is now called the Pennycomequick River. In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 13th September, Inbher-Doeli is described as in the territory of Dal-Mescorb, in Leinster, and Doel, as "*nomen amnis*," in the east of Leinster.

<sup>e</sup> *Ard-Fothadh*, in *Tir-Aedha*.—This was the name of a fort on a hill near Ballymagrorty, in the barony of Tir-Aedha, now Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. iii; and Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 10; and Colgan's note (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 375), where he translates this passage from the Irish of the Four Masters, thus:

The Age of Christ, 638. St. Critan, of Aendruim<sup>a</sup>, died on the seventeenth of May. Aedh Dubh<sup>b</sup>, Abbot and Bishop of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. He had been at first King of Leinster. Dalaise Mac hU-Imdae, Abbot of Leithglinn<sup>c</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 639. St. Dagan, of Inbher-Daeile<sup>d</sup>, died on the 13th of September. After Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, had been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Fothadh, in Tir-Aedha<sup>e</sup>, after the victory of penance, for he was a year in his mortal sickness; and he used to receive the body of Christ every Sunday. Oilill, son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Laeghaire<sup>f</sup>, [died].

The Age of Christ, 640. The first year of Conall Cael and Ceallach<sup>g</sup>, two sons of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, over Ireland, in [joint] sovereignty. Scannlan Mor<sup>h</sup>, son of Ceannfaeladh, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], died.

*“Anno Christi sexcentesimo trigessimo nono postquam Hiberniæ monarchiam sexdecim annis administrasset, Domnallus, filius Aidi filii Ainmirii, decessit in Ard-fothad regione de Tir-Aodha, post pœnitentiæ palmam. Integro enim anno in sui lethali infirmitate, singulis diebus Dominicis communione Corporis Christi refectus, interiit.”* He then remarks on the Chronology: “Verum non anno 639 (ut Quatuor Magistri referunt); sed anno 642, ex Annalibus Ultoniensibus refert Jacobus Usserus de Ecclesiarum Britannicarum Primordiis pagina 712 ipsum obiisse; et postea in Indice Chronologico, dicens Anno 642. Domnallus filius Aidi Rex Hiberniæ, in fine mensis Januarii moritur; succedentibus sibi in regno Conallo et Kellacho, filiis Maelcobi, annis xvi.”

The death of King Domhnall is entered in the Annals of Ulster, and also in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 641; but the true year is 642, as Ussher has it:

“A. D. 641. Mors Domhnaill, mic Aedo, regis Hiberniæ in fine Januarii.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 641. Donell mac Hugh, King of Ireland, died in Ardfohie, in the latter end of January.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>f</sup> *Cinel-Laeghaire*: i. e. Race of Laeghaire (Monarch of Ireland). These were seated in the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, in the county of Meath. The hill of Tlachtgha, the ford of Ath-Truim, and the church of Telachard, were in their territory. The death of Ailill, son of Colman, is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 641, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 642.

<sup>g</sup> *Conall Cael and Ceallach*.—The Annals of Ulster contain the following curious remarks under the year 642: “Cellach et Conall Cael regnare incipiunt, ut alii dicunt. Illic dubitatur quis regnavit post Domhnall. Dicunt alii historiographi regnasse quatuor reges, i. Cellach et Conall Cael, et duo filii Aedo Slaine i. Diarmait et Blathmac, per commixta regna.”

<sup>h</sup> *Scannlan Mor, son of Ceannfaeladh*.—He was not the Scannlan, King of Ossory, mentioned by Adamnan as a hostage in the hands of Aedh mac Ainmirech, but his cousin-german, Scannlan Mor, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Rumann, whose brother, Feradhach, was the grandfather of the other Scannlan. This Scannlan Mor, son of Ceannfaeladh, is the ancestor of all the septs

Scannlan móir, mac Cinnpaolaid, τοιρεῖ Ορραῖγε, δέcc. Cuana, mac Ailcene, τοιρεχ Βήμαιγε, δέcc. Du hé rin Laoḥ Liaḗmuine.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ré céo ceátracha a haon. An dapa bliḍain do Chonall γ do Cheallac. Maolbríairil γ Maolanpaioh δέcc, γ Flann Enaigh do guin. Do Chenél cConaill Gulban iapen.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ré céo cḗpaca a dó. An tpeap bliḍain do Chonall γ do Cheallach. S. Cronan δέcc, erpucc nAonopoma, δέcc an 7 Ianuarii. Pupaḍpán, mac Beicee, mic Cuanach, τοιρεῖ Ua Mec Uair, δέcc. Iuaipre inḡn Suibne, mic Colmán, bñ Paoláin, pigh Laiḡn, δέcc. Ceth Ḥaḍpa eirp Laighnibh péin.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ré céo cḗpacha atri. An cḗpamāḍ bliḍain do Chonall, γ do Cheallach. Dunchaḍ, mac Piachna, mic Demain, pí Ulaḍ, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ré céo cḗpacha a cḗair. An cúicceaḍ bliḍain do Chonall γ do Cheallach. Bolccluaḗa, tighḡna Ua cCeinnpflaiḡ, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ré céo ceátracha a cúic. An peipeaḍ bliḍain do Chonall γ do Cheallach. S. Mac Laipe, abb Ḍmncair, δέcc an 16 Maí. Raḡ-

of the Mac Gillpatricks, or Fitzpatricks, of Ossory. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Scanlan More mac Keanfoyle is entered under A. D. 642.

*Laech Liathmhuine*: i. e. the Hero of Liathmhuin. There are several places in the county of Cork called Liathmhuine; but the place here referred to is Cloch-Liathmhuine, in the parish of Kilgullane, in the barony of Fermoy. This Cuana is called Mac Cailchine by Keating, and in the Life of St. Molagga, published by Colgan at 20th January, who describes him as a chieftain of unbounded hospitality, and the rival in that quality of his half brother, Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught:

“Regni deinde” [i. e. post Donaldum] “societatem iniverant Conallus Tenuis, et Cellachus, Moeleobii filii, nepotes Ilugonis seu Aidi, Anmeri pronepotes: quibus pari regnandi potestate gaudentibus, fatis concessit Cuanus Cailcheni filius, Laoḥ Liaḗmuine, Fearnuiæ Rex, qui Guario Colmani filio coætaneus, parem

cum eo liberalitatem, et in egenos erogationem exercuit.”—*Lynch*. See a curious reference to this contest of generosity between Cuanna and Guaire, in the Life of St. Molagga.—*Acta SS.*, pp. 146, 148.

This Cuana was the descendant of the celebrated Druid and hero, Mogh Roth, who received a grant of the territory of Feara-Muighfeine, now Fermoy, from Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster, for the extraordinary services which he had rendered to the Munster forces in driving the monarch, Cormac Mac Art, from Munster.—See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 148, n. 2, and note 1, under A. D. 266, p. 117, *suprà*. Colgan refers to various authorities for this contest of generosity between Cuana and his half-brother, Guaire Aidhne, and, among others, to an ancient manuscript of Clonmacnoise called *Leabhar-na hUidhre* (a fragment of which is now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy). His words are: “Celebris est hæc competentia in nostris historiis, de qua Ketinus in

Cuana, son of Ailcen, chief of Feara-Maighe [Fermoy], died. He was [the person who was called] Laech Liathmhuine<sup>i</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 641. The second year of Conall and Ceallach. Maelbreasail and Maelfaith<sup>k</sup> died; and Flann Enaigh was mortally wounded. These were of the Cinel-Conaill-Gulban.

The Age of Christ, 642. The third year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Cronan Beg<sup>l</sup>, Bishop of Aendruim, died on the 7th of January. Furadhran, son of Bec, son of Cuanach, chief of Ui-Mic-Uais<sup>m</sup>, died. Uaisle<sup>n</sup>, daughter of Suibhne, son of Colman, wife of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Gabhra<sup>o</sup> [was fought] between the Leinstermen themselves.

The Age of Christ, 643. The fourth year of Conall and Ceallach. Dunchadh<sup>p</sup>, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 644. The fifth year of Conall and Ceallach. Bolgluatha<sup>q</sup>, Lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died.

The Age of Christ, 645. The sixth year of Conall and Ceallach. Mac Laisre<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died on the 16th of May. Raghallach<sup>s</sup>,

historia Regum Hiberniæ. Item in actis *Comgani et Conalli*, et in actis etiam ipsius *Cuanæ a Fiacho* [filio *Lyrü*] “synchrono eleganter conscriptis quæ etiamnum in magno pretio extant hodiè in celebri illo et vetusto codice Cluanensi, quem *Leabhar-na-hUidhre* vocant.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 149, n. 14.

<sup>k</sup> *Maelbreasail and Maelfaith*.—“A. D. 643. *Jugulatio duorum nepotum Bogaine*, i.e. Maelbreasail et Maelfaith. Guin Flaínn Aenaig. *Mors Breasail mic seachnasaich*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

*Cronan Beg*.—“A. D. 642. *Quies Cronain Episcopi nOindromo*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 642. Cronan, Bishop of Indroyme, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Ui-Mic-Uais*.—This name is still preserved in the barony of Moygoish, in the county of Westmeath.

“A. D. 644. *Mors Furudrain mic Bece, mic Cuanach ri Ua micc Uais*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 642. Furadrayn, the son of Beag, mic Briwyn, or Cwanagh, prince of Mackwaiss, died.”

—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> *Uaisle*.—“A. D. 642. *Mors hUaisle, filiæ Suibne*.”—*Ann. Clon.*

“A. D. 642. *Uaisle*, in English, *Gentle*, daughter of Swyne mac Colman, King of Meath, Queen of Lynster (she was wife to Foylan, King of Lynster), died.”

<sup>o</sup> *Gabhra*: i. e. Gabhra-Liffe, not Gabhra, near the Boyne.

<sup>p</sup> *Dunchadh*.—“A. D. 646. *Rex Uloth Duncat Ua Ronain jugulatus*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>q</sup> *Bolgluatha*.—“A. D. 646. *Bellum Colgan mac Crunnmael Builggluatha ri hUae Cennselaig*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Laisre*.—“A. D. 645. *Mac Laisre Abbas Bennchair quævit*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 642. Maclaisre, abbot of Beanchor, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>s</sup> *Raghallach*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 648, which is more correct. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is incorrectly entered under the year 642, and the



allach, mac Uatach, ní Connacht, do mairbad la Maolbrighde, mac Moelacham, dia domnaig do funnpadh, dia nebpadh :

Ragallach, mac Uatach, goeta do muin geileich,  
Muirfnó dechmon po cié, Caéal dechmon deipich.  
hí gpeir amu do Caéal, cia contola riad rioḡaibh,  
Ciara Cathal cen achar, ní a achar cen díogail.  
Míofó rích adpoé dígail, aḡar uiró a pídneac,  
ḡonao pe rípu coigac, oirḡfó ré oirḡne déac.  
Mo éuipí i ccuma caich, díogail Ragallaiḡ po faíe,  
Fíl a ulcha léití im laim, Maoilbriḡoi, mic Moelacham.

Cath Cairn Conaill ría nDiarmaid, mac Aodha Slaim, fori ḡuairpe, dú in po mairbad an da Cuán, .i. Cuán, mac Enḡa, ní Muimán, ḡ Cuán, mac Conaill, taoipech Ua Bḡignte, ḡ Tolaimnach, taoipech Ua Liaḡam, ḡ po meabaid fori ḡuairpe a hionad an catha. Ipead cḡur do luíó Diarmaic do éabairt in caḡa po tria Cluam mic Noir. Do ríḡfhraḡ iarom ramaó Ciaraín eaḡla rri Dia fair, co triad rlan díonéoiḡ a ccopaiḡfchta rom. Iar roadh iarom in riḡh po eadhbaír Tuam nEipc-co na foḡlaib rḡpomm (.i. Liaḡ Mancham)

translator adds that the O'Reillys are descended from this Raghallach.

"A. D. 642 [*recte* 649]. Ragally mac Fwadhagh, King of Connaught, was deadly wounded and killed by one Moyle-Bride O'Mothlan. Of this King Ragally issued the O'Rellyes."

This interpolation is, however, incorrect, for the O'Reillys (of East Breifny or Cavan) are descended from Raghallach, son of Cathalan, son of Dubheron, son of Maelmordha, the eleventh in descent from Fearghus, the common ancestor of the O'Reillys, O'Rourkes, and O'Conors of Connaught. But this Raghallach, son of Uatach, is the ancestor of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught. He had three sons: 1. Fearghus, the father of Muireadhach Muilleathan, the ancestor of the O'Conors; 2. Cathal, who is mentioned in the text as the avenger of his father; and 3. Ceallach.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 130.

<sup>†</sup> *Muireann*.—It is stated in an interlined gloss that she was the wife of Raghallach.

<sup>u</sup> *Lamented*.—The verb po cié is glossed, *interlineas*, ".i. po caín."

<sup>w</sup> *Avenged*, deipich.—This is glossed po oipc, which, in the Brehon laws, signifies to punish, fine, revenge. "Nocha n-oipce the neach ma cinaid coip o Concoḡar; no one was fined for his real crime by Conchobhar."—MS. T. C. D., II. 4. 22, p. 67.

<sup>\*</sup> *Carn-Conaill*.—It appears from an account of this battle, preserved in *Leabhar na-hUídhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that Carn-Chonaill is situated in the territory of Aidhne, which was coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway. This place is probably that now called Ballyconnell, in the parish of Kilbecanty, near Gort. The battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 648; and in the Annals of Clonmac-

son of Uatach, King of Connaught, was killed by Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachan, on Sunday precisely, of which was said :

Raghallach, son of Uatach, was pierced on the back of á white steed;  
 Muireann<sup>t</sup> hath well lamented<sup>u</sup> him, Cathal hath well avenged<sup>w</sup> him.  
 Cathal is this day in battle, though he is bound [to peace] in the presence of kings;  
 Though Cathal is without a father, his father is not without being revenged.  
 Estimate his terrible revenge from the account of it related;  
 He slew six men and fifty, he committed sixteen devastations.  
 I had my share like another, in the revenge of Raghallach,  
 I have the grey beard in my hand of Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachán.

The battle of Carn Conaill<sup>x</sup> [was gained] by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, against Guaire, wherein were slain the two Cuans, namely, Cuan, son of Enda, King of Munster, and Cuan, son of Conall, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte<sup>y</sup>; and Tolamhnach, chief of Ui-Liathain<sup>z</sup>; and Guaire was routed from the battle field. Diarmaid, on his way to this battle, went first through Cluain-mic-Nois. The congregation of St. Ciaran made supplication to God that he might return safe, through the merits of their guarantee. After the king's return, he granted Tuaim nEirc<sup>a</sup> (i. e. Liath-Manchain), with its sub-divisions of land, as altar-sod<sup>b</sup>,

noise under 642, as follows :

“ A. D. 648. *Bellum Cairn Conaill, ubi Guaire fugit, et Diarmait mac Aedo Slaine victor erat.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ A. D. 642 [*recte* 649]. The battle of Carn Conell, in the Feast of Pentecost, was given by Dermot mac Hugh Slane; and going to meet his enemies went to Clonvicknose to make his devotion to St. Keyran, was met by the abbot, prelates, and clergy of Clonvicknose in procession, where they prayed God and St. Keyran to give him the victory over his enemies, which God granted at their requests; for they had the victory, and slew Cuan, King of Mounster, and Cuan mac Conell, King of l-Feiginty, and so giving the foyle to his enemies returned to Clonvicknose again, to congratulate the clergy by whose intercession he gained that victory, and bestowed on them for ever Toymenereke,

with the appurtenances, now called Lyavanchan, in honor of God and St. Keyran, to be held free without any charge in the world, insomuch that the King of Meath might not thenceforth challenge a draught of water thereout by way of any charge.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>y</sup> *Ui-Fidhgeinte*.—A large territory in the present county of Limerick.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1178, p. 44.

<sup>z</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—A territory in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, and note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1579, p. 1722.

<sup>a</sup> *Tuaim nEirc*: i. e. Erc's Mound, or *tumulus*. This was the original name of the place where the old church of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, now stands in ruins.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 1531, p. 1402.

<sup>b</sup> *Altur-sod*.—Literally land on the altar, i. e. land belonging to the altar, i. e. church-land.

αἰῶνι ποῦ ποῖ αἰτόρι, ὁ Δία γ' ὁ Χιῶραν, γ' ὁ βίρι τεορα ἐπιρτε (.i. mal-lacét) ποῖ ριγῇ Μιόθε δια μῆβῃ neach δια μιντιρι εἰδ' οἰγῇ nuirce ann. Conad deirin ὁ ρεογαρτ Διαρμαίττ α ἀῶναcal hi cCluain mic Nóir.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, ρέ ἐέδ, εἰρacha ape. An ρεαέτμαδ βλιαδαν ὁ Chonall γ' ὁ Chellach. Cath Duin Cpioῖτάινν ρια Conall γ' ρια cCeallach, ὁα ῖαc Μαοιλcοβα, ποῖ Αongur, mac Domhnaill, γ' πο μαρβαδ Αongur ραν chaé ριν, γ' πο μαρβαδ εἰτῇ Catharach, mac Domhnaill ὁρῖc, ραν cath ριν beor. Maol-coba mac Fiachna, mic Demain ρί Ulaδ, ὁ μαρβαδ la Congal cCḡnpoda, mic Dunchaδha.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, ρέ ἐέδ εἰρacha α ρeacht. An τοchτῖμαδ βλιαδαν ὁ Chonall γ' ὁ Chellach. Dunchaδ γ' Conall, ὁα mac βλαιτμεic, mic Αοδha Slane, ὁ μαρβαδ la Caihḡmb i τυρρραεῇ μυλῖνν Μαολοδρῖαν, mic Οἶoma Cpioin. Mapcan γ' Μαολοδρῖαν πο ḡon ιαδ ανδῖρ, ap ὁ πο ρῖαδh Μαολοδρῖαν,

Α μυλῖνν, πο μετ anba ὁ τυρρῖνν,

Ní bo commelt πορ ρεῖρβῖνν, an ροῖμεilt πορ Uib [Síl] Cḡbail.

An ḡpán meiler an Muileann, ní coirce acé ap ὁḡḡ τυρρεann,

βα ὁ ḡerccaib an ḡpoinn máir, φοtha μυλῖνν Μαοιλοδρῖαν.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, ρέ ἐέδ εἰρacha α hocht. An naοῖμαδ βλιαδαν ὁ Chonall γ' ὁ Cheallach. Maincheni, abb Meanaδpoichit, ὁ ἐcc. Iomaircecc Cuile

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-Crimlthainn*.—This was the name of a fort situated on the Hill of Howth, to the north of the city of Dublin.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 9, p. 92, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is mentioned under the year 649, as follows:

“A. D. 649. *Bellum Duin Cremthainn, in quo cecidit Oengus mac Domhnaill, filii Maelcoba .i. Cellach et Conall Cael, victores erant: Mors Cathusaig mic Domhnaill Bric.*”

<sup>d</sup> *Mill of Maelodhran*.—Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that this mill is near Mullingar:

“A. D. 648. The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynster-men, near Mollingare, in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran.”

The place where this mill stood is still well known, and is called Muilleann-Odhraín, *anglicè* Mullenoran. It is situated near Lough Owel, in the parish of Portnashangan, in the county of Westmeath, where there was a mill till about the middle of the last century.

The killing of these sons of Blathmac is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster at 650, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 651, which is the true year.—See a short article on the Antiquity of Corn in Ireland in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 108–110, where the Editor published this passage.

<sup>e</sup> *Wheat*.—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is: “α μυλῖνν cia πο μετ, mop ὁ τυρρῖνν. Ah mill! what hast thou ground? Great thy wheat.”

to God and to St. Ciaran ; and he gave three maledictions (i. e. curses) to that king whose people should take even a drink of water there. Wherefore Diarmaid ordered his burial-place at Cluain-mic-Nóis.

The Age of Christ, 646. The seventh year of Conall and Ceallach. The battle of Dun-Crimhthainn<sup>e</sup> [was gained] by Conall and Ceallach, the two sons of Maelcobha, over Aenghus, son of Domhnall ; and Aenghus was slain in this battle ; and there was also slain in this same battle Cathasach, son of Domhnall Breac. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, was slain by Congal Ceannfoda, son of Dunchadha.

The Age of Christ, 647. The eighth year of Conall and Ceallach. Dunchadh and Conall, two sons of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, were slain by the Leinstermen, in the mill-race of the mill of Maelodhran<sup>d</sup>, son of Dima Cron. Marcan and Maelodhran mortally wounded the two ; of which Maelodhran said :

O mill ! which grindedst much of wheat<sup>e</sup> ;

It was not grinding oats<sup>f</sup> thou wert, when thou didst grind the seed of Cearbhall.

The grain which the mill has ground is not oats, but red wheat,

With the scions of the great tree<sup>g</sup> Maelodhran's mill was fed.

The Age of Christ, 648. The ninth year of Conall and Ceallach. Maincheni, Abbot of Meanadrochit<sup>h</sup>, died. The battle of Cuil-corra<sup>i</sup>, by Aeldeith

<sup>e</sup> *Grinding oats.*—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is : “ ní po coimelt pop peppunb, apo melt pop Uib Cearbhuil,” which is the true reading.

<sup>g</sup> *The great tree.*—This great tree was Cearbhall. In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is : “ Ír oífoğla in cruinn maip foča do muidne a Maioópan.”

For a historical dissertation on the antiquity of mills in Ireland, see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, County of Londonderry, p. 215 ; and Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 138–141. The first mill ever erected in Ireland was placed on the stream of Nith, now the River Gabhra, near Tara, by King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.

Its site is still pointed out, and near its site stands the modern mill of Lisnamullen.

<sup>h</sup> *Meanadroichit.*—For the situation of this place see note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 600, p. 225, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster these entries are given under the year 651, as follows :

“ A. D. 651. *Dormitatio Maencha in abbatis Menadrochit. Imarie Cuile coire, in qua cecidit Culene mac Forindain. Maeldeich et Onchu victores erant.*”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of “ Manchynus, Abbot of Menadrochat,” is entered under the year 649, which is certainly antedated.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-corra* : i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Weir or Dam, now Coolarn, near Galtrim, in the county of Meath.



corra pia nAoldeit ἡ pia nOncoin, dú in po marbadh Cillne, mac Forannáin, toirpech Ua bPailge. Cugánna, mac Suibne, décc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, pé céo cſtracha anaoi. An deachmáð bliaðain do Chonall ἡ do Cheallach. S. Cronán Maighe bile décc, an peachtmáð lá do mí Augur. Cath airtir Sheola, i Connachtaib, pia cCennraolað, mac Colgan, ἡ pia Maonach, mac Daoitín, toirpech Ua mBriúin, in po marbáð Marcán, mac Toimeine, toirpech Ua Maine. Fſrſgur mac Domnaill, ἡ Fſrſgur, mac Raſallaiſ, ἡ Aodh bſtra, mac Cummine, do marbáð la hUib Fiachrach Aíone. Aodh Róin, mac Maoilcoba, décc. Mael dóio, mac Suibne, plait Miðe, décc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, pé céo caogac. An taonmáð bliaðain décc do Chonall ἡ do Chellach. Aitcen, abb Tpe dá gla, décc. Cailcen ó Lothra décc. Cath Plſrcaiſ pia cCpunnmaol, mac Suibne, toirpech Cenél Eogain, airm in po marbáð Cumarcach, mac Oiliolla, toirpech Ua Cpemſtáinn. Cpunnmaol Eribuilſſ, mac Ronán, toirpech Laiſín Oſrſaſair, décc. S. bſiað, abb Duiblinne, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, pé céo caoga a haon. An ſapa bliaðain décc do Chonall ἡ do Cheallach. S. Aeoſlug, mac Cummain, abb Cluana mic Nóir, [décc] an 26 Febryarii.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, pé céo caogcat a dó. An tpeap bliaðain décc do na pioſaib peirpauðte. S. Colman, eppcop, mac Aiteluib, abb Cluana hloparið, décc 8 Febryarii. S. Oirpene Poſa, ab Cluana hloparið, décc Maí 1°. S. Da-chua Luachpa, abb Fſrſna, décc.

<sup>b</sup> *Magh-bile*.—Now Movilla, in the county of Down. "A. D. 547. Cronan of Moville, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ainther-Seola*: i. e. the eastern side or part of Magh-Seola, a plain included in the present barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 652, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 649, thus:

"A. D. 652. *Bellum Connacht, in quo cecidit Marcan, filius Tomairi*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 649. The battle of Connaught, wherein Marcan mac Tomayn, Prince of Imain, in the

province of Connaught, was slain, and Cean-foyle mac Colgan, and Moynagh, son of Bwyhyn, had the upper hand."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Fearghus, son of Domhnaill*.—"A. D. 653. Jugulatio Fergusi mic Domhnaill, Ferguso mic Rogailnig, et Aedo Bedri et Cumincni."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>n</sup> *Mael doid*.—"A. D. 650. Moyledoy mac Swyne, King of Meath, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> *Aithchen*.—"A. D. 655. *Mors Maelaichlein Tire-da-glass*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 652. Aihgionn, Abbot of Tierdaglass, and Cailkine of Lohra, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

and Onchu, where Cillene, son of Forannan, chief of Ui-Failghe [Offaly], was slain. Cugamhna, son of Suibhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 649. The tenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Cronan of Magh-bile<sup>k</sup> died on the seventh day of the month of August. The battle of Airther-Seola<sup>l</sup>, in Connaught, by Ceannfaeladh, son of Colgan and Maenach, son of Baeithin, chief of Ui-Briuin, in which was slain Marcan, son of Toimen, chief of Ui-Maine. Fearghus, son of Domhnall<sup>m</sup>, and Fearghus, son of Raghallach, and Aedh Beathra, son of Cuimin, were killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha, died. Maeldoid<sup>n</sup>, son of Suibhne, chief of Meath, died.

The Age of Christ, 650. The eleventh year of Conall and Ceallach. Aithchen<sup>o</sup>, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass], died. Cailcen, of Lothra, died. The battle of Fleascach<sup>p</sup>, by Crunnmael, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, in which was slain Cumascach, son of Oilíoll, chief of Ui-Cremhthainn. Crunnmael<sup>q</sup> Erbuilg, son of Ronan, chief of South Leinster<sup>r</sup>, died. St. Bearaidh, Abbot of Duibhlinn<sup>s</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 651. The twelfth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Aedhlug<sup>t</sup>, son of Cummain, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died] on the 26th of February.

The Age of Christ, 652. The thirteenth year of the kings aforesaid. St. Colman<sup>u</sup>, the bishop, son of Aiteldubh, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died on the 8th of February. St. Oissene Fota, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died on the 1st of May. St. Dachu Luachra, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns], died.

<sup>p</sup> *Fleascach*.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is called “*Bellum Cumascaig*,” thus:

“A. D. 655. *Bellum Cumascaig mic Ailello, in quo*” [*ille, i. e. Cumascach*] “*cecidi*; Cruinnmael mac Suibne victor erat.”

<sup>q</sup> *Crunnmael*.—“A. D. 655. *Mors Crunnmail Erbuile, mic Ronain, regis Lageniensium*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>r</sup> *South Leinster*.—Laighin Deasgabhair. This was the name of the country of the Ui-Ceinusealaigh, for the extent of which see note under A. D. 1183.

<sup>s</sup> *Duibhlinn*.—Now Dublin, but it was originally the name of the estuary of the River Liffey. —See note <sup>s</sup>, under. A. D. 291, p. 122, *suprà*.

<sup>t</sup> *Aedhlug*.—“A. D. 651. *Quies Aidlogo mic Comain Abbas Cluana mic Nois*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>u</sup> *Colman, the bishop, &c.*—“A. D. 653. *Colman Episcopus mac Cudelduib, et Ossene Fota, duo Abbates Cluana Iraird, obierunt*. Ducuæ Locre abbas Fernann, *quievit*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 651. Colman, Bishop, mac Vihelly, and Ossynie Fota, two abbots of Clonarde, died in one year. Dachwa Lwachra, abbot of Fernes, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρέ céo caoccat a cftair. Α cúig décc do Chonall γ do Cheallach. S. Nem Mac Ua Bhrn, .i. comarba Enne Airne, do écc 14 lunn. Suibne, mac Cuirpre, abb lae, décc. Comcenn Cille Slébe décc. Cath Delenn, airm inar marbad Maoldóio mac Conaing.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρέ céo caoccat a cúicc. An peirpad bliadain décc do Chonall γ do Chellach. S. Moóaoimócc, abb Leth móir, décc an treap lá décc do Mharta. Trí bliadna décc ar ceirpe céo fod a paozoi, amail deapbur in rann :

Σαοζαλ Μοόαοιμόcc Λέιτ, nochα cealat treoin na treitθ,  
Τρί bliadna décc ceirpe céo, ní baoζal ní hioμαιρ bpeζ.

\* *St. Nem.* — “A. D. 654. Nem Macu-Brin pausat.”—*Ann. Ult.*

\* *Enne, of Ara*: i. e. St. Endeus or Eany of Aranmore, an island in the Bay of Galway. The church of this saint was situated at the small village of Killeany, on this island.—See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 714, and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Iar-Connaught*, p. 74, *et seq.*

† *Suibhne*.—“A. D. 656. *Obitus Suibnii* mic Cuirtri, *abbatis Iæ*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 553. Swyne mac Cwirtre, Abbot of Hugh” [Iona], “died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

† *Cill-Sleibhe*: i. e. Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillinn, now Killeavy, situated at the foot of Slieve Gullion, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 517, p. 168, *suprà*. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of this Coinnehenn is entered under the year 634.

† *Delenn*.—This is probably Telenn, in the west of the county of Donegal. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is entered under the year 656 :

“A. D. 656. *Bellum Delend, in quo interfectus est Maeldeut mac Conaill*.”

† *Mochaemhog*.—Called in Latin *Pulcherius*. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 655. Colgan has published a Life of this saint at 13th March, from the Codex Kilkenniensis, from which it appears that his

father, Beoan, who was of the Conmaicene of Connaught, fled to Munster, and settled in Ui-Conail Gabhra in Munster, where he married Nessa (the sister of the celebrated St. Ita, of Killeedy, in the present county of Limerick), who became the mother of this saint. His first name was Coemghin, but St. Ita afterwards changed this to Mochaemhog, which the writer of his life interpreted “*Meus pulcher juvenis*.”

“Unde meruit Beoanus ut haberet talem filium, qui coram Deo et hominibus magnus erit, ejus memoria erit in aeternum. Et addidit, dicens; ipse erit pulcher et senex. Inde dederunt ei nomen primum .i. *Coemghin*: sed hoc nomen evertit ipsa Sancta Dei” [Ita] “vocans eum per dilectionem nomine, quo vulgo nominatur .i. *Mochaemog*: quod latinè dicitur meus pulcher juvenis.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 590

The principal church of this saint, called Liath-mor, or Liath-Mochaemhog, is described in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aengus*, as in the southern Ely, in Munster. It is now called Liath Mochaemhog (*anglicè* Leamokevoe), and is situated in the parish of Two-Mile-Burris, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary. This barony was anciently called the territory of South Ely (Eile óÉirceipe) to distinguish it from Ely-O’Carroll, which is included in the present King’s County. The

The Age of Christ, 654. The fifteenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Nem<sup>w</sup> Mac Ua-Birn, successor of Enne, of Ara<sup>s</sup>, died on the 14th of June. Suibhne<sup>r</sup>, son of Cuirtre, Abbot of Ia, died. Coincenn, of Cill-Sleibhe<sup>z</sup>, died. The battle of Delenn<sup>a</sup>, in which Maeldoid, son of Conaing, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 655. The sixteenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Mochaemhog<sup>b</sup>, Abbot of Liath-mor, died on the third day of March. Thirteen years and four hundred was the length of his life, as this quatrain proves:

The age of Mochaemhog of Liath, which the great or poor deny not,  
Thirteen years four hundred<sup>c</sup>, without danger, without exaggeration.

ruins of two churches, one of which is of great antiquity, are now to be seen at Liath-Mochaemhog, but the saint's festival is no longer kept or scarcely known in the parish. There is another church called Cill Moácaemhóg, from this saint, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny; but the peasantry are beginning to corrupt it to Kill-Ivory, from a false notion that *Caemhog* denotes *ivory*! Colgan's valuable note on the signification of the name of this saint is well worth the attention of the reader, and the Editor is tempted to lay the whole of it before him in this place:

“*Meus pulcher juvenis, &c.* Pro his et aliis similibus intelligendis adverte tria; Primum quod dictio Hibernica *coemh*. prout veteres scribunt, seu, ut hodiè scribitur *caomh*, idem sit quod pulcher, speciosus, vel delectans, et *gein* idem quod genitus vel natus, ita ut *Coemhghein*, idem sit quod pulcher genitus, seu natus. 2, Quod *mo*, idem sit quod *mi* vel *meus*; estque particula indicans affectum possessionem vel observantiam rei cui præfigitur. Unde apud Priscos Hibernos præfigebatur et conjungebatur nominibus propriis, maximè sanctorum, ita quod ex utraque coalesceret una dictio, quæ postea in nomen proprium cedebat. Quando autem nomen istud incipiebat a vocali tunc littera *o* elisâ, littera *m* jungebatur vocali sequenti. Tertium quod quod *oc* vel *og*, *an*, *en*, et *in* in fine dictionum apud

Hibernos maximè priscos indicent quandam diminutionem, seu nomina desinentia, saltem propria esse diminutiva. Ex his contingit eandem numero personam in nostris Hagiologiis aliisque historiis variis secundum apparentiam nominibus appellari, v.g. idem *Lua*, *Luanus*, *Molua*, *Moluanus* scribitur. Item *Cuanus*, *Mochuanus*, *Ernuinus*, *Ernenus*, *Ernanus*, *Mernanus*, et *Mernocus*; *Eltinus*, *Meltinus*, et *Melteocus Dimanus*, *Modhimocus*; *Lochinus*, *Lochenus*, *Lochanus*. Et ad propositum nostrum idem *Mochocmocus*, *Mochocmogus*, *Coemanus*, et respiciendo ad vocis significationem *Pulcherius*, quam appellationem quia facilius et latinis gratior duximus plerumque in hac vita retinendam, licet in vetusto Codice ejus autigraphum habemus sanctus hic passim vocetur *Mochocmoc*.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 596, n. 9.

<sup>c</sup> *Four hundred*, cēte ceó.—This is clearly a mistake for *up coem céo*, above one hundred; but with whom it originated it would be now difficult to determine. Colgan has the following remarks upon it:

“Sed hic obviandum duxi insulso lapsui ejusdam anonimi, qui ad Marianum in margine addit quendam versum Hibernicum, qui alios traxit in errorem: quo nempe indicat S. Mochocmocum vixisse annis 14 supra quadringentos, ubi meo judicio debuit scribere supra centum, &c.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 509.



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ έέδ caoccat a πέ. S. Ulltan Mac Uí Concobair, ó Apo bpiaccaim, décc an cēpamāð lá do September, iarp an ochtmōccat bliaðain ap cēt a aoiri.

Iap mbñt peacht mbliaðna décc óp Epinn do Chonall γ do Cheallach, da mac Maoilcoba, mic Aodha, mic Ainmíech, do ésp Conall la Diarmaic, mac Aodha Slaine, γ atbail Ceallach i mbpuḡ Mic an Oḡ. Bλατmac, mac Maoilcoba, pí Ulað, a écc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ έέδ caoccat a peacht. An céd bliaðain do Diarmaic γ do Bλατmac, dá mac Aodha Slaine, mic Diarmaða, mic Fspgypa Cerpibeoil, i puḡhe nEpeann. Ceallach, mac Sapáin, abb Othna móipe, décc. Mochua, mac Lonáin, décc. Dunchað, mac Aodha Slaine, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ έέδ caoccat a hocht. An dapa bliaðain do Diarmaic γ do Bλατmac. Dioma Dub, eppcop Condepe, déḡ an 6 Ianuarii. Cummine, eppcop nAontpoma, décc. S. Sillan, eppcop Damínpi, décc an 17 Maí. Eochaid, mac Bλατmic, mic Aodha Slaine, décc. Ailill, mac Dunchaða, mic Aodha Slaine, décc. Conall Cpanndamna décc. Eoḡan, mac Tuatálain, décc. Paolan, toipech Opraiḡi, do inapbað la Laiḡmb.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ έέδ caoccat anaoi. An tpeap bliaðain do Diarmaic γ do Bλατmac. Daniel, eppcop Cinnḡarið, décc an 18 Febryuarii. Pionán

<sup>a</sup> *St. Ultan*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Ultan, son of O'Connor, is entered under 653, but in the Annals of Ulster, "*Obitus Ultain mic U-Concubair*," is entered twice, first under the year 656, and again under 662, "*secundum alium librum*." The Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, are stated in the Book of Armagh (fol. 16), to have been taken from the mouth of Ultanus, first Bishop of the Conchubrenses, i. e. of the Dal Conchubhair of Ardbraccan. The festival of this saint is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 4th September. It is remarked in the latter that he educated and fed with his own hands all the children who were without education in Ireland, and that he was one hundred and eighty-nine years old when he resigned his spirit to heaven in the

year 656.

<sup>e</sup> *Ard-Breacain*: i. e. Breacan's Height, or hill, now Ardbraccan, the diocesan seat of the Bishop of Meath, about three miles from the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. This place derived its name from St. Breacan, who erected a church here, before the time of St. Ultan, but afterwards fixed his principal establishment at Templebraccan, on the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway, where his festival was celebrated on the 1st of May.

<sup>f</sup> *Brugh-Mic-an-Og*: i. e. the Brugh, or Fort of Aenghus Og, commonly called Aenghus an Bhrogha, son of Daghdá, King of the Tuatha De Dananns. This place is situated near Stackallan Bridge, near the village of Slane, in the county of Meath.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 279, p. b. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Mors Ceallaigh*

The Age of Christ, 656. St. Ulltan<sup>d</sup> Mac-Ui-Conchobhair, of Ard-Breacain<sup>e</sup>, died on the fourth day of September, after [completing] the one hundred and eightieth year of his reign.

After Conall and Ceallach, the two sons of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, had been seventeen years over Ireland, Conall was slain by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine; and Ceallach died at Brugh-Mic-an-Og<sup>f</sup>. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 657. The first year of Diarmaid and Blathmac, two sons of Aedh Slaine, son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Ceallach, son of Saran, Abbot of Othan-mor<sup>g</sup>, died. Mochua, son of Lonan, died. Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine<sup>h</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 658. The second year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Dima Dubh<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Conner, died on the 6th of January. Cummine, Bishop of Aendruim [Nendrum, in Loch Cuan], died. St. Sillan, Bishop of Daimhinis<sup>k</sup>, died on the 17th of May. Eochaidh, son of Blathmac<sup>l</sup>, son of Aedh Slaine, died. Ailill<sup>m</sup>, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, died. Conall Cranndamhna<sup>n</sup>, died. Faelan<sup>o</sup>, chief of Osraighe, was slain by the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 659. The third year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Daniel, Bishop of Ceann-garadh<sup>p</sup>, died on the 18th of February. Finan<sup>q</sup>, son of

mic Maelcobo" is noticed under the year 657, but no mention is made of the killing of Conall.

<sup>g</sup> *Othan-mor*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

<sup>h</sup> *Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine*.—"A. D. 658. Duncat, mac Aedo Slaine, mortuus est."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>i</sup> *Dima Dubh*.—"A. D. 558. Dimmaingert, Episcopus Condire, et Cummine, Episcopus n-Aendroma, mortui sunt."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>k</sup> *Daimhinis*: i. e. Devenish, in Lough Erne, near the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Eochaidh, son of Blathmac*.—"A. D. 659. Mors Echdach mic Blaithnice."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 656. Eaghagh mac Blathmac, son of King Hugh Slane, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Ailill, &c.*—"A. D. 656. Aillill, mac Donogh, mac Hugh Slane, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> *Conall Cranndamhna*.—"A. D. 659. Conall Crannamna moritur."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 656. Conell Cranndawna died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> *Faelan, chief of Osraighe*.—"A. D. 656. Foylan, King of Ossorie, was killed by the Lynstermen."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *Ceann-garadh*.—This church is described in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 10th August, as in Gallgaedhela, in Alba or Scotland. Threesaints of this place are set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar; 1. Daniel, Bishop, at 18th February; 2. Colum, at 1st March; and 3. Blaen, at 10th August.—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 234.

<sup>q</sup> *Finan, &c.*—"A. D. 659. Obitus Finnani,

mac Rinníða, eppcop, décc. Colman Glinne da locha décc an dapa la do December.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré ééd peapceat. An cš̅raimāð bliðain do Diarmait 7 do blaēmac. S. Laiðgñd, mac ðaoιth, ó Cluan Fš̅pta Molua, dég an 12 Ianuairi. Conaing Ua Daint, abb Imlecha Iobair, décc. Iomaircecc 1 uOgam-ain, oc Cinn Corbadain, la muinir Diarmata, mic Aodha Sláine, .i. Onéú, mac Saráin, 7 Maolmíolchon, 7 Caš̅urach, mac Eimíne, pop blaethmac, mac Aodha Sláine, maigñ in po marðað Conaing, mac Congaile, mic Aodha Sláine, 7 Ulltan, mac Ernaine, toirpech Ciannachta, 7 Cennpaolāð, mac Š̅s̅p̅t̅i, toirpech Cianðácta Arðua, 7 Paolchu mac Maeleamha.

Maolúin, mac Aodha bennáin, décc. Maonach, mac Fingim, pi Muían, décc. Maelúin, mac Furaðrain, toirpech Duplaiz, décc. Maolruatoiz, mac Ernaine, toirpech Cianðácta, do marðað. S. Tomene, mac Ronáin, eppcop Arða Macha, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré ééd peapceat a haon. An cáicceað bliðain do Diarmait 7 blaēmac. S. Cummine Foda, mac Fiachna, eppcop Cluana Fš̅pta

*Episcopi, filii Rinedo; et Colman Glinne da locha quievit; et Daniel Episcopus Cinngarad.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 656. Fynian mac Rivea Bushop, died. Colman of Glendalougha died; and Daniel, Bushop of Kingarie, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Laidhgenn.*—"A. D. 660. Conainn, *nepos* Daint, abbas Imlecho Ibair, et Laidggenn *sapiens*, mac Baith Bannaig, *defuncti sunt.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 657. Conyng O'Dynt, abbot of Imleagh-Iver, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of this Laidhgenn is set down in the *Feilire-Aengus* and all the Irish Martyrologies, at 12th January.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 57, and p. 58, n. 9. It is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, that he died in 660, and was buried at Cluain-fearta-Molua [now Clonfert-mulloe or Kyle, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory].

<sup>2</sup> *Ogamhain at Ceunn-Corbadain.*—Not identified.

"A. D. 661. *Bellum Ogomain, ubi ceciderunt* Conaing mac Congaile, et Ultan mac Ernaine,

*rex Cianachte, et Cennfaclad mac Gertride. Blamac mac Aedo victus est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 658. The battle of Ogawyn at Kin-corbadan, where Conaing mac Kenoyle, mac Hugh Slane, was killed, and Ultan mac Ernany, King of Kynnaghty; in which battle King Blathmack was quite overthrown by the army of Dermot mac Hugh Slane; Onchowe mac Saran" [Moylmilchon and Cahasagh mac Evin] "were the principal actors."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>3</sup> *Maelduin.*—"A. D. 658. Moyldwyue, son of Hugh Beannan, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

This Maelduin fought in the battle of Magh-Rath on the side of the Monarch Domhnall, son of Aedh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, pp. 22, 23, 278.

<sup>4</sup> *Maenach.*—"A. D. 661. Maenach mac Fingim, mic Aedh Duib, mic Crimthainn, mic Feidlimid, mic Aengusa, mic Nadfraich, *rex* Muman, *mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 658. Moynagh mac Fynin, King of Mounster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Rimeadh, a bishop, died. Colman, of Gleann-da-locha, died on the second day of December.

The Age of Christ, 660. The fourth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. St. Laidhgeannr, son of Baeth, of Cluain-fearta-Molua, died on the 12th of January. Conaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Imleach Ibhair [Emly], died. A battle [was gained] at Ogamhain, at Ceann-Corbadain<sup>s</sup>, by the people of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, namely, Onchu, son of Saran, Maelmilchon, and Cathasach, son of Eimhin, over Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, in which were slain Conaing, son of Conall, son of Aedh Slaine; Ulltan, son of Ernaine, chief of Cianachta; Ceannfaeladh, son of Geirtidi, chief of Cianachta-Arda; and Faelchu, son of Maelumha.

Maelduin<sup>t</sup>, son of Aedh Beannan, died. Maenach<sup>u</sup>, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died. Maelduin, son of Furadhran<sup>w</sup>, chief of Durlas<sup>x</sup>, died. Mael-fuataigh<sup>y</sup>, son of Ernaine, chief of Cianachta, was slain. St. Tomene<sup>z</sup>, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 661. The fifth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. St. Cummine Foda<sup>a</sup>, son of Fiachna, Bishop of Cluainfearta-Breanainn [Clonfert],

<sup>w</sup> *Maelduin, son of Furadhran.*—"A. D. 661. *Socius* Diarmodo Maelduin mac Furudrain, mic Bece, mortuus est."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>x</sup> *Durlas.*—This, which is otherwise written Derlas or Dearlas, was the name of a fort and district in the county of Antrim.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under A. D. 1215, p. 187.

<sup>y</sup> *Mael-fuataigh.*—"A. D. 661. *Jugulatio* Mael-fuathaig, filii Ernani."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>z</sup> *St. Tomene.*—"A. D. 660. *Tommene, Episcopus Ardmachæ, defunctus est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 657. *Tomyn, Abbot and Bushop of Ardmach, died.*"—*Ann. Clon.*

Colgan has collected all that is known of this prelate in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 10th January, pp. 53, 54. It is said that he was the most learned of his countrymen, in an age most fruitful of learned men.—See Bede, lib. ii. c. 19; Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 936; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 39, 40.

<sup>a</sup> *Cummine Foda*: i. e. Cummine the Long or

Tall. "A. D. 661. *Anno lxxii. etatis Cummeni Foda, et Saran nepos Certain Sapientis, dormierunt.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 658. *Comyn Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, died. St. Saran mac Cridan (Saran ó chug Sarain), died.*"—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of Cummine Foda, who was born in the year 592 (Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 972), is marked in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and the O'Clerys' Irish Calendar at 12th November. He was of the tribe of Eoghanach Locha Lein in Kerry. Colgan has the following note upon him in his Annotations on the Life of St. Molagga, at 20th January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 149, n. 7:

"*S. Cominus Fada seu Longus, c. 3. Fuit vir celebratæ sanctitatis et genere illustrissimo: fuit enim filius Fiachna, filii Fiachrii Occidentalis Momoniæ Principis, discipulus S. Itæ ab infantia, postea a Guario filio Colmani Connaciæ Rege, et ex parte matris fratre, juxta dicta, n. 4, accersitus in Connaciam. factus ibi est Episcopus*



ὁρίσθωμιν, δέεε in ὅαρα la δέεε do November. Colman Ua Cluasaigh, οἶδε Cummine, πο παῖδ na ποινηρι :

Ni beip Luimnech for a ὄρουμ, ὀερίλ Muimnech il Ueth Cumn,  
Marban in noi ba ríú do, do Cummine mac Fíachno.  
Ma do τειγέσῃ neach ὅαρι muir, peireasó hi ruíde nDriogair,  
Maó a hEiri ní buí dó, inge Cumine Fodo.  
Mo cuíara iar cCumine, on lo po foilgeó a ápe,  
Coi mocuil nír mngairíó, ὀορὸ gaill iar nDriach a bápe.

S. Colmán Ua Cluasaigh décc. S. Sarian Ua Criostain décc.

Αοιρ Crioστ, πέ ἐέδ pepccat a dó. An peireasó bliasóan do Διαρίματ  
γ do blaémac. Segan Mac hUí Cuinn, abb ὁνήδαιρ. Tuenócc, mac Fion-  
tain, abb Fhína. Inderecach eppcop, Dimma eppcop. Ήουαρε (i. Aidne)  
mac Colman, rí Connaéτ décc. Rob ionann maéair do Ήουαρε γ do Caim-  
mine Inri Celtra, amáil arbháir :

Cumman, ingéñ Dallbponaig, maéair Caimmín ir Ήουαρε,  
Moirpeiríri ar reachtmozáτ, ar peó po ghnair uaité.

Cluainfertensis, quo munere præclarè functus hac vitâ piissimè defunctus est an. Christi 661, 2 Decembris" [*recte*, 12 Novembris] "juxta Annales Dungallenses. Verum S. Ængussius in suo festilogio, Marianus, et Ængussius auctus dicunt ejus Natalem celebrari 22 Novembris" [*recte*, 12 Novembris]. "Ejus acta, seu potius panegyricum de eo scripsit S. Colmanus O-Cluasaig ejus mágister. Vide ejus genealogiam apud Menologium Genealogicum, c. 34, et plura de ipso in actis Comdhani et Conalli Idiotarum; in quibus in apographo, quod vidi, inter plura vera, quædam apochrypha et fabulosa, maximè de S. Declano et Molagga referuntur, &c."

<sup>b</sup> *The Luimneach*.—This was the old name of the Lower Shannon. These verses, which are very obscure, seem to allude to the fact of St. Cummine Foda having died in Munster, and his body having been conveyed in a boat up the Shannon to his episcopal church of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, to be there interred. Dr.

O'Connor says that his Acts, written in Irish metre by his tutor, O'Seasnain, who died in 661 [665], are extant in an old vellum manuscript in the Stowe Library.

<sup>c</sup> *Colman Ua Cluasaigh*.—He was the tutor of St. Cummine Foda, and the author of the panegyric just referred to.—See O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 45.

<sup>d</sup> *Saran*.—He is the patron saint of Tisaran, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1541, p. 1461.

<sup>e</sup> *Segan*.—"A. D. 662. *Quies Segain micc U Chuind, Abbatis Bennchair. Mors Guaire Aidhne. Tuenog, filius Fintain, Abbas Fernann; Indercach Episcopus, Dima Episcopus quiescunt.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 659. Segan Mac Ikwind, Abbot of Beanchor, died. Tuenoc, Abbot of Fernes, Dearky, and Dima, two Bishops, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

died on the twelfth day of November. Colman-Ua-Clasaigh, the tutor of Cummine, composed these verses :

The Luimneach<sup>b</sup> did not bear on its bosom, of the race of Munster, into Leath-Chuinn,

A corpse in a boat so precious as he, as Cummine, son of Fiachna.

If any one went across the sea, to sojourn at the seat of Gregory [Rome],

If from Ireland, he requires no more than the mention of Cumine Foda.

I sorrow after Cumine, from the day that his shrine was covered ;

My eyelids have been dropping tears ; I have not laughed, but mourned since the lamentation at his barque.

St. Colman Ua Chuasaigh<sup>c</sup>, died. St. Saran<sup>d</sup> Ua Critain died.

The Age of Christ, 662. The sixth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Segan<sup>e</sup> Mac hUi-Chuinn, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor] ; Tuenog, son of Fintan, Abbot of Fearná ; Indearcaigh, a bishop ; Dimma, a bishop ; Guaire<sup>f</sup> (i. e. Aidhne), son of Colman, King of Connaught, died. Guaire and Caimin, of Inis-Cealtra<sup>g</sup>, had the same mother, as is said :

Cumman, daughter of Dallbronach<sup>h</sup>, was the mother of Caimin and Guaire ;  
Seven and seventy was the number born of her.

<sup>f</sup> *Guaire*.—This King of Connaught, who is so celebrated by the Irish poets for his unbounded hospitality and munificence, is the common ancestor of the families of O'Heyne, O'Clery, Mac Gillakelly, and other families of Aidhne, in the county of Galway ; but not of O'Shaughnessy, as is usually asserted.—See *Genealogics, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 54 ; and the Genealogical Table in the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Inis-Cealtra*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under 548, p. 187, *suprà*. Colgan says that the name of the mother of Guaire Aidhne was Mugania ; but he quotes the tract on the Mothers of the Irish Saints, written by Aengus Ceile De, in which she is called Rima filia Fiacha, and in which it is stated that she was the mother of Cumine Foda, of Comdan mac Chearda, of Breacan, of Dairinis, of Guaire, son of Colman, King of

Connaught, of Crimhthann, son of Aedh, King of Leinster, and of Cuanna, son of Cailchine, chief of Fermoy.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 148, n. 4. In the Life of St. Caimin, at 24th March, Colgan states that Caimin and Guaire were half brothers, and quotes the above passage from the Four Masters, as follows :

“ *Fratrem habuit germanum Guarium, &c. Ita Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 662, dicentes : Guarium Adhnenensis, filius Colmani, Rex Connacie obiit. Cumania filia Dalbronii fuit mater ipsius et S. Camini de Inis-Keltra : de qua vetus author scribit Cumania filia Dalbronii, mater Camini et Guarii : et ex ejus semine prodiisse feruntur septuaginta septem utique sancti, ut colligitur ex Vita S. Forannani data 15 Februarii.*”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 747.

<sup>h</sup> *Daughter of Dallbronach*.—There was a

Conall ⁊ Colccu, dá mac Domhnaill, mic Aodha, mic Annmirech, do mar-  
bað la Ceirpreth.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, πέ έέδ ρεαρρεκατ απρί. Αν ρεαάτμιαð βλιαðαιν το Διαρι-  
μαιτ ⁊ το βλαάμας. Βαοταν, Mac Ua Cορbmaic, abb Cluana mic Nóιρ,  
δέεε. Οο Conmaicneib mapa α έenel. Comðán mac Cutheanne, δήpach, ab  
bñòéap, Cήpnach Sotal, mac Διαρματτα, mic Αοða Sláine, δέεε (imaille  
pυr an nòpυuιg pεmύáιτε) το μορπλαð τυαργαib ⁊ nΕpυnn hι Kallann Augyp-  
na βλιαðnapa hι Mυugh locha, hι Pòταρταιb.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, πέ έέδ ρεαρρεκατ αςάταιρ. Μορπλαð αðβαl το βειτh ιn  
nΕpυnn ιn βλιαðαινpι ðα νγοιpέί an ðυιδε Connaill, ⁊ po έερατ ιn ðpοηg po το

mound on or near the Hill of Tara called Fossa  
Dallbronig.—Betham's *Antiq. Researches*, App.  
p. xxxiv. This quatrain is quoted from Marian  
Gorman by Colgan, in a note to the Life of St.  
Faraman at 15th February (*Acta Sanctorum*,  
p. 339, n. 17), where he translates it :

"*Ex solo semine Cuimine, &c. Aliis Cumaine,*  
*fuit filia Dalbronii, et Soror Brothsechæ, matris*  
*S. Brigidæ, fæminæ ob progeniem numerosam et*  
*sanctam, nostris hystoriis, valdè celebratam : in*  
*quibus lego septuaginta septem Sanctorum albo*  
*adscriptos, ex semine prodiisse fæminæ, juxta*  
*vulgatum carmen a Mariano Gormano, ejusve*  
*Scholiaste compositum :*

"*Cumain inghean Dallbronuigh, mathair Chaimin*  
*is Guaire*

*Moirsheiser ar sheachtmogad, aseadh gemuir*  
*uaidhe.*

*Cumania filia Dalbronii mater Camini et Guarii,*  
*Septem et Septuaginta ex ea prodierunt. Ex*  
*ejus nempe semine."*

<sup>1</sup> *Conall and Colgu.*—"A. D. 662. *Jugulatio*  
*duorum filiorum Domhnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall,*  
*et Colga."*—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>2</sup> *Bactan.*—"A. D. 663. Baetan maccu Cor-  
maicc, abbas Cluano, obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 660. Boyhan Mac Cowcormick died,  
&c."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Conmaicne-mara* : i. e. the inhabitants of  
Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in  
the north-west of the county of Galway.—See  
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46 ; and Har-  
diman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*,  
pp. 31, 92, &c.

<sup>m</sup> *Comdhan Maccutheanne.*—"A. D. 663. Com-  
gan Maccnitemne obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 660.—Cowgan Maccuthenne died, &c."  
—*Ann. Clon.*

He was probably the brother of Muirchu  
Maccuthennius, who wrote a Life of St. Patrick  
from the dictation of Aidus, Bishop of Sletty,  
as stated in the Book of Armagh, fol. 20, b. 1.

<sup>n</sup> *Bearach.*—"A. D. 663. Berach, abb Benchair,  
obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>o</sup> *Cearnach Sotal* : i. e. Cearnach, the Arrogant  
or Haughty. The Annals of Ulster agree in  
the date of his death with the Four Masters,  
but the Annals of Clonmacnoise enter it under  
660.

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Itha, in Fotharta.*—This was a plain in  
the barony of Forth, in the south-east of the  
county of Wexford.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. M.  
2550, p. 8, *suprà*. The first appearance of this  
plague is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under  
the year 663, but incorrectly, under 660, in the  
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 663. *Tenebre in Kalendis Maii in ix.*

Conall and Colgu<sup>i</sup>, two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, were slain by Ceirrceann.

The Age of Christ, 663. The seventh year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Baetan<sup>k</sup> Mac-Ua-Cormaic, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the sept of Conmaicne-mara<sup>l</sup>. Comdhan Maccutheanne<sup>m</sup>; Bearach<sup>n</sup>, Abbot of Beann-chair; Cearnach Sotal<sup>o</sup>, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, died, together with the aforesaid persons, of a mortality which arose in Ireland, on the Calends of the August of this year, in Magh-Itha, in Fotharta<sup>p</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 664. A great mortality prevailed in Ireland this year, which was called the Buidhe Connail<sup>q</sup>, and the following number of the saints

*hora, et in eadem estate celum ardescere visum est. Mortalitas in Hibernia pervenit in Kalendis Augusti, &c. &c. In campo Ito in Fothart exarsit mortalitas primo in Hibernia. A morte Patricii ccciii. Prima mortalitas cccii.*—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 660. There was great darkness in the ninth hour of the day, in the month of May, in the Calends, and the firmament seemed to burn, the same summer, with extream heat. There was great mortality through the whole kingdom, which began in Moyraith” [in Leinster], “the first of August this year, &c., &c. From the death of St. Patrick to this mortality, there was two hundred and three years.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>q</sup> *Buidhe-Connail*.—This term is explained “icteritia vel aurigo, id est abundantia flavæ bilis per corpus effusæ, hominemque pallidum reddentis,” by Philip O’Sullivan Beare, in his translation of the Life of St. Mochua, of Balla, published by Colgan (*Acta SS.*, 30th March, p. 790, c. 18). This plague is also mentioned by Bede in his Ecclesiastical History, who writes that, “in the year 664, a sudden pestilence” [called the yellow plague] “depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and afterwards, extending into the province of the Northumbrians, ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. He also states that it did no less harm in the island of

Ireland, where many of the nobility and of the lower ranks of the English nation were, at the time, either studying theology or leading monastic lives, the Scoti supplying them with food, and furnishing them with books and their teaching gratis. In an ancient Life of St. Gerald of Mayo, published by Colgan at 13th March, this pestilence is called in Irish *Budhe Connail*, which is translated *Flava Icteritia*: “Hæc enim infirmitas in hibernico dicitur Budhe Connail. Hac enim pestilentia mortui sunt tot homines, quod non remansit tertia pars populi.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 601, c. 13. To this Colgan writes the following note:

“De viris sanctis, Regibus, multisque aliis hac mortalitate extinctis ita scribunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 664: *Ingens hoc anno fuit in Hibernia mortalitas quæ Buidhe Chonnuill* (.i. flava Icteritia, sive Ictericides) *vulgo appellatur, qua plurimi ex clero et populo, et inter alios sequentes sancto extincti sunt: St. Fechinus, Abbas Foveriensis; S. Ronanus filius Berachi; S. Aileranus cognomento sapiens; S. Cronanus, filius Silnei; S. Manchanus de Lieth; S. Ultanus filius Hua Conge, abbas de Cluain-eraird; S. Colmanus Cassius, Abbas de Cluain-muc-nois; et S. Cumineus, Abbas de Cluain-muc-nois. Item Dermotius et Blathmacus, duo filii Aidi Slane, postquam annis octo in Hibernia correpta-*



ναομαῖβ Εἰρεανν δι, S. Feichin, abb Ροῦαιρ, 14 Febryuairi, S. Ronan, mac Ὀρφοῖς, S. Αἰλεριαν ινδ ἱγνα, S. Cponan mac Silne, S. Manchán Leithe, S. Ultan Mac hUí Cunga, abb Cluana hIopairiḃ, S. Colman Cap, abb Cluana mic Nóir, γ Cummine abb Cluana mic Noir. Iar mbéit ocht mbliadhna i nḡce nEreann do Dairmarc γ blaḡmac, dá mac Aodha Sláine, αβαḡαταρ don moḡtlaḡ cétna. Ro ταḡαιμḡrḡ beor Maolbḡrḡail, mac Maeilidúin, γ Cucenmathair, πῖ Mumian. Aongur Ulaḡ. Αβαḡrḡrḡ iḡomat decclair γ do τυαῖt i nEḡinn don moḡtlaḡ hḡrin cenmotatḡrḡde. Dḡthḡrḡin an tḡear la do Man.

Αοῖρ Cḡoḡrḡ, ré céḡ rḡrḡcat acúcc. An céḡ bliadhna do Seachnupach, mac blaḡmac, hḡ nḡche nEreann. ḡaerḡin, abb ḡnḡḡair, décc. Αἰlḡlḡ Flano Eapra, mac Dóinnall, mic Aḡḡa, mic Αἰnmḡrech, décc. Maolcaoiḡh, mac Scanḡail, τοῖrech Cḡunḡhne do ḡhḡḡt ḡr, décc. Eochaḡl Iaplaḡe, πῖ

*runt, eadem extincti sunt; Item Maclbressail, filius Moelduini; Caius, cognomento Ganmathair, Rex Momoniæ; Aengussius Ultonia, et præter hos alii innumeri de clero et populo Hiberniæ interierunt.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 603, n. 14. Concerning this mortality, “quæ nostris temporibus terrarum orbem, his ex parte vastaverat majore,” see *Vit. Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 46, where Adamnan remarks that the Picts and Scoti of Britain were not visited by it.

These obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 664, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 661, which is incorrect.

<sup>r</sup> *Fobhar*.—Now Fore, in the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1176, p. 22.

<sup>s</sup> *On the 14th of February*.—Dr. O’Conor says that these words are in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy. St. Fechin of Fore died on the 20th of January, at which day Colgan gives his Life.

<sup>t</sup> *St. Aileran the Wise*.—He is supposed by Colgan to be the author of the fourth Life of St. Patrick, published in *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 35 to 47.

<sup>u</sup> *St. Manchan of Liath*: i. e. of Liath-Man-

chain, now Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, King’s County.—See note on Tuaim nEire, A. D. 645, and note on Liath-Manchain, under 1531. The death of St. Manchan is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 661, where the translator interpolates the following remark:

“And because the Coworbes of Saint Manchan say that he was a Welshman, and came to this kingdom at once with” [i. e. along with] “Saint Patrick, I thought good here to sett downe his pedigree to disprove their allegations. Manchan was son of Failve, who was son of Angine, who was son of Bogany, who was son of Conell Golban, the ancestor of O’Donnell, as is confidently laid down among the Genealogies of the Saints of Ireland.”

In the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, compiled by the O’Clerys, there is given the pedigree of a St. Manchan of the race of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of O’Donnell; but he was not Manchan of Leath-Manchain, for the pedigree of the latter is traced to Macleroich, son of Rudhraighe Mor of Ulster.

<sup>w</sup> *Cu-gan-mathair*.—See the year 600, where

of Ireland died of it : St. Feichin, Abbot of Fobhar<sup>r</sup>, on the 14th of February<sup>s</sup>; St. Ronan, son of Bearach ; St. Aileran the Wise<sup>t</sup>; St. Cronan, son of Silne ; St. Manchan, of Liath<sup>u</sup>; St. Ultan Mac hUi-Cunga, Abbot of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard]; Colman Cas, Abbot of Chuain-mic Nois ; and Cummine, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois. After Diarmaid and Blathmac, the two sons of Aedh Slaine, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, they died of the same plague. There died also Maelbreasail, son of Maelduin, and Cu-gan-mathair<sup>w</sup>, King of Munster ; Aenghus Uladh. There died very many ecclesiastics and laics in Ireland of this mortality besides these. An eclipse of the sun<sup>x</sup> on the third day of May.

The Age of Christ, 665. The first year of Seachnasach<sup>y</sup>, son of Blathmac, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Baethin, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Ailill Flann Easa, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, died. Mael-caeich, son of Scannal, chief of the Cruithne [of Dal-Araidhe] of the race of Ir,

the Four Masters have incorrectly noticed the death instead of the birth of this king. In the Life of St. Molagga, published by Colgan at the 20th of March, the name of this king is written *Cai gun mathair*, which Colgan translates *vagitus* seu *fletus sine matre* ; and the writer of the Life states that he was so called because his mother died at his birth. In the Annals of Ulster, ad ann. 664, he is called Cu-cen-mathair, as above in the text, which may be translated *Canis sine matre*.

<sup>s</sup> *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse of the sun, which really happened on the 1st of May, 664, is mentioned by Bede in his Ecclesiastical History, lib. iii. c. 27, where he says that it happened in the year 664, on the 3rd of May, about ten o'clock in the morning. In the Saxon Chronicle it is noticed under 664, as having happened on the fifth, before the Nones of May. In the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Tigernach it is noticed under the year 663, on which Dr. O'Connor writes the following remark in the Annals of Ulster, p. 55 :

“*Annales Anglo-Saxonici, Bedæ, Flor. Wigorn.*

et alii antiqui ac recentiores, in hac Eclipsi enarranda, duobus vel tribus diebus a veritate Astronomica aberrarunt. *Tigernach*, et *Annales Ultonienses* non solum diem, sed etiam horam ad unguem designant. V. Dissert. Prælim. 117. *Magistri* ad ann. 664, inquirunt *Dithgrein antreas la do Mai*” [Eclipsis solis die tertia Maii]. “At quamvis magni æstimandi sint propter puritatem linguæ Hibernicæ, et propter veterum Hibernorum fragmenta metrica quæ ex codicibus antiquis excerpta servaverunt, tamen in rebus Chronologicis valde deficere dolendum est; neque erit aliquis earum rerum æstimator tam injustus, qui a nostra sententia dissentiat, si modo, a partium studiis alienus, notas quas his annalibus apposuimus, quasque fusius in *Dissert.*, *Prælim.* explicavimus diligenter perpendat.”

<sup>y</sup> *Seachnasach.*—The accession of this king is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at A. D. 661, but the true year is 665, as marked by O'Flaherty in *Ogygia*, p. 431.

“A. D. 661” [*recte*, 665] “Seachnassach, son of King Blathmack, began his reign, and was king five years.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Cruiſne beor décc. Maoldúin, mac Scandail, toirrech Ceneoil Coirbre, décc. Duibindrecht, mac Dunchadha, toirreé hUa mBriuin, décc. Ceallach, mac Guaire, décc. Cath Feipterí etir Ula γ Cruiſhne, du in po marbadh Cathurach, mac Laircine. Faolan, mac Colmain, pí Laiſſh, décc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ré céδ reapeccat a ré. An dapa bliadhain do Seachnupach. Morelaiδ móp ipin mbliadhainp, dia po eccrat cſērap abbaoh h mBhnochar Ulaδ, bſiach, Cummine, Colum, γ Aodán a nanmanoa. Cath Aine etir Arasua γ Uí Fiúſhne dú in po marbadh Eoſan mac Crundmail. Brian Fionn, mac Maoileóτραιcch, toirreac na nDéipí Mumán, do marbadh. Blaé-mac, mac Maoilcobá, pí Ulaδ, déſ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ré céδ reapeccat apeacht. An tpeap bliadhain do Seachnupach. Colman eppcop, ſo naomíab oile imaille ppip, do dul ſo hlnip bo pinne, ſo po pothaid ecclap innte, conaδ uaithe ainmnighſēap rom. Peapſur mac Mucceδo [décc].

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ré céδ reapeccat a hocht. An cſēpaíab bliadhain do Seachnupach. S. Cummine Fionn, abb lae Colum Cille, décc an 24 Feb-

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Briuin*.—In the Annals of Ulster at this year, Dubhinrecht is called “Rex hUa Briuin-Ai.” It was the name of a tribe descended from Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, seated in the plain of Magh-Ai, now Machaire-Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *Fearsat*: i. e. a Ford. The word *fearsat* literally signifies a spindle, and is applied topographically to a bank of sand formed in the estuary of a river, where the tide checks the current of the fresh water. The *fearsat* here alluded to was evidently at Bel-Feirste, now Belfast, on the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim. This battle is entered in the Annals of Tighernach under 666, and in the Annals of Ulster at 667.

<sup>3</sup> *Ceallach, son of Guaire*: i. e. Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under 665.

<sup>4</sup> *Faelan, son of Colman*.—“A. D. 663. Foylan mac Colman, King of Lynster, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>5</sup> *Great plague*.—“A. D. 666. *Mortalitas in*

*Hibernia*. A. D. 667. *Magna mortalitas Buidhe Conaill*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 663. There was a great mortality, whereof four abbotts” [of Benchor] “died one after another this year, namely, Bearagh, Comynye, Columb, and Aidan.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>6</sup> *Aine*: i. e. Cnoc Aine, now Knockany, in the county of Limerick. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 666, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 667, which is the true year. The Uí-Fidhgeinte and the Aradha were seated in the present county of Limerick, and their territories were divided from each other by the River Maigue and the stream now called the Morning Star River.

<sup>7</sup> *Innis-Bo-finne*: i. e. the Island of the White Cow, now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Murrisk, in the county of Mayo. The earliest writer who mentions this church is Venerable Bede, who gives a curious account of it in his Ecclesiastical History, lib. iv. c. 4.—Sec Ussher's *Primordia*,

died; Eochaidh Iarlaidh, King of the Cruithne, also died. Maelduin, son of Scannal, chief of Cinel-Coirbre, died. Duibhinnrecht, son of Dunchadh, chief of Ui-Briuin<sup>a</sup>, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire<sup>a</sup>, died. The battle of Fearsat<sup>b</sup>, between the Ulidians and the Cruithni, where Cathasach, son of Laircine, was slain. Faellan, son of Colman<sup>c</sup>, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 666. The second year of Seachnasach. A great plague<sup>d</sup> [raged] in this year, of which died four abbots at Beannchair-Uladh [Bangor], namely, Bearach, Cummine, Colum, and Aedhan, their names. The battle of Aine<sup>e</sup>, between the Aradhia and Ui-Fidhgeinte, where Eoghan, son of Crunnmael, was slain. Bran Finn, son of Maelochtraigh, chief of the Deisi of Munster, was slain. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 667. The third year of Seachnasach. Colman, the bishop, with other saints accompanying him, went to Inis-Bo-finne<sup>f</sup>, and he founded a church thereon, from which he is called<sup>g</sup>. Fearghus, son of Muccedh<sup>h</sup> [died].

The Age of Christ, 668. The fourth year of Seachnasach. St. Cummine<sup>i</sup>

pp. 825, 964, 1164; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 115, *et seq.*, also p. 294. In the Annals of Ulster the sailing of St. Colman to this island is noticed under the year 667, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 664, which is incorrect, though it agrees with the Saxon Chronicle, and with Ussher's Chronological Index:

"A. D. 667. *Navigatio Columbani Episcopi, cum reliquis Scotorum, ad insulam Vacce Albe, in qua fundavit ecclesiam.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 664. The sailing of Bishop Colman, with the relics of the saints" [*recte*, with the rest of the Scoti] "to the island of Innis Bof-fynne, where he founded a church."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>g</sup> *From which he is called*: i. e. the church was called from the island, and St. Colman was named from the church, namely, Colman of Inis-Bo-finne. The ruins of St. Colman's church are still to be seen on this island, in the townland of Knock; and near it there is a holy well called Tobar-Flannain. Between the townlands

of Westquarter and Fawnmore on this island is situated Loch Bo-finne, i. e. the Lake of the White Cow; and it is still believed that the enchanted white cow, or *Bo-finn*, which gave name to the island, is periodically seen emerging from its waters.

<sup>h</sup> *Fearghus, son of Muccedh.*—"A. D. 667. Fergus mac Murcado mortuus est."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>i</sup> *Cummine Finn.*—"A. D. 668. *Obitus Cummeni Albi Abbatis Iae.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 605. Comyn the White Abbot of Hugh" [Iona], "died."—*Ann. Clon.*

This was the celebrated Cummeneus Albus, who is mentioned by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbe*, lib. iii. c. 5, as the author of a book on the virtues of St. Columbkille.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 325 to 331. He was also the author of a very curious letter to Segienus, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal Controversy, published by Ussher in his *Sylloge*, No. xi.—See his Life in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 24th February, p. 408–411.



ρῡαρι. Μαιλφοthαρτοιγ, mac Suibne, τοιρεc Cenel Tuirtre, dέcc. Cenn-  
paolaδ po παδ:

Ni uile, nach ri liompa alaile

O do bpetha Μαιλφοthαρτοιγ, ma ghaimhnen do Doire.

Μαιλδύιν, mac Μαοναigh, do mαρβαδ. Cριoταν, abb δhνδcαρι, dέcc.  
Mochue mac Uirτ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ré céd peapccat anaoi. Iar mbhí cúicc bliadna ór Éirinn  
hi righe do Seachnupach, mac Blaiémic, do ceap la Dubdúin, plaith Ceneoil  
Coirbpe. Ar for Sechnupach do pattaδ an teirτimeiri,

ba rriannach, ba heachlarcach, mteach hi mbiδ Seachnupach,

ba himδa fuigeall for plaitτ hirτaigh i mbiδh mac Blatmaic.

δραν Ριονν, mac Μαοileochτpaich, τοιρεc na nDéiri Muman. Μαιλδύιν  
Ua Ronain do mαρβαδ. Βλατmac, mac Μαοilcoba, dέcc. Cuana, mac Cel-  
laiγ, do mαρβαδ. δραν Ρινδ, mac Maelepothαρταιγ, dέcc. Dunchaδ  
Ua Ronáin dέγ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ré céd peachtmóγat. An céd bliadain do Cínnpaolaδ,  
mac Blathmaic, hi righe nÉreann. Dungal, mac Μαοiletuile, τοιρεc Ceneoil

<sup>a</sup> *Cinel-Tuirtre*.—Otherwise called Ui-Tuirtre, a tribe descended from Fiachra Tort, son of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. In the time of St. Patrick these were seated in the present baronies of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and Loughinsholin, in the county of Londonderry.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. cc. 138–140, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 148. It would appear, however, that they were soon after driven from their original territory by the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and that they settled on the east side of the River Bann, in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Toome, in the county of Antrim, forming the principal part of the rural deanery, which, in 1291, bore the name of Turtrye.—See Reeves' *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 82, 83, and 292 to 297. See also note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1176,

p. 25, where the Editor of these Annals, misled by Colgan, erroneously places the parishes of Ramoane, Donnagorr, and Killead, in this territory. The parish of Ramoane was in the territory of Tuaisceart, and the others in Magh-Line.

In the Annals of Ulster the death of this chieftain is entered under the same year, thus:

“A. D. 668. *Mors* Moilefothartaig, mic Suibne, *regis Nepotum Tuirtre* apud Tarnan.”—*Cod. Claren.*, tom. 49.

<sup>1</sup> *To Doire*: i. e. to Derry, now Londonderry, i. e. since he was borne on his bier to Derry to be interred there. It is probable that the *Nepotes Tuirtre* had a burial-place at Derry, and that they continued to inter their chieftains there for some time after their settlement in the present county of Antrim.

<sup>m</sup> *Critan*.—“A. D. 668. *Obitus Critani abatis* Benchair *et* Mochuo Maccuist.”—*Ann. Ul.*

Finn, abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, died on the 24th of February. Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Tuirtre<sup>k</sup>, died. Ceannfaeladh said :

Not dearer is one king to me than another,  
Since Maelfothartaigh was borne in his couch to Doire<sup>l</sup>.

Maelduin, son of Macnach, was slain. Critan<sup>m</sup>, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Mochua, son of Ust, [died].

The Age of Christ, 669. After Seachnasach, son of Blathmac, had been five years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain<sup>n</sup> by Dubhduin, chief of Cinel-Cairbre<sup>o</sup>. It was of Seachnasach this testimony was given:

Full of bridles and horsewhips was the house in which dwelt Seachnasach,  
Many were the leavings of plunder in the house in which dwelt the son of  
Blathmac.

Bran Finn<sup>p</sup>, son of Maelochtraigh, chief of Deisi-Mumhan [died]. Maelduin O'Ronain<sup>q</sup> was slain. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, died. Cuanna', son of Ceallach, died. Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh, died. Dunchadh Ua Ronain died.

The Age of Christ, 670. The first year of Ceannfaeladh, son of Blathmac<sup>s</sup>, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Dungal, son of Maeltuile, chief of Cinel-Boghaine<sup>t</sup>,

"A. D. 565. Critan, Abbott of Beanchor, and Mochwa, Abbot of Beanchor, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> Was slain.—"A. D. 670. *Jugulatio* Seachnusaig filii Blaithmic regis Temoirie in initio hiemis. Dubduin rex Generis Coirpri jugulavit illum."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 667. King Seachnassach, in the beginning of Winter, was killed by Duffedoyne, prince of the race of Carbre, in the King's pallace of Taragh."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> Cinel-Cairbre: i.e. the race of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who were at this period seated in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, but whose descendants afterwards settled in and gave their name to the present barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare, and the barony of Carbury, in the

county of Sligo.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under A. D. 492, p. 154, *suprà*.

<sup>p</sup> Bran Finn.—"A. D. 670. Brian Finn mac Maeleochtraich moritur."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>q</sup> Moelduin O'Ronain.—"A. D. 668. *Jugulatio* Maelduin."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>r</sup> Cuanach, &c.—"A. D. 668. *Jugulatio* Cuana mic Cellaid, *Jugulatio* Briani Finn, mic Maelfotharti; Mors Dunchadha I-Ronain."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>s</sup> Ceannfaeladh, son of Blathmac.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise place his accession in 668, but O'Flaherty and the Annals of Ulster in 671.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. "A. D. 671. Ceannfaelad mac Blathmaic regnare incipit."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>t</sup> Cinel-Boghaine.—See note under A. D. 605.

mboḡaine, do mārbaḡh la Loinḡrioch, mac Aongusa, toipeḡ Cinel ḡConaill. Arḡ Macha ḡ Tḡh Telle do lḡccaḡ. ḡnḡḡair do lḡccaḡ. Cumarccach, mac Ronáin, décc.

Ḳoir Cḡiort, ré céḡ reachtmoḡat a haon. An ḡara bliḡḡain do Chemm-paolaḡ. Maolruba, abb ḡnḡḡair, do ḡul i nAlbain, ḡo po pothaḡ ecclaiḡ Apḡrḡpḡran. Lḡccaḡ Maḡhe Lunge. Paillḡ, abb lae Colaim Cille, do tocht i nEḡinn a hlae.

Ḳoir Cḡiort, ré céḡ reachtmoḡat a ḡó. An tpeaḡ bliḡḡain do Cheann-paolaḡ. ḡḡannlan, mac Fingḡn, toipech Ua Méitḡ, décc.

Ḳoir Cḡiort, ré céḡ reachtmoḡat a tḡrí. Iar mbeitḡ ceitḡe bliḡḡna hi riḡhe nEḡeann do Cḡnḡpaolaḡ, mac bliatḡmic, mic Ḳiaḡmata, do cḡr la Fionnaḡta Flḡḡach, hi ccath Aḡrcealtḡa, oc Tḡḡ Ua Maíne. Noe, mac Ḳamel, décc. Congal Cḡnḡḡḡa, mac Ḳunchaḡḡa, rí Ulaḡ, do mārbaḡ la ḡec ḡoirche.

Ḳoir Cḡiort, ré céḡ reachtmoḡat, a cḡḡair. An céḡ bliḡḡain do Fion-

"A. D. 671. *Bellum* Dungaile mic Maeletuile, et *Combustio* Ardnache et Domús Tailli filii Segeni" [et multi] "deleti sunt ibi."—*Ann. Ult.*

"*Teach-Telle*: i. e. the House of Teilli, son of Segienus, who was contemporary with St. Fintan of Taghmun, in the county of Wexford. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of St. Teille is marked at 25th June, and it is stated that his church, called Teagh-Teille, is situated in Westmeath; and in the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aengus* it is described in the vicinity of Daurmagh, now Durrow. Archdall says it is Teltown, but this is very incorrect, because Teltown is not in Westmeath, but is the celebrated place in East Meath called Taltin by the Irish writers. Lanigan (*Eccles. Hist.*, vol. iii. p. 130) states that Tech Teille is in the now King's County, but he does not tell us where. It is the place now called Tehelly, situated in the parish of Durrow, in the north of the King's County.

"*Beannchair*.—This was not Bangor, in the county of Down, in Ireland, but Bangor in Carnarvonshire, in north Wales, as appears from

the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 671. *Combustio* Beunchair Britonum."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 668. Bangor in England was burnt."—*Ann. Clon.*

\* *Cumascaich*.—"A. D. 671. *Mors* Cumascaich mic Ronain."—*Ann. Ult.*

† *Aporcrossan*.—This would be anglicised Abercrossan, but the modern form of the name is unknown to the Editor. The word Aber, which frequently enters into the topographical names in Wales and Scotland, is synonymous with the Irish *Inbher*, the mouth of a river, a place where a stream falls into a river, or a river into the sea. In the Annals of Ulster this event is entered under the year 672, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise incorrectly at 669, thus:

"A. D. 672. Maelrubai fundavit Ecclesiam Aporcrossan."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 669. Moyle Rovaie founded the church of Aporcorrossan."—*Ann. Clon.*

‡ *Magh Lunge*.—"A. D. 672. *Combustio* Maigi-Lunge."—*Ann. Ult.*

was slain by Loingseach, son of Aenghus, chief of Cinel-Conaill. Ard-Macha [Armagh] and Teagh-Telle<sup>a</sup> were burned. Beannchair<sup>w</sup> was burned. Cumas-cach<sup>x</sup>, son of Ronan, died.

The Age of Christ, 671. The second year of Ceannfaeladh. Maelrubha, Abbot of Beannchair, went to Alba [Scotland], and founded the church of Aporcrosan<sup>y</sup>. The burning of Magh Lunge<sup>z</sup>. Failbhe<sup>a</sup>, Abbot of Ia-Colum Cille [Iona], came to Ireland from Ia.

The Age of Christ, 672. The third year of Ceannfaeladh. Scannlan, son of Fingin, chief of Ui-Meith<sup>b</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 673. After Ceannfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Diarmaid, had been four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Finnachta Fleadhach, in the battle of Aircealtair, at Tigh-Ua-Maine<sup>c</sup>. Congal<sup>d</sup> Ceannfoda, son of Dunchadh, King of Ulidia, was slain by Beag Boirrche.

The Age of Christ, 674. The first year of Finnachta Fleadhach, son of

“A. D. 669. Moyelonge was burnt.”—*Ann. Clon.*

There is a place of this name near the village of Ballaghaderreen, in the county of Mayo, adjoining that of Roscommon, and deriving its name from the River Lung, which discharges itself into Lough Gara; but the place referred to in the text is in Scotland, and is the Monasterium Campi Longe referred to by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbe*, lib. ii. c. 39; and in O'Donnell's Life of the same saint, lib. ii. c. 88, (*apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 426), as situated on the island of Ethica, and under the government of St. Baithenus.

<sup>a</sup> *Failbhe*.—“A. D. 672. *Navigatio Faelbei Abbatis in Hiberniam*.”—*Ann. Ulst.*

“A. D. 669. The sailing of Failve, abbot of Hugh, into Ireland.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name in the ancient Oirghialla, one called Ui-Meith Macha, *alias* Ui-Meith Tire, who were seated in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan; and the other Ui-Meith-mara, seated in Cuailgne, in the north of the county of Louth.—See *Leabhar na gCeart*,

p. 148, note <sup>a</sup>.

“*Mors Scannlain, mic Fingin, Regis hUa (nepotum) Meith*,” is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 673, and immediately after it the following passage occurs: “*Nubes tenuis et tremula ad speciem celestis arcus iv. vigilia noctis, vi. feria ante pasca, ab oriente in occidentem, per serenum celum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem versa est.*” The death of Scannlan is also entered in the same Annals under 674.

<sup>c</sup> *Aircealtair at Tigh-Ua-Maine*.—There are no places now bearing these names in the country of the southern Ui-Neill. There is a place in the country of the Ui-Maine in Connaught called Ait-tighe Ua Maine, now *anglicè* Attymany, situated in the parish of Cloonkeen-Kerrill, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. The killing of this monarch is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 674: “*Bellum Cinnfaelad filii Blathmic, filii Aedo Slaine, in quo Cinnfaelad interfectus est. Finnsneachta mac Duncha victor erat.*”

<sup>d</sup> *Congal*.—“A. D. 673. *Jugulatio Congaile Cennfoti, mic Duncho Regis, Ulot. Becc Bairche interfecit eum.*”—*Ann. Ulst.*



δαῖτα Flóach, mac Dunchaḁa, hi ríge uar Éirinn. S. Colman, eppcop ó Inir bó rínde, décc an 8 lá d'Augurτ. Fionán, mac Aipennain, décc. Corccraoh Ailigh Frigreinn la Fíníneachta, mac Dunchaḁha. Failbe, abb lae, do roaḁ ina ríreing a hÉirinn.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ré céo reachtmoḁat a cúig. An dapa bliaḁain oFhionnaḁta. Becan Ruimind dég i mḁrḁtain 17 Μαρτi. Cath eḁir Fíníneachta γ Λαίgin la taoḁ Lochá Gabar, γ mo meaḁaḁ an cath por Λαίgmḁ. Dunchaḁ, mac Ulḁáin, τοιρεḁ Aipḁiall, do mārḁaḁ i nDun Forga la Maolḁúin, mac Maoilepḁrḁig.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ré céo reachtmoḁat a ré. An τrḁr bliaḁain oFhionnaḁta. Dairḁcell, mac Cμpetai, eppcop Ḃinne da Lochá [décc], 3 Μαι. Comman eppcop, Maolḁoḁar, eppcop Fḁina, Tuaimḁnaḁia, τοιρεḁ Oḁpḁaige, do mārḁaḁ la Paolan Seamḁoḁtol. Colḁgu, mac Failbḁ Flainn, rí Muḁan, décc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ré céo reachtmoḁat a reacht. An cḁḁpaḁiaḁ bliaḁain oFhionnaḁta. S. Failbe, abb lae Colum Cille, décc an 22 do Μαρτα. Neach-

"A. D. 670. Congall Keanfoda, King of Ulster, was killed by one Beag Boyrche."—*Ann. Clon.*

\* *St. Colman.*—"A. D. 675. *Columbanus Episcopus Insolæ Vaccæ Albæ, et Finan, filius Aircnani, pausant.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 672. Colman, abbot of Inis-Bofyn, and Finan mae Arenan, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

See note on Inis-Bofinne, under the year 367, *suprà*.

<sup>†</sup> *Finan, son of Aircennan.*—The festival of "Finan mae Earanain" is entered in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 12th February, and it is added that he died in 577, but this is obviously an error for 677. Dr. O'Connor suggests that this may be the person referred to by Adamnan, lib. i. c. 49, as "Christi miles *Finanus*, qui vitam multis anachoreticam annis, juxta Roboreti Monasterium campi" [hodie *Durrow*] "irreprehensibiliter ducebat."—*Rer. Hib. Serip.*, tom. iv. p. 60.

\* *Aileach Frigreinn.*—"A. D. 675. *Destructio Ailehe Frigreni la [per] Finsneachta.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

Dr. O'Connor translates Frigreinn by *funditus*, in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 227), and "*a fundamentis*," in the Annals of Ulster; but, according to the *Dinnsenchus*, the royal fort of Aileach was sometimes called Aileach Frigreinn, from Frigreann, the architect who built it.—See the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore.

<sup>h</sup> *Returned.*—"A. D. 675. *Failbhe de Hibernia revertitur.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>i</sup> *Becan Ruiminn.*—"A. D. 676. *Becan Ruimin quievit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*; *Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

"A. D. 673. Began Rumyn died in the island of Wales [*rectè* Britain]."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>h</sup> *Loch-Gabhair.*—Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath. "Jacet autem hic lacus in regione Bregensi in finibus Mediæ juxta nostros hystoricos."—Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 412, n. 14. This lake is now dried up, and many curious antiquities have been found at the place.—See *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 424.

In the Annals of Ulster this entry is given

Dunchadh, in sovereignty over Ireland. St. Colman<sup>c</sup>, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died on the 8th day of August. Finan, son of Airennan<sup>f</sup>, died. The destruction of Aileach Frigreinn<sup>g</sup>, by Finnshneachta, son of Dunchadh. Failbhe, Abbot of Ia, returned<sup>h</sup> back from Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 675. The second year of Finnachta. Becan Ruiminn<sup>i</sup> died in Britain on the 17th of March. A battle [was fought] between Finnshneachta and the Leinstermen, by the side of Loch-Gabhair<sup>k</sup>; and the battle was gained over the Leinstermen. Dunchadh, son of Ultan, chief of Oirghialla, was slain at Dun-Forgo<sup>l</sup>, by Maelduin, son of Maelfithrig<sup>h</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 676. The third year of Finnachta. Dairchell<sup>m</sup>, son of Curetai, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, [died] on the 3rd of March. Coman, bishop; Maeldoghar, Bishop of Fearn [Ferns]; Tuaimsnamha<sup>n</sup>, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Colgu<sup>o</sup>, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 677. The fourth year of Finnachta. St. Failbhe<sup>p</sup>, Abbot of Ia-Colum Cille, died on the 22nd of March. Neachtain Neir<sup>q</sup> died.

under the year 676, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 673, thus :

"A. D. 676. *Bellum inter Finsneachta et Laggenios, in loco proximo Loch Gabar, in quo Finsneachta victor erat.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 673. The Lynstermen gave a battle to King Fynnaghty in a place hard by Loghgarwar, where King Fynnaghty was victor."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>l</sup> *Dun-Forgo.*—Situation unknown. "A. D. 676. *Stella cometa visa luminosa in mense Septembris et Octobris.* Duncha mac Ultain occisus est in Dun-Fergo."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>m</sup> *Dairchell.*—The death of this bishop, and of Coman, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 677, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 674:

"A. D. 677. Daircill mac Curetai *Episcopus Glinne-da-locha, et Coman Episcopus Fernan pausant.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Darchill mac Cuyletty, Bushop of Glendalougha, died. Coman, Bishop, and Moy-

ledoyer, Bushop, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> *Tuaimsnamha.*—"A. D. 677. *Toimsnamha Rex Osraigi quicvit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Twaymsnawa, king of Ossorie, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> *Colgu.*—"A. D. 677. *Mors Colggen mic Failbei Flainn, Regis Muman.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Colgan mac Falvè Flynn, King of Munster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *Failbhe.*—"A. D. 678. *Quies Failbhe, Abbat is Iae.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Failve, abbot of Hugh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

He was succeeded by the celebrated Adamnan, who wrote the Life of St. Columbkille.—See *Vita Columbe* in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 340–498, where Adamnan makes the following reference to this Failbhe: "Meo decessore Falbeo intentius audiente, qui et ipse cum Segineo præsens inerat."—Lib. i. c. 3.

<sup>q</sup> *Neachtain Neir.*—"A. D. 678. *Dormitatio Neachtain Neir.*"—*Ann. Ult.*



Ceannfaeladh<sup>r</sup>, son of Oilioll, a paragon in wisdom, died. The battle of Tailtin<sup>s</sup> [was gained] by Finshneachta Fleadhach over Becc Boirche.

The Age of Christ, 678. The fifth year of Finachta. Colman<sup>t</sup>, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Maelfothartaigh, Bishop of Ard-sratha, died. Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster, was mortally wounded by Foicseachan, [one] of his own people, at the instigation of Finshneachta Fleadhach. Cathal, son of Ragallach, died. The battle of Bodhbhghna<sup>u</sup>, where Conall Oirgneach, chief of Cinel-Cairbre, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 679. The sixth year of Finshneachta. St. Ciar<sup>w</sup>, virgin, daughter of Duibhrea, died on the 5th of January. Dunghal, son of Scannal, chief of the Cruithni, and Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, were burned by Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, at Dun-Ceithirn<sup>x</sup>. Conall, son of Dunchadh, was slain at Ceann-tire<sup>y</sup>. Seachnasach<sup>z</sup>, son of Airmeadhach, and Conaing, son of Conghal, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 680. The seventh year of Finachta. Suibhne, son of Maelumha, successor of Bairre of Corcach<sup>a</sup> [St. Barry, of Cork], died. Ceannfaeladh<sup>b</sup>, son of Colgan, King of Connaught, was slain after the house in which

is described as Cill-Ceire in Muscraige-Thire. It is now called Kilkeary, and is situated in the barony of Upper Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, about three miles south-east of the town of Nenagh. Colgan gives all that he could collect of the Life of this virgin in his *Acta SS.*, at 5th January, pp. 14-16.

<sup>x</sup> *Dun-Ceithirn*.—Now the Giant's Sconce, in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the county of Londonderry.—See note under the year 624.

"A. D. 680. *Combustio Regum in Dun Ceithirn* .i. Dungal mac Scannail *Rex* Cruithne, et Cennfaela *Rex* Cianachte .i. mac Suibne *in initio statis* la [i. e. per] Maelduin mac Maelfithric."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>y</sup> *Ceann-tire*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, in Scotland.

"A. D. 680. *Jugulatio* Conaill Coil, *jilii* Duncho i gCiunn-tire."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 676. Conell mac Donnough was killed

in Kyntyre."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>z</sup> *Seachnasach*.—"A. D. 680. *Jugulatio* Seachnasaig, mic Airmetaig, et Conaing, mic Congaile."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 676. Seachnassach mac Arveay and Conaing mac Conoyle were killed."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Corcach*.—Now Cork, the chief city of Munster. This name signifies moor, marsh, or low, swampy ground; and Barry's or Finnbharr's original church at Cork was erected in or on the margin of a marsh.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 208, 316. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Suibhne is entered at the year 681, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 677, as follows:

"A. D. 681. *Obitus* Suibne, *jilii* Maeleduin, *Principis* Corcoige."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 677. Swynie mac Moyle-nwaie, Bishop-prince of Corke, died."—*Ann. Clon.* The true year is 682, as marked by Tighernach.

<sup>b</sup> *Ceannfaeladh*, &c.—These entries are given



Ua Caillide, do Chonmaicnib Cúile, po mairb eiride. Cath Ratha móire Maighe line for bristuib, bail in po mairbāo Catarach, mac Maoileóuin, toirec Cpuirne, 7 Ulltan, mac Dicollae.

Αοιρ Cpuort, pé céo ochtmoḡat a haon. An tochtmaō bliadain vPhionn-acta. S. Erimbfohach, abb Craoibe Laipe, décc an céo lá do Ianuairi. Colmán ab Cluana mic Nóir, decc. O Aiptech dō. Dunchad Muirpce, mac Maoibuib, pí Connacht, do mairb-aih. Cath Corainn, dū inar mairbāo Colcca, mac blairmic, 7 Fírgur, mac Maoileóuin, toirec Cenel Coirpce.

Αοιρ Cpuort, pé céo ochtmoḡat a dō. An naomāo bliadain vPhionn-achta. Maine, abb nAonbroma, décc. Loch nEathach do road hi puil. Cath Cairil Fionnbairp.

Αοιρ Cpuort, pé céo oochtmoḡat a tpi. An vschmaō bliadain vPhionn-acta. Fárugad Muighe bñgh la Saxuib, etir ecclair 7 tuait, hi mí lun

in the Annals of Ulster at the year 681, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 677, thus :

"A. D. 681. *Jugulatio Cinnfaela, mic Colgen, Regis Connacie. Bellum Ratha-moire-Maigi-Line contra Britones, ubi cecidit Cathusach, mac Maeleduin, ri Cruithne, et Ultan filius Dicolla.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 677. Kinfoyle mac Colgan, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Rathmore was given against the Britons, where Cahasagh mac Moyledoyne, King of the Picts, and Ultan mac Dicholla, were slain."—*Ann. Clon.*

*Conmaicne-Cuile.*—A sept of the race of Fergus mac Roich (ex-king of Ulster in the first century), seated in the present barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

*Rath-mor-Maighe-Line.*—Now Rathmore, a townland containing the remains of an ancient rath, or earthen fort, in the parish of Donnegore, in the plain of Moylinny, in the county of Antrim.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 69, 70. See also note on Rath-bec in Magh-Line, under the year 558, p. 200, *suprà*.

\* *Craebh-Laisre* : i. e. Laisre's Bush or Branch,

i. e. of the Old Tree ; the name of a place near Clonmacnoise. The festival of Airmeadhach, Abbot of Craebh-Laisre, is set down in the Martyrology of Tamlacht and O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 1st January ; and it is stated in the latter that he died in 681.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 172, n. 49. See this place again referred to at the year 882. In the Annals of Ulster "*Dormitatio Airmedaig na Craibhe*," i. e. the decease of Airmedhach of Craebh, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 682 ; but Dr. O'Connor translates it, "*Dormitatio Airmedagii Ducis Criveorum*," which is totally incorrect, and the less to be excused because the old translation in the Clarendon Manuscript, which he had before him, gives the entry very correctly as follows :

"A. D. 682. *Dormitatio Airmedha na Craive* i. i. of the Bush or Branch."

*Airteach* : i. e. of Ciarraighe-Airtich, a sept seated between the Rivers Lung and Brideog, in the old barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 1297. The death of the Abbot Colman is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 678, which is incorrect.

he was taken. Ulcha-dearg [Redbeard] Ua-Caillidhe, [one] of the Conmaicne-Cuile<sup>e</sup>, [was the person that] killed him. The battle of Rath-mor-Maighe-Line<sup>d</sup> [was gained] over the Britons, wherein were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, chief of the Cruithni [Dal-Araidhe], and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

The Age of Christ, 681. The eighth year of Finachta. St. Eirimbéadhach, Abbot of Craebh-Laisre<sup>e</sup>, died on the first day of January. Colman, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of Airteach<sup>f</sup>. Dunchadh Muirisce<sup>g</sup>, son of Maeldubh, King of Connaught, was slain. The battle of Corann, wherein were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fearghus, son of Maelduin, chief of Cinel-Cairbre.

The Age of Christ, 682. The ninth year of Finachta. Maine, Abbot of Aendruim<sup>h</sup> [Nendrum], died. Loch nEathach<sup>i</sup> was turned into blood. The battle of Caiscal-Finnbhairr<sup>j</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 683. The tenth year of Finachta. The devastation of Magh-Breagh<sup>k</sup>, both churches and territories, by the Saxons, in the month of

<sup>e</sup> *Dunchadh Muirisce*.—Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates this, "Duncha Dux maritimus," in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, in which these entries are given under the year 682, thus: "Duncha Muirisce, filius Maelduib *jugulatus*. *Bellum* Corainn, in quo cecidit Colgu, filius Blainic, et Fergus, mac Maeleduin, rex *Generis Coirpri*." Dunchadh Muirisci, who was of the Ui-Fiachrach Muaidhe, was called Muirisce from his having lived, or been fostered, in the territory of Muirisce (i. e. the *marshes* or *fens*), in the north of the barony of Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 314.

<sup>h</sup> *Aendruim*.—"A. D. 683. *Mors* Maine *Abbatis* Noindromo, et *Mors* Derforgail."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>i</sup> *Loch nEathach*.—Now Lough Neagh.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under A. D. 331, p. 124, *suprà*.

"A. D. 683. Loch Eathach do soud hi fnil."—*Ann. Ult.* Edit. O'Connor.

"The lake called Logheagh tounred into bloud this yearc."—*Ann. Ult.* Cod. Claren. tom. 49.

"A. D. 680. Logh Ncaagh was turned into

blood this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>j</sup> *Caiscal-Finnbhair*: i. e. Finnabharr's Stone Fort. Situation unknown.

"A. D. 683. *Bellum* Caissil-Finbair."—*Ann. Ul.*

Under the year 682 the Annals of Ulster record "*Initium mortalitatis puerorum in mense Octobris*;" and under 683, "*Mortalitas parvulorum*." The Annals of Clonmacnois mention the beginning of the mortality of children under the year 678.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh-Breagh*.—A territory in East Meath, comprising five cantreds, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda, i. e. between the Rivers Boyne and Liffey.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 1292, pp. 455, 456. Colgan translates this passage as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 385: "*Anno Christi 683, et Fiennacte decimo. Devastatur regio Magbregensis in mense Junio, per Saxones, qui nec populo nec clero pepercerunt: sed et multos captivos et multas pradas ad suas naves retulerunt*."

The devastation of Magh-Breagh by the Saxons, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the

do hronnrað, 7 puðpat bpaigoi iomða leo ar zach ionaðh hi papcaibpft ar puð Maighe bpfgh, mailli pe heaðaloib iomðaið oile, 7o nðcðpat iapom do cum a long. Congal mac Guairpe dæcc. ðpeapal, mac Fðpðura, toipæc Cöba [dæcc].

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, pé céð ochtmoðat a cftaip. An τaoniñað bliaðain dæcc ðpionaçta. Pophpon, abb Cluana mic Noip, dæcc. Ap ar na huilibh cft-paib a ccoitçinne, ipin uile ðomian, co diúð teopa mbliaðain co ná tçpna cíð aon ap an mile ða çac cenel anmann apçfna. Sicc móp ipin mbliaðain pin co po peiðpft locha 7 aibne Epeann, 7 ðin po peoð an muip eipip Epinh 7 Albain, co mbíð imatpighið eactoppa popp an licc eazha. Aðamñán ðo ðul 7o Sazaið ðo çuinðgið na bpaipe ðo bçitpat Sazain tuaipeçpft leo a Muigh

year 684, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 680, thus:

“A. D. 684. *Ventus magnus. Terremotus in insula. Saxones campum Breg vastant, et Ecclesias plurimas in mense Junii.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 680. There was an extream great winde and Earthquake in Ireland. The Saxons, the plains of Moyebrey, with divers churches, wasted and destroyed in the month of June, for the alliance of the Irish with the Brittons.”—*Ann. Clon.*

This descent of the Saxons upon Ireland is mentioned by Venerable Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, lib. iv. c. 26, where he writes that, “in the year of our Lord’s incarnation 684, Egfrid, King of the Northumbrians, sending Beretus, his general, with an army, into Ireland [Hiberniam], miserably wasted that inoffensive nation, which had always been most friendly to the English [nationi Anglorum semper amicissimam]; insomuch that in their hostile rage they spared not even the churches or monasteries. The islanders, to the utmost of their power, repelled force with force, and, imploring the assistance of the divine mercy, prayed long and fervently for vengeance; and, though such as curse cannot possess the kingdom of God, it is believed that those who were justly cursed on

account of their impiety did soon after suffer the penalty of their guilt from the avenging hand of God; for the very next year that same king, rashly leading his army to ravage the province of the Picts, much against the advice of his friends, and particularly of Cuthbert, of blessed memory, who had been lately ordained bishop, the enemy made show as if they fled, and the king was drawn in the straits of inaccessible mountains” [at Dun Nechtain.—*Ann. Ult.* 685], “and slain, with the greater part of his forces, on the 20th of May, in the fortieth year of his age, and the fifteenth of his reign. His friends, as has been said, advised him not to engage in this war; but he having the year before refused to listen to the most reverend father, Egbert, advising him not to attack the Scots, who did him no harm, it was laid upon him, as a punishment for his sin, that he should not now regard those who would have prevented his death.

“From that time the hopes and strength of the English crown began to waver and retrograde; for the Picts recovered their own lands, which had been held by the English and the Scoti that were in Britain, and some of the Britons their liberty, which they have now enjoyed for about forty-six years.”—See also

June precisely; and they carried off with them many hostages from every place which they left, throughout Magh-Breagh, together with many other spoils, and afterwards went to their ships. Congal, son of Guaire, died. Breasal<sup>1</sup>, son of Fearghus, chief of Cobha<sup>m</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 684. The eleventh year of Finachta. Forcron<sup>a</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. A mortality<sup>o</sup> upon all animals in general, throughout the whole world, for the space of three years, so that there escaped not one out of the thousand of any kind of animals. There was great frost<sup>p</sup> in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen; and the sea between Ireland and Scotland was frozen, so that there was a communication between them on the ice. Adamnan<sup>q</sup> went to Saxon-land, to request [a restoration] of the pri-

Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 46; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 363.

<sup>1</sup> *Breasal*, &c.—“A. D. 684. *Mors* Congaile mic Guaire, *et mors* Bresail mic Fergus, *morbo*.” *Ann. Ul.*

<sup>m</sup> *Of Cobha*: i. e. of Ui-Eathach-Cobha, the present baronies of Iveagh, in the county of Down.

<sup>a</sup> *Forcron*.—“A. D. 681. Forcron, Abbot of Clonvicknose, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> *Mortality*.—Adamnan refers to a great mortality, which, for two years after the war with Egfrid, swept the whole world except the Picts and Scots of Britain, who, he says, were protected against it by the intercession of their patron, St. Columba:

“*De Mortalitate*. Et hoc etiam, ut existimo, non inter minora virtutum miracula connumerandum videtur de mortalitate, quæ nostris temporibus terrarum orbem, bis ex parte vastavit majore. Nam ut de cæteris taceam latioribus Europæ regionibus, hoc est Italia, et ipsa Romana Civitate, et Cisalpinis Galliarum” [i. e. Gallorum] “provinciis, Hispanis quoque Pirinæi montis interjectu determinatis, oceani Insulæ per totum videlicet Scotia et Britannia binis vicibus vastatæ sunt dira pestilentia, exceptis duobus populis, hoc est, Pictorum plebe et Sco-

torum Britannicæ, inter quos utrosque Dorsi montes Britannici distermini, &c. &c. Nos verò Deo agimus crebras grates, qui nos, et in his nostris Insulis, orante pro nobis nostro venerabili Patrono a mortalitatum invasionibus defendit: et in Saxonia Regem Aldfridum visitantes amicum adhuc non cessante pestilentia et multos hinc inde vicos devastante, ita tamen nos Dominus, et in prima post bellum Ecfridi visitatione, et in secunda interjectis duobus annis, in tali mortalitatis medio deambulantes, periculo liberavit, ut ne unus etiam de nostris comitibus moreretur, nec aliquis ex eis aliquo molestaretur morbo.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 363.

Florence of Winchester notices this plague in his *Annales* at the year 685: “Magna pestilentia procella Britanniam corripiciens lata nece vastavit.”

<sup>p</sup> *Great frost*.—There is no reference to this frost in the *Annals of Ulster* or *Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>q</sup> *Adamnan*.—Colgan, in a note on this passage, translates the above passage from the *Four Masters*, as follows:

“*Anno Christi, 684. Finnachta Regis undecimo. S. Adamnanus Legatus missus venit ad Saxones, ad prædus et captivos quos Septentrionales Saxones (hoc est Northumbri) ex supra memorata regione Bregurum diripuerunt, repetendos. Et ab eis*



ὁρῆσθι ἀν βλιαῶαιν ρέμπατε. Ρυαίρ α χαιρεε υαθα ιαρ νόσθαῖν ρῆρε γ μιορβαλ ριαῶ να ρλοσθαῖν, γ δο βῆρερε α νόοιρ γ αἰρῖνιου μούρ δο ιαραῖν ιμαῖλλι ρε ἡοσῆρεαεε γαχ νεῖτε ρο εἰννιγῆ εἰεεα.

Αοίρ Εριορε, ρέ ἐέο οετμοσῆατ α εῖγ. Ἀν ναρεα βλιαῶαιν δέεε οΨιον-αῖα. Docummaichonnog, ab Ἰλινδε να λοχα, δέεε. Ροίρρενι, abb Κορκαῖγε μούρε, δέεε. Ορρενι ερρεορ Μαῖνιρρεαχ, Ριονταῖν, ιαε Τυλχαῖν, δέεε. Ρεραῶαχ, ιαε Κογγαῖλε, δο μαρβαῶ. Ρῖνῖνεαχτα, ἀν ρί, δο ὕλ νια οἰῆρε.

Αοίρ Εριορε, ρέ ἐέο οετμοσῆατ ἀρέ. Ἀν τρεαρ βλιαῶαιν δέεε οΨιον-αῖα. Κατῆ Ιμbleacha Ρῖχῖ ρια Νιαῖλ ιαε Εῖρναῖχ Σοτοῖλ, ρορ Κογγαῖλαε, ιαε Κοναῖνγ, αἰρῖν ιν ρο μαρβαῶ Οὐβδαῖνβῖρ, τοιρεε Ἀρδα Εἰανναχτα, γ ἡΥαιρερῖδε ἡΥα Ορενε, τοιρεε Κοναῖλλε Μυῖρτεῖννε, γ ρο ρραοῖνεαῶ ἀν κατῆ ρορ Κογγαῖλαε ιαραῖν. Ἀρ νια νοῖδεαῶαῖν ρο ραῖδεαῶ :

ὁρωναε Κοναῖλλι ιοῖν, οῖεῖβῖρ οῖῖν ιαρ νΥαιρερῖοῖ,  
Νι βα ἡεαῖλῖνα βιερ<sup>γ</sup>δῖν, ι νΑῖρ ιαρ νΟὐβδαῖνβῖρ.

S. Seghene, eppcop Ἀρδα Μαχα, δο ἐεε. Ο Ἀχαῶ Εἰαῶβ νορῖδε.  
S. Cuthbert, eppcop Ρῖρνα, α Σαχοῖν, δεεε.

*honorificè exceptus, et coram nonnullis signis et miraculis perpetratis omnia quæ petiit impetravit.*  
—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 385, n. 40.

“A. D. 686. *Adamnanus captivos reduxit ad Hiberniam lx.*”—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

“A. D. 682. Adamnanus brought 60 captives to Ireland.”—*Ann. Clon.* See Bede’s *Ecclesiastical History*, lib. v. c. 15, where it is stated that Adamnan made some stay in England on this occasion with King Alfred, the successor of Egfrid, and that he conformed to the Catholic or Roman mode of keeping Easter, and inculcated the same on his arrival in Ireland. It is added that his own monks of Iii would not conform to what they considered an innovation, and that St. Columbkille’s monasteries in Ireland also refused to conform.

<sup>γ</sup> *Docummaichonnog.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 686, as follows :

“A. D. 686. *Jugulatio* Feradaig mic Congaile. *Quies* Documai Conoc, *Abbatiss Vallis* da locha” [Glendalough]. “*Dormitatio* Rosseni *Abbatiss* Corcaide Moire. *Mors* Osseni *Episcopi* *Monasterii*. Fintain mac Fingaine” [quievit].

<sup>ε</sup> *Corcach-mor* : i. e. the great Corcach or Marsh, now Cork, the chief city of Munster. It is also frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, i. e. the great Cork of Munster.

<sup>ι</sup> *Imleach Phieh.*—This, which is otherwise called Imleach-Fia and Imleach-Fio, is the present Emlagh, a townland in a parish of the same name, about four miles north-east of the town of Kells, in the county of Meath :

“A. D. 687. *Bellum* Imlecho-Pic, *ubi cecidit* Dubdainber, *rex* Arda-Cianachte, et Huarcride *nepos* Osseni, et Congalach, *mac* Conaing, *fugitivus evasit*. Niall *mac* Cernaig *victor erat.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>υ</sup> *Ard-Cianachta.*—Now the barony of Fer-

soners which the North Saxons had carried off from Magh-Breagh the year before mentioned. He obtained a restoration of them, after having performed wonders and miracles before the hosts; and they afterwards gave him great honour and respect, together with a full restoration of everything he asked of them.

The Age of Christ, 685. The twelfth year of Finachta. Docummaich-onnog<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Roisseni, Abbot of Corcach-mor<sup>s</sup>, died. Osseni, Bishop of Mainistir; Fintan, son of Tulchan [*recte* of Fingaine], died. Fearadhach, son of Conghal, was slain. Finshneachta, the king, went on his pilgrimage.

The Age of Christ, 686. The thirteenth year of Finachta. The battle of Imleach Phich<sup>t</sup> [was fought] by Niall, son of Cearnach Sotal, against Congalach, son of Conaing, wherein were slain Dubhdainbher, chief of Ard Cianachta<sup>a</sup>, and Uaircridhe Ua Oisene, chief of Conaille-Muirtheimhne<sup>w</sup>; and the battle was afterwards gained over Congalach. Of their deaths was said:

Sorrowful are the Conailli this day; they have cause after Uaircridhe<sup>x</sup>,  
Not in readiness shall be the sword, in Ard<sup>y</sup>, after Dubhdainbher.

St. Seghene, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died. He was from Achadh-claidhibh<sup>z</sup>. St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Fearn<sup>a</sup>, in England, died.

rard, in the county of Louth.—See note under the year 660.

<sup>w</sup> *Conaille-Muirtheimhne*.—This tribe gave name to a territory comprising, at this period, the baronies of Ardee, Louth, and Upper Dundalk. Magh-Muirtheimhne was originally more extensive than the country of the Conaille since the settlement of the Cianachta in Meath.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, and note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 226, p. 110, *suprà*.

<sup>x</sup> *Uaircridhe*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "Nimia festinatio illis causa doloris;" but this is childishly incorrect, as Uaircridhiu is a man's name.

<sup>y</sup> *Ard*: i. e. in Ard-Cianachta. Dr. O'Connor translates this "inter Nobiles," which is incorrect.

<sup>z</sup> *Achadh-claidhibh*.—Situation unknown to the Editor. The festival of this holy bishop is marked in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 24th of May, and it is added that he died in the year 687, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster. Ware places his death in 688, which is the true year.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 40.

<sup>a</sup> *Of Fearn*: i. e. of Farne, a small island in the parish of Holy Island, Durham, about two miles eastward of Bambrough Castle, and about nine from Lindisfarn.—See Bede's *Ecol. Hist.*, lib. iii. cc. 3, 16, 27. This bishop was the illegitimate son of an Irish king, as appears from a Life of him given by John of Tinmouth, and from him by Capgrave at 20th March.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 944, 945.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, πέ céδ, ochtmoḡat a reacht. An cḡpamāo bliādain décc ὁβιονάετα. Beccan Cluana hloraird décc. ḡnathnat, banabb Cille ὁαρα, déḡ. Congal, mac Maoleodúin, mac Aōda ḡnōdaim, pí lapmuman, do marbāo. Ardmacha do lorceāo. ḡran, mac Conaill, pí Laiḡn décc. Fingune Potta décc. Fḡrathach Méitḡ, mac Nechtlice, décc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, πέ céδ ochtmoḡat a hocht. An cúnceaō bliādain décc ὁβινḡneacta. Cronan Macu Caulne, abb ḡnōdair, décc an 6 do Nouember. Fiōḡellach, mac Flainn, τοιρεḡ Ua Máine, Iolan, eppcop Cinnḡaraō, décc. Dochinne ḡaire ḡruchairi, décc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, πέ céδ ochtmoḡat a naoi. An peireaō bliādain décc ὁβhinḡneachta. ḡabecog Cluana hAirp décc. Fḡrḡar, mac Lōdaim, pí Ulaō, do marbāo la hUib Eachōach.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, πέ céδ nochat. An reachtīmāo bliādain décc ὁβinḡneachta. ḡioraitḡ, eppcop Fḡrḡa, décc an 27 Iuli. ḡran Ua Paolain, pí Laiḡn, décc. Catḡ etḡr Oḡpḡaḡhīb ḡ Laiḡmu, baíl in po marbāth Paolcop Ua Maolōḡra. Ro fḡrāo pleachāo pola i Laiḡmīb ipin bliādainḡ. Ro poāo

<sup>b</sup> *Beccan of Cluain-Iraird.*—This is a mistake for Beccan of Cluain-ard.—See note on Dabhecog, 689. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 689, except that relating to the death of Bran, King of Leinster, and Gnothnat, abbess, which they omit altogether.

"A. D. 689. Congal mac Maeleduin, mic Aeda Bennain, *Rex Iarmuman, et* Dunnecaid, mac Oiredoit, et Ailill mac Dungaile, et Eilne mac Scandail, *jugulati sunt. Combustio* Ardmacha. *Mors* Fingune Longi et Feredaig Meith (flatt, Cod. Clarend., 49) mic Neichtlice, et Coblaitḡ, *filia* Canonḡ *moritur.* Debecog [Beccan] Cluana airdo *pausat.*"

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the deaths of Bran mac Connell, King of Leinster, and of "Gnathnat, abbess of Kildare," are noticed under the year 685.

<sup>c</sup> *Cronan Macu Caulne.*—"A. D. 690. Cronan Maccuchuaíne, *Abbas* Benchuir, *obit.* Fitchillach mac Flainn, *rex* hUa Maine, *moritur.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 686. Cronan Maccowcaylne, abbott of Beanchor, died. Fihellagh mac Flyn, prince of Imaine, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>d</sup> *Ceanngaradh.*—See note under the year 659. "A. D. 688. Iolan, *Episcopus* Cinnḡarat, *obiit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>e</sup> *Doire-Bruchaisi.*—Now Derrybrughis, *alias* Killyman, in the county of Armagh. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the memory of St. Aedhan was venerated at this church on the 29th of March.

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-ard:* i. e. the High Lawn or Meadow. This was the ancient name of the place on which stands Kilpeacan old church, at the foot of Sliabh gCrot, in the barony of Clauwilliam, and county of Tipperary. Dabhecog, in this entry, is the same person as Beccan, incorrectly called of Cluain-Iraird, whose death is entered by the Four Masters under the year 688. In the *Feilire Aenguis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 26th May, it is stated that Beccan of Cluain-ard

The Age of Christ, 687. The fourteenth year of Finachta. Beccan<sup>b</sup>, of Chuain-Iraird, died. Gnathnat, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Congal, son of Mael-duin, son of Aedh Beannan, King of West Munster, was slain. Ard-Macha was burned. Bran, son of Conall, King of Leinster, died. Finguine Foda died. Feradhach Meith, son of Nechtlig, died.

The Age of Christ, 688. The fifteenth year of Finshneachta. Cronan Macu Caulne<sup>c</sup>, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died on the 6th of November. Fidhgellach, son of Flann, chief of Ui-Maine, [died]. Iolan, Bishop of Ceann-garadh<sup>d</sup>, died. Dochinne, of Doire-Bruchaisi<sup>e</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 689. The sixteenth year of Finshneachta. Dabhecog, of Chuain-ard<sup>f</sup>, died. Fearghus, son of Lodan<sup>g</sup>, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ui-Eachdhach [people of Iveagh].

The Age of Christ, 690. The seventeenth year of Finshneachta. Diraith<sup>h</sup>, Bishop of Ferna, died on the 27th of July. Bran Ua Faelain, King of Leinster, died. A battle between the Osraighi<sup>i</sup> and the Leinstermen, wherein Faelchar Ua Maelodhra was slain. It rained a shower of blood<sup>k</sup> in Leinster this year.

was otherwise called Mobecoc (synonymous with Dabecoc), and that his church is situated in Muscraighe-Breogain, in Munster, or at Tigh Ui Conaill, in Ui-Briuin-Cualann. Keating, speaking of the same saint (regimine Diarmada nio Fearghusa Ceirbheoil), states that he consecrated the church of Cill-Bheacain, in Muscraighe-Chuire, on the north side of Sliabh gCrot. For the varieties of form of the names of the Irish saints, by prefixing mo, da, or do, and postfixing an, en, in, og, oc, see note on Mochaemhog, under the year 655.

<sup>g</sup> *Fearghus, son of Lodan*.—"A. D. 691. Feargus mac Aedain rex in Coicid [*provincie*] obiit. Luna in sanguineum colorem in Natali S. Martini versa est."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>h</sup> *Diraith*.—"A. D. 492. Dirath, *Episcopus Fernan et Bran nepos Faelain rex Lageniensium et Cellach, mac Ronain, mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 688. Dyrath, Bushop of Fernes, and Bran, nephew" [*rectè* grandson] "to Foylan, king of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of Diraith, Bishop of Ferns, is marked in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 27th August, and it is added that he died in the year 690.

<sup>i</sup> *Osraighi*: i.e. the People of Ossory, sometimes considered a part of Munster, because they were generally tributary to the king of that province. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 692.

<sup>k</sup> *A shower of blood*.—This is not given in the Annals of Ulster, but it is entered in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 693, which add that the blood flowed in streams for three days and three nights. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the battle between Leinster and Ossory, these prodigies are given under the year 688, thus:

"A. D. 688. There was a battle between Lynstermen and those of Ossorie, wherein Foylchor O'Moyloyer was slain. It reigned [rained] Blood in Lynster this year; butter was turned into the colour of Blood; and a wolf was seen and heard speak with human voice."



imm ann beór hi paitiúib epó γ πόλα, comba foppell do cach i coitcinne é. Ατέλορ an faol ag labairt do glor daonna, gomba haóuaé la caé.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat a haon. An tochtúat bliáðain décc oPhíníneachta. Becpola eppcop décc. hUíðpeimí Mhaighe bile décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat a do. An naoúat bliáðain décc oPhionácta. Cronan becc, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc 6 Appil. Cronan balnae [becc].

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat atri. Gaimide Lugmaíð décc. Meann boirne, abb Achabó bó, décc. Iar mbeith píce bliáðain hi píghe Epeann oPhionachta Fleaóac, mac Dunchaðha, do cís la hAóð, mac nDluthaig, mic Aililla, mic Aóða Slaine, toipec Fís Cul, γ la Congalach, mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Aóða Slaini, hi cath, hic Dreallais Dollaith. Do pocair beor bpeapal, mac Fionnácta, ipin cath ípin apason pia a aθair. Taóð, mac Failbe, do marbath hi nGlinn nGaimin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat a cθair. An céo bliáðain do Longreac, mac Aongusa, hi píghe nEpeann. Loicheine Meann, eaghaíð, abb Cille dapa, décc. Cummem Muðoipne déð. Finnguine mac Coí gén maθair, pi

At the year 685 the Saxon Chronicle records that a shower of blood fell that year in Britain, and that the milk and butter were moreover turned into blood. Caradoc says, that in the fifth year of Ivor, King of the Britons, who began his reign A. D. 689, showers of blood fell in Britain and Ireland, which caused the milk and the butter to be turned into a sanguine colour. — See *Caradoci Hist. Brit. Lond.*, 1702, p. 15, and also the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xix. p. 224. Giraldus, in his *Topographia Hibernia*, dist. ii. c. 19, tells a long story about a wolf which spoke to a certain priest in Meath, and predicted that the English would conquer Ireland on account of the sins of the Irish; but it would appear from the story, that this was not a real wolf, but one of the human inhabitants of Ossory, two of whom were turned into wolves every seventh year, in consequence of a curse pronounced against that territory by St. Natalis.

<sup>1</sup> *Becfhola*.—"A. D. 693. Becfhola, Episco-

*pus, quievit. Huidren Campi Bile quievit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>m</sup> *Cronan Beg*: "A. D. 693. Cron Beg, Abbas Cluana mic Nois, obiit. Obitus Cronain Balni."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 689. Cronan Beag, Abbott of Clonvicnose, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> *Gaimide*.—"A. D. 694. Gaimide Lugmaid dormivit. Quies Min-Bairen, Abbatis Acha-bo."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 690. Myn Baireann, Abbott of Achabo, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>o</sup> *He was slain*.—The Annals of Tighernach agree with the Four Masters. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Finsnechta is entered under the year 694, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 690, thus:

"A. D. 694. Finsnechta rex Temro, et Bresal, filius suus, jugulati sunt a nGreallaig Dollaith ab Aed mac Dluthaigh, et a Congalach, mac Conaing, mic Aeda Slaine."—*Ann. Ul.*

Butter was there also turned into lumps of gore and blood, so that it was manifest to all in general. The wolf was heard speaking with human voice, which was horrible to all.

The Age of Christ, 691. The eighteenth year of Finshneachta. Beefhola<sup>l</sup>, bishop, died. Huidhreini of Magh-bile [Movilla], died.

The Age of Christ, 692. The nineteenth year of Finachta. Cronan Beg<sup>m</sup>, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on the 6th of April. Cronan Balnac [i. e. of Balla], died.

The Age of Christ, 693. Gaimide<sup>n</sup> of Lughmhaidh, died. Meann Boirne, abbot of Achadh-bo, died. After Finachta Fleadhach, son of Dunchadh, had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain<sup>o</sup> by Aedh, son of Dluthach, son of Ailill, son of Aedh Slaine, chief of Feara-Cul<sup>p</sup>, and Congalach, son of Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, in a battle at Greallach-Dollaith<sup>q</sup>. Breasal, son of Finachta, also fell in this battle along with his father. Tadhg, son of Failbhe, was killed in Gleann-Gaimhin<sup>r</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 694. The first year of Loingseach<sup>s</sup>, son of Aenghus, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Loichene Meann<sup>t</sup>, the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, died. Cummeni of Mughdhorna [Cremorne] died. Finngüne, son of Cu-gan-

"A. D. 690. King Finaghty was killed by Hugh mac Dluhie, son of Hugh Slane, at a place called Greallagh Tollye, and Prince Breasal, the king's son."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *Feara-Cul*.—This, which is otherwise called Feara-Cul-Breagh, is a territory in Bregia, comprising the barony of Kells, in the county of Meath. The parishes of Moybolgue and Emlagh are mentioned as in this territory.—See O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 5th April and 26th November.

<sup>q</sup> *Greallach-Dollaith*.—This is probably the place called, in Irish, Greallach, and *anglicè* Girley, situated about two miles to the south of the town of Kells, in Meath.

<sup>r</sup> *Gleann-Gaimhin*: otherwise Gleann-Geimhin. This was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry. In the Annals of Ulster this is called *vallis*

*pellium*, which is the true translation of Gleann-Gaimhean, but it has no connexion with Pellipar Manor, in this territory, which is not older than the plantation of Ulster.

<sup>s</sup> *Loingseach*.—"A. D. 695. Loingsech mac Aengusa *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 689. Longseagh mac Enos began his reign, and was king 8 years."—*Ann. Clon.*

O'Flaherty follows the Annals of Ulster in placing the accession of this monarch in 695.

<sup>t</sup> *Loichene Meann*, &c.—"A. D. 695. *Jugulatio Domhnaill, filii Conaill Crandamhnae. Finguine mac Cucenmathair*" [Canis sine matre, Cod. Clarend. 49], "*rex Mumhan, moritur. Fergal Aidne, et Fianamail, mac Maennaic, moriuntur. Locheni Sapiens, Abbas Cille-daro jugulatus est. Cummene Mugdorne pausat. Congalach, mac Conaing, filii Congaile filii Aedo Slaine moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

Muman, dég. Fhigal Aíone, pí Connacht, dég, mac ríde Duipe Aíone. Píanaíhail, mac Maenach, dég. Congalach, mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Aóda Slaine, décc.

Aoir Criorτ, ré céo nochat a cúg. An dapa bliadain do Loingreac. Cairn, reubmó ó Lurcca, dég. Maelfothartaig, mac Maelduib, tigfina na nAirgíall, décc. Magh Muirtemine do fáruagá la briteoiribh la hUltoib. Iomarecc Crandcha, dú inap marbad Fhíadac, mac Mailedoith.

Aoir Criorτ, ré céo nochat aré. An trís bliadain do Loingreac. S. Moling Luachra eppcop, décc an 17 Maí. Cath i tTuloiḡ Dappaircc, i bFhínníac, bail in po marbad Concóbar Macha, mac Maoileóuin, toirec na nAirtíbh, ḡ Aod Airté, toirec Dal Aíadhe. Muirgiur, mac Maileóuin, tigfina Cíneoil Coirppe, décc.

Aoir Criorτ, ré céo nochat a reacht. An cétamád bliadain do Loingreac. Forandán, abb Cille dapa, décc.

Aoir Criorτ, ré céo nochat a hocht. An cuiccead bliadain do Loingreac.

"*Lusca*.—Now Lusk, in the barony of Balruddery, about twelve miles north of the city of Dublin. The word *lurcca* signifies a cave, crypt, or subterranean habitation, and is explained *teac talman* [a house in the earth] by O'Cleary. These events, and others totally omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 696:

"A. D. 696. *Taracín de regno expulsus est. Ferchar Foda moritur. Adomnánus ad Hiberniam pergit, et dedit legem innocentium populis. Euchu nepos Domhnaill jugulatus est. Maelfothartaig, mac Maelduib, rex na nAirgíall mortuus est. Imarecc Cranchae, ubi cecidit Feradach mac Maeleadoith. Moling Luachra dormiuit. Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt campum Murtheimne. Casan, scriba Luscan, quieuit.*

"*Crannach*: i.e. Arbores Place or Woodland. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but nothing has been discovered to prove the situation of the one here referred to.

\* *St. Moling Luachra*.—He erected a church at a place originally called Ros-broc, now Tigh-

Moling, *anglicè* St. Mullin's, on the River Barrow, in the Kavanaghs' country, in the county of Carlow, where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of June. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of St. Moling is entered under the year 692, as follows:

"A. D. 692. Moling Lwachra, a man for whose holyness and sainticity King Finaghty remitted the great taxation of the Borowe of the Lynstermen, died."

According to the ancient historical tale called *Borumha-Laighean*, St. Moling obtained a remission of this taxation while the celebrated Adamnan was in Ireland (for some account of which see Bede, lib. v. c. 15), and contrary to the latter's will, who wished that the Leinstermen should pay it to the race of Tuathal Teachtmhar for ever. It appears, however, that Moling's sanctity prevailed against the representative of Tuathal and his aristocratic relative, Adamnan, Abbot of Iona; for by a singular use of the ambiguity of the Irish word *luan* (which means Monday, and also the day of

mathair, King of Munster, died. Fearghal Aidhne, King of Connaught, died; he was the son of Guaire Aidhne. Fiamhail, son of Maenach, died. Congalach, son of Conaing, son of Conghal, son of Aedh Slaine, died.

The Age of Christ, 695. The second year of Loingseach. Caisin, scribe of Lusca<sup>a</sup>, died. Maelfothartaigh, Lord of the Oirghialla, died. The devastation of Magh-Muirtheimhne by the Britons and Ulidians. The battle of Crannach<sup>w</sup>, wherein Fearadhach, son of Maeldoith, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 696. The third year of Loingseach. St. Moling Luachra<sup>x</sup>, bishop, died on the 13th of May. A battle [was fought] at Tulach-Garraig, in Fearnmhagh<sup>y</sup>, wherein were slain Conchobhar Macha, son of Maelduin, chief of the Airtheara [Oriors], and Aedh Aired, chief of Dal-Araidhe. Muirghius<sup>z</sup>, son of Maelduin, Lord of Cinel-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 697. The fourth year of Loingseach. Forannan<sup>a</sup>, Abbot of Kildare, died.

The Age of Christ, 698. The fifth year of Loingseach. Aedh, Anchorite<sup>b</sup>

judgment), in his covenant with the monarch, he abolished this exorbitant tribute, not till Monday, as the monarch understood, but till the day of judgment, as the saint intended. A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* for February, 1848, p. 225, says that "it would have been better for the people of Leinster to have continued to pay the Borumean tribute to this day, than that their Saint Moling should have set an example of clerical special pleading and mental reservation, in the equivocation by which he is represented to have procured their release from that impost." On this it may be observed that if St. Moling was really guilty of this equivocation, his notions of morality were not of a very lofty pagan character, and not at all in accordance with the doctrine of the Gospel and the practice of the primitive Christians; but it is to be suspected that the equivocation had its origin in the fanciful brain of the author of the historical romance called *Borumha-Laighean*, who displays his own, not St. Moling's, morality, in the many strange in-

cidents with which he embellishes the simple events of history. We may very easily believe that Adamnan wished that the race of Tuathal Teachtinhar should for ever remain the dominant family in Ireland; but were we to believe that he was such a person as this story represents him to have been, we should at once reject as fictitious the character of him given by Venerable Bede, who describes him as "Vir bonus et sapiens, et scientiâ scripturarum nobilissimè instructus."—*Eccl. Hist.*, lib. v. c. 15.

<sup>y</sup> *Tulach-Garraig, in Fearnmhagh.*—This name would be anglicised Tullygarrisk, but there is no place now bearing the name in Fearnmhagh, or the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>z</sup> *Muirghius, &c.*—"A. D. 697. Mors Muirghisa, mic Maelduin, regis Generis Coirpri."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>a</sup> *Forannan, &c.*—"A. D. 697. Mors Forannain Abbatis Cille-dara, et Maelduin mic Mongain."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>b</sup> *Aedh, Anchorite.*—This was the Aidus of



ρεαδ. Αοδ Ανκοιρε, ό Slebhtiu, δέcc. Iarmlait, abb Uirmoir, δέcc. Fianamail Ua Dunchaδha, τοιpec Dal Riada, 7 Flann, mac Cinnfaolad, mic Suibne, τοιpec Cenél Eoγain, do μαρβαδ. Ayrthuile Ua Cpuunmaoil, τοιpec Cenil Eoγain, διονναρβαδ ap m righe, 1 mδpftain. Flann Fint, mac Maoil-tuille hUa Cpuunmaoil, τοιpec Cenil Eoγain, δέcc. Conall, mac Suibne, τοιpec na nDeiri, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpuopτ, pé céδ nochat anaoi. An peipead do Longpead. Colman, Linne Uachaille, δέcc an 30 Μαρτα. Ailill, mac Cuí gan maτair, pí Munan, δέcc. Conall, mac Domhnoig, τοιpec Ua Fingente. Niall Ua Cfhnaiz do μαρβαδ 1 nDroman Ua Capan, la hlopgalaδ, mac Conaing.

Αοιρ Cpuopτ, reacht ccéd. An peachtmaδ blaδain do Longpead. Colman Ua hEirc, abb Cluana Iorairδ, δέγ. Muirbδach Muirge hAaoi, πηγ Connacht, mac Ffhgura, ό πάτ Síol Muirpeadaiγ, δέγ. Iorpgalaδ Ua Con-

Sleibte mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh.

<sup>c</sup> *Sleibhte*.—Now Sleaty, or Sletty, on the western margin of the River Barrow, a short distance to the north of the town of Carlow. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 864), the situation of Civitas Sleibhti is described as “juxta flumen Berbha in Campo Albo.” This church was called from its situation near Sliabh Mairge. These obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 699: “*Quies Aedo Anachorite o [de] Sleibhtiu: Dornutatio Iarnlaig Abbatis Lismoir. Fiannainn nepos Duncho, rex Dalriati, et Flann, mac Cinnfaelad, mic Suibne, jugulati sunt. Ayrthuile, nepos Cruinmail, de regno expulsus, in Britanniam pergit. Flann Albus mac Maeltuile, nepos Crummail, de Genere Eugain moritur.*” The same annals contain the following important notices, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 699. *Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kalendis Februarii in Campo Trego i Tethbai*” [Moytra, in the county of Longford]. “*Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia*

*facta est, ut homo hominem comederet.*”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre about this period, the notices of the murrain and famine, &c., are entered under the years 694 and 695, thus:

“A. D. 694. A great morren of cows throughout all England.”

“A. D. 695. The same morren of cowes came into Ireland next year, and began in Moyhrea in Teaffa. Hugh of Sleiwtyve, Anchorite, died. There was such famyne and scarsitie in Ireland for three years together, that men and women did eat one another for want.”

<sup>d</sup> *Conall, son of Suibhne*.—“A. D. 700. *Jugulatio Conaill, mic Suibhne, regis na nDesi.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“*Linn-Uachaille*: otherwise called Linn-Dua-chaille, now Magheralin, on the River Lagan, (which was anciently called Casan-Linne as well as Abhainn-Locha, the River of the Lough), about five miles north-west of Dromore, in the county of Down. Colgan has put together, at 30th March, all the scattered notices that he could find of St. Colman of this place, who was son of Luachan, of the royal house of Niall of the Nine Hostages. He quotes the Annotations

of Sleibhte<sup>c</sup>, died. Iarnla, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Fianamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal-Riada, and Flann, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, were slain. Aurthuile Ua Crunmmaeil, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, was driven from his chieftainry into Britain. Flann Finn, son of Maeltuile Ua Crunmmaeil, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, died. Conall, son of Suibhne<sup>d</sup>, chief of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 699. The sixth year of Loingseach. Colman, of Linn-Ua-chaille<sup>e</sup>, died on the 30th of March. Ailill<sup>f</sup>, son of Cuganmathair, King of Munster, died. Conall, son of Doineannaigh, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte, [died]. Niall Ua Cearnaigh was killed at Droman-Ua-Casan<sup>g</sup>, by Irgalach-Ua-Conaing<sup>h</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 700. The seventh year of Loingseach. Colman-Ua-hEire, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Muireadhach of Magh-Aei<sup>i</sup>, King of Connaught, son of Fearghus, from whom are the Sil-Muireadhaigh,

of Cathaldus Maguire on the *Feilire-Aenguis*, to show that Uachuill, or Duachaill, was the name of a demon who infested this place before St. Colman's time: "*Quod erat nomen demonis in Cassan-Linne, qui nocebat multis ante Colmanum.*"—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 793, n. 10.

<sup>f</sup> Ailill, &c.—"A. D. 700. *Bovina adluac mortuitus*. Ailill, mac Con-sine-matre, rex Muman, moritur. Conall mac Doinennaig, rex Nepotum Figeinti, moritur. *Occisio Neill, mic Cearnaig. Irgalach, nepos Conaing, occidit illum.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>g</sup> Droman-Ua-Cassan.—The Ridge or Long Hill of the Ui-Casain. Not identified.

<sup>h</sup> Irgalach-Ua-Conaing.—It is stated in a poem describing the remains at Tara, that Adamnan cursed this chieftain at a synod held in the Rath of the Synods on Tara Hill.—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 122, 148. Adamnan came to Ireland in the year 697, according to the Annals of Tighernach. It appears from Bede, lib. v. c. 15, that his principal object in visiting Ireland on this occasion was to preach to the people about the proper time of keeping Easter.—See note under the year 704.

<sup>i</sup> Magh-Aei.—Now Machaire-Chonnacht, a large plain in the county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Roscommon and Elphin and Castlerea and Strokestown.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under A. D. 1189, p. 87. The people called the Sil-Muireadhaigh were the O'Conors of this plain, and their correlatives, who, after the establishment of surnames, branched into various families and spread themselves over the neighbouring territories, as the Mac Dermots, Mac Donoughs, O'Beirnes, O'Flanagans, Mage-raghtys, O'Finaghtys.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1174, pp. 12, 13. Some of these entries, and others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 700, and some under 701, as follows:

"A. D. 700. Colman Aue Oirc, Ceallach mac Maeleracha *Episcopus* Dichuill, *Abbas* Cluana Anis *mortui sunt*.

"A. D. 701. Muredach *Campi Ai moritur*. Irgalach, *nepos* Conaing, a *Britonibus jugulatus in Insi mic Nechta*. Maicnia *rex Nepotum* Echdach Ulat" [Iveagh, *et*] "Ailill mac Cinnfaelad, *rex* Cianachta, *mortui sunt*. Garba Mide, *et* Colgga mac Moenaig, *Abbas* Lusca, *et* Luathfoigde, *et* Cracherpais, *sapientes mortui sunt.*"

αὐγ το μαρβαδ λα ὀρσενυιβη. Αεὸ, mac Ὀλυταῖς, δέξ. Conall, mac Σιῖβνε, τισῖνα na νῶείρι, δέcc. Ceallach, mac Maelepora eppcop, Oucuil, abb Cluana hEoir, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, peacht ccéδ a haon. Paoldobair Clochair δέcc 29 lún. Iar mbéich ocht mbliadna hi nḡche Epeann do Loingseach, mac Aongusa, mic Dominall, do pochair, hi ccath Corainn, la Ceallach Locha Cime, mac Raḡallaig, amail deapbur Cellach ipin pann,

δα uilec éuilec, matan pombi oc ḡlar éuilec,

deopa Loingseac aind do charḡ (airdri Epeann ima cuipd) .i. ima cuairt,

Toperaatar tpa a épi meic imaili nḡr, Artḡal, Conachtach, ḡ Flann ḡrḡḡ. Ro marbair dñ da mac Colecñ ann, ḡ Dubdibḡrḡ, mac Dungaile, ḡ Bḡrḡur Foreraith, ḡ Conall ḡabpa, ḡ apóile paepclanna cenmotatpide. Conall Meann, mac Cairbre, po maḡ na poinnri, ḡ ba heipiden pochann an catha,

Ḍia ti Loingseach don ḡannai, co na tpiocha céδ imme,

ḡiallpaḡ, ciḡ leaḡair a liach, Cellach Liath Locha Cimme.

Tecraibh Ceallach ceipte cpuinne, cpo tpa pinne boḡḡ moḡ linge  
la nḡ ḡamḡḡḡcc Locha Cimme.

Αοιρ Cpiope, peacht ccéδ a dḡ. An céδ bliadain do Congal Cinn

<sup>k</sup> *Clochar*.—Now Clogher, the head of an ancient episcopal see in the county of Tyrone. The name is said to have been derived from a stone called Cloch-oir, i. e. golden-stone, at which the pagan Irish worshipped a false god called Kerman Kelstach. — See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22. The Annals of Ulster also place the death of Faeldobor Clochair in this year.

<sup>l</sup> *Loingseach*.—"A. D. 702. *Bellum Corainn, in quo cecidit Loingseach mac Oengusa, rex Hiberniæ*, i. e. mac Domhnaill, mic Aed, mic Ainmirech, la [per] Ceallach Locha Cime mac Radallaig, cum tribus filiis suis, et duo filii Colgen, et Dubdibergg, mac Dungaile, Fergus Foreraith, et Congal Gabhra, et ceteri multi duces: iv. Id. Julii, sexta hora die Sabbathi hoc bellum confectum est."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 699. King Loingseagh, with his three sons, named Artghall, Connaghtagh, and Flann Gearg, were slain in the battle of Corann, the 4th of the Ides of July, the 6th hour of Saturday."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Corann*.—A famous ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Sligo.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch Cime*.—This was the ancient name of Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note p, under A. M. 3506, p. 32, *suprà*.

<sup>o</sup> *Testifies*.—It is stated in the *Leabhar-Gabhalu* of the O'Clerys, p. 194, that Ceallach composed these lines to boast of his triumph over Loingseach. From Fearghus, the brother of this Ceallach, all the O'Conors of Connaught, and other septs, are descended.

died. Irgalach Ua Conaing was killed by the Britons. Aedh, son of Dluthach, died. Conall, son of Suibhne, Lord of the Deisi, died. Ceallach, son of Mael-roca, bishop, [and] Diucuill, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died.

The Age of Christ, 701. Faeldobhair of Clochar<sup>k</sup> died on the 29th of June. After Loingseach<sup>l</sup>, son of Aenghus, son of Domhnall, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Corann<sup>m</sup>, by Ceallach of Loch Cime<sup>n</sup>, the son of Raghallach, as Ceallach himself testifies<sup>o</sup> in this quatrain :

For his deeds of ambition, on the morning he was slain at Glais-Chuilg ;  
I wounded Loingseach there with a sword, the monarch of [all] Ireland round.

There were slain also his three sons along with him, Artghal, Connachtach, and Flann Gearg. There were also slain there the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdibhearg, son of Dunghal, and Fearghus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and other noblemen besides them. Conall Meann, son of Cairbre, composed these quatrains, and that was the cause of the battle :

If Loingseach<sup>p</sup> should come to the Banna, with his thirty hundred about him,  
To him would submit, though large his measure, Ceallach the Grey, of Loch Cime.

Ceallach of the round stones was well trained; a paling of spears was leaped over  
By the Redhanded King of Loch Cime.

The Age of Christ, 702. The first year of Congal of Cenn Maghair<sup>q</sup>, son

<sup>p</sup> *If Loingseach.*—This quatrain is quoted by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary, under the word *briac* ; but the reading he gives there is different from that in the Annals, and is as follows :

“Da oí Ceallaó uon Banna, gona epioáio  
céo me

Giallparó cios leabur a bhiaó, Ceallaó  
liaó loá Cime.”

“If Ceallach should come to the Bann, with  
his thirty hundred about him,

He should submit, though long his penis, Ceal-  
lach the Grey of Loch Cime.”

<sup>q</sup> *Cenn-Maghair.*—This place is still so called in Irish, and anglicised Kinnaweir, and is situated at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. —See note <sup>x</sup>, under A.D. 1392, p. 725. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in Cod. Claren. tom. 49, the accession of Congal is thus noticed under 704, which is the true year : “Congal mae Fergusu *regnare incipit* in Cenn-Magair .i. Fanad.” In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is noticed under 701 : “Congall Ceanmayor reigned King of Ireland 19 years, and died of a sudden sickness.”—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93, p. 43.



Μαζαίρ, mic Fhígeirí Pánao, uar Eirinn lu rígehe. Colman mac Fionnbair, abb Uir móir, décc. Cuth for Cloin ath, ríá Ceallach Cualann, for Foga-  
tach (iaíoiñ na rí Eirinn) Ua Círnioigh, airm in ro marbáð ðoððchað Míðe,  
mac Diarmata, 7 ro meabáð for Fogaírtach.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéð a τρί. Αñ ðapa bliaðain ðo Congal. Αðamnan,  
mac Ronán, abb Iae Colum Cille, décc an 23 ðo September, iar mbeir  
pé bliaðna ríchte 1 nabðaine, 7 iar ρεαéτ mbliaðna ρεαχτmoğat a aoipe.  
ða maíτη τpa an τι naoiñ Αðamnan, ðo péir ρiaðnairi naoiñ ðéva, ór ba  
ðepach, ba haíτpíğech, ba hupnuigéτech, ba hinneirínech, ba liaoiñτech, 7  
ba mίρapða, ðaig ní loingíðh ðo ríri aéτ ðia ðoiñnağ 7 ðia ðapðaoiñ nama.

<sup>c</sup> *Colman, son of Finnbar.*—"A. D. 702. Colman mac Finbair, Abbas Lismoir, moritur."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>c</sup> *Claen-ath.*—Now Claenadh, or Clane, in the county of Kildare :

"A. D. 703. *Bellum* for Cloenath" [at Cloenath, Cod. Clarend. 49], "*ubi victor fuit* Ceallach Cualann, *in quo cecidit* Bodbeath Mide mac Diarmato. *Focartach nepos* Cernaig *fugit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>c</sup> *Adamnan, son of Ronan.*—The pedigree of this illustrious man is given in the Genealogies of the Saints compiled by the O'Clerys, up to Heremon, son of Milesius. He was the seventh in descent from Conall Gulban, the common ancestor of the tribes of Tirconnell. Adamnan was the son of Ronan, who was son of Tinne, who was son of Aedh, son of Colman, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceanntáda, son of Conall Gulban.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 480.

<sup>c</sup> *St. Beda.*—Venerable Bede calls Adamnan, "Vir bonus et sapiens et scientia scripturarum nobilissimè instructus," in his *Ecc. Hist.*, lib. v. c. 15. He says, in the same chapter, that after his return from England, whither he had been sent by his nation, as an ambassador to King Alfred, he endeavoured to bring his people of Hii to the true observation of Easter, which he had learned and warmly embraced in England,

but that in this he could not prevail. That he then sailed over into Ireland to preach to the Irish, and that by modestly declaring the legal time of Easter he reduced many of them, and almost all that were not under the dominion of Hii, to the Roman or Catholic mode, and taught them to keep the legal time of Easter. During his stay in Ireland, he is said to have censured the monarch for having remitted the Borumeau tribute to the Leinstermen, in proof of which the O'Clerys have inserted in their *Leabhar-Gabhala* an Irish poem condemnatory of Finachta Fleadhach, by whom it was remitted. In this poem Adamnan is made to say, that, were he Finachta, and King of Tara, he would not do what Finachta had done ; and adds, "maíğ pí po maí a éioa," "wo to the king who forgave his rents," "ar maíğ leanar ðo liaú," "wo to those who follow grey-headed men;" and that if he were a king, he would erect fortifications, fight battles, and subjugate his enemies. He is also said to have promulgated a law among the Irish called *Cain Adhamhnain*, and *lex innocentium* in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 696. This law exempted women from going on expeditions or into battles.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 38, b.; and the Book of Lecan, fol. 166, p. a. col. 4. After having established this law at a synod held at Tara, and

of Fearghus of Fanaid, in sovereignty over Ireland. Colman, son of Finnbar<sup>r</sup>, abbot of Lis-mor, died. A battle [was fought] at Claen-ath<sup>s</sup> by Ceallach Cuallann, against Fogartach Ua-Cearnaigh, who was afterwards King of Ireland, wherein Bodhbhchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid, was slain, and Fogartach was defeated.

The Age of Christ, 703. The second year of Congal. Adamnan, son of Ronan<sup>t</sup>, abbot of Ia-Colum Cille, died on the 23rd of September, after having been twenty-six years in the abbacy, and after the seventy-seventh year of his age. Adamnan was a good man, according to the testimony of St. Bede<sup>n</sup>, for he was tearful, penitent, given to prayer, diligent, ascetic, and temperate; for he never used to eat excepting on Sunday and Thursday only; he made a slave

after having celebrated the canonical Easter in Ireland, he returned to Hii or Iona, where he most earnestly inculcated the observance of the Catholic or Roman time of Easter in his monastery, but without being able to prevail; and Bede remarks that it so happened that he departed this life before the next year came round, the divine goodness so ordaining it, that, as he was a great lover of peace and unity, he should be taken away to everlasting life before he should be obliged, on the return of the time of Easter, to quarrel still more seriously with those that would not follow him in the truth.

Of Adamnan's works we have still remaining, 1. his *Vita Columbe*, which is a remarkable piece of biography, in the purest style of Latin then in use. Mr. Pinkerton says that, "among the Irish writers, Adamnan has given in the Life of Columba the most complete piece of biography that all Europe can boast of, not only at so early a period, but through the whole middle ages." 2. His account of the holy places in Judea, from the relation of Arculph, a French bishop, and which he presented to King Alfred. An abridgment of this was given by Bede, but Mabillon has published it at full length. There are other prose tracts and poems in Irish, which are ascribed to him, but these have not been

yet published or translated. The death of Adamnan is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 703, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 700, but the true year is 704.

"A. D. 703. *Adomnanus lxxvii anno etatis sue Abbas Jæ, pausat.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 700. Adawnanus, Abbott of Hugh, in the 78th year of his age, died; of whom Syonan, in Kynealeagh, is named in Irish [*Suíde Clóamánán*], which is as much in English as the seat of Adawnan; but no church land, as I take it."—*Ann. Clon.*

The Syonan, here referred to, is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 31, and also the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, vol. i. p. 197, note γ. According to the tradition in the country, St. Adamnan, on his visit to Ireland, preached to his relatives, the race of Fiacha, son of Niall, on a hill in this townland, which has ever since been dignified by his name. The churches at which the memory of St. Adamnan was particularly venerated are those of Raphoe and Drumhome, in Tirconnell, Dunbo, in Kienachta, and Skreen, in Tیرهagh, in Connaught. According to O'Clery's

Do roine mogh de péin do na rubáilcibí, 7 beor ba heagnaó, eolach illeipe tuicpiona an naonhpeiriptura diaóa. Ceallach mac Raǵallaigh, m Conoach, iar ndul dó pá cuing clércecta décc. Iomairce Corcomóruaó, bail in ro marbadh Celechar, mac Commam.

Áoir Crioirt, reacht ccéu a cǵair. An trear bliadhain do Congal. Cónnpaolaó Ua Aóda bpucc, abb bñdóair, décc an 8 Apríl. Daónna Dairí, 7 Ceallán, mac Seachnaraig, eccnaó, décc. Oirpene Ppémann, mac Galluirt, abb Cluana mic Nóir, decc. Do Calraighe Tethba a énel. Concúbair, mac Maeilidúin, toiréc Cemul Coirppe. Decc boirche, pí Ulaó, do gabáil bachlae, 7 a écc ina oihéire, i foirécinn da bliadhain décc iar yin. Flann Feabla, mac Sǵannlam, abb Árda Macha, do écc.

Áoir Crioirt, reacht ccéu a cúig. An cǵraimáó bliadhain do Congal. Coibónach, eppcob Árda ppaetha, décc 26 November. Conobar, abb Fobair, décc 3 November. Inpechtach, mac Dunchaóha Muirpce, pí na tteora Connacht, do marbáó la Fǵgal, mac Maoileidúin, 7 la Fǵgal mac Loingrich, mic Aongura, 7 la Conall Míno, toiréc Cemul Coirppe. Slóichsóh la Congal Cíno Maǵair, mac Fǵgura Panat, for Laigrib, co tparat a píer uadóib. Áǵ tocht do don tǵloigfó hupin atbert Congal mupio:

Irish Calendar, his body was buried at Iona, but his reliques were afterwards removed to Ireland.

\* *Ceallach*.—"A. D. 704. Ceallach mac Rogallaigh, *Rex Connacht, post clericatum obiit.*"

† *Coremodhruadh*.—Now Corcomroe, a barony in the west of the county of Clare.

"A. D. 704. *Bellum Corcomodhruadh, ubi cecidit Celachar, mac Comain.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

‡ *Ceanfaeladh*.—"A. D. 704. Ceanfaela, *nepos Aedo Bric, Abbas Bennchair, dormiuit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

§ *Dachonna of Dairi*: i. e. of Doire-Mochonna:

"A. D. 705. Duchanna, et Oissene filius Galhuist, Abbas Cluana-mac-Nois, *pausunt*. Bruide, mac Derili *moritur*. Conchobar mac Maeleduin, *Rex Generis Coirpre jugulatur*. Ceallan, mac Seachnusaig, *sapiens, obiit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

¶ *Calraighe-Teathbha*.—A territory in the county of Longford, the position of which is

determined by Sliabh gCalraighe, now Slieve Golry, near the village of Ardagh.—See note on Sliabh Callraighe Bri-Leith under A. D. 1444, p. 937.

‡ *Beg Boirche*.—"A. D. 706. The Crostaff [Cross-staff] of Bec Bairrehe."—*Ann. Ult.; Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.—See Dr. O'Connor's note on this passage in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, pp. 70, 71, where he quotes various authorities to shew that persons were enjoined various penances for crimes, before the seventh century: "Clericus si genuerit filium vii annis pœniteat, vel exul portet cilicium et virgam. *Cumcan De Mensura pœnitentiarum*, c. 3. Si quis Laicus per cupiditatem perjurat, totas res suas vendat, et donet Deo in pauperibus, et conversus in Monasterio usque ad mortem serviat Deo. Si autem non per cupiditatem, sed quia mortis periculum incurrit, tribus annis inermis exul pœniteat in pane et aqua."—*Ib.*, c. 6.

of himself to these virtues; and, moreover, he was wise and learned in the clear understanding of the holy Scriptures of God. Ceallach<sup>w</sup>, son of Raghallach, King of Connaught, died, after having gone under the yoke of priesthood. The battle of Coremodhruadh<sup>x</sup>, in which Celechar, son of Comman, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 704. The third year of Congal. Ceannfaeladh<sup>y</sup>, grandson of Aedh Breac, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died on the 8th of April. Dachonna of Dairi<sup>z</sup>, and Ceallan, son of Seachnasach, a wise man, died. Oissene of Freamhainn [Frewin], son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Calraighe-Teathbha<sup>a</sup>. Conchubhar, son of Maelduin, chief of Cinel Cairbre [died]. Beg Boirche<sup>b</sup>, King of Ulidia, took a [pilgrim's] staff, and died on his pilgrimage at the end of twelve years afterwards. Flann Feabhla<sup>c</sup>, son of Scanlan, Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 705. The fourth year of Congal. Coibhdeanach<sup>d</sup>, bishop of Ard-sratha, died on the 26th of November. Conodhar, abbot of Fobhar, died on the third of November. Inrechtach, son of Dunchadh Muirisce, King of the tripartite Connaught, was slain by Fearghal, son of Maelduin, and Fearghal, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, and Conall Meann, chief of Cinel-Cairbre. A hosting<sup>e</sup> was made by Congal of Ceann-Maghair, son of Fearghus of Fanaid, against the Leinstermen, and he obtained his demand<sup>f</sup> from them. On returning from this expedition Congal composed these lines:

<sup>c</sup> *Flann Feabhla*.—He is set down as archbishop of Armagh for twenty-seven years in the list of the prelates of Armagh preserved in the fragment of the Psalter of Cashel already often referred to. He held a synod in Ireland, in the year 697, at which Adamnan was present.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 473, and *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, and also Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 40. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 714, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 712.

<sup>d</sup> *Coibhdeanach*, &c.—“A. D. 706. Conodhar Fabuir obiit. Occisio, Indrehtaig, mic Duncha, Muirisce, Fergal mac Maeleduin, et Fergal mac Loingsig, et Conall Menn, rex Generis Coirpri, occiderunt eum. Becc nepos Dunchado jugulatur. Coibdenach, Episcopus Ardsratha quievit. Duo

*terremotus septimana in eadem, in mense Decembris in Aquilonari parte Hibernie. Bachall Beicece Bairche. Mors Colmain Aui Suibhne. Slogad Congaile, filii Fergusi for Laigniu. Duncha principatum Iw tenuit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>e</sup> *A hosting*, *plóiccíó*.—This is the first occurrence of the word *plóiccíó*, henceforward so frequently used in the Irish Annals. It means the making of an expedition, excursion, or incursion, with an army mustered for the purpose, like the old English word “*hosting*,” by which the Editor shall henceforward translate it. It is rendered “*exercitus ductus*,” by Dr. O’Conor, and “*an army led*,” by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

<sup>f</sup> *His own demand*.—This would seem to mean



Celeabair dain, a Lippe, ar lór rodo bo hie gnáir,  
Alann beppétán fil forp, ba plán co tpolc a Dún Náir.  
Ba Maḡ Lippe mað co pé, inoiu ar maḡ fonaithe,  
Ticubra dia athpune, aitérpach co naitemu.

Cath Usthairbe nia cCongal, mac Fírgora Fánatt, for Chenél nEocáin,  
dú in po marbadh Maoldúin, mac Maoileirícc, tighina Cheneoil nEoghann.

Áoir Crioirt, reacht ccéð aré. An cúiceað bliadhain do Congal. Cucuaráin, ní Cruithne ḡ Ulað, do marbadh la Fionncom hUa Ronáin. Fiachra, mac Dungail, do ḡuin la Cruithnu.

Áoir Crioirt, reacht ccéð a reacht. An peireað bliadhain do Congal. Maoldobaircón, eppcop Cille dapa, décc 19 Februarí. Cath Dola i Maḡ Ele, airm in po marbadh Leathlobair, mac Eatað, Cualaíð, ḡ Cúðionaircc. Cath Selḡge hi Forpthuathairb Laighn, in po marbadh dá mac Ceallaiḡ Cualann, Fiachra, ḡ Fianamail, ḡ araili do bpsénuib tangatar hi rocpairde Ceallaiḡ.

Áoir Crioirt, reacht ccéð, a hocht. Conamhail mac Failbe, abb lae, [décc]. Colmán, mac Seachnusaḡ, abb Lethra, décc. Iar mbéith ríche mbliadhna hi nḡe nEreann do Congal Cinnmaḡair, mac Fírgora Fánatt, po tatáin do bsdḡ aonuairpe. Cill dapa do lorceað.

Áoir Crioirt, reacht ccéð anaoi. An céð bliadhain dFírgal mac Maoile-dúin, mac Maoileiríngi, hi nḡhe uar Éirinn. Cúðpaolað, abb Fobair, décc. Diccolan eḡnaíðe [décc]. Teḡgal, eppcop ó Lann Ela, décc 16 Appl.

that he renewed the Borumean tribute. It is stated in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, that Congal made this excursion to wreak his vengeance on the Leinstermen for the death of his great grandfather, Aedh mac Ainmirech, whom the Leinstermen had slain in the battle of Dun-bolg; but that he obtained his *oighreir*, or full demand, from them without any opposition.

<sup>2</sup> *Bid me farewell.*—These lines are also quoted by the O'Clerys, in their *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 194.

<sup>3</sup> *Leathairbhe.*—Not identified. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>4</sup> *Cucuaran.*—"A. D. 507. *Canis Cuaran, rex Cruithne, jugulatur. Bovina strages iterum in-*

*cendit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>5</sup> *Fiachra.*—"A. D. 709. Fiachra mac Dun-gaile *apud Cruithne jugulatus.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>6</sup> *Maeldobharchon.*—"A. D. 708. Maeldobor-con, *Episcopus Cille-daro, pausavit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>7</sup> *Dola, in Magh-Ele.*—Magh Ele, which should be Magh Elle, or Magh Eilne, is a plain on the east side of the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 330. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 708:

"A. D. 708. *Bellum Dolo in Campo Eilni, ubi jugulati sunt Lethlabhar mac Echdach, Cual-*

Bid me farewell<sup>g</sup>, O Liffé ! Long enough have I been in thy lap ;  
 Beautiful the fleece that is [was] on thee ; thou wert safe, except thy roof,  
 O fort of Nas !

The plain of Liffé was so till now, to-day it is a scorched plain ;  
 I will come to rescorch it, that it may know a change.

The battle of Leathairbhe<sup>h</sup> [was gained] by Congal, son of Fearghus Fanad, over the Cinel-Eoghain, where Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, Lord of the Cinel-Eoghain, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 706. The fifth year of Congal. Cucuaran<sup>i</sup>, King of the Cruithni and of Ulidia, was killed by Finnchu hUa Ronain. Fiachra<sup>k</sup>, son of Dunghal, was mortally wounded by the Cruithni.

The Age of Christ, 707. The sixth year of Congal. Maeldobharchon<sup>l</sup>, Bishop of Kildare, died on the 19th of February. The battle of Dola<sup>m</sup>, in Magh-Ele, where Leathlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cu-allaidh, and Cu-dinaisc, were slain. The battle of Selgge<sup>n</sup>, in Fortuatha-Laighean, wherein were slain the two sons of Ceallach Cualann, Fiachra and Fianamhail, and some of the Britons, who had joined the army of Ceallach.

The Age of Christ, 708. Conamhail<sup>o</sup>, son of Failbhe, Abbot of Ia, [died]. Colman, son of Seachnasach, Abbot of Lothra [Lorha], died. After Congal<sup>p</sup> of Ceann-Maghair, son of Fearghus-Fanad, had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died of one hour's sickness. Cill-dara was burned.

The Age of Christ, 709. The first year of Fearghal<sup>q</sup>, son of Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Ceannfaeladh<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Diccolan the Wise [died]. Tethghal, Bishop of Lann-Ela [Ly-

laidh et Cudinaisce."—*Ann. Ult.* See note <sup>i</sup>, on Tola, at A. D. 571, p. 208, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *Selgge* : i. e. a Place of Hunting. This was the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 708, thus :

"A. D. 708. *Bellum Selgge hi Fortuathaibh-Laighin, contra nepotes Ceanselaigh, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Cellaich Cualann, Fiachra et Fiannamhail ; et Luirgg cum Britonibus Ceal-lachi.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>o</sup> *Conamhail*.—"A. D. 709. Conaiun, mac

Failbe, Abbas Iæ, *pausat*. Colman, mac Sechnusaig, abbas Lothra, *moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *Congal*.—"A. D. 709. Congal mac Fergusa Fanad" [mic Domhnail mic Aedha, mic Ainmire mic Sedna mic Fergusa Cinnfoda] "mic Conaill Gulban, *rex Temorie, subita morte perit*. Combustio Cille-dara."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>q</sup> *Fearghal*.—"A. D. 709. Fergal mac Maeleuin *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ult.* O'Flaherty places his accession in the year 711.

<sup>r</sup> *Ceannfaeladh*.—"A. D. 710. Ceannfaela, abbas Fobair, *moritur*. Diccolan *sapiens*, et

Ultan, mac Cummine, décc. Eppcop Telca Olaino [décc]. Cath Slebe Fuait ría pPeargal por Uib Méit, in po marbad Tuuthach, mac Mochloing, toiré Ua Méit, ⁊ Curoi, mac Aoda, mic Dluithaig.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ccé a deic. An dapa bliadain dPérgal. Coeddi, eppcop Iae, décc. Dubgualai, abb Glinne dá Locha, décc. Ro pfiad iomairecc eir pthocht Aoda Slane, in po marbad Niall, mac Cfhnaig, la Flann, mac Aoda, mic Dluithaig. Cucerca, toiré Orpaige, décc. Imaireacc la Laignib Deargabair, du in po marbad Bran Ua Maoilúin ⁊ a mac. Dluithach, mac Fitcheallai, do loirca. Cath Chairn Pfiadaig lar an Der tuairghit, in po marbadh Copmac, mac Fingin, pí Mumán.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ccé a haon ndécc. An trear bliadain dPérgal. Basan, eppcop Inri bo Finne, décc. Pailbe decc, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Do Gailingab Copann dó. Copuac, mac Oiliolla, pí Mumán, do marbadh in ceath. Seachnupach, toiré Ua Maine, [décc]. Cucerca, tighna Orpaige, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ccé a do décc. An ceatramad bliadain dPérgal. Iomairecc eir dá mac deicchoirche ⁊ clann breairil, toirécha Ua nEtha Ula, ⁊ po meabaid por clonh breairil. Pogartach Ua Cernoi, dionnarbad i mbreathab la Pérgal pí Eireann.

Ultan mac Cummién, *Episcopus Telca-Olain, moriuntur.*—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>1</sup> *Telach Olainn.*—This place is mentioned in the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 23rd January and at 7th August, as the church of St. Molaga, but its situation is not pointed out.—See Colgan's *Aeta Sanctorum*, p. 151, note 32. It is sometimes written Tulach-Ualann.

<sup>2</sup> *Sliah-Fuail.*—A mountain near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. M. 3500; and note <sup>3</sup>, under A. D. 1607. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 710, as follows:

"A. D. 710. *Bellum nepotum Meith, ubi Tnúdach, mac Mochloingse, Rex Nepotum Meith, et Curoi, filius Aedo, filii Dluithaigh, ceciderunt.*"

<sup>3</sup> *Coeddi.*—"A. D. 711. *Coeddi, Episcopus Iae, pascit.*"—*Ann. Ul.* This and many other en-

tries shew that the Presbyterian writers are wrong in supposing that there were no bishops at Iona.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubgualai.*—"A. D. 711. *Dubgualai, Abbas Glinne da locha, perit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>5</sup> *A battle.*—"A. D. 711. *Bellum inter duos nepotes Aedo Slane in quo Maine, mac Neill, jugulatus est. Flann, mac Aedo, mic Dluithaig, victor erat. Ulait prostrati, ubi Dubtach, filius Becce Bairche, occubuit. Duo filii Feradaig mic Maeleduin in cede Generis Laegaire perierunt. Bellum apud Lagenienses Deteriores*" [*Laignib Deagabhair*] "*ubi Bran nepos Maeleduin, et filii ejus ceciderunt. Dluithach, mac Fitcellaig, igne uritur.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>6</sup> *Cucerca.*—His death is again entered under the year 711.

<sup>7</sup> *The northern Des*: i. e. Deis-Beg, a territory

nally], died on the 16th of April. Ultan, son of Cummine, Bishop of Telach Olainn<sup>s</sup>. The battle of Sliabh Fuaid<sup>t</sup> [was gained] by Fearghal over the Ui-Meith, wherein were slain Tnuthach, son of Mochloingi, chief of Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach.

The Age of Christ, 710. The second year of Fearghal. Coeddi<sup>n</sup>, Bishop of Ia, died. Dubhgualai<sup>w</sup>, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. A battle<sup>x</sup> was fought between [two parties of] the race of Slaine, wherein Niall, son of Cearnach, was slain by Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach. Cucerca<sup>r</sup>, chief of Osraighe, died. A battle by the south Leinstermen, wherein Bran Ua Maelduin and his son were slain. Dluthach, son of Fithcheallach, was burned. The battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh by the northern Des<sup>z</sup>, wherein Cormac, son of Finghin, King of Munster, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 711. The third year of Fearghal. Baetan, Bishop of Inis-Bo-finne<sup>a</sup>, died. Failbhe Beg, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the Gailenga<sup>b</sup> of Corann. Cormac, son of Oilioll, King of Munster, was killed in a battle. Seachnasach, chief of Ui-Maine, [died]. Cucearca<sup>c</sup>. Lord of Ossory, died.

The Age of Christ, 712. The fourth year of Fearghal. A battle<sup>d</sup> [was fought] between the two sons of Beg Boirche and the sons of Breasal, chiefs of Ui-Eathach Uladh [Iveagh]; and the victory was gained over the sons of Breasal. Fogartach<sup>e</sup> Ua Cearnaigh was banished into Britain by Fearghal, King of Ireland.

in the county of Limerick, containing the town of Bruff and the hill of Knockany. For the situation of Carn-Feradhaigh see note <sup>c</sup>, under A. M. 3656, p. 41, *suprà*. In Dr. O'Connor's edition of these Annals some lines are here left out by mistake.

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-bo-finne*.—Now Boffin, or Bophin Island, off the south-west coast of the county of Mayo.

"A. D. 712. Baetan, *Episcopus Insole Vacce Albe obiit*. Faelbus *Modicus*, Abbas Cluana-mac-Nois, *pauzat*. Cormac, mac Ailello, *rex Muman, in bello jugulatus est*. Cuchercca, *rex Osraigi, moritur*. Sechnusach *rex, hUa Maine, moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>b</sup> *Gailenga*.—These were a sept of the race

of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, seated in the diocese of Achonry, in the province of Connaught. Corann is now the name of a barony in the county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Cuccerca*.—See his death before entered under the year 710, which is the wrong year.

<sup>d</sup> *A battle*.—"A. D. 711. Ulait *prostrati, ubi Dubthach filius Becece Bairche occubuit*."

"A. D. 713. *Bellum inter duos filios Becece Bairche, et filium Bresail regem Nepotum Echdach, in quo victores filii Becece*. Fogartach hUa Cearnaig *de regno expulsus est, [et] in Britanniam ivit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>e</sup> *Fogartach*.—Dr. O'Connor says that it is interpolated in a more modern hand in the copy



Āoir Ārioṛṛ, ṛeaċht cċċd a ṛí dċcc. A cūcc dċṛaṛḡal. S. Dōrbaine ṛōda, abb lae, dċcc 28 dOctober. Mochonna Cluana airċne dċcc 30 do September. Cillene, eṛṛcop abb ṛḡna, dċcc. ṛlaṛṛma eccnaid, mac Colccan, dċcc. Ceallaċ Cualann, mac ḡeṛṛṛīde, ṛí Laḡḡn, dċcc. Murċad, mac Dīarṛmata, mic Airṛṛḡhaiḡ Caoich, ṛlaṛṛ Ua Nell Chloimne Colmán, do marċad la Conall ḡṛant Ua Āḡmoich. Āodh Dub, toṛṛech Ua ṛīdḡeimṛi, dċcc.

Āoir Ārioṛṛ, ṛeaċht cċċd a cċṛaṛ dċcc. An ṛeṛeaċ bliadain dċṛḡal. Celetḡḡṛnaḡ, abb Cluana heouṛ, dċcc. ṛeṛnoc, mac Āiarain, dċcc. ṛlano ṛoṛḡṛe, mac ṛoḡaṛṛaḡ, dċcc. ṛoḡaṛṛaċ Ua Āḡṛnaḡ do toṛṛeaċht dia ionnarċad a ḡṛṛṛain. ṛaolchu, mac Dōṛbbene, do oṛṛṛneaċ i nabdaime lae an cċṛaṛnaċ Āalano do September, dia Saṛṛṛṛ do ṛonṛṛaċ, ṛṛṛ ceatṛaṛnaċ bliadain ṛeaċṛṛoḡaṛ a aoṛi.

Āoir Ārioṛṛ, ṛeaċht cċċd a cūcc dċcc. An ṛeaċhtṛnaċ bliadain dċṛḡal. Āonach ṛaṛṛṛṛn do dḡnaṛ la ṛḡḡal, mac Maolēdūn, ḡ ṛoḡaṛṛaċ Ua Āḡṛnaḡ do mēaṛcċḡuaċṛeaċ an aonaḡh, uaṛ ṛo marċ Maolṛṛḡa, ḡ mac Dūḡṛlēbe.

at Stowe, and that this Fogartach was afterwards King of Ireland: "An Fogartach ṛṛaṛṛ na ṛḡḡ nEṛeann." The Annals of Ulster have some curious entries immediately after the notice of the expulsion of Fogartach, which have been totally omitted by the Four Masters, viz.:

"Coscrad .i. Garbsalcha in Midiu" [the massacre of Garbhsalach] "*in quo cecidit Forbasach, nepos Comgaile, rex hUa Failgi, apud viros Mide, uno die et bellum predictum. Siccitas magna. In hoc anno interfecti sunt Peregrini apud Muntnenses .i. in clairineach cum tota familia sua. Nox lucida in Autumno.*"

The slaying of the pilgrims in Munster is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 710, as follows:

"There were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach, with all his family. There was a shining and extream clear light in harvest."

'*Dorbaine.*—This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, which contain most of these entries under the year 714, as follows:

"A. D. 714. Ceallach Cualann *rex Lagenie*, Flann Febla, mac Sganlain, *Abbas Ardnachae*, Cilleni, *Episcopus Fernann, mortui sunt. Jugulatio Murchado, mac Dermato, filii*" [Armedi] "*Ceci, Regis Nepotum Neill. Aed Dub, Rex Nepotum Fidgenti, Flaithnia, mac Colggen sapiens et Mochonna Cuerne*" [*rectè* Cluana-airne] "*dormierunt. Sloghadh la [per] Murcha, mac Brain, du Caisil.*"

Four of these entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 712, thus:

"A. D. 712. Ceallagh Cwallann, King of Lynster, died. Flann Feavla, Abbott of Ardmagh, died. Killin, Bushop and Abbott of Fearnese, died. Murragh mac Brayn with a great army went to Cashell."

\* *Cluain-airne.*—The festival of Mochonna of Cluain-airne is set down in O'Clery's Irish

The Age of Christ, 713. St. Dorbaine<sup>f</sup> Foda, Abbot of Ia, died on the 28th of October. Mochonna, of Cluain Airdne<sup>g</sup>, died on the 30th of September. Bishop Cillene, Abbot of Fearnna [Ferns], died. Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colgan, died. Ceallach Cualann<sup>h</sup>, son of Gerrtide, King of Leinster, died. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Airmeadhach Caech, chief of Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain, was slain by Conall Grant<sup>i</sup> Ua Cearnaigh. Aedh Dubh, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte<sup>k</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 714. The sixth year of Fearghal. Cele-Tighearnaigh<sup>l</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Ternog<sup>m</sup>, son of Ciaran, died. Flann Foirbhthe, son of Fogartach, died. Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh returned from his exile in Britain. Faelchu, son of Dorbene, was appointed to the abbacy of Ia, on the fourth of the Calends of September, on Saturday precisely, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

The Age of Christ, 715. The seventh year of Fearghal. The fair of Tailltin<sup>n</sup> was celebrated by Fearghal, son of Maelduin; and Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh disturbed the fair, for he killed Maelrubha, and the son of Dubhsleibhe.

Calendar at 30th September. Colgan conjectures that Cluain-airdne may be the church of Cluain-aird, in the territory of Airteach, in the diocese of Elphin.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 178, n. 115. There are countless places of the name in Ireland, but the Editor has discovered nothing to prove which of them is the one referred to in the text.

<sup>h</sup> *Ceallach Cualann*.—He was the ancestor of a tribe called Ui-Ceallaigh Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow. Duald Mac Firbis gives the names of twelve generations of his lineal descendants as follows: “Cathal” [chief of Ui-Ceallaigh Cualann] “son of Amhalgaidh, son of Tuathal, son of Cu-lochair, son of Madudan, son of Raghallach, son of Flann, son of Dubhdaitheach, son of Madudan, son of Cathal, son of Ceallach, son of Edersgel, son of Ceallach Cualann.”

<sup>i</sup> *Conall Grant*: i. e. Conall the Grey. “*Ḍpanz .i. uaḍ.*”—*O’Clergy*.

<sup>k</sup> *Ui-Fidhgeinte*.—A tribe giving name to a

great territory in the present county of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 645, *suprà*, and also note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 46.

<sup>l</sup> *Cele-Tighearnaigh*: i. e. Servant of St. Tighearnach. In the Annals of Ulster these, and other entries omitted by the Four Masters, are given under the year 715, as follows:

“A. D. 715. *Jugulatio regis Saxonum* Osriti, *filii Aldfrith nepotis* Ossu. *Garnat, filius* Deile-roit, *moritur*. *Fogartach, nepos* Cernaig *iterum regnat*. *Pasca commutatur in Ia Civitate*. *Faelchu, mac* Dorbeni, *kathedram Columbe* lxxiv., *ctatis sue anno iv Kal. Septembris, die Sabbathi suscepit Obitus Celi-Tigernaich, Abbatis Cluana-Eois*. *Flann Foirbthe, mac* Fogartaich, *moritur*. *Mors* Ardbrani, *mac* Maelduin.”

<sup>m</sup> *Ternog*.—This Ternog was interred at Kilmnasagart, near Jonesborough, in the county of Armagh, where his grave is still marked by a pillar stone exhibiting his name, *Ṭernoc mac* Ciapain.

<sup>n</sup> *Tailltin*.—Now Teltown, on the River Sele

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd aré décc. An τοχτημάδ βλιαδαιν οΡεαρζαλ. S. Dunchadh, mac Cinnfaelad, abb Iae Colaim Cille, décc an 25 Maí. Cronán Ua Eoan, abb Uir móir Moctua, décc 1 Iún. Dubdúim Ua Paoláin, eppcop 7 abb Cluana hEpaip, décc. Becc boirce décc. Pionamail Ua Bogaine, mac Finn, [décc]. Cath Channyo pia cConall nDranτ Ua Csh-naig, in po marbadh Tuatal Ua Paolcon, 7 Dornigal, mac Aoda, mic Dluthaig, 7 Amalgaid Ua Conaing, 7 Fhigal a bratair. Ro marbadh ona Conall Dranτ peipin iar nob míoraib lair in rig, la Feargal. Trí ppora inghnaíacha ipin bliadainri, ppor airccio ppor Othain móir, ppor mealae ppor Othain mbice, 7 pporr pola hi Laigrib.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd a ρεαχτ décc. An naomáδ βλιαδαιν οΡεαρζαλ. S. Cuanna ó Rop eo décc an 10 Apríl. Dpoptan Dairtize décc 1 nApo bpsccain. Iomairceacc Pionnabpach la Laigrib, in po marbadh Aod, mac Ceallaig. Airmíðac, mac Taig, 7 Cpiochan, τοιρεch Ua Mic Uair, no marbad. Parugaδ Laigri po cúicc 1 naoin bliadhain la hUib Néill. Cath eipri Chonnaétarib 7 Corca baircinn, map marbad mac Talainnaig. Par-

or Abha-dhubh, near Navan, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, *suprà*. “A. D. 716. *Commixtio Agonis* Talten la Fogartach, *ubi cecidit filius* Rubai *et filius* Duibsebe.”

<sup>o</sup> *St. Dunchadh*.—“A. D. 716. Duncha mac Cinnfaelad, *Abbas Iae, obiit*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *Cronan, &c.*—These entries, and others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 717, as follows :

“A. D. 717. *Filius* Cuidine, *rex Saxonum, moritur*. Becc Bairche *obiit*. *Bellum* Ceninnso, *ubi cecidit* Tuathal, *nepos* Faelcon, *et* Cellach Diathraibh, *et* Goringal, *mac* Aedo, *mic* Dluthaig, *et* Amalgai hUa Conaing, *et* Fergal, *frater ejus, occiderunt*. Conall Grant *victor erat*; *et* Conall Grant, *nepos* Cernaig, *in fine duorum mensium post bellum interfectus est* la” [per] “Fergal mac Maeleduin. Cronan hUa Ecaín, *Abbas* Lismoir, *moritur*. Fianamail, *nepos* Bogaine mic Finn *Insule princeps* Maigi Sam” [Inismacsaint], “*et* Dubduin, *nepos* Faelain, *Episcopus Abbas*

Cluana-Irardo. Conri mac Congaile Cennfotai, *et* Ailill mac Finsnechta, *jugulati sunt*. *Pluit* fros melo ppor Othain Big; *pluit* fros sanguinis *suprà* *fossam* Lageniorum, *et inde vocatur* Niall Frosach mac Fergaile, *qui tunc natus est*. *Eclipsis lune in plenilunio suo*.”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice the falling of three showers under the year 715, such as the Four Masters describe, thus :

“A. D. 715. It reigned [rained] a shower of honie on Ohinbeg, a shower of money on Ohinmore, and a shower of Blood upon the fosses of Lynster, for which cause Neal Frossagh, who then was born, was called Neal Frossagh.”—See the *Philosophical Transactions*, t. xviii. No. 139, April, May, June, 1677, 1678, p. 976, &c.

<sup>a</sup> *Othain-mor*.—This was another form of the name of Fathan, now *anglicè* Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 657. Othain-beg was probably in the same

The Age of Christ, 716. The eighth year of Fearghal. St. Dunchadh°, son of Ceannfaeladh, Abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, died on the 25th of May. Cronan<sup>p</sup> Ua Eoan, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 1st of June. Dubhduin Ua Faelain, Bishop and Abbot of Chnain-Iraird, died. Becc Boirche died. Fianamhail Ua Boghaine, son of Einn, [died]. The battle of Ceanannus [Kells, in Meath] by Conall Grant (i. e. the Grey) Ua Cearnaigh, wherein were slain Tuathal Ua Faelchon, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dhuthach, and Amhalgaidh Ua Conaing, and Fearghal, his brother. Conall Grant himself was also slain, in two months afterwards, by King Fearghal. Three wonderful showers [fell] in this year: a shower of silver on Othlain-mor<sup>a</sup>, a shower of honey on Othlain-Beag, and a shower of blood in Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 717. The ninth year of Fearghal. St. Cuanna, of Ros-eo<sup>r</sup>, died on the 10th of April. Drostan<sup>s</sup> Dairthighe died at Ard-Breacain. The battle of Finnabhair<sup>t</sup> by the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Ceallach, was slain. Airmeadhach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais, were slain. Leinster<sup>u</sup> was five times devastated in one year by the Ui-Neill. A battle [was fought] between the Connaughtmen and the Corca-Baiscinn<sup>w</sup>, wherein the son of Talamhnaigh was slain. Magh-Breagh was devastated by

neighbourhood.

<sup>r</sup> *Ros-eo*: i. e. the Wood of the Yews, now Rush, a village to the north of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, Ros-eo, where the festival of St. Cuanna was celebrated on the 10th of April, is described as in Magh Lacha, in the east of Magh Breagh. In the Annals of Ulster "Mors Cuannac Rois-eu" is entered at the year 720.

<sup>s</sup> *Drostan*.—"A. D. 718. Airmedach mac Taidg, et Crichan, *Rex nepotum* Maccuais, *jugulati*; et Ertuille, mac Fergusu Guill, *jugulatus*. Drostan Deartaighe *quievit* in Ardbreccain. *Congressio apud Lagenienses, ubi Aed mac Ceallaig cecidit i. bellum Finnabhrach.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>t</sup> *Finnabhair*.—There are several places of this name in Leinster, anglicised Finner, or Fennor. The place here referred to is, in all probability, Fennor, in the parish of Duacany,

barony of Offaly, and county of Kildare, and about a mile and a half from the Curragh.

<sup>u</sup> *Leinster*.—This devastation of Leinster is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 720, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 716; thus in the latter: "A. D. 716. All Lynster was five times wasted and prey'd in one year by the O'Neals."

<sup>w</sup> *Corca-Baiscinn*.—A territory forming the south-west part of the county of Clare, and comprising, at the period of which we are treating, the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan: "A. D. 720. *Bellum inter Connachta et Corco-Baiscinn, ubi cecidit Mac Talamnaigh. Vastatio Maigi Breagh ou*" [per] "Cathal mac Finguine, & ou Murcha, mac Brain. Inred Laighen fri Fergal & maidm" [naidm] "inna Boraimne & maidm" [uaidm] "na ggiallne Laigen fri Fergal mac Maelduin."





Cathal, son of Finngüne, and Murchadh, son of Bran. Leinster was plundered, and the Borumha again enjoined, and the hostages, by Fearghal.

The Age of Christ, 718. After Fearghal, son of Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, had been ten years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Almhain<sup>s</sup>, by Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and Aedh, son of Colgan, an heir presumptive to the sovereignty. The number which the race of Conn brought to this battle was twenty-one thousand, and the number brought by the Leinstermen was nine thousand. Of the death of Fearghal was said :

Dunchadh, son of Murchadh the Noble, Aedh, son of Colgan of the Red Swords, Slew Fearghal of valiant fight, in the vigorous battle of Almhain.

The following were the chieftains and leaders of Leath-Chuinn who fell in this battle together with Fearghal : Conall Menn, chief of Cinel-Cairbre ; Forbasach, chief of Cinel-Boghaine ; Fearghal Ua Aitheachdae ; Fearghal, son of Eochaidh Leamhna, chief of Tamhnach ; Connalach, son of Conaing ; and Egnech, son of Colgan, chief of the Airthera [the Oriors] ; Coibhdeanach, son of Fiachra ; Muirghius, son of Conall ; Leathaitheach, son of Concarat ; Anmchaidh, son of Concharat ; Aedhgen Ua Mathghamhnae ; Nuada, son of Eirc, chief of Gull and Irgull<sup>y</sup>; and ten of the race of Maelfithrigh. These were the losses of the chieftains and leaders of the North. The losses of the South were : Flann, son of Raghallach ; Aileall, son of Fearadhach ; Suibhne, son of Congalach ; Aedh Laighean Ua Cearnaigh ; Nia, son of Cormac ; Dubhdachrich, son of Dubhdainbher ; Aileall, son of Conall Grant ; Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach ; Fearghus Ua Eoghain. One hundred and sixty of Fearghal's satellites, and numbers

yegh mac Concharad ; Edgen O'Mathgawna ; Anmchad mac Concharad ; Nwa mac Oirck, prince of the Orcades" [*rectè* of Gull and Irgull] ; "the ten nephews" [*rectè*, ten of the descendants] "of Moylefithry. These were of the O'Neales of the North ; the O'Neales of the west and south were those that were slain in the said battle. Flann mac Rogally ; Ailill mac Feraye ; Hugh Lynster O'Kearnie ; Swyne mac Konoloye ; Nia mac Cormack ; Duffdakrich mac Duffdainver ; Ailell mac Conell Grait ; Flayheawil mac Dhuhye, and Fergus O'Heoaine ;

all which number were slain. There were nine that flied in the ayre, as if they were winged fowle, and so saved their lives. Of both armies there were slaine but seven thousand, both kings garde and all."

<sup>y</sup> *Gull and Irgull*.—Mageoghegan renders this by "the Orcades," but he is decidedly in error, as Gull is the district now called Ros-Guill, and situated in the parish of Mevagh, in the north of the county of Donegal ; and Irgull was the old name of Hornhead, opposite Rosguill, on the west side of Sheephaven.

pocharde oile. Naonbar tra iprís lotar hi pannoéal γ ι ngealtac̃t ap in cath rin. Seēt mile ipreac̃t torc̃ar iou γ anall ttorp̃ae. [Inrac̃tac̃, mac Donnchaða Muirp̃ce, piḡ Connac̃t do inarbað pan ḡc̃oinblioēt rin Almuine mað f̃ior.]

Αοιρ C̃prioρ, peacht cc̃eo anaoi d̃ecc. Fogartach, mac Néill, mic C̃sr̃ñaig̃ Sotail, hi piḡe ñEpeann an b̃iaðairi, co ttorc̃ar hi cc̃at̃ Delgean la C̃ionac̃eth, mac Iorḡalaig̃. S. Sionach Iñh̃ri Cloṑpann d̃ecc an p̃ic̃st̃mað lá do mí Appil. Aelchu Maiñp̃t̃rech̃ Buicti [d̃ecc]. Ind̃p̃ech̃tach, mac Muirp̃eac̃haig̃, pi Connac̃t, d̃ecc. Cluain mic Noir̃ do Iorcc̃að. Sealbach, tiḡsr̃ina Dal-Riada, do dol i c̃clep̃ceēt.

Αοιρ C̃prioρ, peacht cc̃eo p̃iche. An c̃eo b̃iaðan do Ch̃ionac̃oṑ, mac Iorḡalaigh, mic Conaig̃ Cuip̃ri, hi piḡhe Epeann. S. Paolchu, mac Dor̃bbe, abb Iae, S. C̃uiñol̃sr̃, abb Cluana mic Noir̃, γ S. Sionach Tail̃t̃in, d̃ecc. Cath Cinn Delgen p̃ia c̃C̃ionac̃oṑ, mac ñIorḡalaigh, in po marbað Fogartach Ua C̃sr̃ñaigh. S. Caochp̃eile, p̃ep̃ib̃neoir̃ Doir̃e Chalḡḡaig̃, d̃ég. S. Cillene Ua Colla, abb Ait̃ne, d̃ecc 3 Ianuari. S. Colman Uamach, p̃ep̃ib̃neoir̃ Ar̃oa Maça, γ S. Colman Bañban, p̃ep̃ib̃neoir̃ Cille d̃ara, d̃ecc. S. Ruib̃in, mac mic Connac̃o, p̃ep̃ib̃neoir̃ Muiñan, mac p̃iðe ḡpoc̃ain ó Tigh Telle. Techeo (i. p̃ealbuṑað) Ulað p̃ia c̃C̃ionac̃eð mac Cong̃alaig̃.

Αοιρ C̃prioρ, peacht cc̃eo p̃iche a haon. An d̃ara b̃iaðan do Ch̃ionac̃oṑ.

*Panic and lunacy.*—Mageoghegan translates this: "There were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle;" but this is not exactly correct.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 231, and p. 234, note °.

*° Inrach̃tach.*—This entry is inserted in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy. According to Duaid Mac Firbis, Dunchadh Muir̃sge, son of Tibraide, King of Connaught, was slain by Fearghal, son of Loingseach, Lord of the Kiñel-Connell, and Fearghal, son of Maelduin, Lord of the Kiñel-Owen.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of *Ily-Fiachrach*, p. 315.

*° Fogartach.*—"A. D. 723. *Bellum Cinñdelgg̃den, in quo cecidit̃ Fogartach h̃Ua Cernaig̃, mac Neill, mic Cernaig̃ Sotail, mic Diarmata, mic Aedo Slaine. Cinaeth mac Irgalaig̃ victor erat.*"

*° Innis-Clothrann.*—Now Inishelohran, an island in Lough Ree in the Shannon. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster.

*° Mainistir-Buite.*—Now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. "A. D. 722. *Combustio Cluana-mic-Nois. Mors Ailchon Mainistrech-Buiti. Indrechtach, mac Muireadaig̃, rex Connacht, moritur in clericatu. Selbach Sinach Tailten moritur.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

*° Faelchu.*—"A. D. 723. *Faelchu mac Dorbeni, Abbas Iae, dormit. Cillenius Longus ei in principatu Iae successit. Bellum Cinñdelgg̃den, in quo cecidit̃ Fogartach h̃Ua Cernaig̃ mac Neill mic Cernaig̃ Sotail, mic Diarmato, mic Aedo Slaine. Cinaeth, mac Irgalaig̃, victor erat. Cuinnles Abbas Cluana mic Nois, obiit. Jugulatio Letaithig̃ mic Concarath Caechscuile, Scriba*

of others, were slain besides these nobles. Nine was the number of persons that fled with panic and lunacy<sup>z</sup> from this battle. Seven thousand was the number that fell on both sides between them. [Inrachtach<sup>a</sup>, son of Dunchadh Muirisce, King of Connaught, died in that battle of Almhain, if true].

The Age of Christ, 719. Fogartach<sup>b</sup>, son of Niall, son of Cearnach Sotal, [was] in the sovereignty of Ireland this year, until he fell in the battle of Delgean, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach. St. Sinach, of Innis-Clothrann<sup>c</sup>, died on the 20th day of the month of April. Aelchu, of Mainistir Buite<sup>d</sup>, [died]. Indreachtach, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned. Sealbhach, Lord of Dal-Riada, went into holy orders.

The Age of Christ, 720. The first year of Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, son of Conaing Cuirri, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Faelchu<sup>e</sup>, son of Dorbhe, Abbot of Ia; St. Cuindles, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Sinach, of Taitlin, died. The battle of Cean-Delgen<sup>f</sup>, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, in which Foghartach Ua Cearnaigh was slain. St. Caechscuile, scribe of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. St. Cillene Ua Colla, Abbot of Athain<sup>g</sup>, died on the 3rd of January. St. Colman Uamhach, scribe of Ard-Macha, and St. Colman Banban, scribe of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. St. Ruibin, son of the son of Connad, [chief] scribe of Munster, [died]; he was son of Brocan, of Tigh-Telle<sup>h</sup>. Ulidia was taken possession of by Cinaeth, son of Congalach.

The Age of Christ, 721. The second year of Cinaeth. St. Maelrubha.

Doire Calggaed, *quievit.*—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>a</sup> *Cean-Delgen.*—Otherwise written Ceanu-Delgthen.—See note under A. D. 617.

<sup>g</sup> *Athain.*—Also written Othain and Fathain, now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

"A. D. 724. Cileni *nepos* Collae, *Abbas* Othnae, et Aldchu. *Doimliagg moriuntur.* Ailen mic Craith *construitur.* Simul, *filius* Druis *constringitur.* Colman humach, *scriba* Ardmachae, Rubin, mac Conad, *seriba* Muman, *filiusque* Broccain o [de] Thaigh Theille, *qui magister bonus Evangelii Christi erat,* et Colman Banban, *scriba* Cille-daro *omnes dormierunt.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>h</sup> *Tigh-Telle.*—In a gloss on the *Feilire Aenguis*

in the *Leabhar-Breac*, at 25th June, it is stated that "τῖγ Τελλί" is "ἰ παύλ Δαυρμουίγῃ," i. e. "in the vicinity of Durrow." Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, anglicises this name Tehill:

"A. D. 723. Rubyn, chief scribe of Mounster, died, and the son" [*rectè*, he was the son] "of Brogain of Tehill, who" [*rectè*, and] "was a good preacher and divine."

This place, which lies close to Durrow, in the north of the King's County, is still called τῖγ Τελλε in Irish, and anglicised Tyhilly, or Tihelly.—See the published Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Com. Regis. No. 16, Car. I.—See also note under the year 670.



S. Maolrubha, abbbñncair, iar noul mo Albain, décc ma cill féirín, i nAbur-cropan, an 21 Appil. Oécmogat bliadain ar éirí míoraib for naoib láicib, for a íaozal. S. Celechríot décc. S. Conall, mac Moudan, do glacaó coroine marptire. Fíridaíoch, mac Congalaid, décc. Cuanan o Chill Delce, Deiríur Dairínir, o Uib Colla doiríde, Cuana Droma Cuilinn, 7 Cillene Locha Derge, décc. Cat Droma fornocht pía pFlaitéístaí, mac Loingríg, 7 pía cCenel cConall, for Aoib nAllán, mac Fírgaile, 7 for Cenel nEogain. Ro rraoiní for Aoib nAllán. Aíao na maite pío marbaó ó Aoib,—Flann mac Értáile, 7 Snedgus Derge Ua brachaid. Murchaó, mac brain, pí Laidín, décc. Crioiméann, mac Ceallaid Cualann, do marbaó i ceat belaid lice. Ailill, mac boibcaó Míde, décc. Cat pía cCionaoí, mac loigalaid, for Laidín, 7 do bírt a péir. Cat Inir brígan pía pFaolan, bail in pío marbaó Eitirpígeól, mac Ceallaid Cualann, 7 Congal, mac brain. Catál Círr, toiréí deircept brígh, décc.

Aoir Crioíot, peacé ccéó piche a dó. S. Flann ó Aoinpéí, abb bñn-cair, décc. Iar mbeith epí bliadna do Cionaoí, mac loigalaid, uar Éirinn hí píghe, toirchaí hí ceat Droma Corcáin, la Flaitéístaí mac Loingríc.

<sup>1</sup> *Apurcrosan*.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 671. It is stated in the gloss to the *Feilire Aengus*, at 21st April, that Maelrubha was of the Cinel-Eoghain, and that his mother was Subtaire, daughter of Setna, and the sister [or kinswoman] of St. Comhgall of Beanchair; and that his church is at Abur-Chresen, in Alba [Scotland].

<sup>k</sup> *St. Celechrist*: i. e. the Servant or Vassal of Christ. Most of these entries, and others totally omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the years 725 and 726, as follows:

“A. D. 725. Nechtain mac Deirile *constringitur apud Druist Regem*. Duchonna Craibdech, *Episcopus Condere moritur*. *Jugulatio Cramthainn filii Cellachí, in bello Belaig-licce immatura etat*. *Quies Mancheine Lethglinne*. *Jugulatio, Bodbehodha Mide*.”

“A. D. 726. *Mors Ailchon, Abbatis Cluana Iaird*. *Bellum Droma-fornoct, inter Genus Co-*

naill et Eugain, *ubi Flann mac Aurthile, et Snedgus Dergg, nepos Inrachdi, jugulati sunt Congressio Irrois foichne, ubi quidam ceciderunt* den dibh Airgiallaibh, *inter Selbacum et familiam Echdach, nepotis Domhnaill*. Conall mac Moudan *martyrio coronatus*. *Adomnani reliquie transferuntur in Hiberniam, et lex renovatur*. *Bellum Moin inter dina Bullaigniu, in quo cecidit Laidgnen mac Conmealde; Duncha victor fuit*. Murchadh, mac Brain, *Rex Lageniensium moritur*. Dubdainber, mac Comgail, *Rex Cruithne jugulatus est*. *Bellum Bairue vel Inse Bregainn, in quo ceciderunt Ederseel, mac Cellaig Cualann, et Congal mac Brain*. Faolan *victor fuit*. *Dormitatio Celi-Christi*.”

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-Delge*.—Now called, in Irish, Cill-Dealga, and anglicised Kildalkey. This was the name of an old church, now totally destroyed, giving name to a parish situated between the parish of Trim, in East Meath, and the boundary of Westmeath. It was dedicated to St. Damhnat,

Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], after having gone to Alba [Scotland], died in his own church at Apurcrosan<sup>i</sup>, on the 21st of April; eighty years, three months, and nine days, was the length of his life. St. Celechrist died<sup>k</sup>. St. Conall, son of Moudan, received the crown of martyrdom. Feardachrich, son of Conghalach, died. Cuanan, of Cill-Delge<sup>l</sup>; Deirir, of Daimhinis [Devenish], of the Ui-Colla; Cuana, of Druim Cuilinn<sup>m</sup>; and Cillene, of Loch Gerg<sup>n</sup>, died. The battle of Druim-fornocht<sup>o</sup> [was fought] by Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, and the Cinel-Conaill, against Aedh Allan, son of Fearghal, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh Allan was defeated. These chieftains were slain on the side of Aedh, [namely] Flann, son of Erthaile, and Snedgus Dearg Ua Brachaidhe. Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Crimhthann, son of Ceallach Cualann, was slain in the battle of Bealach-lice<sup>p</sup>. Ailill, son of Bodhbhcha, of Meath, died. A battle [was fought] by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, against the Leinstermen; and he obtained his demand. The battle of Inis-Breagain<sup>q</sup>, wherein were slain Edersgeoil, son of Ceallach Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Cathal Cerr, chief of the south of Breagh, died.

The Age of Christ, 722. St. Flann, of Aentrebhr<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. After Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, had been three years in sovereignty over Ireland, he fell in the battle of Druim-Corcraín<sup>s</sup>, by Flaithbhear-

or Dymphna, whose festival was celebrated there on the fifteenth of May. Near the site of the church was a holy well called Tobar-Damhnata, nearly dried up when the Editor examined the locality.

<sup>m</sup> *Druim-Cuilinn*: i. e. Ridge or long Hill of the Holly, now Drumcullen, an old church in ruins, situated in the south of the barony of Eglisli, in the King's County. This church stands on the boundary between the ancient Meath and Munster.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch Gerg*.—Now Lough Derg, so famous for containing the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirlough, and county of Donegal.

<sup>o</sup> *Druim-fornocht*: i. e. the Naked or Exposed Ridge or Long Hill. There are several places of this name, but there can be little doubt that

this is the Druim-fornacht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Coreagh, in the lordship of Newry.

<sup>p</sup> *Bealach-lice*: i. e. the Road of the Flag or Flat Rocky Surface. Not identified.

<sup>q</sup> *Inis-Breagain*.—Now obsolete.

<sup>r</sup> *Aentrebh*.—Also written Oentrebh, Aointribh, Oentribh, and Oentrabh. This was the ancient name of the town of Antrim, and is to be distinguished from Aendruim, or Oendruim, which is the old name of Nendrum Island, now Inishmahee in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 63, note <sup>b</sup>, and pp. 277, 278.

<sup>s</sup> *Druim-Corcraín*: i. e. Corcran's Ridge, or Long Hill. Not identified:

Topchair Eudor, mac Ailella, γ Μαolduin, mac Ffriaðaiǵ, ipin cath rin la Dunchað, mac Corbmaic. Cath Aillinne eipir da mac Murchaða, mic Brain, in po marbað Dunchað rñioir. Doimnall, mac Ceallaiǵ m Connacht, [dés].

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéd piche a trí. An céo bliaðain do Flaitébfirtac, mac Loingsich, mic Aongura, uar Eipinn hi righe. S. Gall Lilcaigh décc. S. Fachtna, mac Folachtain, abb Cluana rñirta brenaim, décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéd piche a cétair. An dapa bliaðain do Flaitébfirtac. Mac Onchon, pccriðneoir Cille dapa. Mac Concumba, pccriðneoir Cluana muc Nóir, Cochall oðar, pccriðmð bñnnchuir, dés.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéd piche a cúǵ. An tpeap bliaðain do Flaitébfirtach. S. Dochohna Craitðeach, eppcop Condere, décc an 15 Maí. S. Cillene Foda, ab la, décc. S. Adamnan, eppcop Raða Maíge hAonaiǵ. S. Maíchn Uéǵlinne décc. S. Paeloðar decc, eccnað Fobaí, décc. Cúl paáin do loíccað. Cath eioir Cruithniu γ Dal Riada, 1 Murbulǵ, in po marbað dponǵ móir do Chruithniu. S. Colmán Ua Lioctáin, doctúir toǵaðe, décc. S. Eochad, mac Colǵan, ancoir Arðamacha, S. Colman Tealcha Ualano, γ bpeac ðearbða, décc. Coblaí, inǵñ Ceallaiǵ Cualann, décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht, ccéd piche a ré. An cétapaíð bliaðain do Flaitébfirtac. Aolchú, abb Cluana hlorair, Flann Sionna Ua Colla, abb Cluana mic Noir [décc], do Uib Cpeimétann dó. Gapaí Maíge heo décc an 13 do Maípta. Seðoann, inǵñ Cuirc, banab Cille dapa, décc. Timnen Cille Gapað,

"A. D. 727. *Bellum Droma Corcain inter Flaithbertach, mac Loingsig, et Cinaed, filium Irgalaig, in quo Cinaed et Endus, mac Ailello, Maelduin, mac Feradaig, et Duncha, mac Cormaic, ceciderunt. Bellum Ailenne, inter duos Germanos filios Murchada, mic Brain, et Duncha Senior jugulatur, junior Faclanus regnat. Flann Oen-trib. Abbas Benchuir, obiit. Bellum Monideroib inter Pictores invicem, ubi Oengus victor fuit, et multi ex parte Eilpini Regis perempti sunt. Bellum lacrimabile inter eosdem gestum juxta Castellum Credi, ubi Elpiniis effugit. Domhnall mac Ceallaig, rex Connacht, moritur. Quies filii Bethach, viri sapientis Momonie.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>1</sup> *Flaithbheartach*.—O'Flaherty places the accession of this monarch in the year 727.—See *Ogygia*, p. 433.

<sup>2</sup> *St. Gall Lilcaigh*.—See notes i, k, under the year 512, p. 167, *suprà*. The death of "Gall of Lilcach" is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 729.

<sup>3</sup> *St. Fachtna*.—"A. D. 726. Fachtna mac Folaghtaine, Abbot of Clonfert of St. Brandon, died."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>4</sup> *Mac Onchon*.—"A. D. 729. Mac Onchon, scriba Cille-daro, filius Concumbu, scriba Cluana mic Nois, dormierunt. Cocolodor, scriba familiae Benchuir, dormivit."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>5</sup> *St. Dachonna*.—The festival of this bishop is marked in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 15th May. Some of these entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 730, thus:

"A. D. 730. *Combustio Cuile-raithin. Bellum inter Cruithui et Dalriati, in Murbuilgg, ubi*

tach, son of Loingseach. Eudus, son of Ailell, and Maelduin, son of Fearadhach, fell in that battle by Dunchadh, son of Cormac. The battle of Aillinn [was fought] between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Bran, in which Dunchadh, the senior, was slain. Domhnall, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 723. The first year of Flaithbheartach<sup>t</sup>, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, in sovereignty over Ireland. St. Gall Lilcaigh<sup>u</sup> died. St. Fachtna<sup>w</sup>, son of Folachtan, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert], died.

The Age of Christ, 724. The second year of Flaithbheartach. Mac Onchon<sup>x</sup>, scribe of Cill-dara [Kildare]; Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cochall-odhar, scribe of Beannchair, died.

The Age of Christ, 725. The third year of Flaithbheartach. St. Dachonna<sup>y</sup> the Pious, Bishop of Condere [Connor], died on the 15th of May. St. Cillene Foda, Abbot of Ia [Iona], died. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Rath-Maighe hAen-aigh<sup>z</sup>, [and] St. Mainchin, of Leithghlinn, died. St. Faeldobhar Beg the Wise, of Fobhar, died. Cul-rathain was burned. A battle [was fought] between the Cruithni at Murbholg, wherein a great number of the Cruithni was slain. St. Colman O'Liadain, a select doctor, died. St. Eochaidh, son of Colgan, anchorite of Ard-Macha; St. Colman, of Tealach Ualann; and Breac-Bearbha, died. Cobhlaith, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.

The Age of Christ, 726. The fourth year of Flaithbheartach. Aelchu, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Flann Sinna<sup>a</sup> Ua-Colla, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Ui-Creamhthainn, [died]. Gerald, of Magh-co, died on the 13th of March. Sebhdam, daughter of Core, Abbess of Cill-dara, died.

*Cruithni devicti fuerunt. Faeldobur Becc sapiens Fobair. Adomnanus Episcopus sapiens Ratho Maighi Oinaigh; Colman, nepos Littain, religiosus doctor, pausant. Jugulatio Moenaig, mic Sechnusaig. Mors Echdach, mic Colggen, anacorete Ardnache. Colman Telcha-Ualann, et Brece Berba dormierunt. Coblaith, filia Cellaig Cualand, moritur.*"

<sup>z</sup> *Rath-Maighe hAen-aigh*.—A church situated in Tir-Enna, in Tirconnell.—See note under 779.

<sup>a</sup> *Flann Sinna*.—"A. D. 731. Mors Flainn Sinna Aui Collae, Abbatis Cluana maccunois. Jugulatio Daitgusa, mic Baithi, regis na nDeisse;

Dubhdalethe mac Dunchon, et Flanncurrigh, mac Aithechdai, moriuntur. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Muredach, mac Inrechaig. Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum, Garalt, obiit. Magnus philosophus Hibernie, nepos Mitrebhtha extinctus est. Ceallach, ingen Duncha, do Uib Liathain, Regina optima, et benigna dormiuit. Teimnen Cille-Garad, religiosus clericus quieuit. Cellach mac Tuathail, rex Nepotum Cremthainn jugulatus est. Bellum inter Laigniu Desgabair et Muimnechu, quo Aed, mac Colggen, victor erat. Fergus Sebdan, filius Cuire, dominatrix Cill-daro, obiit. Fergus, mac Conaill Oirenigh, et Ferdonnach Scriba Ard-



Neachtan, mac Dεpili [dεcc], ġuin Dεdεhġara, mac ġait, τοιρεc na nDεiri. Muirbεdach, mac Indreachtaiġ, do ġarġad, eppcop Maiġe εu εpιδε. Iomairεcc εtir Laiġniu Dεrġadair ġ Muirneca, ġ po meadad ġia nAod, mac Colġan. Fεrdonnac, ġrġibneoir Arda Macha, Fεrġur, mac Conall Oipenġ, dεcc. Congalac Cnucha dεcc. Ceallach, ġġġn Dunchadha, do Uib Liathain, dεcc.

Aoir Cġiorc, reacht cεd piche a reacht. An cūicead bliadain do Flaitbεpta. Iomairεcc εtir Aod, mac Fεrġaile, ġ Cenel cConall, ġ Maiġ locha, bail in po marġad Conaġ, mac Congaile, mic Fεrġura, ġ rocaide ele do Cenel Eoġain. Eochaid, mac Eathac, τοιρεc Dail Riata, dεcc. Conall, mac Concubair, dεcc. S. Dochumma bolġan, ancoire Arda Macha, dεcc. Aod, mac Conaġ, τοιρεc Iopluaca, do ġarġad. Aτcεr bό ġ nDeilġinur Cualann, aoincfnε ġ aon cōpp le ġo a ġlindfnab, dā chopp ó a ġlindfnab

mache, *obierunt* Congalach Cnucho *moritur*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>b</sup> *Bishop of Magh-co.*—This is clearly a mistake of the Four Masters. Doctor O’Conor, in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, denies that the Annals of Ulster and Tighernach record the death of St. Gerald at 732. He says that at this year they record the death of Muiredhach, one of his successors, and that St. Gerald himself died long before. See his notes on the Annals of Ulster at the year 731, of Tighernach at 732, and of the Four Masters at 726. It is true that Dr. O’Conor is borne out in his opinion by the Annals of the Four Masters, in which it is expressly stated that Muiredhach was Bishop of Mayo; but the Editor is of opinion that the Four Masters have mistaken the original Annals of Tighernach, in which the passage stands as follows, without any punctuation :

“A. D. 732. Cath Connacht in quo cecidit Muirbεdach Mac Indreachtaiġ Pontifex Muirge h-Eo Saxonom ġarailc obit.”

Now it is quite clear from the two verbs *cecidit* and *obit*, that two distinct persons are referred to in the entry, and that the passage

should be thus punctuated : “A. D. 732. Cath Connacht, in quo cecidit Muirbεdach Mac Indreachtaiġ. Pontifex Muirge h-Eo Saxonom, ġarailc, obit;” i. e. “A. D. 732. The battle of Connaught, in which fell Muiredach, son of Indrachtach. The Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, Gerald, dies,” i. e. “Gerald, Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, dies.” It is quite clear that Muiredhach was a chieftain, not a bishop, and it is more than probable that he was the son of the Indrachtach, King of Connaught, who is said to have been slain in the year 718.—*Vide supra*, p. 315, note <sup>b</sup>.

Colgan also, at Mart. xiii. seems to think that St. Gerald of Mayo died earlier than 732; and Ussher thinks that he must have died before the year 697; but Dr. Lanigan clearly proves that both these opinions are groundless. The Four Masters enter the death of St. Gerald under the year 726; and in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is entered under the year 729; but as these Annals are antedated by a few years, it is obvious that the same date is intended as in Tighernach. But it should be confessed here that Mageoghegan has mistaken the construc-

Timmen, of Cill-Garadh [in Scotland]; Neachtan, son of Derili, [died]. The mortal wounding of Doedhghus, son of Baeth, chief of the Deisi. Muireadhach, son of Indreachtach, was slain; he was Bishop of Magh-eo<sup>b</sup>. A battle [was fought] between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen; and the victory was gained by Aedh, son of Colgan. Feardomhnach, scribe of Ard-Macha, [died]. Fearghus, son of Conall Oircneach, died. Congalach, of Cnucha<sup>c</sup>, died. Ceallach, daughter of Dunchadh, of the Ui-Liathain, died.

The Age of Christ, 727. The fifth year of Flaithbheartach. A battle<sup>d</sup> was fought between Aedh, son of Fearghal, and the Cinel-Conaill, at Magh-Itha, where Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fearghus, and many others of the Cinel-Eoghain, were slain. Eochaidh, son of Eochaidh, chief of Dal-Riada, died. Conall, son of Conchubhar, died. St. Dachonna Bolgan, Anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Aedh, son of Conaing, chief of Irluachair<sup>e</sup>, was slain. There was a cow seen<sup>f</sup> at Deilginis-Cualann<sup>g</sup>, having one head and one body as far as her

tion of his original, which he renders thus :

"A. D. 729. The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh Mac Inreaghty, Bushop of Moyoe of the English, was slain. Geralt died." It should be: "The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh Mac Inreaghty was slain. The Bushop of Moyoe of the English, Garalt, died."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 452, 453.

<sup>c</sup> *Cnucha*.—Now Caislean-Cnucha, or Castleknock, near Dublin.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under A. M. 3579, p. 39, *suprà*; and, in line 4, col. 1, for "probably" read "certainly." "A. D. 729. Konolagh of Castle-Cnock, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>d</sup> *A battle*.—These entries are given in a different order in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 732 :

"A. D. 732. *Congressio iterum inter Aed, mac Fergaile, et Genus Conaill in Campo Itho, ubi cecidit Conaing mac Congaile, mic Ferguso, et ceteri multi. Nativitas Duncha, mac Domhnaill. Occisio Aedo, mic Conaing, Regis Irlochrae. Occisio Echdach Cobo, filii Breasail. Coscrair Cathail do Domhnaill a Tailltae acus coscrair Fallomain do Cathal a Tlachtgha*" [the onsett

of Cahall to Daniell at Taillten, and the onsett of Fallomain to Cahal at Tlachtga.—*Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49]. "*Jugulatio Dunlaing, filii Dunchon. Flann Finn, Abbas Cluana-mic-Nois, obiit do cunhaid*" [of grief]. "*Bolggan, ancoretu Ard-machæ, pausat. Vacca visa est in Delggenis Cualann, se cossa lea .i. da corp iar niarthar, oen cheann sair do onlacht fo thri oluais caich mbleguin.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>e</sup> *Irluachair*.—The position of this territory is marked by Da Chich Danainne, or the Pap Mountains, in the south-east of the county of Kerry.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 74, 75.

<sup>f</sup> *A cow seen*; ατ κερ bó.—This phrase is translated "*Vacca visa est*" in the Annals of Ulster. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 730. There was a cow seen in Deilginis this year (mine author reporteth to have had conference with divers that did eat part of her milk and butter) which was formed with one body, one neck, and two hynder parts, with two tails and six feet."

<sup>g</sup> *Deilginis-Cualann*.—Now Dalkey Island.

ριαρ, γ δά ερball. Δάταρ πέ cora πυρρε, no bliḡtí fo trí hí ḡach laoi, γ ba moa ap ḡac nuair a harp. Ro toimleas la daomib iomda a har, γ ní von im do monas de.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, peacht ccéo piche a hocht. An peipeas bliadain do Plaitberptaé. Iomairfec hi Maiḡ lotha eir cloinn Loingric, mic Aongura, γ cloinn Bḡḡailh, mic Maoileúin, du in po marbas rocharde do Cenel Eoḡain. Plaitberptaé do éochuipé murcoblaiḡ do Dail Riata do cum nEpeann, γ iar na ttorachtain, ní po ariḡstar co pangatar Inir hOinae, γ po rḡas cath eir Plaitbḡrtach co na aḡraib, γ Ciannachta, γ araili dUltoib γ doChenel Eoḡain, γ po múdaḡas dponḡ dḡiríne dUltoib, do Chenel Eoḡain, γ do Chiannachtaib ann, im Concubair, mac Loichene, γ im dḡrancom, mac dḡrain, γ po basas lón dḡiríne dib irin mḡanda, iar rḡasineas forpa.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, pect ccéo pice anaoi. Iar mbis pecht mbliadna do Plaitbḡrtach, mac Loingricch, mic Aongura, i rḡḡhe nEpeann, atbail ino Ardmacha iaram, iar tḡeasas a rḡḡe ap élirceas. Suibne, mac Cronnmaoi, mic Ronain, eppcop Arda Maá, do écc, 21 lum. Do Uib Niallám dó.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, pect ccéo tḡioá. An céo bliadain dAodh Allan, mac Bḡḡaile, mic Maoileúin, op Eḡinn. S. Mobrioccu dealaḡ Fele, décc. S. Flann, mac Conaḡ, abb Cille móire Dioḡraib, do marbas. S. Oeḡst-

near Dublin.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*.

<sup>b</sup> *Her milk was greater*: that is, she yielded more milk at noon than in the morning, and in the evening than at noon. Dr. O'Connor renders this: "et magna erat ferocitas ejus dum mulgeretur," which is incorrect.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh-Itha*.—“A. D. 733. *Congressio in Campo Itho inter Flaithbertach filium Loingsigh, et Aed Allan mac Fergaile, ubi Nepotes Ecdach cesi sunt.*”

<sup>k</sup> *Inis hOinae*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is called Inis-Owen, which is probably correct.

“A. D. 730. Fergus brought an army out of Dalriady, into Inis-Owen, in Ulster, upon whom there was great slaughter made, among whom Connor, son of Locheny, and Branchowe, the

son of Bran, were slain, and many others drowned in the River Banne.”

<sup>l</sup> *Cianachta*: i. e. the Cianachta Glinne-Geimhin, who were seated in the present barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>m</sup> *The Banna*: i. e. the River Bann, rising in Beanna Boirche, in the county of Down, flowing by a circuitous course through the county of Down, falls into Lough Neagh, from which it escapes at Toom Bridge, after which it expands itself into Lough Beg, and then, contracting its dimensions, it flows between the counties of Down and Antrim, and between the plains anciently called Magh-Li and Magh-Eilne, and falls into the sea below the town of Coleraine.

<sup>n</sup> *A monastic life*.—Cléircect or *clericatus* does not appear to mean always the state of being in priest's orders. This passage is not in

shoulders, two bodies from her shoulders hindwards, and two tails; she had six legs, was milked three times each day, and her milk was greater<sup>h</sup> each time. Her milk, and some of the butter made of it, were tasted by many persons.

The Age of Christ, 728. The sixth year of Flaithbheartach. A battle [was fought] in Magh-Itha<sup>i</sup>, between the sons of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, and the sons of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, where numbers of the Cinel-Eoghain were slain. Flaithbheartach sent for a marine fleet of Dal-Riada to Ireland, and on their arrival they made no delay till they arrived in Inis hOinae<sup>k</sup>; and there was a battle fought between Flaithbheartach with his guards and the Cianachta, and others of the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain; and a countless number of the Ulidians, Cinel-Eoghain, and Cianachta<sup>l</sup>, were cut off, together with Conchubhar, son of Loichene, and Branchu, son of Bran; and a countless number of them was drowned in the Banna<sup>m</sup>, after their having been defeated.

The Age of Christ, 729. After Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Macha [Armagh], having resigned his kingdom for a monastic life<sup>n</sup>. Suibhne, son of Cronnmael, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 21st of June; he was of the Ui-Niallain<sup>o</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 730. The first year of Aedh Allan<sup>p</sup>, son of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, over Ireland. St. Mobrigu, of Bealach-Fele<sup>q</sup>, died. St. Flann<sup>r</sup>, son of Conaing, Abbot of Cill-mor-Dithraibh<sup>s</sup>, was slain. St. Oegheatchair,

the Annals of Ulster, or in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. O'Flaherty writes: "Flahertius Longsechi regis filius R. H. septem annos: inde [734] factus monachus."—*Ogygia*, p. 433.

<sup>o</sup> *Ui-Niallain*.—This tribe, who furnished so many archbishops to the see of Armagh, were seated in the present baronies of Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.—See Colgan's *Trius Thaum.*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 40.

<sup>p</sup> *Aedh Allan*.—"A. D. 733. Aedh Ollan regnare incipit."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 732. Hugh Allon reigned nine years."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>q</sup> *Bealach-Fele*.—Not identified. The obit of this Mobrigu is not given in the Annals of Uls-

ter or Clonmacnoise.

<sup>r</sup> *St. Flann*.—"A. D. 734. Oedgedcar, *Episcopus Aendromo pausat. Bellum inter Mumain et Laigniu, ubi multi de Laigniu, pene innumera-biles de Momonia perierunt; in quo Ceallach mac Faelcair, rex Osraigi, cecidit. Sed Cathal, filius Finguine, rex Mumhan erasit. Airechtach nepos Dunchado Muirsee, rex Nepotum Fiachrach, et Cathal, filius Muredaig, rex Connacht moriuntur. Jugulatio Flainn, mic Conaing, Abbatis Cille moire Dithribh. Draco ingens in fine Autumni, cum tonitru magno post se, visus est. Beda sapiens Saxonum quievit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-mor-Dithraibh*.—Colgan, in note 108 on the fifteenth chapter of Adamnan's *Vita Columbe*, asserts that this was the old name of



chait, eppcop nAonbroma, décc. Caṛ bealaig Ele etip Caṭal, mac Finn-  
guine, rí Muinán, ṽ Laigniu, aipm in po marbāṁ pochaide do Laignib. Do  
poṁait do Muinneachait ann, Ceallach, mac Paelcāit, toipeṁ Oppaiṽe, ṽ  
dā mac Corbmait, mic Ropa, toirich na nDēiri, co tpiṁ mīlīb amaille ppiū.  
Caṭal, mac Muireasṁhaigh, rí Connacht, décc. Aipeṁtach Ua Duncātha  
Muirpe, toipeṁ Ua Fiachraic, décc.

Aoir Cpioṛṭ, peacht ccéṁ tpiocha a haon. An dapa bliāṁain ṁAodh  
Allan. Fianamail, mac Ṭeṛtiṁe, abb Cluana Iopaipṁ, décc. Crunnmaol,  
mac Colṽan, abb Lurca, ṽ Daniel, mac Colmain, abb Aipṁ ḁpecāin, décc.  
Colman, mac Murṁcon, abb Maige ḁile, décc. Maolpoṁhartaig, mac Maol-  
leṁuile, do Laignib, ṽ ḁoḁbcaṁ, mac Conaill Ṭaḁra, toipeṁ Cairppe, décc.

Aoir Cpioṛṭ, peṁṭ ccéṁ tpioṁa a dō. An tpeap bliāṁain ṁAodh Allan.  
Ronán, abb Cinn Ṭapaṁh, Conamail Ua Loichene, abb Cluana mic Nōir,  
do Ciannaṁṭait ḁreaṽ, ṽ Ṭraipṁhṁḁ, abb Imleacha Fia, décc. Failbe, mac  
Ṭuape, coṁapṁa Maolpeṁḁa, do báṭaṁ ḁo ḁpoipm a luinge amaille ppiṁ.  
Oiaṛ ap piṁṭ allion. Fianṽalach, mac Murchaṁḁa, toipeṁ Ua Mail, [décc].  
Scannṁṣi etip Shiol Aṁḁa Slāine, in po marbāṁ Caṭal, mac Aṁḁa, don taṁḁ  
toip do Uicc Ailbe, la Conaṁṽ, mac Aṁalṽaḁa. Muirṽṽ, mac Fṽṽṽṽ

Kilmore : "Sedes Episcopalis in regione Breffin-  
niā, seu comitatu de Cavan."—*Trias Thaum.*,  
p. 381. But the Editor thinks that it is Kilmore,  
near the Shannon, in the territory of Tir-Briuin,  
in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>1</sup> *Bealach-Ele*.—"Locus in Elia [Carolina]  
Regione Momonā."—Colgan, *Actu SS.*, Ind.  
Topogr., p. 873.

<sup>2</sup> *Fianamhail*, &c.—"A. D. 735. *Mors* Fian-  
amhla, mic Gertnide, *Abbat* Cluana-Iraird ; *et*  
*Mors* Crunnmail, *filii* Colggen, *Abbat* Luscaín.  
Daniel, mac Colmain Indmin, *Abbas* Ardbreccain,  
*et* Colman mac Murchon, *Abbas* Maigi-bile *quie-*  
*rerunt*. *Jugl*atio Maelefoṁhartaig, *filii* Maele-  
tuile di Laignib, *vir sapiens et ancorita* *Insole*  
*Facce Albe*" [Insi-Bo-Finne] "Dublitter et  
Samson *nepos* Corcraín, *dormierunt*. *Bodbtach*  
mac Conaill Gabri, *rex* Coirpri *moritur*."—*Ann.*  
*Ult.*

<sup>3</sup> *Cairbre* : i. e. of Cairbre-Gabhra, a sept de-  
scended from Cairbre, son of Niall Naighiallach,  
and seated in the present barony of Granard,  
in the north of the county of Longford, the  
mountainous portion of which is still called  
Sliabh Chairbre.

<sup>4</sup> *Ronan*.—"A. D. 736. *Mors* Ronain, *Abbat*is  
Cinnṽaraíd. Failbe, mac Guaire, *Maelrubi heres*  
[Apor] *crosain, in profundo pelagi dimersus est*  
*cum, suis navitis numero xxii.* Connal, *nepos*  
Lochene, *Abbas* Clonomaccunois, *pausat*. *Con-*  
*gressio invicem, inter nepotes* Aedo Slaine, *ubi*  
Conaing, mac Amalgaid, *moritur*; Cernach *vicit*;  
*et* Cathal mac Aedo *cecidiit juxta Lapidem Ailbe,*  
*ab orientali parte, gesta est.* Muirgis, mac Ferguso  
Forcerid, *juglatur*. Breasal, mac Concobair Aird,  
*occisus est.* Oengus, mac Aillello, *ri* Airdḁae  
Ciannachta, *moritur*. *Mors* Graifni, *Abbat*is  
Imleco Fia. Dal ('a parlee' Cod. Clarend. 49)

Bishop of Aendruim [Nendrum], died. The battle of Bealach-Ele<sup>t</sup> [was fought] between Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, and the Leinstermen, where many of the Leinstermen were slain. There fell of the Munstermen here Ceallach, son of Faelchair, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], and the two sons of Cormac, son of Rossa, chief of the Deisi, with three thousand along with them. Cathal, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught, died. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsec, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, died.

The Age of Christ, 731. The second year of Aedh Allan. Fianamhail<sup>u</sup>, son of Gertide, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Crunnmael, son of Colgan, Abbot of Lusca, and Daniel, son of Colman, Abbot of Ard-Brecain [Ardbraccan], died. Colman, son of Murchu, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, [one] of the Leinstermen, and Bodhbhchadh, son of Conall Gabhra, chief of Cairbre<sup>w</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 732. The third year of Aedh Allan. Ronan<sup>s</sup>, Abbot of Ceann-Garadh [in Scotland]; Conamhail Ua-Loichene, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, of [the sept of] Cianachta-Breagh; and Graiphnidh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia<sup>r</sup>, died. Failbhe, son of Guaire, successor of Maelrubha<sup>z</sup>, was drowned, and the crew of his ship along with him; they were twenty-two in number. Fiangalach, son of Murchadh, chief of Ui-Mail<sup>a</sup>, [died]. A battle [was fought] between [two parties of] the race of Aedh Slaine, wherein Cathal, son of Aedh was slain, on the east side of Lic-Ailbhe<sup>b</sup>, by Conaing, son of Amhalgaidh.

inter Aed nAldan ocus Cathal oc [at] Tirdaglas. *Lex Patricii tenuit Hiberniam*. Fiangalach, mac Murchado, *rex Ua-Mail moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>r</sup> *Imleach-Fia*.—Now Emlagh, an old church giving name to a parish lying to the north-east of the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

<sup>z</sup> *Of Maelrubha*: i. e. Abbot of the Monastery erected by Maelrubha, Abbot of Bangor, at Apocrossan, in Scotland. Mageoghegan mistakes the meaning of this passage in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, where he has: "A. D. 734. The work done at" [*recte* the

Coarb of] "Opereroosann was sunck in the dept of the sea, and certain seafareing men to the number of 22."

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Mail*.—The position of this territory is determined by the Glen of Imaile, near Glendalough, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under A. D. 1376, p. 664.

<sup>b</sup> *Lic-Ailbhe*.—This was the name of a large stone which stood at Moynalvy in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath, till the year 992, when, according to these Annals, it fell, and was formed into four mill-stones by Mael-seachlainn, or Malachy II., Monarch of Ireland.

Ρορεπαῖδ, δὸ μαρβαῖδ. Αἰνγυρ, mac Αἰλεάλλα, τῖγῖρνα Αἰρδε Γιανναῖα, δέcc.

Caith Focharta i Maig Muirteimne ría nAodh Allán, γ μία cclandaid Néll an tuairceirir for Ulaib, in po marbaḡ Aodh Róin, pí Ulaḡ, γ po bñad a cñd de for Cloic an cōmmaig i ndorar teampaill Focháirde, γ po marbaḡ Concaḡ, mac Cuanaich, toirceḡ Cōba, go rochuidib oile amaille ríú. Da he pochann an chatha Cill Cunda do rárucḡad la Ua Segáin, do muirir Aodh Róin, dia nehairir Aodh Ron ríirín, ní rcarppam a conn ríir an Tairr, uair taobh re taobh aca ceall Cunna γ Ceall Tairre. Congar, comarba Pátraice, do ríghine an rann po do gréaraḡt Aodh Allán a ndoigal rárarḡte na cille, ar pob éiríurí anmḡara Aodha, co nehairir,

Abair re hAodh Allán nuair, dom ríacht rorpián la ríuaḡ ríul,  
Rom nelaḡt Aodh Róin arparí, im Chonna Cill an cain cíul.

Tionóirí Aodh Allán a ríoga go Fochaird, conad ann atberir Aodh Allán occ imḡiail in catha :

Im Chunna im cill manamcaratt, cingiu aníú céim ar conair,  
Ráirirí Aodh Ron a cñd im, no ríurḡtara lapodain.

Ar don cath cedna at ríuradh :

Ar nUlaḡ im Aodh Róine la hAodh Allán pí Eire,  
Ar cōmnní do Chill Chonna cuiríom bonna ríu méde.

Aoir Criorr, reacht ccéḡ ríroḡa a rí. An cḡraíad bñadain dAodh. S. Tola, mac Dunchaḡa, eprcor Cluana Iparí, mñíḡ dionḡmala do Criorr, déḡ. bñíral, mac Aodh Róin, rí Ulaḡ, do marbaḡ acc Dun Celchair.

<sup>c</sup> *Ard-Cinnachta*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>d</sup> *Fochart*.—Now Faughard, in the county of Louth.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 248, p. 114, *sup*.

<sup>e</sup> *Cloch-an-chommaigh*: i.e. the Stone of Breaking or Decapitation. This is still pointed out at the doorway of the church of Faughard. Dr. O'Connor translates this "Saxum circuli conventionis Seniorum," which is incorrect.—See *Lec-comaigh-cnamh*, note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 594.

<sup>f</sup> *Cobha*.—Otherwise called Magh-Cobha, a plain in Iveagh, in the county of Down.

<sup>g</sup> *Cill-Cunna*.—Now Kileoony, in the parish of Ballyclog, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 39.

<sup>h</sup> *Its Conn*.—This is a pun on the names of the churches, but in what sense the witty king intended *conn* and *tarr* to be taken, it is not easy to determine. *Conn* means *sense* or *reason*, and *Tairr* is probably the name of the patron saint of Ceall-Tairre; or he might have intended by "ní rcarppam a conn ríir an tairr," to mean "ní rcarppam a ceann ríirín ceolann," i.e. "I will not separate the head from the body."

Muirgheas, son of Fearghus Forcraidh, was slain. Aenghus, son of Ailell, Lord of Ard-Cianachta<sup>e</sup>, died.

The battle of Fochart<sup>d</sup>, in Magh-Muirtheimhne [was fought] by Aedh Allan and the Clanna-Neill of the North, against the Ulidians, where Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, was slain ; and his head was cut off on Cloch-an-chommaigh<sup>e</sup>, in the doorway of the church of Fochard ; and Conchadh, son of Cuanach, chief of Cobha<sup>f</sup>, was also slain, and many others along with him. The cause of this battle was the profanation of Cill-Cunna<sup>g</sup> by Ua Seghain, one of the people of Aedh Roin, of which Aedh Roin himself said : “ I will not take its *Conn*<sup>h</sup> from Tairr,” for Ceall-Cunna and Ceall-Tairre<sup>i</sup> are side by side. Congus, successor of Patrick, composed this quatrain, to incite Aedh Allan to revenge the profanation of the church, for he was the spiritual adviser of Aedh, so that he said: Say unto the cold Aedh Allan, that I have been oppressed by a feeble army ; Aedh Roin insulted me last night at Cill-Cunna of the sweet music.

Aedh Allan collected his forces to Fochard, and Aedh Allan composed [these verses] on his march to the battle :

For Cill-Cunna, the church of my confessor, I take this day a journey on the road ;  
Aedh Roin shall leave his head with me, or I shall leave mine with him.

Of the same battle was said :

The slaughter of the Ulidians with Aedh Roin [was made] by Aedh Allan, King of Ireland ;

For their coigny<sup>k</sup> at Cill-Cunna he placed soles to necks<sup>l</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 733. The fourth year of Aedh. St. Tola<sup>m</sup>, son of Dmchadh, bishop, a worthy soldier of Christ, died. Breasal, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, was slain at Dun-Celtchair<sup>n</sup>.

which would not be a far-fetched pun, when he intended to give *Conn* and *Tarr* a similar profane treatment.

<sup>i</sup> *Ceall Tairre*.—Now Cill-Thairre, *anglicè* Kilharry, a glebe in the parish of Donaghmore, in the same barony.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 46.

<sup>k</sup> *Coigny* : i. e. Refection. It would appear that the King of Ulidia had forcibly obtained refection in these churches, contrary to their

privilege, being free from all customs and visitations of temporal lords.

<sup>l</sup> *Soles to necks*.—This is an idiom expressing indiscriminate carnage, in which the sole of the foot of one body was placed over against or across the neck or headless trunk of another.

<sup>m</sup> *Tola*.—“ A. D. 737. *Tole, Episcopus* Cluana-Iraird, *dignus Dei miles, pausat.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-Celtchair* : i. e. the Fort of Celtchar, son



Αοδ Ολλαν, ρί Ερεανν, do éionól Leite Chuinn, do dúl i Laigimib go ráimic Aét Sfhairé. Ro éapceclaiuprte Laigin in líon conpangataar do éopnam a éipre ppiur. Ro pshiað cat ainmín lteoppra ipin maigim pín. Do deachanó in pín Aod Allan ppiur ipin ccaat go nairecáib an tuairceipre a mailli ppiur. Tangataar toiprið Laigim imo pioðanib ipin ccaat, copba fuilec foipniataa pa pshiað an gleo pín lteoppra diblinib. Ro macétait laoié, 7 po taminnait colla leó. Imo comppannic do Aod Ollan 7 do Aodh mac Colgan, do pið Laigim, 7 topeáip Aod, mac Colgan la hAod Ollán. Ro maphað 7 po muðaicceat, po díot- aicceat, 7 po díotláicceat Laigin co hanbpoill ipin éaitgleo pín, coná tshina app dib acémað tipuairpi mbicc, 7 pcecolanða tshica. Baatar iatpo na toiprið, 7 na haiuprið toipreataar ó Laigimib .i. Aodh mac Colgan, pí Ua cCeinn- pelaið, bpan bfee mac Mupchaða, an dapa pið boi for Laigimib, Pshigur mac Maenaig 7 Dubdaéipoc dá tigshina Potapre, mac hUí Cellaið, mac Tpein, Piangalach Ua Maileaitgen, Conall Ua Aitechdaí, ceitpe meic Floinn Uí Congaile, Elaðach Ua Maoluidir, 7 poéaiðe oile po buð emile dapiupreip.

of Duach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who had his residence here in the first century of the Christian era. This was one of the old names of the large fort near Downpatrick, in the county of Down.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 566, n. 52, and *Battle of Magh-Rath*, pp. 206, 206, note \*.

° *Ath-Seanaith*.—Called Ath-Senaich in the Annals of Ulster, now Ballyshannon, in the county of Kildare, four miles south-west of Killellen Bridge. Ballyshannon, in Ulster, is also called Ath-Senaith, or Ath-Senaich, in Irish. The Bally prefixed in both instances is a corruption of Bel-atha, i. e. *os vadi*, ford-mouth. This place was otherwise called Uchbhadh. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed at the year 737, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 735, as follows:

“A. D. 737. *Bellum Atho-Senaich inter Nepotes Neill et Lagenienses*, .i. Cath Uchba, *xiii. Septembris, die vi. ferie, crudeliter gestum, est in quo binales Reges celsi vigoris pectoris, armis alternatim congressi sunt*, .i. Aed Alddan, rex Temorie,

*et Aed mac Colggen, ri Laigin; e quibus unus superstes vulneratus*, .i. Aed Alddan *vixit, alius vero militari mucrone capite truncatus est. Tunc nepotes Cuinn immensa victoria ditati sunt, cum Lagenos, suos emulos, insolito more in fugam mittunt, calcant, sternunt, subvertunt, consumunt, ita ut usque ad internecionem universus hostilis pene deletus exercitus, paucis nunciis renunciantibus, et in tali bello tantos cecidisse ferunt, quantos per transacta retro secula, in uno succubuisse impetu, et feroci cecidisse conflictu non comperimus. Ceciderunt in hoc autem bello optimi duces* .i. Aed mac Colggen, *et Bran Becc, mac Murcado*, .i. da ri Laigin, Fergus, mac Moinaig, *et Dubdaerich, mac Aincellaig, mic Triein*” [*duo magnates regionis Fotharta*], “*et Fingalach hUa Maeleaitcen, Conall hUa Aitechdaí; cethre mic Flainn, Aui Congaile; Eladhach Aui Maeluidhir, et ceteri multi quos compendii causa omisimus.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 735. The battle of Athseanye, on the 14th day of the Kallends of September, was cruelly and bloodily fought between the O'Neales and Lynstermen, where the two

Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, assembled [the forces of] Leath-Chuinn, to proceed into Leinster; and he arrived at Ath-Seanaith°. The Leinstermen collected the [greatest] number they were able, to defend his right against him. A fierce battle was fought between them. The king, Aedh Allan himself, went into the battle, and the chieftains of the North along with him. The chieftains of Leinster came with their kings into the battle; and bloodily and heroically was the battle fought between them both. Heroes were slaughtered, and bodies were mutilated. Aedh Allan, and Aedh, son of Colgan, King of Leinster, met each other [in single combat]; and Aedh, son of Colgan, was slain by Aedh Allan. The Leinstermen were killed, slaughtered, cut off, and dreadfully exterminated, in this battle, so that there escaped of them but a small remnant, and a few fugitives. The following were the leaders and chieftains of the Leinstermen who fell, namely: Aedh, son of Colgan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Bran Beg, son of Murchadh, the second king who was over the Leinstermen; Fearghus, son of Macnach, and Dubhdacrich, two lords of Fotharta<sup>p</sup>; the son of Ua Ceallaigh; the son of Trian; Fiangelach Ua Maeleathgin; Conall Ua Aithechdai; the four sons of Flann Ua Conghaile; Eladhach Ua Maeluidhir<sup>q</sup>; and many others, whom it would be tedious to enumerate. The [people of] Leath-Chuinn were joyous after this victory, for they had wreaked

Kings, heads of the two Armies, did so roughly approach one another, as King Hugh Allan, King of Ireland, and Hugh Mac Colgan, King of Lynster, whereof the one was sore hurt, and lived after; the other, by a deadly blow, lost his head from the shoulders. The O'Neales, with their King, behaved themselves so valiantly in the pursuit of their enemies, and killed them so fast in such manner, as they made great heapes in the fields of their carcasses, so as none or very few of the Lynstermen escaped to bring tyding to their friends home. In this battle the two joynt Kings of Lynster, Hugh Mac Colgan, and Bran Beag Mac Murchowe; Fergus Mac Moynay, and Dowdaelrich, the two Lords of Foharte; Mac O'Kelly; Mac Treyn; Fiangelagh O'Moyleaigh-ten; the four sons of Flann O'Conoyly; Eala-

gach O'Moyleoyer, and many others which my Author omitteth to relate, for brevity's sake, were slain, and sayeth that this was the greatest slaughter for a long time seen in Ireland."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *Two Lords of Fotharta.*—The Fortharta at this period appear to have constituted two lordships, namely, Fotharta-Fea, afterwards Fotharta-Ui Nuallain, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, and Fotharta-an-Chairn, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford. There were many other tribes of the Fotharta at an earlier period.

<sup>q</sup> *Ua Maeluidhir.*—O'Moyleer, or, as the name is now generally anglicised, Myler. He was probably the chief of Sil-Maeluidhir, now the barony of Shelmalier, in the county of Wexford.

βαταρ παλιζ Ἰςτ Chunn iarr an coicecar rin, uair pio díogailriot a nain-  
minne, ⁊ a naincpióe porp Laigrib. Naoi mile arís toréair dib, aínail arbfhar:

O cat Uchbað co naine, imbið tpuélam Fsr Féne,  
Ní dóig fo gréin gíl gammúg riol nach Laigimz in hEipe.  
Naoi mile do pocpatar, ⁊ ccat Uchbað co ndéne,  
Do ílogz Gailian gér gúimic, móp do múirib Fsr Féne.

Αοδ Allán cecimz,

Αν τΑοδ ιριν úir, an pí irin puairín,

Αν tenán don delað[ín ténán dil déin, *Lib. Lec. fol. 311*], la Ciapán ⁊ cCluain.

Samthann cecimz piar an cath,

Ma connirar na dá Αοδ, bið móppaet a nepgaire,  
Mað co dul daípra ar paet Αοδ la hΑοδ mac Fsrgaile.

Faolan, mac Brian, pí Laiǵín, décc iar ndígbéthaíð. Cearnach, mac  
Fogartaigh, mic Néll, mic Csrnaigh Shotaíl, mic Diarmatta, mic Αοδα  
Slaine, do marbaðh. Fsrgur mac Cremthainn do marbað. Slóigheadh la  
Catal, mac Finnugine, co Laiǵniu, co pug gíalla ó Brian bpioc mac Murcáda,  
co pug maíne mópa.

Αοir Cpiort, peacht ccéð tpiocha acéair. An cúicceað bliaðain dΑοδ.  
S. Samthann ogh, ó Cluain bpiónaigh ⁊ τTebtha, décc an 19 do December.  
Ar fuipri tug Αοδ Allán an tñirτ ri,

<sup>r</sup> *Fir-Féini*: i. e. *populi Feniorum*. “A Fenisio Farsaidh Hiberni nominantur *Fenii*. Unde apud nos *Oic-Fheni* posterii *Fenii*, in plurali numero dicuntur ab illo.”—*Fiach's Scholiast*, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 5, not. 23. *Féine* is also explained bpuǵaíð, a farmer, or yeoman.

<sup>s</sup> *The posterity of*.—In this and the battle of Almuin, fought in 718, the Leinstermen were nearly extirpated by the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles, so that the remission of the Borumeian tribute, through the intercession of St. Moling, was but of little advantage to the Leinstermen.

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain*: i. e. Chlain-mic-Nois, now *anglicè*

Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran is the patron saint.

<sup>u</sup> *Samthann*.—According to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, the Samthann who composed this quatrain was the virgin saint of Cluain-Bronaigh.—See her death noticed under the year 734, *infra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Faelan*, &c.—“A. D. 737. Faelan, *nepos* Brain, *Lageniensium rex*, *immatura etate, et inopinata morte periit*. Cernach, *filius* Fogartaig, *a suis sceleratis sociis dolosè jugulatur, quem vaccarum vituli, et infime orbis mulieres tediosè flevērunt*. *Jugulatio* Fergusa, mic Cremthainn, &c. *Sloghadh* Cathail, mic Fingnine, co Laigniu, co ruce

their vengeance and their animosity upon the Leinstermen. Nine thousand was the number of them that was slain, as is said in these verses :

From the battle of Uchbhadh the great, in which a havoc of the Fir-Feinir  
[i. e. the farmers] was made,  
There is not known on the fair sandy soil the posterity of<sup>s</sup> any Leinsterman in  
Ireland.

Nine thousand there fell in the battle of Uchbhadh with vehemence,  
Of the army of Leinster, sharp-wounding, great the carnage of the Fir Feini.

Aedh Allan *cecinit* :

The Aedh in the clay, the king in the churchyard,  
The beloved pure dove, with Ciaran at Cluain<sup>t</sup>!

Samhthann<sup>u</sup> *cecinit* before the battle:

If the two Aedhs meet, it will be very difficult to separate them,  
To me it will be greivous if Aedh [son of Colgan] fall by Aedh, son of Fearghal.

Faelan<sup>w</sup>, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died, after a well-spent life. Cearnach, son of Foghartach, son of Niall, son of Cearnach Sotal, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, was slain. Fearghus, son of Creamhthannu, was slain. A hosting was made by Cathal, son of Finguine, into Leinster; and he obtained hostages from Bran Breac, son of Murchadh, and carried off much property.

The Age of Christ, 734. The fifth year of Aedh. St. Samhthann<sup>x</sup>, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh, in Teabhtha, died on the 19th of December. It was of her Aedh Allan<sup>y</sup> gave this testimony :

giallu O Faelain, ocus co ruce maine mara.”  
[An armie by Cathal mac Finguine into Leinster, and he brought pledges, with great booties, from I-Faelain.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 735. Cahall mac Finguyne prepared a great army and went to Lynster, and there-out brought hostages from Bran Brick mac Murchowe, with many rich bootys.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>x</sup> *St. Samhthann, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh.*—

“A. D. 738. *Dormitatio* Samthainne Cluano-Bronaigh.”—*Ann. Ul.*

She was abbess of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford.—See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 347, n. 26, and Archdall’s *Monast. Hiber.*, p. 438. In the *Fedire Aenguis*, and O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar*, the festival of Samhthann Cluana-Bronaigh is marked at 19th December, and it is added in the latter that she died in 739, which is the true year.

<sup>y</sup> *Aedh Allan.*—That some Irish verses were believed to have been composed by this monarch appears from the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the



Samthann fpi foilpi fainmān, moð poğab ðeanpa ðlunbapp,  
 Tuab maiğ mīðe mīad mīnglann, moð paeth po pine Samtann.  
 Ro ġab an nī nað ara, aini fpi mīğe plŕa;  
 Da mair fpi tepca tuapai, batar cpaða a cpeppa.  
 Apað fpi mīne mīthiu, ġlan a cpiðhiu fpi baetha,  
 Inuchte fiaðat fpi ġlanbapp, ap po la Samtann paetha.

Plann, mac Ceallaiğ, mic Cpundmaoil, eppcop Reacŕainne, dēcc. Cuana  
 Ua ðerrain, pcpīðneoir Tpeoir [dēcc]. Fŕiğur Ģlutt toipec Cōða [dēcc].  
 Ateŕŕ doipðe aer ulc ġ aiðmīllti ağ tealğao ġpainepeleiğ in po laipir iopaða  
 ma aiğīð fpi, conað é poçhann a bair. Ailill, mac Tuathail, tiğŕina Ua  
 cCpīoimētainn, dēcc.

Aoir Cpīopt, peacht cēð tpiōða a cūicc. An peipeað bliaðain dAod.  
 S. ðpan, Laine hŕala, dēcc. Mancheine Tuama Ģrēine, dēcc. Plano  
 Feabla, abb Ģoirp conaiğ, i Muğðopnaibh Muighŕn, dēcc. Ceallac, mac  
 Sechdi, do Chonmaicmb, abb Cluana muc Nōir, dēcc. Dubðaoipŕŕn, abb  
 Pobair, dēcc. Forbarach, mac Ailealla, tiğŕina Oppuige, do mairbath.

Aoir Cpīopt, peacht cēð tpiōða apē. An peachtmāð bliaðain dAod.  
 Conðla, tiğŕina Teabða, dēcc. Amalğaið, mac Caðapaiğ, toipec Conaille,  
 dēcc. Muiphað, mac Fearğale, mic Maileðūn, do mairbath. Cath Cairn

O'Clerys, p. 198, and in these Annals at the year 738, where the last quatrain composed by him is quoted.

<sup>a</sup> *Reachrainn*.—The Editor is not able to decide whether this is the Reachrainn in the east of Bregia, where St. Columbkille erected a church, or Reachrainn, now Rathlin, or Ragharee Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

<sup>a</sup> *Treoit*.—Otherwise written Trefoid, now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, and connty of Meath. In the *Feilire Aenguis* the festival of St. Lonan mac Talmaigh, of Treoit, is marked at 13th November, but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar it is marked at 1st November, thus, "Lonán ó Tpepóiz i mĢpeağab," i. e. "Lonan of Trefoit, in Bregia." It is stated in the ancient Irish tract called Senehus na Relec, i. e. the History of the Cemeteries, preserved in *Leabhar-na-*

*hUidhri*, fol. 41, b., that Art, son of Conn Cedchathach, monarch of Ireland, was interred here; and it is added, in the historical story called Cath Maighe Mucraimhe, that the place was called *Tri-foid*, i. e. *Three Sods*, because "three sods were dug there in honour of the Trinity, when the grave of Art was being dug there." It is stated in this story that Art, who believed in Christianity, predicted that a Christian church would be afterwards erected over his grave. These passages are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 738, as follows :

"A. D. 738. Fergus Glutt, rex Cobo, *sputis venenatis maleficorum hominum, obiit*. Cuana, nepos Bessain, *scriba Treoit, pausat*. *Dormitatio Samthainne Cluano Bronaig, et dormitatio nepotis Maeledathnein Episcopi*. *Combusti Muintire Domhnaill i mBodbraithe, ubi cecidit Bregleith*

Samhthann for enlightening various sinners, a servant who observed stern chastity,

In the northern plain of fertile Meath, great suffering did Samhthann endure ;  
She undertook a thing [that was] not easy, fasting for the kingdom above ;  
She lived on scanty food ; hard were her girdles ;  
She struggled in venomous conflicts ; pure was her heart amid the wicked ;  
To the bosom of the Lord, with a pure death, Samhthann passed from her sufferings.

Flann, son of Ceallach, son of Crunnmael, Bishop of Reachrainn<sup>a</sup>, died. Cuanna Ua Bessain, scribe of Treoit<sup>a</sup>, [died]. Fearghus Glut, chief of Cobha, [died]. It appeared to him that wicked and destructive people used to cast spits, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death. Ailill, son of Tuathal, Lord of Ui-Crimhthaim, died.

The Age of Christ, 735. The sixth year of Aedh. St. Bran, of Lann-Eala [Lynally], died. Maincheine, of Tuaim-Greine<sup>b</sup>, died. Flann Feabhla, Abbot of Gort-conaigh<sup>c</sup>, in Mughdhorn-Maighen [Cremorne], died. Ceallach, son of Sechdi, one of the Conmaicne, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Dubhdabhoireann, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Forbasach, son of Ailell, Lord of Osraighe [Ossory], was slain.

The Age of Christ, 736. The seventh year of Aedh. Connla, Lord of Teabhtha, died. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathasach, chief of Conaille, died. Murchadh, son of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, was slain. The battle of Carn-Fear-

*in domo cenæ. Mors Ailella, mic Tuathail, regis nepotum Crenthainn. Flann mac Ceallaich, filius Crunnhail, Episcopus Rechrainne, moritur.*" In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, the notice of Fergus Glut is given under the year 736, thus :

"A. D. 736. Fergus Gluth, prince of the Race of Cova [i. e. of Eochie Cova], with the spittle of men and witchcraft, died."

<sup>b</sup> *Tuaim-Greine* : i. e. the mound or *tumulus* of Grian, a woman's name, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare.

<sup>c</sup> *Gort-conaigh* : i. e. Field of the Fire-Wood. This was the name of a monastery in the barony

of Cremorne, and county of Monaghan. These entries, and some others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 739, as follows :

"A. D. 739. *In clericatu Domhnall exiit. Jugulatio nepotis Ailello tigherna Ceniuil Fiachach*" [Lord of Kynaleagh.—*Ann. Clon.*, 737]. "*Terremotus in Ile secundo Id. Aprilis. Flann nepos Congaile moritur. Cubretan, mac Congusa, moritur; et mors Cellaig, filii Sechnadi, Abbatis Clnana mic Nois. Dubdabairenn, Abbas Fobair*" [*moritur*]. "*Dormitatio Maincheine Tomae Greine. Dormitatio Sancti Brain Laine Ela. Flann Febla Abbas Goirt Connaigh, moritur.*"

Ῥῆσθαις, in po marbadh Torcan Tinepéid. Fuireachtach, aircindeach Inri Caol, [7] Plann Aigle, eppcop Echdroma, décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéd tpiocha a reacht. An tochtmað bliaðam oAod. Aipectach, mac Cuanach, abb Ῥῆνα, décc. Maolochtraicch, abb Cille Foibbrið, décc. Ῥῆσacmoch ab Imlscha 7 Leitðlmne, décc. Dachuá, mac Inuáighe, angcoipe, décc, 7 Cuioðeal, ab 7 pcriðmð Luðmáid, décc. Foipcthe Ceneoil Fiachach, 7 Dealbna la hOrraigibh. Cathal mac Fíndguine, pí Mumán, décc. Plano Peopna, tighsína Corco Moðruað, décc. Aod balb, mac Inopeachtad, pí Connacht, décc. Artrach, mac Aiteachda, tighsína Ua Méith, déð.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéd tpiocha a hocht. Αρριαð, abb Μαίγε ðile, décc. Αρρrica, banabb Cille dapa, décc. Cuimmenn Ua Ciapain, abb Rechpaimne, decc. Aodh Allan, mac Ῥῆrgaile, mic Maoleóuin, do éuitim i ccac Μαίγε Seiprið, .i. Cñanður, eioip dí Teabtha, la Domnall, mac Murchaða, iap mbeith naoi mbliaðna i riðe Epeann. Tiuðpann Aodá Alláin,

Δια nom aiprioð mo Δια uil, pcp ðpu Locha Sailcéðáin,  
Iapain dia mbeinnri ppi col, po bað maoin do moð manacol.

Torpcharp ðeop iym cat céðna Cumapccac, mac Concubair, tighsína na nAipctp, 7 Maonach mac Conuolaið, tighsína Ua ðCpímtáinn, 7 Muireaðhað, mac Ῥῆsgypa Ppccpað, tighsína Ua Tuipre. Cath Daíndeuipcc i mbpígaib pua nInopeachtach hUa Conaing, in po marbadh Dungal, mac Floinn, tighsína, Ῥῆp cCúl, 7 Ῥῆsgyp mac Oiprið ðo pocaidib oile. Ceallac, mac Raðallanð,

<sup>d</sup> *Inis Caicil*.—Now Inishkeel, an island off the west coast of the barony of Boylagh, and connty of Donegal.—See note under the year 619.

<sup>e</sup> *Eachdhrúim*: i.e. Equi Mons vel Collis [Colgal, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 632], now Anghrim, a village in the connty of Galway, about four miles west of Ballinasloe.

<sup>f</sup> *Cille-Foirbrigh*.—Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 52) identifies this with Kilfarboy, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare; but it is more probably Kilbrew in Meath.—See note under the year 768; and see it again referred to at the years 782, 809, 837.

<sup>g</sup> *Corc Modhrúadh*.—A territory in the county of Clare, the name of which is still preserved in that of the barony of Corcomroe.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under A. D. 1175. The most of these entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 741:

“A. D. 741. *Mors Airechtaig filii Cuanach, principis Fernan. Foirtbe Ceiniuil Fiachach acns Delvna la Osraighi. Mors Cathail mic Fingnine, regis Caisil. Mors Maeleochtraigh, Abbatis Cill Fobrich. Mors Cuidghile, scribe et Abbatis Lughmaidh. Mors Aido Bailb, regis Cianachte. Jugulatio Artrach, filii Aitechdai, righ nepotum Craumthainn. Lepra in Hibernia.*”

adhaigh, in which Torcan Tinereidh, was slain. Fuireachtach, Airchinneach of Inis Caeil<sup>d</sup>, [and] Flann Aighle, Bishop of Eachdhrum<sup>e</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 737. The eighth year of Aedh. Aireachtach, son of Cuana, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns], died. Maclochtraigh, Abbot of Cille-Foir-brigh<sup>f</sup>, died. Feardachrich, Abbot of Imleach and of Leithghlinn, died. Dachua, son of Indaighe, an anchorite, died; and Cuidgheal, Abbot and Scribe of Lugh-mhadh [Louth], died. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach and of Dealbhna by the Osraighe. Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, died. Flann Feorna, Lord of Core Modhruadh<sup>g</sup>, died. Aedh Balbh, son of Innrechtach, King of Connaught, died. Artrach, son of Aitheachda, Lord of Ui-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 738. Affiath, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died. Affrica, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Cuimmen Ua Ciarain, Abbot of Rechrainn, died. Aedh Allan, son of Maelduin, fell in the battle of Magh-Seirigh<sup>h</sup> (i. e. Ceanannus), between the two Teabhthas, by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland. The last quatrain of Aedh Allan :

If my beloved God would look upon me on the brink of Loch Sailchedain<sup>i</sup>,  
Afterwards if I should be found at guilt, it would be wealth to a servant to  
save me.

There were also slain in the same battle Cumascach, son of Conchubhar, Lord of the Airtheara [the Oriors]; Maenach, son of Connalach, Lord of Ui-Creamh-thainn; and Muireadhach, son of Fearghus Forcraidh, Lord of Ui-Tuirtre. The battle of Damh-dearg<sup>k</sup>, in Breagh, by Indrechtach Ua Conaing, in which were slain Dungal, son of Flann, Lord of Feara-Cul<sup>l</sup>; and Fearghus, son of Oisteach, with many others. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, King of Connaught,

<sup>h</sup> *Magh-Seirigh*.—This was the name of the plain lying round Dun-Chuile Sibrinne, now Ceanandus, or Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. M. 3991, p. 56, *suprà*.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Sailchedain*.—This is called Loch Saileach in these Annals at A. M. 3790, but Loch Sailchedain by Keating at the same period, when it is said to have first burst from the earth; and it is again referred to at the year 1122, where it is described as in Meath. Nothing

is clearer than that this is the place in Meath now called Loughsallagh, and situated in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheets 50, 51.

<sup>k</sup> *Damh-dearg*: i. e. the Red Ox. Not identified.

<sup>l</sup> *Feara-Cul*.—See note under A. D. 693. The entries given by the Four Masters under this year (738), are given, with a few others totally



πί Connacht, décc. Oluthach, mac Fíctéallaiḡ, tigḡina Ua Maine, décc. Dubhdótpae, tigḡina Ua mbriúin Cualann, do ḡuin. Coincheann, inḡin Ceallaiḡ Cualann, décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéδ τριοχα αναοι. Αν céδ bliáδαν do Doimnall, mac Murchaḡa, mic Διαρματα ορ Ερινν; [céδνα μιḡ Clainne Colmáin punn]. Colmáin, eppcop Laerrain, décc. Laiðgnen, mac Doineannaiḡ, abb Saiḡpe, Fírgur, mac Colmain Cuetlaiḡ, eccnaið oirpðerc, décc. Reachtabpat, mac Fírgaile do Connachtaib, décc. Iomairpeacc Ailiuin dá bernach, in po marbað Dubḡadoir, mac Murgáile [γ] dá Ua Ceallaiḡ Cualano, Catál γ Oilill. Ro chuip in muiρ míol móρ ι ττίρ ι ccoiceaḡ Ulað, ι mboirce do punnpaḡ. Do deachaḡ ḡac aon baoi na poḡraiḡ dia deḡrain ap α inḡnaiḡe. Αν tan po bar acca coḡcepaḡ po ppiḡ τπί píacla óri ma éñḡ, caocca uḡa in ḡach píacoil diðpðe. Ro chuip Píacna, mac Aodha Roim, pí Ulað, γ Eochaið mac bpiḡail, piaiḡ Ua nEaḡac, píaail diḡ ḡo bññcáiri, ḡo piaiḡe ppi pí cian poρ alḡóiri mðññcóiri, ḡup bo poirpíel do cach hi ccoitcínne hí.

omitted by them, in the Annals of Ulster, under 742, as follows :

"A. D. 742. *Mors Affrice dominatricis* Cille-dara. *Bellum* Daimderg, *in quo ceciderunt* Dungal mac Flainn ri Cul" [i. e. King of Feara-Cul] "et Fergus, mac Oistic. *Innreachtach, nepos* Conaing, *victor erat. Mors* Cumene, *nepotis* Ciarain, *Abbatis* Rechrainne. *Bellum* Serethmaighe" [at Kells, *Cod. Clarend.* 49], "*in quo cecidit* Aed Alddain, mac Fergaile, et Cumaseach mac Concobair, ri na nAirthir" [rex Orientalium] "et Moenach mac Conlaich, *rex nepotum* Cremthainn, et Muredach, mac Fergus a Forcraid, *rex Nepotum* Tuirtre. *Bellum* inter Ui-Maine et Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. *Bellum* Luirg inter UinAilello et Gailengo. *Hec quatuor bella pene in una estate perfecta sunt. Lex nepotis* Suanaig. Concenn, ingen Ceallaich Cualann, *moritur. Jugulatio* Duibdoithre, *regis Nepotum* Briuin. Afiath, *Abbas* Maighi-bile" [*moritur*] "*Commutatio Martirum*. Treno Cille Delgge, et in Bolgach."

<sup>m</sup> *Dubhdothra*: i. e. the Black Man of the

Dothair, now the River Dodder, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>n</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Cualann*.—A sept giving name to a territory comprising the greater part of the barony of Rathdown, in the present county of Dublin, and some of the north of the county of Wicklow. The churches of Cill-Inghine-Leinin, now Killiney, Tigh-Chonaill, now Stagginnell, and Dun-mor, are set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar as in this territory.

<sup>o</sup> *Domhnall, son of Murchadh*.—"A. D. 742. Domhnall, mac Murcha, *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ulst.*

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Colmain*.—This observation in brackets is, according to Dr. O'Connor, an interpolation in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy.

<sup>q</sup> *Laessan*.—Written *Lessan* in the Annals of Ulster, which is more correct. It is the name of a parish situated at the foot of Slieve-Gallion, in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. The most of these entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 743, as follows:

died. Dluthach, son of Fithcheallach, Lord of Ui-Maine, died. Dubhdothra<sup>m</sup>, Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann<sup>n</sup>, was mortally wounded. Coincheann, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.

The Age of Christ, 739. The first year of Domhnall, son of Murchadh<sup>o</sup>, son of Diarmaid, over Ireland; [he was the first king of the Clann-Colmain<sup>p</sup>]. Colman, Bishop of Laessan<sup>a</sup>, died. Laidhgnen, son of Dòineannach, Abbot of Saighir, [died]. Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a celebrated philosopher, died. Reachtabhrat, son of Fearghal, one of the Connaughtmen, died. The battle of Ailiun-da-bernach<sup>r</sup>, in which were slain Dubhdados, son of Murghal, [and] the two grandsons of Ceallach Cualann, [namely], Cathal and Oilíoll. The sea cast ashore a whale in Boirche<sup>s</sup>, in the province of Ulster. Every one in the neighbourhood went to see it for its wondrousness. When it was slaughtered, three golden teeth were found in its head, each of which teeth contained fifty ounces. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, and Eochaidh, son of Breasal, chief of Ui-Eathach [Iveagh], sent a tooth of them to Beannchair, where it remained for a long time<sup>t</sup> on the altar, to be seen by all in general.

“A. D. 743. *Jugulatio* Laidggnein, filii Doi-nennaig, *Episcopi et Abbatis* Saighre. Domhnall in clericatu iterum. *Jugulatio* Colmain, *Episcopi* Lessain, la Uibh Tuirtri. *Bellum* Cliach, in quo cecidit Conobar dia Uib Fidgeinte. *Bellum* Ailiuin-dabrach, in quo cecidit Dubhdados, mac Murghaile, da Uae Ceallaig Cualann .i. Cathal et Ailill, interfecti sunt. *Jugulatio* Murgusa, filii Anluain, i Tuilain. Foirdbe Corcumdruaid don Deis” [the spoyle of Corcumdrua by the Desies.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49]. *Lex* Ciarain, filii Artificis, et *lex* Brendain simul, la Fergus, mac Cellaig. *Mors* Fergusa, mie Colmain Cutlaig, sapientis.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>r</sup> *Ailiun-da-bernach* : i. e. Island of the Two Gaps. Situation unknown.

<sup>s</sup> *Boirche*.—This was the ancient name of the Mourne mountains, in the south of the county of Down. Giraldus Cambrensis, referring to this wonderful fish, says that it was cast ashore at Carlenfordia, now Carlingford, which is opposite the Mourne mountains; but Giraldus,

who only knew the whereabouts, marks the place by the nearest English castle.—*Topographia Hiber.*, dist. ii. c. 10 :

“In Ultonia apud Carlenfordiam inventus est piseis tam quantitatis immensæ, quam qualitatis inusitatæ. Inter alia sui prodigia, tres dentes, ut fertur, aureos habens, quinquaginta unciarum pondus continentes. Quos aureos quidem exteriore quadam similitudine, aurique nitore, potius quam natura crediderim, &c. Nostris quoque diebus in Britannia majori, foresta scilicet Dunolmensi, inventa et capta est cerva, omnes in ore dentes aurei coloris habens.”

The notice of the casting of this whale with the three golden teeth, ashore, in Boirche, is given in Irish in the Annals of Ulster at the year 752, in nearly the same words as used by the Four Masters; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 740.

<sup>t</sup> *For a long time*; fpi pé cian.—An *alias* reading is inserted in a more modern hand: “no fpi pé imcéim.”

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd cḡpachac. An dapa bliadann do Doimnall. Forannan, abb Cluana hEirair, décc. Cummene hUa Maonaig, abb Lainne Léipe, dég. Congur, ancoipe Cluana Tíbrinne, décc. Ceandpaolad, comarba Droma Cuilinn, décc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd cḡpachac a haon. An tpeap bliadann do Doimnall. Corbmac, eppcop Aṡha Tpuim, décc. Dubdathoirín Ua beccáin, abb Cluana hEoir, Aongur, mac Tíobraitte, abb Cluana Forṡa baottain Aḡa, Cialtpocce, abb Glairi Naoidé, beocall Arḡachaid, Píongal Lir móir, Maolanpaíḡ Cille achaid Drompotta, Seachnapac, mac Colgán, tighḡna Ua cCenpealaiḡ, décc. Iomairpecc Racha cúile pía nAnmécad, i ttorcair hUarḡur, mac Faḡta.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd ceathpachac a dó. An cḡpamád bliadann do Doimnall. S. Cuanan Glínde, abb Maige bile, décc 3 Appil. Abel, abb Imleacha Pía, décc. Sáran, abb ḡnnécair, dég. Comman inḡ Roir, ḡ ba habb Cluana mic Noir epíde, ba pḡ lán do pata Dḡ é beor, ḡ a écc. Pḡ-dacpíoch, abb Dairinḡ, décc. Cucumíne, eccnad toḡaide epíde, do écc. Ar dó do poine Adáinnan an pānn, dia ḡpeapachc pḡ leigíonn.

Cucumíne, po leḡ pḡithe co dpuimíne,

Alldḡa aile appatha po lecc ap a chaillecha.

"Forannan, &c.—These entries, and a few others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 744 :

"*In nocte signum horribile et mirabile visum est in stellis.* Forannan, Abbas Cluana Iraid, obiit, et Congus anchorita Cluana-Tibrinne; Cummane Aua Maenaig, Abbas Lainne-leire, mortuus est. *Bellum inter Nepotes* Tuirtre & na hAirthern. Congal mac Eignich victor fuit, et Cucongalt, filius nepotis Cathasaig, fugitivus evasit, et cecidit Bocall, mac Concobair, et Ailill, nepos Cathasaig; i n-innis itir da Dabul gestum est" [at Inis betweene the two Davuls it was fought. —*Cod. Clarend.*, 49]. "*Mors* Conaill Foltchain, scribe. *Mors* Cinnfaela, principis Droma-cuilinn. *Mors filii* Indfertaigse, Abbatis Tighe Taille."

"*Lann-Leire.*—Now the old church of Lyn, on the east side of Lough Ennell, in the barony

of Fartullagh, and county of Westmeath. Cummine hUa Maenaig is anglicised "Comynge O'Mooney" by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 741.

"*Cluain-Tibhrinne.*—Now Clontivrin, a townland in the barony of Clankelly, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, and about one Irish mile west of the town of Clones. The ruins of an old church were to be seen in this townland till about forty-three years ago, when they were destroyed by a farmer of the name of Stephenson, who tilled the spot, and removed every trace of its sanctity. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 24th October, the church of "Cluain Tíbrinne" is placed in the territory of "Clann Ceallaiḡ."

"*Druim-Chuilinn.*—Now Drumeullen, in the

The Age of Christ, 740. The second year of Domhnall. Forannan<sup>a</sup>, Abbot of Chuain-Eraird [Clonard], died. Cuimmene hUa Maenaigh, Abbot of Lann-Leire<sup>w</sup>, died. Congus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibhrinne<sup>x</sup>, died. Ceannfaeladh, Comharba of Druim-Chuilinn<sup>z</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 741. Cormac<sup>z</sup>, Bishop of Ath-Truim [Trin], died. Dubhdabhoireann Ua Beccain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones]; Aenghus, son of Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-foda Baedain-abha [Clonfad]; Cialtrog, Abbot of Glais-Naeidhe [Glasnevin]; Beochaill, of Ard-achadh [Ardagh]; Finghal, of Lis-mor; Maelfaith, of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda [Killeigh]; and Seachnasach, son of Colgan, Lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. The battle of Rath-cuile<sup>a</sup>, by Anmchadh, in which Uargus, son of Fachtna, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 742. The fourth year of Domhnall. St. Cuanan<sup>b</sup> Glinne, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died on the 3rd of April. Abel, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, died. Saran, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Comman of Ross<sup>c</sup>, who was Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. and eke a man full of the grace of God was he, died. Feardacrich, Abbot of Dairinis<sup>d</sup>, died. Cucummne, a select philosopher, died. It was for him Adamnan composed a quatrain, to stimulate him to learning :

Cucummne read the authors half through,  
The other half of his career he abandoned for his hags.

south of the barony of Fircal, or Eglish, in the King's County.—See note under the year 721.

<sup>z</sup> *Cormac*, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 745, with a few others omitted by the Four Masters, as : “*Dracones in celo visi sunt. Sarughadh Domhnaigh Phadraig ; vii Cimmi di cruceifigi.*” [The forcible entry of Donaghpatrick, and six prisoners crucified or tortured.]—*Ann. Ult. Ed. O'Conor, et Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

<sup>a</sup> *Rath-cuile*.—This is probably the Rath-cuile, *anglicè* Rathcoole, a townland in the parish and barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, part iii. c. 14, *Tr. Thaum.*, p. 151.

<sup>b</sup> *St. Cuanan*, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 746.

<sup>c</sup> *Comman of Ross*.—According to Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 791, n. 12) this was the patron saint of Roscommon.—See note under the year 746.

<sup>d</sup> *Dairinis* : i. e. Oak-Island. There were two monasteries of this name in Ireland, one on an island in the bay of Wexford, and the other, which is probably the one here referred to, on the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater River, and about two miles and a half north-west of Youghal, in the county of Waterford. The place is now called Molana, from St. Maelfaith, its patron saint. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 31st January, the Dairinis, of which St. Maelfaith was patron, is described as near Lis-mor-Mochuda, now Lismore, in the county of Waterford ; and in the Gloss to the *Féilire*—



Firreagar Cucuimne :

Cucuimne, po léig ruithe co dpuimne,  
Alltē aile araid cui, legraō huile corop rui.

Tuathalan, abb Cinn Ríghmonaid, dég. Aíoneach bairligge, décc. Iacob Ua Forannáin, ppoicsearais sghna ina aimrip, dég. Ruman, mac Colmáin, paol in eccna, i ccoroinic, 7 i pilēechte, décc. Muirōach Míno, toipec Ua Méitē, do marbaō i cCúil Cummaireg, la hUltaib. Aed Muindērg, mac Plaitēbērtais, tēghna an Tuairceairt, dég. Seachnupach, mac Colgan, pí Laighē Dīsgabair, décc. Iomairceac Cairn Ailche la Mumáin, in po marbaō Coirppe, mac Conoionairg. Iomairceac pia nAnmchaō, i toirceair Coirppe, Fērgur, agur Caircē meic Cumreairg, co pé toircehoib décc imaille ppiu. Riachra, mac Thērbrián Míde, do bádaō i Loch Rib. Dunlaing, mac Duncon, tēghna Ceneoil Ardgaol, décc.

Aoir Criorc, reachte ccēd cērpachac a tpi. An cuiceaō bliadaō do Doimnall. Arapeccac abb Muicirpi Reguil, do bádaōh. Doodimmóc, ancoirp,

*Aenguis*, at the same day, it is described near the mouth of the River Abhann-mor.

<sup>a</sup> *Cucuimne*.—These lines are given in the *Liber Hymnorum*, fol. 10, a, in a preface to a hymn by Cucuimne in praise of the Virgin Mary, from which it appears that he was leading a bad life : “*quia conjugem habuit, et in mala vitā cum illa fuit* : no comad do pézēgao pemi a neich naō roachte leir dia léguno do gnezh in molaō ra do Maire.” [Or it was to facilitate his progress in what he had not compassed of his studies that he composed this praise of the Virgin Mary.]

<sup>c</sup> *Ceann-Righmonaidh*.—In the *Féilire-Aenguis* and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, this monastery is called Cill-Righmonaidh, and described as in Alba, or Scotland. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews.

<sup>e</sup> *Baisleac* : i. e. *Basilica*, now Baslick, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Rosecommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patriek, lib. ii. c. 52.—See Colgan’s *Trius Thaum.*, p. 177,

note 104, where it is described as “*Ecclesia parochialis Diocesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decanatu de Siol-Muireadhuigh*.”

<sup>b</sup> *Ua-Forannain*.—“A. D. 746. *Quies Jacobi O’Farannain predicatoris maximi tempore suo*.”—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

<sup>d</sup> *Rumann*, son of *Colman*.—The death of this poet, Rumann (who is called the Virgil of Ireland in his genealogy in the Book of Ballymote) is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 746, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 747, which is the true year : “*Rumann mac Colman, poeta optimus, quievit*.”—*Ann. Tig.* For a curious notice of this poet see Petrie’s *Round Towers*, pp. 348, 349.

<sup>f</sup> *Cuil-Cummaig* : i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Conflict. Not identified.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuaisceart* : i. e. the North. The word *Tuaisceart* is used here and generally in the Irish annals to denote the country of the northern Ui-Neill. It was also sometimes applied to a territory in the now county of Antrim, ex-

Cuccimne replied :

Cuccimne<sup>e</sup> read the authors half through,

During the other half of his career he will read till he will become an adept.

Tuathalan, Abbot of Ceann-Righmonaidh<sup>f</sup>, died. Aidhneach, of Baisleac<sup>g</sup>, died. Jacob Ua Forannain<sup>h</sup>, a learned preacher in his time, died. Rumann, son of Colman<sup>i</sup>, an adept in wisdom, chronology, and poetry, died. Muireadhach Meann, chief of Ui-Meith, was slain at Cuil-Cummaisg<sup>j</sup> by the Ulidians. Aedh Muindearg, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Tuaisceart<sup>k</sup>, died. Seachnasach, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster, died. The battle of Carn-Ailche<sup>l</sup> [was fought] by the Munstermen, in which Cairbre, son of Cudinaisg, was slain. A battle [was fought] by Amchadh, in which Cairbre, Fearghus, and Caicher, sons of Cumascrach, were slain, and sixteen chieftains along with them. Fiachra, son of Gaphran, of Meath, was drowned in Loch Ribh<sup>m</sup>. Dunlaing, son of Dunchu, lord of Cinel-Ardghail<sup>n</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 743. The fifth year of Domhnall. Arasgach, Abbot of Muicinis-Riagail<sup>o</sup>, was drowned. Dodimog, the anchorite, Abbot of Cluain-

tending from Rathlin Island, on the north, to the River Ravel on the south, and comprising the modern baronies of Cary and Dunluce, the greater part of Kilconway, and the north-east Liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 71, 324.

<sup>l</sup> *Carn-Ailche*: i. e. the Carn of Ailche, a man's name. This is most probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

<sup>m</sup> *Loch Ribh*.—Also called Loch Righe, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough.

<sup>n</sup> *Cinel-Ardghail*.—Situation of this tribe not determined.

<sup>o</sup> *Muicinis-Riagail*: i. e. Hog-Island of St. Riagail or Regulus, now Muckinish, in Loch Deirdheire, now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna. Dr.

O'Conor translates this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 268, "Arasgachus Abbas Mucinisensis ab Alienigenis dimersus;" and in the Annals of Ulster, where a parallel passage occurs under the year 747, p. 92, he renders it, "Dimersio Arascaichi Abbatis insule porcorum ab alienigenis;" to which he appends the following note: "Ille Dani vel Norwegi, nomine Alienigenarum subintelligi videntur. In his enim Annalibus semper Hibernice appellantur gall, goll, et guill." On this Mr. Moore improves in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 2, n., as follows: "The Annals of Ulster refer to A. D. 747 the date of this attack upon Rechrain by the Danes, and record, as the first achievement of these marauders, the drowning of the Abbot of Rechran's pigs. Badudh Arascaich ab Muicinnse re guil." Thus has Irish history been manufactured! Dr. O'Conor mistranslates the Irish of the Annals, and Mr. Moore mistranslates

abb Cluana hIraipθ, γ Cille Dapa, δέcc. Cobétach, abb Reachrainne, δέg. Cuan Camm egnaiθ, δέg. Cuan ansgoirpe ó Lioleaiθ, δέg. Muirínθ, inǵln Ceallaiǵ Cualann, bñ lopgalaiǵ, δέcc. Congal, mac Eignich, τιǵfina na nAiprétñ, do inapθaθ i Raith Eyclari la Donn boó, mac Conbriéan.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, peacht ccéo cétpachat a cétari. An peireað bliaðam do Domnall. Dpeapal, mac Colgan, abb Ffina, δέcc. Liben, abb Maiǵe bile, δέcc. Conall, abb Tuama Dpeine, δέg. Seigeme Clapach δέcc. Mac Cuanach, eccnaiθ do Cenel Coirppe, δέcc. Cluain fñta Dpñnainn do lopccað. Aipað móri do teacht ipin mbliaðainpi, co po báiteað Dponǵ móri do nñuntip lae Colaim Cille. Conomach, mac nOendenoisǵ, δέcc. Iomairpecc Aipde Cianachta la Dungal, mac Amalgadh, in po mapθað Aillill, mac Duibðacpnoch hI Chindpaoiaθ, γ in po mapθað Domnall, mac Cionaoθo, hI ppiotñgum iar mbuaðuǵað dó an céio pfcht. Coirppe, mac Mupchaθha Mithiǵ, δέcc, γ becc baéle, mac Eathach.

Dr. O'Connor's Latin! That Muicinis-Riagail is the name of an island in Lough Derg, and that it received that name from St. Riagail or Regulus, its patron saint, will appear from the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 16th October, in which he is called, "Riagal Muicinne fop Loé Deirǵdeirpe," i. e. Riagail of Muckinish or Hog-Island, in Loch-Deirgdheire." Had Dr. O'Connor, and his humble follower, Mr. Moore, studied Colgan's *Acta SS.*, they would have learned that Riagail or Regulus was the name of a saint whose festival was celebrated on Muie-inis, i. e. Hog-Island, in Loch Deirgdheare, in Dal Cais, and that it has no reference to Danes or foreigners. Colgan has the following note on *Regulus* in the Life of St. Farannan, at 15th January: "*Regulus de Mucinis in regione de Dal Cais*, c. 7. Ejus natalis celebratur 16 Octobris in insula lacus Deirgdheare, quæ Mue-inis appellatur, ut docent Martyrolog. Tamhl. et Ængussius auctus ad eundem diem."—*Acta SS.*, p. 339, n. 24. This mistake is the less excusable in Dr. O'Connor, because the old translator of the Annals of Ul-

ster (Cod. Clarend. 49) renders the passage correctly: "The drowning of Arascagh Abbas Muicinsc-Regail," and because he might have learned, even from Archdall, who refers to the proper authority, that "Regulus, who was living in the time of the great St. Columb, was abbot of Mucinis, in Lough-Derg, bordering the county of Galway, where his festival is held on the 16th of October."—*Monast. Hiber.*, p. 294.

By what process of reasoning Mr. Moore came to the conclusion that the abbot referred to in this passage, at A. D. 747, was abbot of Rechrainn (a place which was not attacked by the Danes till the year 795), the Editor cannot even imagine, and whence he inferred that it was the abbot's pigs that were drowned, and not the abbot himself, looks still stranger, for O'Connor's Latin, literally translated, means "The drowning of Arascach, abbot of Pig-island, by the foreigners." The name of St. Regnil or Regulus has been, by O'Connor, split in two, and, by a false analysis, converted into the preposition pe, "by," and gallaiθ, "foreigners." The passages given by the Four Masters under the

Iraird [Clonard], and Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Cobhthach, Abbot of Reachrainn, died. Cuan Cam the Wise, died. Cuan, Anchorite of Lilcach<sup>p</sup>, died. Muireann, daughter of Cealach Cualann, [and] wife of Irgalach, died. Congal, son of Eigneach, lord of the Airtheara [the Oriors], was slain at Rath-Esclair<sup>q</sup>, by Donnboo, son of Cubreatan. Ships<sup>r</sup>, with their crews, were plainly seen in the sky this year.

The Age of Christ, 744. The sixth year of Domhnall. Breasal<sup>s</sup>, son of Colgan, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns], died. Liber, Abbot of Magh-bile, died. Conall, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, died. Seigeine of Clarach died. Mac Cuanaich the Wise [one] of the Cinel-Cairbre<sup>t</sup>, died. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert] was burned. A great storm<sup>u</sup> occurred in this year, so that a great number of the family of Ia-Colum Cille [Iona], were drowned. Conmach, son of Oendenog, died. The battle of Ard-Cianachta by Dungal, son of Amhalgaidh, in which was slain Ailill, son of Dubhdachrich Ua Cinnfaelaidh, and in which was slain Domhnall, son of Cinaedh, in the heat of the conflict, after he had, at the first, gained the victory. Cairbre, son of Murchadh Midheach, died, and Beccbaile, son of Eochaidh.

year 743, are entered in the Annals of Ulster under 747, together with a few others totally omitted by the Four Masters, as follows :

“A. D. 747. Badubh Arascaich, Ab. Muiceinnse Reguil” [the Drowning of Arascach, Abbot of Muiceinnis-Regail.—*Cod. Clarend.* 49.] “*Quies Cuaind Caimb Sapientis. Nix insolite magnitudinis, ita ut pene pecora deleta sunt totius Hibernie, et postea insolita siccitate mundus exarsit. Mors Indrechaig, Regis Cianachte. Dormitatio Dodimoc, Anchoritæ Abbatiss Cluano-Iraird et Kildaro do chumhaidh*” [of grief]. “*Sapiens Murenn, filia Ceallaig Cualann, Regina Irgalaig*” [principis] “*mori-tur. Occisio Congaile, mic Eienig, regis na nAirthir i rRaith Esclaith. Læx Au Suanaich for Leith Cuinn. Flann Foirbthe, mac Fogartaig, et Cuan Ancorita ó Lilcach moriuntur.*”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice the great snow, and the drought which ensued it, and the establishment of the Rules of O'Suanaigh, under

the year 744.

<sup>p</sup> *Lilcach*.—See notes <sup>i</sup>, <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 512, p. 167, *suprà*.

<sup>q</sup> *Rath-Esclair*: i. e. Esclar's Fort. This is probably the place now called Rathesker, situated about two miles and a half west of Dunleer, in the county of Louth.

<sup>r</sup> *Ships*.—“A. D. 648. *Naves in ære vise sunt, cum suis viris os cinn Cluana maccunois*” [over Clonmacnoise].—*Ann. Ult.* See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 33, note <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>s</sup> *Breasal*, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 748.

<sup>t</sup> *Cinel-Cairbre*: i. e. the Race of Cairbre, son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, seated in the present barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

<sup>u</sup> *A great storm*.—“*Dimersio familie Iæ propter ventum magnum*.”—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρſcητ ccéo cſthpachac a cúg. An ρſcητμάδ bliaðain do Doimnall. S. Suairleach, eppcop Pobair, décc 21 Μαρτι. Dubdáileithe na Driappne, abb Cille Scíre, décc. Mac Neamhaill, abb Drioprae, décc. Comorbach, mac Cellam, ab Cille móir Inir, dég. Pobor 7 Doimnach Paopraice do loρccað. Cathal Maenmaighe, tigſirna Ua Maíne, décc. Blathmac, mac Coibſhnaig, tigſirna Murccraíde, décc. Dubdaboirſin, tigſirna Ua Fídgemte, décc. Anmchaíð, toirſch Ua Liathain, dég. Iomairpeacc Inre Snacce ría nAnmchaíð, mac Conchra. Cudionairc Ua Fírgura nUib Fíachriach, décc. Fíachra, mac Ailene, tigſirna Muğdorin, do marbbað. [Eogon mac Tmport, abb, décc].

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, pecht ccéo cſthpachac apé. An tochtημάð do Doimnall. Maoliomarchair, eppcop Eachdroma, décc. Cuangur, abb Léith móir, décc. Colman na mBristan, mac Paoláin, abb Slaine, décc. Nuada, mac Duibſlebe, abb Cluana hEoir, dég. Púppa, abb Leacnae Míde, décc. Lorğlaighe eaccnaíð dég. Eochaið Cilli Toma, Cele Dulairi ó Dainimr décc. Mac hUige Uir móir [décc], loρccað leth aiple Cluanah Iopairð. Drian, mac Baiteitpe, décc. [S. Comán .i. naom Ropra Comain, agur ip uað annmíg tear Rop Chomáin deeppe ran bliaðain rin, no ran bliaðain mári nDaiğ

\* *Suairleach, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 749.

\* *Cill-Scire*: i. e. the Church of the Virgin, St. Scire, who flourished about the year 580, now Kilskeery, in the county of Meath, about five miles north-west of the town of Kells. The festival of St. Scire of this church is set down in the *Feilire-Aengus*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at the 24th of March.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337. This Dubdathelthe seems to have been the author of Irish annals referred to in the Annals of Ulster.

† *Cill-mor-Inir*.—Called in the Annals of Ulster Cill-mor-Einir. This is the church of Kilmore, situated about three Irish miles east of the city of Armagh.—See Magh-Enir at A. D. 825, and Cill-mor-Maighe-Emlir at A. D. 872.

‡ *Domhnach-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Church, now Donaghpatrick, a townland giving name

to a small parish situated near Tailltin, midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, in the county of Meath.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 129.

§ *Muscraighe*.—There were many territories of this name in Munster, but the one here referred to is probably Muscraighe Mitine, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork. This would appear from its contiguity to Uí-Fidhgeinte, the plains of the now county of Limerick, and Uí-Liathain, in the county of Cork.—See notes under the years A. M. 2859, 3273, and A. D. 1579 and 1583.

|| *Anmchaidh*.—He was the ancestor of O'hAnmchadhá, chief of Uí-Liathain, before the English Invasion.

¶ *Inis-Suaig*.—Now Inishnag, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the confluence of the River Abhainn Rígh, or Callan River,

The Age of Christ, 745. The seventh year of Domhnall. St. Suairleach<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Fobhar [Fore], died on the 21st of March. Dubhdalcithe of the Writing, Abbot of Cill-Scire<sup>x</sup>, died. Mac Neamhnaill, Abbot of Birra [Birr], died. Comorbach, son of Ceallan, Abbot of Cill-mor-Inir<sup>y</sup>, died. Fobhar and Domhnach-Padraig<sup>z</sup> were burned. Cathal Maenmaighe, Lord of Ui-Maine, died. Blathmhac, son of Coibhdeanach, Lord of Muscraighe<sup>a</sup>, died. Dubhdabhoireann, Lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Annchaidh<sup>b</sup>, chief of Ui-Liathain, died. The battle of Inis-Snaig<sup>e</sup>, by Annchaidh, son of Cuccarca. Cudinaise Ua-Fearghusa [one] of the Ui-Fiachrach, died. Fiachra, son of Ailene, lord of Mughdhorna<sup>d</sup>, was killed. [Eogon<sup>e</sup>, son of Tripot, an abbot, died].

The Age of Christ. 746. The eighth year of Domhnall. Maelimarchair, Bishop of Eachdruim<sup>f</sup> [Aughrim], died. Cuangus, Abbot of Liath-mor, died. Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, Abbot of Slaine, died. Nuada, son of Dubhsleibhe, Abbot of Chuain-Eois [Clones], died. Fursa, Abbot of Leacain-Midhe<sup>g</sup>, died. Losglaidge the Wise died. Eochaidh, of Cill-Toma<sup>h</sup>, [and] Ceile-Dulaisi, of Daimhinis [Devenish], died. Mac hUige, of Lis-mor, died. The burning of half the Granary of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard]. Bran, son of Baitbeitre, died. [St. Coman<sup>i</sup> the Saint, of Ros-Chomain, and from whom Ros-Chomain

with the Nore, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>d</sup> *Mughdhorna*: i. e. of Crich-Mughdhorna, now the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>e</sup> *Eogon*.—This is inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy.—See Dr. O'Connor's Ed., p. 270.

<sup>f</sup> *Of Eachdruim*.—"A. D. 747. Moyle-Imorchor, Bishop of Achroym O'Mayne" [Aughrim Omany], "died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>g</sup> *Leacain-Midhe*: i. e. Leacain of Meath, now Leekin, an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath. This church was built by St. Cruimin, who was contemporary with St. Fechin of Fore, and whose festival was celebrated here on the 28th of June.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 141, 231. In the Annotations to the *Féilire-Aengus*, preserved in the *Leabhar-Breac*, this

church is called Lecain-mor Midhe, and placed in the territory of Ui-Mie-Uais Midhe. It is not in the modern barony of Ui-Mie-Uais, or Moygoish, but lies a short distance from its eastern boundary, in the adjoining barony of Corkaree, which shows that in forming the baronies the exact boundaries of the territories were not preserved.

<sup>h</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Now Kiltoom, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 749.

<sup>i</sup> *St. Coman*.—This is inserted in a hand more modern than the autograph in the Stowe copy. According to Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 791, not. 12), the Coman, whose death, as abbot of Clonmacnoise, is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 742, was the saint after whom Ros-Chomain, now Rosecommon, was named. His



is named, died this year, or the year after it. There is a discrepancy in the Annals as to which year he died, &c.]

The Age of Christ, 747. The ninth year of Domhnall. St. Cilleni Droigthech<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Ia, and an anchorite, died on the 3rd of July. Cathal, son of Forannan, Abbot of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Dicolla, son of Meinide, Abbot of Inis-Muireadhaigh<sup>l</sup>, died. Fiachna Ua Maicniadh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Osbran, anchorite, and Bishop of Cluain-creamha<sup>m</sup>; Reachtabhrat Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuaim Greine [Tomgraney]; Maeltuile, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass], died. Flaithbheartach, son of Conall Meann, chief of Cinel-Cairbre, died. Imreachtach, son of Muireadhach Meann, died. Foidmeann, son of Fallach, chief of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; Conaing Ua Duibhduin, lord of Cairbre-Teablitha<sup>n</sup>, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, lord of Muscraige [Muskerry], died.

The Age of Christ, 748. The tenth year of Domhnall. St. Maccoigeth<sup>o</sup>, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 3rd of December. St. Luicridh, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died on the 29th of April. St. Cellan, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Scannlan, of Dun-Lethglaise [Downpatrick], died. Mobai died. Fearblai, son of Margus, a wise man<sup>p</sup>, died. Fursa, of Eas-mic-n-Eirc, died. [Eas-mic-n-Eirc on the Buill, at this day Eas-Ui-Fhloinn<sup>q</sup>]. Tomaltach, son of Maeltuile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 749. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Cearban<sup>r</sup>, of Daimhliag [Duleek], died. Abel, of Ath-Oirne<sup>s</sup>, died. Loingseach, son of

in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1451, p. 975; and A. D. 1405, p. 783.

<sup>n</sup> *Cairbre-Teablitha*: i. e. Carbury of Teflia, now the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

<sup>o</sup> *St. Maccoigeth*. &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 752, but the true year is 753, as appears from an eclipse of the sun mentioned in the Ulster Annals as having occurred in 752, for that eclipse really happened on the 9th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. 1, p. 66.

<sup>p</sup> *A wise man*.—"A. D. 752. Mors Ferblai, jilii Nargusso, sapientis."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>q</sup> *Eas-Ui-Fhloinn*.—Now Assylin, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under A. D. 1209, p. 161. The words enclosed in brackets are in a modern hand in the Stowe copy.—See Dr. O'Connor's edition of these Annals, p. 272.

<sup>r</sup> *Cearban*, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 753.

<sup>s</sup> *Ath-Oirne*.—In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 753, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 750, this place is called Ath-Omna, i. e. Ford of the Oak, which is the true form of the name. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, St. Seisein was venerated at Ath-Omna, on the 31st



mac Flaitébertaigh, tigfina Ceneoil Conaill, dég. Flann, mac Concúbaip, tigfina Maige hAí, décc. Tuathlaithé, mǵín Catáil, bñ nǵ Laigín décc. Iomaircecc Aird Naercan eirip Ua mǵruim 7 Cenel Coirppie, du in po marbað rochaide. Forpthe Forart Fea dOrraighib. Catharach .i. nǵ Ulað, mac Ailealla, do marbað i Raie bethrech. Congur reiribnib, eppcop Airda Maia, do écc. Do Chenel nAimpe doride.

Aoir Crioirt, peacht ccéd caoga. An dapa bliadain décc do Doimnall. Daolgur, abb Cille Scipe, décc. Fiangalach, mac Anncaða, mic Mailecupaí, abb Inri bo pinne for Loé Rib. Sneathceirt, abb nAonorpoma, décc. Fiomane Ua Suanaigh, angcoipe Raíne, décc. Cluain mic Noir do lorceað 21 do Marta. Cathal mac Diarmatta, eccnaib, décc. Flaitmað, mac Tnuthaigh, tigfina Ua Meit, dég. Inríchtach, mac Oluthaigh, tigfina Ua Manne, décc. Flaitma, mac Flann, mic Congaile, toirec Ua Paulge, décc. Iomaircecc Cindebraí, i toirchaip baobgal, mac Fhígaíl. Fiangalac mac Anncaða, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, peacht ccéd caoga a haon. An treap bliadain décc do Doimnall. Aolgal, angcoipe, ó Imloch Fordeoraí, 7 o Cluain mic Nóir, décc. Baethallaí, mac Colmán hUí Suibne, abb Acha Truim, dég. Corbmac, mac Paolain hUí Silne, décc. Forannan, eppcop Míthair Truim, décc.

of August. This may have been the ancient name of Port-Omna, now Portumna, on the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-Naescan*.—Now Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, and county of Longford.

<sup>2</sup> *Fotharta-Fea*.—More anciently called Magh-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—See note <sup>1</sup>, on Magh-Fea, under A. M. 2527, p. 5, and note <sup>3</sup>, on Cill-Osnadha, under A. D. 489, p. 152, *supra*. According to the Book of Ballymote, fol. 77, a remarkable holystone (now called Cloch a' phoill, situated two miles to the south of the town of Tullow) is in the territory of Fotharta-Fea, near the ford of Ath-fadhat, on the bank of the River Slaney. In Grace's Annals and Anglo-Irish records this territory is called Fohart O'Nolan, from O'No-

lan, its chieftain, after the establishment of surnames.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 64.

<sup>4</sup> *Rath-Bethech*.—Now Rathbeagh, a townland on the Nore, in the barony of Galway, and county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>5</sup>, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Congus*.—He succeeded in 730. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, and Harris's *Ware's Bishops*, p. 41.

<sup>6</sup> *Inis-Bo-finne* : i. e. the Island of the White Cow, now Inishbofin, an island in that part of Loch Ribh or Lough Ree, which belongs to the county of Longford, where St. Rioch erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, pp. 266 and 268, nn. 6, 7, and the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*. The most of these passages are given in the Annals of Ulster

Flaithbheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Flann, son of Conchubhar, lord of Magh-Ai, died. Tuathlaithe, daughter of Cathal, wife of the King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ard-Naescan<sup>t</sup>, between the Ui-Briuin and Cinel-Cairbre, wherein many were slain. The devastation of Fotharta-Fea<sup>n</sup> by the men of Osraighe [Ossory]. Cathasach, son of Ailell, King of Ulidia, was slain at Rath-Bethech<sup>w</sup>. Congus<sup>x</sup>, the scribe, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died; he was of the race of Ainmire.

The Age of Christ, 750. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Daelgus, Abbot of Cill-Scire [Kilskeery], died. Fiangalach, son of Anmchadh, son of Maelcu-raich, Abbot of Inis-Bo-finne, in Loch Ribh<sup>r</sup>, [died]. Sneithcheist, Abbot of Aendruim [Nendrum, in Loch Cuan], died. Fidhmuine Ua Suanaigh, ancho-rite of Raithin<sup>z</sup>, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the 21st of March. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, a wise man<sup>a</sup>, died. Flaithniadh, son of Tnuthach, lord of Ui-Meith, died. Inreachtach, son of Dluthach, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Flaithnia, son of Flann, son of Congal, chief of Ui-Failghe, died. The battle of Ceann-Fheabhrat<sup>b</sup>, in which Badhbhghal, son of Fearghal, was slain. Fian-galach, son of Anmchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 751. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. Aelgal, ancho-rite of Imleach-Fordeorach<sup>c</sup>, and of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Baethallach, son of Colman Ua Suibhne, Abbot of Ath-Truim [Trim], died. Cormac, son of Faelan Ua Silne, died. Forannan, Bishop of Meathas Truim<sup>d</sup>, died. Beannchair-

at the year 754.

<sup>z</sup> *Raithin*.—Now Rahen, in the King's County. —See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 240, 241. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Fidhmuine, *nepos* Suanaich, *Anchorita* Rathin, is entered under the year 756. In the Annals of Clonmaennoise it is entered under the year 751:

"A. D. 751. Luanus alias Fimoyne O'Swanaye of Rahin, died."

<sup>a</sup> *A wise man*.—"A. D. 754. Cathal, mac Diarmato, *sapiens*, et Doelgus, *Abbas* Cille-Scire, *mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ceann-Fheabhrat*.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under A. D. 186, p. 107, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> *Imleach-Fordeorach*.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 755, Ailgal is

called "*Ancorita* Cluana-Cormaic."

<sup>d</sup> *Meathas-Truim*.—Called in the Annals of Ulster "*Metus-tuirium*." Not identified.

"A. D. 755. Fergus, *filius* Fothgaideirg, *fili* Muredaig, *rex* Connacht, Ailgal, *ancorita* Cluana-Cormaic, Forindan, *Episcopus* Methuis-tuirinn, Baethallach, *filius* Colmain, *nepotis* Suibne, *mortui sunt*. Sloghadh Laighin la Domhnall fria Niall co robhadar i Maigh Muirtheimne" ["The armie of Leinster by Daniel upon Niall, untill they were at Magh Murhevne."—*Cod. Clarend.*, 42.] "*Naufragium* Delbnac .i. xxx etar" ["thirty vessels."—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49] "*prater unam in Stagno Ri*" [Lough Ree] "*erga ducem .i. Diumasach*."—*Ann. Ult.*

The shipwreck of the Dealbhna-Nuadhat is

ὁβννχαῖρ μόνι ὁο λορρεαὸ λά πέλε πατραῖε. Πήγυρ, mac Ceallaig, mí Connacht, décc. Sloigεαὸ Laigín la Donnall, mac Murchaḃa, ppi Niall co mbatar i Muig Muirtemne. Loingbripeaὸ Dealbna Nuḃaḃat por Loch Rib, ima ttiḡsina Diunapaḃ, con ὁο po paíḃeaὸ :

Τῖι ναοι νῆταιρ ιρ α τῖί, ὁον ḡamanpaige Locha Rib,  
Ní tḡina dḃḃ i mbḡchaḃ amáin, aḡt luḡt aenḡtaῖr.

Cat bealaig epa ma ḡCpimḡtann por Dealbna Ua Maini, in po marḃaὸ Finn mac Airḃ, tiḡsina Dealbna, oḡ Tioppait Finn, ḡ ár Delmna imne, ḡ ap ὁe pin atá Lochan bealaig epa, ḡ Tioppa Finn, uair aḡ copnam an epiochait céo eḡir Suca ḡ Siomann batap hUi Mainne ppiu, ap pob ipiḃe epiocha céo Delbna. Ap ὁopiḃe po paíḃeaὸ :

Cath bḡc buḃnech bealaig epó, ba epuaḡ turup Dealbna ḃó,  
Cpimḡtann deaḃḡaḃ dḃḡ ὁο παττ, por Dealbna neimneḃ Nuḃaḃat.  
Finn mac Airḃ, áipopi Delbna, po ḡonaḃ ὁο ḡáḃḃ leaḃpa,  
Don cath epóḃa po ba cing, co topchaῖr ic Tioppait Finn.

Αοῖρ Cpiorτ, peacht ecéḃ caocca aḃó. An cḡpamíḃḃ bliḃḃain décc ὁο Donnall. Siomchu, abb Uir móiri décc. Siḃaḃail Linne Duachail décc. Cill mór Dḃóḡpaḃḃ ὁο λορρεαὸ lá hOaḃḃ Cpimḡtann. Cumapccaḃ, tiḡsina

noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 752, thus :

"A. D. 752. The shipprack was this year of Delvyn Nwagat (which is between the River of Suck and Syninn), on Loch Rye, against their Capitaine, Dimasach."

<sup>c</sup> *Beannchair-mor* : i. e. the Great Beanchair, i. e. the Great Monastery of Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>d</sup> *Ganhanraighe of Loch Ribh*.—These were a sept of the Firbolgs, who were seated in that part of the now county of Roscommon lying between the River Suck and that expansion of the Shannon called Loch Ribh or Lough Ree. These had been subdued, but not expelled, at an early period, by a sept of the Dal-Cais of Thomond, called Dealbhna, and both were subdued by the Ui-Maine, in the ninth century.—

See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 83, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map to that work.

<sup>e</sup> *Bealach-cro* : i. e. the Pass of Blood, or Bloody Pass. This name, which would be anglicised Ballaghero, is now obsolete.

<sup>f</sup> *Finn, son of Arbh*.—He was chief of Dealbhna-Nuadhat and of the race of Lughaidh Dealbh-Aedh, third son of Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond. The Ganhanraidhe were his serfs.

<sup>g</sup> *Lochan-Bealaigh-cro* : i. e. the Pool or small Lough of the Bloody Pass. This may be the lough now called Longherone, situated near Turrock, in the barony of Athlone, which is a part of *Dealbhna-Nuadhat*, lying between the Suck and the Shannon.

<sup>h</sup> *Tibra-Finn* : i. e. Finn's Well. There are various wells of this name, but the one here re-

mor<sup>e</sup> was burned on Patrick's day. Fearghus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, died. The army of Leinster was led by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, against Niall [i. e. the Ui-Neill], until they arrived in Magh-Muirtheimhne. The shipwreck of the Dealbhna-Nuadhat on Loch-Ribh, with their lord, Diumasach, of which was said :

Thrice nine vessels and three, of the Gamhanraighe of Loch Ribh<sup>f</sup>;  
There escaped of them with life except alone the crew of one vessel.

The battle of Bealach-cro<sup>g</sup> [was gained] by Crimhthann over the Dealbhna of Ui-Maine, in which was slain Finn, son of Arbh<sup>h</sup>, Lord of Dealbhna, at Tibra-Finn; and the Dealbhna were slaughtered about him. From this are [named] Lochan-Bealaigh-cro<sup>i</sup>, and Tibra-Finn<sup>k</sup>. The Ui-Maine were contending<sup>l</sup> with them for the cantred between the Suca [the River Suck] and the Sinainn [the River Shannon], for this was [called] the cantred of Dealbhna. Of this was said :

The battle of the speckled hosts of Bealach-cro, pitiable the journey of the Dealbhna to it.

Crimhthann the warlike brought destruction on the fierce Dealbhna-Nuadhat. Finn, son of Arbh, chief king of Dealbhna, was wounded with large spears, Of the fierce battle was he chief, until he fell at Tibra-Finn.

The Age of Christ, 752. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Sinchu, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Siadhail, Abbot of Linn-Duachail<sup>m</sup>, died. Cill-mor-Dithraibh<sup>n</sup> was burned by the Ui-Crumthainn<sup>o</sup>. Cumasgach, lord of Ui-Failghe [Offaly],

ferred to was probably in Magh-Finn, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>l</sup> *Contending*.—When the Ui-Maine, who at this time were seated at the west side of the River Suck, in the now county of Galway, had learned that the fleet of the Dealbhna had been destroyed by a storm on Lough Ree, they made this attack to annihilate them; and succeeded so effectually in doing so, that the Dealbhna disappear from history early in the next century. For some account of the original settlement of the Ui-Maine in the province of Connaught, see the extract from the Life of St. Grellan, in *Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 8 to 14.

<sup>m</sup> *Linn-Duachail*.—Now Magheralin, in the county of Down.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 699, p. 300, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-mor-Dithraibh*.—See notes under the year 730, p. 327, *suprà*.

<sup>o</sup> *Ui-Crumthainn*.—A sept descended from Crumthann Cael, son of Breasal, son of Maine Mor, seated in and giving name to Crumthann, now *anglicè* Cruffon, a district in Hy-Many, comprising the barony of Killyan, and part of that of Ballymoe, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 73, note <sup>c</sup>.



Ua Failge, do marbaid la Maoldúin, mac Aóda bñmám, ní Mumán. Donn, mac Cumaccóig, toirpech Ua mbrúin an deirceirt, dég. Bodhbghal mac Físgaile, abb Mungairde, do marbaid. Tomaltach, tigfina Cianachta Glinne Feimín, décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéo caoccat a trí. An cúigeaó bliadaín décc do Domnall. Muirfóach, mac Corbmaic Slane, abb Luímaíó, dég. Eilríu Glairí Naíón dég. Fíobdaó Cille Delce décc. Martha, inígn Dubán, banabb Cille dapa [décc]. Gorman, comarba Mochta Luímaíg, décc i cCluam mic Noir, macailíre, 7 ba heirióe aóair Torbaíg, comarba Paúraicc. Niallguir, mac boit, tigfina na nDéire bñfí, décc. Cathal Ua Cionaotha, toirpeaó Ua cCeirrelaíg, décc. Iomairpeac Droma robaíó, fírir a paítrí caó bpeómaíge, eirí Uí Fiaórach 7 Uí bñuim, in po marbaid trí hUí Ceallaió, .i. trí meic Físgura, mic Rogallaió .i. Cathrannach, Cathmuí, 7 Ardbraí, a nanmanna.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ccéo caogac a cétair. An peirpeaó bliadaín dég do Domnall. Eochaid, mac Conaill Minn, abb Paóibraín décc. Dubdroma, abb Tuilen, décc. Feidlimíó, no Failbe, abb Iae, décc, iar peó mbliaóna oéctmogac a aeirí. Coirpetach, abb Luímaíó, décc. Eochaid, mac Fiaóraíó, eccnaíó, dég. Reachtabraí, mac Dúncon, tigfina Muíóorin, décc. Iomairpeac Gabraín pía nAnnchaíó for Laiómb. Caó Eamna Macha pía bFiachna, mac Aóda Róm, for Uí Níill, dú in po marbaid Dúngal Ua Conaíng 7 Donnó.

<sup>p</sup> *Mungairid*.—Now Mungret, situated about three miles south-west of the city of Limerick. An abbey was founded here by St. Patrick, who placed over it a St. Nessan, who died in 551.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 157, 158, 186, and note f, under the year 551, p. 188, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster, in which these entries occur, at the year 756, Bodhbghal is called "*princeps* Mungairt;" and Dr. O'Connor, who evidently assumed that Bodhbghal was a chieftain, not an abbot, identifies this place with Mountgarret; but he is clearly wrong, as "*princeps*" is constantly applied to abbots in the Ulster Annals, and Mountgarret is not an ancient name.

<sup>1</sup> *Torbach*.—He was Archbishop and Abbot of

Armagh, and died in the year 808. The entries which the Four Masters have given under the year 753, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 757.

<sup>r</sup> *Deisi-Breagh*: i. e. the Desies of Bregia, otherwise called-Deisi Teamhrach, i. e. the Desies of Tara, now the baronies of Decce, in the south of the county of Meath.

<sup>s</sup> *Breachmhagh*: i. e. Wolf-field. There are several places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is probably the place now called *anglicè* Breaghwy or Breaffy, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo:

"A. D. 754. The battle of Dromrovay, fought

was slain by Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannain, King of Munster. Donn, son of Cumasgach, lord of the southern Ui-Briuin, died. Bodhbhghal, son of Fearghal, Abbot of Mungairid<sup>p</sup>, died. Tomaltach, Lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimlin, died.

The Age of Christ, 753. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Muireadhach, son of Cormac Slaine, Abbot of Lughmhagh [Louth], died. Elpin, of Glais-Naidhean [Glasnevin], died. Fidhbhadhach of Cill-Delge [Kildalkey], died. Martha, daughter of Dubhan, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Gorman, successor of Mochta of Lughmhagh, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, on his pilgrimage; he was the father of Torbach<sup>q</sup>, successor of Patrick. Niallgus, son of Boeth, lord of Deisi-Breagh<sup>r</sup>, died. Cathal Ua Cinaetha, chief of Ui-Ceinsealaigh, died. The battle of Druim-robhaich, which is called the battle of Breachmhagh<sup>s</sup>, [was fought] between the Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Briuin, in which were slain the three Ui-Ceallaigh, i. e. the three sons of Fearghus, son of Roghallach, i. e. Catharnach, Cathmugh, and Artbran, their names.

The Age of Christ, 754. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Eochaidh, son of Conall Meann, Abbot of Faebhran<sup>t</sup>, died. Dubhdroma, Abbot of Tuilen<sup>u</sup>, died. Feidhlimidh or Failbhe, Abbot of Ia [Iona], died, after the eighty-seventh year of his age. Coissetach, Abbot of Lughmhagh [Louth], died. Eochaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. Reachtabhrat, son of Dunchu, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died. The battle of Gabhran<sup>w</sup> [was gained] by Annchaidh, over the Leinstermen. The battle of Eamhain-Macha<sup>x</sup> [was gained] by Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, over the Ui-Neill, wherein were slain Dunghal Ua Conaing and Donnbo,

between the Fiachraches and the O'Briwynes, where Teige mac Murdevour and three O'Kellies were slain, viz., Cathrannagh, Caffry, and Ardovan. Aileall O'Donchowe had the victory."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>t</sup> *Faebhran*.—At the year 811 this monastery is placed in Graigrighe, which originally comprised the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and a great portion of the north of the county of Roscommon. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of Aedh, son of Roigh of Foibhren, is set down at the 1st November.

<sup>u</sup> *Tuilen*.—Now Dulane, a parish situated a short distance to the north of Kells, in the county of Meath. There was a monastery here dedicated to St. Cairneach.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, pp. 20, 147.

<sup>w</sup> *Gabhran*.—Now Gowran, a small town in a barony of the same name, county of Kilkenny.

<sup>x</sup> *Eamhain-Macha*.—Now the Navan fort, near Armagh.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. M. 4532, p. 73, *suprà*. The events noted by the Four Masters at the year 754, are entered in the Annals of Ulster at 758, with a few others, as:

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd caogat a cúig. An ρεαcτμάδ bliaðain décc do Domnall. Conoath, abb Lir móir, décc. Suairlioch, abb bñochair, décc. Ailgno, mac Gnoí, ppióir abbaíð Cluana hlpair, décc. Gaimuibla, abb Aipne, décc. Fulartach, mac bñicc, angeoipe [decc]. Muirpeaðach, mac Muirchaða, no Ua bñain, pì Laiğh, dég. Flann, mac Eirc, tigħina Ua Fiðgeinte, décc. Euitighin, eppcop, do mapbað la ρacarp oc altoir bñigde, i cCill daria, .i. etir an epocaingel 7 an altoir. Ar ar rin po páp co na dem ρacarp oiprienn i ρiaðnaiρ eppcoir opin alle a Cill daria.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd caogat a ré. An tochtmað bliaðain décc do Domnall. Domnall, mac Muircŕitaiğ, tigħina hUa Nell, décc. Finrneachta, mac Fogartaiğ Uí Cŕinaiğ, décc. Iomairpeacc bealaiğ Gadbáin etir Laiğmu 7 Opraigib, co poemið ρia mac Concŕca, 7 po mapbað Donnag, mac Laiðgnein, tigħina Ua cCeirpealaiğ, 7 apoile toipig imaille ppiρ. Iomairpecc Acha duma etir Ultaib 7 Uí Eathach, in po mapbað Ailill, mac Feidlimid, tigħina Ua nEaéach.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd caogat a ρεαχτ. Αναοι décc do Domnall. Corbmac, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Do Cenel Coirbpe Cpuim do. Robartach, mac Cuanach, abb Aitne móipe; Suibne, abb Cluana pŕta, Domgnarach, abb Imleac each; Feappio, mac Faibpe, eccnaið, abb Coirpaire

"*Estas pluvialis. Benn Muilt effudit annem cum piscibus.*"

<sup>1</sup> *Eutighern.*—This event is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 756, and in the Annals of Ulster at 761, but the true year is 762, as marked by Tighernach:

"A. D. 761. *Nix magna et Luna tenebrosa. Occisio Eutighern, Episcopi, a sacerdote in der-taig*" [in Oratorio] "*Cille-daro. Nox lucida in Autumno, &c.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 756. Eghtigern, Bushop, was killed by a priest at Saint Bridgett's Alter, in Killdare, as he was celebrating of Mass, which is the reason that since that time a Priest is prohibited to celebrate mass in Killdare in the presence of a Bushopp."—*Ann. Clon.*

Under the same year the latter Annals contain the following, omitted, perhaps intention-

ally, by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 756. There was great scarcity of victualls this year, and abundance of all manner of the fruites of trees. There was a field fought between those of Clonvicknose and the inhabitants of Byrre, in a place called in Irish Moyne-Koyse-Bloy."

The parallel entries to these are found in the Annals of Ulster at the year 759: "*Fames et Mess mar. Bellum etar*" [inter] "*Muintir Clono et Biroir in Moin Coisse Blae.*"

<sup>2</sup> *Crocaingel.*—Dr. O'Connor translates this, "inter Crucem maximam et altare;" but this is incorrect, for the *Crocaingel* is defined in Cormac's Glossary as the latticed partition which divided the laity from the clergy, after the manner of the veil of Solomon's Temple.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of*

The Age of Christ, 755. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Condath, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Suairleach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Ailgnio, son of Gno, Prior-Abbot of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Gaimdibhla, Abbot of Ara [Aran], died. Fulartach, son of Breac, an anchorite, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Murchadh, or grandson of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Erc, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Eutighern<sup>x</sup>, a bishop, was killed by a priest at the altar of [St.] Brighit, at Kildare, between the Cro-caingel<sup>z</sup> and the altar; from whence it arose that ever since a priest does not celebrate mass in the presence of a bishop at Kildare.

The Age of Christ, 756. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, lord of the Ui-Neill, died. Finsneachta, son of Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh, died. The battle of Bealach Gabhrain<sup>a</sup> [was fought] between the men of Leinster and Osraighe [Ossory], in which the son of Cucerca had the victory, and Donngal, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Ui-Ceinsealaigh, and other chieftains along with him, were slain. The battle of Ath-dumha<sup>b</sup> [was fought] between the Ulidians and Ui-Eathach [people of Iveagh], in which Ailill, son of Feidhlimidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 757. The nineteenth year of Domhnall. Cormac, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the race of Cairbre Crom<sup>c</sup>. Robhartach, son of Cuana, Abbot of Athain-mor [Fahan]; Suibhne, Abbot of Chuain-fearta [Clonfert]; Domhgnasach, Abbot of Imleach-each<sup>d</sup>; Ferfio, son of Faibhre, a

*the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 202.

<sup>a</sup> *Bealach Gabhrain*: i. e. the Road of Gabhran, now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. This road extended from Gowran in the direction of Cashel, as we learn in the *Tertia Vita S. Patricii*, published by Colgan:

“Tunc venit Patricius per *Belach-Gabran*, ad reges Mumuniensium; et occurrit ei in Campo Femin Oengus, filius Natfraich, Rex Mumuniensium, et ille gavisus est in adventu Patricii, et adduxit eum secum ad habitaculum suum, qui dicitur Caissel.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 26, c. 60.

The battle of Bealach Gabhrain is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 760 [*recte*, 761]: “The battle of Gavran’s Pace, where

Dungal mac Laignen, rex *Nepotum* Cinselai, was slain, and other kings.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Ath-dumha*: i. e. Ford of the Tumulus, or Sepulchral Mound. Not identified.

“A. D. 760. *Bellum* Atho-dumai inter *Ullonienses* et *Nepotes* Echach, in quo cecidit Ailill mac Feitelmito.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>c</sup> *Cairbre Crom*.—He was chief of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught, and contemporary with St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 15, 27, 80, 81. The death of the Abbot Cormac is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 761, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 757, but the true year is 762.

<sup>d</sup> *Imleach-each*: i. e. the Strath or Marsh of



Μιδε, δέcc. Ιομαρπεcc Caille Ταδδβιg, in po meabaõ for Λιγνι ρια cCenel Coirpre. Ροgαρταch, mac Εαταch, τιgρiνα hEle, Celepρoar, abb Αρβα Μαα, do ecc. Οο Uib̃ br̃rail do.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρeaχτ ccéo caoccat a hoct. Declaitnae, abb Cluana Ιοραρρ, δέg. Ριοδαρple Ua Suanag, abb Ραιτne, δέcc céo lá oOctober. Ρεοοδαide, abb Ρρ̃na, δέcc. Αηραoan, abb Uινde Οuachail, [δέcc]. Ραolchu Ριοm̃gλairi δέcc. Ιαρ mbeith ρiche bliadain i ρίge όρ Ερiνn do Οm̃nall, mac Μυρchaδa, mic Οιαρματτα, ρuar̃ bár, γ ba héripe céo ρí Ερεann ó Cloñn Colmáin, γ po haδnaiceaõ i nÕr̃m̃iaγ co nonóir, γ co naip̃m̃om. Αρ do po ρáideaõ :

Corrin uair po nuaδ de, Οom̃nall do cum nOeap̃maige,  
Nocha ρaδa oioγal γρeip na τρeip for lár δρ̃f̃m̃iaγe.

the Horses, now Emlagh, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In Colgan's Life of St. Loman of Trim (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 362), this place, where a church was erected by St. Brocadius, is described as in "Kierragia Connae regione;" and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 9th July, it is called Imleach-Brocadha, and described as in Mayo. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.* p. 610) is wrong in placing it in the county of Roscommon.

\* *Comhrairc-Midhe*.—Now Kilecomreragh, near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath.—See note †, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, *suprà*. Dr. O'Connor translates this, "Abbas Coadjutor Midiae," in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 278), and "prædicator Midiae" in the Annals of Ulster (p. 99); but he is wrong in both, and is the less to be excused, because it is rendered correctly in the old translation of the Annals, which he had before him, and in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, which he ought to have consulted, thus:

"A. D. 761. Ferfio mac Faivre, *Sapiens, et Abbas Covraire*, in Meath, *obiit*."—*Ann. Ult.*, Cod. Clarend., 49.

"A. D. 758. Fearfio, the son of a smith,

abbott of Cowrier" [Comrair], "in Meath, died."—*Ann. Clon*.

† *Caille-Taidbig*: i. e. the Wood of Taidhbeg. This is probably the place now called Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker, in the county of Longford. The septs between whom the battle was fought were seated in the ancient Meath; the Cinel-Cairbre in Teffia, in the present barony of Granard, in the county of Longford; and the Luighne, in the present barony of Luighne, or Lune, and in the adjoining districts, in the county of Meath. The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 761, and is correctly printed by Dr. O'Connor, thus: "A. D. 761. *Bellum Caille Taidbig, ubi Luigni prostrati sunt. Cenel Coirpre victoriam accepit*." But the old translator, in Cod. Clarend. 49, has mistaken the meaning of it, in the following version: "Battle of the wood called Taidbig, where Luigni of Connaught were overthrowne, and *Generatio Cairbre conquerors jam*" [*victoriam*] "*accepit*." It should be: "The battle of the wood called Caille-Taidbig, where the Luigni" [of Meath] "were overthrowne, and *Generatio Cairbre victoriam accepit*."

\* *Cele-Pcadair*: i. e. the Servant of Peter.

wise man, Abbot of Comhraire-Midhe<sup>e</sup>, died. The battle of Caille-Taidbig<sup>f</sup>, in which the Luighne were defeated by the Cinel-Cairbre. Fogartach, son of Eochaidh, lord of Eile [died]. Cele-Peadair<sup>g</sup>, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. He was of the Ui-Breasail.

The Age of Christ, 758. Beclaitnae, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Fidhairle Ua Suanaigh<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Raithin, died on the first of October. Reoddaidhe, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns], died. Anfadan, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, [died]. Faelchu, of Finnghlais<sup>i</sup>, died. After Domhnall, son of Murchadh<sup>k</sup>, son of Diarmaid, had been twenty years in sovereignty over Ireland, he died. He was the first king of Ireland of the Clann-Colmain, and he was buried at Dearnagh [Durrow] with honour and veneration. Of him was said :

Until the hour that Domhnall was brought to Dearnagh

There was no avenging conflict or battle on the plain of Breaghmhagh.

He succeeded Congusa in the year 750.—See Harris's Ware's *Bishops*, p. 41. He was of the Ui-Breasail-Macha, seated on the south side of Lough Neagh, in the now county of Armagh, and descended from Breasal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla Dachrich.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 147, note <sup>7</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> *Fidhairle Ua Suanaigh*.—He became the patron saint of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County, after the expulsion thence of St. Carthach, or Mochuda, who settled at Lisamore, in the county of Waterford.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 241. The death of Fidhairle is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 762, but the true year is 763, as marked by Tighernach.

<sup>i</sup> *Finnghlais* : i. e. the Bright Stream, now Finglas, a small village in the barony of Castleknock, about two miles and a half north of the city of Dublin. The festival of St. Cainneach of this place is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 15th of May. In the Gloss to the copy of the *Feilire*, preserved

in the *Leabhar-Breac*, Findglais is described as "i taebh Atha cliath," i. e. by the side of Dublin.

<sup>k</sup> *Domhnall, son of Murchadh*.—This monarch's death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 762; but it appears from an eclipse of the sun noticed at the same year, that 763 is the true year.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 66 :

"A. D. 762. *Mors Domhnaill, filii Murchadha, regis Temorie xii. Kal. Decembris, &c. &c. Sol tenebrosus in hora tertia dici.*"—*Ann. Ul.* See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

"Donaldus filius Murchadi, &c. &c., obiit 12 Calendas Decembris Anno 763, in Iona Insula, quo peregrinationem suscepit."—*War.*

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are about five years antedated about this period, the death of King Domhnall is entered under the year 759, as follows :

"King Donell was the first King of Ireland of Clann-Colman, or O'Melaghlyns, and died quietly in his bed the 12th of the Kalends of December, in the year of our Lord God 759."

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéo cαoγat αnαoi. An céio bliáðain do Niall  
 Ppoρac, mac Pcapγaile, uap Epinn hi ριγhe. Piacpa, mac Poτaio, abb ðaip-  
 licce, décc. Ronan, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Do Luighmib do. Coph-  
 mac, mac Aililla, abb Maimipτpeach ðuite, dég. Donait, mac Tohence,  
 abb Copcaige, décc. Pñigur, mac Ceallaiğ, pí Connacht [décc]. Scanlan  
 Pemin, mac Aeðgaile, décc. Plann Tapað, tiğñina Cenél mic Eapca, dég.  
 lomaipeacc Duin bile pua nDonnchað, mac Doimnaill, poy Pioρa tulach.  
 Dunchað, mac Eoğain, tiğñina na nDéiri, décc. Mupchað, mac Muipér-  
 taiğ, do mapbað la Connachtaið. Tpi ppoρa do pcapτhaiu hi Cpich Mu-  
 pcaðaiğ i nliup Eoğain .i. ppoρ do apccat ðil, ppoρ do épuiτneacht, 7 ppoρ  
 do míl. Conað ðoiðpíðe po paiðeað :

Τρί ppoρpa Aipð uillinne, ap ðpað Dé do mím  
 Ppoρp apγaiττ, ppoρp τuipinne, aγup ppoρp do míl.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéo pcapccat. An ðapa bliáðain do Niall Ppoρac.

<sup>1</sup> *Niall Frosach* : i. e. Niall of the Showers.—  
 See the year 716. “A. D. 762” [rectè 763].  
 “Niall Frosagh regnare incipit.”—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>m</sup> *Baisleac*.—Now Baslick, near Ballintober,  
 in the county of Rosecommon.—See note under  
 the year 742.

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-bile* : i. e. the Fort of the Ancient Tree.  
 This was probably the name of a fort in the ba-  
 rony of Farbil, in the county of Westmeath, but  
 the name is now obsolete. There is a Bile-rath,  
 which is nearly synonymous with Dun-bile, in  
 the barony of Rathconrath, in the same county.  
 The events which the Four Masters give under  
 the year 759 are given in the Annals of Ulster  
 at 763, with other curious notices totally and  
 intentionally omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 763. *Nic magna tribus fere mensibus,*  
*Ascult mor et fumes. Bellum Arggamain inter*  
*familiam Cluana-mic-Nois et Dermaigi, ubi cecidit*  
*Diarmaid Dub, mac Domhnaill, et Diglac, mac*  
*Duibliss et cc viri de familia Dermaigi. Breasal,*  
*mac Murcha victor fuit, cum familia Cluana mic*  
*Nois. Sicctus magna ultra modum. Ruith folá”*

[bloody flux] “*in tota Hibernia.*”

<sup>o</sup> *Three showers*.—These showers are noticed  
 in the Annals of Ulster at the year 763, in the  
 same Irish words used by the Four Masters,  
 and thus translated in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49 :  
 “The shedding of three showers in Muireach  
 his land, at Inis-Owen, viz., a shower of bright  
 silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of  
 hony.”—See a notice of three similar showers  
 at the year 716. The famine, the falling of the  
 three showers, and other events, are noticed in  
 the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 759,  
 as follows :

“A. D. 759. Nealle Frassagh, son of King  
 Ferall, began his reign immediately after the  
 death of King Donell, and reigned seven years.

“There was a great famyne throughout the  
 whole kingdome in generall in the time of the  
 beginning of his reign, in so much that the King  
 himself had very little to live upon; and being  
 then accompanied with seven goodly Bushops,  
 fell upon their knees, where the King very  
 pitifully before them all besought God of his

The Age of Christ, 759. The first year of Niall Frosach<sup>1</sup> in sovereignty over Ireland. Fiachra, son of Fothadh, Abbot of Baisleac<sup>m</sup>, died. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the Luighne. Cormac, son of Ailill, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite [Monasterboice], died. Donait, son of Tohence, Abbot of Corcach [Cork], died. Fearghus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, [died]. Scanlan Feimhin, son of Aedhgal, died. Flann Garadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. The battle of Dun-bile<sup>n</sup> [was gained] by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, over the Feara-Tulach [Fartullagh]. Dunchadh, son of Eoghan, lord of the Deisi, died. Murchadh, son of Muirheartach, was slain by the Connaughtmen. Three showers<sup>o</sup> fell in Crich-Muireadhaigh<sup>p</sup>, in Inis-Eoghain [Inishowen], namely, a shower of pure silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey, of which was said:

Three showers at Ard-Uillinne, fell, through God's love, from heaven:  
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The Age of Christ, 760. The second year of Niall Frosach. Folachtach<sup>q</sup>,

Infinite Grace and Mercy, if his wrath otherwise could not be appeas'd, before he saw the destruction of so many thousands of his subjects and Friends, that then were helpless of relieve, and ready to perish, to take him to himself, otherwise to send him and them some relieve for maintenance of his service; which request was no sooner made, than a great Shower of Silver fell from heaven, whereat the King greatly rejoiced; and yet (said he) this is not the thing that can deliver us from this famyne and imminent danger; with that he fell to his prayers again, then a second Shower of heavenly Honey fell, and then the King said with great thanksgiving as before; with that the third Shower fell of pure Wheat, which covered all the fields over, that like was never seen before, so that there was such plenty and abundance that it was thought that it was able to maintain a great many Kingdomes. Then the King and the seven Bushops gave great thanks to our Lord.

“There was a battle fought between the

families of Dorowe and Clonvicknose, at Argamoyn, where Dermott Duff mac Donell was killed.

“There was exceeding great drowth this year.

“Allell O Donchowe, King of Conaught, died.

“Donnough, son of King Donell, gave a battle to the families of the O'Dowlies in Fertulagh.

“Moll, King of England, entered into Religion.

“Flaithvertagh mac Longsy, King of Taragh, died in the habit of a religious man.

“Follawyn me Conchongailt, King of Meath, was wilfully murdered.”

<sup>p</sup> *Crich-Muireadhaigh*: i. e. Muireadhaich's Territory. This district comprised that portion of the present barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, comprising Aileach and Fahan.—See the year 716.

<sup>q</sup> *Folachtach*, &c.—This and most of the other entries given by the Four Masters under the



Polachtach, mac Sarrpaelaða, abb bioipra, décc. Loarn, abb Cluana Ioraird, décc. Cellbil Cluana Dronaig décc. Tola Airb Dpeacain décc. Ailill, mac Craibecháin, abb Mungarpat, [décc]. Flaithbertaig, mac Loingricc, pí Epeann, décc i nAirb Maça, iar mbeir real foda i ccléipcect. Suibne, mac Murchaða co na dír mac do marbað. Iomaircecc Cairn Fiachac eirip dá mac Donnhaill .i. Donnchað 7 Murchað, 7 Aelgal tigfina Teatba, in po marbað Fallomion, mac Concongalt, la Donnchað, 7 po marbað Murchað ann, 7 po meabaid for Aelgal. Dungalaig, toirec Ua Liaáin, décc. Uargal, toireac Conaille, décc. Torpeta, mac Cfinac, tigfina na nDéiri, dég.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ccéd pearccat a haon. An tpeap bliadain do Niall Crioiméann, mac Reachtgoile, abb Cluana firta [décc]. Aodan Lip móir [décc]. Iomaircecc Spuéra eirip Uí mBriuin, 7 Conmaicne, in po marbað rocaide do Conmaicnu, 7 Aod Dub, mac Toichlig. Ro meabaid an t-iomaircecc rin pia nDuibindreachtaig, mac Caéal. Iomaircecc eirip fira Miðe 7 brfga, in po marbaðh Maoluma, mac Toiril, 7 Dongal, mac Doirpeit.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ccéd pearccat adó. An cftapaiað bliadain do Niall Cubran, abb Cille achaid [décc]. Fiðbaðach, abb bñdcaip, décc. Dub-uamðir, mac Cormaic, abb Mairirpeac buri, do báðað ipin bóinn. Slebene, mac Congaile, do Chenel Conaill Gulban, abb lae, dég. Mac an tpeap, abb Eanraig dub, décc. Glanuibair, abb Laéraig bpiuin, décc. Murchað, mac Flaithbertaig, tigfina Cenel Conaill, do marbað. Ceallaig, mac

year 760, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 764.

<sup>r</sup> *Chlain-Bronaigh*.—Now Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 734.

<sup>s</sup> *In religion* : i ccléipceact, *in clericatu*.—“A. D. 764. *In nocte signum horribile et mirabile in stellis visum est. Mors Flaithbertaig filii Loingsich, regis Temorie, in clericatu*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>t</sup> *Carn-Fiachach* : i. e. the Carn of Fiacha. This place was called from a carn, or sepulchral heap of stones, erected in memory of Fiacha, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the family of Mageoghegan. The place is

now called Carn, and is situated in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath :

“A. D. 764. *Bellum Cairn Fiachach inter duos filios Domhnaill .i. Donnchadh et Murchadh ; Falloman la Donnchadh, Ailgal la Murchadh. In bello cecidit Murchadh ; Ailgal in fugam versus est*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>u</sup> *The Deisi* : i. e. the Desies, in the now county of Waterford. The Annals of Ulster add “*defectus panis*” at 764, which corresponds with 760 of the Four Masters, the true year being 765.

<sup>w</sup> *Sruthair*.—Now Shrule, or Abbeyshrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Long-

son of Sarfaeladh, Abbot of Birra, died. Loarn, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Cellbil, of Cluain-Bronaigh<sup>r</sup>, died. Tola, of Ard-Breacain [Ardbraccan], died. Ailill, son of Craebhachan, Abbot of Mungarait [Mungret], died. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, died at Ard-Macha [Armagh], after having been some time in religion<sup>s</sup>. Suibhne, son of Murchadh, with his two sons, was slain. The battle of Carn-Fiachach<sup>t</sup> [was fought] between the two sons of Domhnall, i. e. Donnchadh and Murchadh, and Aelghal, lord of Teathbha, wherein Fallomhan, son of Cucongalt, was slain by Donnchadh, and Murchadh was also slain, and Aelghal was defeated. Dungalach, chief of Ui-Liathain, died. Uargal, chief of Conaille, died. Torptha, son of Cearnach, lord of the Deisi<sup>u</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 761. The third year of Niall. Crimhthann, son of Reachthgal, Abbot of Cluain-fearta, [died]. Aedhan of Lis-mor [died]. The battle of Sruthair<sup>w</sup> [was fought] between the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicne, in which numbers of the Conmaicne were slain, as was Aedh Dubh, son of Toichleach. This battle was gained by Duibhinureachtach, son of Cathal. A battle [was fought] between the men of Meath and the men of Breagh, in which were slain Maelumha, son of Toithil, and Dongal, son of Doireith.

The Age of Christ, 762. The fourth year of Niall. Cubran, Abbot of Cill-achaidh<sup>x</sup>, [died]. Fidhbhadhach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Dubhdainblier, son of Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithi [Monasterboice], was drowned in the Boinn<sup>y</sup>. Slebhene, son of Congal, of the race of Conall Gulban, Abbot of Ia<sup>z</sup>, died. Mac an-tsair, Abbot of Eanach-dubh<sup>a</sup>, died. Glaindiubair, Abbot of Lathrach-Briuin<sup>b</sup>, died. Murchadh, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of

ford.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under A. D. 236, p. 112, where, for “county of Louth,” read “county of Longford :”

“A. D. 765. *Bellum* Sruthre etir hUi-Briuin ocus Conmaicne, ubi plurimi ceciderunt di Conmaicnibh, et Aed Dubh, filius Toichlich cecidit. Dubinrecht, filius Cathail, victor fuit.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>x</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Now Killeigh, near Geshill, in the King's County. “A. D. 766. Conbran, Abbas Cille-achaidh, moritur.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>y</sup> *The Boinn* : i. e. the River Boyne. Mainistir-Buithi, now *anglicè* Monasterboice, is about four

miles to the north of this river.

<sup>z</sup> *Abbot of Ia* : i. e. of Iona. For the pedigree of this abbot see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 482, n. 40.

<sup>a</sup> *Eanach-dubh* : i. e. the Black Marsh, now Annaghduff, a townland and parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>l</sup>, under A. D. 1253, p. 349.

<sup>b</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin* : otherwise written Laithreach-Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, and the

Coirpri, mic Fogartaig, do marbhad la latrondaib. Iomairécc Aird na mbecc nua tTuamhnáina, mac Flóinn.

Aoir Cuiort, reacht céad fearceat atri. An cúigeaó bliadain do Niall. Gormgal, mac Ailiolla, décc. Aedán, ab Uir móir, décc. Cennrealaic, mac Conboirne, abb Imliġ lubair, décc. Coibdofnach, abb Cille Toma décc. Forġla rruite Cluana mic Nóir déġ. Dubhinrecht, mac Cātair, rí Connach, décc. Eithne, ingin bhrisail bhrġ, bġn rí Tġmraic décc, iar nairilleaó poćpaice ó Dġia tġia déiġġnġoġmaib, ġ tġia aiterġe nġoćpa ina tairmteachtoib. Iomairécc eir ġaigġib buoóćirġn .i. eirġ Cionaeó, mac Flaind, ġ Aeo, ġ Forġerġn, in ro marbhad Aeo. Concubair, mac Cumarceacġ, tġġġina Aġone, décc. Niall mac Diarmata, tġġġina Mġohe décc. ġuin Tuamarnáina, tġġġina Orġaigġe.

Aoir Cuiort, reacht céad fearceat a ceatair. An reireaó bliadain do Niall. Murġal, mac Nġmeaóa, abb Rġchġanne, décc. Encorach hUa Doġain, abb ġinne da Locha, décc. Commán Eanaigġ Daithe décc. Iomairécc eirġ Orġaigġib fġirġin nua Tuamarnáina in ro meaoaó for cloġn Cheallaiġ, mic Faelcair. Iomairécc Fġina nua cCennrealachair, in ro marbhad Dubcalġaig, mac ġaóġnen.

Aoir Cuiort, reacht céad rġrceat a cúġ. An reaoćmaó bliadain do Niall. Ardġal, abb Clocair mic nġaimġine, décc. Fġachġa ġranairġo décc.

*Feilire-Aengus*, the festival of St. Senan was celebrated here on the 2nd of September; this place is described as in the territory of Ui-Faelain.

<sup>c</sup> *By robbers*.—"A. D. 766. Cellach, *filius Coirpri, filii Fogartaig, a latrone jugulatus est*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>d</sup> *Ard-na-mBreac*: i. e. Height of the Trouts, or speckled Persons. Not identified. It was in Ossory.

<sup>e</sup> *Gormgal*, &c.—This, and most of the entries given by the Four Masters under the year 763, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 767.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Now Kiltoom, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.—See note under the year 746.

<sup>g</sup> *Sruġhe*.—This is translated "Forġlaus sapiens Cluanæ-mac-nosiæ, obiit," by Dr. O'Conor,

but incorrectly, because *forġla* is not a man's proper name, but a common noun substantive, signifying *the most, or greater part or number*. But it is probably a mistake of the Four Masters. The parallel passages in the Annals of Ulster run as follows in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49:

"A. D. 767. Duvinrecht mac Cahail, *rex Connacie, mortuus est a fluxu sanguinis*. Gormgal, mac Ailella, *mortuus est*. Aedan, Abbas Lismoir, et Lyne *sapiens Cluana-mic-Nois, mortui sunt*."

<sup>h</sup> *Reward*.—The word poćpaic is generally used in the best Irish writings to denote "eternal reward." This passage is given in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, under the year 767:

"A. D. 767. Eithne, ingin Breasail Breg,

Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Ceallach, son of Cairbre, son of Fogartach, was slain by robbers<sup>c</sup>. The battle of Ard-na-mBreac<sup>d</sup> [was fought] by Tuaimsnamha, son of Flann.

The Age of Christ, 763. The fifth year of Niall. Gormghal<sup>e</sup>, son of Ailioll, died. Aedhan, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ceinnsealach, son of Cuboirne, Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair [Emly], died. Coibhdeanach, Abbot of Cill-Toma<sup>f</sup>, died. The most of the Sruithe<sup>g</sup> [religious seniors] of Chuain-mic-Nois died. Duibh-inrecht, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Eithne, daughter of Breasal Breagh, [and] wife of the King of Teamhair [Tara], died, after having deserved reward<sup>h</sup> from God for her good works, and for her intense penance for her sins. A battle was fought between the Leinstermen themselves, namely, between Cinaech, son of Flann, and Aedh, at Foirtrinn<sup>i</sup>, where Aedh was slain. Conchubhar, son of Cumasgach, lord of Aidhne, died. Niall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Meath, died. The slaying of Tuaimsnamha<sup>k</sup>, lord of Osraighe [Ossory].

The Age of Christ, 764. The sixth year of Niall. Murghal, son of Ninidh, Abbot of Reachrainn, died. Enchorach Ua Dodain, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Comman, of Eanach-Daithe<sup>l</sup>, died. A battle between the Osraighe<sup>m</sup> themselves, by Tuaimsnamha, in which the sons of Ceallach, son of Faelchar, were routed. The battle of Fearna [Ferns] [was fought] by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Dubhchalgach, son of Laidhgnen, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 765. The seventh year of Niall. Ardghal, Abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimhine<sup>n</sup>, died. Fiachra, of Granard, died. Feirghil, of Cill-

*Regina Regis Temorie, Regnum celeste adipisci meruit post penitentiam.*"

<sup>i</sup> *Foirtrinn*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this, "in regione Pictorum;" but he is decidedly wrong, for we must assume that Foirtrinn was the name of a place in Leinster in Ireland, unless we suppose that the Leinstermen went over to Foirtren in Scotland to fight a battle between themselves there.

<sup>k</sup> *Tuaimsnamha*.—This entry is a mistake, and should have been struck out by the Four Masters.—See the notice of the death of this chieftain under the year 765.

<sup>l</sup> *Eanach-Daithe*: i. e. Daithe's Marsh. Not identified. This name does not occur in O'Clery's

Irish Calendar, or in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aengus* in the *Leabhar-Breac*.

<sup>m</sup> *The Osraighe*: i. e. the People of Ossory. "A. D. 768. Coscrad itir Osraigi invicem, ubi filii Ceallaig, filii Faelchair in fugam versi sunt. Toimsnamha victor evasit."—*Ann. Ult.*

The Annals of Ulster contain, under the year 768, the following notices, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

"Longus Coirpri, mic Foghertaig, re nDonncha" [the expulsion of Cairbre, son of Foghartaigh, by Donnchadh]. "*Terremotus, fumes, et morbus lepre, multus invasit. Habundantia diarmesa glandium.*"

<sup>n</sup> *Clochar-mac-nDaimhine*: i. e. Clogher of the



Feirgíl Chille móir Eimíre décc. Feargus, mac Caítil, eppcop, décc. Poláctach Thíge Tuae, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Crundmaol, eppcop ἡ abb Cille móire Eimíre, dég. Condmác, mac brenaimn, abb Cluana Tochne, décc. hUa becce, abb Fobair, décc. Tuaimrnamha, mac Flóinn, tigfina Orpaige, do marbad. Nargal, mac Natrluaid, décc. Iomairpecc etir Laidmib buodéirín, in po meabaid pía cCeallac, mac nDunchad, ἡ in po marbad Cionad, mac Flóinn, ἡ a brátair Ceallac, ἡ Caiénia, mac becce, ἡ rochaidé eli cenmotaoríde. Spínead etir Uí Cennrealaig, in po meabaid pía nEteppgel, mac Aodá, mic Colgan, ἡ in po marbadh Cennrealaic, mac brian, lair. Corcpad Ocae pía bfhiaib dfrceit bfríḡ for Laidmíu. Corcpad dhulḡ boinne for pía deperceit bfríḡ in po marbad Flaitbfrtach, mac Flóinn, mic Rogallaid, ἡ hUaircíníde, mac bair, ἡ Sneogus, mac Ainrtig, ἡ Cfhnaic, mac Flóinn Fhoirbte. Corcpadh Aéta chiac pía Ciannaictaib breac for hUa Téḡ, ἡ ár móir for Laidmib, ἡ ona po báidhead rochaidé do Ciannachtaibh illán mapá oc tinnntuó. Níall Bpoyach, mac Fhígáile, ríct mbliadna ór Eirinn na ríḡh, co neqbail i nI Cholaim Chille aḡa oilitpe iar noch mbliadna iarom.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, peacht ccéd pearcca a pé. In céo bliadain do Dhonnchad, mac Domnaill, uap Eirinn, i ríḡe. Flad hUa Daéua, abb Inri Camofga, dég. Failbe Eppaim dég. Forbarac Ua Cfhnaig, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Do hUib bmuin dó fein. Aeógen, eppcop ἡ abb Fobair, dég. Cob-

Sons of Daimhin. This was the ancient name of the town of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.—See note under the year 701.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-mor-Eimíre*.—This is probably the church of Kilmore-Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.—See it again referred to at the year 872, under the name of Ceall-mor Maighe Eimhir, i. e. the great church of the plain of Eimhir.

<sup>p</sup> *Teach Tuae*: i. e. the House of St. Tua, now *anglicè* Taghadoe, and sometimes Taptoo, situated near Maynooth, in the county of Kildare. The ancient church of this place has disappeared, but a considerable part of a round tower still stands in the grave-yard, which indicates the ecclesiastical importance of the place.

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-Tochne*.—Not identified.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuaimsnamha*, son of Flann.—See his death already entered by mistake under the year 763. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 769, as are most of the entries which the Four Masters have given under 765.

<sup>s</sup> *Ocha*.—This was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 478, p. 150, *suprà*.

<sup>t</sup> *Bolg-Boinne*: i. e. the Belly of the Boyne. This was probably the name of a remarkable winding of the River Boyne, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 769. The Onesett of Bolgboinne" [*Corcpad dhulḡ boinne*] "upon the men of Descert-Bregh, where Flaithvertach, mac Fláinn,

mor-Eimhire<sup>o</sup>, died. Fearghus, son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach, son of Teach Tuac<sup>p</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Crummael, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-mor-Eimhire, died. Connmhach, son of Brenainn, Abbot of Chuain-Tochne<sup>a</sup>, died. hUa Becce, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Tuainsnamha, son of Flann<sup>r</sup>, lord of Osraighe, was slain. Narghal, son of Natsluaigh, died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, had the victory, and in which Cinaedh, son of Flann, and his brother, Ceallach, and Caithnia, son of Becc, and many others besides them, were slain. A conflict between the Ui-Ceimmsealaigh, in which Edersgel, son of Aedh, son of Colgan, had the victory, and in which Ceinnsealach, son of Bran, was slain by him. The battle of Ocha<sup>s</sup> by the men of South Breagh upon the Leinstermen. The battle of Bolg-Boinne<sup>t</sup> against the men of South Breagh, in which were slain Flaithbheartach, son of Flann, son of Roghallach; Uairchridhe, son of Baeth; Snedhgus, son of Ainsteach; and Cearnach, son of Flann Foirblithe. The battle of Ath-cliaith<sup>u</sup>, by the Cianachta-Breagh<sup>w</sup>, against Ui Tegh<sup>x</sup>; and there was great slaughter made of the Leinstermen, and numbers of the Cianachta were drowned in the full tide on their returning. Niall Frosach<sup>y</sup>, son of Fearghal, was seven years king over Ireland [when he resigned]; and he died at I-Colum-Cille, on his pilgrimage eight years afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 766. The first year of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann Ua Dachua, Abbot of Inis-cain-Deagha<sup>z</sup>, died. Failbhe Erdainh died. Forbasach Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the Ui-Briuin. Aedhgen, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar

mic Rogellaig, Uarchroi, mac Bailh, Snedgus, mac Aiufitre, and Cernach mac Faelain Foirfe, were slain."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>u</sup> *Ath-cliaith*: i. e. Dublin. "A. D. 769. The skirmish of Dublin" [σχορπιασμός Ἀθὰ κλιαζ] "by Cianachte upon the Teigs" [ἐπὶ ἡλίου Τεῖγ]. "Great slaughter of Lenster. Great many of the Cianachtes were drowned in the sea-tyde at their return."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>w</sup> *Cianachta-Breagh*.—A sept. of the race of Cian, son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster, seated at and around Duleek, in the county of

Meath.

<sup>x</sup> *Ui-Tegh*.—A sept seated in Imail, in the now county of Wicklow.

<sup>y</sup> *Niall Frosach*.—This entry is in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. Niall Frosach commenced his reign in the year 763, and after a reign of seven years, he became a monk in the monastery of Iona in Scotland in 770, and died there in 778.—See *Annals of Ulster*, A. D. 778; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

<sup>z</sup> *Inis-cain-Deagha*.—Now Inishkeen, a church, near which are the remains of a round tower, giving name to a parish lying partly in the county

laíre, inſen Caſaíl, banab Cluana Cuébhíno, dé. Ro páp eapaonta eir Ceallać, mac Dúinchađa, rí Laigín, 7 an rí Donnchađ, mac Doimnaíl. Do rónađ oíolépemol Ua Neill la Donnchađ go Laigínib. Ro ríacátađar Laigín mair an rí 7 co na ríópaíde go pangáđar Sciać nEacátaín. Aíriúíđ Donnchađ co na ríó 7 nAillín. Ro gabrađ dha a muinnitir for óó, 7 loíccađ, ionnrađ, 7 arſaín an cóigíđ co cíní ríacáćmáine, co ro mairiáđrít Laigín é rí óeoiđ. Coirppe, mac Foſarſaig, 7 iſínna bſíſ, dé. Decc, mac Connla, 7 iſínna Teacá, décc. Aongur, mac Fſiáđaig, 7 iſínna Ceneoil Laoſaíre, dé go bſíſ. Caćal, mac Conaill Mínn, 7 iſínna Coirppe Míre, décc. Dúngolać, mac Taicſíſ, 7 oíreac Lúigne dé. Artaſal, mac Conaill, 7 iſínna Coirppe Tſéba, dé.

Aíor Cíorſ, reacht océđ ríarſa a ríacć. An dapa bliáđan do Donnchađ. Aeplaíđ Cluana Iorairíđ dé. S. Suibne, abb lae Colum Cille, dé. Maclaithſen, abb Cluana heđmíſ, Sealbać, mac Conalta, ab Corſaíſe, Eđmúć, mac Eſc, abb Léćh [decc]. Aonach na laíncomarſa, uair tuiđacat ar aírđíha aſſíde ađuaćmápa an tan rín, ro ba ríamalta rí harpíđib laoi bſaća .i. 7 oíreac 7 teinnſać aſpíol, gur bó dſulainſ do éac for éloirſéć no ríarſaí aóile. Gabaiđ dha ađuać 7 oían ríora Eſeann gur ro ríarſaíreac a ríarſaí ríora dá éſíđan do dēamí maille re heſnaſſe ndíópa 7 aon ríomí ſtoppa ríde dīa ríuáđ 7 ríorađ ar éſmíam ím ſel Míćil do íonnrađ, conađ de rín boí an laíncomarſa dīa ríarſađ an tene do

of Monaghan, and partly in the county of Louth.—See Shirley's *Account of Farney*, pp. 180, 181.

<sup>a</sup> *Cluainn-Cuithbhín*.—The festival of St. Fintina, virgin, of Cluain-Guithbhinn, is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 1st November. The place is now called Cluain-Guithbhinn, *anglicè* Clonguffin, and is situated in the parish of Rathcore, barony of Lower Moyfenrath, and county of Meath.

<sup>b</sup> *Sciath-Neachtain* : i. e. Neachtain's Shield. This was the ancient name of a place near Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare. This attack upon Leinster is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 769, as follows:

"A. D. 769. *Congressio* Donnchada mic Domhnaill *et* Cellaich mic nDonnchaid, *et* *exiit* Donn-

chad *cum exercitu* Nepotum Neill cu Laigniu, *et effugerunt eum* Laigin, *et exierunt* i Sciath-Neachtain, *et manserunt* hUi Neill i Raith Ailinne, *et accenderunt igne omnes terminos* Laigin."

<sup>c</sup> *Aillín*.—Now Cnoc-Ailinne, a hill on which are the remains of a very large fort, near old Kildcullen, in the county of Kildare.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. M. 4169, p. 58, *suprà*.

<sup>d</sup> *A sudden fit*.—"A. D. 770. Oengus, mac Fogertaigh, rí Ceníuil Laegaire, *subita morte perit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>e</sup> *Cairbre-mor*.—The addition of *mor* to Cairbre here is probably a mistake by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Annals of Ulster. "A. D. 770. Cathal, mac Conall Minn, rí Coirpri, *mori-tur*."

[Fore], died. Cobhlaith, daughter of Cathal, Abbess of Cluain-Cuithbhinn<sup>a</sup>, died. There arose a dissention between Ceallach, son of Donnchadh, King of Leinster, and the monarch Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh made a full muster of the Ui-Neill [and marched] into Leinster. The Leinstermen moved before the monarch and his forces until they arrived at Sciath-Neachtain<sup>b</sup>. Donnchadh, with his forces, remained at Aillinn<sup>c</sup>; his people continued to fire, burn, plunder, and devastate the province for the space of a week, when the Leinstermen at length submitted to his will. Cairbre, son of Fogartach, lord of Breagh, died. Becc, son of Counla, lord of Teathbha, died. Aenghus, son of Fearadhach, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died of a sudden fit<sup>d</sup>. Cathal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Mor<sup>e</sup>, died. Dunghalach, son of Taithleach, chief of Luighne<sup>f</sup>, died. Artghal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Teathbha, died.

The Age of Christ, 767. The second year of Donnchadh. Airlaidh of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. St. Suibhne, Abbot of Ia-Colum-Cille, died. Maelaithgen, Abbot of Chuain-Eidhneach<sup>g</sup>; Sealbhach, son of Cualta, Abbot of Corcach [Cork], [and] Edhniuch, son of Erc, Abbot of Liath<sup>h</sup>, [died]. The fair of the clapping<sup>i</sup> of hands, [so called] because terrific and horrible signs appeared at the time, which were like unto the signs of the day of judgment, namely, great thunder and lightning, so that it was insufferable to all to hear the one and see the other. Fear and horror seized the men of Ireland, so that their religious seniors ordered them to make two fasts, together with fervent prayer, and one meal between them, to protect and save them from a pestilence, precisely at Michaelmas. Hence came the Lamhchomart, which was called the

<sup>a</sup> *Luighne*.—Now the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>g</sup> *Chuain-eidhneach*.—Now Clonenagh, a townland near Mountrath, in the Queen's County. In the Life of Fintan, the patron saint of this place, published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 17th of February, p. 350, the name *Chuain-Eidhnach* is translated "*latibulum haderosum*." The foundations of various buildings are traceable at Clonenagh, but no ruins of a church of an antiquity greater than four centuries are now visible.

<sup>h</sup> *Of Liath*.—Colgan takes this to be the

Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 598.

<sup>i</sup> *Clapping of hands*.—This fair is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 771, as follows:

"A. D. 771. Oenach ina lamecomarthe *in quo ignis et tonitruum in similitudinem diei judicii*. Ind lamecomairt hi Feil Michil dia nepred in tene dia uim." Dr. O'Connor and the old translator take Lamecomairt to be the name of the place where the fair was held, but this is clearly a mistake.



nm. Αὐὸ Αἰλζιν, τιγῆρνα Ὑα Μαίνε, ὁ μαρβαδ. Αἰρ, mac Flaíema, τοιρεαὶ Αἰδνε, ὁ μαρβαδ. Δυνῆαλ, mac Ceallanḡ, τιγῆρνα Ορραιγε, δέε. Cennrealaḡ, τιγεαρνα Ὑα Fíðgente, δέε.

Αἰρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéð rípeca a hoct. In treap bliadain ὁ Dhonnchaḡ uar Epinn i ríge. Maenac, mac Colmain, abb Slaine, ἡ Cille foibrich, δέε. Daniel Ὑα Foilene, pcpibneoir Letabaí δέε. S. Martan .i. eppcop Inri éðmḡ, δευς 1 Nouember. Gallbran Ὑα Lingain, pcpibneoir Cluana mic Noir, Aeðan, eppcop Maíge eu, Cethḡrnach hὙa Epmono, abb Cluana pḡpta brenainn, Lepḡtan, banabb Cille dapa, Aeð, mac Coirppe, abb Rí-rianne, Donnchaḡ, rí Connaḡt, δευς.

Αἰρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéð rípeca anaoi. In cḡthraímaḡ bliadain ὁ Dhonnchaḡ op Epinn. Albpan, mac Fódmḡ, abb Treoit moir, δέε etir di cairḡ. Ultan hὙa bepoðerḡ, abb Oḡna moirpe, δέε. Epnaḡac, mac Echín, abb Letḡlínne, δέε. Popanḡán, pcpibneoir, ἡ eppcop Treóit, δέε. Soarpleac Ὑa Concuaríain, abb Lir móir, δέε. Sínéan, abb Imleaḡa iubair, δέε. Iompraiteac ḡhlinne Claitige, ancoirpe, δέε. Tomaltaḡ, mac Murḡaile, τιγῆρνα Μαίγε hΑί, δευς. Baðbcaḡ, mac Eaḡtḡura, τοιρεαὶ Ceneoil Mic Earca, δέε. Ceallaḡ, mac Dunchaḡa, rí Laiḡḡn δέε. Eoḡan, mac Colmain, δέε. Céðcongḡail Tamlachta Maílepuain.

Αἰρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéð ríctmoḡaḡ. In cúigeaḡ bliadain ὁ Dhonnchaḡ ipin ríge. Donḡal, mac Nuadaḡ, abb Luḡmaḡ, δέε. Fíancú, abb

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-Foilbrigh*.—Now probably Kilbrew, near Ashbourne, in the county of Meath.

<sup>1</sup> *Leathabha* : i. e. called *Letuba*, in the Annals of Ulster. There is no place of this name in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, or the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, or in Colgan's published works, nor has the Editor been able to find any monastery of the name in Ireland. In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 26th March, mention is made of "*Leatha, nomen sylva magnæ i nDeisibh Mumhan*." In O'Clery's Calendar, at 30th March, is set down the festival of St. Liber of Leathdumha, which is probably the same as the Letubai of the Annals of Ulster, but its situation is not known.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Eidhnigh*.—The festival of St. Martin

of Inis-Eidhnigh is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 1st November, but its situation is not pointed out. It is probably the ancient name of Inishnee, in the mouth of the Owenmore River, in the west of the county of Galway. The entries which the Four Masters have transcribed under the year 768, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 772; but the true year is 773, as appears from a notice of the eclipse of the moon noticed in these latter Annals as having taken place "*ii Non. Decembris*."—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 66. The Annals of Ulster contain the following notices of the weather, &c.

"A. D. 772. Maenach, mac Colmain, Abbas

Fire from heaven. Aedh Ailghin, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. Art, son of Flaitnia, chief of Aidhue, was slain. Dunghal, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Ceinnsalach, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 768. The third year of Donnchadh in sovereignty over Ireland. Maenach, son of Colman, Abbot of Slaine and Cill-Foibrich<sup>k</sup>, died. Daniel Ua Foilene, scribe of Leathabha<sup>l</sup>, died. St. Martin, Bishop of Inis-Eidh-nigh<sup>m</sup>, died on the 1st of November. Gallbran Ua Lingain, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; Aedhan, Bishop of Magh-eo [Mayo]; Cethernach Ua Ermono, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Lerthan, Abbess of Cilldara [Kildare]; Aedh, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Reachrainn; [and] Donnchadh, King of Con-naught, died.

The Age of Christ, 769. The fourth year of Donnchadh over Ireland. Albran, son of Foidmeach, Abbot of Treoit-mor [Trevet], died between the two Easters<sup>n</sup>. Ultan, hUa Berodberg, Abbot of Ohain-mor [Fahan], died. Ernadhach, son of Echin, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. Forannan, scribe and bishop of Treoit [Trevet], died. Soairleach Ua Concuarain, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Seanchan, Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair [Emly], died. Imraiteach of Gleann-Cloitighe<sup>o</sup>, anchorite, died. Tomaltach, son of Murghal, lord of Magh-Aei, died. Badhbhchadh, son of Eachtghus, chief of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, King of Leinster, died. Eoghan, son of Colman<sup>p</sup>, died. The first erection of Tamhlacht-Mailruain<sup>q</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 770. The fifth year of Donnchadh in the sovereignty. Donnghal, son of Nuadhad, Abbot of Lughmhadh [Louth], died. Fianchu,

Slaine et Cille-Foibrich, a fluxu sanguinis moritur. Insolita siccitas, et ardor solis, ut pene panis omnis deperit. Dairness mor inna deadhaig" [great store of acorns after it.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49], " &c. &c. Luna tenebrosa ii Non. Decembris."

<sup>n</sup> Between the two Easters: i. e. between Easter Sunday and Minnachaisg, i. e. Little Easter or Dominica in Albis; in England called "Low Sunday," and in the Greek Church, "New Sunday:" Κυριακή διακαιήσιμος; νέα or καινή κυριακή.

"A. D. 773. Mors Albrain, mic Foidmid, Abbatis Treoit, in feria inter duo Pasca."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>o</sup> Gleann-Cloitighe: i. e. the Vale of the River Clody, probably the vale of the river near Newtown-Barry, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>p</sup> Eoghan, son of Colman.—"A. D. 773. Eogan, mac Colmain, a fluxu sanguinis moritur, et multi alii ex isto dolore mortui sunt."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>q</sup> Tamhlacht-Mailruain.—Now Tallaght, near the city of Dublin.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. M. 2820, pp. 8, 9, *suprà*. The festival of St. Maelruain Tamhlachta, whose first name was Colman, is set down in the *Feilire-Aengus* and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 7th July; and it is added in the latter work that he died in the year 787.

Λυγίμαθ, δευγ, γ Conall, abb Μαίγε Λυιγγε. Ciaran Cpairbdeac bcalanğ sunn dέυγ 14 Iun. Suairpleac, abb Linne [δέcc]. Αρμααα, Ceall παρα, Γλίνθ δά Λααα, γ Iuir βαοιτιν do Iopccath. Donnchaδ, mac Doimnaill, πί Epeann do ετιονόλ πλόιγ Iair ι Muimain. An Mhuina dparuccaδ Iair, γ poaive mór do Mhuinnscuib do mapbaδ don tnyur rin. Do bñtpat iapañ a pép dό. Fñgyp, mac Colgan, dέcc. Aelgal, mac Flainn, mic Conlai, τοιρεαδ Teatba, dέγ. Iomairpeacc Achaδ liacc etip Uι mδpuy γ Uib Manne, in po meabaδ for Uib Máne. Duibinniscac, τιγίρηα Αραδ, dέυγ. Cucoin-gealta, τιγίρηα Corca Laiğde, δευγ.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, peacht ccéd pñctmoğad a haon. In pñpeaδ bliadain do Donnchaδ iuin pñge. Colam Finn, Ancoipe, δευγ. Maccoicco, abb Cluana móir Maeδóc, dέcc. Tnnēgal, abb Saiğpe, δευγ. Γαιοδεal Cluana Iopaird dέγ. Forbara, abb Raαa Aδa, dέγ. Collbran, abb Cluana mic Nóir, dέυγ. Eoğann, mac Romcinn, abb Uir móir, dέυγ. Maolmaenaiğ, abb Chinn gapaδ, δευγ. Maolruba Ua Maenaiğ dέυγ. Muirpeaδac, mac Ainbceal-laiğ, dέυγ. Iomairpecc etip Dhal Araiδe pėrin ι Slėb Mip, in po mapbaδ Nia, mac Concongalta. Iomairpecc oile do pñdip edip Dal nAraiδe pia nEochaδ, mac Fiaαa, γ pia tTomaltaδ mac Ionnpcaάtwağ, in po mapbaδ Cionaδ Ciarpgε, mac Caάapaiğ, γ Dúngal Ua Fñgypa, go ndpuing ele cenmotadpoin. Iomairpeacc Aαa Duina etip na hAipćha, γ hUι Eachdaδ

<sup>†</sup> *Magh-Luinge*.—See note <sup>†</sup>, under A. D. 671, p. 283, *suprà*.

<sup>\*</sup> *Bealach-duin* : i. e. the Road or Pass of the Fort. This was the ancient name of Disert-Chiarain or Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath.—See note under the year 868. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of St. Ciaran of Bealach-duin is set down at 14th June.

<sup>†</sup> *Linn*.—This is copied from the Annals of Ulster, in which this obit is entered, under the year 774, but something has been omitted. The name intended is probably Linn-Duachaill, now Magheralin, in the county of Down.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-Baeithin* : i. e. St. Baeithin's Island, now Inishboheen, or Inishboyne, a townland in the parish of Dunganstown, barony of Arklow, and

county of Wicklow. Here are the ruins of an old church wherein the rectors of Dunganstown, up to the present one, were inducted. The festival of St. Baeithin, son of Fianach or Finnach, of this place, is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 22nd of May.

<sup>\*</sup> *Munster was devastated*.—This devastation of Munster is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 774, thus :

“A. D. 774. *Congressio inter Mumunenses et Nepotes Neill ; et fecit Doncha vastationem magnam in finibus Mumunensium, et ceciderunt multi di Muimhneachaibh.*”

<sup>u</sup> *Achadh-liag* : i. e. the Field of the Stones. Dr. O'Connor says in the Annals of Ulster (A. D. 774), that this is Athleague in Connaught,

Abbot of Lughmhadh, died ; and Conall, Abbot of Magh-Luinge<sup>r</sup>, [died]. Ciaran, the Pious, of Bealach-duin<sup>s</sup>, died on the 14th of June. Suairleach, Abbot of Linn<sup>t</sup>, [died]. Ard-Macha, Cill-dara, Gleann-da-locha, and Inis-Baeithin<sup>u</sup>, were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, mustered an army and marched it into Munster. Munster was devastated<sup>w</sup> by him, and great numbers of the Munstermen were slain on that expedition. They afterwards gave him his own demand. Fearghus, son of Colgan, died. Aelghal, son of Flann, son of Conla, chief of Teathbha, died. The battle of Achadh-liag<sup>x</sup> [was fought] between the Ui-Brinin and Ui-Maine, wherein the Ui-Maine were defeated. Duibhinnreachtach, lord of Aradh<sup>r</sup>, died. Cuchoingealta, lord of Corca-Laighdhe<sup>z</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 771. The sixth year of Donnchadh in the sovereignty. Colum Finn, anchorite, died. Maccoigeadh, Abbot of Chuain-mor-Maedhog, died. Tnuthghal, Abbot of Saigher [Serkieran], died. Gaeidheal of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Forbasa, Abbot of Rath-Aedha<sup>a</sup>, died. Collbran, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Eoghan, son of Roimchenn, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Maelmaenaigh, Abbot of Ceann-garadh, died. Maelrubha Ua Maenaigh<sup>b</sup>, died. Muireadhach, son of Ainbhcheallach, died. A battle was fought between the Dal-Araidhe themselves at Sliabh-Mis<sup>c</sup>, in which Nia, son of Cucongalt, was slain. Another battle [was fought] between the Dal-Araidhe, by Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, and Tomaltach, son of Imreachtach, where Cinaedh Ciarrge, son of Cathasach, and Dunghal Ua Fearghusa, and others besides them, were slain. The battle of Ath-dumha<sup>d</sup> [was fought] between the Airtheara<sup>e</sup> and

but that cannot be true, because Athleague is called in Irish, *Ath-liag*, i. e. Ford of the Stones. The Achadh-liag referred to in the text is probably the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 7, 15, 83.

<sup>r</sup> *Aradh*.—Now the barony of Ara or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>z</sup> *Corca-Laighdhe*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Driscolls and their correlatives, who possessed a territory coextensive with the dio-

cese of Ross, forming the south-western portion of the present county of Cork.

<sup>a</sup> *Rath-Aedha*: i. e. Aedh's or Hugh's Rath or Earthen Fort, now Rathlugh, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Ua-Maenaigh*.—"A. D. 769. Moyle-Rovay O'Mooney died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Sliabh Mis*.—Now Slemish, a mountain in the barony of Lower Antrim, and county of Antrim.

<sup>d</sup> *Ath-dumha*.—See note under the year 756.

<sup>e</sup> *Airtheara*.—Now the Oriors, two baronies forming the eastern portion of the now county of Armagh.



Coba, in po marbadh Gormgal, mac Conaill Crái, tigeapna Coba. Iomair-eacc etir Dhonnchað 7 Congalac, i torcáir Fhigal, mac Eladaig, tighfina Ua mBreairil beiri. Ceallac, mac Dúinchada, pí Laißen, décc. Tiaatal, mac Críomáin, Doínnall mac Fogarraig, torcáir na hAipre, déug. Aod Finn, tigeapna Dál Riada, déug. Fhódácrioch, abb Ard Macla, mac ríde Suibne, mic Rónáin, mic Crunnmaoil, do écc.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht cédo reachtmoðad aod. An ríctmað bliadain do Dhonnchað ór Eirín. Dan baðbha, eagnaíð, déug. Iomair-eacc occ Oðraib tñipac etir dá Cummarraig, go po marb an dara fear aroile. Iomair-eacc Cala trómna etir da Ua Cfhraig .i. Niall 7 Cumarcac, i torcáir Eactguy, mac baic, 7 rochaíð imaille pñp. Flaíroi, mac Doínnall, pí Connaét, dég. Sloigead Laißín do éabairt lá Donnchað for bhríga. Cogad eoir Donnchað 7 Congalac.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht cédo ríctmoðad aipí. An toctmaðh bliadain do Dhonnchað ór Eirín. Snébhchept, mac Tnamcon, abb bñmhuir, déug. Conall, mac an traoir, eagnaíð, 7 abb bñmhuir, dég. Amðceallac, abb Con-vepe 7 Lanne hEala, déug. Fionan, abb Cluana hEuir, déug. Siémaré, bannabb Chluana boirín, dég. Eñe, ingín Cianaðon, déucc. Cluain mic Nóir do lorccad. An cogad céda etir Donnchað 7 Congalac, i torcáir Congalac, mac Conaing, torcáir breaig, Cuana mac Eecmíg, 7 Duncad mac Alene, tighfina Muðoorn, 7 Diarmuid, mac Cloénaí, co rochaíð imaille pñu. Ro rpaínead an cat pñ nDonnchað. Ar don cath pñ po raidead :

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Eachdhach-Cobha* : i. e. the people of Iveagh, in the now county of Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Ard* : i. e. Ard-Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *Feardachrich*.—He is set down as Archbishop of Armagh in the Catalogue in the Psalter of Cashel. He succeeded in 758. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 41.

<sup>4</sup> *Badhblghna*.—Now Slieve-Baune, in the county of Rosecommon.

<sup>5</sup> *Odhra-Teamhrach*.—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. "A. D. 776. *Jugulatio* mie Cumascaigh oe Odhraibh, *alius vixit, alius mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ulst.*

<sup>6</sup> *Cala-truim*.—Now Galtrim, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1176. The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 772, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 776, and the following notices of the weather, diseases, &c., totally omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 776. Ind uile gaimh issin samhradh .i. fleochodh mor, ocus gaeth mor. Ind riuth folá, galraí imdai olchena. *Pene mortalitas*, in boar mar [i. e. all Winter in the Summer, i. e. great wet and great wind. The bloody flux, and many other diseases; *pene mortalitas*; the great murrain]."

In the Annals of Clonmaennoise these diseases

the Ui-Eachdhach-Cobha<sup>f</sup>, in which Gormghal, son of Conall Crai, lord of Cobha, was slain. A battle [was fought] between Donnchadh and Conghalach, in which Fearghal, son of Eladhach, lord of Ui-Breasail Beiri, was slain. Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, King of Leinster, died. Tuathal, son of Crimhthann, [died]. Domhnall, son of Foghartach, chief of Ard<sup>g</sup>, died. Aedh Finn, lord of Dal-Riada, died. Feardachrich<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Ard-Macha, the son of Suibhne, son of Ronan, son of Crunnmael, died.

The Age of Christ, 772. The seventh year of Dunchadh over Ireland. Ban of Badhbhghna<sup>i</sup>, a wise man, died. A battle [was fought] at Odlira-Teamhrach<sup>k</sup> between the two Cumascachs, so that the one killed the other. The battle of Cala-truim<sup>l</sup> [was fought] between the two Ua Cearnaighs, namely, Niall and Cumascach, wherein Eachtghus, son of Baeth, and numbers along with him, were slain. Flathroi, son of Domhnall, King of Connaught, died. The army of Leinster was brought by Connchadh over Breagh. A war between Donnchadh and Congalach.

The Age of Christ, 773. The eighth year of Donnchadh over Ireland. Snedhchest, son of Tuamchu, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Conall, son of the artificer, a wise man and Abbot of Beannchair, died. Ainbhealach, Abbot of Connor and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died. Finan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Sithmaith, Abbess of Cluain-Boireann<sup>m</sup>, died. Eithne, daughter of Cianadon, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned. The same war<sup>n</sup> [continued] between Donnchadh and Conghalach, during which fell Congalach, son of Conaing, chief of Breagh; Cuana, son of Eigneach; Dunchadh, son of Alene, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne]; and Diarmaid, son of Clothna, and many others along with them. The battle was gained by Donnchadh. Of this battle was said:

are noticed under the year 770, thus:

“A. D. 770. There reigned in Ireland many diseases about this time. A great morren of cowes came over the whole kingdom, called the Moylegarb.”

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-Boireann*.—Now Cloonburren, near the Shannon, in the barony of Moycarnan, and county of Rosecommon.—See note “, under A. D. 577, p. 209, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *The same war*.—This war is noticed in the

Annals of Ulster under the year 777: “*Bellum Forcalaidh in Ui Forciunn*.” It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 771, that a battle was fought between Donnogh and Conolagh at Cala:

“A. D. 771. There was a battle in Cala, fought between Donnogh and Conolagh, in which Conolagh mac Comyn, prince of Moybrey, Cwana mae Eigny, Donnagh mac Elene, with many other nobles, were slain.”

Do cat Forcalaid foraerað, doinnach dubac ðerað,  
ða ionða matair bæið brónac ip inð luan ap na bárac.

I mbuile in Scáil atá an panna :

ðiað co nimbiud accan [accaín] an maðan hi Forcalaid,  
Ria nDonncað Miðe mfinair cat mte aparil Congalað.

Ettercel, mac Aeða, mic Colgan, tiðsina Ua Cennrealaig, dég. Niall, mac Conaill ðrainc, toipec ðercept ðpfcg, déug. Tuacal, mac Crumétann, toipec Cualann, déug. Flannabro, tiðsina Umhall, déug.

Aoir Cnorp, plet ccéd peaçtmoçað a cftair. In nómað bliaðain do Donnchað. Fulartach, erpcop Cluana hloairu, déug. Leargal, eccnaid, mac Neinit, abb ðiorair, déug. Moenan, mac Copbmaic, abb Caþrac Puppa ipin Ppaine, déug. Forðarac, mac Maletola, abb Rora Comáin, deucc. Sluaigeað la Donnchað, mac Domnaill, ipin Pocla, go tuc gialla o Dhomnall, mac Aeða Munðeipg, tiðsina in Tuairceipc. Iomairceacc Cille Coice, i ttorcair Pfigal, mac Dunçailc, mic Paolcon, tiðsina Forþuaç Laiçen, lap an piç Ðonnchað. Cell ðapa do lopcað. Cluain mop Maeðog, 7 Ceall Delgi do lopçað. Aengap, mac Aileni, tiðsina Muçðopin, décc. Flaþrac,

<sup>o</sup> *Caladh*, or *Forcaladh*.—This is probably the district in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, called the Caladh of Calraighe, included in the present parish of Ballyloughloe.

<sup>u</sup> *Buile-an-Scail*: i. e. the Hero's Furor, or Rhapsody. This was evidently the name of a poem, or historical tale, like that called *Buile Shuibhne*.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, pp. 236, 237, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Umhall*.—A territory comprising the baronies of Murrisk and Burrischoole, in the now county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c.*, of *Ily-Fiachrach*, p. 499; and the map prefixed to that work. The Four Masters should have transcribed those entries under the year 778. The Annals of Ulster, which are antedated by one year at this period, give the most of them under 777, together with a notice of the prevalence of a bloody flux, and a murrain among

the cattle: "Ind ruith folo; in bó-ár mar."

<sup>r</sup> *Birar*.—This sometimes appears as an old form of the name Birra, now Birr, in the King's County, which is to be distinguished from Achadh-Biroir, now Aghaviller, in the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>s</sup> *Cathair-Fursa*: i. e. the City of Fursa, i. e. Peronne, in France, where St. Fursa, an Irishman, erected a monastery in the latter end of the sixth century.—See Bede, lib. iii. c. 19; and Colgan's edition of the Life of Fursæus in his *Acta Sanctorum*, xvi. Jan. It is curious to see that this monastery was supplied with abbots from Ireland.

<sup>t</sup> *The North*.—"A. D. 772" [*rectè*, 779]. "King Donnogh brought an army to the North, and tooke hostages of Donell mac Hugh, King of the North."—*Ann. Clon*.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-Coice*: i. e. the Church of St. Coc, now

Of the battle of Forcaladh<sup>o</sup> came slaughter on a melancholy and tearful Sunday ; Many a mother was distracted and sorrowful on the Monday following.

The following quatrain is in Buile-an-Scail<sup>o</sup>:

There will be increase of lamentation in the morning at Forcaladh ;  
By Donnchadh of Meath the battle shall be won in which Congalach  
shall perish.

Edersgel, son of Aedh, son of Colgan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Niall, son of Conall Grant, chief of South Breagh, died. Tuathal, son of Cruinhtham, chief of Cualann, died. Flannabhra, chief of Umhall<sup>a</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 774. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Fulartach, Bishop of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Learghal, a wise man, son of Neimhith, Abbot of Birar<sup>r</sup>, died. Moenan, son of Cormac, Abbot of Cathair-Fursa<sup>s</sup>, in France, died. Forbhasach, son of Maeltola, Abbot of Ros-Comain [Roscommon], died. A hosting was made by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, into the North<sup>t</sup>, so that he brought hostages from Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg, lord of the North. The battle of Cill-Coice<sup>a</sup>, in which Fearghal, son of Dughal, son of Faelchu, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean<sup>w</sup>, was slain by the king Donnchadh. Cill-dara was burned. Chuain-mor-Maedhog<sup>x</sup> and Cill-Delge [Kildalkey] were burned. Aenghus, son of Aileni, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died.

Kilcock, in the barony of Clane, and county of Kildare, where the festival of the Virgin Coe was celebrated on the 6th of June.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 465, n. 29 ; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 321.

\* *Fortuatha-Laighean*.—The Glen of Imaal and Glendalough were included in this territory.—See note under the year 707.

\* *Chuain-mor-Maedhog*.—There are two places of this name, now *anglicè* Clonmore, in Leinster ; one near the River Slaney, in the barony of Bantry, and county of Wexford, and the other in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow. There is at the latter a holy well called Tober-Mogue, and the Editor is of opinion that it is the place referred to in these

Annals as Chuain-mor-Maedhog. Most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under the year 774 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 778, together with the following, totally omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 778. *Borum mortalitas, et mortalitas hominum de penuria*. In Bholgach for Eirinn huile." [The pox through all Ireland.—*Cod. Clar.*, 49.] "*Ventus maximus in fine Autumni*."

These notices are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 772, thus :

"A. D. 772" [779]. "The morren of the Cowes in Ireland still continued, and, which was worse, great scarcity and penury of victuals among the men continued. The Poxe" [the small pox] "came over all the kingdome."



ρί Connaéτ, δέυξ. Μυρσθαέ, mac Aonγyρα, τοιρεαé Αρθα Γιανναέτα, do μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρεαέτ ccέδ ρέετμοδα α cúcc. Αν δέσνιαδ βλιαδαιν do Dhonnchaδ. Scandal abb, coímarba Cainuig, δέξ. Μαινιαδ, mac Ceallaiγ, abb Dhúmléτγλαιρι, δέcc. Augypτιn δñuóuip δέυξ. Séopaé, mac Soðair-tain, δέξ. Αθαρίcu εαγναδ δέξ. Πορβπλαίτ, mγññ Chonnlai, banabb Chluana δpónaiγ, δέξ. Iomairícc hUilne Γuaire, ι τορцаи Plann, mac Ceallaiγ, γ Scannlán, mac Píannaéταιγ.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ρέετ ccέδ ρεαέτμοδα α ρέ. Αν ταοννιαδ βλιαδαιν δέξ do Dhonnchaδ. Ailγνιαδ, eppcop Αρθα δpíccáin, Sñéan, abb Imleaéa luðair, Opach, abb Lipmóip, γ abb Inpi Doimhle, Saepγal hUa Dungnae, abb Cluana pñpta Molua, Duibmopeéτ, mac Pñγyρα, abb Pñpna, Maenaé Ua Maonaiγ, abb Lanne Léipe, Pεαέτναé, abb Póðair, γ Saepγal Ua Cathail eγnaδ, nécc. Aelbrian hUa Lagudon, abb Cluana Dolcam, Nuadha Ua dolcam, abb Tomma Daolann, Plaiéτιαδ, mac Congaile, abb Cluana pεapta δpen-ann, po éccpατ pin uile an βλιαδαιν ρι. Colcca, mac Ceallaiγ, τiγñina Ua cCpεinéτann. Dunγal, mac Plaiéτιαδ, τiγñina Umáill, δέυξ. Conoalac, mac Ailella, do μαρβαδ ι nΑρθ Μαάα. Cath Ríγhe pía pñpaiδ δpεaγ ποp

<sup>γ</sup> *Successor of Caimneach* : i. e. Abbot of Aghaboe, in the now Queen's County. Mageoghegan renders it, "Scannall, Abbot of Kilkenny, died," in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 773; but this is a mere conjecture.

<sup>α</sup> *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—Now Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford. This passage is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 779, together with the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 779. *Combustio Alocluade in Kal. Jan. Fuga Ruadhrái o Ochtaí Ochaí; et Coirpri, mac Laidgnein, cum duobus generibus Lagin. Donchad persecutus est eos cum suis sociis, vastavitque, et combussit fines eorum et ecclesiás. Nix magna in April. Fergus Maighi dumai moritur. Congressio Sinodorum Nepotum Neill et Laginensium in oppido Temro, ubi fuerunt scribe, et Anchorite*

*multi, quibus dux erat Dublitter. Lex tertia Commain et Aidain incipit.*"

The flight of Ruadhrach and the Synod at Tara is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 773, but the true year is 780.

<sup>β</sup> *Uilleann-Guaire* : i. e. Guaire's angle, or elbow. Not identified. This battle is not noticed in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise.

<sup>γ</sup> *Inis-Doimhle*.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 4th July, Inis-Doimhle is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh.—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 597, n. 14. It would appear to be the place now called Inch, situated in the barony of Shelmaliere, and county of Wexford.

<sup>δ</sup> *Lann-Leire*.—See note under the year 740. "A. D. 778. Moynagh O'Mooney, Abbot of Loynlere, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>ε</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain* : i. e. Dolecan's Lawn or Meadow, now Clondalkin, in the barony of

Flathrae, King of Connaught, died. Muireadhach, son of Aenghus, chief of Ard-Cianachta [Ferrard], was slain.

The Age of Christ, 775. The tenth year of Donnchadh. Scannal, abbot, successor of Cainneach<sup>r</sup>, died. Maicniadh, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Dunleath-ghlaisi [Downpatrick], died. Augustin, of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Sedrach, son of Sobharthan, died. Adharchu, a wise man, died. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, Abbess of Chuain-Bronaigh<sup>z</sup>, died. The battle of Uilleann-Guaire<sup>a</sup>, wherein fell Flann, son of Ceallach, and Scannlan, son of Fianachtach.

The Age of Christ, 776 [*rectè* 781]. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Ailgniadh, Bishop of Ard-Breacain [Ardbraccan]; Seachan, Abbot of Imleach, Iubhair [Emly]; Orach, Abbot of Lis-mor, and the Abbot of Inis-Doimhle<sup>b</sup>; Saerghal Ua Dungnae, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Molua [Clonfertmalloe]; Duibh-innrecht, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns]; Maenach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Lann-Leire<sup>c</sup>; Feachtnach, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore]; and Saerghal Ua Cathail, a wise man, died. Aelbran Ua Lagudon, Abbot of Chuain-Dolcain<sup>d</sup>; Nuada Ua Bolcain, Abbot of Tuaim Daolann<sup>e</sup>; Flaithniadh, son of Congal, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]: all these died this year. Conga, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn; Dunghal, son of Flaithniadh, lord of Umhall; died. Condalach<sup>f</sup>, son of Ailell, was slain at Ard-Macha. The battle of Righ<sup>g</sup> [was gained]

Newcastle, and county of Dublin, where there is an ancient Round Tower in good preservation. St. Cronan, otherwise called Mochua, was venerated here on the 6th of August.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 577; and Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 131.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuaim-Daolann*.—This is another form of Tuaim-da-ghualann, which was the ancient name of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

"A. D. 780. Nuad O-Bolgain, *Abbas Tuama Daolan (Dagualan), defunctus est.*"—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

<sup>f</sup> *Condalach*.—"A. D. 780. *Magna commixtio in Ardmacha in quinquagesima, in qua cecidit Condalach mac Ailello.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 778. There was a great fraye in Ardmagh on Shrovetide, where Conolagh mac Conoylye died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>g</sup> *Righ*.—Now the River Rye, which divides the counties of Meath and Kildare for several miles, and unites with the Liffey at Leixlip.

"A. D. 780. *Bellum Rige re feraib Breg for Laigniu die Samnae, in quo cecidit Cucongalt ri Ratho-Inbhir, Diarmait, mac Conaing, et Conaing, mac Dungaile, da ua Conaing, et Maelduin mac Fergusa, et Fogartach, mac Cumasgaid. Duo nepotes Cernaig victores erant, belli Rigi.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 778. There was a battle given at the River Rie, by the inhabitants of Moybrey, to Lynstermen, where the Lynstermen had the victory" [*rectè*, were overthrown]. "This was the first of November, in the year of the margent quoted; which overthrow was prophesied long before by the words *Ar fíet rigi iúgi.*"—*Ann. Clon.*

Λαιγμή, la Saimna do íonnpaò, in po mapbaò Cucongalt, τισήνα Ρατα mβip, γ Πρίγαλ, mac Ailella, τισεapna Cenuil Uchae. Aptaò badapι τοipιζ όpσpαιβ όpσζ αγ ppaineaò in έατα hupin, Oiapmuio, mac Conaing, Conaing, mac Oungale, Maoldúin, mac Πρίγypa, γ Pόγapταέ, mac Cumapcaiz. Ap do pin po paòeao :

Λοδap Λαιγιν ap Sainain, do έιζ όαιζήpι nat cappat,  
Nip paγaib λuγa oige, pop bρύ Ríghe po anpat.

Πρίγyp, mac Eacòac, τισεapina Oal Riada, décc.

Αοip Cpiope, pεacé ccéo pέctmoða a pέct. An dapa bliaðain décc do Donnchaò. Copbmac, mac όpσpail, abb Aipò όpεacain γ ceall naile décc. Scandal Ua Taioz, abb Achaò bó, décc, iap mbeie επί bliaðna ap dá píceι ι nabðaine. In péil Comgaill aebaé pom. banðān, ab Claonta, déz. Aóðan, abb Ropa Comáin, décc. Oaniel Ua Aieimic, abb Oairipiri [décc]. Ciapán Tizhe Munða décc. Πρίoimnach Tuama Oagualann déz. Muipsohaé, mac Uapzale, ppioip la Colum Cille, décc. Ultan pσpτιγhιp óeandchup, óecan Upeacáip, Taileplaité, mζñ Mupchaða, banabb Cluana Cuipém, décc Iomaipeacc Cuipiz la taoð Cille dapa an ui. Kal. September, dia Mapte etip Ruaoðach, mac Paolan, γ όpan, mac Mupeaoðhaiζ, in po mapbaðh Mucchpon, mac Floinn, τισήνα Ua Paizé, γ Oubóacpíoch, mac Λaoznein hi pσcap. Ria Ruaoðpi po meaðaò. Apeζal, mac Caéal, pí Connaéct, do ζaóáil baéla, γ a óol eo hl dia oileépe an bliaðain ap ccioð.

Αοip Cpiope, pεacé ccéo pεacémoða a heéct. An tpeap bliaðain décc

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-inbhir*: i. e. the Rath or earthen Fort at the Inver or Mouth of the River, so called because it was situated at Inbher-Dea, or the mouth of the River Dea. Ussher thinks that this was the ancient name of Oldecourt, near Bray, in the county of Wicklow.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 846; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 31, n. 29.

<sup>1</sup> *Dal-Riada*.—This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 778; but the true year is 781. “A. D. 778. Fergus mac Cahall, King of Dalriada or Reade Shanckes, died.”

<sup>a</sup> *The festival of St. Comhgall*: i. e. 10th of May.

<sup>1</sup> *Cluainadh*.—Now Cluane, a village giving

name to a barony in the north of the county of Kildare. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar-Breac*, it is stated that Cluainadh is situated in Ui-Faelain, in Magh-Laighen.

<sup>m</sup> *Dairinis*.—See note under the year 742.

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffin, near Rathcore, in Meath.—See note under 766.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuirreach, by the side of Cill-dara*.—Otherwise called Cuirrech-Liffe, now the Curragh of Kildare.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1234, p. 272. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, thus:

“A. D. 781. *Bellum Cuirrich, in confinio*

by the men of Breagh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows precisely, wherein were slain Cucongalt, lord of Rath-inbhir<sup>h</sup>, and Fearghal, son of Ailell, lord of Cinel-Ucha. These were the chieftains of the men of Breagh who were routing in that battle : Diarmaid, son of Conaing ; Conaing, son of Dunghal ; Maelduin, son of Fearghus ; and Fogartach, son of Cumascach. Of this was said :

The Leinstermen went on Samhain to the house of a good man, whom they loved not ;

They left not the least of drink ; on the brink of the Righ they remained.

Fearghus, son of Eochaidh, lord of Dal-Riada<sup>i</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 777 [*rectè* 782]. The twelfth year of Donnchadh. Cormac, son of Bresal, Abbot of Ard-Breacain [Ardraccan], and other churches, died. Scannal Ua Taidhg, Abbot of Achadh-bo [Aghaboe], died, after having been forty-three years in the abbacy. He died on the festival of St. Comhgall<sup>k</sup>. Banbhan, Abbot of Claenadh<sup>l</sup>, died. Aedhan, Abbot of Ros-Comain [Roscommon], died. Daniel Ua Aithmit, Abbot of Dairinis<sup>m</sup> [died]. Ciaran of Teach-Munna [Taghmon], died. Feardomhnach of Tuaim-da-ghualann [Tuam], died. Muireadhach, son of Uarghal, Prior of Ia-Colum-Cille [Iona], died. Ultan, Æconomus of Beannchair [Bangor] ; Becan Lifeachair ; [and] Tailefhlaith, daughter of Murchadh, Abbess of Cluain-Cuifthin<sup>n</sup> ; died. The battle of Cuirreach, by the side of Cill-dara<sup>o</sup> [was fought] on the sixth of the Calends of September, on Tuesday<sup>p</sup>, between Ruadhriach, son of Faelan, and Bran, son of Mureadhach, wherein Mughron, son of Flann, Lord of Ui-Failghe, and Dubhdachrich, son of Laidhgne, were slain in a combat. The victory was gained by Ruaidhri. Artghal, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, took the [pilgrim's] staff<sup>a</sup>, and went to Hi on his pilgrimage.

The Age of Christ, 778 [*rectè* 783]. The thirteenth year of Donnchadh.

Cille-daro, *in vi. Kal. Septembris iii. feria inter* Ruadraich, mac Faelain, et Bran, mac Muire-daig, *ubi ceciderunt* Mughron, mac Flainn, *rex* Hua Foilgi, et Dubdaerich, mac Laidgnein, *hi freeur.* Ruaidhri *victor fuit* ; Bran *captivus ductus est.*—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> On the 6th of the Calends of September, on

Tuesday.—These criteria indicate the year 782.

<sup>a</sup> *The staff.*—“ A. D. 781. Bachall Airtgaile, mic Cathail, ri Connacht, et peregrinatio ejus in sequenti anno ad insolam Iae.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ The Crosstaff taken by Ardgal, King of Connacht, and his pilgrimage the year after to Iland Iae.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.



do Dhonnchað. Feargus, eppcop doimhliacc, Oengus, mac Cpuinnmaoil, abb Doimhliacc, Suairpleach, angoipe Uir móir, Mac Flaitiamað, abb Cluana rípta, Reétlaicín Fobair ecchnaíð, Aapon eaghaíð, Paelgus, mac Tnué-gaile, eacchnaíð Cluana hEapirð, Ailill Ua Tioppraitte, 7 becc, mac Cumarcach, décc. [Ciarán o bhelaið dún, do rígní beata Phapraic, décc.] Ardmachia 7 Magh eo do loiccað do éne raigheim aithi Saétairn do ronnrað, irin cétamíad noim Augur. Ba tóirneac, teinteac, gaoíac, an-aipíac, an oíðe hirin, 7 ir iríðe aithaíð po díótláitíngíð mairirðir Cluana biónaig. Doimnall, mac Flaitiamað toirneac Ua rPailge, do mairbað hi cCluain Conaípe. Iomairpeacc Dúma achið eirir Dal nAraíðe, hi ttorcáir Fócápta hUa Conalta. Popur éana Pátraiac i cCpuacáin la Dubdaleite, 7 lá Tioppraitte, mac Taiðce.

Aoir Cpuoite, peaét ceo ríctmoða anaoi. An cétamíad bliaðam décc do Dhonnchað. Flann, eppcop, eaghaíð, 7 abb Inri Cannoígha, Reétma, abb Cluana mic Noir, do síol Choipprí Cpuim, Ciarán, abb Raéta Maíge Eonaig 7 Tíge Moíonba, Cearnaé, mac Suíðne, ppoirir Arða Maéta, 7 Conall, mac Cpuinnmaoil, abb Lurcan, décc. Ríoghóal eirir Dhonnchað, mac Doimnall, 7 Píacna, mac Aoða Róin, ag Inri na ríð i naipítear béríð. Ar di po ráíðeað.

<sup>1</sup> *Bealach-duin*.—Now Castlekieran, near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath. Dr. O'Connor says that this passage is inserted in a modern hand in the autograph copy at Stowe.

<sup>2</sup> *Thunder and lightning*.—"A. D. 782. *Combustio Airdmachæ, et Maighi heu Saxonum. Ignis horribilis tota nocte Sabbati, et tonitruum in iv. Non. Augusti, et ventus magnus, et validissimus, destruxit monasterium Cluana-Bronaig.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

Most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under 778 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 782, with a notice of an affray which took place at Ferns between the Economs and the Abbot, intentionally left out by the Four Masters.

<sup>3</sup> *Dumha-achaidh*.—This is called "*Bellum Dunaí-Achaidh*" in the Annals of Ulster. It was the name of a fort in the townland of Bal-

lyereggagh, parish of Dúnaghy, in the county of Antrim.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 27.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubdaleithe*.—He was Archbishop of Armagh. Doctor O'Connor renders "*Forus cana Phattruig*," by "*Collectio tributi S. Patricii*;" but he is clearly wrong.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 148, 149.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-caein-Deagha*.—Now Iniskeen, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note under the year 766.

"A. D. 783. Flann, *Episcopus, sapiens, Abbas Innse Caindeghe veneno mortificatus est.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>6</sup> *Rath-maighic-Eonaigh*.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 1st November, is set down the festival of St. Ciaran, Abbot of Rathmoighe and Teach-Mofhinna; and it is added that he resigned his spirit in the year 783. In the same

Fearghus, Bishop of Daimhliag [Duleek]; Oenghus, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Daimhliag; Suairleach, anchorite of Lis-mor; Mac Flaithniadh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta [Clonfert]; Reachtlaiten of Fobhar [Fore], a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelghus, son of Tnuthghal, a wise man of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Ailill Ua Tibraide; and Becc, son of Cumasgach, died. [Ciaran of Bealach-duin<sup>r</sup>, who wrote the Life of Patrick, died.] Ard-Macha and Magh-eo were burned by lightning on Saturday night, precisely on the fourth of the Nones of August. That night was terrible with thunder, lightning<sup>s</sup>, and wind-storms; and it was on this night the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh [Clonbroney] was destroyed. Domhnall, son of Flaithniadh, chief of Ui-Failghe, was slain at Cluain-Conaire [Cloncurry]. The battle of Dumba-Achidh<sup>t</sup>, between the Dal-Araidh, wherein Focharta Ua Conalta was slain. The promulgation of Patrick's law at Cruachain by Dubdaleithe<sup>u</sup>, and Tibraide, son of Tadhg.

The Age of Christ, 779 [*rectè* 784]. The fourteenth year of Donnchadh Flann, Bishop, wise man, and Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha<sup>w</sup>; Reachtnia, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of Cairbre Crom; Ciaran, Abbot of Rathmaighe-Eonaigh<sup>x</sup>, and Teach-Mofhinna [Taghmon]; Cearnach, son of Suibhne, Prior<sup>y</sup> of Ard-Macha; Conall, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk], died. A royal meeting between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin at Inis-na-righ<sup>z</sup>, in the east of Breagh. Of it was said:

Calendar, at 1st September, is set down the festival of Brudhach, Bishop of Rath-moighe hAenaigh, who is noticed in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as, "Episcopus Brugacius, qui est in Rath Mugeaonaich, a sancto Patricio ordinatus Episcopus."—Part ii. c. 136, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 147. The Four Masters, as quoted by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 347, note 6, and as in the Stowe copy, record the death of St. Adamnan, Bishop of Rath-Maighe-hAenaigh, at the year 725, which corresponds with the year 730 of the Annals of Ulster.—See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 725, p. 323, *suprà*. Colgan is of opinion that the Rath-maighe Aenaigh mentioned in this passage is Airthir-maighe, now Armoy, in the county of Antrim, but he loses

sight of the clue afforded by O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 32, where he states that the church of the Bishop Brugacius is in Tir-Enna. It is probably the church of Rath, in the district of Tir-Enna, near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 1566, p. 1606.

<sup>y</sup> Prior.—In the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 783, he is called "Cernach mac Suibne *equonimus* Árdmachæ," i. e. house-steward of Ardmagh.

<sup>z</sup> *Inis-na-righ*: i. e. the Island of the Kings. Not identified. This "kingly parlee" between the Monarch of Ireland and Fiachna is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 783.—See *Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

Ciri bpiḡ, an dal oc Inri na piḡ,  
 Donnchaḡ m dichet for muir, Fiachna m dičet hi tír.

Iomaircecc Cairn Conaill, i nAidne, pia τΤιορραιττε, mac Ταῖδḡ, ní Con-  
 naéτ, ḡ po rriaoinead for Uib Fiaépac. Maeldúin, mac Aongusa, tiḡsrina  
 Cenuil Laoḡaire, Inḡpeéτac, mac Dunchaḡa, Aedḡal, tiḡsrina Umhaill,  
 Coipennech Ua Ppedene, tiḡsrina Ua nEaéac Ulaḡ, Maelcaé, mac Cum-  
 peaié Mínd, Cugaimna, mac Naoimḡnaig, tiḡsrina Cenél cCoirppi, décc.

Aoir Crioρτ, pḡcτ ccéḡ oéτmoḡa. An cúḡeaḡ bliadain décc do Dhonn-  
 chaḡ. Maeloéτraig, mac Conaill, abb Chille Cuilinn, ḡ pepiḡneoir Cille  
 na manac. Moétiḡsrin eagḡaiḡ, Mac Ceallaig, abb Inri Cealtia, Ipeb  
 Ua Paelám, abb Diopai, Eochaḡ mac Focairta, abb Foélaḡa, ḡ Inri Cloé-  
 pann, ḡ Ellbpiḡ, banabb Cluana ḡronaig, décc. Sínéan, eppcop ḡ ab Imhig  
 Iobai, décc xii. December. Ruaiḡri, mac Faolain, m Laiḡín, Concúḡar  
 mac Colḡan, Dunchaḡ Ua Daíḡine, tiḡsrina Ua Mame, Maelúin, mac  
 Pḡḡgusa, tiḡsrina Loéa ḡobai, Flaiéma, tiḡsrina Coirppi Cpuim [décc].  
 Iomairféc Muaiḡe pia τΤιορραιττε, mac Ταῖδḡ, ní Connaéτ, ḡ po meabaiḡ  
 poime. Raoinḡ oile pia τΤιορραιττε for Mhuimḡchaib.

Aoir Crioρτ, pḡcτ ccéḡ ochτmoḡa a haon. An pḡpeaḡ bliadain décc do  
 Dhonnchaḡ. Tiopραιττε, mac Pḡéai, abb Cluana pḡḡta ḡpénainn, Mael-  
 combai, abb ḡlḡne da Loéa, Sḡeḡpḡaḡail, abb Cluana mic Nóir, do Cal-  
 pḡigib Aolḡmaiḡe oḡ, Paebapḡaié, abb Tulain, Maelúin, mac Aedá ḡḡḡain,  
 tiḡsrina hḡpiluachia, Scandlán, mac Floinn, τoipeac Ua Pḡḡḡeinte, Tiopραιττε,

<sup>a</sup> *Carn-Conaill*.—A place in the barony of Kiltartan, in the south-west of the county of Galway.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 645, p. 260, *suprà*.

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-na-manach*: i. e. Church of the Monks, now Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny, where St. Natalis erected a monastery about the middle of the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 169–174. The festival of St. Natalis of Cill-na-manach is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 31st July, which seems correct, though Colgan thinks that he is the same as St. Naile of Kilnawley, in Breifny, and of Inver-Naile, in

Tirconnell, whose festival is set down in the same Calendar at 27th January. St. Natalis of Cill-na-manach is the abbot referred to by Cambrensis, *Topographia Hibernica*, Dist. ii. c. 19, as having left a curse on the men of Ossory, which caused two of that people, a man and a woman, to be transformed into wolves and expelled their territory every seventh year.

<sup>c</sup> *Fochludh*.—This was the name of a woody district near Killala, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, wherein were two churches, namely, Domhnach-mor and Cros-Phadruig.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 463.

Of what effect was the conference at Inis-na-righ?

Donnchadh would not come upon the sea, Fiachna would not come upon the land.

The battle of Carn-Conaill<sup>a</sup>, in Aidhne, by Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. Maelduin, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; Imreachtach, son of Dunchadh; Aedhghal, lord of Umhall; Coisenmhech Ua Predene, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh [Iveagh]; Maelcaech, son of Cunnscrath Meann; [and] Cugainhna, son of Naeinne-naigh, lord of Cinel-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 780 [*rectè* 785]. The fifteenth year of Donnchadh. Maeloctraigh, son of Conall, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn [Kilcullen], and Scribe of Cill-na-manach<sup>b</sup>; Mochtighearn, a wise man; Mac Ceallaigh; Joseph Ua Faelainn, Abbot of Biror [Birr]; Eochaidh, son of Fogarta, Abbot of Fochladh<sup>c</sup>, and Inis-Clothrann<sup>d</sup>; and Ellbrigh, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh [Clonbroney], died. Séanchán, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair [Emly], died on the 12th of December. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, King of Leinster<sup>e</sup>; Conchubhar, son of Colgan; Dunchadh Ua Daimhine, lord of Ui-Maine; Maelduin, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch Gobhair<sup>f</sup>; Flaithnia, lord of [the race of] Cairbre Crom [died]. The battle of Muaidh<sup>g</sup> by Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and he routed [the enemy] before him. Another victory was gained by Tibraide over the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 781 [*rectè* 786]. The sixteenth year of Donnchadh. Tibraide, son of Fearchair, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Maelcombair, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Snedriaghail, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Calraighe of Aelmhagh<sup>h</sup>; Faebhardaith, Abbot of Tulean [Dulane]; Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan, lord of Irluachair<sup>i</sup>; Scanlann, son of Flann,

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-Clothrann*.—An Island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon.—See note under the year 719.

<sup>e</sup> *King of Leinster*.—"A. D. 784. Ruaidhri, mac Faelain, rex cunctorum Luginensium, et Concobar mac Colgenn, perierunt."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>f</sup> *Loch Gobhair*.—Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.—See note under the year 675, p. 284, *suprà*.

<sup>g</sup> *Muaidh*.—Now the River Moy, which for

several miles divides the counties of Mayo and Sligo.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 1249, p. 333.

<sup>h</sup> *Calraighe of Aelmhagh*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. M. 3790, p. 50, *suprà*. This sept of the Calraighe was probably that otherwise called Calraighe-an-Chala, and seated in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>i</sup> *Irluachair*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 727, p. 325, *suprà*.



mac Taidg, p[ri] Connacht [d[é]cc]. Cath [Ath] Liacc F[inn] e[ti]a[ir] Donncha[ad], mac Murcha[ad], 7 p[ri]ol Ao[od]a Slaine, in po ma[r]b[ad] Fia[che]ra, mac Ca[th]ail, toir[ea]c Fea[r] cC[ú]l, 7 Fo[ga]rtac, mac Comarccai[ge], toir[ea]c Lo[ca] Ga[ba]r, 7 uá Ua Conaing, .i. Conaing 7 Diarmuid Doib[il]. Cealla[ac] mac Maenai[ge], Cealla[ac], mac Corbmaic, toir[ea]c A[r]da Cianna[ac]ta, d[é]cc. Forb[ar]ac, mac Seachnusa[ac]h, toir[ea]c Ceneoil m[á]d[ó]gane [d[é]cc]. Iomaireacc e[ti]a[ir] U[il] Eata[ac] 7 Conaill, in po ma[r]b[ad] Ca[th]rae, toir[ea]c Mu[gh]do[r]n, 7 Rimi[ad], mac Cearnai[ge]. Faelan, mac Forb[ar]ai[ge], do O[r]raigeib, do ma[r]b[ad] leo bu[od]deir[ín]. Raonea[ad] p[ri]a Maolúin, mac Ao[od]a Allain, for Dhomnall, mac Ao[od]a Muin[de]ir[ec].

Aoir C[ri]o[r]t, rea[ac]t ce[ad] o[ce]tmo[da] a d[ó]. An rea[ac]t[ma]d bli[ad]ain d[é]cc do Dhomncha[ad]. Lom[é]uile, eppucc Chille d[ar]a, 7 Duib[á]boir[ea]nn, abb Cluana h[é]raip[ad], d[é]g. Sne[od]bran, eppoc Cille d[ar]a, Colga, mac Cpunn[ma]oil, abb Lurcan, Rob[ar]tach, mac Maenai[ge], p[er]t[ig]ir Sláine, 7 abb Cille F[ó]ib[ri]g, Muir[í]ach, mac Ca[th]ail, abb Cille d[ar]a, Rech[ta]b[ra], mac Duib[com]mair, abb Eac[ó]pomma, Leap[ur] Ua F[í]d[á]in, fecna[ad] Cille Maighn[ín], Alast[ó]cu anchoir[ea] Ratha Oenbo, 7 Cuan Imleac[á] Iubair, d[é]cc uile. Conall, mac F[í]d[á]ile, t[ig]h[í]na Ua Maíne, d[é]cc. Iomairecc (.i. Cath Irc[or]a) e[ti]a[ir] Chenel Conaill, 7 Eo[ga]in p[ri]a Maolúin, mac Ao[od]a Allain, in po meab[ad] for

<sup>1</sup> *The battle of [Ath] Liacc-Finn.*—Dr. O'Conor states that the word *Ath* is interpolated between the lines, he knows not on what authority. The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 785. *Bellum Liac-fiu inter Donnchad et Genus Aedo Slaine, in quo ceciderunt Fiachrai, mac Cathail, et Foghartach, mac Cumuscaig, rex Locha Gabor, et duo nepotes Conaing, i. e. Conaing et Diarmait.*”

Ath-liag Finn is the ancient name of Ballyleague, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough, on the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon. But the interpolated *Ath* seems incorrect. Liagfinn is more probably the place now called Leafin, situated in the parish of Nobber, barony of Morgallion, and county of Meath.—Ordnance Map, sheet 5.

<sup>1</sup> *Feura-Cul.*—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 693,

p. 297, *suprà*.

<sup>m</sup> *Cinel-Boghaine.*—A sept of the Cinel-Conaill, who were seated in and gave name to the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Conaill:* i. e. The Conaill-Muirtheimhne, the ancient inhabitants of the level portion of the now county of Louth.

<sup>o</sup> *Faelan.*—“A. D. 785. *Bellum inter Osraigi invicem, in quo cecidit Faelan mac Forbasaig.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

The obits and other entries given by the Four Masters under the year 781, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 785, together with the following, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 785. *Ventus maximus in Januario. Inundatio in Dairinis. Visio terribilis hi Cluain-mic-Nois. Penitentia magna per totam Hiberniam. Pestis que dicitur Seanach.*”

chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte; Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught [died]. The battle of [Ath] Liace-Finn<sup>k</sup> between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and the race of Aedh Slaine, wherein was slain Fiachra, son of Cathal, chief of Feara-Cul<sup>l</sup>; Fogartach, son of Comasgach, chief of Loch-Gabhair; and the two Ua Conaings, namely, Conaing and Diarmaid Doibil. Ceallach, son of Maenach, [and] Ceallach, son of Cormac, chief of Ard-Cianachta [Ferrard], died. Forbhasach, son of Seachnasach, chief of Cinel-Boghaine<sup>m</sup>, [died]. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Eachach [people of Iveagh] and the Conaille<sup>n</sup>, in which Cathrae, chief of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], and Rimidh, son of Cearnach, were slain. Faelan<sup>o</sup>, son of Forbhasach, [one] of the Osraighe, was slain by [the Osraighe] themselves. A victory was gained by Maelduin, son of Aedh Allan, over Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg.

The Age of Christ, 782 [*recte* 787]. The seventeenth year of Donnchadh. Lomtuile, Bishop of Cill-dara [Kildare], and Dubhdabhoireann, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Snedhbran, Bishop of Cill-dara; Colga, son of Crummhael, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Robhartach, son of Maenach, (Economus<sup>p</sup> of Slaine, and Abbot of Cill-Foibrigh; Muireadhach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Cill-dara; Rechtabhra, son of Dubhchomar, Abbot of Eachdhuim [Aughrim]; Learghus Ua Fidhchain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn<sup>q</sup>; Aladhchu, anchorite of Rath-Oenbo<sup>r</sup>; and Cuan of Imleach-Iubhair, all died. Conall, son of Fidhghal, lord of Ui-Maine, died. A battle (i. e. the battle of Ircoir<sup>s</sup>) between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg,

The disease called *Scamhach* is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 783, thus:

“There was a general disease in the kingdom this year called the *skawaghe*.”

But the Editor has not been able to ascertain what kind of disease it was.

<sup>p</sup> *Economus*: the Spenser, or House Steward. —“A. D. 784. Lergus O’Fichayn, the sadge of Kilmaynum, Rovartagh mac Mooney, Spenser of Slane and Abbot of Fobrie, and Moriegh mac Cahall, Abbot of Kildare, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>q</sup> *Cill-Maighnenn*: i. e. the Church of St.

Maighnenn, now Kilmainham, near the city of Dublin. St. Maighnenn (son of Aedh, son of Colgan, of the race of Colla Dachrich) erected a monastery here, towards the close of the sixth century, and his festival was observed on the 18th of December. — See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, pp. 584 and 713, and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Introduction, p. xlvii.

<sup>r</sup> *Rath-Oenbo*: i. e. the Rath or Earthen Fort of one Cow. Not identified.

<sup>s</sup> *Ircoir*. — This is probably the place now called Urker, situated between the villages of Creggan and Crossmaglen, in the county of Antrim.

Dhonnall, mac Aoda Muinderg. Ar Ua mbríuin Uimall la hUib Fiacrach Muirisce, 7 toréradar rochaide ann ina toréad, Flaégal, mac Flannabrat.

Aoir Criorc, ríct céed oétmoða atri. An toétmað bliadain décc do Dhonnchað. Colum, mac Paelgura, srrcop Loépa, Dubdaéuat, eppcop 7 abb Raéa Aoda, 7 Maccócc, abb Saigpe décc. Suairpe, mac Dungalaié décc. Tigfina Ua mbríuin Cualann epiðe. Maoldúin, mac Aoda Allann, pí an Foéla, décc. Doipe Calgaicch do lorgaoh. Lex Chiapáin for Chonnachtaib.

Aoir Criorc, ríct céed ochtmoða acftair. An naoi décc do Dhonnchað, Murgal, abb Cluana mic Noip, do Chenel Fiacrac, mic nEathach Moig-míoin dó. Peawhach, mac Corbmacc, abb Luímað, Slane, 7 Doimhlaé, déé. Gormgal, mac Elaðaié, tigeppa Cnogba, décc 1 cléiríccét. Fspuagall, eppcop Cluana Dolcan, décc. Sluaigíðac, toréad Conailli, décc. Pergil 1. an géometep, abb Achaið bó, décc ran nGírmáinne ran 3o bliadain dia eappcopóid. Iomairícc Clauíge eip Cenel Eogain 7 Conaill, 7 po meabaið for Doimnall. Sapucchad baéla lora 7 mionn Paopraice la Donnchað

<sup>1</sup> Was routed.—“A. D. 785. *Bellum inter Genus Conaill et Eogain, in quo victor fuit Maelduin, mac Aeda Alddain, et Domhnall, mac Aedo Muinderg in fugam versus est.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>2</sup> The *Ui-Briuin Umhall*: i. e. descendants of Brian, son of the monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, who were seated in the territory of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this sept took the surname of O'Maille. They descend from Connall Orison, son of Brian, who was contemporary with St. Patrick.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce*.—These were the inhabitants of the present barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. For the position of the district in this barony called Muirisc, see *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note <sup>b</sup>, and the map to the same work.

“A. D. 786. Ar [cædes] *Nepotum* Briuin

hUimall *per Nepotes* Fiachrach Muirisce, *ubi homines optimi circa Regem Flathgalum, filium. Flannabrait ceciderunt.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Cualann*.—Dr. O'Connor says, in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 113, that these were “the O'Byrnes of the county of Wicklow;” but he is in error.

<sup>5</sup> *The North*.—Fochla is used in the Irish Annals to denote the North of Ireland, or province of Ulster.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 9, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> *Doire-Calgaigh*.—Now Derry or Londonderry.—See note <sup>3</sup>, under A. D. 535, p. 178. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 787, but the year intended is 788, as appears by an eclipse of the moon recorded in those Annals to have occurred on the 12th of the Calends of March. This eclipse really took place on the 26th of February, 788.—See *Art. de Ver. les Dates*, t. i. p. 67.

was routed<sup>d</sup>. The slaughter of the Uí-Briuin-Umhaill<sup>a</sup>, by the Uí-Fiachrach-Muirisce<sup>w</sup>; and many of them were slain, together with their chief, Flathghal, son of Flannabhrath.

The Age of Christ, 783 [*rectè* 788]. The eighteenth year of Donnchadh. Colman, son of Faelghus, Bishop of Lothra [Lorha]; Dubhdathuath, Bishop and Abbot of Rath-Aedha [Rathhugh]; and Maccog, Abbot of Saighir [Serkieran], died. Guaire, son of Dungalach, died; he was lord of Uí-Briuin-Cualann<sup>x</sup>. Maelduin, son of Aedh-Allan, King of the North<sup>y</sup>, died. Doire-Calgaigh<sup>z</sup> was burned. The law of Ciaran<sup>a</sup> was promulgated among the Connaughtmen.

The Age of Christ, 784 [*rectè* 789]. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Murghal, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin; Feadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lughmhadh [Louth], Slaine, and Daimhliag [Duleek], died. Gormghal, son of Eladhach, lord of Cnoghbha<sup>b</sup>, died in religion. Fearfughail, Bishop of Cluain-Dolcain [Clondalkin], died. Sluaigheadhach, chief of Conaille [Muirtheimhne], died. Ferghil, i. e. the Geometer<sup>c</sup>, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and Bishop of Saltsburg], died in Germany, in the thirteenth year of his bishopric. The battle of Claideach<sup>d</sup>, between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Domhnall was routed. The profanation of the Bachall-Isa<sup>e</sup> and the relics of Patrick by Donnchadh, son

<sup>a</sup> *The law of Ciaran*.—"A. D. 785. The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoghbha*.—Now Knowth, in the parish of Monksnewtown, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 788. Gormgal, mac Eladaig, *rex* Cnodbai in clericatu obiit."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>c</sup> *Ferghil the Geometer*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 788, but the true year is 789. This is the celebrated Virgilius Solivagus, who, after having been for some time Abbot of Aghaboe in Ossory, in Ireland, became Bishop of Saltsburg, in Germany, about the year 759. He was one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his time, and the first who asserted that there were Antipodes, for which it is said that he was declared a here-

tic, but never excommunicated or divested of the priesthood. A suspicion of heterodoxy was, however, associated with his memory till the year 1233, when he was canonized by Pope Gregory IX.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers*, p. 49, and Dr. O'Connor's edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 172.

<sup>d</sup> *Claideach*.—Now Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford.

"A. D. 788. *Bellum Cloitigi inter Genus Eugain et Conaill, in quo Genus Conaill prostratum est, et Domhnall evasit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>e</sup> *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. *Baculus Jesu*. This was the name of St. Patrick's Crozier, for an account of which see note <sup>z</sup>, under A. D. 1537, pp. 1446, 1447.

"A. D. 788. The dishonoring of the Crostaffe



mac Doimnaill acc Raíe Airtir ar an aonac. Cluain Epaire do loicead aóce Charz do ionnrao. Iomairsee Oroma Góiri eir Connactaib, 7 po nheabao por Fogartaic, mac Caatal.

Aoir Crioit, reacht ecéu ochtmoða a cúig. An piéctmað bliaðain do Dhonnchað. Noe, abb Cinnzapað, Siadhail, abb Duibhlindé, décc. Dungal, mac Laegaire, abb Duinléglairi, 7 Maelconcubairi, abb Glinne da Loéa, décc. Cinaed, mac Anmeaða, tigfina Ua Liaétam, dég. Fiachna, mac Aeoha Rom, pí Ulað dég. Iomairsee Acha Roir pia nUib Ailella por Luigniu, in po marbaðh Dubdaéuaé, mac Flaitéguira, tigfina na tTpi Sloinnté. Iomairseacc Cluana Míolain, i ttoricair Maeluín, mac Cumairceag, la Fírgal.

Aoir Crioit, reacht ecéu ochtmoða aré. An taenmað bliaðain piéct do Dhonnchað. Caenconhac, eppcop Fionnglaire Camnig, Saeréisecc abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Siornae, abb hñócair, 7 Muireaðac, mac Aonguira, abb Lurccan, décc. Dinírtac, mac Mozaðac, ancoiri, décc. Arðgal, mac Caatal, pí Connact, décc i nlae Coluim Cille, ina oihépe. Amalgað, tigfina Ua Maine, décc. Iomairseacc Airo Abla in po marbaðh Diarmuid, mac bece, tigfina Teatba la Fírgur, mac Ailgille.

Aoir Crioit, reacht ecéu ochtmoða a reacht. An dapa bliaðain piéct do Dhonnchað. S. Maelruain, eppcop Tamlaéta Maolruain, décc an 7 lá lul. Aeðan hUa Concumba, eppcop, 7 mihó tocáide do Crioit, décc. Teroc,

called Bachall-Isa, and the reliques of Patricke, by Donogh Mac Daniell, at the faire of Rath-airhir."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, t. 49.

<sup>f</sup> *Rath-airthir*: i. e. the Eastern Fort. This was the name of the most eastern fort in the district where the fair of Tailltin was held. The place is still so called in Irish, and anglicised Oristown.—See the third Life of St. Patrick published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 25, c. 44, and Jocelin's Life of St. Patrick, c. 44, *ibid.*, p. 77, and p. 111, not. 62.

<sup>g</sup> *Druim-Gois*.—Not identified. The entries which the Four Masters have transcribed under the year 784, and which really belong to 789, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 788,

with the following curious passages totally omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 788. *Nix magna tertio Kal. Maii. Contencio in Ardmaccha in qua jugulatur vir in hostio oratorii. Combustio Cluana fearta Mongain la Oengus mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Aed mac Tomaltaig, et Oratorium combustum. Bellum inter Pictos, ubi Conall mac Taidg victus est, et evasit, et Constantín victor fuit.*"

<sup>h</sup> *Ceann-garadh*.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 659, p. 269, *suprà*.

<sup>i</sup> *Duibhlínn*.—Now Dublin. See notes under the years 291 and 650.

<sup>k</sup> *Maelconchubhair*.—He is called "Maelcom-bair" in the Annals of Ulster at the year 790.

of Domnall, at Rath-airthir<sup>f</sup>, at the fair. Cluain-Iraird [Clonard] was burned on Easter night precisely. The battle of Druim-Gois<sup>g</sup> between the Connaughtmen, where Fogartach, son of Cathal, was routed.

The Age of Christ, 785 [*rectè* 790]. The twentieth year of Donnchadh. Noe, Abbot of Ceann-garadh<sup>h</sup>, [and] Siadhal, Abbot of Duibhlin<sup>i</sup>, died. Dunghal, son of Laeghaire, Abbot of Dunleathglas [Downpatrick], and Maelconchubhair<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Gleann-da-Locha, died. Cinaedh, son of Anmchaidh, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, died. The battle of Ath-Rois<sup>l</sup> [was gained] by the Ui-Ailella<sup>m</sup> over the Luighni<sup>n</sup>, in which Dubhdathuath, son of Flaithghius, lord of the Three Tribes, was slain. The battle of Chuain-Milain<sup>o</sup>, in which Maelduin, son of Cumasgach, was slain by Fearghal.

The Age of Christ, 786 [*rectè* 791]. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Caencomhrac, Bishop of Finnghlais-Cainnigh<sup>p</sup>, [and] Saerbhearg, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Sirna, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], and Muireadhach, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk], died. Dineartach, son of Mogadhach, anchorite, died. Ardghal, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died at Ia-Colum-Cille [Iona], on his pilgrimage. Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abhla<sup>q</sup>, in which Diarmaid, son of Bec, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fearghus, son of Ailghil.

The Age of Christ, 787 [*rectè* 792]. St. Maelruain, Bishop of Tamhlacht Maelruain<sup>r</sup>, died on the 7th of July. Aedhan Ua Concumba, a bishop, and select soldier of Christ, died. Terog, Abbot of Corcach [Cork]; Aedhan of

<sup>l</sup> *Ath-Rois*: i. e. Ford of the Wood. Not identified.

<sup>m</sup> *Ui-Ailella*: i. e. the Inhabitants of the Territory of Tir-Ailella, now the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>n</sup> *Luighni*: i. e. the Inhabitants of the barony of Leyny, in the same county.

"A. D. 789. *Bellum* Atho-Rois re nOaib Aillello for Luigniu, *in quo cecidit* Dubdatuath, mac Flaithghiusa, *dux na Tri Slointe*" [Captain of the Three Surnames. *Cod. Clar.* 49].—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>o</sup> *Chuain-Milain*: i. e. Milan's Lawn or Meadow, now Clonmellon, a small town in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>p</sup> *Finnghlais-Cainnigh*: i. e. St. Cainneach's Finnglais, or Bright Stream, now Finglas, near Dublin.—See note under the year 758.

<sup>q</sup> *Ard-abhla*: i. e. the Height or Hill of the Apple Trees, now Lis-ard-abhla, *anglicè* Lissardowlin, a townland in the parish of Temple-michael, about three miles to the east of the town of Longford, in the county of Longford.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1377, p. 669.

"A. D. 690. *Bellum* Aird-ablae, *ubi cecidit* Diarmait, mac Beice, *rex* Tethbae. Fergus mac Ailgaile *victor fuit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>r</sup> *Tamhlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tallaght, near Dublin.—See note under the year 769.

abb Corcraig, Aedhan Raithne, Cronan Liae Férnae, γ Soermugh Eanaig duib dég. Tomaltach, mac Inneccraig, π Ulað, do marbað la hEochaid, mac Fiachna. Brearal, mac Flátraí, tigfírna Dáil Araide, Maelbrián, mac Aeda, mic Cricáin, tigfírna Ua Fiachraí, Fiachan, tigfírna Conaille, Donncoirce, tigfírna Dail Riata, γ Catmug, tigfírna Calraig, décc. Iomairpeacc ppuité Cluana Ardgaid, ι τορράιρ Cionaeð, mac Artgaile, la Muirgí, mac Tomaltach. Iomairpeacc Airbð mic Rime, πια Muirgí, mac Tomaltach, déor for Uibh nAilella, ι τορράιρ Concubair γ Aircaíac Ua Catail, Cathmugh, mac Flaitberrach, tigfírna Coirpre, γ Corbmac, mac Duibdácric, tigfírna Breifne.

Aoir Crioit, reacht ccéd oétmoða a hocht. An trear bliadain ficft do Dhonnaid. Cunninaol Droma Inecclainn, abb Cluana Iorairb. Cionaeð, mac Cumaccach, abb Dearmach, Doiméac, Airchinneac Trepait móir, Airtaile, abb Oéna, Flaitgeal, mac Tairchic, abb Droma rátha, Maeltoia, abb Laíraic Briun, Cucáirach Saigre, Réctine Eatargabla, Cuan Aeta earccach, Coirpre, mac Laiðghen, tigfírna Laiðh Dáirgabair, [décc]. Lex Commair lá hAelodair .i. ab Rora Commair, γ la Muirgí for téora Connactair. Lex Ailbe Imhig lobair for Munair.

Aoir Crioit, reacht ccéd oétmoða anaoi. An cétarað bliadain ficft do Dhonnaid. Tomar, abb bñdair, Catma Ua Guair, abb Thuamma

\* *Lia Farna* : i. e. the Stone of Ferns. This may have been the name of a stone church at Ferns, in the county of Wexford ; or Lia may be a corruption of *liath*, grey, and an epithet of Cronan.

<sup>†</sup> *Eanach-dubh*.—See note under the year 762.

<sup>‡</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach* : i. e. Ui-Fiachrach Arda-Sratha, seated along the River Derg, in Tyrone.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1193.

<sup>§</sup> *Sruth-Cluana-arggaid*.—Not identified.

“A. D. 791. *Bellum Sraithe Cluana-argain, ubi cecidit Cinaed, mac Artgaile. Muirgis, mac Tomaltaig, victor fuit, et initium regni ejus.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>||</sup> *Ard-mic-Rimidh* : i. e. Height or Hill of the Son of Rimidh. Not identified.

<sup>¶</sup> *Druim-Ineasglainn*.—This name is still re-

tained, and is applied to a village near Castle-Bellingham, in the county of Louth, where there remains a considerable portion of a round tower. The place is now called in English Drumiskin, but always Druminisklin by the natives of the Fews and Cuailgne, who speak the Irish language very fluently. Colgan, Archdall, and Lanigan, are wrong in identifying Druim-ineasglainn with Drumballon, in the same county.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 141 ; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 52.

<sup>‡</sup> *Airchinneach* : i. e. the hereditary Warden of the Church.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under A. D. 601, p. 229 ; and note <sup>o</sup>, under A. D. 1179 ; and correct “the first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788,” into, “the

Raithin [Rahin]; Cronan Lia Fearn<sup>a</sup>; and Saermugh of Eanach-dubh<sup>t</sup>, died. Tomaltach, son of Innreachtach, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eochaidh, son of Fiachna. Breasal, son of Flathrai, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Maelbreasail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, lord of Ui-Fiachrach<sup>u</sup>; Fiachan, lord of Conaille; Donncoirche, lord of Dal-Riada; and Cathmugh, lord of Calraighe, died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-arggaid<sup>w</sup>, in which Cinaedh, son of Artghal, was slain by Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach. The battle of Ard-mic-Rime<sup>x</sup> [was fought] also by Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, against the Ui-nAilella, wherein were slain Conchubhar and Aircachtach Ua Cathail, [and] Cathmugh, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Cairbre, and Cormac, son of Dubhdachrich, lord of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 788 [*rectè* 793]. The twenty-third year of Donnchadh. Crunnmael of Druim-Incsglainn<sup>y</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Cinaedh, son of Cumasgach, Abbot of Dearmhach [Durrow]; Dointheach, airchinneach<sup>z</sup> of Trefoit-mor [Trevet]; Aurthaile, Abbot of Othain [Fahan]; Flaithgheal, son of Taichleach, Abbot of Druim-ratha<sup>a</sup>; Maeltoia, Abbot of Laithreach-Briuin [Laraghbrine]; Cncathrach of Saighir [Serkieran]; Rechtime of Eadargabhal<sup>b</sup>; Cuan of Ath-eascrach<sup>c</sup>; Cairbre, son of Laidhgnen, lord of South Leinster, [died]. The law<sup>d</sup> of [St.] Comman [was promulgated] by Aeldobhair, i. e. Abbot of Ros-Commain [Roscommon], and by Muirgheas, throughout the three divisions of Connaught. The law of Ailbhe of Imleach [Emly], in Munster.

The Age of Christ, 789 [*rectè* 794]. The twenty-fourth year of Donnchadh. Thomas, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Cathnia Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuain-

first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 601." In the Annals of Ulster, at A. D. 792, Dointhech is called "Princeps Treoit moir."

<sup>a</sup> *Druim-ratha*: i. e. Church of the Fort. Colgan says that this is a church in Leyny, in the province of Connaught.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, Ind. Top., p. 876.

<sup>b</sup> *Eadargabhal*: i. e. Between the Fork. There are several places of this name in Ireland; but the place here referred to is probably Addergool, a townland giving name to a parish in Glen-Nephtin, in the south of the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.

<sup>c</sup> *Ath-eascrach*.—Now Ahascragh, in the east of the county of Galway, where the festival of St. Cuan is still celebrated on the 15th of October.—See note <sup>y</sup>, under A. D. 1307, p. 487.

<sup>d</sup> *The Law*.—"A. D. 792. Lex Comain by Allover and Muirges, in the three parts of Connaught. Lex Ailve in Mounster, and the ordination of Artroi mac Cahail upon the kingdome of Mounster."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

"A. D. 790. The rules of St. Coman were preached and put in execution in the three parts of Connaught, and the lawes of Ailve of Imleagh, in Mounster. Artry mac Cahall was ordained King of Mounster."—*Ann. Clon.*





Greine [Tomgraney]; Joseph Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Cianachta-Breagh; Learbanbhan, airchinneach of Cluain-boireann [Cloonburren]; Colgu<sup>e</sup> Ua Duineachda, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, he who composed the Scuaip-Chrabhaidh<sup>f</sup>, [died]. A hosting was made by Donnchadh, to protect Leinster<sup>g</sup> against the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 790 [*rectè* 795]. The twenty-fifth year of Donnchadh. Tibraide, son of Fearchair, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Guaire Ua Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-foda; Maenach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Mohua; [and] Murchadh, son of Fearadhach, [died]. The burning of Reachrainn<sup>h</sup> by plunderers<sup>i</sup>; and its shrines were broken and plundered. Bran-Airdcheann<sup>k</sup>, King of Leinster, and [his wife] Eithne, daughter of Domhnall Midheach, were killed by Finsneachta Ceathairdhere, son of Ceallach, at Cill-cuile-dumha<sup>l</sup>, on the sixth night of summer precisely. Of this was said :

*Ull.*, Ed. O'Connor.

"A. D. 793. An army by Donnogh in assistance of Leinster against Mounster."—*Cod. Clarend.*, t. 49.

"A. D. 791. King Donnogh sent an army to assist the Lynstermen again the Mounstermen."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>h</sup> *Reachrainn*.—This was one of the ancient names of the Island of Rathlinn, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; but it was also the ancient name of Lambay, near Dublin, which is probably the place here referred to.—See the year 793, and the note under A. D. 747.

<sup>i</sup> *Plunderers*.—This should be ó *Gentib*, i. e. by the Gentiles, or Pagan Danes, as in the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 794. Losgad Rachrainne o Gentib ocus a scrine do coscradh ocus do lomrad." [The burning of Rechrainn by Gentiles, who spoyled and impoverished the shrines.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]—*Ann. Ull.*

"A. D. 792. Rachryn was burnt by the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

This is the first attack on record made by the Danes upon any part of Ireland, for Dr.

O'Connor's attempt to show that they attacked the island of Muic-inis-Riagail in Loch-Deirdheire, in Dal-Cais, so early as 747, has been already proved to be erroneous. They had attacked England a year or two earlier.—See the Saxon Chronicle at the years 787 and 793. The Annals of Ulster have the first notice of the devastation of the British Isles by the Pagans at the year 793, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 791 (the true year being 794), as follows :

"A. D. 793. *Vastatio omnium insularum Britannie a Gentibus*."—*Ann. Ull.*

"A. D. 791. All the Islands of Brittain were wasted and much troubled by the Danes: this was their first footing in England."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>k</sup> *Bran Airdcheann*: i. e. Bran the High-headed. "A. D. 794. Bran Arddcenn, *rex Laginensium, occisus est, et Regina ejus*, Eithne, ingin Domhnaill Midhe. Finsnechta Cethardere, *mac Ceallaig, occidit eos hi Cill Chuile-dumai, in vi. nocte post Kal. Maii, iv. feria*."—*Ann. Ull.*

"A. D. 792. Bran, King of Leinster, and his wife, Eihnie, daughter of Donell of Meath, Queen of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>l</sup> *Cill-Cuile-Dumha* : i. e. Church of the Angle

Αἰδοher ὄραιν, οlc ppi ταιῖ, ι Cill Chúile dumlai,  
Eicline, inghín Dóinnail Míðig, ba dippan do puidiu.

Cono Cetadach, mac Donnchaða, do mairbas hι τταιζ Cumalcaich hι  
Cpich Ua nOlcain, la Flann, mac Congalach. Ar do báp Cuino po páideas:

Coirim do ponað la hUa Olcáin ippeð dot éat de linn gráin,  
Tucta dεpcaid do ó Flann co puc a cenð o bebaíl.

Caðapach, mac Toirpíte, τιζήρνα Ua nEathach déζ. Cúðínairc, mac  
Conapairgh, abb Arða Macá, décc.

Αοιρ Cpiorc, peaét ccéð noçat a haon. An peipeað bliaðain píceτ do  
Dhonnchað. Clothchu, eppcop γ Anzcoipe Cluana Iorairð, Suibne, eppcop  
Aéta Tpum, [décc]. Duiblitir, abb Finçlaire, décc an 15 Man. Olcobar,  
mac Flainð, mic Eirc, pcpibnð, eppcop, γ ançoiri, décc. Colcca eznaið  
décc. Sínçan, abb Cille Achaið Dpummota γ ðiorair, Maenach, mac  
Aongura, ppioir Lurcan, γ Eochaið, mac Cήrnaich, pήpizir Arða Macha,  
décc. Maelcobá, mac Floinn Feorna, τιζήρνα Ciappairge Luacra, Fozar-  
tach, mac Caðail, τιζήρνα Maige Aí, γ Duineachaið Ua Daire, τιζήρνα  
Ciappairge Aí décc.

Αοιρ Cpiorc, píceτ ccéð nochat a dó. Donnchað .i. mac Dóinnail, mic  
Murchaða, a píceτ píceτ go nepbailt iar mbuaið aitépige ran lxiu bliaðain  
dia aoir. Conað occa eccaoime do páidehðh an panð :

Donnchaðh Ppeman piaié puata cloithpí Epeann eét céte,  
Ní pul bur liach do malairc, uair nap anacht a téte.

Inopechtach, mac Dóinnail, dñpbraçair an píz Dónnchaða, décc. Dub-  
dalete, mac Sionairg, abb Arða Macá, do écc. Conðal, inghín Murchaða,

of the Mound, now probably Kilcool, near New-  
town-Mountkennedy, in the barony of New-  
castle, and county of Wicklow.

<sup>m</sup> *Crich-Ua-nOlcain*: i. e. the Territory of the  
Ui-Olcain. A small district in Meath, but its  
position has not been yet determined.

<sup>n</sup> *Cudinaisc*.—He is set down as archbishop in  
the list of the Archbishops of Armagh preserved  
in the Psalter of Cashel.—See Harris's Edition

of Ware's Bishops, p. 42.

<sup>o</sup> *Colca the Wise*.—See this distinguished scho-  
lar already noticed under the year 789 [794].

"A. D. 795. Dublitter Finnglaissi, et Colgu  
*nepos* Dunechdo, Olcobhur, mac Flainn, *fili* Eirc,  
*rex* Mumhan, *Scribe et Episcopi, et anchorite dor-*  
*mierunt*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>p</sup> *Eochaidh*, son of *Cearnach*.—"A. D. 795.  
*Equonimus* Ardmachæ, Echu mac Cernaig mo-

The death of Bran, evil the deed, at Cill-Chuile-dumhai,  
Of Eithne, daughter of Domhnall Midheach, was woful to him.

Conn Cetadhach, son of Donnchadh, was slain in the house of Cumalcaich, in Crich-Ua-nOlcan<sup>m</sup>, by Flann, son of Congalach. Of the death of Conn was said :

A feast was made by Ua Olcain, which was partaken of in odious ale ;  
Dregs were given to him by Flann, so that he bore away his head after  
his death.

Cathasach, son of Toirpthea, lord of Ui-Eathach [Ivcagh], died. Cudinaise<sup>n</sup>, son of Conasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 791 [*rectè* 796]. The twenty-sixth year of Donnchadh. Clothchu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Suibhne, Bishop of Ath-Truim [Trim], died. Duibhlitter, Abbot of Finnghlais [Finglas], died on the 15th of May. Olcobhar, son of Flann, son of Erc, scribe, bishop, and anchorite, died. Colca the Wise<sup>o</sup> died. Seanchan, Abbot of Cill-achaidh-droma-foda [Killeigh], and of Birra; Maenach, son of Aenghus, Prior of Lusca [Lusk]; and Eochaidh, son of Cearnach<sup>p</sup> Æconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Maelcobha, son of Flann Feorna, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra [in the county of Kerry]; Fogartach, son of Cathal, lord of Magh-Aei; and Duineachaidh Ua Daire, lord of Ciarraighe Aei<sup>q</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 792. Donnchadh<sup>r</sup>, i. e. the son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, reigned twenty-seven years, when he died, after the victory of penance, in the sixty-fourth year of his age; in lamentation of whom this quatrain was composed :

Donnchadh of Freamhainn, dreaded prince, famed King of  
Ireland, of the hundred fair greens ;  
There is no more mournful loss, as he did not quiet his fair.

Innreachtach, son of Domhnall, brother of King Donnchadh, died. Dubhdaleithe, son of Sinach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Condal, daughter of Mur-

*ritur immatura morte.*—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>a</sup> *Ciarraighe-Aei*.—Now Clann-Keherny, a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1225.

<sup>r</sup> *Donnchadh*.—“ A. D. 796. *Mors* Donncha, mic Domhnaill, *regis* Temhro, et Innrechtai

mic Domhnaill, *frater ejus.*—*Ann. Ult.*

O’Flaherty places the accession of Donnchadh in the year 770, and his death in 797, which is the true chronology. He adds: “ Quo rege, Anno 795, Dani Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ oras infestare cœperunt.”—*Ogygia*, p. 433.



banabb Cille dapa, Conaínil, abb Léith, Olcobar, mac Flainn, aipéinneach Inri Cاتاigh, Aelmuíar fear-tighir Cluana mic Noir, do riol Maolruanaró ooirde, Cumurcá, mac Fogartaig, tigearna Déircept bríḡ, décc i ccléir-clcht. Muireadac, mac Floinn ḡarað, tigearna Cenel Mic nEapca, déḡ. Cuiaroi, mac Aongura, tigeirná Cenel Laoḡaire, [décc].

Αοιρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéd nochat atri. An céð bliaðain oAoð Oipð-míde, mac Néill Phroparḡ, hi riḡe uar Eriinn. Eudur hUa Diocolla, abb Cille dapa, Conníach, mac buirbotha hua ḡuairpe Aíðne, fearbñeoir Cluana mic Nóir, ḡ Eochaid Phirt Aedá, décc. Cath Droma riḡ ria nAoð nOipð-míde i ttorcáparadar dá mac Doínnall, Fínrnḡeta ḡ Diarmuid, Fínrneáeta mac Pollainn, ḡ rocaíde oile nach aipmḡtḡr imaille friu. Ar dia foraithe-met do raíðfó :

Cia do rochar Aoð la Doínnall corcar cicar,  
Fírin Aoð finn fri, i ccaḡ Droma riḡ ro hicað.

Αεð Oipðmíde do fearuccáð Míde ḡur bo riapac dó. Inri Páoparicc do loρccáð la hAllmuircharib, ḡ rḡrín Doéonna do bpeit dōib, ḡ mḡḡa do ðenarí dōib éḡa etir Eriinn ḡ Albain. Aipḡat, eppcop Arda Macha, ḡ Aipectach Ua Paoláin, abb Arda Macha, décc i naen oíche.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéd nochat a cḡair. An dapa bliaðain oAoð

\* *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.—See note ², under A. D. 1188. See also Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 873, and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 49.

¹ *Cumascach*.—"A. D. 796. Cumascach, mac Fogartaig, *rex Deiscirt Bregh in clericatu*" [obit].—*Ann. Ul.*

² *Fear-Aedha*: i. e. Aedh's or Hugh's Grave. Not identified.

³ *Drum-righ*: i. e. the King's Ridge or Long Hill, now Drumry or Dromree, near Ratoath, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 796. *Bellum Droma righ, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Domhnaill i. Finsnechta, et Diarmait hOder, frater ejus, et Finsnechta mac Follohainn, et alii multi*. Aedh, mac Neill, *filii*

Fergaile, *victor fuit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

\* *Devastated*.—"A. D. 796. *Vastacio Mide la [per] Aedh mac Neill Frosaig, et initium regni ejus*."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 794. Hugh Ornye succeeded King Donnogh, and reigned twenty-seven years. In the beginning of his reign he wasted and spoyled all Meath, for none other cause but because they stuck to the" [ancestors of the] "O'Melaughlins, which were his predecessors in the government."—*Ann. Clon.*

⁴ *Inis-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Island, now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 846, and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 218. This notice of the burning of Inis-Padraig is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 797, and in

chadh, Abbess of Cill-dara; Conamhail, Abbot of Liath; Olcobhar, son of Flann, Airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh<sup>s</sup>; Aelmidhair, Œconomus of Cluain-mic-Nois, who was of the Sil-Maelruanaidh, died. Cumascach<sup>t</sup>, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh, died in religion. Muireadhach, son of Flann Garadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. Curoi, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died.

The Age of Christ, 793 [*rectè* 798]. The first year of Aedh Oirdnidhe, son of Niall Frosach, in sovereignty over Ireland. Eudus Ua Dicholla, Abbot of Cill-dara; Conmhach, son of Burbotha, a descendant of Guaire Aidhne, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Eochaidh of Feart-Aedha<sup>u</sup>, died. The battle of Druim-righ<sup>w</sup> by Aedh Oirdnighe, wherein were slain the two sons of Domhnall, Finshneachta and Diarmaid; Finshneachta, son of Follamhan; and many others along with them not enumerated. To commemorate which was said:

Though Aedh was slain by Domhnall, a greedy triumph;

By the true fair Aedh it was avenged, in the battle of Druim-righ.

Aedh Oirdnidhe devastated<sup>x</sup> Meath, until it submitted to him. Inis-Padraig<sup>y</sup> was burned by foreigners, and they bore away the shrine of Dochonna; and they also committed depredations between Ireland and Alba [Scotland]. Affiath<sup>z</sup>, Bishop of Ard-Macha, and Aireachtach Ua Faelain, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the same night.

The Age of Christ, 794 [*rectè* 799]. The second year of Aedh Oirdnidhe.

the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 794, but the true year is 798.

“A. D. 797. *Combustio Innse Patricii* o Gentib ocs borime na crich do breith, ocsu scrin Dochonna do briseadh doaibh, ocsu indreda mara doaibh cene etir Erin ocsu Albain.”—*Ann. Ult. Ed. O’Conor*.

“A. D. 797. The burning of St. Patrick’s Island by the Gentiles. The taking of the countries’ praies, and the breaking of Dochonna’s shryne by them, and the spoyles of the sea between Ireland and Scotland.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 794. The Island of Patrick was burnt by the Danes; they taxed the lands with great taxation; they took the relicks of St. Dochonna, made many invasions to this kingdome, and took

many rich and great booties from Ireland, as from Scotland.”—*Ann. Clon*.

<sup>z</sup> *Affiath*.—The list of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashel, omits Affiath and gives Aireachtach as archbishop for one year.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 42. In the Annals of Ulster the deaths of these ecclesiastics are thus noticed:

“A. D. 793. Airechtach O’Fleadhaig, *abbas Airdmachæ, et Affiath Episcopus, in pace dormierunt in una nocte*.”

From this passage it might appear that the abbot and the bishop were different persons; but Ware thinks that the person called Comharba of Patrick, or Abbot of Armagh, was the Primate of all Ireland.

Οιρδονδε. Ρήραδᾶς, mac Seigeni, abb Reachrainne, Anaile, abb Cluana mic Nóir, .i. do Uib ḡruin [δέcc]. S. Siaðal Ua Commain, abb Cinnlaáa, décc an 8 Marpta. blaṭmac, mac Guaire, abb Cluana baedáin, Fiannachta Ρήρα, Suibne Cille Delghe, γ ḡperlen ḡeppe, décc. Cluain Iorairḡ do Iorccad ἰ ττόρ Saípraḡ. Ailell, mac Inoréactaig, tigearna Ua Maine Connaét, décc. Domnall, mac Donnchaḡa, do inarbaḡ la a ḡráitrib. Dúnplait, inḡn Plait-bírtaiḡ, mic Loingrig, décc. Iomairéacc Dúine Gaímbé eirir Chonnaétaitḡ péirín, ἰ ττορḡair Corcrach, mac Duinn, γ Gaíccḡad, γ rocharḡe oile imaille ppiú. Iomairéacc Finnabhrach ἰ Tḡṭba pia Muirḡach, mac Domnall, ττορḡραταρ maiṭe iomḡa im Ρήrḡar, mac Ailgile, tigḡrḡae Cheneóil Coirppe, im Ųhuibinoréact, mac Artgaile, γ im Muirḡad, mac Connmaig, γ im Corccraḡ [mac] Ceitḡrḡaiḡ. Inḡ laíḡcomairṭ ἰ péil Micil na bliadna ro, dia nebhraḡ an tene do nimh. Paoinḡealach, mac Maenaigh, abb Arḡa Maáa, décc iar mbeit ḡó Ųhuḡḡaleitṭe ἰ nimpḡrain ppiṭ céṭur imon abbḡaine, γ do ḡhorḡḡal ina ḡeasḡaḡ.

Αοιρ Crioṛṭ, reacht ccéḡ nochat a cúicc. An τṛḡḡ bliadain ḡAḡḡ ἰ piḡe. Airinḡḡaḡ, abb ḡḡnchuir, Aelḡobair, abb Roṛa Commáin, Míḡṭḡnach, abb ḡlinne ḡa Locha, Tairḡelḡach, abb Cille achaḡ, Loingreac, mac

<sup>a</sup> *Ceann-luocha*: i. e. Head of the Lake, *anglicè* Kinlough. There are several places of this name in Ireland; the place here referred to may be Kinlough, at the north-west extremity of Lough Melvin, in the barony of Rosclogher, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Cluain-Baedain*.—Otherwise called Cluain-foda-Baedain, and Cluain-foda-Baedain-abha, now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbil, and county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 577, p. 209, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> A. D. 798. *Jugulatio* Blathmic, mic Guaire, abbatís Cluana-fota Boetain o [per] Maelruanaig, et o [per] Fallomhain filiis Donncha.—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>d</sup> *By his brothers*.—This might be translated “by his cousins,” or “by his kinsmen,” but it is expressed by “*a fratribus suis*,” in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 798. Domhnall, mac Donncha, *dolosè a fratribus suis jugulatus est.*”

<sup>e</sup> *Dun-Gainbhe*.—Not identified. “A. D. 798. *Bellum* Duin-Gamba *inter* Connachta *invicem*, *ubi* Coscrach, mac Duinn, *et* Gaiscedhach, *et alii multi* *ceciderunt.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>f</sup> *Finnabhair*.—Now Fennor, in the county of Westmeath. It was the seat of Edward Nugent, who died on the 10th November, 1601.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*. Westmeath, No. 62. Jac. I.; and Ordnance Map, sheet 13.

<sup>g</sup> A. D. 798. *Bellum* Finnubhrach hi Tethbui, *ubi reges multi oecisi sunt* .i. Fergus, mac Algaille, Coscrach mac Cethernaich, *reges Generis* Coirpri .i. Dubinnrecht, mac Artgaile, et Murcha mac Condmaigh. Murcha, mac Domhnaill, *victor fuit.*—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>h</sup> *Lamhchomairt*: i. e. Clapping of Hands.—See note under the year 767. In the old trans-

Fearadhach, son of Seigheni, Abbot of Reachrainn; Anaile, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, who was of the Ui-Briuin, [died]. St. Siadhal Ua Commain, Abbot of Ceann-lacha<sup>a</sup>, died on the 8th of Marti. Blathmac, son of Guaire, Abbot of Cluain-Baedain<sup>b</sup>; Fiannachta, of Farna; Suibhne, of Cill-Delge [Kildalkey]; and Breslen, of Berre, died. Cluain-Iraid [Clonard] was burned in the beginning of summer. Ailell, son of Inureachtach, lord of Ui-Maine-Connacht, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, was slain by his brothers<sup>c</sup>. Dunfhlaith, daughter of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, died. The battle of Dun-Gainbhe<sup>d</sup> between the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein fell Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaisgeadhach, and many others along with them. The battle of Finnabhair<sup>e</sup>, in Teathbha, by Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, in which many chiefs were slain along with Fearghus, son of Ailghil, lord of Cinel-Cairbre, with Duibhinn-reacht, son of Artghal, with Muireadhach, son of Connmhach, and with Cosgrach, son of Ceithearnach. The Lamhchomhairt<sup>f</sup> at the Michaelmas of this year, which was called the fire from heaven. Faindealach, son of Maenach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died, after Dubhdaleithe had been in contention with him about the abbacy first, and after him Gormghal<sup>g</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 795. The third year of Aedh in the sovereignty. Airmeadhach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Aeldobhar, Abbot of Ros-Commain [Roscommon]; Mimtheanach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Tairdhealbhach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh [Killeigh]; Loingseach, son of Fiachra, Abbot of Dun-Leath-

lation of the Annals of Ulster in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49, this passage is translated, A. D. 798: "The pestilence at Michaelmas, whereof sprung the *tene di nim*;" but this is incorrect. The Lamhchomairt was evidently a horrid thunder-storm, which struck the people with such terror and dismay, that they clapped their hands with despair. The Saxon Chronicle mentions, under the year 793, the occurrence of excessive whirlwinds and lightnings in Northumbria, which miserably terrified the people. The year 794 of the Four Masters corresponds with 798 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain, under that year, the two notices following, which have been totally omitted by the former:

"A. D. 798. *Nix magna in qua multi homines*

*et pecora perierunt. Lex Patricii* for Connachta la Gormgal mac Dindataigh."

<sup>g</sup> *Gormghal*.—He is not mentioned in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh given in the fragment of the Psalter of Cashel now in the Bodleian Library. There are irreconcilable differences among the Irish writers concerning the succession of the Archbishops of Armagh at this period; and Harris, in his additions to Ware's *Bishops*, remarks, p. 42, that "there is no way to reconcile these differences, but by supposing that the great contests about the succession, at this time, created a schism in the see; and that the contending parties became reciprocally in possession of the archiepiscopal cathedral, as their factions prevailed or declined."



Ριαέρα, abb Duin Λεατγλαίρι, [δέεε]. Μαολόετραίγ, ab Δοίρε εονίγ, do mairbað, Commach, mac Donait, abb Corcaicce móipe, γ Περγίλ Ua Ταίδγ, ρερύβνεοιρ Λυρcca [do écc]. Ailill, mac Fírgura, τιγσίνα Δειρσιρτ δρίγ, do éraicepað dia eoð, ι πέλ Mic Cuilinn Λυρca, γ α.έεε φο έεδόρι. Iomairféc eτιρ Cenel Λαεζαίρε γ Cenel Αρδγail, in po mairbað Fiangalað, mac Dunlainγ, la Conall, mac Néill, γ la Congalach, mac Congura.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, peacht ccéð nochat a pé. An cétapað bliðain oAðð. δρίφαλ, mac Segein, abb lae, décc, iar mbeir bliðain ap epiochat ι nabðane. Feðlimið Ua Λυγαoon, abb Cluana Dólcaín, Caτapnach, mac Cathail Maenmaige, γ Ninidið, angcoipe, décc. Ruamnur, abb Dóinnaiγ Seachnaill, déγ. Ταίρι naom Ronáin, mic δήραιγ, do éor ι náirc baí ap na himðenañ dóp γ παργαττ. δέφαλ, mγññ Caτail, mογan Dommhaða, mic Dóinnaiγ, décc. Iomairféc eτιρ Ultaið, γ Uí Eatað Coða, ι ττορcaίρ Eochaið, mac Ailella, τιγσίνα Coða.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, peacht ccéð nochat a peacht. An cúigeað bliðain oAðð. Ailill, mac Corbmaic, abb Sláine, eγnað γ bpeiréñ íργna, décc. Muirfðach, mac Olcoðair, abb Cluana fήpta δpénainn, Conðaétað, ρερύβνεοιρ τοcchaíðe, γ abb lae, Clemenr Τίρε dá γlar, Macoige Apocpopaín, abb δñm-chuip, déγ. Corccpach Ua Ppaioich, abb Λυγmaíð, décc. Muirfðac, mac

<sup>h</sup> *Doire-Edlhigh*: i.e. the Derry or Oak-Wood of the Ivy. According to the Gloss on the *Féilire Aenguis*, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 3rd November, this was another name for Doire-na-bhFlann, in Eoganacht-Chaisil, where St. Corenutan was venerated on that day. The place is now called Doire-na-bhFlann, *anglicè* Derrynavlan, and is a townland in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary. According to the tradition in the country, the celebrated Irish architect, Goban Saer, was interred here.

<sup>i</sup> *Ailill*.—A. D. 799. Ailill, mac Fergusa, rex Descert Breg *trajectus est de equo suo in circio ferie Filii Cuilinn Luscan, et continuo mortuus est.*—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>k</sup> *The festival of Maccuillin*: i.e. the 6th of September. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at this

day, it is stated that Maccuillin, otherwise called Cainnech, Bishop of Lusca, died in the year 497.

<sup>l</sup> *A battle, &c.*—"A. D. 799. *Belliolum inter Genus Loigaire et Genus Ardggail, in quo cecidit Fiangholach, mac Dunlainge. Conall, mac Neill, et Conghalach, mac Aengusa, victores erant, causa interfectionis fratris sui .i. Failbi.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

Under the year 799, which corresponds with 795 of the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster have the following notice omitted by the former:

"A. D. 799. *Positio reliquiarum* Conlaid hiserin oir ocus airgit (the putting of the relics of Conlaoi in a shrine or tomb of gold and silver)".—*Cod. Clarend.* 49. For a curious description of this shrine the reader is referred to the Life of St. Bridget by Cogitosus, published by Messingham, *Florilegium*, p. 199, and by Colgan,

glaisi, [died]. Maelochtraigh, Abbot of Doire-Edhnigh<sup>h</sup>, was slain. Connmhach, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach-Mor [Cork], and Ferghil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, [died]. Ailill<sup>i</sup>, son of Fearghus, lord of South Breagh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Maccuilinn<sup>k</sup> of Lusca, and he died immediately. A battle<sup>l</sup> [was fought] between the Cinel-Laeghaire and Cinel-Ardghail, in which was slain Fiangalach, son of Dunlaing, by Conall, son of Niall, and Conghalach, son of Aenghus.

The Age of Christ, 796 [*rectè* 801]. The fourth year of Aedh. Breasal<sup>m</sup>, son of Segeni, Abbot of Ia, died, after having been twenty-one years in the abbacy. Feidhlimidh Ua Lugadon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain [Clondalkin]; Catharnach, son of Cathal Maenmaighe; and Ninnidh, anchorite, died. Ruamnus, Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnail<sup>n</sup>, died. The relics of Ronan<sup>o</sup>, son of Bearach, were placed in a shrine formed of gold and silver. Befhail, daughter of Cathal, queen of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, died. A battle<sup>p</sup> between the Ulidians and the Ui-Eathach-Cobha, wherein Eochaidh, son of Ailell, lord of Cobha [Iveagh], was slain.

The Age of Christ, 797 [*rectè* 802]. The fifth year of Aedh. Ailill, son of Cormac, Abbot of Slaine, a wise man and a learned judge<sup>q</sup>, died. Muireadhach, son of Olcobhar, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Connachtach, a select scribe, and Abbot of Ia [Iona]; Clemens, of Tir-da-ghlas; [and] Macoige, of Apor-crosain, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Cosgrach Ua Fraeich, Abbot of

*Trias Thaum.*, p. 523; and also to Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 194 to 201.

<sup>m</sup> *Bresal*.—"A. D. 800. Bresal, mac Segeni, abbas Iae, anno principatus sui xxxi. dormivit."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>n</sup> *Domhnach-Seachnail*: i. e. the Church of Seachnall, or Secundinus, now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 448, p. 134, *suprà*.

<sup>o</sup> *Ronan*, son of Bearach.—He is the patron saint of Druim-Ineasclainn, in Conaille-Muir-theimhne, now Drumiskin, where, according to the Irish Calendar, his festival was kept on the 18th of November.

"A. D. 800. *Positio reliquiarum Ronain, filii*

*Beric, in arca auri et argenti.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *A battle*.—"A. D. 800. *Bellum inter Ultu et nepotes Echdhach Cobho, in quo cecidit Echu, mac Aililla, rex Cobho, et cecidit Cairell, mac Cathail ex parte adversa belli, et exercitus ejus victor fuit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

The year 796 of the Four Masters corresponds with 800 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain the two notices following, omitted by the four Masters:

"A. D. 800. Bresal, mac Gormgaile, *de Genere Loegaire, a fratribus suis dolose occisus est. Estas pluvialis.*"

<sup>q</sup> *A learned judge*.—"A. D. 801. Ailill, mac Cormaic, abbas Slaine, *sapiens et iudex optimus, obiit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

Domnall, tighina Míde, décc. Aedh Oiriodhe do dól i Míde, co po rann Míde eirir dá mac Donnchaða .i. Concubap 7 Ailill. Ailill do marbað lá Conchaðap an bliaðain ap ndiað i gcaé. Euginia, inghn Donnchaða, mic Domnall, rioðan rið Tímhra [.i. rið bñígh] décc. hī Choluimb Chille do lopecað la hallmuraðaib .i. la Norpmannoibh. Toðail Locha Riáe la Muirgiur, mac Tomaltaig. Feargal, mac Annchaða, tighina Orraige, dég. Artri, mac Aililla, tighina Muðdorn Maigín, décc.

Aoir Crioit, reacht ecéd nochat a hoct. An peircað bliaðain dAod. Plann, mac Naerigaile, po roðaimíde pé bliaðna décc i tpeblaid uicúmaing ap Ohia, co po écc iapamh. Mac lairpe, an puí ó Inir Muiríðairgh, décc. Aipíndan, abb Tamlaéta Maeilepuain, décc. Iomairpecc Ruba Conaill eirir dá mac Donnchaða, in po marbað Ailill la Concubap. Oengap Ua Muðpoin, tighina Ua Paighe, do marbað tpe ceilcc la a muintir féin. Finaéta, mac Cellaig, do marbað. Dunchað mac Congaile, tighina Locha Cal, do marbað la a bñátaip.

Aoir Crioit, reacht ecéd nochat a naoi. An reachtmað bliaðain dAod. Carabran, abb Uir móir, Paelán, mac Cellaig, abb Cille dapa, 7 Copbmac, mac Conaill, peiréigir Lurcan, décc. Duibindrecht, mac Caétail, pí Connaét, décc. Laegairi, mac Ferigaile, tighina Dármuðan, décc. Domnall, mac Aodá Muindoirg, mic Flaéðbertaig, mic Loingrig, mic Aongara, mic Domnall, mic Aodá, mic Ainmireac, tighina an Tuairceir, décc. Cínaed,

<sup>r</sup> *Divided Meath.*—"A. D. 801. An armie by Hugh in Meath; and [he] divided Meath between Duncha's two sons, viz., Connor and Ailill."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 799. Hugh, King of Ireland, came with a great army to Meath, and divided it into two parts, whereof he gave one part to Connor, son of" [the late] "King Donnogh, and the other part to his brother, Ailill."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>s</sup> *Of Breagh.*—The words enclosed in brackets are inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. King of Teamhair, or Tara, at this period, did not mean Monarch of Ireland, but King of Bregia, or East Meath.

"A. D. 801. *Eugenia*, filia Donncha, *Regina regis Temorie moritur.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 799. *Eugenia*, daughter of King Donnogh and Queen of Ireland" [*rectè* of Meath] "died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>t</sup> *Hi-Coluim-Cille.*—"A. D. 801. Hi Coluim Cille a *Gentibus combusta.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>u</sup> *Loch-Riach.*—Now Lough Reagh, near the town of the same name, in the county of Galway. See note <sup>v</sup>, under A. M. 3506, p. 33, *suprà*. This is the oldest reference to this lake as a fortress. Dr. O'Connor translates this passage in the Annals of Ulster, p. 193, "*Vastatio Lacus Rigie a prædonibus maritimis;*" but this is incorrect, for Muirghius, i.e. Maurice, was the name of a chieftain who afterwards became King of Connaught.—See the year 803. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster,

Lughmhadh [Louth], died. Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, lord of Meath, died. Aedh Oirdnidhe went to Meath, and divided Meath<sup>r</sup> between the two sons of Donnchadh, namely, Conchubhar and Ailill. Ailill was slain the year following, by Conchubhar, in a battle. Euginia, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, queen of the King of Teamhair [i. e. of the King of Breagh<sup>s</sup>], died. Hi-Coluim-Cille<sup>t</sup> was burned by foreigners, i. e. by the Norsemen. The demolition of Loch-Riach<sup>u</sup> by Muirghius, son of Tomaltach. Fearghal, son of Anmchaidh, lord of Osraighe, died. Artri, son of Ailill, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighean [Cremorne], died.

The Age of Christ, 798 [*rectè* 803]. The seventh year of Aedh. Flann<sup>n</sup>, son of Narghal, after having suffered sixteen years under severe sickness for God, died. Mac Laisre the Learned<sup>x</sup>, of Inis-Muireadhaigh [Inishmurry], died. Airfhindan, Abbot of Tamhlacht-Maeleruain [Tallaght], died. The battle of Rubha-Conaill<sup>r</sup>, between the two sons of Donnchadh, in which Ailill was slain by Conchubhar. Oenghus Ua Mughroin<sup>z</sup>, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain through treachery by his own people. Dunchadh, son of Conghal, lord of Loch-Cal<sup>a</sup>, was slain by his brother.

The Age of Christ, 799 [*rectè* 804]. The seventh year of Aedh. Carabran, Abbot of Lis-mor; Faelan, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; and Cormac, son of Conall, *Æconomus*<sup>b</sup> of Lusca, died. Duibhinnrecht, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Iacghaire, son of Fearghal, lord of Desmond, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg, son of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, lord of the

in *Cod. Clarend.*, 49, it is rendered correctly:

"A. D. 801. The breaking of Lochriach by Murges;" and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 799: "Loghriagh was destroyed by Morgies."

<sup>n</sup> *Flann*.—"A. D. 802. *Quies Flainn, mic Narghaile, qui in temptatione doloris xvi. annis incubuit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>x</sup> *The learned*.—"A. D. 800. Mac Laysre, the excellent of Inismoyrè, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rowe, a townland in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

"A. D. 802. *Bellum Rubhai Conaill inter duos*

*filios Donncha, ubi Ailill cecidit, et Concobar victor fuit.*"

<sup>z</sup> *Oenghus Ua Mughroin*.—"A. D. 802. Oengus mac Mugroin, *rex Nepotum Failghi, jugulatus est dolosè a sociis Finsnechte filii Cellaich, consilio Regis sui.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>a</sup> *Loch-Cal*.—Now Loughgall, in the barony of West Oneilland, and county of Armagh.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, *suprà*.

"A. D. 802. Duncha mac Conghaile, *rex Locha Cal, a fratribus suis jugulatus est.*"—*A. Ult.*

<sup>b</sup> *Æconomus*.—"A. D. 803. Cormac, mac Conaill, *equoninus Luscan moritur.*"—*Ann. Ult.*



mac Duineachda, γ Cſinach, mac Duineachda, τῆγεῖνα Μυζδορν, δέξ. Πα-  
ρυγαδ Λαιγν πα δό ι ναοιν μίρ la hUib Néill, conaδ δό do páidead :

Iarrain roair co lLaiγmu, Aed net nat imcaib oγru,  
Nir an ante τῆι ταδcach, condo parcaib ι mbroγnu.

Αοδὴ Οἰρδοῖδε το ἐτιονόλ ρλόιγ λάννóιρ το δόλ ι Λαιγνib, γ Λαιγιν το  
πάρυccάδ πο δί α ναοιν μί. Το ποναδ λέιρτιονόλ περ nΕρεανν το μῶιρ λειρ  
(cennoctat Λαιγιν), ειτιρ λαοcαib γ cléipib, γο μαcτ Δύν Cuair, ι coicepnoch  
Μῖδε γ Λαιγν. Τάνιc ann Connmac, comarba Pátracce, co ccléip Λεῖτε  
Cunn imaille ppi. Nir bó μαcτ lap na cléipcib τοcτ πορ ρλόιγδh ιτιρ.  
Αγαοιμριοτ α μινιcδh ppi an ριγ. Αρβερτ υν an ρί ι. Αοδ, no γέδαδ amail  
ατβέραδ Ποcάδ na Canóine, comδh ano puccpide an mbprieτ, dia po paoi  
cléipig Epeann πορ peaττ γ ρλοιγδh do γῆp, co nepert :

Ecclap Dé bi, léicc di, na pnaí,  
διο α cεpτ πορ leaτ, peb ap deac po δaoi.  
Γach ppoι manac píl, πορ α cυβαιρ nγlan,  
Don ecclap dian διρ γmδ amail γac moδ.  
Γach dilman iar rin, píl γan pecht γan péip  
Cſe cia cεip ppi baig Aeda mapi mic Néill.  
Α ρι an piaγail cεpτ, pec ní móρ nι bſec,  
Poγnaδ cac α moδ, γan on γan ecc. Ecclap.

*Devastation.*—"A. D. 803. *Vastatio Laginensium apud filium Neill duabus vicibus in uno mense.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 801. King Hugh wasted Lynster two times in one month, tooke away all their preys and bootyes."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Cuair*: i. e. Cuar's Dun or Fort. This place is now called by the synonymous name of Rath-Cuair (*idem enim, nempe arcem seu munitionem, significant dun et rath*), *anglicè* Ratheore, which is a small village, situated in the barony of Lower Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, and not far from the confines of the ancient Leinster with Meath.

"A. D. 803. *Congressio Senatorum Nepotum*

Neill, *cui dux erat* Condmach, *abbas Ardmachæ in Duncuair.*"—*Ann. Ult.* "This yeare the cleargi of Ireland were freed from rying out, or any such, by Hugh Oirnie, by the judgment of Fahadh Canonist."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *Fothadh na Canoine.*—For some account of this writer see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 11th March, p. 581, c. 13. and p. 583, n. 13, where he translates this passage as follows :

"Illam autem expeditionem, Clerique exemp-  
tionem in annum 799" [*rectè* 804] "referunt  
nostri annales. Ita tradunt Quatuor Magistri  
ad eundem: *Collegit Rex Aidus Ordnidhe ingen-  
tem exercitum, et suscepit expeditionem in Lage-  
niam; canque secundò infra unius mensis spatium*

North, died. Cinaedh, son of Duinechda, and Cearnach, son of Dunchadh, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died. The devastation<sup>e</sup> of Leinster twice in one month by the Ui-Neill, of which was said :

Afterwards he returns to Leinster, Aedh, a soldier who shunned not battles ; The robber king did not cease till he left them in dearth.

Aedh Oirdnidhe assembled a very great army to proceed into Leinster and devastated Leinster twice in one month. A full muster of the men of Ireland (except the Leinstermen), both laity and clergy, was again made by him [and he marched] until he reached Dun-Cuair<sup>d</sup>, on the confines of Meath and Leinster. Thither came Connmhach, successor of Patrick, having the clergy of Leath-Chuinn along with him. It was not pleasing to the clergy to go upon any expedition ; they complained of their grievance to the king, and the king, i. e. Aedh, said that he would abide by the award of Fothadh na Canoine<sup>e</sup>; on which occasion Fothadh passed the decision by which he exempted the clergy of Ireland for ever from expeditions and hostings, when he said :

\*  
The Church of the living God, let her alone, waste her not,  
Let her right be apart, as best it ever was.  
Every true monk, who is of a pure conscience,  
For the Church to which it is due let him labour like every servant.  
Every soldier from that out, who is without [religious] rule or obedience,  
Is permitted to aid the great Aedh, son of Niall.  
This is the true rule, neither more nor less:  
Let every one serve in his vocation without murmur or complaint.

The Church, &c.

*vastavit. Denuò collegit alium exercitum ex universæ Hiberniæ, et populo et Clero, exceptis Lageniis tunc tumultuantibus, et venit usque Dun-Cuair, in Lageniæ et Midiæ confinibus: venit cum eo tunc Conmachus, Patricii successor (hoc est Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus) Aquilonaris Hiberniæ Clero comitatus. Clerus autem iniquo animo ferebat se ad Bellicas expeditiones vocari: et coram Rege tali gravamine conqueritur. Rex promisit se in hac re facturum quod Fothadius, cognomento de*

*Canonibus indicaret expedire. Fothadius autem tulit sententiam pro clero, quæ cum a Bellicis expeditionibus de cætero liberavit."*

This decision of Fothadh na Canoine is referred to in the preface to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, preserved in the *Lcabhar Breac*, fol. 32. On this occasion Fothadh wrote a poem by way of precept to the king, in which he advises him to exempt the clergy from the obligation of fighting his battles. There is a copy of the

Ὁ οὖν Ἀὐτὸς Οἰρωμιθε ἱαραμὴν εὐο ριγ Λαιγν, ἡ ρυαρ α οἰγρίρ ὁ Λαιγν, ἡ δο βερτ Ρινρνεαχτα, ρι Λαιγν, γεῖλλ ἡ εἰδιρε ὁό. Ταρλα γαετ ανβοῖλλ, τόρνεαδ, ἡ τεῖνδεαδ ἱρην λό ρια πέλλ Ράδραϊεε να βλιαῖνα ρο, ὅο ρο μαρβὰδ δεῖνεβιρ αρ μῖλε ἡ εῖρὲς Κορκα δαιραιν, ἡ εὐο ρο ρανδ αν μῖρ οἰλεν Ρίταε ἡ τριδ ρανδαιδ.

Αἰρ Κυορτ, οχτ εέδ. Αν τοχτμαδ βλιαῖν δΑὐτὸς Οἰρωμιθε. Ρο-βαρταχ, abb δνδῆρ, Μῖρδῶαδ, mac Αἰμῖρζην, abb Λεῖτγλιννε, Cuana, abb Μαιμῖρτεπεχ δνῖτε, Μαοναδ, mac Colgan, abb Λυρκαν, Δουδαβοῖρην Ua Δουβαν, abb Cluana Ιοραιν, Ριανγυρ, abb Ρυρ Κρέ, Κορβμας, mac Μῖργῖυρα, abb δαιρῖεε, Ρινε, banabb Cille δαρα, [δέεε]. Ceall achaid do lorcead co na dḡrtaḡ nuí. Μῖρῖεῖρταχ, mac Δοννγαιλε, τῖγῖρνα δρειρνε, Μaelbracha, mac δρεῖρλέν, τῖγῖρνα Κορκα Λοῖγδε, ἡ Ριονναετα, mac Δοννγαιλε, δέεε. Κῖρναδ, mac Ρῖργυρα, τῖγῖρνα Λοεα Ὑαβαιρ, δέεε. Ρινρνεαετα, mac Ceallaḡ, ρι Λαιγν, do ḡabáil cléirceaeata. Δο δεαχαιδ Ἀὐτὸς Οἰρωμιθε εὐο Δύν Cuair, εὐο ρο ροῖνν Λαιγνμυ ετερ να δά Μῖρνεαδῶαδ, .i. Μῖρῖδῶαδ, mac Ruadḡrach, ἡ Μῖρνεαδḡrach, mac δῖραιν.

Αἰρ Κυορτ, δέτ εέετ α ἡον. Αν ναομαδ βλιαῖν δΑὐτὸς Οἰρωμιθε. Congal, mac Moenach, abb Sláine, ρυί νεεενα, ἡ οεχ ἱοδαν εἰρῖδε, ἡ Λοῖτεαχ, δοετορ δνδῆρ, δέεε. ἡ Colum Chille do ἱονηρὰδ λα ἡαλλμῖρὰδαιδ, ἡ ροχαῖδε μὐρ do λαοχαῖδ ἡ do cléirceḡ do μαρβὰδ leo .i. οέταρ αρ ἐρῖδ

entire poem preserved in a vellum manuscript, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 18. It is also quoted in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 199.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 55.

<sup>1</sup> *Great wind*.—"A. D. 803. *Tonitruum validum cum vento, et igne, in nocte feriam precedente Patricii dissipantes plurimos hominum, i. e. mille et x. viros i tir Corco-Baiseinn; et mare divisit insulam Fitæ in tres partes; et illud mare cum arena terram Fitæ abscondit .i. med da boo deac do tir.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"Greate thunder with a greate wynde and fyre in nocte precedenti Patricii feriam dissipantes plurimos hominum, viz. 1010, betweene Corcabasciunn and the rest of the country; and the sea divided the Iland of Fihe into three parts; and

the sea covered the land of Fihe with sand, i. e. the extent of twelve cows of land."—*Cod. Clar.* 49.

"A. D. 801. There was such horrible and great thunder the next day before St. Patrick's day, that it put asunder a thousand and ten men between Corek-Bascynn and the land about it; the sea divided an island there in three parts, the seas and sands thereof did cover the earth near it."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>2</sup> *Island of Fiha*.—According to the tradition in the country this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The whole of the barony of Ibrickan anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn.—See Dr. Todd's *Irish Version of Nennius*, p. 205.

Aedh Oirdnidhe afterwards went to the King of Leinster, and obtained his full demand from the Leinstermen; and Finsneachta, King of Leinster, gave him hostages and pledges. There happened great wind<sup>f</sup>, thunder, and lightning, on the day before the festival of Patrick of this year, so that one thousand and ten persons were killed in the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn, and the sea divided the island of Fitha<sup>g</sup> into three parts.

The Age of Christ, 800 [*rectè* 805]. The eighth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Robhartach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Muireadhach, son of Aimhirgin, Abbot of Leithghlinn; Cuana, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite [Monasterboice]; Maenach, son of Colgan<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Dubhdabhoireann Ua Dubhain, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Fiangus, Abbot of Ros-Cre<sup>i</sup>; Cormac, son of Muirghius, Abbot of Baisleac [Baslick]; Fine, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died]. Cill-achaidh [Killeigh] was burned, with its new oratory<sup>k</sup>. Muirheartach, son of Donnghal, lord of Breifne; Maelbracha, son of Breslen, lord of Corca-Loighdhe<sup>l</sup>; and Finnachta, son of Donnghal, died. Cearnach, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch-Gabhair<sup>m</sup>, died. Finnshneachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, entered into religion. Aedh Oirdnidhe went to Dun-Cuair<sup>n</sup>, and divided Leinster between the two Muireadhachs, namely, Muireadhach, son of Ruadhrach, and Muireadhach, son of Bran.

The Age of Christ, 801. The ninth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Congal<sup>o</sup>, son of Maenach, Abbot of Slaine, who was a learned sage and a pure virgin; [and] Loitheach, doctor of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Hi-Coluim-Cille<sup>p</sup> was plundered by foreigners; and great numbers of the laity and clergy were killed by

<sup>h</sup> *Maenach, son of Colgan.*—"A. D. 804. Moenach mac Colgen, *Lector bonus, lacrimabiliter vitam finivit.* Dubhdabhairenn hUa Dubain *princeps Cluana Iraird patribus suis additus est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>i</sup> *Ros-Cre.*—Now Roscrea, in the barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, where St. Cronan, the son of Odhran, erected a monastery in the latter end of the sixth century.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 969; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 672.

<sup>k</sup> *Oratory.*—"A. D. 804. Cell-achaidh cum oratorio novo ardescit."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>l</sup> *Corca-Loighdhe.*—See note under A. D. 746, and note <sup>z</sup>, under 1418, p. 832.

<sup>m</sup> *Loch-Gabhair.*—Otherwise written Loch-Gobhair, now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin.—See A. M. 3581, and A. D. 675, 781.

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-Cuair.*—Now Rathcore in Meath.—See note under 799.

<sup>o</sup> *Congal.*—"A. D. 805. Congal, mac Moenaig, abbas Slaine, *sapiens, in virginitate dormivit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *Hi-Coluim-Cille.*—"A. D. 805. Familia Iac occisa est a gentibus .i. lx. octo."—*Ann. Ult.*



πίετιβ. Φλαίτιυρα, mac Cionaeōa, τιγίρνα Ua Failge, do mairbad i Raith Imghain. Tír da ghar do lorcead. Finnaēta, mac Ceallaiḡ, rí Laiḡn, do gabáil ríge do rídiiri. Connmach, bpetheamh Ua mōiriún, déḡ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ocht ccéō a dō. An dscmāō bliadain dAōō Oipōnōe. Cfnōpaolaō, eppcop Cluana rēpta, décc. Elariur, angcoipe, ḡ pcpibneōir Loōa Cpéa, décc. Lemnaēta Cille manac décc. Ecclap Choluim Chille hi cCfnannur do dōtēlāitriuccāō. Imr Muirfōhaiḡ do lorcead la hallmupachaiβ, ḡ a nōol ipreḡ for Ror Commáin. Cōrbmac mac Dōngalaiḡ, τιγίρνα an Phōēla, décc. Muirchaō Ua Floinn, τιγίρνα Ua Fíōḡeinte, décc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ocht ccéō a tpi. An taenmāō bliadain décc dAōō. Tomar, eppcop pcpibneoir, ḡ abb Linne Dóachanll, Faelḡur, abb Cille hAchaō, [décc]. Fimrneaēta, mac Ceallaiḡ, rí Laiḡn, décc i cCill dapa. Cinaēō, mac Concōbair, do mairbad i Maiḡ Cōba la Cpuiētib. Slōiḡfōh la Muir-

"A. D. 803. There was sixty-eight of the familie of Hugh of Columbkil slain by the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Rath-Imghain*: i. e. Imghan's Fort, now Rathangan, a well-known town in the barony of Eastern Offaly, and county of Kildare. The rath, which gave name to this town, is still to be seen in a field near the church-yard, to the right of the road as you go from Rathangan to Edenderry. It is about 180 feet in diameter.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1546, p. 1495; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 79, 84.

"A. D. 805. Flaithnia, mac Cinaeda, rex Nepotum Foilgi, jugulatus est i rRaith-Imghain."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 803. Flathnia mac Kinoye, King of Offalie, was killed in Rathangan."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *Finnachta*.—"A. D. 805. Finsnechta mac Cellaig regnum suum [rursus] accepit."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>s</sup> *Judge*.—"A. D. 805. Connmach, *Judex Nepotum Briuin, moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

The year 801 of the Four Masters corresponds with 805 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain under that year the entries following, totally omitted by the former:

"A. D. 805. *Pestilencia magna in Hibernia. Lex Patricii* la Aedh mac Neill."

<sup>t</sup> *Loch-Crea*.—This is called "*Stagnum Cree*" in the Life of St. Cronan, as quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 969): "In quo est insula modica, in quā est monasterium monachorum semper religiosissimorum." According to this life, St. Cronan of Roscrea had erected a cell near this lough (evidently at the place now called Corbally), before he erected his great church of Roscrea; but the church on the *insula modica*, which is the "*Insula viventium*" of Giraldus Cambrensis, and the *Inis-Locha-Cre* of the Irish writers, was dedicated to this St. Helair, or Hilarius, referred to in the text, whose festival was there kept on the 7th of September, as appears from O'Clery's Irish Calendar. This lough is now dried up, but the church, which is of considerable antiquity and of remarkably beautiful architecture, is still to be seen in ruins in the middle of a bog in the townland of Moin-na h-innse, *anglicè* Monahincha, parish of Corbally, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the south-east of Roscrea. For an account of this wonderful island

them, namely, sixty-eight. Flaithiusa, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain at Rath-Imghain<sup>a</sup>. Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass] was burned. Finnachta<sup>r</sup>, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, took the government again. Connmlach, Judge<sup>s</sup> of Ui-Briuin, died.

The Age of Christ, 802 [*rectè* 807]. The tenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Ceannfaeladh, Bishop of Cluain-fearta [Clonfert], died. Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea<sup>t</sup>, died. Lemnatha of Cill-manach<sup>u</sup> died. The church of Coluim-Cille at Ceanannus<sup>w</sup> was destroyed. Inis-Muireadhaigh<sup>x</sup> was burned by foreigners, and they attacked Ros-Commmain. Cormac, son of Donghalach, lord of the North, died. Murchadh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 803 [*rectè* 808]. The eleventh year of Aedh. Thomas, Bishop, Scribe, and Abbot of Linn-Duach; [and] Faelghus, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, [died]. Finshneachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, died at Cill-dara. Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, was slain at Magh-Cobha, by the Cruithni

see Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.*, Dist. ii. c. 3; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 667. In the Annals of Ulster the death of *Elarius, ancorita et scriba Lochæ Crea*, is entered under the year 806, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 804, where he is called *Hillarius*.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-manach*.—Now Kilmanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 780.

<sup>w</sup> *Ceanannus*.—Now Kells, in the co. of Meath.

"A. D. 806. *Constructio nove Civitatis Columbe Cille hi Ceninnus*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 804. There was a new church founded in Kells in honour of St. Columbe."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>x</sup> *Inis-Muireadhaigh*.—Now Inishmurry, an island off the coast of the county of Sligo.—See note under the years A. D. 747, 798. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 806, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 804, thus:

"A. D. 806. *Gentiles Combusserunt insulam Muredaich, et invadunt Roscommmain*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 804. The Danes burnt Inis-Moriey and invaded Roscommmain."—*Ann. Clon.*

Most of the entries given by the Four Masters at the year 802 are to be found in the Annals of Ulster at 806, together with the following, totally omitted by the former:

"Condmach mac Duibdaleithi, *abbas Ard-machæ subita morte periit. Occisio Artghaile, mac Cathasaig, regis Nepotum Cruinn na nAirthir. Jugulatio Conaill mic Taidg o Conall mac Aedain i Ciunn-tire. Luna in sanguinem versa est. Bellum inter familiam Corcaighi, et familiam Cluana ferta Brendain, inter quas cedes innumera-biles hominum Ecclesiasticorum et sublinium de familia Corcaighi ceciderunt*."

The Four Masters have intentionally omitted all the battles recorded in the older annals as having been fought between the ancient monastic establishments, but the Editor has inserted them in the notes to this edition. The eclipse of the moon recorded in the Annals of Ulster as having taken place in this year, shews that these annals are antedated by one year, for a total eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 807, on the 26th of February.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 67.

ἔαπ, mac Tomaltaig ḡo cConnaḱtaib imme, do ḱongnaib la Conḱobap, mac Donnchaḱa, mic Domnaill, do mullḱoh fear Mide, co maḱtatap tḱḱr an aenaig. Tāmice an rḱ, Aed, dḱmḱḱḱail fḱr Mide, ḡ po ḱuir Conḱubap co na ḱḱḱraib ḱ paon maḱma epḱ, aḱaib batair mḱnḱa ḡ ḱḱḱnata (i. caoirḱḱ). Ro loirḱ iapaib an po ba tairirḱ do Dhonnaḱaḱ do ḱḱḱch Mide.

Αοιρ Ḳḱḱḱḱ, ḱḱḱ cḱḱḱ a ḱḱḱap. An ḱapa bliḱḱain dḱḱḱ ḱAed Oirḱḱḱ. Aed, abb ḱlinne dḱ Locha, Maolḱḱḱḱḱḱḱ, mac Flainn, abb Fḱḱḱḱḱḱḱ aḱae, ḡ Cille monai, dḱḱ. Fḱḱḱḱ, banabb Cluana ḱḱḱḱḱḱḱ, ḡ Dunchu, abb Tealcha ler, do maḱḱḱḱ. Cuḱiapap, pḱḱḱḱ Cluana, dḱḱ, ḡ ḱaetan Cluana tuairḱḱḱḱ. Iomaḱḱḱ la hUlḱḱḱḱ epḱḱ dḱ mac Fḱḱḱḱ, ḡ po pḱḱḱḱḱḱ ma cCaḱḱell ḱḱḱ ḱḱḱḱ. Iomaḱḱḱ epḱḱ Uḱ cḱḱḱḱḱḱḱḱ, ḱ ḱḱḱḱḱḱ Cellaḱ, mac Donnḱaile. Ionḱḱḱ nUlaḱ la hAed Oirḱḱḱḱ, lap in rḱḱ, ḱ nḱḱḱḱḱḱ ḱḱḱḱḱḱ ḱḱḱḱ ḱḱḱḱḱḱ ḱḱḱḱḱḱ ḱḱḱḱḱḱ. Tene do ḱḱḱḱḱḱ do mḱḱ, lap po maḱḱḱḱ ḱaḱḱḱ ḱ nḱḱḱḱḱḱ Aedain.

Αοιρ Ḳḱḱḱḱ, ḱḱḱ cḱḱḱ a cḱḱḱ. An ḱḱḱḱ bliḱḱḱain dḱḱḱ ḱAed Oirḱḱḱḱ. Caḱḱḱḱ, abb Domḱḱḱḱḱ, Tḱḱḱḱḱḱḱ, lap po ḱḱḱḱḱḱ ḱaḱḱ Mele, abb Cille aḱaḱ, ḱuaḱḱ, abb ḱlinne dḱ lacha, ḡ Maolḱḱḱḱ, mac Donnḱaile,

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-an-aenaigh*: i. e. the Land of the Fair. This was the land of Taltin, where the great national Irish fair was annually held, and where there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lag-an-aenaigh*, i. e. the hollow of the fair.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. M. 3370, where, for “near the Boyne,” read “near the Sele or Blackwater River,” which unites with the Boyne at Navan.

<sup>2</sup> *As if they were goats and sheep*.—Aḱaib batair mḱnḱa ḡ cḱḱḱḱḱ. The word cḱḱḱḱḱ is glossed by caoirḱḱ, i. e. *sheep*, in the Stowe copy. Dr. O’Conor translates this, “quo tempore fuere onusti rebus pretiosis et pecoribus;” but had he taken the trouble to compare the Irish text of the Four Masters with the Annals of Ulster he would have found that this was not the true meaning. The passage is given in the latter annals as follows:

“A. D. 607. Sloghadh Muirgissa, mic Tomaltaig, co Connachtaib, la Concobur, mac nDonncha co rigi tir an aenaig; et fugerunt repente post

*tres noctes, et migravit Aed, mac Neill, in obviam eorum, et combussit terminos Midi; eorumque fuga capris et huius simulata est.*”

<sup>3</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—According to the gloss on the *Felire-Aenguis*, and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, this place is on the margin of the River Boinn, in Bregia. It is now called Fennor, and is situated on the River Boyne, in the parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 19. Neachtain, a disciple of St. Patrick, and the son of his sister, Liemania, is set down in the Irish Calendars as the patron saint of this place, where his festival was kept on the 2nd of May.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-monai*: i. e. Church of the Bog, now Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Tealach-lis*: i. e. Hill of the Huts or Cabins, now Tullalease, an old church in the barony of Orrery, in the north of the county of Cork.



[of Dal-Araidhe]. A hosting by Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen about him, to assist Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, to destroy the men of Meath, and they arrived at Tir-an-aenaigh<sup>7</sup>. The king, Aedh, came to protect the men of Meath; and he drove Conchobhar and his forces to flight out of it, as if they were goats and sheep<sup>8</sup>. He afterwards burned that part of the country of Meath which was dearest to Donnchadh.

The Age of Christ, 804 [*rectè* 809]. The twelfth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Aedh, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha<sup>a</sup> and Cill-monai<sup>b</sup>, died. Finbil, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and Dunchu, Abbot of Tealach-lia<sup>c</sup>, were slain. Cuciaraín, Prior of Cluain[-mic-Nois], and Baedan, of Cluain-tuaisceirt<sup>d</sup>, died. A battle by the Ulidians between the two sons of Fiachna, and Cairell defeated Eochaidh. A battle between [two parties of] the Uí-Ceinnscalaigh, in which Ceallach, son of Donnghall, was slain. The plundering of Ulidia by Aedh Oirdnidhe, the king, in revenge of the profanation of the shrine of Patrick<sup>e</sup>, against Dunchu. Fire came from heaven, by which persons were killed in Dearthach-Aedhain<sup>f</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 805 [*rectè* 810]. The thirteenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Caithnia, Abbot of Daimhliag; Tighernach, by whom Daire-Melle<sup>g</sup> was founded, Abbot of Cill-achaidh<sup>h</sup>; Guaire, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; and Mael-

<sup>a</sup> A. D. 808. The killing of Duncho, prince of Tulach-less, in Patric's Shrine's place, in the abbot of Tulach-less his house."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-tuaisceirt*: i. e. the North Lawn, or Meadow, now Clontuskert, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 1244, p. 310; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 607.

<sup>e</sup> *The shrine of Patrick*.—See A. D. 784.

<sup>f</sup> A. D. 808. The spoyle of Ulster by Hugh mac Nell, for the dishonoring of the Shrine upon Dunchu."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

<sup>g</sup> *Dearthach Aedhain*.—Called *Oratorium Nodan* in the Annals of Ulster. This oratory was probably at Disert-Nuadhain, now Eastersnow, near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon,

where the memory of St. Nuadhan is still held in veneration.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under A. D. 1330, p. 546, *infra*.

<sup>h</sup> A. D. 508. *Ignis celestis percussit virum in Oratorio Nodan*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>g</sup> *Daire-Melle*.—*Id est quercetum sive roboretum Sanctæ Melle*. This place is described as on the margin of Loch Melghe, now Lough Melvin, in the Lower Breifne. A nunnery was erected here by St. Tighernach for his mother Melle, who died here before the year 787.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796. This name is now unknown. The place is situated in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>h</sup> *Cill-achaidh*: i. e. Church of the Field. The exact situation of this place is nowhere pointed out. Archdall places it in the county of Cavan,





duin<sup>1</sup>, son of Donnghal, Œconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Maelfothartaigh, i. e. the scribe, son of Aedhghal, Abbot of Airegal-Dachiarog<sup>k</sup>, died. Anluan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Aidhne, died. Tadhg and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, were slain by the Luighni; and Luighne [Leyny] was laid waste by Muirgheas, in revenge of them. A hero of the Luighni said :

Muirgheas slew my son, which very much wounded me ;  
It was I that struck the sword into the throat of Tadhg afterwards.

Cathal, son of Fiachra, lord of Rath-Airthir and Feara-Cul<sup>1</sup>, died. Gormghal, son of Dindaghaigh, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Chuain-Eois, died.

The Age of Christ, 806 [*recte* 811]. The fourteenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Tuathghal, Abbot of the religious seniors<sup>m</sup> of Cluain; Blathmac Ua Muirdheabhair, Abbot of Dearmhach<sup>n</sup>; and Dimman of Aradh<sup>o</sup>, anchorite, died. The prevention<sup>p</sup> of the celebration<sup>q</sup> of the fair of Taltin, so that neither horse nor chariot was run, by Aedh, son of Niall; i. e. the family of Tamhlacht prevented it<sup>r</sup>, in consequence of the violation of Termon<sup>s</sup> of Tamhlacht-Maelruain. Aedh Oirdnidhe afterwards gave their full demand to the family of Tamhlacht, together with many gifts<sup>t</sup>. In this year the Ceile-Dei<sup>u</sup> came over the sea, with

<sup>k</sup> *The violation of the Termon* : ῥάπουαὸς Ὑεαρμανῶ : i. e. the violation of the sanctuary, or plundering of the termon lands of the monastery of Tallaght, near Dublin. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders it: "after dishonoring of the privilege of Taulaght-Maelruain by the O'Neills."

<sup>t</sup> *With many gifts.*—"Postea familie Tamlachtæ multa munera reddita sunt."—*Ann. Ult.* The old translator of the Annals of Ulster and Doctor O'Connor have mistaken the grammatical construction of the language of this passage; and Mr. Moore, who has helped to perpetuate the errors of O'Connor, in his own clear and beautiful style, throughout his *History of Ireland*, notices this event as follows, in vol. ii. p. 24 :

"In the year 806, say the annalists, a violent interruption of the Taltine sports took place, owing to the seizure and retention, by the monks of

Tallagh, of the monarch's chariot horses; this step having been taken by them in consequence of the violation of their free territory by the O'Neills. It is added, that ample reparation was made to the monastery of Tallagh, as well as gifts in addition bestowed upon it by the king."

<sup>u</sup> *The Ceile-Dei* : i. e. the Vassal of God. This term is usually latinized *Calicola* or *Colideus*, and anglicised Culdee. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their *Leabhar-Gabhala*, but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine. Dr. O'Connor, in a note to this passage in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 315, conjectures that the Culdees were of Druidic origin, and that after the reception of Christianity they retained some of their pagan tenets :

α νοῖρ κοραιβη τιορμαῖβ cen ῥχαρ ἰοῖρ, ἡ δο βερτέα ρουαῖ ρεριοῖτα δο μῖν δό τριαρ α νόναδ ῥροῖςρτ δο ῤhaoῖδelaῖβ, ἡ δο βερτέι ρuar δορῖοῖρι í an tan ταιρccῖδ an ῥρccῖρτ. No τειῖηδ an mac ῥccailῖi cech laoi darr an ραιρρῖε ροῖρ ἰαρ τταιρccῖρῖῖ an ῥρccῖρτa. Ar ἰnnτε dῖna δο ριῖῖηδ ρuil δο na baῖρῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ no ῖῖῖδ an ρuil eῖρτῖῖ occa τῥῥccad. Ar ἰnnτε beop no cāntaῖῖῖ na heóῖn an cāntaῖῖ dāonῖa. Admoer, ἰῖῖῖῖ Aeoῖa Laiῖῖῖ, dēcc ἰna ῥῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἰαρ nῖeῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Connmach, mac Duiῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, abb Arῖa Macha, do écc ḡo hopann.

Αοῖρ Cῖῖῖῖῖ, ochτ ccéῖ a peachτ. An cūcceaῖῖ bliadann dēcc dAeoῖ Oῖῖῖῖῖ. Flann, mac Ceallaiῖ, abb Fionnḡlaiῖi, ρeῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, anḡcoῖῖe, ἡ eῖῖῖῖῖ, dēḡ. Eochaiῖ, eῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ anḡcoῖῖe, coῖῖarῖa, Maelpuain Tamlachτa, Coḡῖῖῖ, abb Saiḡῖe, Caτaraῖ, mac Aeoῖa, ῖῖῖῖῖ Arῖa Maῖa, ἡ abb ceall momῖa ele, ἡ Pῖaiῖῖῖῖῖῖ, mac Coῖῖῖῖῖ, abb Cille móῖῖe Eῖῖῖῖ, dēcc. Abel beῖῖῖῖ dēḡ. Eochaiῖ, mac Fῖachna, mῖc Aeoῖa Róῖn, ῖῖ Ulaῖ, ἡ Caiῖeall, a ḡraτair, do τabairτ caτha dῖarῖῖῖe, ḡῖῖ ῖῖ meadaiῖ ρop Eochaiῖ. Flann, mac Congalaῖῖ, τῖḡῖῖῖῖ Cῖannaῖῖῖ, Aeoῖ Róῖn τῖḡῖῖῖῖ Coῖῖa baῖῖῖῖῖ, dēcc. Ar lá ῖῖῖῖ Uῖῖaῖῖ ρop allῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Ar la hallῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ρop Chonmaῖῖῖῖῖ. Ar Calῖaiḡe Lῖῖḡ la hUῖῖ dῖῖῖῖῖ. Ar la hUῖῖ mῖc Uair ρop Coῖῖaῖῖῖῖ Mῖῖe. Ar la Coḡῖῖῖ mac Maῖῖῖῖῖῖ, τῖḡeapῖa Loῖa Léῖn, ρop allῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Coḡḡῖῖῖ, mac Nῖallḡῖῖa, τῖḡῖῖῖῖ ḡarḡῖῖῖῖ, ἡ Cῖῖῖῖῖ,

“Ordo erat religiosa, antiquitas, ni fallor, Druidica, quæ abjecto Ethnicismo, et Christi fide amplexa, nonnulla tamen veterum instituta servasse videtur. Colideorum austeritate, et aliquando etiam fictis miraculis, vulgi simplicitas decepta erat.”

But this is a mere conjecture, as there exists not the shadow of an authority to shew that the pagan Irish had any religious order called Ceile-De.

\* *Converted into blood*.—Literally, “that blood was made of the cakes.” These strange events are not noticed in the Annals of Ulster. They were evidently regarded as ominous of the calamities brought upon the Irish by the Scandinavian invaders. The Saxon Chronicle also notices, at the year 793, dire forewarnings of the cala-

mities brought on the Northumbrians by the heathen men.

\* *Admoer*.—“A. D. 810. Admoer, ingin Aida Laigen, in senectute bona mortua est.”—*Ann. Ult.*

\* *Connmhach*.—According to the Catalogue of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashel, Connmacus was Primate for fourteen years. Harris makes him succeed in 798, and die in 807.—See his edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 42.

\* *Cill-mor-Emhír*.—See notes under the year 745 and 765.

\* *Conmaicni*: i. e. the People of Connamara, in the west of the county of Galway.

“A. D. 810. There was a great slaughter of these of Iarhar-Connaught by the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

dry feet, without a vessel; and a written roll was given him from heaven, out of which he preached to the Irish, and it was carried up again when the sermon was finished. This ecclesiastic used to go every day southwards across the sea, after finishing his preaching. It was in it [i. e. this year], moreover, that the cakes were converted into blood<sup>w</sup>, and the blood flowed from them when being cut. It was in it also the birds used to speak with human voice. Admoer<sup>x</sup>, daughter of Aedh Laighen, died at an advanced age, after a well-spent life. Connmhach<sup>y</sup>, son of Dubhdalethe, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly.

The Age of Christ, 807 [*recte* 812]. The fifteenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Flann, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Finnghlais, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died. Eochaidh, bishop and anchorite, successor of Maclruain of Tamhlacht; Cobhthach, Abbot of Saighir; Cathasach, son of Aedh, Prior of Ard-Macha, and abbot of many other churches; and Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Cill-mor-Emhir<sup>z</sup>, died. Abel Berchi died. Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, and Caireall, his brother, gave battle to each other, in which Eochaidh was defeated. Flann, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta; Aedh Roin, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the men of Umhall. A slaughter was made of the Conmaicni<sup>a</sup> by the foreigners. The slaughter of Calraighe-Luirg<sup>b</sup> by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Mic-Uais by the Corca-Roidhe<sup>c</sup> of Meath. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Lein<sup>d</sup>. Cosgrach, son of Niallghus,

“A. D. 811. The slaughter of the Gentiles by the men of Uvall, and the slaughter of Convaicne by the Gentiles. The slaughter of the Gentiles by the Maunsterians, viz., by Covhach mac Maoileduin, kinge of Loch Lein.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 198, quotes Eginhart, who, in his Annals of the Achievements of Carolus Magnus, has the following passage under the year 812: “Classis Nordmannorum Hiberniam Scottorum Insulam aggressa, commisso prælio cum Scotis, parte non modica Nordmannorum interfecta, turpiter fugiendo domum reversa est.” He also quotes Egolismensis, who also notices the

defeat of the Danish fleet by the Scoti of Hibernia.

<sup>b</sup> *Calraighe-Luirg*.—A sept of the Calraighe seated in the territory of Magh-Luirg, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Corca-Roidhe*.—Now the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath. These were divided from the Ui-Mic-Uais by the River Eithne or Inny. The latter were seated in and gave name to the adjoining barony of Moygoish.

<sup>d</sup> *Loch-Lein*: i. e. Lord of Eoghanacht-Locha Lein, a territory comprised in the present county of Kerry. Loch Lein was originally applied to the lakes at Killarney.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under A. M. 3579, p. 39, *suprà*.



mac Flaitnia tigfina, Mugdorn mbracch, dég. Torbach, mac Gormáin, reibnó, legtóir, 7 abb Arda Maca epide [décc]. Do Chenel Torbaig, .i. O Ceallaiḡ breag, 7 po ba dibhíde Conn na mboct po baí hi cCluain mic Nóir, 7 ar aipe atbeiréi Conn na mbocht ppiḡ, ar a inéu do boctaiḡ no biaḡadh do ḡpér.

Qoir Criort, oct céu a hocht. An peirfó bliadhain décc dAod. Conall, mac Dainitig, abb Treoit, Ceallaḡ, mac Eachdach, abb Cille Toma, Fíraḡach, mac Scandail, reibneoir 7 abb Achaiḡ bo Canmíg, 7 Congaltach, mac Eḡuini, ppióir Cluana Fearḡa, décc. Dunlaing, mac Plannchaḡa, tigearna Ua nEathach [décc]. Iomairacch eḡir ppiḡa Umall 7 allmupaiḡ, in po láo ár ppiḡ nUmall, 7 i ttoréaiḡ Coscrach mac Flainnabrac, 7 Dúnadaḡ, tigfina Umall. Toicḡeach Ua Tigfinaig .i. ó Thir Iomélaiḡ, abb Arda macha, do écc.

Qoir Criort, ocht céu a naoi. An peacḡmaḡ bliadhain décc dAod. Eḡirpcel, mac Ceallaiḡ, eḡrcop 7 abb ḡlinne dá loḡa, Feoilmo, abb Cille Moinne, angcoipe 7 reibneóir dḡrcaigḡe, Foirceallaḡ Fobaiḡ, abb Cluana mic Nóir, do ḡhaileangaiḡ moḡaiḡ dó, Oḡtanac, abb Cille Foirbiḡ, Cionaoḡ, mac Ceallaiḡ, eḡrcop 7 aipéndeacḡ Trelecc, Fíraḡach, abb Saiḡre, Maoldúin, eḡrcop 7 aipéndeacḡ Eachḡromma, blaḡmac, mac Aolḡura, abb Típe da ḡlar, Ronan Ua Loḡeirc eḡrcop, blaḡmac, dalta Colḡan, abb Iupri bó pinne, 7 Suibne, mac Maonaig, pírtiḡir Sláine, dég. Tuathal, mac

<sup>c</sup> *Garbhros*: i. e. the Rough Wood. Situation unknown.

<sup>f</sup> *Mugdhorna-Breagh*.—A sept of the Oirghialla seated in Bregia, in East Meath, but their exact position has not been determined. They are to be distinguished from the Mugdhorna-Maighen, who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>g</sup> *Torbach*.—He is given in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashel, as Primate for one year. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294:

“A. D. 807. *S. Torbacus, filius Gormani,*

*Scriba, Lector, et Abbas Ardmachanus obiit. Fuit ex Kinel-Torbaich .i. Hui Kellaich regionis Breagarum oriundus; ex quibus etiam fuit Constantius cognomento Pauperum, qui claruit Cluanmacnosie, et sic cognominatus est quia consuevit multos pauperes quotidie alere.”*

<sup>h</sup> *Scannal*.—“A. D. 812. Feradach, mac Scannail, scriba et sacerdos, Abbas Achaboo, feliciter vitam finivit.”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>i</sup> *Umhall*.—Now the Owles, comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

“A. D. 812. The slaughter of them of Uval by the Gentiles, where fell Coscrach mac Flannavad and Dunaach, king of Uvall.”—*Ann. Ult.*,

lord of Garbhros<sup>e</sup>, and Cearnach, son of Flaithnia, lord of Mughdhorna-Breagh<sup>f</sup>, died. Torbach<sup>g</sup>, son of Gorman, scribe, lector, and Abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. He was of the Cinel-Torbaigh, i. e. the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh; and of these was Conn na mbocht, who was at Cluain-mic-Nois, who was called Conn na mbocht from the number of paupers which he always supported.

The Age of Christ, 808 [*rectè* 813]. The sixteenth year of Aedh. Conall, son of Daimhtheach, Abbot of Treoit; Ceallach, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Cill-Toma; Fearadhach, son of Scannal<sup>h</sup>, scribe and Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; and Conghaltach, son of Etguini, Prior of Chuain-fearta, died. Dunlaing, son of Flannchaidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. A battle between the men of Umhall<sup>i</sup> and the foreigners, in which the men of Umhall were slaughtered, and Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dunadhach, lord of Umhall, were slain. Toictheach Ua Tighearnaigh, of Tir-Imchlair, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 809 [*rectè* 814]. The seventeenth year of Aedh. Edirscel, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Feidhlimidh, Abbot of Cill-Moinne<sup>k</sup>, anchorite and celebrated scribe; Foircheallach of Fobhar, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Gaileanga-Mora<sup>l</sup>; Orthanach, Abbot of Cill-Foibrigh; Cinaedh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Airchinneach of Trelecc<sup>m</sup>; Fearadhach, Abbot of Saighir; Maelduin, Bishop and Airchinneach of Eachdhruim; Blathmac, son of Aelghus, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas; Ronan Ua Lochdeire, bishop; Blathmac, fosterson of Colgan, Abbot of Innis-bo-finne; and Suibhne<sup>n</sup>, son of Macnach, *Æconomus* of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of

*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Cill-Moinne*.—This is called Cill-monai at the year 804; now Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

“A. D. 813. Fedilimid, *Abbas Cille-moinni, et moer Breg o Phatruic, Ancorita precipuus, scriba et doctor Cluana-miccunois, dormivit*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“Felim, Abbot of Killmoinni and Serjeant of Bregh from Patrick, a chief anchorite and an excellent scribe, happily ended his life.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. By “*moer Bregh o Phatruic*” in this passage, is meant Collector of Patrick’s dues in Bregia, i. e. the person appointed by the Archbishop of Armagh to collect Patrick’s

tribute in Bregia.

<sup>l</sup> *Gaileanga-Mora*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath.

<sup>m</sup> *Trelecc*.—Now Trillick, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 813, this place is called *Trelic-moer*, which Dr. O’Conor explains, “*Monasterii seu oppidi Magni Tralee*,” but he is in error, as the town of Tralee in Kerry is never called Trelic in Irish, but Traigh Li.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under A. D. 1468, p. 1052.

<sup>n</sup> *Suibhne*.—“A. D. 813. Suibne, mac Moenag *equonimus et, Gormgal, mac Neill, filii Fergaile, mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

Ḫubtae, pcpibneóir, egnaið, 7 doctop Cluana mic Noir, 7 boelgaile Ácainh úir, décc. Ḫroean, mac Ruadhrach, tréanpír Laiḡín, Niall, mac Áeða, tiḡírna Ua Corbmaic, décc. Ḫruadar, tiḡearna Ua Fioḡeinte, déḡ.

Áoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéð a deic. An tochtmað bliaðain décc ḪAoð Oiprónide. Ceallac, mac Conḡaile, abb Iae Cholaim Chille, Concobar, abb Saiḡpe, Cele íopa, abb Cille Móinne, Maolcanaiḡ, angcoipe Luḡímaið, Caḡ-apaḡ, abb Cille Ite, ḡormlaiḡ, inḡín Phlairaḡaḡ, banabb Cluana Ḫronaiḡ, [7] Muirḡír, mac Tomalḡaiḡ [aḡair Thaiḡḡ móir, pī Connaḡḡ], pī Connaḡḡ, décc. Colman, mac Néill, do marḡað la Cenel cConaill. Cath la hAoð iaraḡí por Cenel Conaill, 1 ttopcáir Roḡeallac mac Flaiḡíḡra. Oḡḡain Cluana cḡíma, 7 ḡuin ḡaeine inḡi ḡpearaib ḡreipne, 7 do Síol cCaḡail. Conall, mac Néill, tiḡearna ḡerḡeapḡ ḡreagḡ, décc. Foḡarḡa, mac Ceap-naḡ leḡḡoipeaḡ ḡeipḡeipḡ ḡreḡ, décc. Nuada, abb Áḡḡa Macha do ḡol ḡo Connachḡaibh. Sluacḡaḡ la hAoð nOiprónide por Cenel cConaill ḡia nḡoḡcáir Roḡallac, mac Flaiḡhiuḡa.

Áoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéð a haonḡécc. An noḡiað bliaðain décc ḪAoðh.

<sup>o</sup> *Hero of Leinster*.—"A. D. 813. Broen mac Ruadrach satrapa *Legenorum moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *Ui-Cormaic*.—There were several tribes of this name in Ireland, as Ui-Cormaic-Moenmaighe, in Connaught; Ui-Cormaic, in Iveagh, in the now county of Down; and Ui-Cormaic, near Sliabh Callain, in Thomond. The year 809 of the Four Masters corresponds with 813 of the Annals of Ulster, under which the following curious entries occur, which have been totally omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 813. Sloghadh la Muirgius ocus Forcellach for Uv Maine Deisceirt, *ubi plurimi interfecti sunt innocentes. Bellum inter Laginenses invicem, ubi Nepotes Cennselaig prostrati sunt et filii Briuin victoriam acceperunt. Ceallach Abbas Iae, finita constructione templi Cenindsa, reliquit principatum et Diarmicius alumpnus Daigri pro eo ordinatus est. Lex Quiarani for Cruachna elevata est la Muirgius. Saeth mor ocus tróm galair*." [Great sadnes and heavie diseases.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]

On *Diarmicius alumpnus Daigri*, above mentioned, Dr. O'Connor has the following note in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 199:

"Hic est ille Diarmitius, de quo Quatuor Magistri, ad annum 816, æræ communis 821, inquirunt: 'Diarmitius, Abbas Hiënsis, cum serinio S. Columbæ, ex Hibernia rediit Albaniam.' Unde sequitur falsum esse, corpora SS. Patricii, Brigidæ, et Columbæ, in eodem tumulto condita fuisse, Duni in Ultonia, ante annum 821."

<sup>q</sup> *Cille-Ite*: i. e. the Church of St. Ite, or Ide, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, where there are some remains of a beautiful ancient Irish church. The place was otherwise called Cluain Creadhail. —See note <sup>l</sup>, under the year 546, p. 184, *suprà*.

<sup>r</sup> *Father of*.—The words enclosed in brackets are interpolated in a modern hand in the Stowe copy.

<sup>s</sup> *Cluain-creamha*.—Now Clooncraff, situated to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 747, p. 350,

Dubhta, scribe, wise man, and doctor of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Boelgaile of Ach-adh-ur, died. Broean, son of Rudhrach, hero of Leinster<sup>o</sup>; Niall, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Cormaic<sup>p</sup>, died. Bruadar, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 810 [*rectè* 815]. The eighteenth year of Aed Oirdnidhe. Ceallach, son of Conghal, Abbot of Ia-Coluim-Chille; Conchobhar, Abbot of Saighir; Ceile-Isa, Abbot of Cill-Moinne; Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmhadh; Cathasach, Abbot of Cille-Ite<sup>a</sup>; Gormlaith, daughter of Flaithniath, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh; and Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach [the father of<sup>r</sup> Tadhg Mor, King of Connaught], King of Connaught, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was afterwards fought by Aedh against the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogheallach, son of Flaithgheas, was slain. The plundering of Cluain-creamha<sup>a</sup>, and the slaying within it of some of the men of Breifne, and of the Sil-Cathail<sup>t</sup>. Conall, son of Niall, lord of South Breagh, died. Focharta, son of Cearnach, half-chieftain of South Breagh, died. Nuadha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught. A hosting was made by Aedh Oirdnidhe against the Cinel-Conaill, by which Roghallach<sup>u</sup>, son of Flaithghius, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 811 [*rectè* 816]. The nineteenth year of Aedh.

*suprà*; and note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1451, p. 975, *infra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Sil-Cathail*.—Otherwise Clann-Cathail, i. e. the race or progeny of Cathal. This was the name of a sept of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, the chief of whom, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Flanagan. They were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1289, p. 448.

<sup>u</sup> *Roghallach*, &c.—This is a repetition, but the Editor thinks it better not to strike it out, as it stands so in the autograph copy at Stowe.

“A. D. 814. *Direptio organorum Ecclesie Cloncreve, et jugulatio hominis intra Ecclesiam ab incolis Brehnai et Sil-Cathail.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“The taking away of the organs of Clonkrevra, and the hurting of a man within the church, by the men of Brehni and by Kindred Cahail.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

It looks rather remarkable here that what is made *orgain*, plunder, by the Four Masters, is made *organorum* in Latin, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. The probability seems to be that the compiler of the Annals of Ulster mistook the Irish word *orgain*, plunder, for *orgain*, *organa*, organs; but Dr. O'Connor, who thinks that the passage is genuine, adds, in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 199:

“Sinceritate horum Annalium minime officit. Organa in Ecclesiasticis officiis ad Psalmodium, ab antiquissimis temporibus in Ecclesia Orientali usurpari solita, nec nuperum esse inventum in Ecclesia occidentali, jam antea, in Annotatione 2, ad sæculum viii. satis dilucide demonstravi, ex S. Augustino in Psal. 56, ex Isidoro, l. 2; Orig. c. 20; Amalaris, l. 3, c. 3, de Eccl. Offic.; et ex Monachi S. Gallensis, l. i. c. 10, de Gestis Caroli Magni *suprà*, p. 153, &c.”



Suibne, mac Cuanach, abb Cluana mic Nóir, do hUib Briúin Seola dó, γ  
 Ιορέρ, ροριβνεοιρ Ρορρα Commáin, décc. Ceallach, mac Muirgiura, abb  
 Orroma carað [décc]. Cluain mic Noir do Ιορρεαδ. Ιαρ ττροιόαιτε Ιαιτε  
 Ιαπαμh πο ρραοιναð ρια nOiaρμαιð, mac Τοιματαιγ, ρορ Uib Fiaðpach  
 Muirpce. Ro Ιορρεαð γ πο Ιαιρρεαð Foibren ι cμich Thraicpige, γ πο  
 μαρβαιτ ροχαϊδε ann. Tυαταλ, mac Domnaill, τιγhρina Aipirp Uipe, Dun-  
 gal, mac Cuanach, τιγhρina Ppρ Roir, Ιορgalac, mac Maolumha, τιγhρina  
 Corca Sogain, Nuadhha Uoca hUaina, eppcop, ancoipe, γ abb Apða Maca,  
 déð.

Aoir Cμιορτ, ocτ ccéð a dó décc. An ρichctμαð bliaðain oAod. Tio-  
 bpaite, mac Ceterpnaig, abb Cluana pεapτα δpénainn, Maoltuile, abb  
 Benncaip, Conomað, mac Donait, abb Copcaige, Cumapgað, mac Cphnaig,  
 pphctigip Apða Maca [décc]. Depteað Pobaip do Ιορρεαð. Caταλ, mac

\* *Ui-Briuin-Seola*: i. e. the race of Brian of Magh-Seola, a sept seated in the present barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 368.

\* *Druim-caradh*.—Now Drumcar, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth.—See the year 868, where this place is referred to as in Ard Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard. See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 173. Archdall identifies this with Drumree, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath, but this was a mere guess, and is obviously erroneous.

\* *Foibhren*.—See note †, under the year 754, p. 357, *suprà*.

\* *Graicrighe*.—Otherwise called Greagraighe, a territory comprising the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and a considerable portion of the north of the present county of Roscommon. The hill of Druim-Graicraighe, and the church of Cill-Cureaighe, now Kilcorkey, near Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon, are referred to in the Irish an-

nals and calendars as in this territory:

“A. D. 815. The breaking of a battle upon the O'Fiachrach's of Mursce, by Diarmaid mac Tomaltai, who burnt and praied Foivren in Gregrai, where many ignobles were killed.”—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *Airthear-Liffe*.—Otherwise written Oirthear-Liffe. That part of the present county of Kildare, embraced by the River Liffey in its circuitous course, was anciently known by this name.—See note †, under A. M. 628, p. 250, *suprà*.

\* *Feara-Rois*.—A tribe seated in the south of the present county of Monaghan, and in the adjoining parts of the counties of Louth and Meath.—See note †, on Dubh-chomar, under A. D. 322, p. 122, *suprà*.

\* *Corca-Soghain*: i. e. race of Soghan Salbhuidhe, son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were three distinct tribes of this race in Ireland: one in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway; another in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan; and the third in Meath.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

Suibhne, son of Cuanach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Ui-Briuin-Seola<sup>w</sup>; and Joseph, scribe of Ros-Commain, died. Ceallach, son of Muirghius, Abbot of Druim-caradh<sup>x</sup>, [died]. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned. In thirty days afterwards a victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, over the Ui-Fiachrach Muirisce. Foibhren<sup>y</sup>, in the territory of Graierighe<sup>z</sup> was burned and plundered, and numbers were slain there. Tuathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Airthear-Liffe<sup>a</sup>; Dunghal, son of Cuana, lord of Feara-Rois<sup>b</sup>; Irghalach, son of Maelumha, lord of Corca-Soghain<sup>c</sup>; Nuadha<sup>d</sup> of Loch-Uamha<sup>e</sup>, bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 812 [*rectè* 817]. The twentieth year of Aedh. Tibraide, son of Cethernach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maeltuile, Abbot of Beannchair; Connmhach, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach; Cumasgach, son of Cearnach, Oeconomus<sup>f</sup> of Ard-Macha, [died]. The oratory<sup>g</sup> of Fobhar was

<sup>d</sup> *Nuadha*.—Colgan gives a life of this saint at 19th January. The Annals of Ulster agree with those of the Four Masters in the date of this Nuadha's death. In most other entries at this period they differ about four years, the Four Masters being five years, and the Annals of Ulster one year antedated.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch-Uamha* : i. e. Lake of the Cave. The situation of this lake has not yet been identified, though it was well known in the time of Colgan, who describes it as follows :

"Est in finibus Breffinæ occidentalis sive inferioris, quæ Breffne-III Ruaire appellatur, hic lacus e vicinâ quadam specu, unde et *Loch-uamha* .i. lacus specûs appellatur, exoriens, et in eandem sæpè prodigiôsè refluens: quod indigenæ observant passim contingere quando illius regionis Dynastis, eorumque filiis mortis imminet periculum."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 373; see also Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 254; and Harris's edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 43.

<sup>f</sup> *Oeconomus*.—"A. D. 816. Cumascach, mac Cernaigh, *Equonimus* Ardmachæ, dormiit."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>g</sup> *The oratory*.—"A. D. 815. *Ventus Magnus in Kal. Novembris. Oratorium Fobair combustum est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

The year 812 of the Four Masters corresponds with 816 of the Annals of Ulster, which give under that year the following notice of a battle between the monks of Taghmon and Ferns, in the present county of Wexford, and of the cursing of Tara, which have been intentionally omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 816. *Bellum* re Cathal, mac Dunlaing, ocus re Muinntir Tighe-Mundu, for Muintir Fernan, *ubi cccc. interfecti sunt*. Muintir Colum Cille do dul i Temhair do eseuine Aeda." [The men of Colum Cille went to Tarach to curse Hugh.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]

These entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 814, as follows :

"A. D. 814. There was a battle fought between Cahall mac Dunluing, and those of Timonna, of the one side, against the family of Farnes, where there were 400 of laye and churchmen slain. The families of St. Columb went to Taragh, and there excommunicated King Hugh, with bell, book, and candles."

Αρτρας, τιγίρνα Μυζόορν, Μαολδούν, τιγίρνα Ρή Ροιρ, Ώοιμζαλ, τιγίρνα Μαιγε ηλοθα, Ώυηζαλ, τιγεαρινα Αρδα Γιανναάτα, γ Κατάλ, mac Αιλελλα, τιγεαρινα Υα Ρφιαάραχ, δέζ. Κατ ειτιρ ριορα νερχειρτ δρλζ γ Γιανναάτα, ι τορρεαταρ ιλε το Γιανναάταιβ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ocht ccéd a trí décc. Αν ταονηιάδ βλιαδαιν ριχίετ υΑοδ. Μαολδούν, mac Cinnfaolaó, eppcop Raáa boé, Cucruíene, comarba Columain Ela, γ Διαδάλ, abb γ eppcop Rora Commam, décc. Ανβέεαλλάς, mac Oaelgura, τιγίρνα Υα Ροάιό τίρε, δέcc. Μυιρεαδωαχ, mac Δραιν, leáir η Λαιζήν, δέcc.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ocht ccéd a cétair décc. Αν ναρα βλιαδαιν ριχίετ υΑοδ Οιορδνδε. Ινδρλétaς, eppcop Cille mic Duach, Ρήρζυρ Ράτα Λύιρκό, abb Ριονηζλαίρ, Cillein, abb Ρήρνα, Ώυιδιηρ ρζρυνδεόρ Cluana mic Nóir, Cumurccach, mac Cήρναιζ, περτιζιρ Αρδα Μαάα, γ Αίλβε Cinnmapa, δέζ. Cúéoiugealta, mac Κατάιλ, τιγεαρινα Λαιζεαν Ώεαργαθαρ, δέcc.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ocht ccéd a cúicc décc. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαιν ριέετ υΑοδ. Reachtaδpa Υα ηΑνδολα, abb Ώαιμνιρ, δέcc. Αοδ Οιορδνδε, ρί Ερεανν, το δουλ co ρλυααχέαδ λάν μόρ co Ώύν Cuar τορτόρ, co ρο ρανη Λαιζνυ ειθιρ δά Υα Δραιν. Αιζρεαδ αναζεαντα γ ρνεαχτα μόρ ιρην μβλιαδαιν ρο, ó Notclaic co hlmτ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ocht ccéd a pé décc. Αν cétapaιάδ βλιαδαιν ριέετ υΑοδ. Αιρβήρτας Cille ναρα, γ Ώιομα, mac Ριαηζυρα, abb Ρορρα Cπέ, δέcc. Mac Lachta, τιγερνα Cιappaíze Λααχρα, δέζ. Ιομαίρκό Ρατα Ρεαράδ ρια

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-both*: i. e. rath or earthen enclosure of the booths, huts, or tents, now Raphoe, the head of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Successor of Colman Ela*: i. e. Abbot of Lynamally, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

<sup>k</sup> *Ui-Fothaidh-tire*.—The baronies of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary, are called “Ui-Fathaidh agus O’Fathaidh” in Irish; but there was more than one tribe of the name in Ireland.

<sup>l</sup> *Cill-Mic-Duach*: i. e. Mac Duach’s Church, now Kilmaedugh, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, where the ruins of seven

ral churches and a round tower in good preservation are still to be seen.

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Luirigh*.—This is written Rath-Lu-raigh in the Annals of Ulster at the year 815. It was the ancient name of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. — See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 1218, p. 193.

<sup>n</sup> *Ceannmhara*: i. e. Head of the Sea, now Kinvara, a small seaport town in a parish of the same name, in the west of the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. St. Coman is the patron of this parish.

<sup>o</sup> *Dun-Cuar*.—Now Rathcore, in Meath.

“A. D. 817. Hugh mac Neill went with an

burned. Cathal, son of Artrach, lord of Mughdhorna; Maelduin, lord of Feara-Rois; Gormghal, lord of Magh-Itha; Dunghal, lord of Ard-Cianachta; and Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, died. A battle between the men of South Breagh and the Cianachta, in which many of the Cianachta were slain.

The Age of Christ, 813. The twenty-first year of Aedh. Maelduin, son of Ceannfacladh, Bishop of Rath-both<sup>h</sup>; Ciucruithne, successor of Colman Ela<sup>i</sup>; and Siadhail, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Commain, died. Ainbhcheallach, son of Daelghus, lord of Ui-Fothaidh-tire<sup>k</sup>, died. Muireadhach, son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 814. The twenty-second year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Innrechtach, Bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach<sup>l</sup>; Fearghus of Rath-Luirigh<sup>m</sup>, Abbot of Finnghlais; Cilleni, Abbot of Farna; Duibhlinsi, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cumasgach, son of Cearnach, Economist of Ard-Macha; and Ailbhe of Ceannmhara<sup>n</sup>, died. Cuchoingealta, son of Cathal, lord of South Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 815. The twenty-third year of Aedh. Reachtabhra Ua hAndola, Abbot of Dainhinis, died. Aedh Oirdnidhe went a second time with a very great army to Dun-Cuar<sup>o</sup>, and divided Leinster between the two grandsons of Bran. There were unusual ice and great snow<sup>p</sup> in this year, from Christmas to Shrovetide.

The Age of Christ, 816. The twenty-fourth year of Aedh. Airbheartach of Cill-dara; and Dima, son of Fianghus, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Mac Lachtna, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. The battle of Rath-Fhearadh<sup>q</sup> by the chief-

armie into Leinster to Duncuar, and divided the countrie between two of the Birnes.”—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>p</sup> *Great snow*.—“A. D. 817. Wonderful frost and great snowe from Christmas to Shrovetide, that men might goe drie shod any broad waters and most rivers, as if they had been smooth loghes” [roads?]. “Horsloads and carriages upon LoghEagh; Stags and hynds taken without any chasing of hounds; timber for great buildings” [sent] “out of the country of Connaght into the country of Crywhan, by Logh Erne, upon ice, as if it had beene firme dry land. Many such other unknown things don this yeare by

meanes of the frost and hayle.” [*Aliaque incognita per gelu et grandines in hoc anno facta sunt.*]—*Ann. Ult.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>q</sup> *Rath-Fhearadh*: i. e. Fearadh’s Rath, or Fort, now Rahara, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. Dealbhna-Nuadhat was the old name of the territory lying between the Suca and the Sinainn, i. e. the Suck and the Shannon, i. e. the baronies of Moycarnan, Athlone, &c.—See notes <sup>r</sup> and <sup>s</sup>, under A. D. 752. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 817, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 815, as follows:



ττοίρεαχαῖς Ὑα μδρίμν, Διάρμυρ, mac Τομαλταῖς, γ Μαολκοταῖς, mac Ρογαρταῖς, πορ τιγῆρνα Ὑα Μαῖνε, Κατάλ, mac Μυρχαδᾶ, οcc Θεαλῶνα Νυαδᾶτ, εἰτιρ Συκα γ Σιοναῖνν, αἰρμ α ττορῆαῖρ Κατάλ γ ἀραῖλε παερῆλanna ἡαῖλλε ρρῖρ. Ιομαίρεacc εἰτιρ Ὑλταῖς ρῆῖρ, ἡ πο μαρῖαδ Καίρεαῖλ, mac Ρῖαχνα, ρῖ Ὑλαδ, la Μυρπεαδᾶς mac Εαδᾶς. Διάρμυρ, abb Ιαε Colum Cille, vo ὅul ἡ nΆlbain.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, ocht ccéd α ρεαχτ δέcc. Ρεαῖταῖρα Ὑα Μυῖττιγῆρ, εαγναδ γ abb Ιηλεαῖα Ιυδῖρ, Μυρπεαδᾶχ, mac Cρυννῖαοῖλ, abb Δῖρῖρτ Τερνῶcc, Cρυννῖαελ, mac Αἰlella, comapba Cῖανῖν Δοῖνῖαacc, Λαῖρρῆν Chille οαρα, Cρυννῖαελ Τιγῆ Μυνδᾶ, γ Conῖνῖας Ὑα Καταῖλ, εγναδ Cluana ρῆρτα ὀρῆανν, δέγ. Ράρυccᾶδ epῖce Cualann γ Λαῖγῖν γο Γῖλνδ δά loca, Ιαρ ἡ ρῖγ, la ἡΑοδ Οἱρῖνδῆ. Ιομαίρεacc εἰτιρ Cenel Conaῖλ γ Cenel ηΘογαν, ἡ πο μαρῖαδ Μαοῖρπερῖλ, mac Μυρχαδᾶ, τιγῆαρνα Ceneoῖλ cConaῖλ, la Μυρχαδ mac Μαελδῖν. Κατάλ, mac Δυνλαῖγ, τιγῆρνα Ὑα cCemῖρπελαῖγ, δέcc. Conγalaῖς, mac Ρῖργᾶῖλε, τιγῆρνα Ρῖρ cCúl, δέγ. Ιαρ ἡβεῖτ cῖγς βῖαδνα ρῖcῖτ ἡ ναῖρῖορῖγε na ἡΕρεανν δΑοδ Οἱρῖνδῆ, mac Νῆῖλ Ραραῖγ, ατβαῖ ηγ Αῖ δά ρεαρτα, ἡ Μυῖγ Conaῖlle, Ιαρ ἡβυαδ ναῖτ-ρῖγε. Αῖρτερ, mac Concῖοδῖρ, co ρερῖν Ρατῖραcc vo ὅol ἡ cConnachτῖαῖbh. Ιηρπεαδ Λαῖγῖν la ἡΑεδ ηΟἱρῖνδῆ .ι. τῖρ Chualann γο Γῖλνδ δά laῖa.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, ocht ccéd α hocht δέcc. Αη ccéd βῖαδαν vo Choncῖοβᾶρ, mac Donnchada, mic Doῖνnaῖλ, ὅρ Εῖρῖν ἡ ρῖγε. Μαελτῖνle, abb ὀνδ-

"A. D. 817. *Bellum gestum est in regione Delbnae Nodot* i.e. Ath-forath, *ubi nepotes Maine cum rege eorum* .i. Cathal, mac Murchada, *et multi alii nobiles prostrati sunt. Reges Nepotum Briuin* .i. Diarmait, mac Tomaltaig, *et Mael-cothaigh, filius Foghertaich victores erant.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 815. A battle was fought in Delvin Nwadatt, where the" [ancestors of the] "O'Kellys of Omania, with their prince, were overthrowne. This Delvin lyeth between the rivers of Synen and Suck."—*Ann. Clon.*

'*Disert-Ternog* : i. e. St. Ternog's or Ternoc's desert or wilderness. According to the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's Irish Ca-

endar, at 8th February, St. Ternoc's church was situated on the west side of the Barrow, but the name of the territory is not given.

\* *The devastation.* — "A. D. 818. *Vastacio Laigin* la Aed mac Neill i. tir Cualann *usque Glenn duorum stagnorum.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 816. All Lynster was destroyed and wasted by King Hugh to Gleanndalogha."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-du-fhearta* : i. e. Ford of the Two Graves, or of the two miracles.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 607, p. 234.

"A. D. 818. *Mors Aeda*, mic Neill, *juxta Vatum duorum mirabilium, in Campo Conaille.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

tains of Ui-Briuin, Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, against the lord of Ui-Maine, Cathal, son of Murchadh, in Dealbhna-Nuadhat, between the Suca and the Sinnainn, where Cathal and many other nobles along with him were slain. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which Caireall, son of Fiachna, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Eochaidh. Diarmaid, Abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 817. Reachtabhra Ua Muichtighearn, wise man and Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair; Muireadhach, son of Crummhael, Abbot of Disert-Ternog<sup>r</sup>; Crummhael, son of Ailell, successor of Cíanan of Daimhliag; Laisren of Cill-dara; Crummhael of Tigh-Munna; and Connmach Ua Cathail, wise man of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. The devastation<sup>s</sup> of the territory of Cualann, and of Leinster as far as Gleann-da-locha, by Aedh Oirdnidhe. A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which Maelbreasail, son of Murchadh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Murchadh, son of Maelduin. Cathal, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Conghalach, son of Fearghal, lord of Feara-Cul, died. After Aedh Oirdnidhe, the son of Niall Frasach, had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ath-da-fhearta<sup>t</sup>, in Magh-Conaill, after the victory of penance. Artri, son of Conchobhar, went to Connaught with the shrine of Patrick. The plundering of Leinster<sup>n</sup> by Aedh Oirdnidhe, i. e. the territory of Cualann, as far as Gleann-da-locha.

The Age of Christ, 818. The first year of Conchobhar<sup>w</sup>, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, Abbot of

"A. D. 816. King Hugh, son of King Neale Frassagh, died at the Foorde of the two virtues."—*Ann. Clon.*

O'Flaherty places the accession of Aedh Oirdnidh in 797, and his death in 819, which is the true chronology:

"Aidus Ordnidius, Nielli Nimbosi regis filius, R. H. viginti duos annos: *regnum tenuit per annos plus, minus 22, obiit 819, vel ut alii habent 820, aetatis suae sexagesimo.* War."

"Hoc rege, Dani, Norwegi, vel Ostmanni, ut a diversis vocantur, Anno 798, iterum Ultoniam, et Hebrides piraticâ infestarunt. Anno 807,

Hiberniam primum incursionibus intrarunt; deinde anno 812, Demum anno 815, Turgesius Norwegus in Hiberniam appulit, et exinde ibidem fixas sedes habere cœperunt."—*Ogggia*, par. iii. c. 93, p. 433.

<sup>n</sup> *The plundering of Leinster.*—This is an incorrect repetition, which the Four Masters should have struck out.

<sup>w</sup> *Conchobhar.*—O'Flaherty places the accession of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, in the year 819, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 816. The first mention of him in the Annals of Ulster occurs at the year 820:

charp, Cpuindmael, mac Oðrain, abb Cluana hlopaip, ⁊ Oálach, mac Congura, comarba Cianáin Doimliacc, décc. Sloigfó la Murchað, mac Maoileóuin, do Druim Indeoh go nUib Néill an tuairceirt immaile ppip. Táimic Conchoðar, pið Epeann, co nUib Néill an deirceirt a nðr, ⁊ co Laignib don leir óile, ⁊ iar poctain co haon maigin dóib táimic, do miorðailib Oé, go po rðarpat ppia poile an tan rin ðan þuiliuccað ðan þoirðearðað ó neach óib þop apoile.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, ocht ccéd a naoi décc. An ðara bliaðan do Chonchoðar. Cñnpaolao, mac Ruamain, pcpibneóip, eppcop, angcoipe, ⁊ abb Aéta Tpuim, ⁊ Flann Ðairinpi décc. Opðain Eðair la Ðallaib, ⁊ þpoio mór do mnáib do þpeiré leo. Opðain ðecc-Epeann, ⁊ Ðairinpi Caomáin leo ðopiðipi. Slóigheað la Concubap, mac Ðonnchaða, co hAðbachað Sleibe Þuait, go po fáraiðfó na hAipéðia uile laip go piacht Eamain Macha.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, ocht ccéd a píce. An tpeap bliaðan do Chonchoðar. Mac Riaðail Ua Maðlena, pcpibneóip, eppcop, ⁊ abb Ðiopaip, Laiðbeartach, mac Aengapa, eppcop Cluana pðpta ðpenainn, Eoða Ua Tuatail, angcoipe, eppcop, ⁊ abb Lughniatð, Olcobar, mac Cummupeccaið, abb Cluana peapta ðpénoinn, Þopðapað, abb Acharð bó Canmigh, ⁊ Ailðeabap Cille manac, décc. Slóigheað la Murchað, mac Maoileóuin, co þpeapaib inð Poðla imme, co piáimic Aipð mðpeacáin. Ro elaiðpeat iapaib ppip þpíð ⁊ Síol Aoða Sláime cuigε, co po ðiallpat ðó acc Dpuim Þððapa. Cumapeccac, mac

"A. D. 816. Connor mac Donnogh, third monarch of the O'Melaghlyns" [*rectè* Clann-Colmain], "began his reign, and governed this land fourteen years."—*Ann. Clon.*

\* *Druim-Indech*.—This is probably the place now called Drimnagh, near Dublin :

"A. D. 819. Slogh la Murcha do Druimindech co n-Oib Neill in tuasceirt. Concobur co n-Oib Neill in deisceirt a ndes ocus co Laignib, *donec Dominus eos separavit per suam potenciam*."—*Ann. Ult.*

† *Edar*.—This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, near Dublin. The hill of Howth is still called Binn-Eadair by the native Irish.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under A. D. 9, p. 92, *suprà*.

‡ *Beg-Eire* : i. e. Little Ireland, now Begery,

a small island close to the land in Wexford Haven. This name is translated *Parva Hibernia* in the Lives of St. Ibar and St. Abban, quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 794, 1061). According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, St. Ibhar, who died in the year 500, erected a church on this island, where his festival was kept on the 23rd of April. Begery is destined to lose its insular character in the improvements of Wexford Haven which are now in progress.

§ *Dairinis-Caemhain* : St. Caemhain's Oak-island ; an island in Wexford Haven.

¶ *Ardachadh of Sliabh-Fuaid*.—A place near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. M. 3500, p. 26, *suprà* ; and note <sup>γ</sup>, under A. D. 1607.

Bannchair; Crummhael, son of Odhran, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; and Dalach, son of Conghus, successor of Cianan of Daimhliag, died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, to Druim-Indech<sup>x</sup>, having the Ui-Neill of the North along with him. Conchobhar, King of Ireland, with the Ui-Neill of the South and the Leinstermen, came from the South, on the other hand; and when they came to one place, it happened, through the miracles of God, that they separated from each other for that time without slaughter, or one of them spilling a drop of the other's blood.

The Age of Christ, 819. The second year of Conchobhar. Ceannfaeladh, son of Ruaman, scribe, bishop, anchorite, and Abbot of Ath-Truim, and Flann of Dairinis, died. The plundering of Edar<sup>y</sup> by the foreigners, who carried off a great prey of women. The plundering of Beg-Eire<sup>z</sup> and Dairinis-Caemhain<sup>a</sup> by them also. An army was led by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ardachadh of Sliabh-Fuaid<sup>b</sup>; and all the Airtheara<sup>c</sup> were devastated by him, as far as Eamhain-Macha<sup>d</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 820. The third year of Conchobhar. Mac Riagail<sup>e</sup> Ua Maglena, scribe, Bishop, and Abbot of Birra; Laithbheartach, son of Aenghus, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Eocha Ua Tuathail, anchorite, Bishop, and Abbot of Lughmhadh; Olcobhar, son of Cummuscach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Forbhasach, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; and Aildeabhair of Cill-manach, died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, having the men of the North with him, until he arrived at Ard-Breacain. The men of Breagh and the race of Aedh Slaine went over to him, and gave him hostages at Druim-Fearghusa<sup>f</sup>. Cumascach, son of Tuathal, lord of Ard-Cianachta, was

<sup>c</sup> *Airtheara*: i. e. *Orientalis*, the eastern parts of the territory of Oirghialla. This name is still preserved in that of the baronies of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Eamhain-Macha*: i. e. Emania, now the Navan Fort, near Armagh.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. M. 4532, p. 73; and A. D. 331, p. 125, *suprà*.

"A. D. 820. Slogh la Concobur, mac Donncha, co hArdacha Sleibe Fuait. *Vastacio na nAirthir con rice Emain-Machae*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Riagail*.—For some account of a manuscript copy of the Gospels made by this scribe, see Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegom. ad Annales*, ii. p. 142.

<sup>f</sup> *Druim-Fearghusa*: i. e. Fergus's Ridge, or Long Hill. Not identified.

"A. D. 819. Murrogh mac Moyledoyne, with the O'Neales of the North, came to Ardbrackan, where they were mett by those of the countryes of Moybrey, with the race of King Hugh Slane, whose chief was Dermott, and they were joynt partakers with him against King Connor."—*Ann. Clon.*



Τσατάιλ, τίζεαρνα Αίρνε Γιαννάκτα, δο μαρβαδ λα Μυρχαδ. Ραοινδ πορ πορα Αίρνε Γιαννάχτα, hi caí Cairn Conáin, pia cComarpeccá, mac Congalaig, in po marbað Eoðor, mac Τίζεαρναig, γ ποχαδε οile ap aon pír. Ραοινδ pia nAoið Γαρβαν γ Cuipene πορ Delbnae. Οργαν Inri Doimle, γ Copcaige la Gallaið.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéo piche a haon. An cÉramhað bliaðain do Chon-cóbar. Diarmait, mac Donnchaða, abb Roip each, Dubdácpióc, mac Mailetmle, abb Chille achaið, Muirfohað, mac Ceallaig, abb Chille napa, Seachnupach Ucha Cendin, eppcop γ ancoiri, Cucach, abb Cluana hUaima, Forbarach, comarba bairpe Copcaige, Sealbach Inri Pích, γ Congal, mac Iorðalaig, ppiop Cluana mic Noir, dég. Fineachta, mac baðbchaða, τίζεαρνα na nDéiri, dég. Feargal, mac Catarnaioc, τίζερνα Uoá Riác, décc. Conang, mac Congail, τίζεαρνα, Τεατβα, dég. Aitpigeað Muirchaða, mic Mailedúin, la Niall Caille, mac Aeda Oirðmide, γ la Cenel nEogan.

\* *Carn-Conain*: i. e. Conan's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. Now unknown.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis-Doimlle*.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 776, p. 381. Archdall says that this was the ancient name of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork, the most southern land in Ireland; and refers to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 629, where, however, there is no authority to support this assertion.

"A. D. 819. The island of Corek and Inis-Dowill were spoyled and ransacked by Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

The year A. D. 820 of the Four Masters corresponds with 821 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain the following notice of a great frost in that year, which was 822 of the common era :

"A. D. 821. Wonderfull frost at" [on] "seas, loghs, and rivers, that horses, chattle, and carriages might be lead over and over."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

This frost is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 819, thus :

"A. D. 819. There was such frost this year

that all the loghes, pooles, and rivers of Ireland were so dried upp and frozen that steeds and all manner of cattle might pass on them without danger."

The Annals of Ulster also contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 821. *Bellum Tarbgi inter Connachta invicem : Nepotes Briuin prostrati sunt, plurimi nobiles interfecti erga Duces* .i. Duncha, mac Moínaig, et Gormgal, mac Duncha. *Nepotes Maine victores erant, et Diarmait mac Tomaltaig. Strages virorum Breibne erga Regem suum* .i. Maelduin, mac Echtghaile, la Cenel Fedelmito."

<sup>i</sup> *Ross-each*.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 614, p. 238, *suprà*.

<sup>k</sup> *Loch-Cendin*.—This is now corrupted to Lough Kineel, which is the name of a lake situated about a mile east from Abbeylara, in the county of Longford. The tendency to change final *n* and *r* to *l*, in this part of Ireland, is remarkable in this instance as well as in Loch Ainninn, which is made Lough Ennell, and Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

<sup>l</sup> *Cluain-namha*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of

slain by Murchadh. A victory was gained over the men of Ard-Cianachta, in the battle of Carn-Conain<sup>g</sup>, by Comascach, son of Conghalach, wherein was slain Eodhos, son of Tighearnach, and many others along with him. A victory was gained by the Ui-Garbhain and the Cuircne over the Dealbhna. The plundering of Inis-Doimhle<sup>h</sup> and Corcach [Cork] by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 821. The fourth year of Conchobhar. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, Abbot of Ross-each<sup>i</sup>; Dubhdachrich, son of Maeltuile, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Muireadhach, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Seachnasach of Loch-Cendin<sup>k</sup>, Bishop and anchorite; Cucaech, Abbot of Cluain-uamha<sup>l</sup>; Forbhasach, successor of Bairre of Corcach; Sealbhach of Inis-Pich<sup>m</sup>; and Conghal, son of Irghalach, Prior of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Fineachta, son of Badhbhchadh, lord of the Deisi, died. Fearghal, son of Catharnach, lord of Loch-Riach, died. Conaing, son of Conghal, lord of Teathbha, died. The deposing of Murchadh, son of Maelduin, by Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, and by the Cinel-Eoghain.

the Cave, now Cloyne, the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Pich*.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 7th April, this is called Innis-Pieht; and in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum* it is described as in "regione Momoniæ Muscragia nuncupata." The name is now obsolete. The year 821 of the Four Masters corresponds with 822 of the Annals of Ulster, which have under that year the three entries following, omitted by the former:

"A. D. 822. Ronan, *Abbas Cluana-mic-Nois reliquit principatum suum*. Galinne na mBretann *exhausta est cum tota habitatione sua et cum oratorio*, o Feidlimidh. Tene dinu for Foruth na nAbbadh i nArdmacha conid ro loiscc."—*Ann. Ul.*

"Ronan, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, left his principality. Gailinne of the Britons thoroughly wasted by Felim, with the whole habitation and oratory burnt. The fyre Domini [i. e. lightning] upon the Abbot his mansion in Ardmach, that it was burnt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The burning of "Galen of the Welshmen" is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 820:

"A. D. 820. Galen of the Welshmen was altogether burnt by Felym mac Criwhan, both houses, churches, and sanctuary."

Dr. O'Connor states in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 204, that Galinne na mBretann is Gallovia, i. e. Galloway, in Scotland, and that Pinkerton therefore errs in saying that the name Gallovia was unknown till the twelfth century. But this is one of Dr. O'Connor's own unaccountable blunders, for Galinne-na-mBretann is the old name of Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, where St. Canocus, a Welshman, erected a monastery for British monks towards the close of the fifth century, and the place was called "*na mBretann*," i. e. of the Britons, in the same way as Mayo was called *na Saeson*, i. e. of the Saxons.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 311. Connell Ma-geoghagan, in the dedicatory epistle prefixed to his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

Āoir Ārioṛṛ, ocht ccéḁ fíche a dó. An cúicceāḁ bliāḁain ḁo Choncú-  
bair ran ríḁe. Muirceadhach, mac Ceallaiḁ, abb Conlaeḁ [décc]. Oṛḁain  
ḁeanncáir la ḁallaiḁ, ḁ corccraḁ a ḁeṛṛaiḁe, ḁ pelccí Coiḁḁall ḁo éṛoṛṛaḁ  
ar an rḁrín ina raḁḁraṛ, amail ro éairiḁḁir Comḁall féirín, ḁia nebaiṛṛ :

ḁiḁ fír, fír, ḁo ḁeoin áirḁriḁḁ na ríḁ,  
ḁeṛṛoṛ mo cnáma ḁan éṛón, ó ḁheanḁcúir baḁa ḁo Éanṛobh.

Niall, mac Fearḁura, tiḁearna Ua Forannáin, décc. Iomairceacc Fion-  
naḁṛach eirir fíora Ṽṛṛḁa féirín, in ro marḁaḁ Āoḁh, mac Foḁarṛaiḁ, ḁ  
aṛoile rochaiḁe. Éochaiḁ, mac ḁríṛail, tiḁṛina ḁail Āraiḁe an tuairceirṛ,  
ḁo inaṛḁaḁ la a muirṛir féirín. Spealán, mac Slóigḁaiḁ, tiḁṛina Conailli  
Muirṛeimne, décc. Tiḁearnaḁ, mac Caṛmoḁa, tiḁṛina Āiḁne, ḁ Fionnaccán,  
mac Corccraiḁ, tiḁṛina ḁreaḁḁaine, déḁ. Lēṛ Ráṛṛaiṛc roṛ Muḁain  
la Felim, mac Ārioḁṛainn, ḁ la hĀirṛir, mac Concḁobair, .i. eṛṛcop Ārḁa  
Macha.

Āoir Ārioṛṛ, ocht ccéḁ fíche a trí. An rēirceāḁ bliāḁain ḁo Choncúbair.  
Cuana Luḁḁaiḁ, eaḁnaiḁ ḁ eṛṛcop, ḁiarrmuḁ Ua Āoḁa Róin, anḁcoirṛ ḁ  
ḁoḁṛuir ḁḁircaḁḁṛ eṛiḁe, Cuimnḁ, abb Fionnḁlairi, Āoḁan, abb Ṽam-  
lachṛa Maeleṛuain, Suibne, mac Fíṛḁaiṛ, abb Óim Lēḁlairi, anḁcoirṛ, ḁ  
eṛṛcop, Flannaḁṛa, abb Maiḁe bile, Colman mac Āilealla, abb Slaine ḁ  
ecclaiṛ oile ar éḁna irin fFṛainc ḁ i nÉirinn, Maeleṛuḁa, anḁcoirṛ, eṛṛcop ḁ

remarks that the Irish gave “to the English-  
men a college in the town of Mayo, in Con-  
naught, which to this day is called *Mayo of the  
English*, and to the Welshmen the town of  
Gallen, in the King’s County, which is likewise  
callen *Gallen of the Welshmen*, or *Walles*.”

<sup>n</sup> *Conlaedh*.—This is probably a corruption of  
Clnain-laedh, now Clonleigh, near Lifford, in  
the county of Donegal.

<sup>o</sup> *The plundering of Beannchair*: i.e. of Bangor,  
in the county of Down. This is given in the  
Annals of Ulster at the year 823, and in the  
Annals of Clonmacnoise at 821, but the true  
year is 824.

<sup>p</sup> *Eantrabh*.—Now Antrim, in the county of  
Antrim.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under 722, p. 321, *supra*.

“A. D. 823. The spoile of Benchair ag arti”  
[*rectè* Benchair ag ardu, i. e. in Ard-Uladh],  
“by the Gentiles, and fallinge downe his build-  
inge shaked the reliques of Cougal out of the  
shrine.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

“A. D. 821. Beanchor was spoiled and ran-  
sacked by the Danes, together with St. Cow-  
gall’s chnrch yard.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>q</sup> *Finnabhair*.—Now Fennor, in Westmeath.  
—See Ordnance Map, sheet 13.

<sup>r</sup> *The law of Patrick*.—“A. D. 820. Felym  
mac Criowhayn, king of Mounster, caused to be  
put in practiee through that province the rule  
and constitutions of St. Patrick.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The year 822 of the Four Masters corre-  
sponds with 823 of the Annals of Ulster, which

The Age of Christ, 822. The fifth year of Conchobhar in the sovereignty. Muireadhach, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Conlaedh<sup>a</sup>, [died]. The plundering of Beannchair<sup>o</sup> by the foreigners; the oratory was broken, and the relics of Comhghall were shaken from the shrine in which they were, as Comhghall himself had foretold, when he said :

It will be true, true, by the will of the supreme King of kings,  
My bones shall be brought, without defect, from the beloved  
Beannchair to Eantrobh<sup>p</sup>.

Niall, son of Fearghus, lord of Ui-Forannain, died. The battle of Finnabhair<sup>a</sup> between the men of Teathbha themselves, in which Aedh, son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Eochaidh, son of Breasal, lord of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was slain by his own people. Spealan, son of Sloigheadhach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; Tighearnach, son of Cathmogha, lord of Aidhne; and Finnagan, son of Cosgrach, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. The law of Patrick<sup>r</sup> [was promulgated] over Munster by Felim, son of Crimhthann, and by Airtri, son of Conchobhar, i. e. Bishop of Ard-Macha.

The Age of Christ, 823. The sixth year of Conchobhar. Cuana of Lughmhadh, wise man and bishop; Diarmaid<sup>s</sup>, grandson of Aedh Roin, who was an anchorite, and a distinguished doctor; Cuimneach, Abbot of Finnghlais; Aedhan, Abbot of Tamhlacht Maeleruain; Suibhne, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Dun-Leathglaisi, anchorite and Bishop; Flannabhra, Abbot of Magh-bile; Colman<sup>t</sup>, son of Aileall, Abbot of Slaine, and also of other churches in France and Ireland; Maelrubha, anchorite, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Flann,

have under that year the two entries following, omitted by the former :

"A. D. 823. Roscomain *crusta est magna ex parte. Bellum inter Connachta invicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Eitgal Sceiligg a Gentilibus raptus est, et citò mortuus est fame et siti.*"

<sup>a</sup> *Diarmaid.*—"A. D. 824. Diarmaid Ua hAedha Roin, *anchorita et religionis doctor totius Hiberniæ, obiit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>t</sup> *Colman.*—"A. D. 824. Colman *filius Ailello, Abbas Slaine, et aliarum civitatum in Francia et*

*Hibernia, periit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

The year 823 of the Four Masters corresponds with 824 of the Annals of Ulster, which give under that year the following entries, omitted by the former :

"A. D. 824. *Magna pestilencia et fames panis.* Fallomain, mac Fogartaich, *jugulatus est a fratre suo, qui nominatur Ceallach.*" The defeat of the Danes in Maighinis is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 822; but the true year is 825.



abb Aipð ðreacáin, Flann, mac Foirceallaiǵ, abb Uir móir, décc. Fearǵal, mac Cathrandaiǵ, tiǵearna Locha Riá déǵ. Aengur mac Maoileóuin, tiǵfina Loáa Gabar, décc. blaémac, mac Flainn, do gabáil coróna mair-tir, uair do marbað romh la Galluib in hI Colum Cille. Dún da léthglair doḡgan la Galluib. Lorcacá Maíǵe bile co na deapáitǵib leo beór, 7 orḡgan Inri Doimle. Romedh i Muíǵinir nua n Ultoibh pop ḡhalluib, du in po mar-bhaoh rocharde, Raomeadh nua n ḡhalluib pop Orpaitǵib. Maelbrífaril, mac Oilella Coáa, tiǵearna Dail Araidhe, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéð piche a cétair. An reachtmað bliadain do Choncobair. Clemenr eppcop, abb Cluana hlorairð, Ruchmael, eppcop 7 abb Cluana fíрта ðrénaínn, décc. Condmach, mac Saerǵura, abb Ruir ailítir, ðaethlocha, abb ðiorair, décc. Maoldúm, mac ḡormǵaili, tiǵfina Ua Méé, décc i ccléirceacht. Diarmuid, mac Néill, tiǵfina deirceirt ðrifǵh, Niall, mac Diarmada, tiǵfina Miðe, décc. Aré, mac Diarmada, tiǵfina Teatba, do marbað. Lorcacá [Dealbna] ðléra la Feidlimid, mac Crioiméainn. Léx Paettraice pop teoruib Connaétab la hAirtir, mac Concobair, .i. eppcop Arda Maáa.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéð piche a cúǵ. An tochtmað bliadain do Choncobair. Éctgur, comarba Maeilepuain Tamilachta, décc. Abner, abb Cille hachaid, décc. Maonac, mac Crunnmaoil, ppióir Fíri Roir, décc. Sápuǵhað Eoǵain Maimrteac im ppiomáidécét Arda Maáa, dia ro cúir Cumurccach, mac Caétail, tiǵfina Aipǵiall epte cco haimðeonaé é, 7 po chúir Airtirí, mac Concobair (mac mátar epiðe do Cumurccach) ina ionað. Eoǵhan imorpo, fírileíǵinn Maimrteach, do piǵne an pann po, dia po cúir a ppaílmécetlaǵ daccalaínn Néill Chaille, ar ba heiriun po banmáara do

<sup>a</sup> *Ros-aílithir*: i. e. the Wood of the Pilgrims, now Roscarbery, the head of an episcopal see, in the county of Ćork. In the Life of Saint Fachtna, the patron, Rossailithri is described as “in australi Hiberniæ parte juxta mare.”—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, pp. 907, 908.

<sup>b</sup> *In religion; in clericatu.*—“A. D. 825. Maelduin mac Gormgaile, rex *Nepotum* Meith, in clericatu obiit.”—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>c</sup> *Beathra.*—“A. D. 826. The burninge of

Bethre by Felim, the army of Mounster with him.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 823. Delvyn Beathra was burnt by King Felym.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>d</sup> *The law of Patrick.*—“A. D. 824. *Lex Patrií* for teora Connacht la Artrigh mac Conchobhair.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 822. Artry mac Connor, King of Con-naught” [*rectè* Primate of Ireland], “caused to be established the Lawes of St. Patrick through-

son of Foircheallach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Fearghal, son of Cathasach, lord of Loch-Riach, died. Aenghus, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Blathmac, son of Flann, received the crown of martyrdom, for he was killed by the foreigners at I-Colum-Cille. Dun-da-Leathghlas was plundered by the foreigners. The burning by them, moreover, of Magh-bile, with its oratories, and the plundering of Inis-Doimhle. A battle was gained in Magh-inis [Lecale] by the Ulidians over the foreigners, wherein many were slain. A victory was gained by the foreigners over the Osraighi. Maelbreasail, son of Ailell Cobha, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 824. The seventh year of Conchobhar. Clemens, bishop, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Ruthmael, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Connmhach, son of Saerghus, Abbot of Ros-ailithir; [and] Baethlocha, Abbot of Birra, died. Maelduin, son of Gormghal, lord of Ui-Meith, died in religion<sup>w</sup>. Diarmaid, son of Niall, lord of South Breagh; Niall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Meath, died. Art, son of Diarmaid, lord of Teathbha, was slain. The burning of [Dealbhna] Beathra<sup>x</sup> by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. The law of Patrick<sup>y</sup> [was promulgated] throughout the three divisions of Connaught by Airtri, son of Conchobhar, i. e. Bishop of Ard-Macha.

The Age of Christ, 825. The eighth year of Conchobhar. Echtghus, successor of Maelruain of Tamhlacht, died. Abnier, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Maenach, son of Crummhael, Prior of Feara-Rois, died. The violation<sup>z</sup> of Eoghan Mainistreach, as to the primacy of Ard-Macha; for Cumasgach, son of Cathal, lord of Airghialla, forcibly drove him from it, and set up Airtri, son of Conchobhar (half-brother of Cumasgach by the mother), in his place. Eoghan, [who was] lector of Mainistir<sup>a</sup>, composed this quatrain, when he sent his psalm-singer to converse with Niall Caille—he being Niall's spiritual adviser—

out the three thirds of Connaught.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The Ulster Annals mention also under 825, “Great fright throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague given by Mac Fallan; also the Law of Daire upou Connaght again.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

<sup>z</sup> *The violation*.—“A. D. 826. Sarughadh Eugain i nArdmdecha la Cumuscach, mac Cathail, ocus la Artrig, mac Conchobair.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“The dishonoring Owen, or sacrilege comitted against him, being Bishop of Armach, by Cumuscach, mac Cahail, and by Airtri, mac Connor.”—*Cod. Clarend.* 49.

“A. D. 824. Owen Mainisdreagh was overcome and put out of Ardmach by Artry mac Connor, and Comaskagh mac Cahail.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Mainistir*: i. e. of Mainistir-Buithe, now

Niall, im comairbur Ráðraice do éoruañ dó, óir po ba nhrémar rom .i. Niall imo Ultoib :

Abair pé Niall ní maða, sué Eoḡain, mic Anmcaða,  
Ní bioð ran riḡhe i paða, munab abb a anmcaða.

Ἡ ἐ τpa α ἐομαρ, τιονόλιθ Niall α ῥλόξα .i. Conaill ἡ Eoḡain. Τιονόλιθ Cumurccach, τιḡḡḡna Airḡiall, ἡ Muircaðaé, mac Eathach, τιḡḡḡna Ua Eathach Ulað, Airḡialla ἡ Ulað, ἡ fearḡair caé epoða ftoppa, .i. caé Leíte cam, hi Maiḡ Emr. Ar do éairnḡire in caéa rin po éiopeán Daéiarócc .i. naoim α hAiriccul :

Leíte cam, do paétrac móḡ nḡepac ann,  
Tapprurac occ lñé luin cið cian, cið cuin ip cið mall.

Ar do éairnḡire an éaéa céðna adberit becc, mac Dé :

Leíte cam, conurcað diaḡ ainnur ann,  
bið pi Eoḡan ar Eoḡan, apð an ḡleóḡal biaḡ and.

Ro comailleað pañlaib, ar do meaðaib for buidmib Airiḡ pia nAirḡiallaib ipin dá lá toiriḡ, an treap lá imoipio, dia ttáimic Niall péipin ip in caé oc Lñé Luin hi ccomrpoctur leíte cam po meaðaib for Airḡiallaib, ἡ po díóé-aiḡit, ἡ po lñeta co Craib caille, óḡ Callainn, ppi hArð Maca aniaḡ, ἡ po meaðaib an caé for Ulltoib ἡ Airḡiallaib, ἡ po lað α náḡ. Ro marbað ann Cumurccaé ἡ Congalaé, dá mac Caéail, ἡ aḡaile paopclanna do Airḡiallaib. Ro ḡaḡ iarom Eoḡan Manurrtreac arðcomairbur Ráðraice ppi pé naoi mbliaðan iaḡ rin tpeé neapḡ Neill éaille, ῥc. Sñoip do muinḡip Arða Maca adberit iaḡ náḡ Airḡiall hi ccaé Leíte cam :

*anglicè* Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 521, p. 171, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Leithi-cam*.—This was the name of a place in the parish of Kilmore, situated about three miles to the east of Armagh, but it is now obsolete.—See note on Cill mor-Maighe-Emhir at A. D. 872.

<sup>c</sup> *Airigul*.—Now Errigal-Keeroge, in the county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 805.

<sup>d</sup> *Leithi-Luin*.—This was the name of a place in the same parish, but it is now forgotten, and the Editor has not as yet discovered any document to enable him to identify it.

<sup>e</sup> *Craebh-Caille*.—This is probably the place now called Kilcreevy, and situated in the parish of Derrynoose, in the barony and county of Armagh.

<sup>f</sup> *Callainn*.—Now the River Callan, which

concerning the successorship of Patrick, for he (i. e. Niall) was powerful in Ulster :

Say to Niall that not lucky for him will be the curse of Eoghan, son of Anmchadh ;

He will not be in the kingdom in which he is, unless his spiritual adviser be abbot.

The summary [result] was, that Niall mustered his forces, namely, the races of Conall and Eoghan ; [and] Cumusgach, lord of Airghialla, and Muireadhach, son of Eochadh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, mustered the Airghialla and the Ulidians ; and a spirited battle was fought between them, i. e. the battle of Leithi-cam<sup>b</sup>, in Magh-Enir. It was to foretell this battle that Dachiarog, i. e. the Saint of Airigul<sup>c</sup>, prophesied :

Lethi-cam ! great heroes shall perish there,  
They shall be caught at Leth-Luin, though  
far, though late, though slow.

It was to predict the same battle that Beg mac De said :

Leithe-cam ! a fierce pair there shall meet ;  
Eoghan shall be king over Eoghan ; noble  
the conflict which will be there.

This was fulfilled accordingly, for the victory was gained over the troops of Aileach, by the Airghialla, on the two first days ; but on the third day, when Niall himself came into the battle at Leithi-Luin<sup>d</sup>, in the vicinity of Leithi-cam, the Airghialla were defeated, cut down, and pursued to Craebh-Caille<sup>e</sup>, over the Callainn<sup>f</sup>, to the west of Ard-Macha ; and the battle was gained over the Ulidians and Airghialla, and a slaughter made of them. There were slain here Cumusgach and Conghalach, two sons of Cathal, and other nobles of the Airghialla. Eoghan afterwards assumed the arch-successorship, [which he retained] for a period of nine years afterwards, through the power of Niall Caille, &c. A senior of the family of Ard-Macha said, after the slaughter of the Airghialla in the battle of Leithi-cam :

flows through the barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh, and unites with the Black-

water, near Charlemont.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. M. 3656, p. 43, *supra*.



Ní ma puccram ar mbáire, ní má loðmar pech léipe,  
Ní mariggaðram Eoðan peð ceð ndeoraid ino Epe.

Ríogdál occ ðiorpae etir Concúbair, mac Donnchaða, rí Epeann, 7 Feðlimið, .i. mac Crioiméainn, rí Muinán. Flaitelm, mac Donnðalaig, tigðrna an Bhochla, do marðað. Corbmac, mac Doimnaill, tigðrna na nDéiri, décc. Lurcca do orðain la Gallaid. Flannðar, mac Loingrigh, abb Arða Macha, décc. Corcpað aonaig Tailletín for ðailngaid, la Concóbar, mac Donnchaða, dia po marðað pochaide. Corcpað aonaig [Colmain la Muireðac for Laignib Deargabair dú in po marðað ile. Corcpað Dunaid Laignean] 1 nÐruim la ðeintib, du in po marðað Conaing, mac Concongelt, tigðrna na pðorðuac, co pochaib ile.

ðoir Crioðe, ocht ccéð fiche aré. An nomhað bliððain do Choncóbar. Aod, mac Ceallaid, abb Cille ðara, Robartach, mac Catupaid, aipéndeac Cluana móiri arða, Conðinac Ua Lochéne, abb ðaigpe, Muirciu, abb Ðroma meiclainn, Ciapán, eccnaid ó Rop Cpe, 7 Clemenp, abb Linne Duachaill, décc. Marðra Theimnen anðcoipe la Gallaid. Caðppaoneað for Gallaid pía cCoirppi, mac Cathail, tigðarna Ua cCeinnpealaid. Caðpaonfð pía

<sup>a</sup> *Leire*.—It is remarked in an interlined gloss that this means *Canó Céipe*, i. e. *the church of austerity*, which is the name of a monastery near Lough Ennell, in the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 740, p. 342, *suprà*.

<sup>b</sup> *A royal meeting*.—"A. D. 826. A kingly parlee at Byre between Felim and Connor."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 824. There was a meeting between King Connor and Felym at Byrre."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *The foreigners*.—"The spoile of Lusca by Gentiles, burninge and prayinge it and Cianachta untill" [i. e. as far as] "Ochtar-ungen, and" [they] "spoyled the English" [*rectè* the Galls] "of the North-east after."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>k</sup> *Abbot of Ard-Macha*.—In the list preserved in the Psalter of Cashel he is set down as Mac Longsechus, Archbishop of Armagh for thir-

teen years.—See Dr. O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. iii. p. 107; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 43.

<sup>l</sup> *Destruction*.—The Irish word corcpað is rendered *skirmish*, or *onset*, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; but the original compiler of these Annals translates it by *destructio*. Thus, corcpað Ailgð Frigðneinn, occurring in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 675, and in the Annals of the Four Masters at 674, is given in Latin, "*Destructio Ailehe Frigreni*," in the Annals of Ulster at 675.—See note <sup>u</sup>, p. 284, *suprà*. These passages are given more correctly in the Annals of Ulster under the year 826, thus:

"A. D. 826. Coscrad oinaig Tailiten for Galengaib, la Concobar, mac nDonncha, *in quo ceciderunt multi*. Coscrad oinaig Colmain la Muredhach, for Laignib Desgabair, *in quo ceciderunt multi*. Coscrad Dunaid Laignean do Gentib,

Not well have we gained our goal, not well have we passed by Leire<sup>g</sup>,  
Not well have we taken Eoghan in preference to any pilgrim in Ireland.

A royal meeting<sup>h</sup> at Birra between Conchobhar, son of Donnehadh, King of Ireland, and Feidhlimidh, i. e. son of Crimhthann, King of Munster. Flaitheamh, son of Donghalach, lord of the North, was killed. Cormac, son of Domhnall, lord of Deisi, died. Lusca was plundered by the foreigners<sup>i</sup>. Flannghus, son of Loingseach, Abbot of Ard-Macha<sup>k</sup>, died. The destruction<sup>l</sup> of the fair of Tailltin, against the Gaileanga<sup>m</sup>, by Conchobhar, son of Donnehadh, on which occasion many were slain. The destruction of the fair [of Colman by Muireadhach, against the South Leinstermen, where many were slain. The destruction of Dun-Laighen], at Druim<sup>n</sup>, by the Pagans, where Conaing, son of Cuchongelt, lord of the Fortuatha, was slain, with many others.

The Age of Christ, 826. The ninth year of Conchobhar. Aedh, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Robhartach, son of Cathasach, airehinneach of Cluain-mor-arda<sup>o</sup>; Connmhach Ua Loichene, Abbot of Saighir; Murchiu, Abbot of Druimneasclainn; Ciaran the Wise, of Ros-cre; and Clemens, Abbot of Linn-Duachaill, died. The martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite, by the foreigners. A battle was gained<sup>p</sup> over the foreigners by Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of

*ubi ceciderunt* Conall, mac Concongalt rex na Fortuath *et alii innumerabiles.*—*Ann. Ul.* Ed. O'Connor.

"A. D. 826. The skirmish of Aenach Tailten upon the Galengs by Connor, mac Duncha, where many were slain. The onsett of Aenach-Colmain by Muireach upon Leinster Desgavar, *in quo ceciderunt plurimi*. The battle" [*rectè* destruction] "of Dunlaen by Gentiles, *ubi ceciderunt* Conall mac Congalt, king of the Fortuaths in Leinster, *et alii innumerabiles.*"—*Cod. Clar.*, 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Gaileanga*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Morgallion, and some of the neighbouring districts in the county of Meath, in whose territory Tailtin was situated.

<sup>n</sup> *At Druim*.—This has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters, who have skipped one line, which the Editor has supplied in brackets from the Annals of Ulster. The fair of Aenach-Col-

main, or *Circinium* Colmain, was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in *Campo Lippi*, where the royal fair and sports of Leinster were celebrated.—See Appendix, pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2434.

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain-mor-Arda*.—Now Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish in the territory of Cianachta-Arda, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>p</sup> *A battle was gained*: *Caṣpaomfō*.—This term is rendered "battle-breach" in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus:

"A. D. 827. Cathroined re Lethlabar, mac Loingsig, ri Dal-Araidhe for Gennti. Cathroined ele for Genti re Coirpre, mac Cathal, ri hUa Ceinnselaig ocus re muintir Tighe Mundu."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 827. Battle-breach by Lehlovar mac Loingsi, kinge of Dalarai, upon the Gentiles.



Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. A battle was gained by Leathlobhar, son of Loingseach, King of Ulidia, over the foreigners. Muircadhach, son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, died. Cinaedh, son of Moghron, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Uada, son of Diarmaid, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 827. The tenth year of Conchobhar. Maeldobhar-chon, Abbot of Cill-Uasaille<sup>a</sup>; Cormac, son of Muirgheas, Abbot of Scantrabh<sup>t</sup>; Maelumha, son of Ceithearnach, Prior of Finnabhair<sup>s</sup>; Aedhan Ua Condumhai, scribe of Dearthach; [and] Cearbhall, son of Finnachta, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra<sup>t</sup>, died. Drugan, son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 828. The eleventh year of Conchobhar. Cormac, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, scribe and bishop; Tibraide, son of Rechtabhar, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; Joseph, son of Nechtain, Abbot of Ros-Commain; Siadhal, son of Fearadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Caiti, son of Ere, Abbot of Fidh-duin<sup>u</sup>; [and] Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, lord of Tealach-Midhe<sup>w</sup>, died. Finnsneachta<sup>x</sup>, son of Bodhbhcadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. Dunchadh, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta, died. Follamhain, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 829. The twelfth year of Conchobhar. Airmheadhach, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, was drowned. Muirenn, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Ceithearnach<sup>y</sup>, son of Dunchu, scribe, priest, and wise man of Ard-Macha,

*equoninus Finnabhrach, mortuus est.*—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>a</sup> *Dealbhna-Beathra*.—Otherwise called Dealbhna-Eathra. This was the ancient name of the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. The year 827 of the Four Masters corresponds with 828 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain under that year the following entries, omitted by the former:

"A. D. 828. *Jugulatio* Conaing, mic Ceallaich, o Eachaidh, mac Cernaig, *per dolum*. Diarmait, *abbas Iac*, do dul i nAibain co minnaib Colum Cille" [with Colum Cille's reliques. — *Cod. Clar.*, 49]. "Roined for Chonnachta re feraib Midhe, *in quo ceciderunt multi*."

The removal of the relics of St. Columbkille to Scotland, and the defeat of the Meathmen, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 825.

<sup>u</sup> *Fidh-duin*.—Otherwise written Feadh-duin, i. e. Wood of the Fort, now Fiddown, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, where, according to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Maidoc, or Mo-Maidoc, was kept on the 18th of May.—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 727.

<sup>w</sup> *Tealach-Midhe*: i. e. the Hill of Meath. This is probably Tealach-ard, now Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath, where the chief of Ui-Laeghaire had his residence.

<sup>x</sup> *Finnsneachta*.—"A. D. 829. Fineachta, mac Bodhbocda, *rex Generationis filiorum Erca, obiit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>y</sup> *Ceithearnach*.—"A. D. 830. Cernach, mac Duncon, *scriba, et sapiens, et sacerdos Ardmachae pausavit*."—*Ann. Ult.*



ecceñað Αρδα Μαχα, δέξ. Ιονηραð Conaille la Gallaið co ra gaðað Maol-  
briðde an rí, ⁊ Canannan a bpaðair, ⁊ puccpat leo iao dochum a long.  
Suibne mac Farnið, abb Αρδα Macha ppi pé dá mír, do écc. Feidlimið,  
mac Criométainn, co ploð Muíman ⁊ Laiðen, do écc co Fionnabair bpið, do  
ionopað fear mðpeað, ⁊ ionpeað Lipe la Concobar, mac Donnchaða, lá pí  
Epeann.

Αοιρ Crioprt, ocht ccéð tpiocha. An tpeap bliaðain décc do Choncobar.  
Céðna opðain Αρδα Macha. Αρð Macha do opðain fo tpi i naoin mí la  
Gallaið, ⁊ ní po hoipðð la heachtapcénela piaið go rin. Opðain Ðaimliacc  
Chianáin, ⁊ pine Chiannaçta, co na cceallaið uile, la Gallaið. Oiliðl, mac  
Colgan, do epðabail leo ðna. Opðain Luðmáð, ⁊ Mucínamia, ⁊ Ua Meit,  
⁊ Ðpoma mic hUa Ðlae, ⁊ apoile cealla apcína leó beop. Tuaeal, mac  
Fpaðhaið, do bpeið do Ghallaið leo, ⁊ pcpín Aðaimnán ó Ðomnac maiðen.

Αοιρ Crioprt, ocht ccéð tpiocha a haen. An cðpamiað bliaðain décc  
do Choncobaið. Reaçtðal, mac Suibne, paccaprt Αρδα Macha, décc. Opðain  
Ráçta Lúiprið, ⁊ Conðipe ó Ghallaið. Opðain Lip móip Mochuða. Lopcað

<sup>2</sup> *The plundering of Conaille*: i. e. of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth. This is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 830. The old translator in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49, takes Conaille to mean Tireconnell, but this is a great error.

<sup>3</sup> *Suibhne*.—"A. D. 829. Suibne, mac Forannan, *abbas duarum mensium* in Ardmacha, *obiit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 827. Swynye mac Farnye, abbot for two months in Armagh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The person called Abbot of Armagh, by the Irish annalists, is generally the Archbishop or Primate of all Ireland; but this Suibhne is not given in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh preserved in the Psalter of Cashel.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 44, 45.

<sup>b</sup> *Finnabhair*: i. e. Fennor, near Slane.

"A. D. 830. Felim mac Crivhain, together with the force of Mounster and Leinster, came to Finnur to spoile the men of Bregb. Lyfii spoyled by Conor."—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 828. Felym mac Criwhan, with the forces of Mounster and Lynster, came to Fynore to destroy, prey, and spoyle Moybrey. The lands about the Liffie were preyed and spoyled by king Connor" [ancestor of] "O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Ard-Macha*.—This passage is translated by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, thus:

"A. D. 830. Ardmacha spatio unius mensis fuit tertio occupata et expilata per Normannos seu Danos. Et nunquam ante per exteros occupata."

The first plundering of Armagh by the Norsemen is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 831 (the true date being 832), as follows:

"A. D. 831. Cetna orggain Ardmachae o Gentib fo thri i noenmis."—*Ann. Ul.*

The plundering of Armagh and other churches in Ulster is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 829, as follows:

"A. D. 829. The first outrages and spoyles committed by the Danes in Armagh was this

died. The plundering of Conaille<sup>a</sup> by the foreigners, who took Maelbrighde, its king, and Canannan, his brother, and carried them with them to their ships. Suibhne<sup>a</sup>, son of Fairneach, Abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months, died. Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, with the forces of Munster and Leinster, came to Finnabhair-Breagh<sup>b</sup>, to plunder the men of Breagh; and the Liffé was plundered by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 830. The thirteenth year of Conchobhar. The first plundering of Ard-Macha. Ard-Macha<sup>c</sup> was plundered thrice in one month by the foreigners, and it had never been plundered by strangers before. The plundering of Daimhliag and the tribe of Cianachta, with all their churches, by the foreigners. Oilill, son of Colgan, was also taken prisoner by them. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Mucshnamh<sup>d</sup>, and Ui-Meith<sup>e</sup>, and Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae<sup>f</sup>, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach-Maighen<sup>g</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 831. The fourteenth year of Conchobhar. Reachthgal, son of Suibhne, priest of Ard-Macha, died. The plundering of Rath-Luirigh<sup>h</sup> and Connor by the foreigners. The plundering of Lis-mor-Mochuda.

year, and they ransacked these ensuing churches, Louth, Mucksnowe, Oameith, Droym-Mac-Awley, and divers other religious houses, were by them most paganly ransacked. Also the relicks of Adawnan were most outrageously taken from Twahall mac Feraye out of Downaghmoyen by the Danes, and with the like outrage they spoyled Rathlowrie and Conrye in Ulster."

<sup>d</sup> *Mucshnamh*.—Now Mucknoe, a parish comprising the little town of Castleblayney, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 713.

<sup>e</sup> *Ui-Meith*.—This should be the churches of Ui-Meith-Macha, a tribe and territory in the present county of Monaghan. It comprised the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, Kilmore, and Mucknoe, in this county.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 151, and note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 605,

p. 231, *suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae*.—This church, at which the memory of St. Sedna was venerated on the 9th of March, is described as in the territory of Crimhthann, which comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the north of the county of Meath; but there is no church of this name now to be found in these baronies.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 569, 830; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 532.

<sup>g</sup> *Domhnach-maighen*: i. e. the Church of Moyne, or the small plain, now Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 424; also Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 151, 152, 153.

<sup>h</sup> *Rath-Luirigh*.—This should be Rath-Luraigh, as it is written in the Annals of Ulster at the year 831, thus: "A. D. 831. Orggain Ratha

τερμαίνν Ciaráin lá Féidlimið, mac Crioiméainn. Inoríoh [Dealbna] bítepa po epí lair beóp. Inoríoh Cille dapa la Cellac mac bpaín. Cionaeð, mac Eathach, tigíuna Daíl Arianðe an Tuairceipe do mapið. Cionaeð, mac Aipéach, tigíuna Cualann, 7 Diarmuid, mac Ruadriach, tigíuna Aipéir Lipe, décc. Iap mbeið ceipí bliaðna décc 1 napópiçe na hEipeand do Choncóbar, mac Donnchaða, mic Domnaill, aobáð iap mbuað napípicé.

Αοιρ Cpiope, ocht ccéð epioða a dó. An céð bliaðain do Niall Chaille, mac Aeða Oipomíde, hi picé óp Eipinn. Reactapá, abb Chille acanð, 7 loigalac, abb Saigpe, décc. Raeineadh pia Niall cCaille 7 pia Mupchað pop Thalluib, hi nOipe Chalgaig, co po láð a náp. Opzain Cluana Dolcain do Thalluib. Opog móp do muinntip Cluana mic Nóip do mapið lá Féidlimið, mac Crioiméainn, pi Capil, 7 po loipeceað a tερmonn uile lair zo dopap a cille. Pa éncuma muinntipe Oipmaige lair ona, pon ocuma cetera co dopap a cille. Diarmait, mac Tomaltaig, pí Connacht, décc. Cobéach, mac Maeleóuin, tigíuna Iapmuian, do mapið. Opzain Lochá bpicenn

Luraigh ocus Connire o Genntib." Rath-Luraigh, i. e. Lurach's Fort, was the ancient name of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See note under A. D. 814.

<sup>1</sup> *Tearmann-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's Termon or Sanctuary. This was the Termon of Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Beathra*: i. e. the barony of Garrycastle, containing the monastery and termon lands of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 829. Felym mac Criowhan burnt, spoyled, and preyed the lands belonging to St. Keyran, called Termyn-lands, and Delvyn Bethra, three times."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>1</sup> *The plundering of Cill-dara*.—"A. D. 832. Cath-roiniud for Muinntir Cille-daro, ina cill, re Cellach mac Brain, *ubi jugulati sunt multi in feria Johannis in Autumno*."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 830. Ceallagh, mac Bran, gave an overthrow to the clergy of Killdare, within their own house, where there were many and infinite number of them slain on St. John's day in harvest."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>m</sup> *Airthear Liiffè*.—See note under A. D. 811.

<sup>n</sup> *Conchobhar*.—O'Flaherty places his accession in 819, and his death in 833, which is the true chronology.—*Ogygia*, p. 433. The Annals of Ulster, which are antedated by one year, place it in 832.

"A. D. 832. Artri, mac Concobhair, *Abbas Ardmachae, et Concobhar, mac Donncha, rex Temro, uno mense mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Ul.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are about four years antedated at this period, notice the death of King Connor Mac Donogh under the year 829, and give a list of the names of Danish captains, as follows:

"A. D. 829. Connor mac Donnogh" [ancestor of] "O'Melaughlyn, king of Taragh and Ireland, died this year. The Danes intending the full conquest of Ireland, continued their invasions from time to time, using all manner of cruelties, &c. Divers great fleets and armies of them arrived in Ireland, one after another, under the leading of sundry great and valiant captains,



The burning of Tearmann-Chiarain<sup>i</sup> by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. The plundering of [Dealbhna] Beathra<sup>k</sup> thrice by him also. The plundering of Cill-dara<sup>l</sup> by Ceallach, son of Bran. Cinaedh, son of Eochaidh, lord of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was slain. Cinaedh, son of Arthrach, lord of Cualann, and Diarmaid, son of Ruadhrach, lord of Airthear-Life<sup>m</sup>, died. After Conchobhar<sup>n</sup>, son of Dounchadh, had been fourteen years in the monarchy of Ireland, he died, after the victory of penance.

The Age of Christ, 832. The first year of Niall Caille<sup>o</sup>, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, in sovereignty over Ireland. Reachtabhra, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Irghalach, Abbot of Saighir, died. A battle was gained by Niall Caille and Murchadh over the foreigners, at Doire-Chalgaigh<sup>p</sup>, where a slaughter was made of them. The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain by the foreigners. A great number of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois were slain by Feidhlimidh, son of Crumhthan, King of Caiseal; and all their termon<sup>q</sup> was burned by him, to the door of the church. In like manner [did he treat] the family of Dearnhach, also to the door of its church. Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, died. Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, lord of West Munster, was slain. The plundering of Loch-Bricrenn<sup>r</sup>, against Conghalach, son of Eochaidh, [by the foreigners];

as Awuslir, Fatha, Turgesius, Imer, Dowgean, Imer of Limbrick, Swanchean, Griffin, Arlat, Fyn Crossagh, Albard Roe, Torbert Duff, Fox Wasbagg, Gotma, Algot, Turkill, Trevan, Cossar, Crovantyne, Boyvan, Beisson, the Red Daughter, Turmyr mac Keile, Baron Robert, Mylan, Walter English, Goslyn, Talamore, Brught, Awley, King of Deanmark, and king of the land in Ireland called Fingall; Ossill and the sons of Imer; Ranell O Himer; Ottar Earle, and Ottarduffe Earle."

<sup>o</sup> *Niall Caille*.—O'Flaherty places the accession of this monarch at A. D. 833, which is the true year. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is placed in 829; but, as already remarked, those Annals are antedated by four years at this period:

"A. D. 829. Neale Caille, son of Hugh Ornie, began his reign after the death of King Connor, and reigned sixteen years. After whose reign

the most part of the kings that were in Ireland, untill King Bryan Borowe's time, had no great profit by it, but the bare name; yet they" [the Irish] "had kings of their own that paid intolerable tribute to the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>p</sup> *Doire-Chalgaigh*.—Now Derry, or Londonderry. The defeat of the Danes at Derry, and the plundering of Cluain-Dolcain, now Clondalkin, near Dublin, are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the same year.

<sup>q</sup> *Their Termon*.—This is also noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 832, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 830, thus:

"A. D. 830. Felym mac Criowhyn killed and made a great slaughter upon the clergy of Clonvicknose; burnt and consumed with fire all Clonvicknose to the very door of the church; and did the like with the clergy of Dorowe to their very door also."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>r</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*: i. e. the Lake of Bricinn,



for Congalach, mac Eachdach, 7 a eirgabail, 7 a marbadh occá longab iaraim. Airtir, mac Concobair, abb Arda Macha, do écc. brátair do ríge Oirgiall eiríén. Ruairí, mac Maoilepoirtaig, létaoiseac Ua cCrimthainn, décc.

Aoir Criorc, oét ccéu triocá a trí. An dapa bliadain do Niall Caille. Tuatcar, erpucc 7 reiribneoir Cille dapa, Affraic, banabb Cille dapa, Dunlain, abb Corcaige, 7 Ceallach, mac Finnacá, abb Cille Ite, décc. Ceallach, mac bpaín, rí Laiḡín, décc. Cionacó, mac Conaing, tigḡirna bḡlḡh, 7 Diarmait, mac Conaing, tigḡirna Tléda, décc. Caé for ḡallab pía nDunadac, mac Scannlám, tigḡirna Ua Fídhgeinte, du 1 etorépaḡḡar ile. Orḡain ḡlinne dá locha, Sláine, 7 Fionnacḡrach abae la ḡallab. Dunadac, mac Scannlám, tigḡirna ḡabpa, décc. Suibne, mac Airtirach, tigḡirna Muḡdorp, do marbad la a cénél féirín. Congalach, mac Aengḡra, tigḡirna Cheneoil Laoḡaire, décc. Eḡan Mainistreach, abb Arda Macá 7 Cluana hEirip, do écc.

Aoir Criorc, ocht ccéu tricha a cḡḡar. An trear bliadain do Niall. bḡearal, mac Corbmaic, aircimósc, .i. abb Cille Duina 7 ceall naile, décc. Aodagan, mac Torbair, abb Lucémáid, décc ina ailethre hi cCluain mic Nóir. Eḡan, mac Aedagán, po aircíde hi cCluain mic Nóir, conac uadā po éirpḡ Meic Cuinn na mbóet mnte. Cumuḡrach, mac Aengḡra, pḡiḡir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Caoncomriac, mac Siadail rḡirigir Cille dapa, décc.

who was one of the chiefs of Ulster in the first century ; now *anglicè* Loughbrickland, a small town near a lough of the same name in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.— See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 1434, p. 862, *infra*.

\* *Airtri*.—According to the list of the Archbishops of Armagh, preserved in the Psalter of Cashel, he sat in the see of Armagh for two years. Ware makes him succeed Flannus in 822, and sit for eleven years; but it is quite clear that he was disturbed by Eoghan Mainistreach, who was Lector of Monasterboice, and who was supported by Niall Caille, King of Aileach.

<sup>†</sup> *Ui-Crimthainn*. — Otherwise *Ui-Creamhthainn*, a tribe of the Oirghialla seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in

the county of Meath. — See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, n. 9; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. See also note on Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae, under A. D. 830, *suprà*; and note on Achadh-farcha under A. D. 503, p. 163.

<sup>‡</sup> *Of Gabhra*: i. e. of *Ui-Conaill-Gabhra*, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick. This Dunadhach was the head chieftain of all the *Ui-Fidhgeinte*.— See Appendix, *Pedigree of O'Donovan*, p. 2436, line 2. In the Annals of Ulster his death is thus noticed at the year 834: "*Mors Dunadh-aig, mic Scanlain, regis hUa Fidgenti*."

<sup>§</sup> *Eoghan Mainistreach*: i. e. Eoghan of Mainistir-Buithe, now Monasterboice. "Eugenius Monaster" is set down in the list of the Arch-

and he was taken prisoner, and afterwards killed at their ships. Artri<sup>s</sup>, son of Conchobhar, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died; he was brother of the King of Oir-ghialla. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartach, half-chieftain of Ui-Crimhthainn<sup>t</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 833. The second year of Niall Caille. Tuathchar, Bishop and scribe of Cill-dara; Affric, Abbess of Cill-dara; Dunlaing, Abbot of Corcach; and Finnachta, Abbot of Cill-Ite, died. Ceallach, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Breagh, and Diarmaid, son of Conaing, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle [was gained] over the Danes by Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein many were slain. The plundering of Gleann-da-locha, Slaine, and Finnabhair-abha, by the foreigners. Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra<sup>u</sup>, died. Suibhne, son of Artrach, lord of Mughdhorna, was killed by his own tribe. Conghalach, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died. Eoghan Mainistreach<sup>w</sup>, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Eraird, died.

The Age of Christ, 834. The third year of Niall. Breasal, son of Cormac; Airchinneach, Abbot of Cill-dumha<sup>x</sup> and other churches; Aedhagan, son of Torbach, Abbot of Lughmhadh, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-mic-Nois. Eoghan, the son of [this] Aedhagan, remained at Cluain-mic-Nois, and from him descended Meic-Cuinn-na-mBocht<sup>v</sup> there. Cumasgach<sup>z</sup>, son of Aenghus, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Caenhomhrac, son of Siadhal, (Econominus of

bishops of Armagh, given in the Psalter of Cashel, as successor of Artrigius, and Primate of Ireland for eight years.

<sup>x</sup> *Cill-dumha*.—This should be Cill-dumhagloinn, now Kilglinn, in the parish of Balfeghan, barony of Upper Deece, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 49.

“A. D. 834. Bresal mac Cormaic *princeps Cille-dumagloinn, et aliarum civitatum, moritur.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

The church of Dumhagloinn is described in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (*apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 129, col. 1), as “in regione Bregarum;” and it appears from O’Clery’s Irish Calendar that the festival of Bishop St. Mogenog

was kept there on the 26th of December.—See also Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 235.

<sup>v</sup> *Meic-Cuinn-na-mBocht*.—“A. D. 832. Aegan mac Torbie, abbot of Louth, died in pilgrimage in Clonvicknose aforesaid, whose son, Owen mac Torbey, remained in Clonvicknose aforesaid, of whome issued the families of Connemoght and Muintyr-Gorman. They are of the O’Kellys of Brey.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>z</sup> *Cumasgach*.—“A. D. 834. Cumuscach, mac Oengusa, Secnas Cluana mic Nois *moritur.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 832. Comasgagh mac Enos, Abbot of Clonvicknose, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Slóighíoh la Niall Caille, lá níg Epeann, co Laighniu, co ro opdaig ní forpo .i. bran mac Faeláin, 7 do bepe a péir. Inpíth Míde la Niall Caille, co ro loipead lair co tigh Maelconoc, tighina Dealbna bfeira i mboodammar. Orgain Fearna, 7 Cluana móir Maeóóc, 7 Opoma hlng la Gallab. Lopcead Mungairdi 7 apaile ceallu i nUrmumain leo din. Feargur, mac baóbeada, tighina Cairrige bpaáide, do mapbaó la Muinneacharb. Dúnaóac, mac Scannlám, tighina Ua Fíogeinte, décc. Eochaid, mac Concongalta, tighina Ua Tuirpe, décc. Eirgabál Cairppe, mic Caéal, tighina Laighn Dfsgabair. Sápucchaó Cluana mic Nóir do Caéal, mac Ailella, tighina Ua Maine, for Fhlann, mac Flaitbepraig, duib Forpgo, ppor a Muinain, con do tapd ipin Sionainn, co ndorcharp. Dligíth un. ceall do Chiarán 7 maincine mór. Maíom pua cCaéal, mac Ailealla, for Feólmíó, mac Cpmóctaimn, pi Cairil, hi Maig ní, bail in po mapbait pochaidé, conad do po páidead :

Roptar epén Connaéta, hi Maig ní niptar panna,  
Abpaó níc pe Feólmíó, cid dia tía Loé na calla.

Caemclúó abbaó i nApo Maáa .i. Forandán ó Rait mic Malair i monadh Diarmatta Uí Tighinaigh.

<sup>a</sup> *A hosting*.—"A. D. 834. Slogh la Niall co Laighniu con ro digestar ri foraib .i. Bran mac Faelain."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 832. King Neale prepared an army, and went to Lynster, where he ordained Bran mac Foylan king of that provence."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *The plundering of Meath*.—"A. D. 832. King Neale preyed and spoyled all Meath to the house of Moyleconoge, prince of Delvin Bethra, now called Mac Coghlan's countrey."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Bodhanmair*.—Not identified. There was another place of this name near Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, but the name is lost there also.

<sup>d</sup> *Druim-hIng*.—This, which was a monastery of St. Finntain, is mentioned in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 10th October, as in "Ui-Seaghain," a tribe and territory situated near Rath-Cuile, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 741, p. 343, *supra*.

It is probably the place now called Dromin, situated near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath. The situation of Ui-Seaghain, in which Druim-hIng is placed, will appear from the following passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (*apud Colgan, Trias Thaum.*, p. 151):

"Inde" [ex Ath Hi-Liolcaigh juxta Enach-Conglais] "profectus vir sanctus ad fines Midie, venit ad arcem *Rath-cuile*, appellatum: ibique salutaria ejus consilia celestemque doctrinam amplectentes, populos de *Fera-cuil*, et populos de *Ily-Segain* sue benedictionis hereditate locuplevit. Et mox veniens ad locum *Bile-tortan* vocatum jecit ibi fundamenta Ecclesie prope *Ard-breain* que et *Domnach-Tortan* postea dicta est."—Part iii. c. 14.

<sup>e</sup> *Carraig Brachaidhe*.—A territory forming the north-west portion of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>f</sup> *Ui-Forga*.—This was the name of a tribe

Cill-dara, died. A hosting<sup>a</sup> was made by Niall Caille, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and he appointed a king over them, namely, Bran, son of Faelan, and obtained his demand. The plundering of Meath<sup>b</sup> by Niall Caille; and it was burned by him as far as the house of Maelconoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra, at Bodhammair<sup>c</sup>. The plundering of Fearná, Cluain-mor-Maethog, and Druim-hIng<sup>d</sup>, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also. Fearghus, son of Badhbhchadh, lord of Carraig-Brach-aidhe<sup>e</sup>, was slain by the Munstermen. Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Ui-Fidhgainte, died. Eochaidh, son of Cuchongalt, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, died. The capture of Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of South Leinster. Cluain-mic-Nois was profaned by Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Maine, against the prior, Flann, son of Flaithbheartach, [one] of the Ui-Forga<sup>f</sup> of Munster, whom he cast into the Sinainn<sup>g</sup>, and killed. The rights of seven churches<sup>h</sup> [were for this] given to Ciarán, and a great consideration. A defeat was given by Cathal, son of Ailill, to Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, King of Caiseal, in Magh-I<sup>i</sup>, where many were slain; of which was said:

The Connaughtmen were mighty; in Magh-I they were not feeble;  
Let any one inquire of Feidhlimidh, whence Loch-na-calla<sup>k</sup> is [named].

A change of abbots<sup>l</sup> at Ard-Macha, i. e. Forannan of Rath-mic-Malais<sup>m</sup> in place of Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh.

seated at and around Ardcroney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>g</sup> *Sinainn*: i. e. the Shannon.

<sup>h</sup> *The rights of seven churches*: i. e. the revenues of seven churches in Hy-Many were forfeited to Clonmacnoise, and other considerations given in atonement for the profanation of the church and slaying of the prior. The same fact is referred to in the pedigree of Ui-Maine, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 90. The *eric*, however, did not fully atone for the sacrilege, for it appears from the genealogies that the senior line of Maine Mor became extinct in Cathal mac Ailella, and the chieftainship was transferred to the race of his distant relative, Ceallach mac Finnachta, i. e. the O'Kellys.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh-I*.—This should be Magh-Ai, or Machaire-Chonnacht.

<sup>k</sup> *Loch-na-calla*: i. e. Lake of the Shouting; a name imposed by the Ui-Maine after their victory over the King of Munster. The name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *A change of abbots*.—"A. D. 834. Fit Mutatio Abbatis Ardmachae Farennanus de Rathmic-Malus sufficitur loco Diermitii Hna Tigernaigh."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

"A. D. 834. The changinge of Abbots in Ardmacha, viz., Forannan of Rath-Maluis in place of Dermot Ua Tiernaigh."—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-mic-Malais*: i. e. the Rath of the Son of Malus. Not identified.



Αοιρ Cpiope, ocht ecéδ τpiocha α cúicc. An cēpaiað bliaðan do Niall. Forðarach, eppcop 7 angcoipe Lurca, Suibne, mac Iopeð, abb Glinne da locha [décc]. Ceallach, mac Forðaraið, aipéinneach Roia Commáin, do mārbað. Saorðar Ua Cionaeð, abb Deapmāige, Piacra, mac Duibðácpióch, abb Cluana foda Liobrian, 7 Roðartað, mac Maeluioir, abb Achaið bó Camnið, décc. Dunlang, mac Catupaið, comarba harrpa Corcaige, décc. Gabail deptaicche Cille dapa for Forannán, abbað Arða Macha, co paiað Paðpaucc aipéna, la Feðlimið, mac Cpioimétainn, co cat 7 ioðna, 7 po gabāð na cléirið leir co na nuimáioit. Cluain móp Maeðocc do lopcað oiðce Nodlacc la Gallaið, 7 rochaide móp do mārbað leo, amaille lé bpaigðið ioimðaið do bpeit leo. Depteoh Glinne da locha do lopcað leó dna. Cpioch Connacht uile do dioeláitpiughað leó map an ecéðna. Meap móp etip éno meap 7 dapi mñr, 7 po iað glaiir co po anpat do piut. Ceall dapa do opðain do Thallaið Inðip Deaa, 7 do loipccð lēth na cille leo. Cairbre, mac Maioleóuin, tiððina Locha gabar, do mārbað la Maoleðhnaig. Diapmaite do dol go Connactaið le lex Paupaucc. Forpaið, mac Fñpðura, toipeach Oipðiall do imēct go hAlbain do nñitugāð Ohail Riada, tpe forconðpað Chionate mic Ailpin.

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-foda-Librain*: i. e. St. Libran's long Lawn or Meadow; now Clonfad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church in a parish of the same name, about two miles to the north of Tyrell's Pass, in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath. Colgan has given all that he could gather of the history of St. Libranus of this place, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at *xi. Martii*, p. 584; but he states that he does not know whether he was of Cluain-foda in Fera-Tulach, in Meath, or of Cluain-fota in Fiadh-mor, in Leinster. But in a note in the copy of the *Feilire-Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leubhar-Breac*, at 21st August, it is stated that Cluain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, was otherwise called Cluain-foda-Librein. The same statement is to be found in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 21st of August, thus: "*Duodecimo Cal. Sept.*, Seanac, Eppeoð ó Chluain foda fine, i bFeapuið Tulac .i. Cluain foda Librein, agur comarba Fin-

nein, i. e. *Duodecimo Cal. Sept.* Seanach, Bishop of Cluain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, i. e. Cluain-foda-Librein, and successor of St. Finnen." It is to be distinguished from Cluain-foda-Bactain-abha, which is situated in the adjoining barony of Farbill; for some account of which see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 304, 306; and note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 577, p. 209, *suprà*.

<sup>o</sup> *Dunlang*.—"A. D. 835. Dunlang mac Cathusaigh, *princeps* Corcaige moire, *moritur sine communionē*, in Caisil Regum."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *Forannan*.—These are given under the same year in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 833, as follows:

"A. D. 833. Felym mac Criowhayn took the church of Kildare on Forannan, abbot of Ard-mach, and substitute of St. Patrick, and therein committed outrages. The church of Gleanda-logha was burnt, and the church of Kildare ransacked by the Danes. The Danes, upon the

The Age of Christ, 835. The fourth year of Niall. Forbhasach, Bishop and anchorite of Lusca, [and] Suibhne, son of Joseph, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, [died]. Ceallach, son of Forbhasach, airchinneach of Ros-Commain, was slain. Saerghus, Abbot of Dearnhach; Fiachra, son of Dubhdachrich, Abbot of Cluain-foda-Librain<sup>a</sup>; and Robhartach, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh, died. Dunlang<sup>o</sup>, son of Cathasaigh, successor of Bara of Corcach, died. The taking of the oratory of Cill-dara upon Forannan<sup>p</sup>, Abbot of Ard-Macha, with all the congregation of Patrick likewise, by Feidhlimidh, by battle and arms; and the clergy were taken by him with their submission. Cluain-mor-Maedhog was burned on Christmas night by the foreigners; and a great number was slain by them, and many prisoners were carried off. The oratory of Gleann-da-locha was also burned by them. All the country of Connaught<sup>q</sup> was likewise desolated by them. Great produce both of masts and acorns, which so choked up the brooks that they ceased running. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Inbher-Deaa<sup>r</sup>, and half the church was burned by them. Cairbre, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Gabhar<sup>s</sup>, was slain by Maelcearnaigh. Diarmaid<sup>t</sup> [Archbishop of Ard-Macha] went to Connaught with the law of Patrick. Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of Oirghialla, went to Alba, to strengthen the Dal-Riada, at the request of Cinaeth, son of Ailpin.

Nativity of our Lord, in the night, entered the church of Clonmore-Moyeog, and there used many cruelties, killed many of the clergy, and took many of them captives. There was abundance of nutts and acorns this year; and they were so plenty that, in some places, where shallow brookes runn under the trees, men might go dry shod, the waters were so full of them. The Danes this year harried and spoyled all the province of Connaught, and confines thereof, outrageously."

<sup>a</sup>Connaught.—"*Vastatio crudelissima a Gentilibus omnium Connachtorum.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>r</sup>Inbher-Deaa: i. e. *Ostium Fluminis Deæ portus regionis Cuolenorum*. This was the ancient name of the mouth of the little River Vartry, which falls into the sea at Wicklow, and has its present name from flowing through the territory

of Fip Cipe.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 845, 846. See also note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 430; and note <sup>d</sup>, under 431, pp. 129, 130. This place was in the territory of Ui-Garchon, which contained Gleann Fhaidhle, now Glenealy, and Rath-Naoi, now Rathnew, near Wicklow.

<sup>s</sup>Loch-Gabhar.—Now Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, in Meath.

"A. D. 835. Coirpre mac Maelduin, *rex Loch-Gabhor jugulatus est o Maelcernaig, et Maelcerna jugulatus est o Coirpriu in eodem hora, et mortui sunt ambo in una nocte. Prima predæ gentilium o Deiscert Breg .i. o Thelcaibh Droman et o Dermaigh-Briton, et captivos plures duxerunt et mortificaverunt multos, et captivos plurimos abstulerunt.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>t</sup>Diarmaid.—"A. D. 835. Dermaid do dul co Connachta *cum lege et rexillis Patricii.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

Αοιρ Χριορτ, ocht ccéd τριοχα απέ. Αν cúigeaδ bliadaim do Niall Chaille. Πλαίτην, abb Maimiopech δuiτε, eppcop γ ανγοιρε, Fedach, abb Cille Delce, γ Μαρταιν, eppcop Cluana caoin, décc. Raoinfo por Muin-neachais για Κατάλ, mac Muirgeara, mic Tomaltaiγ, pí Connacht, décc iaroin. Riagan, mac Finnaéta, letpí Laiγh, décc. Maelóuin, mac Sfehnurairgh, tigherna Bpí cCúl, décc. Duiblitir Oδap ó Temraiz do epgabaíl do Gallais, γ báp cuinpiγ do imbirte fair ina longais iaroin, co ndoréair leó. Coblach tpi pichit long do Norptmannib por dóinn. Lucht tpi pícit long oile por abainn Lipéte. Ro airgré γ po ionnpairpé an dá mór cóblac pin Maγ Lipéte, γ Maγ Bpíγ, eitir cealla γ congála, daoine γ deiγteia, cpod γ cétpa. Raoinfo για breairib Bpíγ por Thallais γ Mugdornaib Bpíγ, co ttopépattap pé pícit do Thallais ipin ngleo pin. Cathp-raoinfo για nThallais oc Inbear na mbairc por Uib Néill ó Sionainn

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain-caein* : i. e. *secessus amarus sive delectabilis*, the beautiful lawn or meadow, now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth. This church is described in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as in Fera-Rois.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 162 and 185, n. 96.

<sup>v</sup> *A fleet of sixty ships.*—These entries are given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus :

“A. D. 836. A navy of thre score ships of the Northmans upon Boinn, another of three score upon Lifi, who carried away in those two shipings all that they could lay hands on in Mabregh and Malifi, and in all their churches, townes, and houses. An overthrow by the men of Mabregh upon the foreigners at Decinn, in that parte called Mughdorna-Bregh, that six score of them were slain. A battle given by the Gentiles of Invernamark by the Nury, upon O’Nells, from Sinan to sea, where such a havock was made of the O’Nells that few but their chief kings escaped.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise these events are noticed under

A. D. 834, as follows :

“A. D. 834. A fleet of 60 sailes was on the river of Boyne by the Danes, and another of 60 on the river of Liffie, which two fleets spoyled and destroyed all the borders of Liffie and Moybrey altogether. Moybrey [men] gave an overthrow to the Danes in Mogorn, where there were 120 of them killed. The O’Neales gave” [*rectè* received] “a great overthrow to” [*rectè* from] “the Danes, at Inver-ne-marke, where they were pursning them from Synan to the sea, and made such slaughter on them that there was not such heard of in a long space before ; but the chiefest captaines of the Danes” [*rectè* of the Ui-Neill] “escaped.”

This last passage is very incorrectly translated by Mageoghan.

<sup>x</sup> *Abhainn-Liphthe.*—*Anglicè* Anna-Liffey, i. e. the River Liffey, which washes Dublin.

<sup>y</sup> *Magh-Liphthe* : i. e. the Plain of the Liffey. Keating (in the reign of Niall Cailne) states that Magh-Liffe was the county of Dublin ; and this is taken for granted by old Charles O’Conor of Belanagare, who makes it the same as the county of Dublin on his map of *Scotia Antiqua*,



The Age of Christ, 836. The fifth year of Niall Caille. Flaithrí, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, bishop and anchorite; Fedach, Abbot of Cill-Delge; and Martin, Abbot of Cluain-cacín<sup>a</sup>, died. A victory was gained over the Munstermen by Cathal, son of Muirghius. Cathal, son of Muirghius, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, died [soon] after. Riagan, son of Finnachta, half king of Leinster, died. Maelduin, son of Seachnasach, lord of Feara-Cul, died. Dubhlitir Odhar, of Teamhair, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, who afterwards put him to death in his gyves, at their ships, and thus he fell by them! A fleet of sixty ships<sup>w</sup> of Norsemen on the Boyne. Another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn-Liphthe<sup>x</sup>. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh-Liphthe<sup>y</sup> and Magh-Breagh<sup>z</sup>, both churches and habitations of men, and goodly tribes, flocks, and herds. A battle was gained by the men of Breagh over the foreigners in Mughdhorna-Breagh<sup>a</sup>; and six score of the foreigners were slain in that battle. A battle was gained by the foreigners, at Inbhear-na-mbarc<sup>b</sup>, over [all] the Ui-Neill<sup>c</sup>, from the Sinainn to the sea, where such slaughter was made as never

in his Dissertations on the ancient History of Ireland; but Magh-Liphthe lies principally in the present county of Kildare, through which the Liffey winds its course; for we learn from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (part iii. c. xviii., *apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 152), that the churches of Killashee and old Kileullen are in it.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 273, 276.

<sup>y</sup> *Magh-Breagh*.—A great plain in the east of ancient Meath, comprising five cantreds or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda. The church of Slane is described in an old Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 850), as “*in regione Breg prope fluvium pulcherrimum et fertilem Boyne*,” and the churches of Magh-bolg, Ros-eo, Trevet, and Daimhliag, are mentioned in various authorities as in this plain.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 683, p. 289, *suprà*; and note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 1292, p. 455, 456, *infra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Mughdhorna-Breagh*.—See note under A. D. 807.

<sup>b</sup> *Inbhear-na-mbarc*: i. e. the *inver* or river-mouth of the barques or ships. According to the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, this place was “by the Nury;” but this would appear to be an error, as it is not in the original Irish, and it is more probable that Inbhear na mBarc was the ancient name of the mouth of the river of Rath-Inbhir, near Bray.

<sup>c</sup> *Over the Ui-Neill*: i. e. over all the southern Ui-Neill, or race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who were seated in the ancient Meath, extending from the River Shannon to the sea. Mageoghegan has totally mistaken and reversed the meaning of this passage, as if he wished to rob the Danes of this victory, and give it to his own sept, the Nepotes Neill-Naighiallaigh. But the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and the original Irish of the passage, as preserved by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Ulster, enable us to correct him. It is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 836. *Bellum* re Genntib oc Inbiur na mbarc for hUib Neill ó Sinainn co muir, du



co muir, dú in po láth ár nat paimídh píam, aét nama ternaíste na píoga  
 7 na píuig, na píuáta 7 na toipecha gan aipleach gan aétuma. Cealla  
 Loáa hÉirne do dílgínt la Gallab im Cluain Eoair, 7 im Daimínir, 7c.  
 Cealla Laicteime, Inir Cealtpra, 7 Cill Finnée, do loicead la Gallab. Ino-  
 pídh Cemuil Coirppe Cpuim la Feidlimíð, mac Cpuiméainn. Saxolb, toipeac  
 na nGall, do mairbad la Ciannaétaib. Ar for Gallab occ Éar Ruaid.  
 Ar forra as Carin Fíraðaið. Maíom na bFeapra píá nGallab. Céu  
 gabáil Áta chiat lá Gallab.

Áoir Cpuort, ocht ccéu píocha a peacht. An peipead bliadain do  
 Níall. S. Dóáta, naom éppcop 7 angcoipe, do forbad a deigbíteha ipin  
 cñntur cco pío paíð a píoprat do cum nime. Cópmac, éppcop 7 píuimíð  
 Cille. Fídhic, dég. Tíghínaic, mac Áéda, ab Fionnaípaic ába 7 ceall naile,  
 décc. Égnech Cille Delce, éppcop, abb, 7 píuiméóir, do mairbad co na  
 múntir la Gailíngaib. Dpán Fionnglaíir, éppcop 7 píuimíð, dég. Ceallac,  
 mac Coirppe, abb Átha Tpuim, décc. Ruaidíir, mac Donnchaáa, píuoir  
 Cluana hlopaíir, 7 abb ceall noile arésha décc. Doínnall, mac Áésha,  
 abb Dpoma Upchalle, décc. Ceallac, mac Cópgraíð, abb Áipeccarl Ciarócc.  
 Ríoðál móir hi cCluain Conaíre Tomáin, eíir Níall Caille, 7 Feidlimíð, mac

irrolad ar nad rairimedh. *Primi reges evaserunt.*"  
 i. e. "A. D. 836. A battle by the Gentiles at  
 Inver-na-mbare, over the Ui-Neill, from the  
 Shannon to the sea, where a slaughter not re-  
 coned was made. The chief kings escaped."

<sup>d</sup> *The churches of Loch-Eirne.*—This is incor-  
 rectly stated by the Four Masters. It should  
 be : "The churches of Loch Eirne, as Daimhinis,  
 &c., together with Cluain-Eois and other churches  
 situated at some distance from that lake, were  
 destroyed by the Pagan Danes." Daimhinis is  
 one of the churches of Loch-Erne.—See note <sup>i</sup>,  
 under A. D. 563, p. 203, *suprà*. Cluain-Eois,  
 now Clones, is several miles to the east of that  
 lake.

<sup>e</sup> *The churches of Laichtene.*—The churches of  
 St. Lachtin were Achadh-Ur, now Freshford, in  
 the county of Kilkenny; Bealach-abhra in Mus-  
 craighe, in the county of Cork; and Lis-Lachtin,

at Ballylongford, in the north of the county of  
 Kerry.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 622, p. 245,  
*suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Finnche.*—In the gloss to the *Feilire-  
 Aenguis* this church is described as near a great  
 hill, called Dorn-Buidhe, in Magh-Raighne, in  
 Osraighe. It has not been yet identified.

<sup>g</sup> *Race of Cairbre-Crom* : i. e. the people of  
 Ui-Maine, in Connaught.

<sup>h</sup> *Cianachta* : i. e. the Cianachta-Breagh, seated  
 at and around Duleek, in the east of Meath.

"A. D. 834. Saxolve, chief of the Danes, was  
 killed by those of Kynaghta."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *Eas-ruaidh.*—Now Assaroe, at Ballyshannon,  
 in the county of Donegal.

<sup>k</sup> *Carn-Fearadhaigh.*—A place in the south  
 of the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under  
 A. D. 622, p. 245.

<sup>l</sup> *Fearta* : i. e. the Graves. There are several

before was heard of; however, the kings and chieftains, the lords and toparchs, escaped without slaughter or mutilation. The churches of Loch-Eirne<sup>d</sup> were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, &c. The churches of Laichtene<sup>e</sup>, Inis-Cealtra, and Cill-Finnche<sup>f</sup>, were burned by the foreigners. The plundering of the race of Cairbre-Crom<sup>g</sup> by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Saxolbh, chief of the foreigners, was slain by the Cianachta<sup>h</sup>. A slaughter was made of the foreigners at Eas-Ruaidh<sup>i</sup>. A slaughter of them at Carn-Fearadhaigh<sup>k</sup>. The victory of Fearta<sup>l</sup> was gained by the foreigners. The first taking of Ath-cliath<sup>m</sup> by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 837. The sixth year of Niall. St. Dochata<sup>n</sup>, holy bishop and anchorite, finished his virtuous life in this world, and resigned his spirit to heaven. Cormac, Bishop and scribe of Cill Foibrich, died. Tighearnach<sup>o</sup>, son of Aedh, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha and other churches, died. Egnech of Cill-Delge, bishop, abbot, and scribe, was killed, with [all] his people, by the Gaileanga<sup>p</sup>. Bran of Finnghlais, bishop and scribe, died. Ceallach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Ath-Truim, died. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, Prior of Cluain-Irard, and abbot of other churches too, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh, Abbot of Druim-Urchaille<sup>q</sup>, died. Ceallach, son of Cosgrach, Abbot of Airegal-Ciarog<sup>r</sup>, [died]. A great royal meeting at Cluain-Conaire-Tomain<sup>s</sup>, between

places of this name in Ireland; but the place here referred to is probably Fearta-fear-Feig, which was a place on the Boyne, close to Slane, in the county of Meath.

<sup>m</sup> *Ath-cliath*: i. e. Dublin. "A. D. 834. The first taking and possession of the Dances in Dublin was this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> *St. Dochata*.—"A. D. 837. *Docutu, sanctus Episcopus, et Anchorita Slane, vitam scilicet feliciter finivit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>o</sup> *Tighearnach*.—"A. D. 837. Tigernach, mac Aedha, *Abbas Findubrach Abae, et aliarum civitatum, dormivit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>p</sup> *Gaileanga*: i. e. the Gaileanga-mora, seated in the present barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-Urchaille*: i. e. Ridge or Long Hill of the Greenwood. This may be Cnoc-Urchoille,

or Spaniel Hill, in the county of Clare.

"A. D. 837. Domhnall, mac Aedha, *Princeps Droma Urchaille, moritur.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>r</sup> *Airegal-Ciarog*.—Otherwise called Airegal-Dachiarog; now Errigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 805. In the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 837. Ceallach, mac Coscraich, *Princeps ind Airicuil Dachiarog, mortuus est;*" which Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates, p. 213: "Ceallach mac Coscraich, Princeps Darcuilensis, morbo ulceris inveterati, mortuus est."

<sup>s</sup> *Cluain-Conaire-Tomain*.—In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aengus*, at 16th September, "Cluain-Conaire-Tomain" is described as ἡ ὑα φαιλάν, in the north of Ui-Faelain. It is the place now called Cloncurry, situated in the barony of Oughteranny, in the north of the

Crioiméainn. Maelcprón, mac Cobéaig, tighearna Loca Léin, décc. Spaoiméa pia ngeintib for Connaéctair, in po marbáð Maoldúin, mac Muirgíra, mic Tomaltaig, co rochaiðib amaille ppur. Bran, mac Paelán, ó páiter Uí Paoláin, pí Laigín, décc. Congalaé, mac Maonaig, tighearna Ua Mic Uair bprígh, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd tpiocha a hocht. An peaétiáo bliáðain do Niall. Maolgaímrið, ríribneóir togaíde, angcoire, 7 abb bñmhair, Aíðín, ppriór Cluana mic Nóir, 7 abb Rora Cré, Colmán, mac Robartair, abb Sláine, Maolpuanaíð, mac Catail, pecnabb Lupcan, Corbmac, mac Conaill, abb Tpeoir, 7 Reaétabra, abb Léit Moéaoimécc, décc. Muiríðhach, mac Eathach, mic Fíachach, pí coiccið Conéobair, do marbáð la a bráérib, Aedh 7 Aengar, co rochaiðib oile cenmoéarom. Aedh, mac Eataé, do marbáð la Maðaðan, mac Muireaðhaig. Ro gaírat murcóblaé do Thallair for Loc Eathach. Ro hupéa 7 po hairgée tuaéa 7 cealla tuairceipt Epeann leó. Lopcað Pearna 7 Corcaige móipe lá Gallair. Commurgaé, mac Congalaig, tighearna Ciannaéa, décc. Cinnéirið, mac Congalaig, tighearna Ua Mic Uair, do marbáð la a bráérib. Caemhlúð abbaðh i nAip Macha, .i. Diarmait Ua Tighearnaigh i monaðh Phopandáin ó Ráith mic Maluir.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd tpiocha anaoi. An tochétiáo bliáðain do Niall. Iopeð Roir móip, eppcop 7 pcpibneóir deaprcairge, abb Cluana heoar 7

county of Kildare.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 586, p. 212, *suprà*. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster anglicises this name Cloncurry; and Mageoghegan, Clonconrie-Tomayne, thus :

“A. D. 837. A great kingly parly at Cloncurry, between Felim and Nell.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 835. There was a great meeting between King Neale and Felym mac Criowhayn, at Clonconrie-Tomayne.”—*Ann. Clou.*

<sup>i</sup> *Ui-Faelain*.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the north of the present county of Kildare.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under A. D. 1203.

<sup>o</sup> *Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh*.—A tribe seated in Magh Breagh, in East Meath, to the south-west

of Tara. They are to be distinguished from the Ui-Mic-Uais-Teathbha, who gave name to the present barony of Moygoish, in the north of the county of Westmeath.

\* *Vice-abbot*.—Seénap is explained “*secundus abbas*” in Cormac’s Glossary, and *prior* by the Four Masters.

<sup>a</sup> *Province of Conchobhar* : i. e. the province of Conchobhar. Mac Nessa, who was King of all Ulster in the beginning of the first century :

“A. D. 838. Mureach mac Echtach, king of Cuige Conor (Ulster), died by the hands of his kinsmen, viz. Hugh and Aengus, assisted with many more.”—*Ann. Ult.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 836. Moriegh mac Eahagh, king of Ulster, was killed by his own brothers, Hugh

Niall Caille and Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Maelcron, son of Cobhthach, lord of Loch Lein, died. A battle was gained by the Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, wherein was slain Maelduin, son of Murgheas, son of Tomaltach, with numbers of others along with him. Bran, son of Faelan, from whom is named Ui-Faelain<sup>t</sup>, King of Leinster, died. Conghalach, son of Maenach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh<sup>u</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 838. The seventh year of Niall. Maelgaimhridh, a select scribe, anchorite and Abbot of Beannchair; Aidean, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; Colman, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Slaine; Maclruanaidh, son of Cathal, Vice-abbot<sup>w</sup> of Lusca; Cormac, son of Conall, Abbot of Treoit; Reachtabhra, Abbot of Liath-Mochaemhog, died. Muireadhach, son of Eochaidh, son of Fiacha, King of the province of Conchobhar<sup>x</sup>, was killed by his brothers, Aedh and Aenghus, with many others besides them. Aedh, son of Eochaidh, was killed by Madadhan, son of Muireadhach. A marine fleet<sup>y</sup> of the foreigners took up on Loch Eathach. The territories and churches of the North of Ireland were plundered and spoiled by them. The burning of Fearna and Corcach-mor by the foreigners. Commasgach, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta, died. Cinneididh<sup>z</sup>, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais, was killed by his brother. A change of abbots<sup>a</sup> at Ard-Macha, i. e. Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh in the place of Forannan of Rath-mic-Malais.

The Age of Christ, 839. The eighth year of Niall. Joseph of Ros-mor<sup>b</sup>, bishop and distinguished scribe, Abbot of Cluain-cois and other churches, died.

and Enos; and Hugh mac Eabagh was killed by Mathew" [*rectè* Maddan] "mac Moriey."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>y</sup> *A marine fleet*.—"A. D. 838. An army of the forrainers upon Loch Each, that from thence they vexed all Ireland, temporall and church land, towards the North."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 836. The Danes made a forte, and had shipping on Logh Neagh, of purpose and intent to waste and spoyle the North from thence, and did accordingly."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>z</sup> *Cinneididh*.—"A. D. 838. Cenneitig, mac Congalaig, *Rex Nepotum filiorum Cuais Breghe, a suo fratre, Cele, dolosè jugulatus est*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>a</sup> *A change of abbots*.—"The changinge of Diarmaid O'Tiernay for Foranan of Rathmaluis to be Abbot of Ardmach."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Ros-mor*: i. e. the Great Wood. This is the place in the county of Monaghan from which Lord Rossmore takes his title. The Four Masters seem to have adopted the chronology of the Annals of Ulster at this period, for this entry is given in the latter Annals at 839, as follows:

"A. D. 839. *Joseph Roiss-moir, Episcopus, et scriba optimus, et Aneorita, Abbas Cluana Auis, et aliarum civitatum, dormivit*."

The obit of this Joseph is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 837, as follows:



ceall naile, décc. Oртанаc, eppcop Cille dapa, Airmfóhach, abb Ropra hailiúr, Cunnmáol, ppióir Dóimáige, Maelcuile Leitglinne, Airíschtach Chille manach, 7 dbericéir Tulca léir décc 6 Decemher. Innpíó Fí cceall, 7 Dealbna Eátra la Niall Caille. Opgain Lugimáio la Gallaió Lóca hEathach, 7 po gabrat bpaigde iomda verpuccoib 7 do dáoinib eacenaíde foglaméa, 7 puccrat iatc do éom a longpórt iar mapdaó rochaiíde oile leó beór. Murchaó, mac Aedá, pí Connachte, décc. Dubdábairc, tigírina Dóimúhan, décc. Cionaeó, mac Corcepaig, tigírina bpióimáine i Títhba [décc]. Lóccaó Ardá Macha co na dóiréaigib, 7 co na daímliaice, la na Gallaió peimháite. Feólimiú, mac Cpioiméainn, pí Muíhan, do ndreao Míde 7 bpió, co ndeiriú i Tíhpaig, iar ngabáil gíall Connaét i naon ló, conao do rin po piáio Ceallaó, mac Cumargaió :

Ar é Feólimiú an pí, diainí obair aon láithi,  
Eirigi Connaét gan caé, acur Míde do manpaó.

Aoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéó cēpaá. An nomhaó bliaóain do Niall. Maol-uioépaib, angcoipe 7 egnaió Tipe dá glar, dég. Longpórt acc Linn Duacáill la Gallaió, ar po hupéa 7 po hairgde tuata 7 cealla Teatba. Longpórt oile ag Duiblinn, ar po hupéa Laigin 7 hUí Néill, eir tuata 7 cealla, co Shao blaóma. Slóigfó la Feólimiú co Capmain. Slóigfó la Niall ar a éinn co Maó noétaip.

bachall Feólimiú pióig fóppaigbaí ip na dpoigíó,  
Óur pucc Niall co neart uatá, a ceart an catá cloiúimíó.

"A. D. 837. Joseph of Rossemore, bushopp, scribe, and a venerable anchorite, died. He was abbot of Cloness and other places."

<sup>c</sup> *The plundering of Lughmhadh.*—"A. D. 839. Orggain Lughmhadh di Loch Echdach o Genn-tib, qui et episcopus, et presbiteros, et sapientes, captivos duxerunt, et alios mortificaverunt."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 838. The Danes continued yet in" [*recte* at, or on] "Lough Neagh, practizing their wonted courses. They had a forte at Lyndwac-hill, from whence they destroyed all the temporall and church land of the contrey of Teaffa.

They had another forte at Dublin, from whence they did also destroy the lands of Lynster, and of the O Neals of the South, to the Mount[ain] of Shiew-Bloome."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>d</sup> *The burning of Ard-Macha.*—"A. D. 839. Loscadh Airddmachæ co na Derthighib ocus a Doimliag."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 837. Ardmach, the town, church, and all, was burnt by the Dances."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>e</sup> *Rested at Teanhair.*—"A. D. 839. Felim, king of Mounster, spoyled Meath and Bregb, until he sojourned at Tarach, et in illa vice the spoyle of churchtowns and of Behne by Nell

Orthanach, Bishop of Cill-dara ; Airmeadhach, Abbot of Ros-aílither ; Crunn-mhael, Prior of Dearmhach ; Maeltuile of Leithghlinn ; and Aireachtach of Cill-Manach, [died]. Berichtir of Tulach-leis died on the 6th of December. The plundering of Feara-Ceall and Dealbhna-Eathra by Niall Caille. The plundering of Lughmhadh<sup>e</sup> by the foreigners of Loch-Eathach ; and they made prisoners of many bishops and other wise and learned men, and carried them to their fortress, after having, moreover, slain many others. Murchadh, son of Aedh, King of Connaught, died. Dubhdabharc, lord of South Munster, died. Cín-aedh, son of Coscrach, lord of Breaghmhaine, in Teathbha, [died]. The burning of Ard-Macha<sup>d</sup>, with its oratories and cathedral, by the aforesaid foreigners. Feidhlimidh, King of Munster, plundered Meath and Breagh ; and he rested at Teamhair<sup>e</sup>, after having in one day taken the hostages of Connaught ; of which Ceallach, son of Cumasgach, said :

Feidhlimidh is the king, to whom it was but one day's work  
[To obtain] the hostages of Connaught without a battle, and to devastate Meath.

The Age of Christ, 840. The ninth year of Niall. Maeldithraibh, ancho-rite and wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A fortress [was erected] by the foreigners at Linn-Duachaill, out of which the territories and churches of Teathbha were plundered and preyed. Another fortress [was erected] by them at Duibhlinn<sup>f</sup>, out of which they plundered Leinster and the Ui-Neill, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma<sup>g</sup>. An army was led by Feidhlimidh to Carman<sup>h</sup>. An army was led by Niall to Magh-ochtair<sup>j</sup>, to meet him.

The crozier<sup>k</sup> of the devout Feidhlimidh was left in the shrubbery,

Which Niall by force bore away from them, by right of the battle of swords.

mac Hugh.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 837. Felym mac Criowhan, king of Munster, preyed and spoyled all Meath and Moybrey, and rested at Taragh.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>f</sup> *Duibhlinn*.—Now Dublin. The site of this fort is now occupied by the castle of Dublin.

<sup>g</sup> *Sliabh-Bladhma*.—Now Slieve Bloom, in the King's county, to which the country of the southern Ui-Neill, or ancient Meath, extended.

<sup>h</sup> *Carman*.—Now Wexford. “A. D. 840. An

army by Felim as farr as Carmain. An army by Nell before them to Magh Ochtair.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 838. Felym mac Criowhayn came with a great army to Logh Carman, *alias* Weixford, and there was met with” [i. e. by] “kinge Neal and another great army.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>i</sup> *Magh-ochtair*.—See note under A. D. 586.

<sup>k</sup> *The crozier*.—This is inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. The reader must bear

Orgain Cluana heidnisch, ⁊ dilscho Cluana hlopario ⁊ Cille hachaid  
 Opumatai, la Gallaid. Spaoimead for Maolpuanaid, mac Donnchada, .i.  
 aitar Mhaolischloinn an rí, la Diarmuid, mac Concobair, ⁊ Diarmaite do  
 marbadh la Maelpeachlann i rín ló édona.

Aoir Criorc, ocht céad céiriac a haen. An dslmáid bliadan do Niall.  
 Caomán, abb Linne Duacáill, do marbadh, ⁊ [do] loicead la Gallaid. Ceal-  
 laic, mac Caiçgeinn, abb Opoma móir lá hUib Eachdach, décc. Suibne  
 Ua Teimnén, abb Glinne dá locha, décc. Fineaéta, mac bpsail, abb Chille  
 duina, Compuð, mac Ruamlupa, abb Domnaig Seachnaill, Mopán, mac  
 Indrechtaiç, abb Clocair mic nDaimen, ⁊ Muirfolaic, mac Cfhnaig, pep-  
 taigir Arda macha, décc. Orgain Cluana mic Noir la Gallaid Linne Duac-  
 aille. Orgain Díript Diarmada la Gallaid Chaoil uirce. Orgain bioppa  
 ⁊ Saigpe la Gallaid bóinne. Longar Noptemoinopum for bóinn occ Linn  
 Roir. Longur oile díob occ Linn Saileach la hUlta. Longur oile díob occ  
 Linn Duacáill. Dungal, mac Fearçgaile, tiçearna Oppaiçe, décc. Muç-

in mind that Felim, son of Crimhthann, was  
 Abbot or Bishop of Cashel, in right of his crown  
 of Munster. It is stated in the old Annals of  
 Innisfallen that Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann,  
 received homage from Niall, son of Aedh, King  
 of Tara in the year 824 [*recte* 840], and that  
 Feidhlimidh then became sole monarch of Ire-  
 land, and sat in the seat of the Abbot of Cluain-  
 fearta.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction,  
 p. xvi. note <sup>f</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Druim-mor in Ui-Eathach*.—Now Dromore,  
 a market-town on the River Lagan, in the ba-  
 rony of Iveagh, and county of Down. Saint  
 Colman, or Mocholmoe, who was a disciple of  
 Mac Nise, who died in 513, founded an abbey  
 here.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 113, note  
 106; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*,  
 p. 118. There are no ancient remains there at  
 present except a large moat situated at the  
 eastern extremity of the town.

<sup>m</sup> *Cill-dumha*.—This should be Cill-dumha-  
 gloin, as in the Annals of Ulster at the same  
 year.—See note under the year 834, *suprà*.

<sup>n</sup> *Domhnach-Seachnaill*.—Now Dunshaughlin,  
 in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under  
 A. D. 448, and note under 796.

<sup>o</sup> *Disert-Diarmada*: i. e. St. Diarmaid's desert,  
 wilderness, or hermitage. This was the ancient  
 Irish name of Castledermot, in the baronies of  
 Kilkea and Moone, near the southern extremity  
 of the county of Kildare, where Diarmaid, son of  
 Aedh Roin, whose festival was there kept on  
 the 21st of June, erected a monastery about  
 A. D. 500.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hiber-  
 nicum*, p. 310. In the church-yard here are to  
 be seen an ancient Round Tower and several  
 curious crosses, which attest the antiquity and  
 former importance of the place.

<sup>p</sup> *Cael-Uisce*: i. e. Narrow Water, now Nar-  
 rowwater, situated between Warren's Point and  
 Newry, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and  
 county of Down.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under A. D. 1252,  
 p. 344.

<sup>q</sup> *Linn-Rois*: i. e. the Pool of Ros. This was  
 the name of that part of the River Boyne  
 opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower

The plundering of Chuain-cidhneach, and the destruction of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-achaidh-Droma-fota, by the foreigners. A battle was gained over Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, i. e. the father of King Maelseachlainn, by Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar; and Diarmaid was slain on the same day by Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 841. The tenth year of Niall. Caemhan, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, was killed and burned by the foreigners. Ceallach, son of Caithghenn, Abbot of Druim-mor, in Ui-Eathach<sup>1</sup>, died. Suibhne Ua Teimhnen, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Fineachta, son of Breasal, Abbot of Cill-dumha<sup>m</sup>; Comsudh, son of Ruamius, Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnaill<sup>n</sup>; Moran, son of Innrechtach, Abbot of Clochar-mic-nDaimheni; and Muireadhach, son of Cearnach, Economist of Ard-Macha, died. The plundering of Chuain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Linn-Duachaille. The plundering of Disert-Diarmada<sup>o</sup> by the foreigners of Cael-uisce<sup>p</sup>. The plundering of Birra and Saighir by the foreigners of the Boinn. A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn-Rois<sup>q</sup>. Another fleet of them at Linn-Saileach, in Ulster<sup>r</sup>. Another fleet of them at Linn-Duachail<sup>s</sup>. Dunghal, son of Fearghal, lord of Osraighe, died. Mughroin,

Duleek, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Meath, sheet 20.

<sup>r</sup> *Linn-Saileach in Ulster*.—This is very probably, if not certainly, one of the ancient names of Loch Suileach, now Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 7, 23, 248.

<sup>s</sup> *Linn-Duachail*.—Now Magheralin, in the county of Down. These entries relative to the Danes are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 841, and the most of them are to be found in the Annals of Clonmaenose at 839 (the true year being 842), as follows:

“A. D. 841. The Gentiles upon Dublin yet. The taking of Maelduin, mac Conaill, king of Calatrom, by the Gentiles, captive. The spoiling of Clonmienois by them from the water called Linn Duachail. The spoyling of Biror and Saigir by them from the water of Dublin. A navy from Manon” [*rectè* Nortmanorum] “upon Boinn at the water called Linn Rois,

and Ulster brought shipping of them upon the water called Linn Suileach. Moran, mac Inrechtach, abbot of Cloghar mac Damine, taken captive by the forreiners of Linn, and died with them after. Coman, abbot of Linnduachail, wounded and burnt by the Irish and Gentiles. The spoyling of Disert-Diarmada by the Gentiles out of Caeluisee.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 839. The Danes continued in Dublin this year; and the Danes of Lyndwachill preyed and spoyled Clonvicknose. Birre and Sayer were also spoyled by them. Moran, mac Inreaghty, Bushop of Clochar, was killed by the Danes. There was a fleet of Normans at Lynross, upon the river of Boyne; another at Lynsoleagh, in Ulster; and another at Lyndwachill aforesaid. Koewan, abbott of Lyndwachill, was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen. Dysert Dermot was destroyed by the Danes of Keyll Usge. Kynnecty and Clonvicknose were destroy'd and burnt by the Danes.”



ρόιν, mac Aengurra, τῖγεαρνα Ua pFailge, décc. Maolbáin, mac Conaill, τῖγσίνα Calatpoma, do epǵabail do ḡallaiḃ.

Αοῖρ Crioρτ, oc̃t ccéd c̃f̃paáa a dó. An taonmáð bliaðain décc do Níall. Dodoiu, eppcop b̃ioρpa, décc. Cumpuð, mac Derero, ḡ Moenach, mac Saðc̃adaig, dá eppcop ḡ dá angcoipe iadpóm, ḡ po éccpat i naon oid̃ce hi nD̃írip̃t Diarmada. Suibne, mac Forannáin, abb Imleca Fio, décc. Ronán, abb Cluana mic Nóir, do Lucaim̃b Ruir c̃f̃mpach a c̃enél, [agur] b̃picine, abb Loṽpa, décc. Donnacán, mac Maoilteuile, p̃ccp̃ib̃neóir, ḡ angcoipe, décc ip̃in Etáil. Colggu, mac Feðaiḡ, angcoip̃i, décc. Maolpuanaid̃, mac Donnchada, pí Mih̃e, athar̃p̃ Maoilpeachlaiñd eip̃iðe [décc]. F̃f̃r̃g̃ur, mac Fothaid̃, pí Connacht, déḡ. Cionaed̃, mac Conrai, τῖγσίνα Chenél Laoḡaipe, do map̃baðh la Dealb̃naiḃ. Coirp̃pe, mac Caṽail, pí Laiḡín Deap̃gabair, décc. Tolopḡ, mac Allail̃eð, plait̃ Fealla, do map̃baðh la ḡallaiḃ Loṽa Rib̃, ḡ F̃iñvacán, mac Allail̃eð, do c̃épñað uaðaiḃ. Lorccað Cluana p̃ear̃pta b̃p̃é-nann lap na ḡallaiḃ c̃éna.

Αοῖρ Crioρτ, ocht ccéd c̃f̃paáa aτp̃í. An dapa bliaðain décc do Níall. ḡormḡal, mac Muir̃fohaiḡ, éppcop ḡ angcoipe Laiñde Lépe, Piãc̃na, mac Maoilb̃r̃f̃ail, abb F̃iñvaðpaṽ aḃae, Lab̃paiḃ, mac Ailella, abb Sláine, Roḃap̃tach, mac b̃r̃f̃ail, abb Achar̃d bó Camm̃ḡ, Roḃap̃tach, mac Flann, abb Dom̃naḡ móir, b̃p̃ear̃pal, mac Canḡne, abb Cillemanach, Ceṽf̃pnach, mac F̃oḡap̃taiḡ, p̃p̃ioip̃ Típe dá ḡlar, ḡ Aoðan ḡlinne h̃Uir̃ean, décc. Sloiḡf̃o la ḡallaiḃ Aṽa cliaṽ a c̃Cluanaib̃ an doḃair, ḡ ap̃ḡann leiρ̃p̃ Chille hachaid̃, ḡ map̃tpað Nuadaṽ mic Seigem̃ leo. Op̃ḡain D̃úin Map̃cc la ḡallaiḃ, dú in

<sup>1</sup> *Calatruim*.—Now Galtrim, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 1176.

<sup>2</sup> *Cumsudh*.—"A. D. 842. Comsudh, mac Derero, et Moenach mac Sothchadaig, *duo Episcopi et ancorite, in una nocte mortui sunt* in Disert Diarmada. Fergus mac Fothaig, *Rex Connacht, moritur*. Donnacan, mac Maeletuile, *scriba et ancorita, in Italia quievit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>3</sup> *Luaighni*.—For the position of this tribe see note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 122, p. 103, *suprà*.

<sup>4</sup> *Chief of Fealla*.—This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, or in those of Clonmacnoise.

The Editor has not been able to find any other reference to this territory, and thinks that it is a mistake of the Four Masters.

<sup>5</sup> *Gleann-Uisean*.—This was the name of a remarkable glen situated in the territory of Ui-Bairche, about two Irish miles to the west of the town of Carlow, where there exists a considerable portion of the ruins of an ancient church, called Cill-Uisin, *anglicè* Killeslin. Archdall, in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 398, identifies the church of Gleann-Uissen with Gleane, or Glin, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County; but

son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelduin, son of Conall, lord of Calatruim<sup>t</sup>, was taken prisoner by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 842. The eleventh year of Niall. Dodiū, Bishop of Birra, died. Cumsudh<sup>u</sup>, son of Derero, and Maenach, son of Sadchadach, who were both bishops and anchorites, died in one night, at Disert-Diarmada. Suibhne, son of Forannan, Abbot of Imleach-Fio, died. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the tribe of the Luaighni<sup>w</sup> of Ros-Teamhrach, and Bricine, Abbot of Lothra, died. Donnacan, son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, died in Italy. Colggū, son of Fedach, anchorite, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, King of Meath, the father of Maelseachlainn, [died]. Fearghus, son of Fothadh, King of Connaught, died. Cinaedh, son of Conra, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain by the Dealbhna. Cairbre, son of Cathal, King of South Leinster, died. Tolorg, son of Allailedh, chief of Fealla<sup>x</sup>, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, made his escape from them. The burning of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn by the same foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 843. The twelfth year of Niall. Gormghal, son of Muireadhach, Bishop and anchorite of Lann-Leire; Fiachna, son of Maelbrea-sail, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha; Labhraidh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Slaine; Robhartach, son of Breasal, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Robhartach, son of Flann, Abbot of Domhnach-mor; Breasal, son of Caingne, Abbot of Cill-manach; Cethearnach, son of Foghartach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas; and Aedhan of Gleann-Uisean<sup>y</sup>, died. An army was led by the foreigners of Ath-clíath to Cluana-an-dobhair<sup>z</sup>, and burned the fold of Cill-achaidh; and Nuadhat, son of Seigen, was martyred by them. Dun-Masg<sup>a</sup> was plundered by the foreigners,

this is a childish guess, because Gleann-Uisean is described, in the authorities referred to by Archdall himself, as in the territory of Ui-Bairche, in which the church of Sletty, close to Carlow, is situated. The festival of St. Diarmaid, Bishop of Gleann-Uisean, is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 8th July. See Lanigan's *Eccl. History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 78.

<sup>y</sup> *Cluana-an-dobhair*.—A district near the church of Cill-achaidh, *anglicè* Killeigh, in the King's County. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, *Acta SS.*, p. 373, n. 3 :

“A. D. 843. *Nortmanni Dubliniâ egressi expeditionem suscipiunt versus Cluana-an-dobhuir, Ecclesiamque de Kill-achadh expilant, et Nuadum Segeni filium martyrii afficiunt coronâ.*”

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Masg* : i. e. the Dun or Fort of Masg, son of Augen Urgnuidh, the fourth son of Sedna Sithbhaie. The name is anglicised in an Inquisition, Donemaske, anno 20 Richardi II.; but now always Dunamase.—See Harris's edition of *Ware's Antiquities*, c. v. p. 35. It is the name of a lofty isolated rock, on which formerly stood an earthen fort, or stone-cashel, but which now

πο γαβαὸ Αἰῶ, mac Duib̃d̃ac̃p̃iṣṣṣ, abb Típe dá ḡlar, γ Cluana heid̃neac̃, γ ruccerat leó é i Muim̃ain, γ πο ποδαν̃ μαρτρα ap Dia, γ πο μαρβαὸ Ceit̃s̃p̃iṣṣ-  
nac̃, mac Coñd̃inair̃g, p̃p̃iṣṣ̃ Chille d̃ara, co rochar̃d̃ib̃ oile amaille p̃p̃iu, ip̃m  
orccain c̃éṣna. Forannán, p̃p̃iṣṣ̃iṣṣ̃ Ar̃da Mac̃a, do ep̃gab̃ail do ḡhallañb̃  
i c̃Cluain Choim̃ar̃da, co na m̃ionnañb̃ γ co na m̃uinñt̃ip̃, γ a mb̃p̃eṣ̃ leó dia  
longañb̃ ḡo Luim̃neac̃. Slóig̃s̃ la Tur̃g̃eip̃, ciḡs̃h̃ina ḡall p̃op̃ Lõc̃ Rib̃, co po  
airccerat Coñnac̃ta γ M̃iṣ̃e, γ po loip̃cerat Cluain mic Ñóir co na d̃s̃p̃-  
c̃aig̃ib̃, γ Cluain p̃eap̃ta d̃p̃éñainn, Tip̃ dá ḡlar, Lõṣ̃ra, γ cealla iom̃ṣ̃a  
ap̃c̃s̃na. Cãṣ̃paomeaṣ̃ p̃op̃ ḡhallañb̃ p̃iap̃ an p̃iḡ, Ñiall, mac Aẽṣ̃a, hi Maig̃  
lõṣ̃a, γ d̃p̃ong̃ d̃ip̃iṣ̃e do c̃uic̃im̃ laip̃. Tur̃g̃eip̃ do ḡab̃ail la Maol̃p̃eachl̃ainn,  
mac Maol̃p̃uañaṣ̃, γ a báṣ̃aṣ̃ hi Loch Uair̃ iap̃añ, ep̃é m̃iṣ̃p̃baile D̃é γ

contains the ruins of a strong castle, situated in the territory of Ui-Crimhthannain, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 216, note <sup>a</sup>; and Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 185, 186 :

"A. D. 842. Dun-Masse was assaulted and destroyed by the Danes, where they killed Hugh mac Duifedachrich, abbot of Tyrdaglasse and Cloneneagh; and also there killed Kehernagh mac Comosgaye, old abbot" [*recte* vice-abbot] "of Kildare."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>b</sup> *Cluain-Comharda*.—Not identified. "A. D. 844. Forannan, Abbot of Ardmach, taken captive by the Gentiles at Cluoncovarda, with his reliques, or oaths, and his people, and carried away by" [*recte* to] "the shippinge of Limrik."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 842. Forannan, abbot of Armagh, was taken captive by the Danes at Cloncowardy, together with all his family, reliicks, and books, and" [they] "were lead from thence to their ships in Limbrick."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>c</sup> *Luimneach*.—This was the ancient name of the Lower Shannon; but henceforward it is applied in these Annals to the city of Limerick.

<sup>d</sup> *Turgeis*.—There is not a vestige to be found of this chief, under this name in any of the

Northern Chroniclers. Ledwich has endeavoured to identify him with a prince named Thorgils, who is said by Snorro to have reigned in Dublin; but he has totally failed, for Harold Harfager, the father of this Thorgils, was not born for many years after the death of Turgeis. The only places in Ireland with which his name is still associated is Dun-Turgeis, or Dun-Dairbheis, and Lough Leane, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath, where some strange traditional stories are still told of him and the Irish monarch, Maelseachlainn. He had also another fortress at Rinn-duin, near St. John's, on Loch-Ribh, *anglicè* Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon, but no local traditions of his exploits are there preserved at present.

<sup>e</sup> *And many others*.—This should be, "and many others on the islands in the Shannon, and in the vicinity of that river." Duald Mac Firbis states, in his Account of Danish Families in Ireland, that Turgeis took possession of and held his residence at Clonmacnoise; and that his wife was wont to issue her orders to the people from the high altar of the cathedral church there.

<sup>f</sup> *Magh-Itha*.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under A. M. 2530, p. 5, *suprà*.

"A. D. 844. Battle-breach by Nell, mac



where Aedh, son of Dubdhachrich, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas and Cluain-eidhneach, was taken prisoner; and they carried him into Munster, where he suffered martyrdom for the sake of God; and Ceithearnach, son of Cudinaig, Prior of Cill-dara, with many others besides, was killed by them during the same plundering excursion. Forannan, Primate of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, at Cluain-Comharda<sup>b</sup>, with his relics and people, and they were carried by them to their ships at Luimneach<sup>c</sup>. An expedition by Tuirgeis<sup>d</sup>, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch-Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, Tir-da-ghlas, Lothra, and many others<sup>e</sup> in like manner. A battle was gained over the foreigners by the king, Niall, son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha<sup>f</sup>; and a countless number fell. Tuirgeis was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruainaidh; and he was afterwards drowned in Loch-Uair<sup>g</sup>, through the miracle of

Hugh, upon Gentiles at Magh Iha.”—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 842. King Neale gave a great overthrow to the Danes in the plains of Moynithe.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Loch-Uair*.—Now Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note<sup>o</sup>, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *suprà*; and note<sup>u</sup>, on Port-Lomain, under A. D. 1461, p. 1016, *infra*. The drowning of Tuirgeis in Loch-Uair is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 844, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 842, as follows:

“A. D. 844. Turges du ergabail la Maelsechnaill, ocus bagud Turges i Loch Uair iarom.”—*Ann. Ul.*, Ed. O’Conor.

“A. D. 844. Tuirges, chief of the forreiners, taken by Maelsechlainn, and Tuirges, drowned in Loch-Uair after.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 842. Turgesius was taken by Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loughware adjoining to Molyngare.”—*Ann. Clon.*

It would appear from Jocelin and Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote about the year 1183, that some strange traditions were then pre-

served respecting a personage named Gurmundus, the son of an African prince. Giraldus has strangely confused these traditions in his *Topographia Hibernia*, Dist. iii. cc. 38, 39, 40; for he makes Gurmundus contemporary with the British king, Careticus, who flourished about the year A. D. 586; and yet he makes him act under Turgesius, who appointed him his Lord Deputy in Ireland! A similar story is gravely repeated in some Acts of Parliament, *Reg. Eliz.*—See Ussher’s *Primord.*, p. 568, *et seqq.* Jocelin speaks of Gurmundus and also of Turgesius as Norwegian pagan kings of Ireland, who persecuted the Christians; but he seems to have been aware that Turgesius was not contemporary with Gurmundus. His words are:

“Tempus autem tenebrarum, Hibernici illud autumant, quo priùs Gurmundus, ac postea Turgesius Noruagienses Principes Pagani, in Hibernia debellata regnabant. In illis enim diebus sancti in cauernis, et speluncis, quasi carbones cineribus cooperti, latitabant à facie impiorum, qui eos tota die, quasi oues occisionis mortificabant.”—*Vita Patricii*, c. 175; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 104.

On this passage Colgan has the following note (*Trias Thaum.*, n. 164):



Giaráin, 7 na naem aréna. Feargal, mac brian, mic Maelethuile, mic Tuatail, tigherna Muirraidge, do marbadh, 7 Cairer, tigherna Fear maige. Orðain Donnchaða, mic Follamain, 7 Flainn, mic Maelpuanaid, la Mael-rschlainn, mac Maoilpuanaid.

“Nec Gildas Moduda, nec Ioannes Dubaganus in Catalogo regum Hiberniæ, nec Quatuor Magistri in eodem Catalogo vel Annalibus, nec alius domesticus Rerum Hibernicarum scriptor, nec etiam externus (quod sciam) ante Geraldum Cambrensem numerat Gurmundum vel Turgesium inter Hiberniæ Reges, vel scribit eos in Hibernia vnquam regnasse; licet memorent Turgesium, aliosque Normannos anno 836. & sequentibus, continuis præliis, prædis, et incursionibus turbasse eius quietem, & pacem: sed omnes vnanimi consensu referunt Conchouarium Dunchado natum, qui anno 818. cœpit, regnasse annis 14. eiq̃ue immediatè successisse Niellum tertium, cognomento Calne, eumque regnasse annis 13. vel iuxta alios 15. & post hunc, Maelsechlannium (qui & Malachias vocatur) annis 16. Aidum septimum cognomento Finliath annis 16. deinde Flannium Malachiæ filium annis 38. ex ordine immediatè successisse & regnasse. Turgesius autem fuit in Hibernia occisus anno 842: Niello tertio tunc regnante, per prædictum Maelsechlannium siue Malachiam, tunc Mediæ, & postea Hiberniæ Regem, vt tradunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus ad eundem annum, & contestatur Giraldus Cambrensis homo Britannus in Topographia Hiberniæ dist. 3. cap. 40. qui Giraldus, alias testatissimus hostis gentis nostræ, negat ibidem cap. 38. & 39. Gurmundum vnquam subiugasse Hiberniam, & licet cap. 37. scribat eum *regnum Hibernicum aliquandiu pacificè rexisse*; tamen postea c. 45. & 46. solum asserit pacem & quietem Hiberniæ per hos tyrannos fuisse turbatam & interruptam. Verba eius cap. 45. sunt: *Est itaque numerus omnium Regum, qui à primo huius gentis Rege Herimone vsque ad hunc vltimum Ro-*

*thericum, Hiberniam rexerunt, centum octoginta vnus.* Et c. 46. *Gens igitur Hibernica a primo aduentus sui tempore et primi illius Herimonis regno vsque ad Gurmundi et Turgesii tempora (quibus et turbata quies, et interrupta aliquandiu fuit eius tranquillitas); iterumque ab eorum obitu vsque ad hæc nostra tempora, ab omni alienarum gentium incursu libera permansit, et inconcussa, donec per vos Rex inuictissime (Henricum secundum Angliæ Regem intelligit) et vestræ animositatis audaciam, his denuò nostris diebus est subiugata anno atatis vestræ 41. Regni vestri 17. ab Incarnatione verò 1172. Hæc Giraldus alias Hibernis in aduersus referendis numquam propitius, vel parcus.*—(*Topographia Hibernia, Dist. iii. cc. 39, 40, 41, 42*).

According to Giraldus, Turgesius was assassinated by a number of young men concealed in women's clothes, by a stratagem plotted by O'Machlachlin, or O'Melaghlin; and the same story has been given as true history by Keating. Giraldus's words are as follows:

“*Vnde in Hiberniam vel Britanniam Gurmundus aduenerit.*

“CAP. XXXIX.

“In Britannica legitur historia: Gurmundum ab Africa in Hiberniam aduectum, & inde in Britanniam à Saxonibus ascitum, Cirecetriam obsidione cinxisse. Qua tandem capta, & passerum (vt fertur) maleficio, igne succensa: ignobili quoque tunc Britonum Rege Kereditio in Cambriam expulso, totius regni dominium in breui obtinuisse. Siue ergo Africanus, seu (vt verius esse videtur) Norwagiensis fuerit: vel in Hibernia nunquam fuit, vel relicto ibidem Turgesio modici temporis in ea moram fecit.

God and Ciaran, and the saints in general. Fearghal, son of Bran, son of Mael-tuille, son of Tuathal, lord of Muscraighe, was killed, and Caicher, lord of Feara-Maighe. The plundering of Donnchadh, son of Follamhan, and of Flann, son of Maelruanaidh, by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh.

*“ Qualiter interfecto in Gallia Gurmundo Turgesius dolo puellarum in Hibernia delusus occubuit.*

“CAP. XL.

“Gurmundo itaque in Galliarum partibus interfecto, & Barbarorum iugo à Britannicis collis ea occasione iam depulso: Gens Hibernica ad consuetas artis iniquæ decipulas, non inefficaci molimine statim recurrit. Cum igitur ea tempestate filiam Regis Medensis scilicet Omachlachelini Turgesius adamasset: Rex ille virus sub pectore versans, filiam suam ipsi concedens, ad insulam quandam Mediæ, in stagno scilicet Lochyreno illam cum quindecim puellis egregiis ei missurum se spondit. Quibus & Turgesius gausus cum totidem nobilioribus gentis suæ statuto die et loco obuiam venit: & inuenit, & inueniens in insula quindecim adolescentes imberbes animosos, & ad hoc electos sub habitu puellari dolum palliantes, cultellis, quos occulte secum attulerant, statim inter amplexus Turgesius cum suis occubuit.

*“ De Norwagiansibus, qui circiter annos triginta regnauerant, ab Hibernia expulsis.*

“CAP. XLI.

“Fama igitur pernicipibus alis totam statim insulam peruolante, & rei euentum, vt assolet, diuulgante, Norwagienses vbique truncantur, & in breui omnes omnino seu vi, seu dolo, vel morti traduntur: vel iterum Norwagiam & insulas, vnde venerant, nauigio adire compelluntur.

*“ De Medensis Regis quæstione dolosa.*

“CAP. XLII.

“Qvæsiverat autem à Turgesio prædictus Medensium Rex, & in dolo (nequitia iam animo concepta) quonam tenore vel arte aues quædam

in regnum nuper aduectæ terræ toti, patriæque pestiferæ destrui possent & deleri. Cumque responsum accepisset, nidos eorum vbique destruendos, si iam forte nidificassent (de castellis Norwagiensium hoc interpretantes) mortuo Turgesio in eorum destructione Hibernenses per totam insulam vnanimiter insurrexerunt. Annos igitur circiter triginta Norwagiensium pompa, & Turgesii tyrannis in Hibernia perduravit, & deinde gens Hibernica, seruitute depulsa, & pristinam libertatem recuperavit, & ad regni gubernacula denuo successit.”

Colgan, who discredits the above story of Giraldus, has the following note on Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, who drowned Turgesius in Loch-Uair, in his Life of Corpreus, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, at vi. Martii:

*“ Malachie filii Moelruanacii c. 2. Obiit anno 860 hic Rex, iuxta Quatuor Magistros, in Annalibus ad eundem annum, & in Catalogo Regum Hiberniæ, vbi de ipso sic scribunt; Malachias primus filius Moelruanacij, filij Donnchadij etc. postquam regnasset annis sedecim, decessit anno 860. Hibernis patrio sermone vocatur Moeleachluinn, & Giraldus Cambrensis in Topographia Hiberniæ distinct. 2. c. 40. mendosè O Machluchelinum Regemque Medensem appellat. Fuit enim Rex Mediæ dum Turgesium, Ducem, Norwegiorum, & Hiberniæ Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ primum turbatorem, curaret è medio tolli, antequàm anno 845. capesseret regnum Hiberniæ. Necem enim Turgesij in annum 843 referunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus: quem non cultellis per quosdam adolescentes cæsum, vt Giraldus refert, sed captum, & in lacu Varensi suffocatum referunt, vt meruit scelestissimus tyrannus, pacis publicæ subuersor, centenarum*

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd ceátráca a ceátairi. Muireadhach, mac Flaind, abb Mainirtreach buirí, Coirppe, mac Colmáin, abb Áta Trimm, γ Conaing, mac Fírdoinnais, abb Dóinnais, pádraicc, décc. Fearbdóinnach, eagnaíð γ peribnóð toghaíðe Arda Maáa, décc, γ Robairtaó, mac Suibne, ppioir Chille achaið, peribnóð γ eccnaið do mairbað. Donnchað, mac Aímalgaða, tiğearna Ua nEataó, Cloéna, tiğearna Corca Laoigíðe, Caéal, mac Ailella tiğearna Ua Maine, Connmaó Mór, mac Corcepaig, γ Niall, mac Cinupaolaið, tiğearna Ua Fíðgeinte, décc. Maoldúin, mac Conaill, tiğsina Calatpoma, do mairbað la Laiğnib. Spaoimeað por Connaótaib pía nGallaið, in po mairbað Riagán, mac Feargura, γ Muğnon, mac Diarmada, γ Aoð mac Caáarnaig, co rochaiðe oile. Cúil Cairpíne do orğain γ do loρccað la Gal-laið. Orğain Cúile moine do loingisr na cCailleó, γ porbairi coicéigiri la Cearball, mac nDunlainğ, porpu, γ a nðeargári do éur iar rin. Orğain tsírmann Ciapáin lá Feiðlimið, mac Cpioiméainn, γ Ciapán ðna do éeaó ma ðeaðaið, anðar laiρ, γ porğain ðia baócaill do éabairt inð, go por gað guin mñoin, co nap bo plán go a écc. Iar mbeit trí bhaðna décc i riğe nEíreann do Niall Caille, mac Aeða Oipomíðe, po báíðfð i cCallainn, ipin cúicceað bhaðain caoccat a aoiri. Ar ðporaiémst a báir po paíðfð :

Mallaóó opε, a Challainn épuaið, a řpuaim amail ceó do pléb,  
Do piomariε écc dá gaó leiε, por ðpeich niéaiğ mañguipm Néill,

Acup beór :

Ni éapaim inð uipce nðuaðair, iméiε peaó éaóð Mápaip,  
A Challann cé no maioíðe, mac mná baíðe po báíðip.

Ecclesiarum incensor, aliquot millium Præbiterorum, Clericorumque necator, ac Christiani sanguinis helluo insatiabilis."

<sup>b</sup> *Domhnach-Padraig*.—Now Donaghpatrick, near Navan, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 745, p. 348, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> *Cuil-Cuissine*.—Now Cooleashin, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny. It was held under the Viscount Mountgarrett in 1635, as of his manor of Ballyne.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kilkenny, 76, Car. I. See it again mentioned under

the year 1156.

<sup>k</sup> *Cuil-moine*.—This was one of the names of Colooney, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>l</sup> *The Cailli*.—Dr. O'Connor takes this to be the name of a river, but it is in the genitive case plural, and was evidently the name of a party of Norsemen.

<sup>m</sup> *The Terman of Ciaran*.—"A. D. 843. All the Tyrmyrn lands belonging to Saint Keyran were preyed and spoyled by Felym mac Criowhayn, without respect of place, saint, or shrine; and, after his return to Munster the next year,

The Age of Christ, 844. Muireadhach, son of Flann, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe ; Cairbre, son of Colman, Abbot of Ath-Truim ; and Conaing, son of Fordomhnach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig<sup>h</sup>, died. Fordomhnach, a wise man, and a distinguished scribe of Ard-Macha, died ; and Robhartach, son of Suibhne, Prior of Cill-achaidh, scribe and wise man, was slain. Donnchadh, son of Amhalghadh, lord of Ui-Eathach ; Clothnia, lord of Corca-Laeghdhe ; Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Maine ; Connmhach Mor, son of Coscrach ; and Niall, son of Ceannfaeladh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Maelduin, son of Conall, lord of Calatruim, was slain by the Leinstermen. A battle was gained over the Connaughtmen by the foreigners, in which Riagan, son of Fearghus ; Mughron, son of Diarmaid ; and Aedh, son of Catharnach, with many others, were slain. Cuil-Caissine<sup>i</sup> was plundered and burned by the foreigners. The plundering of Cuil-moine<sup>k</sup> by the fleet of the Cailli<sup>l</sup> ; and a fortnight's siege was laid to them by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and they were afterwards dreadfully slaughtered. The plundering of the Termon of Ciaran<sup>m</sup>, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann ; but Ciaran pursued him, as he thought, and gave him a thrust of his crozier, and he received an internal wound, so that he was not well until his death. After Niall Caille<sup>n</sup>, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, had been thirteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was drowned in the Callainn, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. In commemoration of his death was said :

A curse on thee, O severe Callainn, thou stream-like mist from a mountain,

Thou hast painted death on every side, on the warlike brunette-bright face of Niall.

And again :

I love not the sorrowful water, which flows by the side of Maras.  
O Callainn, who shall boast of it ? Thou hast drowned the son  
of an illustrious woman !

he was overtaken by a great disease of the flux of the belly, which happened in this wise : As king Felym (soone after his return into Mounster) was taking his rest in his bed, Saint Keyran appeared unto him, with his habitt and Bachall or pastorall staffe, and there gave him a push of his Bachall, in his belly, whereof he tooke his

disease, and occasion of his death ; and notwithstanding his irregularity and great desire of spoyle, he was of some numbered among the scribes and anchorites of Ireland. He died of the flux aforesaid, Anno 847."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>n</sup> *Niall Caille*.—"A. D. 845. Niall, mac Aedha, rex Temhro, mersione mortuus est."—*Ann. Ult.* :



Maongal alicir po raib :

Beir lat leir imcomort Néll, na bað bpiésm condal céill,  
Do rið nime tairibíð réir, conuib reib do ceé naimpeir.  
Niall do bac, Niall po bá,  
Niall i mmuir, Niall i tein, Niall cen nairib.

Aoir Cpiort, ocht céé cēpaá a cúg. An céé bliadain do Mhaolrsc-lainn, mac Maolruanaib, ór Eirinn. Ceallac, mac Maolrátpaicc, ppióir pfi Roir, décc. Feðlimið, mac Cpiométainn, pi Munan, anðcoipe 7 pcpib-neóir ba deac ðErennachuib ina aimpir, décc i8 Augur, dia ðuin mēooin, tria miorbaile Dé 7 Ciapáin. Ba do bár Feðlimið po ráibeað :

Dupran a ðhe ðFeðlimið, tonnbaip bá poim poð báibē,  
Po deapa bpión ðEirionncaib, nað mair mac Cpiométainn Cláipe.  
Ar ruaiēnib do ðhaibdealaib tan do amic an deðfnbaib,  
Ro pcaic ár a nEirinn uaið on uair atbaé Feðlimið.  
Ni deachaib ippeð rið mairban bað innigpitar,  
Plaic pial po rið nailbine cobpaé nocon ðignethair.

Eoðan .i. anðcoipe, mac Aeðagáin, mic Topbaiz, ó Cluain mic Nóir, décc. Toðail inpi Ucha Munreanair lá Maolpechlainn, mac Maelruanaib, por

"A. D. 843. This year King Nealle Kailly died at Kallen in Mounster."—*Ann. Clon.*

There are three rivers named Callainn in Ireland: one in the county of Armagh, the other in the county of Kilkenny, now more generally called the King's River, and the third in the valley of Gleann-Ua-Ruachtain (Glanarough), in the county of Kerry. The Callainn in the county of Kilkenny is probably the one in which this king was drowned.

<sup>o</sup> *Niall without death.*—The meaning of these rhymes, which look very obscure, is evidently this: "King Niall was drowned, but his character for goodness is so high, that whether his death was caused by fire or water, his fame is deathless, his glory immortal."

<sup>p</sup> *Maelseachlainn.*—O'Flaherty places the ac-

cession of this monarch in the year 846.—See *Ogygia*, p. 434; and the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* in 843:

"Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, of the race of the O'Melaghlyns of Meath, succeeded after king Neale in the kingdom, and reigned seventeen years."—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>q</sup> *Feara-Ros.*—"A. D. 846. Ceallach mac Maelpatraicc seenap Fer Rois desabainn, *mori-tur.*"—*Ann. Ult.* The *Feara* Rois were seated along the Boyne and at Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>r</sup> *Anchorite and scribe.*—"A. D. 846. Feidhlimidh mac Crimthainn rex Muman, *optimus pausavit scriba et ancorita.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

According to the old *Annals of Innisfallen*, preserved in the Bodleian Library, this Feidh-

Maenghal, the pilgrim, said :

Take with thee the total destruction of Niall, who was not a judge  
without judgment ;

To the King of heaven let him make submission, that he may make  
smooth for him every difficulty.

Niall was drowned, Niall was good ;

Niall in the sea, Niall in fire, Niall without death<sup>o</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 845. The first year of Maelseachlainn<sup>p</sup>, son of Maelruanaidh, over Ireland. Ceallach, son of Maelpadraig, Prior of Feara-Rois<sup>q</sup>, died. Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, King of Munster, anchorite and scribe<sup>r</sup>, the best of the Irish in his time, died on the 18th of August of his internal wound, [inflicted] through the miracle of God and Ciaran. Of the death of Feidhlimidh was said :

Alas ! O God, for Feidhlimidh ; the wave of death has drowned him !

It is a cause of grief to the Irish that the son of Crimhthann of Claire<sup>s</sup>  
lives not.

It was portentous to the Gaedhil, when his last end arrived ;  
Slaughter spread through sacred Ireland from the hour that Feidhlimidh died.

There never went on regal bier a corpse so noble ;

A prince so generous under the King of Ailbin never shall be born.

Eoghan, i. e. the anchorite, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The demolition of the island of Loch Muinreamhar<sup>t</sup> by Mael-

limidh was full monarch of Ireland, which agrees with Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.* Dist. iii. c. 44) ; but the northern annalists do not number him among the sole monarchs of Ireland.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 186, note 53, and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xvi. It looks very strange that the Annals of Ulster should describe this Munster potentate as *optimus scriba et ancorita*, for his career was that of turbulence and depredation, and his death was brought about by his sacrilegious enor-

mitics. He was succeeded on the throne of Munster by Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, Abbot and Bishop of Emly.

<sup>o</sup> *Claire*.—This is the name of a remarkable hill (near Duntryleague, in the county of Lime-rick), on which Oilioll Olum, the great ancestor of this king, as well as of the most distinguished families of Munster, was slain, and whereon his sepulchral monument is still pointed out.

<sup>t</sup> *Loch-Muinreamhair*.—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the county of Cavan, on the

Fiallać mór do macaib báir Luicéne 7 Ġailínġ ro báðar occ inniřb na ttauat a huét Ġall, ġo ro mallaptnaigite laip. Maolġoan, mac Ġatać, tiġřina Ceneoil mbóġaine, décc. Artuir, mac Muirřbhaiġ, tiġřina Airřir Ġipe, décc. Catal, mac Corcraig, tiġřina Foćarta, do marbað la hUí Néill. Conoinach, mac Cećernaiġ, lřćtoirćć Ġiappaigė, décc. Niall, mac Ġinřpaolaið, tiġřina Ua řřiðġřite, décc. Ar řor Ġallaið Áća eliać, oc Ġarř mbřammit, la Ġearball, mac nDungaile, tiġřina Orpaigė, dú in ro marbaðh ða chéð décc díob. Céðna horġain lmlig ľuðair la Ġallaið.

Ġoir Ġriort, ocht ccéð ceatřaca a řé. An ðara bliðam do Mhaol-řeaćlann. řinřneachta Ġuibniġe, mac Ġomalťaiġ, ři Ġonnaćć, 7 ba hang-coipe iapař, décc. Robartać, mac Maoileřoćartaig, abb Ġille moimne, décc. Anluan, abb Ġaigře, décc. Colmán, mac Ġuinncotřaiġ, comarřa Colman Ġille mic Ġuać, décc. Ġiapmaio Ġille Ġairi décc. Ġatřpaoinřb řia Maol-řřchlainn, mac Maolřuanaio, řor Ġallaið, 1 řoraiġ dú in ro marbað uir. céð laip díob. Ġat oile řia nOľćobari, ři Muřan, 7 řia Ġorćán, mac Ġeallaiġ, ři Ġaigřn co Ġaigřib 7 Muřineacaið iompa řor Ġhallaið, acc řećiř Nľćtain, in ro marbað Ġoinřair Ġřla, tanairi řiġ Ġoćlaimne, 7 ðá céð décc uime.

borders of the county of Meath.—See note 7, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, *suprà*.

"A. D. 846. Maelsechnaill, mac Maelruanaig, *regnare incipit*. Togail innsi Locha Muinreamhair la Maelsechnaill for fianlach mar di macaib bais Luighne ocus Gaileng, ro batar oc indriud na tuath, *more Gentilium*."—*Ann. Ul.*, Ed. O'Connor.

"A. D. 846. The breakinge of the Iland of Loch Muinrevar, by Maelsechnaill, upon a great company of the sons of *bais*" [i. e. sons of death, i. e. malefactors] "of Luigne and Gaileng, who were spoylinge the countries from thence after the manner of the Gentiles."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>u</sup> *Carn-Brammit*.—Not identified.

<sup>v</sup> *Finsneachta Luibnighe*: i. e. Finsneachta of Luibneach, a place on the borders of ancient Meath and Munster, where it is probable he was fostered.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 260, *b*, and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 10, note <sup>u</sup>.

"A. D. 847. *Nix magna in Kal. Februarii*.

Finsnechta Luibnighi, *Ancorita, et Rex Connacht antea, mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>x</sup> *Successor of Colman*: i. e. Bishop of Kilmaeduaigh, in the now county of Galway.—See note under 814.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Caisi*.—Now Kilcash, an old church situated at the foot of Slieve-na-man, in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary. The south door of this church indicates considerable antiquity, but the greater part of the walls were rebuilt at a comparatively recent period.

<sup>z</sup> *Forach*.—This is the place now called Far-ragh, and situated near Skreen, in the county of Meath. Dr. O'Connor translates this "in mari" in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 349; and in the Annals of Ulster, p. 218; but he is clearly mistaken, and he had no reason to differ from the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, who takes Fora, the name of a place, and renders the passage thus:

seachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, against a great crowd of sons of death [i. e. malefactors] of the Luighni and Gaileanga, who were plundering the districts at the instigation of the foreigners; and they were destroyed by him. Maelgoan, son of Eochaidh, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Artuir, son of Muireadhach, lord of Airthear-Life, died. Cathal, son of Cosgrach, lord of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill. Connmhach, son of Cethernach, half-chief of Ciarraighe, died. Niall, son of Cinnfaeladh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. A slaughter made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, at Carn-Brammit<sup>a</sup>, by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, lord of Osraighe, where twelve hundred of them were slain. The first plundering of Imleach-Iubhair by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 846. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Finsneachta Luibnighe<sup>w</sup>, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, and who was afterwards an anchorite, died. Robhartach, son of Maelfothartaigh, Abbot of Cill-Moinne, died. Anluan, Abbot of Saighir, died. Colman, son of Donncothaigh, successor of Colman<sup>x</sup>, of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Diarmaid of Cill Caisi<sup>y</sup> died. A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, over the Danes, at Forach<sup>z</sup>, where seven hundred of them were slain by him. Another battle was gained by Olchobhar, King of Munster, and by Lorecan, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, having the Leinstermen and Munstermen along with them, over the foreigners, at Sciath-Neachtain<sup>a</sup>, wherein Tomhrair Earl<sup>b</sup>, tanist of the King

“A. D. 847. A battle by Maelsechnaill, upon the Gentyles at Fora, where 700 fell.”

Connell Mageoghegan also takes Forach to be the name of a place, and renders the passage as follows :

“A. D. 848. Olchover, King of Cashell, did overthrow the Danes in a battle in Munster, where he slew 1200 of their best men, *anno* 848. King Moyleseaghlyn did overthrow them in the battle of Farchae.”—*Ann. Clon.*

<sup>a</sup> *Sciath-Neachtain*.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 766, p. 370, *suprà*.

“A. D. 847. *Bellum* by Ollchovar, king of Mounster, and Lorgan mac Cellai into” [*recte* with] “Leinster upon” [the] “Gentiles, at Sciahnechtan, where fell Tomrair Erell, the next or second in power to the king of Laihlin, and

1200 about him.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Tomhrair Earl*.—This prince's ring was preserved by the Danes at Dublin in the year 994, when it was carried off by Maelseachlainn II., King of Ireland; and there are strong reasons for believing that he was the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin. The pedigree of Imhar, or Ifars, the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin, is given in none of the genealogical Irish works as yet discovered; and in the absence of direct evidence it is reasonable to assume, that, as the Danes of Dublin had his ring or chain in 994, this ring or chain descended to them as an heir-loom from him. In these Annals, at the year 942, the Danes of Dublin are called Muintir-Tomair, which strengthens this argument; for, if we examine



Ραοινῶ για τιγῆρναῶ, τιγῆρνα Λοχα γαῖαρ, πορ allmupachais : nḐaipe  
 Oipite Daconna, in πο μαρβαῶ δά ρίετ δέετ δίβ λαρ. Ραοινῶ για nḐoḡan-  
 aét Cairil πορ ḡhallais, occ Dún-Maeletuille, αιρη in πο μαρβαῶ cúg céo  
 dísob. Slóigḥ la hOlcoḡar do toḡail Dún Corcaige πορ ḡhallais. Tuath-  
 éar, mac Cobḡais, τιḡερνα Lmígne, δέετ. Μαῖom για nḐchḡiḡḡin co Laiḡmḡ  
 πορ Oipraisib, a hUachtar ḡaradha. Μαῖom για nḐunaḡaḡ, mac Dunḡaile  
 co nOipraisib, πορ na Dóirib.

Αοιρ Cripote, ocht ccéo cḡraḡa a peacht. An τρῖρ ḡliaḡain do Mhaol-  
 rḡclainn. Onchu, eppcop ḡ anḡcoipe Sláine, Robarḡaḡ, mac Colḡan, abb  
 Sláine, Oenḡar, mac Ailḡile, abb Doimnaḡ Phatḡaice, Fmḡneachta, mac  
 Oiarḡada, abb Doimḡiacc, Maelpuanaḡ, abb Aipḡ bḡeacáin, Flano, mac  
 Cuanach, abb Mamḡrḡeac, ḡ Arannán, abb ḡnḡcáir, δέετ. Maelmeḡa,  
 inḡḡn Aeḡa, banabb Cluana Cuḡḡin, δέετ. Conaḡḡ, mac Flainn, τιḡearna  
 bḡḡḡ, Niall, mac Cionaḡeḡa, τιγῆρνα Ua ḡḡailḡe, Coirḡḡe, mac Cionaḡeḡa,  
 τιγῆρνα Ua Máil, ḡ Ailḡll, mac Cumḡrḡeacḡ, τιγῆρνα Loḡa Cál, δέετ.  
 Tuatál, mac Ceallais, τιḡearna Ele, δέετ. Flannaccán, mac Eatach,  
 τιγῆρνα Dal Araiḡe an Tuairḡeipḡ, do μαρβαῶ la Cenel Eoḡain. Inoḡeḡ  
 Duḡḡlinne la Maelḡeclainn, mac Maelpuanaḡ, ḡ la Τιγῆρναῶ, τιγῆρνα Λοχα  
 Γαῖαρ. Muḡḡḡḡḡ rḡḡḡ ḡίετ long do mḡmḡḡḡḡ ḡí ḡall do toḡḡ do ḡaḡairḡ  
 ḡḡḡma πορ na ḡalla πο ḡáḡar ap a ccinn : nḐḡinn, ḡup inḡḡḡuaḡḡḡḡḡḡ  
 Eḡe ḡoḡḡa. Maelbḡḡḡail, mac Cḡḡnaḡ, τιγῆρνα Muḡḡoḡḡ, do μαρβαḡḡ la

the Irish tribe-names, in which Muintir is pre-  
 fixed, we will find that the second part of the  
 compound is invariably the name of the proge-  
 nitor of the tribe, as Muintir-Maelmordha,  
 Muintir-Murchadha, Muintir-Eolais, Muintir-  
 Cinaetha, which were the tribes of the O'Reil-  
 lys, O'Flahertys, MacRannalls, and MacKinaws,  
 who, according to their pedigrees, respectively  
 descend from Maelmordha, Murchadh, Eolus,  
 Cinaeth, the genitive case of whose names form  
 the latter part of the tribe-names. In this  
 genealogical sense, in which it should be taken  
 at this period, Muintir-Tomair would unques-  
 tionably denote the race of Tomar, or Tomrar.  
 In the modern Irish language Muintir is more  
 extensive in its application, and means people

or family, whether descendants, correlatives, or  
 followers.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction,  
 p. xxxviii.

<sup>c</sup> *Daire-Disirt-Dachonna* : i. e. the Oak Wood  
 of St. Dachonna's desert or wilderness. The  
 Editor has not been able to identify this place.

<sup>d</sup> *Dun-Maeletuille* : i. e. Maeletuille's Fort, now  
 unknown.

<sup>e</sup> *The fort of Corcach* : i. e. the Danish Fortress  
 of Cork.

<sup>f</sup> *Uachtar-Garadha* : i. e. Upper Garden. This  
 is probably the place in the county of Kilkenny  
 now called by the synonymous name of Uachtar-  
 achaidh, i. e. Upper Field, *anglicè* Oughteraghy.

<sup>g</sup> *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year  
 766; and note <sup>m</sup>, under 777, *suprà*.

of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory was gained by Tighearnach, lord of Loch Gabhar, over the foreigners, at Daire-Disirt-Dachonna<sup>c</sup>, where twelve score of them were slain by him. A victory was gained by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the foreigners, at Dun-Maeletuille<sup>d</sup>, where five hundred of them were slain. A hosting was made by Olchobhar, to demolish the fort of Corcach<sup>e</sup> against the foreigners. Tuathchar, son of Cobhthach, lord of Luighne, died. A defeat was given by Echthighern and the Leinstermen to the Osraighe, at Uachtar-Garadha<sup>f</sup>. A defeat by Dunadhach, son of Dunghaile, and the Osraighe, to the Deisi.

The Age of Christ, 847. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Onchu, Bishop and anchorite of Slaine; Robhartach, son of Colgan, Abbot of Slaine; Aenghus, son of Ailghil, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig; Finsneachta, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Daimhliag; Maelfuadaigh, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Flann, son of Cuanach, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe]; and Arannan, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Maelmedha, daughter of Aedh, Abbess of Cluain-Cuifthin<sup>g</sup>, died. Conaing, son of Flann, lord of Breagh; Niall, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe; Cairbre, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mail<sup>h</sup>; and Ailill, son of Cumasgach, lord of Loch-Cali, died. Tuathal, son of Ceallach, lord of Eile, died. Flannagan, son of Eochaidh, lord of North Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The plundering of Duibhlinn<sup>k</sup> by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, and by Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabhar. A fleet<sup>l</sup> of seven score ships of the people of the king of the foreigners came to contend with the foreigners that were in Ireland before them, so that they disturbed Ireland between them. Maelbresail, son of Cearnach, lord of Mughdhorna.

<sup>h</sup> *Ui-Mail*.—The position of this tribe is determined by the Glen of Imail, a district in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1376, *infra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Cal*.—Now Loughgall, in the county of Armagh.—See the years A. M. 2859, and A. D. 798.

<sup>k</sup> *Duibhlinn*.—Now Dublin. See it already referred to at A. D. 291, 650, 785, 840.

<sup>l</sup> *A fleet, &c.*—"A. D. 848. A navy of seven score ships of the people of the forreners

king came to assist" [*rectè*, to oppose] "the forreners before them, that they grieved" [i. e. harassed] "all Ireland after. Inrachtach, abbot of Aoi, came into Ireland with Colum Cillye's oaths or sanctified things. Rovartach, mac Colgan, abbot of Slane, deceased. Flannagan killed mac Echtach, *rex* of Dalairi in the North, by Kindred Owen. Maelbresail, mac Muredai, kinge of Mugorn" [*jugulatus est a Gentilibus post conversionem suam ad clericos*], "killed by Gentiles after his conversion to the clergy."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ḡallaib iar na beir i ccléirceét iar ceor in traoḡail dé. An épor boi ar paríte Slaine do éurcebdál irin aer. A comhbrúó ḡ a roḡail co torppaét ní dia barr tailte, ḡ fionnabair abae. Forbair Maoilrchlainn i Crúfrait, amail ro ráió Maoilpechm :

Mithio dul dar boind mbáin, i ndail maige Míde mín,  
Ar ann bithio fpi ḡait nḡluair, irin uair i Crúfrait érin.

Níall, mac Aeda Alaimn, tigḡina Ua Mál, décc.

Aoir Criorc, ocht ccéó cḡraća a hocht. An cḡraimáḡ bliadain do Maoileaclainn. Cetaḡach, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Do Uib Cophmaic Maenmaige a cenél. Ar occa eccaine aḡpubraoh an pann :

At cluin cach, eḡir inḡḡnath ḡ ḡnath,  
Abb hi cCluain map Cetaḡach noćan eḡraćar co bḡath.

Tuaćal, mac Fḡaḡhaiḡ, abb Rḡchpaine ḡ Óḡmaige, Fearćair, mac Muirḡhaiḡ, abb Laine Lére, Ruaióri, abb Lurcca, ḡ Rećaḡra, abb Cluana fḡra bḡénainn, décc. Aongur, mac Suibne, tigḡina Muḡóorin, do marḡaoh la ḡairḡeth, mac Maoilbḡiḡde. Maelán, mac Caćmoḡa, tigḡinna Ua mḡruin deirceir Connacht, do marḡaoh la Ḡallaibh. Cobćach, mac Maoicoba, tigḡina Ciarraiḡe Luachra, décc. Cionaó, mac Conaing, tigḡina Ciannachta bḡiḡ, do fḡićeoiḡeć fpi Maoilpechnaill, mac Maoilpuanaio, ḡ tocht co nḡr ḡall lair, co ro moir Uí Néill ó Shionainn co muir, eḡir cealla ḡ tuaća, ḡ ro oircc inḡi Locha ḡaḡor, ḡ ro loircc iaraín, ḡur bo comḡarḡ fḡi lár. Ro loircećḡ oin leo deḡćech tḡeoić, ḡ tḡi fichić ar ḡa

<sup>m</sup> *Reached Tailltin* : i. e. a part of its top fell at Teltown, and another part at Fennor.—See this event among the Wonders of Ireland in Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 215.

<sup>n</sup> *Crusait*.—Now probably Croboy in Meath.

<sup>o</sup> *Ui-Cormaic-Maenmaighe*.—A sept of the Ui-Maine, seated near Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 37, 76, 77, 90, 91.

<sup>p</sup> *Rechrainn*.—This was the ancient name of the Island of Lambay, near the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin, whereon St. Columb-

kille erected a monastery. It is described in O'Donnell's *Vita Columbae*, lib. i. e. 65, as in the east of Bregia.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 400, 450. The modern name of Lambay, more correctly Lamb-eye, i. e. Lamb-island, was imposed by the Danes, or early English settlers.

<sup>q</sup> *Cinaedh*.—This passage is given in the *Annals of Ulster* at the year 849, as follows :

“A. D. 849. Cinaed, mac Conaing, rex Cianachta do frithuidhecht Maelsechnaill anneurt Gall, con rinnradh Ou Neill o Sinnaid co muir, eḡir cella ocus tuatha, ocus co rort innsi Locha Gabur *dolose*, cor bo com ard fria lar, ocus co ro

was slain by the foreigners, after having embraced a religious life and retired from the world. The cross which was on the green of Slaine was raised up into the air; it was broken and divided, so that a part of its top reached Tailltin<sup>m</sup> and Finnabhair-abha. The encampment of Maelseachlainn at Crufait<sup>n</sup>, as Macfzechini said:

It is time to go across the bright Boinn into the smooth plain of Meath;  
It is there they are in the pure breeze at this hour at withered Crufait.

Niall, son of Aedh Alainn, lord of Ui-Mail, died.

The Age of Christ, 848. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Cetadach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Ui-Cormaic Maen-mhaighe<sup>o</sup>. It was in lamentation of him this quatrain was composed:

All have heard it, both uncommon and common,  
That an abbot at Chuain like Cedadach will never again be seen.

Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, Abbot of Reachrainn<sup>p</sup> and Dearnhach; Fear-chair, son of Muircadhach, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Ruaidhri, Abbot of Lusca; and Rechtabhra, Abbot of Chuain-fearta Brenainn, died. Aenghus, son of Suibhne, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Gairbheth, son of Maelbrighde. Maelan, son of Cathmogha, lord of Ui-Briuin of South Connaught, was slain by the foreigners. Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Cinaedh<sup>q</sup>, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, rebelled against Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, and went with a [strong] force of foreigners, and plundered the Ui-Neill from the Sinnainn to the sea, both churches and territories; and he plundered the island of Loch Gabhor<sup>r</sup>, and afterwards burned it, so that it was level with the ground. They also burned the oratory

loscad leis derthach Treoit, ocus tri xx. decc di doinib ann.”—*Ann. Ul.*, Ed. O’Conor.

This passage is also given in the old translation in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49; but the translator or transcriber has mistaken the construction of the language, as follows:

“A. D. 849. Cinaeh mac Conaing, king of Cianacht, died” [*rectè*, did oppose] “Maelseachlainn, with the force of the forreners; spoyled the O’Nells from the Sinainn to sea, as well

churches as temporal; and brake down the land of Loch-Gavar to the very bottom; and burnt the oratorie of Treoit and 260 men therein.”

<sup>r</sup> *The island of Loch Gabhor*: i. e. of Lough Gower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath. This island was explored some years since, and several curious antiques were there found. The lake is now entirely dried up.—See *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 424.



chéo do daoimibh ann. Loch Laoig hì ceòrach nUimhall la Connachtaib do éilúo. Bhaon, mac Ruadbach, tigfíona Ua Crumtainn, 7 a dá bhrátair, Fozarpac 7 Bpuatar, do marbað la a ndeibfine buodéin.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ocht ccéo cēpaça anaoi. An cúicceao bliadain do Maoil-rschlainn. Tioppaibe Ua bairénaig, ab Lir móir, Colcca, mac Ceallaiḡ, abb Chille Tóma, Uarḡar, abb Leḡlinne, 7 Scandul, mac Tioppaite, abb Doimnaig Schinaill, 7 Connagán Cluana fíota brenainn, décc. Olcobar, mac Cionaeða, pí Cairil, décc. Cionaeḡ, mac Conaing, tigfíona Ciannaḡta bpfḡ, do bádað i nAinge la muinntir an ríḡ, Maoileachlainn, 7 tigfíona Lochu ḡaboir, aḡ aite fair ina nderna dule rri tuait 7 scclair. Comoth do arpubrað,

Monuar, a daoine maite, ba fearr a laite cluite,  
Mór liach Cionaeð, mac Conaing, hì lomaino do cum cuite.  
Iar na cuimpech irin rian, mór liach po cēt ar an trluaiḡ,  
Acc aicepin a airibi báin porr an tráig ór Aingi uair.

ḡuaire Dall atbert po,

Α Thímar, a telbuidé, ardat cēpi mo cúipe,  
Baí lat, mam dēpbade, dainna ríḡ Epeann uile.  
Α Thalltin, ate menglan, a tír mbuaða ina mban,  
Ba cam diuimm ciandán immo treidō in each tan.

ḡubḡoill do teēt do At cliaḡ, co po lapat ár mór por Rionḡallaiḡ, co po mōirpēt an longporr etiri daoine 7 maoine. Slatte oile do ḡubḡallaiḡ

\* *Loch Lacigh, in the territory of Umhall.*—This lake was situated in the south-west extremity of the parish and barony of Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo.—See the migration of this lake referred to among the Wonders of Ireland in Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 207.

<sup>1</sup> *The Ainge.*—Now the River Nanny, flowing through the very middle of the territory of Cianachta-Breagh, and dividing the barony of Upper Duleek from that of Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, part i. c. 54,

the mouth of this river, which is called *Inbher-Ainge*, is described as lying opposite *Inis-Padruic*. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 850, thus :

“A. D. 850. Colgan, mac Cellai, chief of Killtuoma; Scanal, mac Tibráid, chief of Domnach-Sechlainn; and Ollechovar, mac Cinaeha, kinge of Caissill, all died. Cinaeh, mac Conaing, king of Cianacht, drowned in a loch, by a cruell death, by Maelsechlainn and Tiernach, through contention of” [*rectè*, to revenge his contention with and his contempt of] “the best men in Ireland, specially Patrick's Covarbai .i.

of Treoit, within which were three score and two hundred persons. Loch Laeigh<sup>s</sup>, in the territory of Umhall, in Connaught, migrated. Braen, son of Ruadhrach, lord of Ui-Crumhthainn, and his two brothers, Fogartach and Bruadar, were slain by their own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 849. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Tibraide Ua Baeitheanaigh, Abbot of Lis-mor ; Colga, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-Toma ; Uarghus, Abbot of Leithghlinn ; Scannal, son of Tibraide, Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnaill ; and Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caiseal, died. Cinaeth, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, was drowned in the Ainge<sup>t</sup> by the people of the king, Maelseachlainn, and Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabhor, to revenge upon him the evils he had committed against the laity and the Church ; of which was said :

Alas, O good people, his playful days were better !

Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conang, is in a sack approaching the pool !

After having mangled him in the sea, great grief came over the army,

On viewing his white ribs on the strand over the cold Aingi.

Guaire Dall said this :

O Teamhair, O beloved hill, thou hast rejected my company ;

Thou hadst, if thou hadst not abandoned him, the materies of a King of  
all Ireland ;

O Taitlin, who art illustrious, pure, thou victorious land of women,

It is pleasant to enumerate thy noble tribes and their virtues at all times.

The Dubhghoill<sup>u</sup> arrived in Ath-cliath, and made a great slaughter of the Finnghoill, and plundered the fortress, both people and property. Another

Deputy. Black Gentiles came to Dublin and committed great slaughter upon the whyte Finngallians, and spoyled the cittie, both men and goods. Great spoyle and slaughter alsoe by them at Linduochaille. Congalach, mac Irgalai, kinge of Coill-Fallavain, *mortuus est*. A kingly congregation in Ardmacha, between Maelsechlainn, with the Nobility of Leh-Cuinn, half Ireland, and Madogan, with the nobilitie of Connaght” [*rectè*, of Concovar’s province], “and

troups and companies of them to Patrick’s sanctuary, and Suairlech, with the clergy of Meath. Caireall mac Ruarach, king of Loch-Uaithne, *jugulatus est dolose ante portam oratorii* Tiernai, at Cluonauis, by the Connells of Fernvoy. Echa, mac Cernay, kinge of them of Ross, killed by the Gentyles. Tibraid *nepos* Bacihe-nai, Abbot of Lismor, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

<sup>u</sup> Dubhghoill : i. e. Black Foreigners. Accord-

for Fionnghallais occ Linn Duachaill, 7 no cuirfe ár mór forpa. Ríghál ind Armacha eir Maolpeaclann, mac Maolpuanaid, co maireib Leite Cuinn, 7 Madudan co maireib coisigib Concubair. Diarmaid 7 Feigha, co raíais Pattraig mar aen nua, 7 Suairlec .i. Indonon co cleiricib Míde. Cairéall, mac Ruadriach, tighina Locha hUaíne, do marbað lá Conaillib. Eochaid, mac Ceannais, tighina Fear Roir, do marbað la Gallais. Flannchaid, mac Aongusa, tighina [Ua] Foitad tíre, décc.

Aoir Chiorc, ocht céad caecca. An peiréad bliadam do Mhaolpeachlann. Maongal, abb Arda rraeta, Colam, mac Aipectais, abb Corcaige, Ceallaic, mac Cpunnmaoil, abb Cind Eitig, Conbath, abb Ruir aileir, Fionán, abb Imbleacha lohair, Fingín, mac Laidginn, abb Cluana ríra Molua, hUarður Ua Raiténén, abb Leitglinne, Uirgal, abb Oéna, Forbarach, mac Maoluidir, abb Cille móire Cindech, Cindraclaid, mac Ultáin, eccnaid boite Chonair, 7 Airtir, mac Faoláin, airéinneach Cille dara, décc. Catál, mac

ing to Duaid Mac Firis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 364, the Irish called the Danes by this name to distinguish them from the Norwegians, whom they styled Finngheoil, or Finn-Lochlannaigh. His words are as follows :

“Goirib ríribne Gaoideal Goill do Lochlanduib : goirib beor Dubhlochlannuig do óruing oíob .i. Duibgeinte, ar na Danaib ón Dania .i. Danmarg. Fionn-Lochlannaig .i. Finngheinte .i. luét na h-Ioruaige, .i. luét na Norwégia ; i. e. the writings of the Irish call the *Lochlannaigh* by the name *Goill* : they also call some of them *Dubhlochlannaigh*, i. e. black Gentiles, which was applied to the Danes of *Dania*, i. e. Denmark. *Finn-Lochlannaigh*, i. e. fair Gentiles, i. e. the people of *Ioruaighe*, i. e. the people of Norway.”

According to this definition, the Norwegians were the first Scandinavian invaders of Ireland, and Turgesius was a Norwegian, not a Dane.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *voce* Lochlannach.

\* *Province of Conchobhar*.—This should mean

all the province of Ulster, which was governed by Conchobhar Mac Nessa in the first century ; but Madudhan was really only king of circumscribed Uladh, or Ulidia.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiq. of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 354.

\* *Of Indednen*.—This place is in the territory of Bregia, not far from Slane.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 540.—See *Trias Th.*, p. 295, where Colgan translates this passage as follows :

“A. D. 849. *Publica comitia Ardmachae celebrata per Malachiam filium Malruani* (Hiberniæ Regem) *cum proceribus Leth-cumniæ* (hoc est, Aquilonaris Hiberniæ) *et per Madaganum* (Regem Ultoniæ) *cum proceribus Ultoniæ* : quibus *et interfuerunt Dermotius et Fethgna cum clero Sancti Patricii* (id est, Ardmachano) ; *et Suar-lechus Indedhnensis cum clero Mediæ.*”

† *Loch Uaithne* : i. e. Uaithne's Lough, now Lough Ooney, situated near the village of Smithborough, in the barony of Dartry and county of Monaghan. The chief of Dartraighe-Coininnse had his principal residence at this lake, and hence he was sometimes called lord of

depredation by the Dubhghoill upon the Finnghoill, at Linn-Duachaill, and they made a great slaughter of them. A royal meeting at Ard-Macha, between Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, with the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, and Madudhan, with the chiefs of the province of Conchobhar<sup>w</sup>. Diarmaid and Fethghna, accompanied by the congregations of Patrick, and Suairleach, i. e. of Indednen<sup>x</sup>, with the clergy of Meath. Caircall, son of Ruadhrach, lord of Loch Uaithne<sup>y</sup>, was slain by the Conaille. Eochaidh, son of Cearnach, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the foreigners. Flannchadh, son of Aenghus, lord of [Ui-]Fothadh-tire<sup>z</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 850. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenghal, Abbot of Ard-srath; Colann, son of Aireachtach, Abbot of Corcach; Ceallach, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh<sup>a</sup>; Condath, Abbot of Ros-aílithir<sup>b</sup>; Finan, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Finghin, son of Laidhgin, Abbot of Chuainfearta-Molua; hUarghus Ua Raithnen, Abbot of Leithghlinn; Learghal, Abbot of Othain; Forbhasach, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot of Cill-mor-Cinnech<sup>c</sup>; Ceann-facladh, son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Chonais<sup>d</sup>; and Airtri, son of Faelan,

Loch-Uaithne.—See it again referred to at A. D. 1025.

<sup>x</sup> *Ui-Fothadh-tire*.—This is probably the barony of Ifa and Offa West, in the now county of Tipperary, of which, according to O'hUidhrin's Topographical Poem, O'Mearadhaigh, now Ó'Mara, was the ancient chieftain:

“O'Mearadhaigh, maiz an rí, triaz O Faizaiō  
fu up móipzíp

Uí Néill a h-Uiō Eogān Fhinn, na leogūm  
co léip luaiōhim.”

“O'Mearadhaigh, good the king, lord of Ui-Fathaidh, who obtained a great territory;  
The O'Neills of fair Ui-Eoghain, all the lions  
I mention.”

See note <sup>k</sup>, under A. D. 813, p. 426, *suprà*.

<sup>a</sup> *Ceann-Eitigh*.—Now Kinnity, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1213, p. 183, *infrà*.

<sup>b</sup> *Ros-aílithir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork.—See

note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 824, p. 436, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> *Cill-mor-Cinnech*: i. e. the great Church of Ceann-eich. This was probably Ceanneich, *anglicè* Kineigh, near the village of Iniskeen, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Cork, where are the remains of a Round Tower. There is another Ceann-eich near Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>d</sup> *Both-Chonais*: i. e. Conas's booth, tent, or hut. This is described by Colgan, who knew it well, as in the barony of Inishowen, in the diocese of Derry:

“Fuit olim magnum et celebre monasterium Diæcesis Derensis, in regione de Iniseoniâ. Hodie locus prophēnatus est, et in vicinia asservantur apud viros pios multi libri istius loci S. Moelisæ” [Brolchani] “manu conscripti.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 108.

The name is now obsolete; but there can be little doubt that it is the place in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, called the Templemoyle.



Dubán, tighrína Ua nDuach Arḡarpoir, Fogartach, mac Maolbhríail, tighrína Oirḡiall, [décc]. Flannagan, tighrína Leíte Chaḡail, do mairbḡaḡ la Flann, mac Conaing. Lucht oḡt ríḡt long do Fionḡallaiḡ do roḡtadar do ḡat rri Dubḡallaiḡ co Snaim Eíḡneach, tḡí la ḡ teopa hoíḡḡe dáiḡ acc caḡu-ccáḡ me roile, co ro mebaíḡ ríḡa nDubḡallaiḡ, ḡo rparḡaibḡríoḡ Fionḡoill a longa leó. Arḡ Macha do rárḡḡaḡ lá ḡallaiḡ Linne Duachaille an doimnac iar cCaircc. Ar ror ḡallaiḡ i nairḡear ḡrḡḡ, ar oile oc Rat Alḡain la Cíannacḡaiḡ in aoin mí.

Aoir Cḡríoḡ, ocht ccéḡ caecca a haon. An reaḡḡmaḡ bliḡḡain do Maol-eaḡlainn. Plaiḡmaḡ, mac Conḡaile, eppcop ḡ abb ḡíorair, Carḡach, abb Típe dá ḡlair, Ailill, mac Robarḡaiḡ, abb Lurcca, Flann, mac Reaḡḡabḡat, abb Leít Manḡám, Anḡlíd, eccnaiḡ Típe dá ḡlair, Ailḡḡan, .i. mac Donnḡaile, rí Cairil, décc. Cathmal, mac Tomalḡaiḡ, leírí Ulaḡ, do mairbḡaḡ la ḡallaiḡ. Eḡchtighrína, mac ḡuairé, tighrína Laiḡḡn Órḡḡabair, do mairbḡaḡ la ḡruaḡar, mac Aeḡa ḡ la Cḡrḡall, mac Dunḡail, i meabail. ḡruaḡar, mac Aeḡa ríḡrín do mairbḡaḡ i cḡḡ ocht lá iarain la muinḡir Eḡtighrína a ndíoḡail a tḡḡearna. Maolcaurpaḡa, mac Maolbḡearail, tighrína Ua Mic Uair Arḡiall, do écc. Catál, mac Dubán, tighrína Arḡarḡpoir décc. Cearnach, mac Maelebríail, tighrína Coḡa, décc. Oengur, mac Néill, tḡḡearna Ua mḡerḡon, décc. Dá comorḡa Ráḡraicc .i. Forannán rorḡḡmḡ, eppucc.

\* *Ui-Duach-Argad-Rois*.—The territory of this tribe is defined in an Inquisition taken on the 1st of May, 1635, from which it would appear that it was then regarded as coextensive with the barony of Fassadineen, in the county of Kilkenny; but it was originally far more extensive, for Rath-Beothaigh, now Rathveagh, on the Nore, in the barony of Galmoy, is referred to as in this territory (see note 5, p. 26, *supra*); and in O'hUidhrin's Topographical Poem, *Ui-Duach-Osraighe*, the country of O'Braenain, is called "*Fionnclár farring na Feoipe*," i. e. the extensive fair plain of the Nore."

† *Snamh-Eidhneach*.—Otherwise called Cuan Suamha-Aighneach. From various references to this bay it appears to have been the ancient name of Carlingford Lough, an arm of the sea

lying between Cuailgne and Boirche in Uladh.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 252, note 5. The most of the events given by the Four Masters under the year 850, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster under 851, as follows:

"A. D. 851. The spoils of Ardmach by the forreiners in Easter-day. The navy of 28 ships of White Gentiles came to give battle to Duv-gents (i. e. Blacke) to Snavaighech, three dayes and three nights to them" [*recte*, were passed by them] "fighting, but the Blacke broake" [i. e. gained the victory] "at last, and" [the White] "ran away; both tooke their ships. Stain *fugitivus evasit*; Ercre *decollatus jacuit*. Moengal, abbot of Ardsraha; Cennfaela mac Ultain, *sapiens*; Boithe-Conais, *et Lergal princeps* of Oithne.

aírchinnech of Cill-dara, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Uí-Duach-Argadrois<sup>e</sup>; Fogartach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Oirghialla, [died]. Flannagan, lord of Leath-Chathail, was slain by Flann, son of Conaing. A fleet of eight score ships of Finngheoil arrived at Snamh-Eidhneach<sup>f</sup>, to give battle to the Dubhghoill; and they fought with each other for three days and three nights, and the Dubhghoill gained the victory; the Finngheoil left their ships to them. Ard-Macha was devastated by the foreigners of Linn-Duachaille, on the Sunday before Easter. A slaughter was made of the foreigners in the east of Breagh; [and] another slaughter was made of them at Rath-Aldain<sup>g</sup>, by the Cianachta, in one month.

The Age of Christ, 851. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Flaithniadh, son of Conghal, Bishop and Abbot of Birra; Carthach, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas; Ailill, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Lusca; Flann, son of Reachtabhra, Abbot of Liath-Manchain<sup>h</sup>; Andlidh, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas; Ailgheanan, i. e. son of Donnghal, King of Caiseal, died. Cathmal, son of Tomaltach, half king of Ulidia, was killed by the foreigners<sup>i</sup>. Eachtighern, son of Guaire, lord of South Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and Cearbhall, son of Donghal. Bruadar, son of Aedh, was himself slain at the end of eight days afterwards, by the people of Echtighern, in revenge of their lord. Maelcaurarda, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Uí-Mic-Uais-Oirghiall, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Argat-ros<sup>k</sup>, died. Cearnach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Cobha, died. Oenghus, son of Niall, lord of Uí-Berchon<sup>l</sup>, died. The two successors of Patrick<sup>m</sup>, namely, Forannan, scribe, bishop, and anchorite, and

*dormierunt.* Fogartach, mac Maeilbressail, king of Airgiall, *moritur.* Cahal, mac Duvan, king of Oduoch Arcatrois, *moritur.* Forbasach, mac Maeiluir, prince of Killmor of Cinneh, *moritur.* A slaughter of the forreiners at Daivinsies in the north" [*recte east*] "of Bregh, and another at Rathallain by Cianacht *in uno mense.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>g</sup> *Rath-Aldain.*—Now Rathallon, in the parish of Moorechurch, near Duleek, in the territory of Cianachta-Breagh, in the east of the county of Meath.

<sup>h</sup> *Liath-Manchain.*—Now Lemanaghan, in the

north of the King's County.—See it already referred to at the years A. D. 645, 664, *suprà*, and 1531, *infra*.

<sup>i</sup> *The foreigners.*—"A. D. 852. Cathmal, mac Tomaltaigh, leth-ri Uladh, a *Nordmannis interfectus est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>k</sup> *Argat-ros.*—See this obit before entered under 851.

<sup>l</sup> *Uí-Berchon.*—Now Ibercon, a district on the west side of the River Barrow, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. The village of Rosbercon, anciently Ros-Ua-m-Berchon, is within it.

<sup>m</sup> *The two successors of Patrick.*—"A. D. 851.

ἡ ἀνγχοίρε, ἡ Διάρμιαττ αν τί βα φοίρετῖ ἡ βα heccnaiðe ἱρην Εοραιρ γο huiliði, décc. Αἰλαιοῖβ, mac πῖγ Λοῦλαιννε, वो तेαχτ ι nErinn, γυρ πο γιαιλλαττ ι mbáttar वो εαῖταίρκενέλαῖβ ι nErinn δό, ἡ वो hfrt cíor ó Thaoið-elaiβ. Θορραιð, mac Fearγυρα, τοίρσῃ lnnrῖ Gall, décc.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéð caoga a dó. Αη τοχτῖμαð bliaðain वो Maoil-eaclainn. Ινδρεαῖττῃ Ua Fínaῖtáin, coimairbba Colaim Cille, eaccnaið τοῦεαῖðe πο ποῦδαιμ μαρτρα λα Saḡaiβ αν ναρα λά décc वो Mhápta. Maoil-rfchlainn, πῖ Epeann वो dul a Mumain, co páinncc Ινδεοιν na nDéri, ἡ वो beрт a ηγιαλλα ἡ a oigréir uaḡa, ap πο ἑπιαιλλαττ πριῖβfrt πμρ a hucht ecḡaircēimel. Μυιργεαλ, βfr πῖγ Laiḡn, décc. Cpunnmaol, mac Maoileδúin, τιγεαρνα Ua pfíðgeinte, वो écc. Tyaḡhal, mac Maoilbriḡðe, πῖ Laiḡn, वो μαρτραð. Ðpyaðar, mac Cindpaolaið, τιḡfrna Murḡpaige, déḡ.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéð caoga a tpi. Αη νοῖμαð bliaðain वो Mhaoil-eaclainn. Αἱlll, abb Aḡhaið bó, ἡ Robartach, abb lnnrῖ Cairnðḡa, pcpibmð, décc. Ruogyp, mac Maicmaða, abb Mainiprpech Ðuite, वो βάτῃαð ἱρην mðóinn. Catan, banabb Cille ναρα, décc. Slóiccheað la hAðð, mac Néill co hUltaíβ, co pparccaiβ Conneccan, mac Colmáin, ἡ Plaitḡeartach, mac Néill, aḡyp poḡhaiðe ele apcēana. Μυιρβðach, τιḡfrna Αρða Ciannaḡta, décc. Opḡain Locha Cenð la ḡallaíβ ιαρ νοδλ παρ πορ lécc oigpeð, ἡ τορ-criataρ piche ap chéð वो ḡaoimβ leo im ḡormán.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéð caoga, a cftair. Αη νεαῖμαð bliaðain वो Mhaoil-fclainn. Sodomna, eppcop Sláine, वो पुलंग μαρτρα ó Noρtmannaíbh. Coph-mac Laiḡrḡḡ Ðriúin, pcpibneóir, anḡcoipe, ἡ eppcop, décc. Suibne Ua Roicliḡ,

*Duo heredes Patricii, viz. Forinnan Episcopus et Anchorita, et Diarmaid sapientissimus omnium Doctorum Europe, quieverunt.*—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>a</sup> *Lochlann*: i. e. *Scandinavia*. Dr. O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, *voce* LOCHLONNACH, conjectures that Lochlann means "land of lakes," and remarks as follows:

"All the countries about the borders of the Baltic are full of lakes; hence George Fournier, in his Geographical Description of the World, says that *Dania*, literally signifies *terra equatilis*, which is the same thing as a land of lakes. It was, doubtless, from the Danes themselves the

Irish did learn this circumstance of the nature of their country, which made them give them the Irish name of *Loch-lannaicc*."

In the Annals of Ulster the arrival of Amh-laibh (i. e. Amlaff, Aulaf, or Olaf) is noticed at the year 852, as follows:

"A. D. 852. Avlaiv, king of Laihlinn, came into Ireland, and all the forreiners of Ireland submitted to him, and had rent from the Irish."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>o</sup> *Innsi-Gall*: i. e. *insula Gallorum*: i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

<sup>p</sup> *Innrachtach*.—"A. D. 853. *Heres Columbe*

Diarmaid, the most learned and most wise in all Europe, died. Amhlacibh, son of the King of Lochlann<sup>n</sup>, came to Ireland, so that all the foreign tribes in Ireland submitted to him; and they exacted rent from the Gaoidhil [the Irish]. Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of the Innsi-Gall<sup>o</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 852. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Innreachtach<sup>p</sup> Ua Finachtain, successor of Colum Cille, a distinguished wise man, suffered martyrdom from the Saxons on the twelfth day of March. Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, proceeded into Munster, until he arrived at Indecoin-na-nDeisi<sup>q</sup>; and he enforced hostages and submission from them, for they had given him opposition at the instigation of the foreigners. Muirgheal, wife of the King of Leinster, died. Crunmhael, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Tuathal<sup>r</sup>, son of Maelbrighde, King of Leinster, was martyred. Bruadar, son of Ceannfaeladh, lord of Musgraihe, died.

The Age of Christ, 853. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Ailill, Abbot of Achadh-bo, and Robhartach, Abbot of Iniscaindeagha, a scribe, died. Rudgus, son of Maieniadh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, was drowned in the Boinn. Catan, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. A hosting was made by Aedh, son of Niall, into Ulidia, where he lost Connegan, son of Colman, and Flaithbheartach, son of Niall, and many others besides. Muireadhach, lord of Ard-Cianachta, died. The plundering of Loch Cend<sup>s</sup> by the foreigners, after they had entered it on the ice; and one hundred and twenty persons were slain by them, together with Gorman.

The Age of Christ, 854. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine, received martyrdom from the Norsemen. Cormac of Laithreach-Briuin, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died. Suibhne Ua Roichlich.

Cille, *sapiens optimus, iv. Id. Marcii apud Saxones martirizatur.*—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>q</sup> *Indecoin-na nDeisi.*—Now Mullaeh-Indeona, a townland in the parish of Newchapel, near the town of Clonmel, in the territory of the northern Deisi, called Magh-Feimhean, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and county of Tipperary.—See Keating's *History of Ireland* (reign of Cormac, son of Art). This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 853, thus:

“A. D. 853. Maelsechlainn, King of Taraeh, went into Mounster, even to Inneoin of the Desies, and brought their pledges.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathal.*—“A. D. 853. Tuathal, mac Maelbrighti, *rex nepotum Dunlaingi jugulatus est dolose a fratribus suis.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

<sup>s</sup> *Loch Cend.*—This is evidently a mistake for Loch Cendin.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 821. This entry is not to be found in the Annals of Ulster. The others given by the Four Masters



περιβνεόρι, ανςκοιρε, γ abb Λιρ μόρι, Καταραχ, mac Τιγρήναιγ, περιτίγιρ  
 Αρδα Macha, γ fecnaib foircete epide, décc. Λαιppen Τιγε Munna décc.  
 Μαολρεακλαιν, mac Μαολρυαναib, do dul co Cairiol Munian, go tuacc gialla  
 fear Munian doirióiri. Coirne mór γ pecc, comτταρι φοιριρ ppiom loea, γ  
 ppiom aibne Epeann do epaiγtechaib γ mapcachaib ón nomao Callainn do  
 Decembeer gup an oetmao ib Enair. Duirteach Lurcca do lorccaib la  
 Norτmannaib. Romfo mór ma nAod, mac Néill, for Gallgaioidealla hi  
 nGhionn Fhoicle, co po laib a nár leir. Dunlang, mac Duibóim, tigearna  
 Forτarta tipe, décc. Paolcaib, mac Forbapraig, tighrna Ua mbairpice mairge  
 décc. Niall, mac Gillain, iar mbeir epioea bliadain gan dig gan biaib, décc.

Coir Crioirt, oet ceed caoga a cíucc. An taenmaib bliadain décc do  
 Mhaoileacklainn. Maengal, abb Pobair, Siadail, Diritτ Ciarán, γ Maoloena,  
 mac Olbrann, do Luicénib Connact, fear leiginn Cluana mic Nóir, décc.  
 Matuon, mac Muirfohaiγ, pi Ulaib, γ a clérceet atbát. Dhan, mac  
 Scannlainn, tighrna Gabra, décc. Triar do lorccaib ττalltin la paignen.

Coir Crioirt, ocht ceed caecca aré. An dapa bliadain décc do Mhaoil-  
 iclainn. Compaib eppcoir γ abb Cluana hEpaib, décc. Tioppaibe ban-  
 han, abb Típe da glar, Maeltauile, abb Imleacha lubair, Ceallac, mac  
 Duairpe, tighrna Ua cCeinnrelaig, décc. Cshnach, mac Cionaoeta, tighrna  
 Ua mbairpice Típe, décc. Maolpeachlainn, mac Maolryanaib, co pfrpaib

under 853, are to be found in the former under 854.

<sup>1</sup> *The Gall-Gaeidheala*: i. e. the Dano-Irish.

<sup>2</sup> *Gleann-Fhoichle*.—Otherwise written Gleann-aichle, and *anglicised* Glenelly, a remarkable valley in the parish of Badoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 1600, p. 2226, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Fotharta-tire*.—Now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Bairche-Maighe*.—This should be “Ui-Bairche and Ui-Maighe.” They were the names of two territories on the west side of the River Barrow, in the present Queen’s County, comprising, the former the barony of Slievemargy, and the latter the barony of Ballyadams.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, notes <sup>m</sup> and <sup>n</sup>, pp. 212, 213.

The year 854 of the Four Masters corresponds with 855 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows. The true date is 856.

“A. D. 855. Great frost and ice soe as the loghes and rivers of Ireland were passable for foote and horse from the 9th Kal. of December untill the 7th Id. of January. *Tempestuosus annus et asperissimus*” [*recte, asperrimus*]. “Mael-sechlainn, mac Maelruanai, at Caissill, untill he got the pledges of Mounster. Greate warr between the Gentiles and Maelsechlainn, and the English-Irish” [*recte* Dano-Irish] “assisted him. The Oratory of Luscan burnt by the Nordmans. A conflight by Hugh mac Nell upon the English-Irish” [*recte* Dano-Irish] “at Glinfocle, that great slaughter was had of them. Horm, chief

anchorite, and Abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Cathasach, son of Tighearnach, Æconomus of Ard-Macha, and who was a learned wise man, died. Laisren of Tigh-Munna died. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, went to Caiseal of Munster, and again carried off the hostages of the men of Munster. Great ice and frost, so that the chief lakes and the chief rivers of Ireland were passable to footmen and horsemen, from the ninth of the Calends of December to the eighth of the Ides of January. The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaeidheala<sup>t</sup>, in Gleann-Fhoichle<sup>n</sup>, where he made a slaughter of them. Dunlang, son of Dubhduin, lord of Fotharta-tire<sup>w</sup>, died. Faelchadh, son of Forbhasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche-Maighe<sup>x</sup>, died. Niall, son of Gillan, after being [living] thirty years without food or drink<sup>y</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 855. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar; Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain<sup>z</sup>; and Maeloena, son of Olbrann, [one] of the Luighni of Connaught, Lector of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Matudan, son of Muireadhach, King of Ulidia, died in religion. Bran, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra<sup>a</sup>, died. Three persons were burned at Tailltin by lightning.

The Age of Christ, 856. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Comsadh, Bishop and Abbot of Chuain-Iraird, died. Tibraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlas; Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair; Ceallach, son of Guaire, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, with [all] the men of Ireland,

of the Black Gentiles, killed by Ruairi, mac Merminu, king of Wales. Suivne *nepos Roichli, scriba et anchorita*, abbot of Lismor; Cormac of Lahrach-Brinin, *scriba et episcopus, in pace dormierunt*. Sodomna, *Episcopus of Slane, martirizatur*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>y</sup> *Without food or drink*.—The death of this Niall is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 859, but it is only stated that he suffered from paralysis.—See it repeated by the Four Masters under A. D. 858.

<sup>z</sup> *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekieran, near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 770, p. 374, *suprà*; also

note under A. D. 868, *infra*. Some of the entries given under 855 by the Four Masters are inserted in the Annals of Ulster under the year 856, as follows:

“A. D. 856. Maenghal, abbot of Fovar, and Siagal of Disert-Ciarain, *mortui sunt*. Madugan, mac Muireai, King of Ulster, *mortuus est*. Three men burnt at Taillten by the fyre *Dinim*” [i. e. *de cælo*]. “Great wynde, that it brake downe many trees, and alsoe the Iland of Innselocha” [*rectè*, the artificial islands in lakes].

<sup>a</sup> *Of Gabhra*: i. e. of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick.

Ερεανν, cen mo τὰδ Μuinnig, do dol ι περίμβ Μuinn co ndeirið deic noicðe oc nEmlid. Ro loircc γ πο mdir Μuina co muii mð aen ló, iar maðmairn por a mogaib acc Capn Lucðad; co pparcebad ann lair Maolcpon, mac Muirsochais, tanairi na nDóiri, co rochaiðe ele. Tucc iaram Maolpschlaimn gialla Μuinn ó Chumair na trí nuirce co hIhri Tarbna iar nErimn, γ ó Dún Cearmna co hAramn nAirtir, don tuiar rin. Maðm pua cCearball, tigeapna Oipraige, γ pua nloimair hi ceirich Arað tírie, por Cenel Piacad, co nGallgaioðealanb Leite Cuinn. Ceitri céð ap pé mlib an líon támucc Cearball γ loimair. Innpeað Laighn la Csbhall, mac nDunlainn, γ a ngeill do gabail im Coirppe, mac nDunlainn, γ im Suithenen, mac Arctuir.

Αοιρ Cpioir, ocht ccéd caocca a peacht. An tpeap bliaðain décc do Mhaolpeaclann. Suairpleach, abb Achaid-bó Camnig, Ailill banban, abb Diopair, Maolcoða Ua Paolain, abb Cluana hUama, γ Paolgar, abb Ruir Cpe, décc. Sloicðfih mór la hAmlaib γ la hloimair, γ la Csbhall, tigeapna Oipraige hi Mide. Ro tionóileatð píoðóal mairte Epeann lap in piz Maolpeaclann, go Raic Aoða mic bpic, im Peðgna, comairba Paiprice, γ im Suairpleach comairba Pinna, do dénam píoða agur caoncomraic peap nEpeann, comð ann do pad Csbhall, tigeapna Oipraige, oigpéir comairba Pháopraic, γ Pinna do piz Epeann, iar mbeic do Cearball ceatpacaat oicðe in Epepor, γ mac piz Uoðland immaile ppur ι τοριú oc mopeað Mide. Conað iar

<sup>b</sup> *Carn-Lughdhach* : i. e. Lughaidh's Carn, or monumental heap of stones. This place has not been identified.

<sup>c</sup> *Cumar-tri-n Uisce*.—Otherwise written Comardtri n-Uisce, i. e. *Confluentia Trium Fluviorum*, i. e. the Meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, c. 81; and note <sup>b</sup>, under A. M. 3727, *suprà*.

<sup>d</sup> *Inis-Turbhnai* : i. e. *Insula Tauri*, now the Bull, a small islet situated due west of Dursey Island, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> *Dun-Cearmna* : i. e. Cearmna's *Dun*, or Fort. This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the south of the now county of Cork.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. M. 3668, p. 44, *suprà*.

<sup>f</sup> *Ara-Airthir* : i. e. East Ara, now Inis-soir, *anglicè* Inisheer, the most eastern of the three Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway. This island was always considered a part of Munster, and is still inhabited by families of Munster descent, as O'Briens, O'Sullivans, &c.; while the Great Island of Aran is chiefly inhabited by families of the Connaught race, as O'Flahertys, Mac Conneelys, &c.

<sup>g</sup> *Aradh-tire*.—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 46, note <sup>1</sup>.

The year 856 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 857 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

except the Munstermen, went into the territories of Munster, and tarried ten nights at Emlidh [Emly]; he burned and plundered Munster as far as the sea in one day, after having defeated its kings at Carn-Lughdhach<sup>b</sup>, where he lost Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Deisi, with many others. Maelseachlainn carried off the hostages of [all] Munster, from Cumar-tri-nUisce<sup>c</sup> to Inis-Tarbhnaí<sup>d</sup> in the [south-]west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cearmna<sup>e</sup> to Ara-Airthir<sup>f</sup>, on this expedition. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, and by Imhar, in the territory of Aradh-tíre<sup>g</sup>, over the Cinel-Fiachach, with the Gall-gaeidhil [the Dano-Irish] of Leath-Chuinn. Four hundred above six thousand was the number which came with Cearbhall and Imhar. The plundering of Leinster by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang; and he took their hostages, together with Cairbre, son of Dunlang, and Suithenen, son of Arthur.

The Age of Christ, 857. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Suairleach, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Ailill Banbhan, Abbot of Birra; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, Abbot of Cluain-Uamha; and Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. A great army was led by Amhlæibh and Imhar<sup>h</sup>, and by Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, into Meath. A great meeting of the chieftains of Ireland was collected by the King Maelseachlainn to Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric<sup>i</sup>, with Fethghna, successor of Patrick, and Suairleach, successor of Finnia<sup>k</sup>, to establish peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and here Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, gave the award of the successors of Patrick and Finnia to the King of Ireland, after Cearbhall had been forty nights at Ereros<sup>l</sup>, and the son of the King of Lochlann at first along with him plundering Meath. And after they had awarded

“A. D. 857. Cumsa, *Episcopus, Anchorita, et princeps* of Clonirard *in pace dormit*. Cinach, mac Ailpin, king of Picts” [*Rex Pictorum*], “and Adulf, king of Saxons, *mortui sunt*. Tibrad, Abbot of Tirdaglas, *mortuus est*. Maelsechlainn, mac Maelruanai, with all Ireland, came into Mounster, and stayed ten nights at Ncim” [i. e. the Blackwater River], “spoyling them to” [the] “sea, after puttinge their kings to flight at Carn-Lugach, and the haulfe king of the Desies, Maelcron, mac Muireai, was lost there, and Maelsechlainn brought their pledges or captives, from Belach Gavrain to Iland-Tarvnaí

westerly behind Ireland, and from Dun-Cermnai to Arain, northward. *Pluvialis Autumnus et perniciosus frugibus*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Imhar*: i. e. Ivor, or Ifars. He was the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.

<sup>i</sup> *Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric*.—Now Rathhugh, or Rahugh, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 771; and note <sup>r</sup>, under A. D. 1382, p. 686, *infra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Successor of Finnia*: i. e. Abbot of Clonard.

<sup>l</sup> *Ereros*.—This is probably the place now called Oris, or Oras, in the county of Westmeath.



po maraighriot níg Ompaige do beith i ndilri ppi Leé Chuinn rogaó Maelguala, mac Donnghaile, ní Mumán, a dilri din. Maelguala, ní Mumán, do clocaó la Noipmaunab, co po marbpat é. Seíonnán, mac Conaing, tigeapna Cairpge bpaáide, décc.

Aoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéó caoga a hocht. An cēpaiaó bliáoin décc do Mhaileaclainn. Oengur, abb Cluana fearpa Moluá, 7 ba heccnaio tocáide é ona, agur Colmán, abb Doimhiacc, décc. Niall, mac Giallám, décc, iar ndeigbeaiaó, iar mbeith ceirpe bliáona piché i tpeablaie dióumaing. Slóiccheaó Laignín, Mumán, 7 Connaét, 7 Ua Néill an deirceirp, ipin Poéla la Maolrfehlainn, mac Maelpuanaó, 50 po gab longpopt occ Maigúma, i ccompoccur Arda Macha. Ro pobair Aoó Finoliaé, mac Néill, 7 Flann, mac Conaing, an dúnaó an oideé rin for an níg, 7 po marbair 7 po mhódaigú daine iomóla leó for lár an longpopt, 7 po meabair iapaí for Aoó co farpaib ile dia mhuntip, uair po cópam Maolrfeclainn co na plógh an longpopt co fearó ppi lucht an Phoéla. Aoó Dub, mac Duibdaóipín, tigeapna Ua Fiógenpe, décc, iar na guin. Maíom pía cCfíball for loingí puipt Laigne oc Achó mic Eplaigne.

Aoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéó caoga anaoi. An cūnceaó bliáoin décc do Mhaileaclainn. Píachpa, abb Tige Munba, décc. Cath Opoma da maigne do éabairp la Maolrfeclainn for Ghallanb Áéa cliaé, aipm a ttopépaóap

<sup>m</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—A territory in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.—See note under A. D. 834.

The year 857 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 858 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achabo; Ailill Banvan, abbot of Biror; Maelcova O’Faelain, abbot of Cluon-Uova, & Faelgus, abbot of Rosere, *in pace mortui sunt*. A greäte army by Avlav and Ivar, and Cervall in Meath. A kingly assembly of the nobilitie of Ireland at Rath Hugh mic Bric, about Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach” [about Fethgna, coarb of Patrick], “and about Suairlech, coarb of Finnio, making peace and friendship between Irishmen,

and out of that assemblie Cervall gave obedience to Patrick’s *Sama*” [i. e. the clergy of Armagh], “and to his Coarb, and that Ossory became in league with Letheninn, i. the Northern hauf” [of Ireland], “and Maelguala, king of Mounster, became true frend. The said Maelguala, king of Mounster, was killed a *Nordmannis*. Sehonan, mac Conaing, king of Carraig-Brachy, *moritur*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>n</sup> *Niall, son of Giallan*.—See his death already entered under the year 854, where it is stated that he lived thirty years without food or drink.—See note <sup>a</sup>, p. 493, *infra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-dumha* : i. e. the Plain of the Mound. This is the place now called Moy, adjoining Charlemont, on the Tyrone side of the Blackwater.

that the King of Osraighe should be in league with Leath-Chuinn, Maelgualai, son of Donnghal, King of Munster, then tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was stoned by the Norsemen, until they killed him. Seghonnán, son of Conang, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe<sup>m</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 858. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Oenghus, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua, and who was a distinguished sage; and Colman, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Niall, son of Giallan<sup>n</sup>, died, after a good life, after having been twenty-four years in oppressive sickness. A hosting of [the men of] Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and of the southern Ui-Neill, into the North, by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh; and he pitched a camp at Magh-dumha<sup>o</sup>, in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conang, attacked the camp that night against the king, and many persons were killed and destroyed by them in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and he lost many of his people; for Maelseachlainn and his army manfully defended the camp against the people of the North. Aedh Dubh, son of Dubh-dabhoireann, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died, after being wounded. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, over the fleet of Port-Lairge<sup>p</sup>, at Achadh-mic-Erclaighe<sup>q</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 859. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Fiachra, Abbot of Tigh-Munna, died. The battle of Druim-da-mhaighe<sup>r</sup> was given by Maelseachlainn to the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, where many of the foreigners

<sup>p</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—This is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. It would appear to be antedated here, for it is quite evident that it derived this name from Lairge, Larac, or Largo, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951. The name Waterford was imposed by the Danes, or Norsemen, who write it *Ve-drauffordr*, which is supposed to signify “weather bay.”

<sup>q</sup> *Achadh-Erclaighe*.—Not identified. The year 858 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 859 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 859. An army of Leinster, Mounster, and Connaught, with the south O’Nells, into the North” [ṽṽṽ ṽṽṽ], “by Maelseachlainn,

King of Tarach, untill he came to Magdumai, near Ardmach. Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, came upon them by night, and killed some men in” [the] “midest of the campe, and Hugh was put to flight, after that he lost many, *stante exercitu Maelseachlainn in statu suo*. Hugh mac Duvdavoiren, king of Figinties, *moritur*. Flannagan mac Colmain *mortuus est*. Niall, mac Fiallain, *qui passus est paralisi 34 annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam falsis quam veris, in Christo quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>r</sup> *Druim-da-mhaighe*: i. e. Ridge of the Two Plains. A remarkable hill in the barony of Coolestown, in the King’s County.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1556. p. 1543, *infra*.

pocharde do Thallanb laip. Inopead 7 orgain Mide la hAod bFinnliat, mac Néill Chaille. Sorinlaic, inghn Donnchada, bainprioḡann Epeann, décc, iarccas a cionad 7 a curgabál, 7 iar bpsntait toḡaide ina cairmteéctail 7 peactóib. Sluaigead la Csfball i Mide co Maolpeaclann i naḡad Aedha, mic Néill 7 Ainlaob, i torchar Ruarc, mac bpaom, lá hUib Néill. Atnuadad aenaiḡ Roigne la Csfball, mac nDunḡaile.

Aoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéd rfrga. Fionán Cluana casin, eppcop 7 angcoipe, Dálach, mac Maeleparitte, abb Cluana hlopaipd, Pinóceallach, abb Pfrna, 7 Muirḡioḡ, angcoipe Apda Macá, décc. Mercceall, mac Donnḡaile, Ruarc, mac bpaon, pí Laiḡn, do mapbad la hUib Néill, bpuadar, mac Dunlaing, tiḡfrna Copea Uoeḡde, Maeoḡdar Ua Tindriḡ, pui leiḡir Epeann, décc. Aodh Pinoliaic, mac Néill Chaille, 7 Flann, mac Conaḡ, do dul la tiḡearna Gall do ionḡrad Mide co ndearnrat aipcne móra poptab. Maełpsclann mac Maełpuanad, mic Donnchada, aipḡr Epeann, décc, an deacínad lá píct do Nouember, Dia Maip do punnrad, iar mbeic pé bliadna décc hi piḡe. Ar dia écc po canadh,

Sípechtach po ppsnairḡo a peol nḡobpoim pop Epe,  
O atbat ar pleacht puipeac, Maełpeaclann Sionna pneḡe.  
Ar ionḡa maipḡ in ḡac ú, ar pccél mór lá ḡaoidealu,  
Do poptad píon plann po ḡleann, do poḡbad aipḡr Epeann.  
Cé du oimrim ḡabur nḡeal, aḡur diomaḡ each ppi ram,  
En io Maełpeacnaill ainú, atciú i nḡeadhaid da dam.

\* *The plundering*.—"A. D. 860. Meath spoyled by Hugh mac Nell and his forreiners. Gormlaih, daughter to Donogh, *amenissima regina Scotorum post penitentiam obiit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>1</sup> *Roighne*.—Otherwise called Magh-Roighne, or Magh-Raighne, a plain in Ossory, containing the churches of Mar-thortheach, Cill-Finneche, and Gleann-Dealmaic.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 2nd February, 17th September, and 5th October; and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part iii. c. 27, *apud Colgan, Trias Thaum.*, p. 153.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua-Tindridh*.—"A. D. 861. Maełohar

O'Tinnri, one of the" [best] "phisitians in Ireland *moritur*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

This is the first notice of an Irish physician to be found in the Irish annals since the introduction of Christianity. After the establishment of surnames there were various hereditary medical families in Ireland, as O'Hickey in Thomond, O'Callannan in South Munster, O'Ley and O'Canavan in West Connaught, O'Cassidy in Fermanagh, O'Sheil in Delvin Mac Coghlan, and various other districts; O'Fergus in Umhall, in the west of the county of Mayo; Mac Donlevy in Tirconnell. For a curious notice of old medical Irish manuscripts, used in Ire-

were slain by him. The plundering<sup>s</sup> and devastation of Meath by Aedh Finnliath, the son of Niall Caille. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, Queen of Ireland, died, after having lamented her crimes and iniquities, and after doing good penance for her transgressions and sins. An army was led by Cearbhall into Meath, to [assist] Maelseachlainn against Aedh, son of Niall, and Amhlaeibh, where Ruarc, son of Braen, was slain by the Ui-Neill. The renewal of the fair of Roighne<sup>t</sup> by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal.

The Age of Christ, 860. Finan, of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite; Dalach, son of Maelraitte, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Finncheallach, Abbot of Fearn; and Muirgheas, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Mescell, son of Donnghal; Ruarc, son of Bran, King of Leinster, were slain by the Ui-Neill. Bruadar, son of Dunlang, lord of Corca-Loighdhe; Maelodhar Ua Tindridh<sup>u</sup>, the most learned physician of Ireland, died. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, and Flann, son of Conang, went with the lord of the foreigners to plunder Meath, and committed great depredations there. Maelseachlainn<sup>w</sup>, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, Monarch of Ireland, died on the thirteenth day of November precisely, on Tuesday, after he had been sixteen years in the sovereignty. Of his death was sung:

Mournfully is spread her veil of grief over Ireland,  
Since the chieftain of our race has perished, Maelseachlainn of the  
flowing Sinainn.

Many a moan in every place, it is a mournful news among the Gaoidhil;  
Red wine has been spilled into the valley, Erin's monarch has died.

Though he was wont to ride the white stallion, and many steeds of  
steady pace,

The only horse of Maelseachlainn this day [i. e. his bier] I see behind  
two oxen.

land in the sixteenth century, see Stanihurst, *Hiber. Lugd. Batav.* 1584, p. 43. Colgan has the following reference to the family of O'Sheil, in a note on his Life of Sedulius, Bishop of Dublin, at 12th February:

"Frequens est hodie et numerosa per diversas Hiberniæ provincias Seduliorum familia, naturalis scientiæ peritiâ, et medicinæ professione continuè excellens, quasi quæ nomen a magno

Sedulio hæreditavit, doctrinam etiam quasi hæreditariam amularetur et possideret patrimonium."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 1.

<sup>w</sup> *Maelseachlainn*.—"A. D. 861. Aedh, mac Neill, *regnare incipit*. Maelsechnaill, mac Maelruanaigh, ri Erenn uile, *ii. Kal. Decembris tertia feria anno regni sui xvi. defunctus est*."—*Ann. Ult.* O'Flaherty places the death of Maoilseachluinn mac Maolruanaidh, and the accession of Aidus,



Corcebad longpuit Rothlaib la Cindéití, mac nGáithín, tigearna Laigirí irin cúicid is September, 7 marbad Conuill Ultaig 7 Luirghnen, go rochaibís oile immaille ppiú.

Asir Criorc, ocht ccéo fearcca a haon. An céo bliadain d'Asó Fhinnliat, mac Néill Chaille, ór Éirinn hi píccé. Maolpattraice, mac Fiondon, eppcop 7 pcpibneóir, ancoipe, 7 aóðar abbadh Arda Maáa, décc. Daniel Ua Liaítoe, abb Corcaige 7 Lir móir, do gúin. Aedán, abb Inri Caatag, décc. Muirsgan, mac Diarmada, tigearna Náir 7 Airtir Lipe, do marbad la Noptmannab. Asó, mac Cumurccag, tigearna Ua Niallán, décc. Amloib, loimar, 7 hUirli, tpi tóirig Gall, 7 Lorcán, mac Caatáil, tigearna Míde, do ionnpad fearcainn Floinn, mac Conaing. Uaim Achaid Alda hi Muighdornab maigen, uaim Choigba, uaim pcpit bodain .i. buachaill Elcmaire, or Dubat, 7 uaim mná an Gobano ag Droichead aáa, do érothad, 7 dorpgain lair na Gallab cóna. Ionnpadh Conuáct lair in píg Asó Finnliat,

or Aedh Finnliath, in the year 863, which is the true year.

<sup>\*</sup> *Loughphort-Rothluibh*: i. e. the Fortress of Rothlabh. This is the place now called Dun-Rathlaigh, *anglicè* Dunrally, situated close to the River Barrow, in the townland of Courtwood, parish of Lea, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County. It lies close to the boundary between Laignis and Clann-Maelughra.

<sup>†</sup> *Cinneididh, son of Gáithín*.—See this Gáithín referred to in an interpolated passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part iii. c. 26 (*apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 155, and p. 186, notes 54, 55), as having rebuilt the fort of Rath-Bacain, in the plain of Magh-Reda (now the manor of Morett), near the church of Domhnach-mor.

<sup>‡</sup> *Nas*.—Now Naas, in the county of Kildare, about fifteen Irish miles from Dublin.—See it already mentioned under A. D. 705, and under A. D. 1466, 1575, and 1599. The name is explained in Cormac's Glossary as denoting "a fair or place of meeting," and is applied to some other places in Leinster, as *Naash*, a fair-green in the parish of Owenduff, barony of Shelburne,

and county of Wexford; and *Bally-Naase*, in the parish of Rathmacknee, in the barony of Forth, in the same county. From a very remote period till the tenth century, Naas, in Kildare, was the chief residence of the kings of Leinster, and their palace is supposed to have stood at what is now popularly called the north moat of Naas.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 3, 9, 99, 202, 205, 226, 250, 253.

<sup>§</sup> *Airther-Life*.—See notes under the years 628, 811, and 834, *suprà*. The town of Naas was the capital of Airther-Life, and the residence of the local chiefs after its desertion by the kings of Leinster.

<sup>||</sup> *Achadh-Aldai*: i. e. the Field of Aldai, the ancestor of the Tuatha-De-Danann kings of Ireland. This place is described by the Four Masters as situated in the territory of Mughdhorna-Maighen, now the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan; but it is highly probable, if not certain, that Mughdhorna-Maighen is a mistake of transcription for Mughdhorna-Breagh, and that Achadh-Aldai is the ancient name of New Grange, in the county of Meath. If this be admitted, the caves or crypts plundered by the

The destruction of Longphort-Rothlaibh<sup>x</sup> by Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin<sup>y</sup>, lord of Laighis, on the fifth of the Ides of September; and the killing of Conall Ultach and Luirgnen, with many others along with them.

The Age of Christ, 861. The first year of Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maelpadraig, son of Finnechu, bishop, scribe, and anchorite, and intended abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Daniel Ua Liaithidhe, Abbot of Coreach and Lis-mor, was mortally wounded. Aedhan, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muiregan, son of Diarmaid, lord of Nas<sup>z</sup> and Airther-Life<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the Norsemen. Aedh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Ui-Niallan, died. Amhlaeibh, Imhar, and Uailsi, three chieftains of the foreigners; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath, plundered the land of Flann, son of Conang. The cave of Achadh-Aldai<sup>b</sup>, in Mughdhorna-Maighen; the cave of Cnoghbhai<sup>c</sup>; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i. e. the shepherd of Elemar<sup>d</sup>, over Dubhath<sup>e</sup>; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat-atha<sup>f</sup>, were broken and plundered by the same foreigners. The plundering of Connaught by the king, Aedh Finnliath, with the youths of the North. The killing of the foreigners at

Danes on this occasion were all in the immediate vicinity of the Boyne. It should be here remarked that all the crypts plundered by the Danes on this occasion were in one territory, namely, in the land of Flann, son of Conang, one of the chieftains of Meath; and that it is evident from this that Mughdhorna-Maighen is an error of the Four Masters, as that territory is in Oriel, many miles north of the land of Flann, son of Conang. The Editor deems it his duty to record that these mounds were first identified with these passages in the Annals by Dr. Petrie, in his Essay on the Military Architecture of the ancient Irish, read before the Royal Irish Academy, January, 1834.

<sup>c</sup> *Cnoghbhai*.—Now Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, near Slane, in the county of Meath. It is separated from Ros-na-righ by the River Boyne.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 784, p. 391, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Elemar*.—He was son of Dealbhaeth, a Tuatha-De-Danann prince.

<sup>e</sup> *Dubhath*.—Now Dowth, on the River Boyne, near Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The cave referred to in the text is in a remarkable mound, 286 feet high. The interior of this mound has been recently examined by the Royal Irish Academy, who have found that the cave had been, at some remote period, broken into and disturbed. The Danes seem to have been aware of the traditions of the country, that these mounds were burial places, and that they contained treasures worth digging for. For a description of the recent exploration of this cave see Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities.

<sup>f</sup> *The cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat-Atha*.—This cave is in the great mound at Drogheda, on which now stands a fort which commands the town. This mound has not been examined in modern times, nor is it worth the trouble, as we have every reason to infer, from the recent operations at Dowth, that we may receive the testimony of the Irish annalists, who inform us that Uaimh mna an Ghobhann, at

co nóccaib an Fhocla. Marbaid na nGall, i Fírtai na cCáirpech, le Círbhall, co pargaibíre xl. cñn lair, 7 sup po innarb ar a epic iad. Fiac Luimniḡ décc.

Áoir Crioirt, ocht ccéid fearcca a dó. An dapa bliadain d'Áod Fhinnliat. Aeiðgimbrut, eppcop Cille dapa, ropibnuid 7 angoipe, décc. Sé bliadna décc ar céid a air an tan atbat. Maonać, mac Conomaiḡ, abb Ruir Círé, Muirfóach, mac Néill, ab Luḡmaíð 7 ceall naile, 7 bpoccán, mac Coimruíð, abb Sléibte, décc. Raoinfó móp miar an niḡ Áeð Finnliat, 7 nua Flann, mac Conaing, for Anbít mac Áeða, ní Ulað co nUitib i ttiur Conaille Círd. Cpeach la Círbhall for Laiḡmu, 7 císch oile di reachtmaine iaram la Laiḡmu for Oirraiḡib. Lorcán, mac Caatail, tiḡearna Miðe do ðallað la hÁod fFinnliat. Conćobair, mac Donnchaða, an dapa tiḡfina boi for Miðe, do bádhaid in huirce oc Cluan hlopaírd, la hÁimlaib, tiḡearna Gall. Domnall, mac Dunlaing, niḡdomna Laiḡf, décc. Círimað, mac Caatamaiḡ, toipeac Corca bhaircuid, do marbaidh la Gallaið. Inpéð Eoḡanaćta la Cearball, mac Dunḡaile, co roacht co Fíoru Maiḡe Féne, 7 co ttiuc ḡiallu aiteach-tuaćta Muíman, 7 inpéð Ua nAongura an Dpceirt, i naoin bliadain lair.

Áoir Crioirt, ocht ccéid fearcca a tpi. An tpeap bliadain d'Áod.

Drogheda, was plundered by the Danes. According to the pedigrees of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, Goibhninn, Gobha, or the Smith (whose brothers were Creidne, the Brazier; Diancecht, the Physician; Luchtain, the Carpenter; and Cairbre, the Poet), was the son of Tura mac Tuireill, of the royal line of the Tuatha-De-Dananns.

<sup>2</sup> *Fearla-na-gCaireach*: i. e. the Graves of the Sheep; so called from the carcasses of a great number of sheep, which died of a mortality, having been buried there. The place, which is now called Fertagh, is situated near Johnstown, in the barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny, and is well known to Irish antiquaries for its ancient church and Round Tower.

<sup>3</sup> *Luimneach*.—This was originally the name of the Lower Shannon; but at this period it ceased to be the name of the river, and was usually applied to the Danish fortress at Limerick.

The year 861 of the Four Masters corres-

ponds with 862 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows. The old translation in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49, which is very faulty, is here corrected by the Editor.

"A. D. 862. Hugh, mac Cumascai, king of Oniallans, *moritur*. Mureach, mac Maeileduin, Secnap of Ardmach, and king of East-North" [*rectè*, Oriors], "died by" [the hand of] "Donell, mac Hugh, mic Nell. Muregan, mac Diarmada, king of Nás, and North-east of Lifi" [*rectè*, Airther-Lifi, or East-of-Liffey] "*a Nordmannis*, is killed. The den" [*rectè*, crypt] "or cave of Acha-Alda, and of Cnova, and the cave called Fert-Boadain, over" [the] "place called Duma" [*rectè*, Dubhad]; "and the cave of the Smith's wife, broken and spoyled by the forreiners, which was never done before they did see out of their Navy. Three kings of them, viz., Avlaiv, Ivar, and Auisle, entered the lands of Flann, mac Conaing. Lorcán mac Cahail, king of Meath, was with them."—*Ann. Ul.*

Fearta-na-gCaireach<sup>g</sup>, by Cearbhall, so that forty heads were left to him, and that he banished them from the territory. Fiach of Luimneach<sup>h</sup> died.

The Age of Christ, 862. The second year of Aedh Finnliath. Aeidhgin-brit, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died; one hundred and sixteen years was his age when he died. Maenach, son of Connmhach, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Muireadhach, son of Niall, Abbot of Lughmhadh and other churches; and Brocan, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Slebhthe<sup>i</sup>, died. A great victory was gained by the king, Aedh Finnliath, and by Flann, son of Conang, over Anbhith, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conaille Cerd. A prey by Cearbhall, [lord of Osraighe], from Leinster; and another prey in a fortnight afterwards from the Osraighi, by the Leinstermen. Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath, was blinded by Aedh Finnliath. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, the second lord that was over Meath, was drowned in a water at Cluain-Iraird, by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Dunlang, heir presumptive of Leinster, died. Cermad, son of Catharnach, chief of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by the foreigners. The plundering of Eochanacht by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, so that he reached Feara-Maighe-Fene<sup>k</sup>, and bore away the hostages of the Aitheach-tuatha of Munster<sup>l</sup>; and the Ui-Aenghusa<sup>m</sup> of the South were [also] plundered by him in the one year.

The Age of Christ, 863. The third year of Aedh. Maincheine, Bishop of

<sup>i</sup> *Slebhthe*.—Now Sleaty or Sletty, an old church near the town of Carlow, on the west bank of the Barrow, in the barony of Slievemargy, and Queen's County.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 698, p. 300, *suprà*.

The year 862 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 863 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 863. Lorcan, mac Cahail, King of Meath, blinded by Hugh, mac Nell, king of Tarach. Conor, mac Diarmada, halfe king of Meath, styfled in water at Cluain-Iraird by Avlaiv, king of the forreiners. A great deroot” [i. e. derout, or defeat] “by Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, upon Ainfi and Hugh with Ulsterians, in Tirconnell” [*rectè*, in Tir-

Conaille-Cerd, in the now county of Louth]. “Mureach, mac Nell, Abbot of Lugai, and of many more churches, died. Aegen Britt, bishop of Kildare, and scribe and anchorite, *et senex* almost of 116 yeares of age, died.”

<sup>k</sup> *Feara-Maighe-Fene*.—Now Fermoy, a barony in the north of the county of Cork.

<sup>l</sup> *Aitheach-tuatha of Munster*: i. e. the Attacotti of Munster. These were such tribes of Munster as were not of the race of Oilioll Olum.

<sup>m</sup> *The Ui-Aenghusa*.—These were the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraeich, King of Munster, who was slain in Ceall-Osnadha, in the now county of Carlow, in 489. They were the ancestors of the families afterwards called Mac Carthy, O'Callaghan, O'Keefe, and O'Sullivan.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under A. D. 489, p. 153, *suprà*.



Μαινέινε, ερρεορ λειτγλιννε, Τυατάλ, mac Αρδγυρα, πριμ ερρεορ Φορτρηνν. γ abb Dúin Cealláin, Cellach, mac Aililla, abb Chille daria, γ abb Iae décc hi cCric Cuietnsch. Cstérnach, mac Faimig, πριοιρ Αρδα Macha, Connal, πριοιρ Ταμλάετα, γ Luchairén, .i. αταίρ Εεαριταιγ, mac Εογαιν, mic Αεό-αγáιν, mic Τορβαιγ, περιβνιð, γ ανγειρε hi cCluain mic Νόιρ, décc. Ticcérnach, mac Focartai, τιγερνα Λοά Γαβαρ, γ an daria plait boí for bpeaγoibh, [décc]. Ταδγ, mac Διαρμαδα, τιγερνα Ua Cennpealaiγ, do mairbad lá a bpiáitrib féirín. Colmán, mac Dúnlaing, τιγερνα Ποταριε τίρε, do mairbad la a cloinn féirín.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ocht ccéð peapcca a cftair. Dineartach, eappecor γ abb Λοτρα, Colgga γ Αεδη, da abbadh Mainirpeacá duiτε, décc ipin mbliaðainri. Ro tscclomadh léiritíonól an Tuairceipt la hAod pFínoliaé, γo po aippe longpopta Gall γac aipm hi παδαταρ ipin Ποάλα ετιρ Cenel Εογαιν γ Dál nAraide, γ do beapτ a cpoðh γ a nétead, a nédala γ a molmaoine. Rairγadap γoill an cóiccíð co haon mairgin γo Λοά Feabail mic Uodain. Iap na pior dAodh, .i. pi Epeann, an τυρcoίpac eaétaipcínél pin do beit i nop a típe níρ bo heirlfðac po ppiρtlað laip iad, uair do poich da poighið líon a pócraide, γ po peapad cat ainmín amiaipmarpac ctoppa cftatari dá lete. Ro ppaíneað por na Gallair, γ po cuipeað a náρ. Ro tionóiln a ccionna co haon mairgin a bpiaðnuip an piz, conað dá pícit décc cñd po comairmeað pιαða, do ποάιρ laip don catγgleó pin ceimota in po cpécτnairγte díob, γ do bpiρta i notairpizib écca laip, γ aobáitε cið iap τιπολλ δια ηγονairb. Spuatap, γ Sléðτε, γ Achaid Arγlaip dorγain dOppairizib. Loch Lépin do pούth hi

"Fortrenn.—A region of Alba inhabited by the Picts.

"Dun-Ceallain.—Now Dunkeld, a town of Perthshire, in Scotland, situated on the River Tay, about ten miles north of Perth. "Dunkelden, vel rectius Dun-culden, quod tumultum corylorum ex etymo interpretaberis, est oppidum Caledoniorum in Scotia ad Tann annem situm."—Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 690, n. 5.

The year 863 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 864 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 864" [rectè, 865]. "*Eclipsis solis in Kal. Januarii, et Eclipsis Lune in eodem mense. Cellach, mac Ailill, abbot of Kildare and of Ia, dormiuit in regione Pietorum. Tiernach, mac Fogartai, Kinge of Loch Gavar, and halfe Kinge of Bregb, moritur. The Britones, or Welshmen, banished out of their country by Saxons, that Eacht, their cheife, was captive at Moin-Conain*" [Anglesea]. "Teige mac Diarmada, *rex Nepotum Cinselai, interfectus est dolose a fratribus suis, et a plebe sua. Convael, Equonimus of Tavlacht, and Tuahal mac Artgusa, Archbushop of Fortren, and abbot of Dun-Callen, dormierunt.*"—

Leithghlinn ; Tuathal, son of Ardghus, chief Bishop of Fortreinn<sup>n</sup>, and Abbot of Dun-Ceallain<sup>n</sup>, [died]. Ceallach, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-dara, and the Abbot of Ia, died in Pictland. Ceithearnach, son of Fairneach, Prior of Ard-Macha ; Conmhal, Prior of Tamhlacht ; and Luehairen (i. e. the father of Eger-tach), son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, scribe and anchorite at Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Tighearnach, son of Focarta, lord of Loeh Gabhar, and the second chief who was over Breagh, [died]. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brethren. Colman, son of Dunlang, lord of Fotharta-tire, was slain by his own children.

The Age of Christ, 864. Dineartaeh, Bishop and Abbot of Lotlira ; Colgga and Aedh, two abbots of Mainistir-Buithe, died. A complete muster of the North was made by Aedh Finnliath, so that he plundered the fortresses of the foreigners, wherever they were in the North, both in Cinel-Eoghain and Dal-Araidhe ; and he carried off their cattle and accoutrements, their goods and chattles. The foreigners of the province came together at Loch-Feabhail-mic-Lodain<sup>p</sup>. After Aedh, King of Ireland, had learned that this gathering of strangers was on the borders of his country, he was not negligent in attending to them, for he marched towards them with all his forces ; and a battle was fought fiercely and spiritedly on both sides between them. The victory was gained over the foreigners, and a slaughter was made of them. Their heads were collected to one place, in presence of the king ; and twelve score heads were reckoned before him, which was the number slain by him in that battle, besides the numbers of them who were wounded and carried off by him in the agonies of death, and who died of their wounds<sup>q</sup> some time afterwards. Sruthar Slebhite and Achadh-Arglais were plundered by the Osraighi. Loch Lephinn<sup>r</sup>

*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch-Feabhail-mic-Lodain* : i. e. the Lake of Feabhal, son of Lodan, a Tuatha-De-Danann chieftain. This lough is now called *anglicè* Lough Foyle, situated near the town of Londonderry.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *suprà*.

<sup>q</sup> *Died of their wounds*.—Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates this : “ Et transvecti sunt eorum vulnerati in Ecclesias” [*recte, in mortis angore*], “ et baptizati sunt postquam sanati de

eorum vulneribus,” p. 367 ; but ἀεβαίεζ οὐα ἡγοναῖβ, or αε βάεραο οὐα ἡγοναῖβ, means “ they died of their wounds,” not “ baptizati sunt.” ἰαπ περιουῖ means “ after some time.”

<sup>r</sup> *Loch-Lephinn*.—Otherwise written Loch-Leibhinn, now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Fore, in the north of the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmaid, King of Meath, lived on an island in this lake in the time of St. Fechin, who died in the year

puil, αταρ la cáe com bo páirte epó amail reuma a imeachtair. Cernachan, mac Cumascas, tigeapna Rátha hAirthir, do marbhad la Muirgean, mac Aedagán. Maidm for lonnscr nEochaille riap na Dérib, 7 corcpaó a long-puirt. Ar na nGall la tuarceap nOrpaise, la Cinneidiz mac Gaithin oc Mindroichet.

Αοιρ Criorc, ocht ccéo pearcca a cúicc. An cínccesó bliadóan oAod. Oegeócair, ab Conoirpe, 7 Laimde eala, eppcop 7 reuibmó, Robaptach Fionn-glaip eppcop 7 reuibmó, Conall Cille Scipe eppcop, Dubaptaé beiri, décc. Corbmac Ua Liaéain, eppcop, abb 7 angcoipe, décc. Maoltuile, mac angobann, abb Airne airtir, décc. Aodácan, mac Finnerneachta, tanairi abbaó Cluana, 7 abb céall momóa, décc an céo lá do November. Maoldúin, mac Aodá Oirbimóe, tigfina Oiliú, décc iar ndol hi ecléirscét dó. Corcpach Ticcé Telle, reuibmó 7 angcoipe, décc. huppán, mac Cionaoóa, mūdaimna Connact, do lorccaó hi ttaiz teimead la Sochlacáan, mac Diarmada. Lorccaó Duine Amlaib, occ Cluan Dolcáin, la mac Gaithene, 7 lá mac Ciapáin mic Ronáic, 7 céo cfnh do toirschair Gall do tairéalbaó do na raopclan-daib ipin armaiú occ Cluan Dolcáin. Muirfóach, mac Caéal, tigeapna Ua cCreméainn, dég do páipilr. Canannán, mac Ceallais, mūdaimna

664, *q. v. supra*; and according to the tradition in the country the tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.

\* *Rath-Airthir*.—Now Oristown, near Teltown, in the county of Meath.—See it already referred to under the years 784 and 805.

† *Eochail*: i. e. the Yew Wood, now Youghal, a town near the mouth of the River Blackwater, in the south-east of the county of Cork, where the Danes had entrenched themselves about the middle of this century.

‡ *Mindroichet*.—Now Monadrehid, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County.—See note †, under A. D. 600, p. 225, *supra*.

The year 864 of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 865 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year briefly as follows:

“A. D. 865. Amlaiv and his nobilitie went to Fortren, together with the forreiners of Ire-

land and Scotland, and spoyled all the Cruhnes, and brought all their hostages with them. Colga and Hugh, two abbots of the Abbey of Bute, *in uno anno mortui sunt*. Cernachan mae Cumascas, King of Rathairthir, *jugulatus est dolose* by Muregan, mae Aedgan. Hugh, mae Nell, praied all the mansions of the forreiners between Tirconnell and Dalnarai, that is, the South East of Ulster, and brought their goods and Chattles to his place of abode after battle geven them; an overthrow geven them at Loch Fevail, from whence he brought 240 heads. The tournige of Loch Levinn into bloud, that it was in lumps of bloud as if it were lights of beasts in the bottom of it.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“*Ara-airthir*: i. e. the Eastern Ara, now Inisheer, the most easterly of the three islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.—See the year 856.

\* *Dun-Amhlaibh*.—Amlaff's, Auliffe's, or Au-

was turned into blood, so that it appeared to all that it was lumps of blood like the lights [of animals] externally. Cearnachan, son of Cumasgach, lord of Rath-Airthir<sup>s</sup>, was slain by Muirigen, son of Aedhagan. A victory was gained over the fleet of Eochail<sup>t</sup> by the Deisi, and the fortress was destroyed. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the people of the north of Osraighe, and Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin, at Mindroichet<sup>u</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 865. The fifth year of Aedh. Oeghedhchair, Abbot of Conner and Lann-Eala, bishop and scribe; Robhartach of Finnghlas, bishop and scribe; Conall of Cill-Scire, bishop; [and] Dubhartach of Beiri, died. Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop, abbot, and anchorite, died. Maeltuile Mac an Gobhaun, Abbot of Ara-airthir<sup>w</sup>, died. Aedhacan, son of Fimsneachta, Tanist-abbot of Cluain, and abbot of many churches, died on the first day of November. Maelduin, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, lord of Oileach, died, after having entered into religion. Cosgrach of Teach-Telle, scribe and anchorite, died. Huppan, son of Cinaedh, heir presumptive of Connaught, was burned in an ignited house, by Sochlachan, son of Diarmaid. The burning of Dun-Amhlaeibh<sup>x</sup> at Cluain-Dolcain, by the son of Gaithen<sup>y</sup> and the son of Ciaran, son of Ronan; and one hundred of the heads of the foreigners were exhibited by the chieftains in that slaughter at Cluain-Dolcain. Muireadhach, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn, died of paralysis. Ceanannan, son of Ceallach, heir presumptive of

laff's Fort. This was the name of a Danish fortress at Clondalkin, near Dublin.

<sup>y</sup> *The son of Gaithen*.—He was chief of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County. The year 865 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 866 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 866. Maelduin, mac Hugh, King of Ailech, *in clericatu dolore extenso mortuus est*. Rovartach of Finglais, *episcopus et scriba*; and Conall of Kilskere, *episcopus*; and Coserach of Tetaille, *scriba et anchorita*; and Ogechar, abbot of Connire and Lainela; and Cormacke, *nepos Liahain, scriba episcopus et anchorita, in Christo omnes dormierunt*. Maeltuile, abbot of Lower Arne, died. Guaire, mac Duvdavoiren, *mortuus est*. Aban, mac Cinaeh, second in Connaught

*prayed by Daigio*" [*rectè*, destroyed with fire] "by Sochlachan, mac Diarmada. Auisle the third King of Gentyles, by guile and by murder killed by his own kinsmen" [*Auisle, tercius Rex Gentilium, dolo et paricidio, a fratribus suis jugulatus est*]. "Battle upon Saxons of the North at the cittie Evroe" [York] "by the Black forreiners, wherein Ailill" [Alli] "King of Saxons, was killed. Dunavlaiv burnt at Cluondolcain by Mac Gaeithin, and by Maelciarain, mac Ronain, and the slaughter of a hundred heads of the best of the forreiners, the same day, with those said captains, in the confines of Clondolcain" [*in eodem die apud duces predictos in confinio Cluana Dolcain*]. "Muireach, mac Cahail, King of Kindred Crimthainn, died of a long palsy" [*paralisi longa extinctus est*].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.



Ua cCeinnepealaiḡ, décc. Maíom nra mac ḡaithim for ḡallaiḡ Aḡa chiat  
 1 torḡair Odolḡ micle. ḡimbeolu, torḡeac ḡall Corḡaiḡe, do mairḡad lar  
 na Déirḡ.

Αοιρ Cḡiorḡ, ocht ccéó pḡcca a pé. An pḡirḡḡ bliadain oAḡḡ. Ceal-  
 laḡ, mac Cumurḡcaiḡ, abb Poḡair, eccnaiḡ uaral oirḡmḡe eirḡe. Conn-  
 mach, abb Cluana mic Nóir, a Fine ḡall dḡ .i. do Chenel Eathach ḡall, ḡ  
 a écc an ééó lá do mí lanuairi. Daimel, abb ḡlinne dá Loḡa, ḡ Tamlachta,  
 Caomán, mac Daolaiḡ, abb Domliacc Cianáin, Congal, mac Pḡoacch, abb  
 Cille Dealḡa, ḡ pḡirḡmḡ torḡaiḡe, ḡ Pḡirḡur Ruir ailḡir, pḡirḡmḡ ḡ angḡoirḡe,  
 décc. Reacḡair, mac Murchaḡa, abb Corḡaiḡe móirḡ, ḡ Laichtene, abb  
 Cluana hEḡneach, décc. Flann, mac Conaing, tiḡearna ḡirḡ micle, do  
 tionḡl pḡar mḡirḡ, Laiḡḡn, ḡ ḡall, co Cill ua nDaighre, cúḡ micle líon a  
 poḡraiḡe, inḡ aḡhaiḡ an pḡḡh Aḡḡa Finnleirḡ. Ní pḡirḡe Aḡḡ aḡḡ aon míle  
 namá im Conḡobhar, mac Tairḡ móir, pḡḡ Connaḡḡ. Ro pḡairḡ an cat co  
 díocra dúḡracḡac šorḡra, ḡ po mḡadaiḡ po ḡeoiḡ ḡria neairḡ ionḡona, ḡ  
 ionairḡeacc for pḡora ḡirḡ, for Laiḡmḡ, ḡ for ḡallaiḡ, ḡ po cuirḡad a nár,  
 ḡ torḡraḡar pochaḡe mḡr do ḡallaiḡ iriḡ ccaḡ rḡ. Torḡair ann Flann,  
 mac Conaing, tiḡḡina ḡreacḡ, ḡ Diarmairḡ, mac Eḡpḡceoil, tiḡḡina Loḡa  
 ḡabar, ḡ Carluir, mac Amḡaiḡ, mac tiḡearna ḡall. Torḡair don leirḡ apailḡ  
 Paḡḡna mac Maoileḡuin, pḡḡarḡina an Pḡocla, hi pḡirḡḡin an áḡa. Man-  
 naḡán, tiḡearna Ua mḡriḡin na Sionna, po mḡirḡ Flann, dia neirḡad,

Μόρ an ḡuaiḡ do Mhannachán, do ḡlonn an ḡairccḡḡ ḡairḡ,  
 Cḡnḡ mic Conaing ina láirḡ, do báḡḡ for ionchaib mic Tairḡ.

<sup>1</sup> *Eochaidh Gall*.—This notice of Connmhach's descent is not in the Annals of Ulster. The Editor has not been able to find any authentic document to prove the existence of this Eochaidh. Jocelin, in his Life of St. Patrick, makes him the father of Ailpin, King of Dublin in St. Patrick's time; but this is a silly fable (similar to that about Gurmundus and his Irish Lord Deputy, Turgesius), which was evidently written since A. D. 930, to flatter the vanity of the Christian Danes of Dublin, by asserting that their ancestor was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick.—See Colgan's notes on this fable

in Jocelin, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 70, 71; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 226, note <sup>b</sup>. The Fine-Gall, who were seated at Dublin, and in the east of the plain of Bregia, were evidently the descendants of the prince, Tomar, or Tomrar, who was slain in the year 847.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-Ua-nDaighre*: i. e. Church of the Uidaighre, now probably Killaderry, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>b</sup> *Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Mor*: i. e. of Tadhg, son of Muirgheas, who was the fourth in descent from Muireadhach Muilleathan, *a quo* Siḡ-Muireadhaigh. This Conchobhar was the grandfather

Ui-Ceinnselaigh, died. A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, wherein fell Odolbh Mícle. Gnimhbeolu, chief of the foreigners of Corcach, was slain by the Deisi.

The Age of Christ, 866. The sixth year of Aedh. Ceallach, son of Cumasgach, Abbot of Fobhar, who was a noble and illustrious wise man; Conninbach, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, one of the Fine-Gall, i. e. of the race of Eochaidh Gall<sup>z</sup>, died on the first day of the month of January. Daniel, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha and Tamhlacht; Caemhan, son of Daelach, Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain; Conghal, son of Feadach, Abbot of Cill-Dealga, and a distinguished scribe; and Fearghus of Ros-ailithir, scribe and anchorite, died. Reachtabhra, son of Murchadh, Abbot of Corcach-mor; and Laichtene, Abbot of Chuain-eidhneach, died. Flann, son of Conaing, lord of all Breagh, collected the men of Breagh [and] Leinster, and the foreigners, to Cill-Ua-nDaighre<sup>a</sup>,—five thousand was the number of his forces,—against the king, Aedh Finnliath. Aedh had only one thousand, together with Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Mor<sup>b</sup>, King of Connaught. The battle was eagerly and earnestly fought between them; and the victory was at length gained, by dint of wounding and fighting, over the men of Breagh, the Leinstermen, and the foreigners; and a slaughter was made of them, and a great number of the foreigners were slain in that battle. There were slain therein Flann, son of Conaing, lord of Breagh; Diarmaid, son of Ederseel, lord of Loch-Gabhar; and Carlus, son of Amhlacibh, [i. e.] son of the lord of the foreigners. There fell on the other side Fachtna, son of Mael-duin, Righdhamhna of the North, in the heat of the battle. Mannachan, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna<sup>c</sup>, slew Flann; of which was said:

Great the triumph for Mannachan, for the hero of fierce valour,  
[To have] the head of the son of Conaing in his hand, to exhibit  
it before the face of the son of Tadhg<sup>d</sup>.

of Tadhg of the Three Towers, King of Connaught, who died in 954, and the great-grandfather of the Conchobhar, from whom the family of the Ui-Conchobhair, or O'Conors of Connaught, derived their hereditary surname.

<sup>c</sup> *Mannachan, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.*—This Mannachan is the ancestor from whom the family of the Ui-Mannachain, or O'Monahans,

derive their surname. The territory of the Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, or Ui-Briuin of the Shannon, lies principally between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon, and comprises the parishes of Kilmore, Aughrim, and Clooneraff—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1197, p. 107, *infra*.

<sup>d</sup> *The son of Tadhg:* i. e. Conchobhar, King of Connaught.

Αρ δο να τοίρεαχαιβ δο ίσολ Μυρφόχαιγ τάνγαδαρ δο έαη Chille  
 Ua nΘαιγρε, πο πάιδσ ινορο,

Γιατ βερα κάε α βρήε, αρ α λυίγε λάν έταιγ,  
 Αρ ιαδ πο αν ταομφηι δέεε, λοδαρ ιριν εαετ δά έοιμέδ.  
 Λοταρ ραν εατ δά έαβαρ, Finnaceta γ Pollamain,  
 Maonach, μαίε mein an mapcaig, αγυρ Ταδς, mac Tomaltaiγ.  
 Flannaccán πλαίε ρειαίνδα αν ρεuir, ιρ Μυγροιν εαom Ua Catail,  
 Mannachán βά μαίε α μέιν, ιρ Αιδιε ua Maolmíníeíl.

Θρυη Αεδα αθερετ ριαρ εαετ, cecimic,

Θορ ραίλ δαρ Ρινδαβαρ ρίνδ, ριλλαέ γρηνν δονδ δαρ λαίε λινν λυνν,  
 Αρ αρ έδαίε ριμήεαρ γοίλλ, δο εαετ ρηι ριγ ηεταρ nuill.

Αεδ cecimic,

Μαίε αρ mana, μαίε αρ ρεαέτ, νεαρτ εεδ ευραδ ιναρ εοορρ,  
 Αρραίγιδ ρυαρ, δέναιδ εέτ, μαρδαίδ αν επρέδ immon τορc.

File cecimic,

hι cCill Ua nΘαιγρε ινδου, βλαρρτε ριαέε lomann ερίό,  
 Μεάβαρ ρορ ρλυαγ ριαδρα ηΓαίλ, ιρ ρορ Flann ηιρ ριρραν δό.

\* *The Sil-Muireadhaigh*: i. e. the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 700, p. 301, *supra*.

<sup>†</sup> *To guard him*.—Dr. O'Connor says that "two lines are here wanting, which seems true.

<sup>‡</sup> *Finnachta*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Finaghty of Dunamon, whose territory extended on both sides of the River Suck.

<sup>§</sup> *Flannagan*.—He was chief of Clann-Cathail, a territory near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, and ancestor of the family of O'Flannagain, now Flanagan.

<sup>||</sup> *Maelmichil*.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Maeilmhichil, now *anglicè* Mulvihill and Mulville, anciently seated in the territory of Corcachlann, in the east of the county of Ros-

common.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1256, p. 358, *infra*. For a curious account of the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and their offices under the King of Connaught, see the Stowe Catalogue, p. 168; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, pp. 139, 140.

<sup>1</sup> *The poet of Aedh*: Θρυε Αεδα.—In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 203, the reading is *file Αεδα*, i. e. the poet of Aedh-Finnliath, Monarch of Ireland. The Druth was rather the king's fool, who was often as wise and as witty a man as the king himself.

<sup>2</sup> *Brown-haired-host*: i. e. the forces of Conchobhar, King of Connaught.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Etar*: i. e. King of Howth, by which is here to be understood Flann, son of Conaing,

It was of the chieftains of the Sil-Muireadhaigh<sup>e</sup> who came to the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighre, the following was composed :

Though every one should judge adversely, it is on his full false oath :  
 These are the eleven men who went into the battle to guard him<sup>f</sup>.  
 There went into the battle to assist therein Finnachta<sup>g</sup> and Follamhain,  
 Maenach,—good was the disposition of the horseman,—and Tadhg,  
 son of Tomaltach ;  
 Flannagan<sup>h</sup>, beauteous chief of the cavalry, and the comely Mughroin,  
 grandson of Cathal ;  
 Mannachan, good was his mind, and Aidit, grandson of Maelmichil<sup>i</sup>.

The poet of Aedh<sup>k</sup> said before the battle :

There comes over the bright Finnabhair a pleasant, brown-haired host<sup>l</sup>,  
 across the noble, rapid stream.  
 It is in hundreds the foreigners are counted, to fight with the great  
 King of Etar<sup>m</sup>.

Aedh *cecinit* :

Good our cause<sup>n</sup>, good our expedition, the strength of a hundred  
 heroes in our body ;  
 Rise ye up, accomplish valour, kill the herd along with the boar<sup>o</sup>.

A certain poet *cecinit* :

At Cill-Ua-nDaighre this day, the ravens shall taste sups of blood,  
 A victory shall be gained over the magic host of the foreigners, and  
 over Flann ; it will be no good news to him.

prince of Bregia.

<sup>n</sup> *Good our cause*.—This quatrain is quoted by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary, in *voce* *af-raigíð*, *arise*, thus : *Αφραιγίð .i. eipgíð, amianl atá ipin pann :*

“Μαιε αρ mana, feápp ár bfeacτ,  
 Neapτ céo cupaò inap gcopp.

Αφραιγίð ruar dénaíð éετ  
 Feiprpgíð an επέο imon τopc.”

<sup>o</sup> *Along with the boar* : immon τopc .i. im an τopc.—It is stated in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy, and in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 203, that the τopc, boar, here alludes to Flann, son of Conaing.



Aed cecinit,

Do fil buidne Laidh leir, lair an mbreir don dhóinn bair,  
Aird do bair maoin im Fhlann, comarba na nGall ma a air.

Aed cecinit,

Cuirid neim for tethgadh fair, for mac ningsor do Dubraigh,  
Treach ar colba Cuirte ron ain, i mbealach booba dor fil.

Ar don cat ceona ro ráidh,

Eol duib an do righe, mac Néill Oilig earpnae,  
An tAod Fíno co fodhí, tair occ Cill Ua nDairge.  
Deich cétoir co [a] nuairge, iar rédaib ino i ríge  
Don deadaid conpuala, mebaid for cóig mile.

Lairrin dpuet Flann atbert ro,

Dia luain láite líoeta loomar i mbelaic náta.  
Fíndruine fíir ro bíoeta, ionmuine gnúiri gnaeta.

Mátair Flann, ingh Néill arpubairt ro,

Sírran, dírran, deagrcél, droichrcél, maídm cata ruaid maenag,  
Sírran rí, dia ndearna faoilid, dírran rí forir roemid,  
Dírran do pluairch Leite Cuinn, a tuuicim la riabha Sláim,  
Sírran ríogad Aeda uill, agur durrán díobad Flann.

Mátair Flann deór,

An toe toe, do ní-mac Conaing don roi,  
Ailem rí conicc gac dú do porite an brú do donnoe.

<sup>p</sup> *Dubhsaigh* : i. e. the black slut, or bitch.—This reproachful name is bestowed by the monarch on his own sister, who was the mother of Flann.—See note <sup>a</sup>, *infra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Christ protects*.—The monarch Aedh here reminds his troops that, as they were fighting against pagans and their Irish allies, Christ would be on their side to ensure them victory.

<sup>r</sup> *Bealach-natha*.—This was the name of an ancient road near Killonerry ; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>s</sup> *Fíndruine*.—In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 204, this is glossed by Fíir óreağ, i. e. men of Bregia.

<sup>t</sup> *The daughter of Niall*.—It is stated in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys (*ubi supra*), that the mother of Flann mac Conaing was the daughter of Niall Caille. She was, therefore, the sister of the monarch, and Flann was slain fighting on the side of the Danes against his uncle. The joy and grief of Flann's mother expressed in these rhymes can then be easily imagined.

*Aedh cecinit :*

The troops of Leinster are with him, with the additional men of the rapid Boinn ;

What shews the treachery of Flann is the concord of the foreigners by his side.

*Aedh cecinit :*

Put ye the venom of your tongues upon him, upon the narrow-hearted son of Dubhsagha<sup>b</sup>;

Mighty is our standard, Christ protects<sup>a</sup> us in the pass of danger in which we are.

Of the same battle was said :

Know ye what did the intelligent son of Niall of Oileach,

The fair Aedh, with slaughter, southwards at Cill-Ua-nDaighre ?

Ten hundred in the grave, by direct computation ;

In the battle which happened, five thousand were defeated.

Loisin, the poet of Flann, said this :

Monday, the day of terror, we went to Bealach-natha<sup>r</sup>.

The men of Findruine<sup>s</sup> were slaughtered ; dear were the well-known faces.

The mother of Flann, the daughter of Niall<sup>t</sup>, said this :

Happiness ! wo ! good news ! bad news ! the gaining of a great triumphant battle,

Happy for the king whom it makes joyous ; unhappy for the king who was defeated.

Unhappy for the host of Leath-Chuinn, to have fallen by the sprites of Slaini<sup>u</sup>.

Happy the reign of the great Aedh, and unhappy the loss of Flann !

The mother of Flann again :

The fire, fire which the son of Conang made of the plain !

I beseech the king, who protects every place, to strengthen the mother who bore him.

<sup>a</sup> *The sprites of Slaini* : i. e. the Danes, who had taken up their station at Linn-Rois, on the Boyne, near Slane, in the county of Meath.— See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 841, p. 462, *suprà*.

Λιαα ιιρρεε αναϊνιὸ δὸ ιιηαῖραη α τταοῖ δλίβε Cualann ιηα ιαιβε ιαρρεαὶ ἡ βριε ειορδουβα, ἡυι βό μαῖετιαὸ μὸρ λα εάχ ιηοριν. Conn, mac Cionaedha, τιῡεαρηα Ὑα μῃαιρηῖ εῖρε, δὸ ιηαρηαὸ οε τοῡαλ ιη δύιηε πορρ ιηα ἡαλλαιβ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, οχετ εῖεὸ ρεαρρεα α ρεαχετ. Αη ρεαχετῖαὸ βλιαῖδαιη δΑοδ. Αιλιλλ Chlocair ρεριβνιὸ, ερρκορ, ἡ abb Clocair, Corbmac, mac Elaῖδαιῡ, abb Saiḡre, ερρκορ, ἡ ρεριβνιὸ, Niallán, ερρκορ δλίηε, δέεε. Εοδοιρ, mac Donḡaile δὸ δολ ι μαρηα λα ἡαλλαιβ ι ηῃοιρηε διαρηαττα. Μαρταν, abb Cluana mic Nóir ἡ Daḡmri, ρεριβνιὸ ειορῃε δὸ Ὑιαρητραῖḡιβ δαιμῖηρη α εῖηέλ. Ὑυῖεαῖ, mac Mhaileuile, ρεαρ ρο δεαρηḡηαὸ αρ εῖεηα ἡ ρῃḡλαηη δὸ λυῖτ ηα ηΕορηα υιλε ιηα ρῃ, δέεε. Flann, mac Feaḡcair, abb Laiḡde Léire, ἡ ρερηῖḡιρ Αρηα Μαῖα, δέεε. Corbmac, mac Connḡiaḡ, ρερηῖḡιρ, ρεριβνιὸ, ἡ ῖεεηαὸ Cluana ρεαρτα δρῃεαηηη, δέεε. Dunlance, mac Muir-fḡhaiḡ, ρῃ Laiḡḡη, δέεε. Maeibḡiḡde, mac Spealáin, τιῡεαρηα Conaille, δέεε ι εῖεῖρηεαῖετ. Cionaḡ, mac Maeḡuaηαὸ, αη δαρηα τιῡεαρηα βοί αη ταν ριη πορ Chiannaῖετοιβ δὸ ιηαρηαὸ. Μαολειαρám, mac Rónáin τρηῖηεαρη αιρηῖρ Ερηαηη ρῃηηδὸ ρῃḡλα πορ ἡḡallaib, δὸ ιηαρηαὸ. Cian, mac Eaḡhaῖ, τιῡεαρηα Cpeḡḡaḡuile, δέεε. Cian mac cummuρρεαῖḡ, τιῡεαρηα Ὑα μῃαιρηῖ, δῃḡ. Cḡmāch, mac Eaḡach, τιῡεαρηα Muḡḡoρηη μῃρηḡ, [δέεε]. Donnaḡán, mac Ceḡpaḡta, τιῡεαρηα Ὑα cCeḡnnρealaḡ, δὸ ιηαρηαὸ. Conaḡ, ῃη ιηαε Flainn, mic Conaḡ, δὸ ιηαρηαὸ λα ηὙῖ cCeḡnnρealaḡ. Αρη Μαῖα δορηḡαη ἡ δὸ λορρεαὸ, εὸ ηα δεαρηῖαḡιβ υιλε λά ηΑḡḡlaοιβ. Ὑειῖ εῖεὸ εῖρη δρeοῖ ἡ

"*Sliabh-Cualann*.—This was the old name of the Sugar-loaf mountain, near Bray, in the county of Wicklow. The year 866 of the Four Masters corresponds with 867 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year briefly as follows:

"A. D. 867. Cellach, mac Cumascaich, *Abbas Fovair, juvenis sapiens et ingeniosissimus, perit*. Convach, Abbot of Clonmicnois, *in nocte Kal. Januarii in Christo dormivit*. Daniel, Abbot of Glindaloch and Taulachta. Caevan, mac Daly, Abbot of Doimliag, *mortuus est*. A battle by Hugh, mac Nell, at Killonairi, upon the O'Nells of Bregb, upon Leinster, and a greate army of

forreners. wherein fell 900, or more. Flann, mac Conaḡ, King of all Bregb; Diarmaid, mac Edirsecoil, and many Gentiles, were killed in that battle; Diarmaid being king of Lochgavar. Fachtna, mac Maeilduin, died of a wound gotten in the battle, being heir apparent of the Fochla, that part of Ulster" [so called]. "Congal, mac Feai, Abbot of Killdelga, *scriba, quievit*. *Eruptio ignota aque de Monte Cualann cum piscibus atris*. *Ventus magnus in Feria Martini*. Rechtavra, mac Murcha, abbot of Corca-mor, *dormivit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *Dartraighe-Daimhinsi*: i. e. Dartry of Devenish. This is clearly a mistake for Dartraighe-

A stream of strange water burst forth from the side of Sliabh-Cualann<sup>w</sup>, in which were fish and coal-black trouts, which were a great wonder to all. Conn, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Bairrechi-tire, was slain while demolishing the fortress of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 867. The seventh year of Aedh. Ailill of Clochar, scribe, bishop, and Abbot of Clochar; Cormac, son of Eladhach, Abbot of Saighir, bishop and scribe; Niallan, Bishop of Slaine, died. Eodois, son of Donghal, suffered martyrdom from the foreigners at Disert-Diarmada. Martin, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Daimhinis, a scribe of the sept of Dartraighe-Daimhinsi<sup>x</sup>; Dubhthach, son of Macthuile, a man who excelled all the people of Europe in wisdom and learning, died. Flann, son of Fearchar, Abbot of Lann-Leire and Oeconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Cormac, son of Connmhach, oeconomus, scribe, and wise man of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Dunlang, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died. Maelbrighde, son of Spealan, lord of Conaille, died in religion. Cinaedh, son of Macruanaidh, the second lord that was at that time over the Cianachta, was slain. Macciarain, son of Ronan, champion of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the foreigners, was slain. Cian, son of Eochaidh, lord of Creamthainn, died. Cian, son of Cumasgach, lord of Ui-Bairrechi-tire, died. Cearnach, son of Eochaidh, lord of Mughdhorn-Breagh, [died]. Donnagan, son of Ceadfadh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain. Conang, only son of Flann, son of Conang, was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Ard-Macha was plundered and burned, with its oratories, by Amhlaeibh. Ten hundred was the number there cut off, both by wounding and suffocation;

Coininnsi, which was the ancient name of the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan.

The year 867 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 868 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 868. Martán, Abbot of Clonmiconis and Daivinis, *scriba*, and Niallan, bushop of Slane, died. Cormac, mac Elai, Abbot of Saigir, *et scriba, vitam senilem finivit*. Flann, mac Ferchair, *equonimus* of Ardmach, and prince of Laineire" [*heu!*] "*breviter finivit vitam*. Mael-

ciarain, mac Ronain, the only kingly man of the North-east" [*rectè*, of the east] "of Ireland, and the bruising champion of forreners, killed. Cernach, mac Echach, chief of Mugorne-Bregh; Ruaachan, mac Neill, cheife of the O'Forinans, died. Ardmach spoiled by Aulav" [*rectè*, Aulav spoiled Ardmach], "burninge the towne and the oratories, and slaying ten hundreth by fire and sword, and caried great booti away. Donnagan mac Cedfaa, *Rex O'Cinselai, jugulatus est dolosè a socio suo*. Ailill of Clochar, *scriba, Episcopus*, and Abbot of Clochar-mac-Danen, *mortuus est*. Duvhach, mac Macthuile, *doctissimus*



múducáid ro marbaid anó lá taobh gac éadala 7 gac ionmhara da bfuairreac ann do bpeit leó. Ruadacán, mac Nell toirpeac Ua Foranóin, décc.

Aoir Crioire, ocht céad fearcca a hocht. An tochtmaid bliadain d'Adó. Suairlsúh inó Eionen eppcop, angcoire, 7 abb Cluana hlorair, doctuir i nniadaic 7 inó lena rripeatalta inó iur érábaid, 7 caoin gnóma, go ro lct a ann ro Eirinn uile. Compu, abb Driire Ciaráin dhealaidh óin rghilim 7 eppcop, décc. Gerán, mac Dicorca, abb Saigre, Diarmaid, abb Fhina, Connla, ancoire Droma caraid Airde Cianaicta, Dubdáitile, abb Let móir Mochoemócc, Maolodair, angcoire, eppcop, 7 abb Daninnir, [décc]. Cobtach, mac Muirfúhaigh, abb Cille daira, fghaid 7 doctuir fhigna eirde. Ar do ro ráidead,

Cobtach cuiprih cuipristhaigh, domna rih Lipthe lennaic,  
 Dipprian mac móir Muirpeidhaigh, ba hac Ua Coemppinn Ceallaigh.  
 Cleiri laigean leghnide. ruí plán, rfgaimn, roclac,  
 Réclu ruipeach peoirige, comorba Conlaid Cobtach.

Comgan Foda, angcoire Tamlaicta, dalta Maoilepuain, dég. Dálach, mac Muirféirhaigh, tighearna Ceneoil Conaill, do marbaid, 7 Maolmoroda, mac Ailella tighearna Ceneoil Luibhac, dég. Maolreacnaill bá tighearna leit deirceirpe breas do marbaid la Gallaid. Cionaid, mac Feargaile, tighearna Ua bpiúin Cualann, décc. Ionaid Laighn la hAdó rFinnliac o Ad claid co Gabrian. Cearball mac Dúngaile, cop in líon boí dia monnraid don leit oile go Dún bolcc. Foropriadar Laighin dunaid Cearball 7 mac

*Latinorum totius Europæ, in Christo dormivit. Maelbrighde, mac Spelain, rex Conaille, in clericali obijt.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Disert-Chiarain of Bcalach-duin.*—Now corruptly called, in Irish, Ister-Chiarain, and in English, Castlekieran, an old church on the Abhainn-Sele, or Blackwater River, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath, and about two miles and a half north-west of the town of Kells. There are some curious ancient crosses still to be seen at this church, which indicate the antiquity of the place.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 770, p. 374, *suprà*.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-caradh of Ard-Cianachta.*—Now

Drumcar, in the barony of Feara-Arda-Cianachta, now *anglicè* Ferrard, in the county of Louth.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 811, p. 424, *suprà*.

<sup>4</sup> *The Cuirreach of races.*—Now the Curragh of Kildare, which is still celebrated for its horse-races. It would appear from Cormac's Glossary, in *voce* Cuippech, that the ancient Irish had chariot races here; for in that work it is conjectured that the word cuippech is derived "*a curribus.*" This derivation of the word, though not strictly correct, still affords a strong presumption that chariot races were held on the Curragh in the time of the author of this

besides all the property and wealth which they found there was carried off by them. Ruadhachan, son of Niall Ua Forannain, died.

The Age of Christ, 868. The eighth year of Aedh. Suairleach of Eidhnen, bishop, anchorite, and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, doctor in divinity, and in spiritual wisdom, in piety, and in good deeds, so that his name spread over all Ireland, [died]. Comsudh, Abbot of Disert-Chiarain of Bealach-duin<sup>r</sup>, scribe and bishop, died. Geran, son of Dichosca, Abbot of Saighir; Diarmaid, Abbot of Fearná; Connla, anchorite of Druim-caradh of Ard-Cianachta<sup>r</sup>; Dubhdathuile, Abbot of Liath-mor-Mochaemhog; Maelodhar, anchorite, bishop, and Abbot of Daimhinis, [died]. Cobhthach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara, who was a wise man and learned doctor, [died]. Of him was said :

Cobhthach of the Cuirreach of races<sup>a</sup>, intended king of Liphthe of tunics, Alas ! for the great son of Muireadhach. Ah grief ! the descendant of the comely fair Ceallach.

Chief of scholastic Leinster, a perfect, comely, prudent sage,

A brilliant shining star, was Cobhthach, the successor of Connladh<sup>b</sup>.

Comhgan Foda, anchorite of Tamhlacht, the foster-son of Maelruain, died. Dalach, son of Muirheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain; and Maelmordha, son of Ailell, lord of Cinel-Lughdhach<sup>c</sup>, died. Malseachnaill, who was lord of half South Breagh, was slain by the foreigners. Cinaedh, son of Fearghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. The plundering of Leinster by Aedh Finn-liath, from Ath-cliath to Gabhran<sup>d</sup>. Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, plundered it on the other side, as far as Dun-bolg<sup>e</sup>. The Leinstermen attacked the fort of

Glossary. The chariot is frequently referred to in the lives of St. Patrick, as in use among the pagan Irish : "Junctis terno novem curribus secundum deorum traditionem."—*Lib. Ardmach.*

<sup>b</sup> *Connladh*.—He was the first Bishop of Kildare.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 519, p. 179, *suprà*.

<sup>c</sup> *Cinel-Lughdhach* : i. e. the Race of Lughaidh, son of Sedna. The territory of this tribe extended from the stream of Dobhar to the River Suilighe, now *anglicè* the Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See *Book of Fcnagh*,

fol. 47, *b*, *a* ; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, note <sup>u</sup>, pp. 157, 158.

<sup>d</sup> *From Ath-cliath to Gabhran* : i. e. from Dublin to Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>e</sup> *Dunbolg*.—This was the ancient name of a fort near Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under A. D. 594, p. 218, *suprà*. The year 868 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 869 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 869. Suairlech of Aigenen, *Episcopus*

Ζαιτεν, γ δο μαρβαδ δαοιμε ιομδα leo. Ιαρ na πάτυccάδ ριν do lucht an longbúirte ro chathaidéirte co calma rriu, go ro fupáilrte forra co na flaitz hrian mac Muiréadaiḡ, elód ma rriúeinḡ iar marbáδ rochaidé dia muinntir uaidib. Inḡreáδ na nDeiri la Cḡrball, mac nDunḡaile, co nOrriaḡib, γ τορέair Corcepan, mac Céleáair, γ ḡorman, mac Lachtanain leo.

Αοιρ Cpiope, ocht ccéd pearcca anaoi. An noimáδ bliáδain υΑοδ. Ailill, eppcop, abb Fobair, Dubétach, abb Chille achaid, rcpibmód, ancoiri, γ eppcop, Curoi, mac Allmáδ, abb γ eaccnaid Inri Cloétrann, γ Caille Poélaída, ι Miḡe, décc. Colcca, mac Maoiletuile, abbaíδ, γ anḡcoipe Cluana Conaire Toimen, Maonḡal, ailéir, abb hḡnócair, γ Maolmíde, mac Cumurccaḡ, ppioir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Ailill, mac Dúnlaing, pí Laiḡn, do mārbaδ la Noptmannib. Catal, mac Inḡreétaḡ leit pí Ulaδ, do mārbaδ tria pop-  
cḡnḡra an mḡ Ἀεδα. Flaitḡm, mac Faolcair, do bádaδ. Maolmuaíδ, mac Finnḡreéta, tiḡearna Airéir Uife, déḡ. Inḡreáδ Connaét la Cḡrball, γ la Duncaδ, γ τορέair buachail mic Dunadaiḡ leo. Inḡreáδ Muḡan dha la Cearbhall tap Luachair riap.

Αοιρ Cpiope, ocht ccéd reachtmoḡa. An υschmáδ bliáδain υΑοδ Finn-  
liaét. ḡma eppcop abb Domliacc, anḡcoipe γ rcpibneóir. Seét mbliáδna ochtmoḡat a aier an tan atbát. Ar dia eccaoine do páideáδ,

ḡma ḡrian ap ccaoiḡ élainde, cḡnn cpaḡaíδ mri hEḡir,  
Maḡaḡ naḡaδ naeb ḡrainne coimorba Cianaím céilḡ.  
Cenmáir paímaδ popchaidé diamba cenm céim céncia,  
Dippran mino móir molbétaiḡe ap cara caoiḡ rino ḡma.

*anchorita, et Abbas of Clon-Iraird, doctor religionis totius Hibernie pausavit.* The spoylinge of Leinster by Hugh, mac Nell, untill" [i. e. as far as] "Gavrau. Cervall, mac Dungail, with his force, came to hinder them to Dunbolg; but Leinstermen spoyled Cervall and Mac Gaeihine's mansion places, and killed som men, and did flee backe with their King, viz., Mureach, mac Brain, and some of them were killed. Dalach, mac Murtach, *dux Generis Conell, a gente sua jugulatus est.* Diarmaid, mac Diarmada, killed a man in Ardmacha before the dore" [*interfecit virum ante januam domus*] "of Hugh, King of Tarach his

house. Duvdatuile, Abbot of Liahmor-Mocae-mog; Maelohar, *Abbas et Anchorita* Daminse; Cumascach, Abbot of Disert-Ciarain of Bealachduin, *scriba et Episcopus*; Comgan Foda, Anchorite of Tavlachta, Maelruain's disciple; and Conla, Anchorite of Druim-cara in Ard-Cianachta, *omnes mortui sunt.* *Obsessio Aile-cluithe a Nordmannis .i. Avlaiv and Ivar, duo reges Nordmannorum; obsederunt arcem illam, et destruxerunt, in fine quatuor mensium arcem, et pre-daverunt.* Maeilsechlainn, mac Nell, haulfe king of Desert Bregb, is falsely killed" [*interfectus dolosè*] "by Ulf, a Blacke Gentile. Covliach,

Cearbhall, and of the son of Gaithin, and many men were slain by them. When the people of the fort had perceived this, they fought bravely against them, so that they compelled them, with their chief, Bran, son of Muireadhach, to return back, after numbers of their people had been slain. The plundering of Deisi by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and the Osraighi, and Corcran, son of Ceileachar, and Gorman, son of Lachtnan, were slain by them.

The Age of Christ, 869. The ninth year of Aedh. Ailill, bishop, Abbot of Fobhar; Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, scribe, anchorite, and bishop; Curoi, son of Alniadh, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Clothrann<sup>f</sup>, and Caille-Fochladha<sup>g</sup> in Meath, died. Colga, son of Maeltuile, Abbot and anchorite of Cluain-Conaire-Tomain; Maenghal, the pilgrim, Abbot of Beannchair; and Maelmidhe, son of Cumasgach, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ailill, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, was slain by the Norsemen. Cathal, son of Innreachtach, half king of Ulidia, was killed at the request of the king, Aedh. Flaitheamh, son of Faelchar, was drowned. Maelmhuaidh, lord of Airther-Life, died. The plundering of Connaught by Cearbhall and Dunchadh; and Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain by them. The plundering also of Munster, from Luachair westwards<sup>h</sup>, by Cearbhall.

The Age of Christ, 870. The tenth year of Aedh Finnliath. Gnía, bishop, Abbot of Daimhliag, anchorite and scribe, [died]. Eighty-seven years was his age when he died. In lamentation of him was said:

Gnía, the sun of our fair race, head of the piety of the island of Emhir;  
Well he celebrated the festival of St. Prainne, the successor of the  
wise Cianan.

For a long time the bright congregation, of which he was head, had  
dignity without obscurity;

Alas! for the great precious gem, our fair bright friend, Gnía.

mac Mureai, prince of Kildare, *mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis-Clothrann*: i. e. Clothra's Island, now Inishcloghran in Loughree, opposite Knockcroghery, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under A. D. 1193, p. 98, *infra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Caille-Fochladha*.—Now Faghly, or Faghiltown, in the barony of Fore, county of West-

meath. There was another Caille-Fochladha, near Killala, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>h</sup> *From Luachair westwards*: i. e. that part of Munster, extending from the mountains of Sliabh Luachra westwards to the sea, was plundered by Cearball.

The year 869 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 870 of the



Μαολτωιλε ερρεορ, γ abb Τυιλέιν, Λοιγγρεχ, mac Φαοιλλέιν, abb Cille hΑυραille, Ρήθομνιναχ, abb Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Robaprtach Οήρμαιγε, ρεπιβνιό τοσσαίθε, δέεε. Cήνθραολαδ Ua Muichtéigepin, τιγεαρνα Cαριλ, δέεε ιαρ mbeit ι επρεβλαυ εϊαν ποδα, γ ba habb Imhig Iubair eiphe. Μαολ-μυαναϊδ, mac Μαολευαρθα, τιγεαρνα Ua Mic Uair an Φhocla, δέε. Μυγ-ριον, mac Μαελεκοτάϊδ, λετρί Connacht, δέεε. Ορζαιν ρήρ na τΤρι Μαίγε, γ na cComann co Sliab blaóma do τιγεαρναϊδ Gall ι ρνεαχτα πέλε δριγυε na blaóna po.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéu ρςchetmótha a haon. An ταοννιάδ blaóan δέεε υΑοδ. Colman eppcop ρεπιβνεόιρ γ abb nΑονδρoμα, Díchull, eppcop Cilli móiρ Eup, Dungal, mac Μαοναιγ, abb Iupri Cανδςζα, Μαολτωιλι Cluana humphinn, abb Λυγμαϊδ, γ Φλαϊτθεαρτach, mac Μυιρςςρταϊγ, abb Duin Cailbinn, δέεε. Scannlán Doinnaiγ Παττραιε, ρεπιβνιό uερρρεαϊγτε, δέεε. Uflobar, mac Λοιγγριγ, ρί Ulaδ, δέεε ιαρ νδεϊγβςchaϊδ. Uatmapán, mac δρocañ, τιγεαρνα Ua Φiahpach Aíone. Dunaδach, mac Ραζαλλαϊγ, τιγεαρνα Ceneóil Coirppe móiρ, γ ba dia écc do ράιθεαδ,

Dunaδach dindorcaill áin, γair ρήρ ndóman conómanδ gall,

Caitimil cpáibdeach clainne Cuino po cporraib cuill ι nDruim élaδ.

Annals of Ulster, which note the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 870. Cahalan, mac Inrechtai, haulfe kinge of Ulster, is treacherously killed by" [King] "Hugh his advice. Avlaiv and Ivar came again to Dublin out of Scotland, and brought with them great bootyes from Englishmen, Britons and Pights, in theire two hundredth ships, with many of theire people captives" [*et preda maxima hominum Anglorum, et Britonum, deducta est secum ad Hiberniam in captivitatē*]. "*Expugnatio Duin Sovairche, quod antea non perfectum est. Forreiners there with Tyrowen. Ailill mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, ab Nordmannis interfectus est. Ailill Episcopus, Abbot of Favar, in Christo dormivit. Curoi, mac Ailnia, of Iland Clohrann, and of Fochla of Meath, Abbas sapiens, et peritissimus Historiarum Scoticarum, in Christo dormivit. Colga, mac Mael-*

tuile, *sacerdos*, Abbot of Clonconaire, *quievit*. Maengal, the Pilgrim, Abbot of Benchuir, *vitam senilem feliciter jivivit*. Maelmeath, mac Cumaseai, Seenap of Cluonmienois, *mortuus est*." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>i</sup> *Ui-Mic-Uais of the North*.—The exact situation of this tribe has not been yet determined. The Ui-Mic-Uais of Teffia were seated in and gave name to the present barony of Moygoish, in the north of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>1</sup> *The Three Plains*: i. e. the Plains of Magh-Airbh, Magh-Sedna, and Magh-Tuathat, in the baronies of Crannagh and Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, and in that of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County. Magh-Tuathat is at the foot of Sliabh Bladhma, or Slieve Bloom.

<sup>1</sup> *The Comanns*.—Otherwise called na τΤρι Comann, i. e. the Three Comanns. They were three septs seated in the north of the present

Maeltuile, Bishop and Abbot of Tuilen; Loingseach, son of Faeillen, Abbot of Cill-Ausaille; Feardomhnach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Robhartach of Dearmhach, a distinguished scribe, died. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muichthighern, lord of Caiseal, died, after long and protracted illness; he had been Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelcuarda, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais of the North<sup>i</sup>, died. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half king of Connaught, died. The plundering of the men of the Three Plains<sup>k</sup>, and of the Comanns<sup>l</sup> as far as Sliabh Bladhma, by the lords of the foreigners, during the snow of Bridgetmas this year.

The Age of Christ, 871. The eleventh year of Aedh. Colman, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Aendruim; Dichuill, Bishop of Cill-mor-Inir; Dunghal, son of Maenach, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha; Maeltuile of Cluain-Uinnseann<sup>m</sup>, Abbot of Lughmhadh; and Flaithbheartach, son of Muirheartach, Abbot of Dun-Cailldenn<sup>n</sup>, died. Scannlan of Domhnach-Padraig, a celebrated scribe, died. Leathlobhar, son of Loingseach, King of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Uathmharan, son of Brocan, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [died]. Dunadhach, son of Raghallach, lord of Cinel-Cairbre-Mor<sup>o</sup>, died. Of his death was said:

Dunadhach, a noble protection, a famous man by whom hostages were held,

A pious soldier of the race of Conn [lies interred] under hazel crosses at Druim-cliabh<sup>p</sup>.

county of Kilkenny.—See them again referred to under A. D. 931. This plundering of Ossory is not noticed in the Annals of Ulster. Most of the other events given under 870 by the Four Masters are set down in the Annals of Ulster at 871, as follows:

“A. D. 871. Gnía, prince of Doimliag, *Anchorita, Episcopus, et Scriba optimus*” [*quievit*]. Maelruana, mac Maelcurarda, *dux Nepotum filiorum* Cuais-in-Fochla, *mortuus est*. Cennfaela, *nepos* Mochtigern, King of Cassil, *extenso dolore in pace quievit*. Ferdovnach, prince of Cluonmienois *dormivit*. Artga, King of Britains of Srahcluode, *consilio Constantini, mic Cinach, occisus est*. Maeltuile, *Episcopus*, prince of Tula-

ain, *mortuus est*. Loingsech, mac Faillen, prince of Killausily, *mortuus est*. Rovartach of Durow, *scriba optimus, mortuus est*. Mughron, mac Maeilecohai, half king of Conmaght, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-Uinnseann*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Ash Trees. Not identified.

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-Cailldenn*.—Otherwise written Dun-Cellain, now Dunkeld, in Scotland.—See note<sup>l</sup>, under A. D. 863, p. 500, *suprà*.

<sup>o</sup> *Cinel-Cairbre-Mor*.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.

<sup>p</sup> *Druim-cliabh*.—Now Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1187.

Flaitbeartach, mac Duibhoir tigearna Corco Moórnao Nínair, décc. Donnucan, mac Flannacáin, do marbáð la Conaing, mac Flainn. Inbreað Connaét la Donncað, mac Duibhaðoirínn lá níg Cairil, 7 lá Cearball co nOrraigib. Inbreað Mumán la Galluib Áta cliaé. Ioimair, ní Norpmann Eireann 7 bprstan, do écc.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéð reachtmoða a dó. An dapa bliaðain décc oAod. Aodh, mac Fiangura, abb Ropra Comain, eppcop, rcpibmð tocáide, Topraib, abb Tainlachta, eppcop, 7 rcpibmð, 7 Paelgur, eppucc Ardachaid, déð. Anbceallac, mac Fonarcraig, abb Cluana hEðneach, décc. Maol-morða, mac Diarmada, eppcop 7 rcpibmðh, décc. Ceall móri Maighe Enir doigain do Thalluib. Lorcán, mac Ceallraig, décc. Inbreað na nDéiri la Cearball go bealach nEocaille. Fethgna, .i. Neactan, coimarbha Pattraice, cño cpábað Eireann uile, décc. Slóigeað la hAod pPínoiaé go Laignib, co mo mðir in éprioch go léir.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéð reachtmoða a trí. An tpeap bliaðain décc oAod. Robartach, mac Ua Cearpta, .i. o ta mðr Robartaigh, eppcop

<sup>1</sup> *Corca-Modhrudh-Ninai*.—This was the ancient name of a territory comprising the baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

The year 871 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 872 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 872. Flaihvertach, mac Duvrois, King of Corcamrua, *Juvenis*" [*rectè*, Ninai]; "Uahmaran, mac Brogan, *rex Nepotum* Fiachrach Aigne; Dunaach, mac Ragallai, *rex Generis Cairbre-mor defuncti*. Lehlovar, mac Loingsi, King of the North, died in his old age. Ivar, *rex Nordmannorum totius Hibernie et Britannie vitam finivit*. Dungal, mac Maenai, prince of Inis-Kyn-Deai, *in pace quievit*. Donnucan, mac Flanagan, by Conaing, mac Flainn, is treacherously killed. The faire of Tailten *cen aige*" [*i. e.* without celebration] "*sine causa justa et digna, quod non audivimus ab antiquis temporibus*

*cecidisse*" [*accidisse* ?]. "Colman, *Episcopus et scriba, Abbas* Noendroma; and Flaivertagh, mac Murtagh, prince of Dun-Caillin, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-mor-Maighe-Enhir*.—This is also written Cill-mor-Maighe-Inir, and Cill-mor-Enir, and Cill-mor Maighe Enir. It was the ancient name of the church of Kilmore, situated about three miles to the east of Armagh.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 745, p. 348, *suprà*. See also the years 765 and 807, pp. 368, 418.

<sup>3</sup> *Bealach-Eochaille* : *i. e.* the Road of Eochail, now Youghal. This was an ancient road extending from Lismore to Youghal, close to the western boundary of the country of Deisi.—See it again referred to at the year 1123.

<sup>4</sup> *Fethgna*.—According to the Catalogue of the Archbishops of Armagh given in the Psalter of Cashel, he was successor of Patrick, or Primate of Ireland for twenty-two years. He succeeded Diarmaid O'Tighearnaigh in 852, and the true year of his death was 874.—See Harris's edition

Flaithbheartach, son of Duibhroip, lord of Corca-Modhruadh-Ninai<sup>a</sup>, died. Donnucan, son of Flannagan, was slain by Conang, son of Flann. The plundering of Connaught by Donnchadh, son of Dubhdabhoireann, King of Caiseal, and by Cearbhall and the Osraighi. The plundering of Munster by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of Ireland and Britain, died.

The Age of Christ, 872. The twelfth year of Aedh. Aedh, son of Fianghus, Abbot of Ros-Comain, bishop and distinguished scribe; Torpaidh, Abbot of Tamhlacht, bishop and scribe; and Faelghus, Bishop of Ard-achaidh, died. Ainbhcheallach, son of Fonascach, Abbot of Chnain-eidhneach, died. Maelmordha, son of Diarmaid, bishop and scribe, died. Cill-mor-Maighe-Emhir<sup>r</sup> was plundered by the foreigners. Maelmordha, son of Diarmaid, bishop and scribe, died. Lorcan, son of Ceallach, died. The plundering of the Deisi by Cearbhall, as far as Bealach-Eochaille<sup>s</sup>. Fethgna<sup>t</sup>, i. e. the son of Neachtain, successor of Patrick, head of the piety of all Ireland, died. An army was led by Aedh Finnliath into Leinster, so that he plundered the entire country.

The Age of Christ, 873. The thirteenth year of Aedh. Robhartach Mac-Ua-Cearta, i. e. he from whom Inis-Robhartaigh<sup>u</sup> [was named], Bishop of Cill

of Ware's Bishops, pp. 45, 46.

The year 872 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 873 of the Annals of Ulster, but the true year is 874. The Annals of Ulster notice the events of their 873, as follows:

"A. D. 873. Hugh, mac Fiangusa, prince of Roscomain, *Episcopus et scriba optimus*; Maelmora, mac Diarmada, *Episcopus et scriba*; Torba, prince of Tavlachta, *Episcopus et scriba optimus*, in Christo dormierunt. Fachtna, *Episcopus, heres Patricii, caput religionis totius Hibernie, in Prid. Non. Octobris in pace quievit*. An army by Hugh, mac Neill, into Leinster, and" [they] "forcibly dishonoured Killausili, and other church-townes, and oratories, which they burnt. Killmor of Magh-Inir praised by the forreiners." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>u</sup> Inis-Robhartaigh: i. e. Robhartach's Island.

Not identified. The Annals of the Four Masters are two years, and the Annals of Ulster one year antedated at this period. The events transcribed by the Four Masters under the year 873 are noticed in the Annals of Ulster under 874, as follows:

"A. D. 874. Maenghal, chief" [*rectè*, Tanist-abbot] "of Clonmicnois; Rovartach, mac Nacerda, Bushop of Kildare, an excellent writer, and prince of Killacha; and Lachtnan, mac Mochtiern, bushop of Kildare, and prince of Fernan, died all. Muireach, mac Brain, with his troupes of Leinstermen, wasted untill" [i. e. as far as] "Mount Monduirn, and returned to his own country againe before evening. The cominge of the Pights upon the Blacke Galls, where great slaughter of the Pights was had" [*Congressio Pictorum* for Dubgallu, *et strages magna Pictorum facta est*]. "Ostin, mac Aulaiv,



Cille dapa, περιβμό, γ abb Cille achain, Lachtnán, mac Muiréigígh, eppcop Cille dapa, γ abb Fearna, beandacht, eppcop Lurcan, Fechtach, abb Glinne da locha, Maccoige, abb Tamlaéta, γ Maongal, ppiop Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Macleoda, mic Tomain don Muimain, περιβμό γ fghaí, γ Niall dpan, abb Fíola dóm, décc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, ocht ccéu peachtmoða a cftair. An cftairnað bliaðain décc dAod. Domnall, eppcop Corcaige, περιβμό epgha epíoe, Maolbriúoe, eppcop Sláine, Diarmait, mac Coirppe, abb Glinne hUirfn, Cionaoð, abb Achain bó Caimigh, décc, ap dó do paidfó,

Mór hac Cionaoð gpaτα mind mac Corghaig co rpfchaib pnaú,  
In breo buana, baile baro, comarbba Apd achain bó.

Fedach .i. mac Seáim, abb Oirpe Diarmada, Eogan γ Maolcuile Ua Cuana dá abbaí Cluana mic Noir, dég. Congalach, mac Finnachta, tigeapna na nOirgiall, γ Catal, mac Cearnaig, tigeapna Fíh cCúl, décc. Coirppe, mac Diarmada, tigeapna Ua cCeinnrealaig, do mapbað lá a bráitrib peirrin. Donnchað, mac Aeðaccán, mic Concóbaip, do mapbað lá Plann, mac Maolreacnaill. Socartach, tigeapna Ua Corbmaic, décc. Reachtaðpa, mac dpan Phind, tigeapna na nDéirí décc. Dungal, mac Paolán, tanairi Ua cCeinnrealaig, dég. Donnchað, mac Maoleachloinn, do ginn la hEib. Flaithri, mac Maoileóuin, tigeapna Rátha Tamnaige, décc. Ruaidrí, mac Mopmínd, pí bñtan, do éocht 1 nEirinn, do éeichfó pna nDub gallaib. Cat for Uoc Cuan, eirp Phinngeimtib γ Duibgeimtib, in po mapbað Albano, toipeac na nDuibgeimte.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, ocht ccéu peachtmoða a cing. An cingeað bliaðain décc dAod. Maolpattraicc, mac Ceallaig, abb Mamrptreac búite, décc.

King of Nordmanns, per *Albanos per dolum occisus est*. Maccóige, prince of Tavlacht, and Benacht, *Episcopus* of Lusea, *in pace dormivit*. Fechtach, abbot of Glindaloch, *obit*."

"*The Eili*.—This tribe inhabited the present baronies of Elyogarty and Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, and those of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County.

\* *Rath-Tamhnaigh*.—Now Rathdowney, a small

town in the district of Clandonough, barony of Upper Ossory, and Queen's County. The most of the events transcribed by the Four Masters, under A. D. 874, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the years 875, 876, as follows :

"A. D. 875" [*rectè*, 876]. "Constantin, mac Cinaeh, *rex Pictorum* ; Cinaeh, abbot of Achabo-Caimni ; Congalach, mac Finechta, King of Oirgialla, and Feach, prince of Disirt-Dermada,

dara, scribe, and Abbot of Cill-achaidh ; Lachtuan, son of Moichtighearn, Bishop of Cill-dara and Abbot of Fearná ; Beannachta, Bishop of Lusca ; Fechnach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha ; Macoige, Abbot of Tamhlacht ; and Maenghal, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Maclendai, son of Toman of Munster, scribe and wise man ; and Niallbran, Abbot of Fídh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ, 874. The fourteenth year of Aedh. Domhnall, Bishop of Corcach, who was a learned scribe ; Maelbrighde, Bishop of Slaine ; Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann-Uissean ; Cinaedh, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh, died. Of him was said :

Great grief is Cinaedh the revered chieftain, son of Cosgrach of  
beaming countenance,

The gifted torch, enraptured Bard, the exalted Abbot of  
Achadh-bo.

Fedach, i. e. the son of Seghini, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada ; Eoghan and Maeltuile Ua Cuana, two abbots of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Conghalach, son of Finnachta, lord of Oirghialla ; and Cathal, son of Cearnach, lord of Feara-Cul, died. Cairbre, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brethren. Donnchadh, son of Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, was slain by Flann, son of Sechnall. Socartach, lord of Ui-Cormaic, died. Reachtabhra, son of Bran Finn, lord of the Deisi, died. Dunghal, son of Faelan, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn, was mortally wounded by the Eili<sup>w</sup>. Flaithri, son of Maelduin, lord of Rath-Tamhnaigh<sup>x</sup>, died. Ruaidhri, son of Mormind, King of Britain, came to Ireland, to shun the Dubhghoill. A battle on Loch Cuan, between the Finnghainte and the Duibhghainte, in which Alband, chief of the Duibhghainte, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 875. The fifteenth year of Aedh. Maelpadraig, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, died. Ceallach, wise man of Tir-da-

*mortuus est.* Cairbre, mac Diarmada, *rex Nepotum* Cinsela, killed by his owne kinsmen. The faire of Tailten *cen aige* [without celebration], “*sine causa justa et digna.*” Domnall, Bushop of Corke, and an excellent scribe, *subita morte perit.*”

“A. D. 876. Eogan and Maeltuile, *nepos* Cuanach, *duo Abbates* of Cluonmicnois, *mortui*

*sunt.* Donogh, mac Aeagan, mic Connor, killed treacherously by Maelsechlainn. Roary, mac Murmin, King of Britons, came into Ireland for refuge from Blacke Gentyles. Maelbride, Bushop of Slane, *in pace quievit.* Battle between the White and Blacke Gentiles at Lochuan, where fell Alban, captin of the Blacke Gentiles. Socarhach, mae Brain, *dux Nepotum-Cormaic,*

Ceallac, ἱγναὶὸ Τίρε δά γλαῖρ, [δέεε]. Cumascac, mac Muirisdaiac, τιγ-  
earna Ua Creimtainn, do mairbad la hUltaib. Gaibit, mac Maoilbriðe,  
τιγῆρνα Conaille do δίσκνδαὸ lá hUib Éatac. Gaet mór, teintsch, ἡ τοῖρ-  
nech i nEriinn an bliadainr, ἡ πο peapað ppora pola iapaín, gup bó poipéil  
paurte epó ἡ pola poip na maigib cianacetaib oc Duma in Deapa. Scpín  
Colaím Cille, ἡ a mionna apéchna do tíocetaín a nEriinn poip techeað pía  
nGallaib. Inneapað Ua cCeinnpealaiğ lá Cindeidiğ, mac Gaethín, τιgearna  
Laoigir, ἡ πο mairbad pochaide laip.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéo peachtmoğat apé. Ticéḡrnac, mac Muirbdağ,  
eprcop ἡ abb Oríoma inepclainn, déeε. Peirğil, mac Comruíð, abbaíð Doín-  
naiğ Sechnaill, do mairbad i nduineḡaíde. Dungał, abb Leitğhlinne, ἡ Robap-  
tach, abb Ruipr Cḡé, déeε. Maolcoba, mac Cpunnmaoil, abb Apoa Macá,  
do epğabáil do Ghallanb Loća Cuan, ἡ an pepleiğinn .i. Mocta. Decán,  
mac Gaḡbáin, ppioir Cille haćaíð, Aonğar, mac Cionaoða, τιγῆρνα Pḡr  
nApoa, ἡ Maelcaere, τιgearna O cCpemtainn, déğ. Ualğarcc, mac Pλαῖ-  
bḡrtağ, piğḡaínnan an epaurceipr, ἡ Púrpeaćta, mac Maelicopra, τιgearna  
Luigne, déeε. Maíðm poip Laiğmib a nUaćtar ḡapa, i epopcaip ḡolccothap  
mac Maoilcéir. Ap Laiğín Oḡḡabap, oc Pulaćtaib, pía nOpḡaiğib, i  
epopcaip Dunoćc, mac Annchaða, ἡ Dubtoiprpiğ, mac Maoilḡúin, amaille  
pe dá ćeo pḡr eiop gup ἡ báḡað. Maíðm pía cCḡḡball, mac nDungaile, ἡ  
piap na Deirib, poip pipu Muḡan, ac Inḡeoin, i epopcaip Plandabpae, τιgearna  
Gaḡpa, ἡ poćaide oile amaille ppiir. Inḡpíð Miðe ó pḡraib Muḡan co Loch

viz., Annire instead of Maelcova. Cahalan, King of the Men of Cul, *mortuus est.*"

<sup>1</sup> *Dumha-an-Deasa*: i. e. the Mound of Deasa. This was otherwise written *Dumha Deasa*, and was the name of a mound or tumulus near Knockgraffon, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 88, note <sup>1</sup>.

The year 875 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 877 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 877. Roary, son of Murninn, king of Britons, killed by Saxons. Hugh mac Cinaeh. *rex Pictorum, a sociis suis occisus est.* Gairfi, mac

Maelbride, King of Tirconell" [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], "beheaded by the Ivehaches. Cumascach, mac Muireach, King of Kindred-Crivhain, killed by Ulstermen. Maelpatricke, mac Cellaigh, prince of Monaster-Buty, *subita morte periit. Ventus magnus et fulgor*; a shower of bloud came downe soe as it was in great lumps swyming. The faire of Tailten *sine causa justa cen aige*" [i. e. without celebration], "*Eclipsis Lunæ Idibus Octobris, iv. luna.* The Shrine of Colum Cille, and his oathes or reliques, brought into Ireland for refuge from Gentyles."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Murderously*: i. ndunaćaíde. The term

ghlas, [died]. Cumascach, son of Muireadhach, lord of the Ui-Cremhthainn, was slain by the Ulidians. Gairbhith, son of Maeilbrighde, lord of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Eathach. Great wind, lightning, and thunder, in Ireland this year; and showers of blood were afterwards shed, so that lumps of gore and blood were visible on the extensive plains at Dumha-an-Deasa<sup>y</sup>. The shrine of Colum-Cille, and his relics in general, were brought to Ireland, to avoid the foreigners. The plundering of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh by Cinneidigh, son of Gaeithin, lord of Lacleighis; and numbers were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 876. Tighearnach, son of Muireadhach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, died. Feirghil, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnaill, was murderously<sup>z</sup> killed. Dunghal, Abbot of Leithghlinn, and Robhartach, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Maelcobha, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Loch-Cuan, as was also the Lector, i. e. Mochta. Becan, son of Garbhan, Prior of Cill-achaidh; Aenghus, son of Cinaedh, lord of Feara-Arda<sup>a</sup>; and Maelcaere, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn, died. Ualgharg, son of Flaithbheartaigh, heir-apparent of the North; and Finsneachta, son of Maelcorera, lord of Luighne, died. A defeat was given to the Leinstermen at Uachtar-dara<sup>b</sup>, where Bolgodhar, son of Maelceir, was killed. A slaughter was made of the South Leinstermen at Fulachta<sup>c</sup>, by the Osraighi, wherein Dunog, son of Annchadh, and Dubhthoirthrigh, son of Maelduin, were slain, together with two hundred men, [who were cut off] by slaying and drowning. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and by the Deisi, over the men of Munster, at Inneoin<sup>d</sup>, where fell Flannabhra, lord of Gabhra<sup>e</sup>, and many others along with him. The plundering of Meath, as far as Loch Ainminn<sup>f</sup>,

*Dunathaide* signifies to kill a man by treachery and conceal his body.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 1349, p. 595, *infra*. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 878; but the old translator takes Dunathaide to be the name of a place, which is decidedly incorrect.

<sup>a</sup>*Feara-Arda*: i. e. Feara-Arda-Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>b</sup>*Uachtar-dara*.—This is probably the same place now called Outrath, and situated in the barony of Shillelogher, and county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under that year, p. 476, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup>*Fulachta*: i. e. the Cooking Places. Not identified.

<sup>d</sup>*Inneoin*.—Now Mullach-Inneona, near Clonmel, in the south of the county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 852, p. 487, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup>*Of Gabhra*: i. e. of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>f</sup>*Loch-Ainminn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under A. M. 2859, *supra*; and note <sup>i</sup>, under A. D. 1446, p. 949, *infra*.



ηΑινωμω. Ιαρ μβεῖτ ρέ βλιαδνα δέcc ηι ριγε ηΕρεανν υΑοδ Φηννλιατ, mac Νέιλλ Caille, ρυαιρ βάρ ι ηΌρμυη ηηερclainn ι ccριch Conaille, an 2o lá vo November, conatδ δια δειμνιuccatδ a dubairt Forthadh,

Cúicc bliadhna ar peét ndéicib, dech ccéu ip cúicc míle,  
O Adain, nre gaela, co hécc nAeda at píní.  
Seétmoğa ar oét ccéuairb, la ré bliadhnaib airib,  
O ġem Cρíoρt ġan aepa, co báρ Aedha nAilġ.  
Α δó δέġ calainn ceolac December diana τοιουτ  
In eρbaire ampa airib Aod Ailġ aipouġ Ĥaoiδeal.

Flannaccán, mac Ceallaiġ, po ráiδ mo po,

Ar foda an ġain-aδaiġ, ppi ġleppa ġáithe ġarba,  
Po bρón bpiġ vo muinebair, naδ mairi pí ρlġg υŋġ ρaδba.  
Ar aδbal ppi a himmaire, tonna cum co ηġρinne,  
Pichidŋ biδ ρamlaeti, caδ υρong imρatec mo.  
Pŋi pial popρaiδ popρaiδe, diam bu lán Tŋmaiρ tpeac,  
Sciaτ ppi homna ι nepρaiδe diouŋ υρoġa mac Míleaδ.  
Ĥρaiρmō Taitetŋ telġlame, pí Teaiρpac tpiρ co cŋtaiδ,  
Ruipe Forla pēbdaide, ba moo Aod Oiliġ eġaib.  
Ar valac, ni deapmataτac deipġe an bŋta buiδe,  
Ar cloδa, ní coimδŋcel, cpiδe miaδac mac duine.  
Ni moo beitŋr mincuile, plaiti píl aδaim occa.  
heu cŋ ainme imρiaδaδ pop mo pōtcleaδari poτa.

<sup>a</sup> *Aedh Finnliath*.—The real year of this monarch's death was 879: "Aidus Finnliathus Nielli Calnei regis filius R. H. annos sexdecim; 12 Kalendas Decembris feriā sextā defunctus; ut habet Tigernach, seu Chronicon Scotorum, quod annum 879 confirmat." This monarch had at least two sons, namely, Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland, and ancestor of the family of O'Neill of Ulster; 2, Domhnall, King of Ailcach, who, according to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical work, is ancestor of the Ui-Eathach Droma-Lighean, who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, took that of O'Donn-

ghaile, now O'Donnelly, or Donnelly.—See the Appendix, p. 2427.

The year 876 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 878 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year (*ærae. com.* 879), as follows:

"A. D. 878. Hugh Finnliah, mac Nell Caille, King of Tarach, *in xii. Kal. Decembris*, at Drum-Inisclainn in Crich-Conaille. died." [Flann, mac Maelsechnaill, *regnare incipit*]. "Tiernach, mac Muireai, bushop, cheif of Drum-Inisclainn, *extenso dolore pausavit*. Fergal, mac Cumsai, Abbot of Dovnach-Sechlainn, killed *at Dune-*

by the Munstermen. After Aedh Finnliath<sup>g</sup>, the son of Niall Caille, had been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Druim-Inesclainn, in the territory of Conaille, on the 20th day of November ; to record which, Fothadh said :

Five years above seven times ten, ten hundred and five thousand,  
From Adam, no falsehood, to the death of Aedh, are counted.  
Seventy above eight hundred, with six years, are reckoned,  
From the birth of Christ without blemish, to the death of Aedh of  
Aileach.

On the twelfth of the musical Calends of December of fierce  
tempests,  
Died the illustrious chieftain, Aedh of Aileach, monarch of the  
Gaeidhil.

Flannagan, son of Ceallach, said this :

Long is the wintry night, with rough gusts of wind,  
Under pressing grief we encounter it, since the red-speared king of  
the noble house liveth not.

It is awful to watch how the waves heave from the bottom ;  
To them may be compared all those who with us lament him.  
A generous, wise, staid man, of whose renown the populous Teamhair  
was full,

A shielded oak that sheltered the palace of Milidh's sons.  
Master of the games of the fair-hilled Tailtin, King of Teamhair of  
an hundred conflicts,

Chief of Fodhla the noble, Aedh of Oileach who died too soon.  
Popular, not forgotten, the departure from this world ;  
Stony, not merciful, is the heart of the son of man ;  
No greater than small flies are the kings of Adam's race with him,  
A yew without any charge of blemish upon him was he of the long-  
flowing hair.

*dathí*" [*rectè*, by secret murder]. "Aengus, mac Cinaeha, Capten of the men of Ardeia-nacht, *mortuus est*. Maelcova, mac Crunvaeil, cheife of Ardmach, and Mochta, the Lector,

taken by the Gentyles. Great fleaing of cattle" [*rectè*, great famine among cattle] "in the Lent. Great flood in harvest. Maelcaire, Capten of the O'Crivhains, *occisus est*. Uolgarg, mac Fla-

Ainmire, abb Airda Macha ppi pé naoi míor, do écc, 7 po baí tpiocá bliadain na iagart piar an tan rin.

Aoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéó reachtmoġat a reacht. An céó bliadain do Plann tšionna mac Maoilechlainn, ói Eriinn hi píġhe. Fšiaðach, mac Cophmac, abb lae, Duiblitir, abb Cluana heoair 7 Tige Airindán, Muir-eaðach, mac Cophmaic, abb ó Eantpáib, Doimnall, mac Muirigein, pí Laiġean, Ppġil, abb Cluana móir Moedocce, Plannaccán, mac Paolán, piogħaðanna Ua Ceimprealaig, do écc. Maolciarán, mac Conaing, tiġearna Teatġa, déġ hi cclépecc, iari ndeiġbeathaid. Maolmichišh, mac Duibindpeccatig, do marðaðh la hAptšpáib. Canndealbán, mac Riagán, piogħaðanna Laiġh, déġ. Plann, mac Maoileclainn, do tēct hi cepích Laiġh, co pucc a ngialla. Inopeað Muinan ó tá borainne co Corcaig la Plann, mac Maoilechlainn.

Aoir Cpiopt, ocht ccéó reachtmoġat a hocht. An dapa bliadain do Plann tšionna. Cpuinmaol Cluana caoin, eppucc 7 angcoipe, Suibne Ua Fín-naçta, eppcop Chille dapa, Ruðġel, eppcop 7 abb Imleca lobair, Aodacán an Oilein, Fšpáir, abb hšnncáir, Martan Ua Roichliġ, abb Lir móir, Neap-rán, mac Ceallaig, abb Cluana pšpita Molua, Aongur, mac Maeleaularda, comarba eppcop Eoġain Airda ppaçta, 7 Aonacán, mac Ruaðpac, abbaio Lurpcca, décc. Maolpaðail, mac Longrig, tiġearna Charpge ðpachaiġe, Plaitšínáin, mac Ceallaig, tiġearna Ua mbriuin Cualann, Maolpméill, mac Muġpíoin, tiġearna Ua pFaiġe, déġ. Depreç Cianán darpain 7 do çpoçað do ġallaib, 7 poçaiðe móir do ðaoimib do ðpaitġ ap a mbpoid. ðapitġ, cópairo anðgairo do Norpmannaibh, ba toipeaç do luçt na hinġpreama rin, do marðað iaram, 7 do lopccað i nAç cliat, tpe móipbúilibh Dé 7 naoimh Chianáin. Donðġal, mac Mailecáin, plait Ua Conaðla, 7 Cšpball, mac Concóipne,

vertai, heire apparent of the North, *mortuus est*. Finachta, mac Maeleorera, king of Luigne-Connaght, *mortuus est*. Ainmire, prince of nyne moneths in Ardmaccha, *mortuus est*. Dungal, prince of Lehglin, *mortuus est*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Tigh-Airindan*: i. e. the House of Airindan, or Farannan. This place is so called at the present day, and anglicised sometimes Tifarnan, but more usually Tyfarnham. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of

Corkaree and county of Westmeath, and about five miles and a half to the north-east of Mullingar.

<sup>i</sup> *Eantrobh*: i. e. Antrim, the chief town of the county of Antrim.

<sup>k</sup> *Airtheara*: i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

<sup>l</sup> *From Borainhe to Corcach*: i. e. from Beal-Boroimhe, a large fort close to the west bank of the River Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county

Ainmire, Abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of nine months, died ; and he had been thirty years a priest before that time.

The Age of Christ, 877. The first year of Flann Sinna, the son of Mael-sechlainn, in sovereignty over Ireland. Fearadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Ia ; Duibhlitir, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Tigh-Airindan<sup>h</sup> ; Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Eantrobh<sup>i</sup> ; Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster ; Ferghil, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maechog ; Flannagan, son of Faclan, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Maelciarain, son of Conang, lord of Teathbha, died in religion, after a good life. Maelmithidh, son of Duibhinnrechtach, was killed by the Airtheara<sup>k</sup>. Caindealbhan, son of Riogan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Maeleachlainn, came into the province of Leinster, and took their hostages. Munster was plundered, from Boraimhe to Corcach<sup>l</sup>, by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 878. The second year of Flann Sinna. Crummhael of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite ; Suibhne Ua Finnachta, Bishop of Cill-dara ; Ruidhghel, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair ; Aedhagan of the Island ; Fearchair, Abbot of Beannchair ; Martin Ua Roichligh, Abbot of Lis-mor ; Neassan, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua ; Aenghus, son of Mael-caularda, successor of Bishop Eoghan of Ard-srath ; Aenacan, son of Ruadh-rach, Abbot of Lusca, died. Maelfabhaill, son of Loingseach, lord of Carraig-Brachai ghe ; Flaitheamhain, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann ; Mael-sinchill, son of Mughron, lord of Ui-Failghe ; died. The oratory of Cieran was plundered and destroyed by the foreigners ; and a great number of persons were carried off from thence into captivity. Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was the chief of these persecutors, was afterwards slain and burned at Ath-cliath, through the miracles of God and St. Cieran. Donnghal, son of Maelacan, chief of Ui-Conannla<sup>m</sup> ; and Cearbhall, son of Cucoirne, heir

of Clare, to the city of Cork.

The year 877 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 879 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year briefly as follows :

“A. D. 879. Feraach, mac Cormaic, Abbot of Aei, *mortuus est*. Maelciarain, mac Conaing, king of Tehvai, *in clericatu mortuus est*. Duv-

liter, prince of Cluon-Auis, and Te-arimain, *mortuus est*. Muregan, mac Cormaic, prince of Sentraiv,” [Santry] “*mortuus est*. Maelmili, mac Duvinrecht, killed.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Ui-Conannla*.—The situation of the territory of this tribe, which is mentioned again under the year 915, is unknown to the Editor.



μιοδωμένα Cairil, δέξ. Αωδωζάν, mac Delbairé, δέξ. Tuatal, mac Fiachrach, τισήμα Τόχαιρ μόνι, Fionn, mac Duibhláine, τισεapna Ua pFíðgeinte, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioiτ, ocht ccéd peachtmoζat a naoi. An tpeap bliadain do Phlann. Muiréscitach, mac Néill, abb Dairpe Chalgaiz 7 ceall naile, δέξ. Scannlán, abb Dúin Ufeglaip, do écc. Caatal, mac Corbmaic, ab 7 eppcop Cluana Dolcán, Corbmac, mac Ciapán, abb Tuama dá gualann, 7 ppioip Cluana pFípta brenaimn, Duibinpi, ab Inpi Caoimhíga, Aeodán, abb Cluana Iopaird, Flann, mac Duibdoácpíoch, egnad Típe dá glaip, décc. Raoimfóh pna Conaille Muirteimne .i. ma τισεapna Gíbleacáin, pop Ultairb, 1 ττοpóair Ainbít, mac Aeoa, pí Ulaó, 7 Conallán, mac Maeleodúin, τισήμα Coda, 7 apoile paopclanna immaile ppiú. Concubair, mac Taioz (7 ap epin Taioz mór mac Muirgíra) pí teopa Connacht, décc, iar ndeigbétair. Sluaicéfb lap an piζ Flann, mac Maoileachlainn, co nGaoidealaib 7 go nGallaib ipin Focla co ndeipóeapair 1 Muiz eipir oi glaip, go po hinopead lá opuing do na plógaib Air Maáa, 7 po gaib gialla Conail, 7 Eoζam von túpup pin. Lopcán, mac Corgpaiz, τισεapna Ua Niallám, 7 Donnazán, mac Pocapraig, τισεapna Pínniaige, do coméuitim pna poile. Inopead Mumán lá Flann, mac Maoilscélaínn, 7 a mbpaizde do bpeit laip. Ailill, mac Píndéallair, plait Ua Tpena hi ceipic Ua cCemnpéalair, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioiτ, ocht ccéd ochtmoða. An cfépaímaó bliadain do Phlann. Maolpuan, eppcop Lurca, Pargil, abb Pírna, Aongar, mac Maoileodúin,

<sup>a</sup> *Tochar-mor*: i. e. the Great Causeway. This, which was otherwise called Tochar-Inbhir-moir, is situated near Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow.—See notes <sup>k</sup> and <sup>l</sup>, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*. Fiachra, the father of the Tuathal whose death is above recorded, was the progenitor of the family of O'Fiachra, the head of which was chief of the territory of Ui-Eineachlais-Cualann, which is included in the present barony of Arklow.

The year 878 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 880 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 880. Ferchair, Abbot of Benchar, *mortuus est*. Crunnmael of Clonkine, bushop and Anchorite, *mortuus est*. The mansion Oratory of Kynan spoyled by Gentiles, carieng many captives from thence; and afterwards Barreth, the great Tyrant of the Nordmans, was killed by Kynan. Maelsinehill, mac Mugroin, king of Ofaly, died. Aengus, mac Maelcararda, prince of Ardsraha; Aenagan, mac Ruarach, prince of Lusean; and Flaihevan, mac Cellai, King of the O'Briuns of Cualann, *moriuntur*. Suivne, *Episcopus* of Kildare, *quievit*. Ruigel, a bushop, Abbot of Imlech-Ivair, *quievit*. Mael-favaill, mac Loingsi, king of Cairig-Brachai,

apparent of Caiseal, died. Aedhagan, son of Dealbhaeth, died. Tuathal, son of Fiachra, lord of Tochar-mor<sup>n</sup>; [and] Finn, son of Dubhslaine, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 879. The third year of Flann. Muircheartach, son of Niall, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh and other churches, died. Scannulan, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Cathal, son of Cormac, Abbot and Bishop of Cluain-Dolcain; Cormac, son of Ciaran, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann and Prior of Cluain fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinsi, Abbot of Inis-Caeindeagha; Aedhan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Flann, son of Dubhdachrich, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A battle was gained by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne, with their lord Gibhleachan, over the Ulidians, wherein fell Ainbhith, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia; and Conallan, son of Maelduin, lord of Cobha; and other nobles along with them. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg (and this was Tadhg Mor, son of Muirgheas), King of the three divisions of Connaught, died, after a good life. A hosting was made by the king, Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Irish and foreigners, into the North; and they halted at Magh-eitir-di-glais<sup>o</sup>, so that Ard-Macha was plundered by some of the troops; and he took the hostages of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain on that expedition. Lorcan, son of Coscrach, lord of the Ui-Niallan, and Donnagan, son of Fogartach, lord of Fearnmhagh, mutually fell by each other. Munster was plundered by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and their hostages were carried off by him. Ailill, son of Finncheallach, chief of Ui-Trena<sup>p</sup>, in the territory of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died.

The Age of Christ, 880. The fourth year of Flann. Maelruain, Bishop of Lusca; Ferghil, Abbot of Fearna; Aenghus, son of Maelduin, heir apparent

*mortuus est.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-eitir-di-glais*: i. e. the Plain between the two Streamlets. Not identified, unless it be Moy, at Charlemont.—See it again referred to at the year 950.

<sup>p</sup> *Ui-Trena*.—The situation of this tribe has not been yet determined.

The year 879 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 881 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 881. An army by Flann, mac Maeil-

sechlainn, with his English” [*rectè*, Danes] “and Irish, into the North” [i. e. an Fochla], “until he came to Magh between the two rivers, from whence he spoyled Ardmach. Murtagh, mac Nell, Abbot of Daire-Calcaí, *mortuus est*. A rising out between Lorcan, mac Coscraí, King of the O’Niallains, and Donnagan, mac Fogartai, King of Fernmai. Battle between the O’Connells of” [Muirtheimhne] “and the rest of the North” [*rectè*, and the Ultu, or Ulidians], “where Anfith, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, Conallan, mac Maeileduin, King of Cova, and

riġġadimma an tuarceirte, do dícġadā la Dal nAriade. Focarpa, mac Duib-  
dācheall, abb Tighe Moġua, Cumurcach, mac Doimnaill, tiġearna Ceneoil  
Laogaire, Paolán, mac Dunlainge, tiġearna Tochair Eachdach, décc.  
ġraon, mac Tigearnaiġ, do ġarbaġ lá hAinbít, mac ġairbít. Ar uia bār  
ġ do bār Aonġara po ráideā,

ġraon, mac Tigearnaiġ ġan ġaoi, caġla āepclor pon mbít cé,  
Aenġur do ġuin aġail ġroen, ca ní cen do decraġ Dē.

Ainbít, mac Muġroin, tiġearna Muġġorin mbíġ, do ġarbaġ. Caġurach,  
mac Robarparġh, abb Arġa Macha, do écc.

Aoir ġriorte, ocht ccēd oġtmoġa a haon. An cúicceā bliāġan do  
Fhlann. Scanġal, eppcop Cille ġara, Ailbrenġ, abbaġ mac Maichġich, coġn-  
arba Fínnéin Cluana hlorairġ, Suarpleach, abb Airġ ġreacám, Raġallach,  
abb ġnġcūir, Dunaġach, mac ġorbmaic, abb Maġirġreacġ ġuite, Conal-  
lán, mac Maolġeimín, abb Inġi Caġnġġa, ġorbmac, mac Ceġearnaiġ, ppioir  
Típe dá ġlar ġ Cluana fearpa ġrénainn, ġ an ġara tiġearna boí an tan  
pin por Loch Riach, Doimnaill, mac Muirceccen, pí Laiġín, do ġarbaġ la  
Laiġnġ buġdēin, ġorppie, mac Dunlaing, tiġearna Airġir Lipe, ġ Donnġuan,  
mac Congalaġ, tiġearna ġiannaġta ġlinne ġeimín, décc. Ainbitch, mac  
Aeġha, mic Maġaġáin, pí Ulaġ, do ġarbaġ do Chonaillġ Muirġeimíne.  
ġairbít, mac Arġur, tánairi lareġair Lipe, déġ. Cathalán, mac ġorbpe,  
tanairi Ua pġailġe, do ġarbaġ. Conaing, mac Flann, tánairi ġiannaġta,  
do ġarbaġ la Laiġnġ. Dunaġan, mac Tuatġair, tiġearna ġailġng Col-  
lampach, do ġarbaġ lá ġailġngaiġ móraiġ.

other nobles, were killed. The Conells were victors. Scanlan, prince of Dunleghlais by Ulster, killed. Cormacke, mac Ciarain, Secnap of Clonfert-Brenainn, and prince of Tuomdagualan, *mortuus est*. Conor mac Teig, King of the three Connaghts, died in old age. Acan, prince of Clon-Iraird, *in pace quicvit*. Dninsi, prince of Inis-Kyne-dea, *mortuus est*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>a</sup> *Teach-Mochua*: i. e. Mochua's House, now Timahoe, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County, about four miles south of Stradbally,

where a beautiful round tower in good preservation, and some remains of a church, are still to be seen.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 229–235.

<sup>r</sup> *Tochar-Eachdhach*: i. e. Eochaidh's Causeway. Not identified.

<sup>s</sup> *Cathasach*.—He succeeded in the year 875, and the true year of his death is 883.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 46.

The year 880 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 882 of the Annals of

of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe. Focarta, son of Dubhdacheall, Abbot of Teach-Mochua<sup>a</sup>; Cumascach, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; Faelan, son of Dunlang, lord of Tochar-Eachdhach<sup>r</sup>, died. Braen, son of Tighearnach, was slain by Ainbhith, son of Gairbhith. Of his death, and of the death of Aenghus, [son of Maelduin], was said :

Braen, son of Tighearnach, without falsehood, universal his renown throughout the earthly world.

Aenghus was slain, as well as Braen; what thing is removed from God's decision?

Ainbhith, son of Mughron, lord of Mughdhorn-Breagh, was slain. Cathasach<sup>s</sup>, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 881. The fifth year of Flann. Scannal, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailbrend, son of Maichteach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird; Suairleach, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Raghallach, Abbot of Beannchair; Dunadhlach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; Conallan, son of Maelteimhin, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha; Cormac, son of Ceithearnach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas and Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and the second lord who was over Loch-Riach<sup>t</sup> at that time, [died]. Cairbre, son of Dunlang, lord of Airther-Life, and Donnchuan, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died. Ainbhith, son of Aedh, son of Madagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Gairbhith, son of Arthur, Tanist of Iarthar-Liphe<sup>u</sup>, died. Cathalan, son of Cairbre, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Conang, son of Flann, Tanist of Cianachta, was killed by the Leinstermen. Dunagan, son of Tuathchar, lord of Gaileanga-Collamhrach<sup>w</sup>, was slain by the Gaileanga-mora.

Ulster; but the true year is 883. The latter annals record the following events under 882 :

"A. D. 882. Maelruain, bushop of Luscan, *in pace dormiuit*. Cumascach mac Donell, King of Kindred Laoire, *mortuus est*. Bran, mac Tiernai, killed by Ainfith, mac Gairvith. *Mors mic Ausli*, by Mac Ergna, and Maelsechlainn his daughter. Mac Mugroin, capten of Mugorn-Bregh, killed. Eochagan, mac Hugh, haulf King of Ulster, did kill the sonn of Anfith, mac Hugh. Cahasach, mac Rovartai, prince of Ard-

mach, died in peace. Aengus, mac Maelduin, heyre apparent of the North, beheaded" [*decolatus est*] "by Dalarai."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>t</sup> *Loch Riach*.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under A. D. 797, p. 406, *suprà*.

<sup>u</sup> *Iarthar-Liphe* : i. e. West of the Liffey.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under A. D. 628, p. 250, *suprà*.

<sup>w</sup> *Gaileanga-Collamhrach*, &c.—This was probably another name for Gaileanga-Beaga, on the north side of the River Liffey, in the present



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd oétmoða a dó. An peipeað bliaðain do Phlann. Cophmac, eppcop Doimhliacc, 7 abb Cluana hloparp, Eochu, mac Robarτaig, abb Fioðapach aðae 7 Cille Moinne, Muipíðhach, mac ðroin, τiγεapna Laiðean, 7 abb Cille ðapa. ðá dó po ráðeað,

Mopliac Muipedaeh Maiðe ðipe, ðaoó limð cuipe,  
Rí Laiðean collep lebenn, mac ðrain, buað nEpeann nle.  
Ionniain ðnúir caoimð píogaið, caom ðúir po líogaið lopaið,  
ðiltep pñp a píðaið, po bñp pop mlið mópaið.

Muðpón, mac Cinnpaoiað, abb Cluana pñpta ðpénainn, Maoltuile, mac Péτñaið, abb ðlari Noéðen, Tuilelaið, ingñ Uapñalaið, banabb Chille ðapa, ðéð, an io lá lanuapn. Doimnall, mac Aoða, τiγεapna Ceneóil ðaoð-aipe, ðécc hi ccléipceacét. Maolpáðpacc, mac Maolcuapapðoða, τiγεapna Aipñiall, do mapðað lá hAipñiallaið peipñ. Maolóuin, mac Aonñupa, τiðñna Caille Fallamain, ðéð. Mac ócc do labpa occ Cpaoið Laipe ðia ðá móp iap na ðeimñmian. Eochagán, mac Aeðha, mic Maðagán, pí Ulað, do mapðað la maicne nAñbið, mic Aeða.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd oétmoða a τpí. An peacétiñað bliaðain do Phlann. Maolpáðpacc, abb Cluana mic Nóip, do Uib Maine a énel, Tuatál, mac

county of Dublin. The people called Gaileanga Mora inhabited the present barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath, and some of the adjoining districts.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under A. D. 809, p. 421, *suprà*.

The year 881 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 883 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 883. Ailbren, mac Maichtig, prince of Clon-Iraird, *extenso dolore mortuus est*. Suairlech, prince of Ardbreacan, *vitam scñilem finivit*. Daniell, mac Muregan, King of Leinster, *jugulatus est a suis sociis*. Cairbre, mac Dunlaing, King of West-Lifi, *mortuus est*. Conaing, mac Flaínn, heyre of Cianacht, killed by Leinstermen” [*decollatus est a Laginensibus*]. “Doncnan, mac Connalai, Kinge of Cianacht of Glingavin,

*mortuus est*. Dunagan, mac Tuochar, Captain of Galengs of Collumrach, killed by the great Galengs. Cormac, mac Cehernai, secnap of Tirdaglas and of Clonfert-Brenainn, *mortuus est*. Ragallach, Abbot of Benchair; Dunagan, mac Cormac, Abbot of Manister-Buty; Conallan, mac Maelteivin, prince of Inis-Kyne-dea, *dormivit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

\* *Caille-Fallamhain* : i. e. Fallon's Wood. The situation of this territory appears from a note in the *Feilire-Aenghuis*, at 14th September, and also from O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at the same day, which place in it the church of Ros-each, now Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 182, note <sup>1</sup>.

† *Craebh-Laisre*.—A place near Clonmacnoise, in the King's County. This entry is given in

The Age of Christ, 882 [*rectè* 885]. The sixth year of Flann. Cormac, Bishop of Daimhliag, and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Eochu, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha and Cill-moinne; Muireadhach, son of Bran, lord of Leinster, and Abbot of Cill-dara, [died]. Of him was said :

Great grief is Muireadhach of Magh-Liphe, a hero of whom many deeds are told,

King of all Leinster, even to the sea of ships, son of Bran, the most gifted of all Ireland.

Beloved his countenance of regal dignity, comely chieftain under heavy flag-stones,

Whiter his skin than that of the people of the fairy palaces; he overthrew great heroes.

Mughrón, son of Ceannfaeladh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maeltuile, son of Fethghnach, Abbot of Glas-Noedhen; Tuilelaith, daughter of Uarghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 10th of January. Domhnall, son of Aedh, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died in religion. Maelpadraig, son of Maclcuararda, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the Airghialla themselves. Maelduin, son of Aenghus, lord of Caille-Fallamhain<sup>s</sup>, died. A male child spoke at Craebh-Laisre<sup>s</sup> two months after his birth. Eochagan, son of Aedh, son of Madagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Ainbith, son of Aedh.

The Age of Christ, 883. The seventh year of Flann. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of the Ui-Maine; Tuathal, son of Ailbhe, Abbot

the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 870, in which it is added that the child said "Good God" in Irish.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of *Nennius*, p. 208.

The year 882 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 884 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 884. Tuilelaith, *Abbatissa* of Kildare, *mortua est*. Skanal, Bushop of the same, also died. Daniell, mac Cinach, King of Kindred-Laoire *in clericatu obiit*. Maeltuile, mac Fachtna, prince of Glaisnoiden, *mortuus est*. Maelpatricke, mac Maclcuararda, King of Airghialla, *jugulatus*

*est a sociis suis*. *Eclipsis Solis, et vise sunt stellæ in cælo*. Maelduin, mac Aengusa, King of Coill Follavain, *mortuus est*. Cormac, prince of Clon-Iraird, and Bushop of Doimliag, *extenso dolore pausat*. A man child, at Cryvlashra, did speak within two moneths after his birth, *quod antiquis temporibus non auditum est antea*. Mureach, mac Brain, King of Leinster, and prince of Kildare. Mughrón, mac Cinfæla, prince of Clonfert-Brenainn, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The eclipse of the sun here referred to in the Annals of Ulster shews that the real year was 885, for it happened on the 16th of June that year.—See *Art de Vérifier les Dates*, tom. i. p. 68.

Chille, abb Chille dapa, Robartach, mac Colgan, abb Chille Thomae, dég. Scandal, mac Peggil, abb Domnaig Sechnall, Porcellach, abb Chille mic Míolcón, Cloécu, mac Maoiletuile, ppióir Cluana hIoraird, Anaile Secnab (.i. ppióir) Glinne dá locha [décc]. Guin Tuatail, mic Domnall, 7 Catail, mic Finnaigáin, dá rigdaínnha Laignean, la Fínnneachta, mac Muirpeðaiḡ. Longbortán, mac Finnaécta, tigearna Múrcpaigne, do mairbhad. Oirgaim Chille dapa la Galluib, co puccrat ceitir píct décc do dāoimib a mbroio leó do cum a long, iman ppióir .i. Suirne, mac Duibdaoirínd, la taoð gacha mairéira o le dá puccrat leo.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéð oétmoða a cétair. An toétmāð bliadain do Plant. Eochaid, mac Coingain, eppcop Laimde hEala, do érioénuccaó a bētha iari ríndatad. Reachtaid, rui eppcop Cluana hUamach, Maoltuile, .i. mac Dunḡaile, abb Deanncáir, Colcu, mac Connacáin, abb Cinn Etic, ollam aurlabraid, 7 rínechaid ar deach po buí i nEirinn ina péimír, Diarmad, abb Decc Eireann, Maolruain, abb Oirirt Diarmada, Chille hachaid, 7 Tighe Thaille, Cui gan mátar, abb Imleacha Iobair, Aedan, mac Reéctadā, abb Rora Cre, Tigearnach, mac Tolairḡḡ, tanairri veircerit bríḡ, [décc]. Tríspach, mac Becáin, plait Ua mDairpce Maighe, do mairbhad la hAdā, mac Iolḡuine. Ar dó po ráid Plann mac Lonáin,

Tronm céó pop éoícead mDierail, ó atbath leo i Lirhi leppaiḡ,  
 Tronmm lírnaða Appail, dobpón tēḡdaða Tríspaiḡ.  
 Scié mo imeanna, muad mo ḡnar, álluio Tréarrach i tuḡḡbár  
 Ornad oenaiḡ Lirí lám, Laignin co muir mac Becáin.

Maolmura an file foircte foipeolac, ptaraidhe earḡna an bepla Scoit-eḡda, décc. Ar fair tuccad an tērtamain ri,

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D. 746, p. 349, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-mic-Milchón*: i. e. the Church of the Son of Milchu, now Kilmeelchon, in the parish of Lusmag, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 29.

The year 883 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 885 of the Annals of

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

"A. D. 885" [*rectè*, 886]. "Erevon mac Hugh," [half] "King of Ulster, killed by Elar mac Ergine. Clohovar, mac Maeiltuile, Seenap of Clon-Iraird, and Rovartach, mac Colgan, prince of Kiltuom, *mortuus est*. Fiachna, mac Ainfith, King of Ulster, *a sociis jugulatus est*. Scannal, mac Ferall, prince of Dovnach-

of Cill-dara; Robhartach, son of Colgan, Abbot of Cill-Toma<sup>z</sup>, died. Scannall, son of Ferghil, Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnaill; Forcellach of Cill-mic-Milchon<sup>a</sup>; Clothchu, son of Maeltuile, Prior of Cluain-Iraird; Anaile, Vice-abbot (i. e. Prior) of Gleann-da-locha, [died]. The mortal wounding of Tuathal, son of Domhnall, and of Cathal, son of Finnagan, two royal heirs of Leinster, by Finnachta, son of Muireadhach. Longbortan, son of Finnachta, lord of Muscraighe, was slain. The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners, who carried off with them fourteen score persons into captivity to their ships, with the prior, Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, besides other valuable property which they carried away.

The Age of Christ, 884. The eighth year of Flann. Eochaidh, son of Comhgan, Bishop of Lann-Eala, ended his life at an advanced age. Reachtaidh, learned Bishop of Cluain-Uamhach; Maeltuile, son of Dunghal, Abbot of Beannchair; Colcu, son of Connacan, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh, doctor of eloquence, and the best historian that was in Ireland in his time; Diarmaid, Abbot of Beg-Eire; Maelruain, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, Cill-achaidh, and Teach-Theille; Cui-gan-mathair, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Aedhan, son of Rechtadh, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Tighearnach, son of Tolargg, Tanist of South Breagh, [died]; Treasach, son of Becan, chief of Ui-Bairche-Maighe, was slain by Aedh, son of Iguine. Of him Flann, son of Lonan<sup>b</sup>, said :

A heavy mist upon the province of Breasal, since they slew at the  
fortaliced Liphe,

Heavy the groans of Assal, for grief at the loss of Treasach.

Wearied my mind, moist my countenance, since Treasach lies in death.

The moan of Oenach-Lifi all, and of Leinster to the sea, is the son of  
Becan.

Maelmura<sup>c</sup>, the learned and truly intelligent poet, the erudite historian of the Scotie language, died. It is of him this testimony was given :

Sechnaill, *a fratribus suis moritur*.—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Flann, son of Lonan*.—The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters twice; first under the year 891, and again under 918.

<sup>c</sup> *Maelmura* : i. e. Servant of St. Mura. He is

usually called Maelmura Othna, or of Fathan, now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.—See some account of this writer in O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. lvi.; and the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, edited by Dr. Todd, p. 222.





There trod not the charming earth, there never flourished at affluent  
Teamhair,

The great and fertile Ireland never produced a man like the mild-fine  
Maehmra.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there mixed not a nobler face  
with the dead,

The habitable earth was not closed over a historian more illustrious.

Ananloen, the pilgrim, came to Ireland with the epistle which had been given from heaven at Jerusalem, with the Cain-Domhnaigh<sup>d</sup> and good instructions. Cuilen, son of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and Maelfebhail, son of Muircheartach, were slain by the Norsemen. Of whom was said :

May Cuilen be under the protection of God from the pains of hell of  
ill favour,

We did not think that Cuilen would [thus] have perished, we thought  
he would be king.

Maelfebhail, daughter of Malsechlainn, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Luimneach by the Connaughtmen.

The Age of Christ, 885. The ninth year of Flann. Maeltuile, son of Cuilen, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; Maelpadraig, scribe, wise man, and Abbot of Treoit ; Ronan, son of Cathal, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain ; Cucongalta, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird ; Maelmartain, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh ; Slogh-adhach Ua Raithmen, Abbot of Saighir ; and Maenach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh Dromata ; Carthach, Abbot of Birra, died. Fearghal, son of Finnachta, Abbot of Cluain-Uamha, and Uamanain, son of Ceren, Prior of Cluain-Uamha, were slain by the Norsemen. Sneiderius, wise man of Disert-Diarmada, tutor of Cormac, son of Cuileanan<sup>e</sup>; Dunghal, son of Cathal, Vice-abbot of Teach-Munna, died. Dunchadh, son of Dubhdabhoireann, King of Caiseal, died. A battle was gained over Flann, son of Malsechnaill, by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lerghus, son of Cruinden, Bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill-Dealga and other churches, and many others not enumerated. Dobhailen,

*Clarend.*, tom. 49.

of Cashel, and King of Munster.—See note

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac, son of Cuileanan.*—He was Bishop under the year 903.

mac Ὀρμζυρα, τῖgearna Luighne Connacht, décc. Do Corca Firthri a dénel, 7 ar uaidib Uí Dobailen. Cearbhall, mac Dungaile, τῖgearna Oppaige, dég. Tolarg, mac Ceallaiḡ, an dapa τῖgearna boí an tan rin for derceirt bpiḡ, dég. Ereamon, mac Aedha, pí Ulað, do mapbað la hElóir, mac Iarḡm do Norpmannaiḃ. Anpothan mac Murchada, τῖgearna Ua cCrioiméannáin, dég. Suin Maoilcéptaiḡ, mic Fiaépac, τῖgepna Ua mḃairche. Suin Tríppraiḡ mic Iolguini. Maolcoḃa mac Cronnmaoil, abb Aḡda Macha, do écc, iar pḡnataiḃ. Do muinntir Chille móipe do pḡthe.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, oét ccéd oétmoḃa, a pé. An deachmað bliḃḃain do Phland. Maolodap, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Seachnupach, mac Focapra, abb Cluana móip Maedog, Maolpatraicc, mac Néill, abb Sláine, Eogan, mac Cinnpao-laiḃ, abb Imleacha Iubair, Aipmḃach, abb Maige bile, 7 Diarmaid, mac Rui, abb Tige Munḃa, dég. Flann, inḡn Dúnḡaile, bḡn Máilpḡchlainn, mic Maolpuanaíḃ, pí Epeann, 7 ba hiriḃe maḃair Phloinn Sionna, dég iar ndeiḡ-bḡthaíḃ, 7 iar bḡnnainn hi cCluain mic Nóir, 7 a haḃnacal hiriḃe. Gib-lecán, mac Maoilbpicḃe, τῖgearna Conaille Muipḡeimne, dég. Inpḡeach-tach, mac Aedha, τῖgearna Ciappaiḡe Luachra, 7 Ὀρmacán, mac Flainn, pḡaḃ Ua mḃairpiḃe típe, dég. Píachna, mac Ainbít, pí Ulað, do mapbað la hUltaib buḃóein. Inpḡeð Aipḃ bḡpḡain, 7 Domnaḡ Patraicc, Tuilen, 7 ḡlinne ḃa locha lá ḡallaiḃ. Cionaeð, mac Cennéoiḃ pḡḡḃḃaḡna Laoiḡiri, do mapbað. Ar dó po páiḃeāḃ,

ḃa hach ua Cathail caín, pobḡn pḡḃa píḡ bḡpḡach,

Mac piḡ Ratha ḃacain buain, Cionaeð cingḡ ḡin nḡḃpuain.

<sup>1</sup> *Corca-Firthri*.—This tribe inhabited the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, and those of Leyny and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-mor*.—Now Kilmore, in the county of Cavan. The year 885 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 887 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 887. Maelcova, mac Cruinnvael, Abbot of Ardmach, *vitam senilem finivit*. Maeltuile mac Cilen, prince of Clonfert Brenainn, *mortuus est*. Maelpatrick, *scriba et sapiens optimus*, prince

of Treoid, and serjeant of Patrick's people by the mountain southerly, died. Duncha, mac Duvdavoiren, King of Cassill, *mortuus est*. A breach of battle upon Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, by the forreners, where Hugh mac Conor, King of Connaght ; Lergus mac Cruinnen, bushopp of Kildare ; and Duncha mac Maeilduin, prince of Killdelga, *et aliarum Civitatum*, were all killed. Cervall, mac Dungail, King of Ossory, *subita morte periit*. Cuganmahair (motherless), prince of Imleach-Ivar, *mortuus est*. Tolarg mac Cellai, hault King of Descert-Bregh, *vitam senilem finivit*. Jeffry mac Ivair, *rex Nord-*

son of Gormghus, lord of Luighne-Connacht, died. He was of the tribe of Corca-Firthri<sup>t</sup>, and from him the Ui Dobhailen [are descended]. Cearbhal, son of Dunghal, lord of Osraighe, died. Tolarg, son of Ceallach, the second lord that was at that time over South Breagh, died. Eremhon, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir, son of Iargni, [one] of the Norsemen. Anrothan, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Crimhthainn, died. The mortal wounding of Maelchertaigh, son of Fiachra, lord of Ui-Bairche. The mortal wounding of Treasach, son of Ilguini. Maelcobha, son of Cronnmhael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died at an advanced age ; he was of the family of Cill-mor<sup>g</sup>.

The Age of Christ, 886. The tenth year of Flann. Maelodhar, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Seachnasach, son of Focarta, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maethog ; Maelpadraig, son of Niall, Abbot of Slaine ; Eoghan, son of Ceannfaeladh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair ; Airmedhach, Abbot of Magh-bile ; and Diarmaid, son of Rui, Abbot of Teach-Munna, died. Flann, daughter of Dunghal, wife of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruain, King of Ireland, and who was the mother of Flann Sinna, died after a good life, and after penance at Cluain-mic-Nois ; and she was there interred. Gibhleachan, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Indrechtach, son of Aedh, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra ; and Gormacan, son of Flann, chief of Ui-Bairche-tire, died. Fiachna, son of Ainbhith, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves. The plundering of Ard-Breacain, Domhnach-Padraig, Tuilen, and Gleann-da-locha, by the foreigners. Cinaedh, son of Cennedidh, heir apparent of Laeighis, was slain. Of him was said :

Alas for the comely descendant of Cathal<sup>h</sup>, deprived of joy are the race  
of Bearach,

Son of the king of lasting Rath-Bacain, the hero of the pass of Gabhruan<sup>i</sup>.

*manorum, a fratre suo per dolum occisus est. Aenach Fame et Taltan cen aige cein*" [i. e. without celebration].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>h</sup> *Descendant of Cathal*.—This Cinaeth, who was the ancestor of the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, was the son of Ceinnedidh, who was son of Mordha, *a quo* O'Mordha, who was son of Cinaeth, the son of Cearnach, son of

Ceinneididh, son of Gaeithin, the first chief of Laeighis, who took possession of the three territories of Comainn, who was the son of Cinaeth, son of Cathal, son of Bearach (from whom the O'Mores were called Sil-Bearaigh), son of Meisgill, son of Maelaithghin, son of Bacan, who built the fort of Rath-Bacain, in Magh-Reda.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 860, p. 496, *suprà*.

<sup>i</sup> *Gabhruan*.—Otherwise called Bealach-Gabhl-



Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ocht ccéd oétmoða a peacht. An taonmað bliaðain décc do Phlann. Seachnaprach, abb Lurcca, Flann, mac Maoilúinn, abb Ia, Corbmac, abb Fobair, 7 tanairi abbaid Cluana mic Nóir, Corbmac, mac Fianainla, abb Droma Inarclainn, Foðaid abb Mainirðoraé dúite, Suibne, mac Maoilúinn, angoire, 7 peribnó Cluana mic Nóir, [décc]. Maolmóρða, mac Zairibé, tigearna Conaille Muirtemne, do diéfnnað la Ceallac, mac Flannagáin. Oρgan Cille dapa 7 Cluana hloraird la Gallaid. Ar Oρpαιze lap na Déirib, 7 marbað dpaonain, mic Cφbail, 7 Suibne, mic Dún-gura, tigearna Ua Fφigura ann dna. Ar Gall la hUí nAmalgað, dú 1 ττορcαιρ Elair, mac báirid, aen dia ττοirφchai, 7 opoηg oile imaille ppiρ. Maolfabail mac cléirig, tigearna Aidne, décc. Aonach Tailltén do aige la Flann, mac Maóilφcénail. banpcál po lá an muiρ 1 ττίρ ino oipφ Alban. Cúηg τποιγτε noéat ap céo ina ποτε, ocht ττραιγτε décc ποd a τpillp, peacht ττραιγτε ποd meop a laime, a peét naile ποd a pπόna. Zilétρ zéip uile hí. Concobar, mac Flannaccáin, tigearna Ua Poilze dorigain ppi dαιγιd 1 cCluain ποτα mic Fim, ipin ecclair, 7 minna Finniam do pápuzað la Fφraib Tulach, oc tiachtain dó ó accallain Flann, mic Maolechlainn pφ Epeann.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ocht ccéd ochtmoða a hocht. An dapa bliaðain décc do Phlann. Maolbρίgde abb Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Maolcopgair, abb Lotpa,

ruain, an old road extending across Sliabh Mairge, in the now Queen's County.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. lx.

Some of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 886 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 888, and others under 889, as follows:

"A. D. 888. An army by Daniell, mac Hugh, with the Northmen and forreners, to the South O'Nells." [Maelmartain, coarb of Caineach, *mortuus est*.] "Maenach, prince of Killachadromad *moritur*. Aenach Taillten *cen aigi*" [i. e. without celebration].

"A. D. 889. *Celum ardere visum est in nocte Kal. Jun.* Maelpatrick, mac Nell, prince of Slane, *mortuus est jeliciter*. Owen, mac Cinfaela, prince of Imleach-Ivair, *jugulatus est*. Giblechan,

mac Maelbride, King of Conells of Murhevne, *mortuus est*. Flann, daughter to Dungall, Queen of Tarach, *in penitentia dormivit*. Airmeach, prince of Mabile, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Suibhne, son of Maelumha*.—The death of this celebrated man is noticed in the Saxon Chronicle, and by Florence of Worcester, at the year 892, which is the true year. A tombstone inscribed with his name is still preserved at Clonmacnoise. — See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323.

<sup>1</sup> *Cleireach*: i. e. *Clericus*. He is the progenitor from whom the family of the O'Clerys have derived their hereditary surname.

<sup>m</sup> *Whiter than the swan*: *zilitép zéip*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this incorrectly, "*alba erat inter humeros tota*," in his edition of the An-

The Age of Christ, 887. The eleventh year of Flann. Seachnasach, Abbot of Lusca ; Flann, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Ia ; Cormac, Abbot of Fobhar, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Cormac, son of Fianamhail, Abbot of Druim-Innasclainn ; Fothadh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe ; Suibhne, son of Maelumha<sup>k</sup>, anchorite and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Maelmordha, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Ceallach, son of Flannagan. The plundering of Cill-dara and Cluain-Iraird by the foreigners. A slaughter [was made] of the Osraighi by the Deisi, and the killing of Braenan, son of Cearbhall, and also of Suibhne, son of Dunghus, lord of Ui-Fearghusa. A slaughter [was made] of the foreigners by the Ui-Amhalghaidh, in which fell Elair, son of Bairid, one of their chieftains, and others along with him. Maelfabhaill, son of Cleireach<sup>l</sup>, lord of Aidhne, died. The fair of Tailltin was celebrated by Flann, son of Maelsechnaill. A mermaid was cast ashore by the sea in the country of Alba. One hundred and ninety-five feet was her length, eighteen feet was the length of her hair, seven feet was the length of the fingers of her hand, seven feet also was the length of her nose ; she was whiter than the swan<sup>m</sup> all over. Conchobhar, son of Flannagan, lord of Ui-Failghe, was destroyed by fire at Cluain-foda-Fini<sup>n</sup>, in the church ; and the relics of Finian were violated by the Feara-Tulach, on his way from parleying with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 888. The twelfth year of Flann. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Maelcorghais, Abbot of Lothra, died. Tighearnan, son

nals of the Four Masters, p. 395, but correctly enough, "tota erat candida ut olor," in the Annals of Ulster, p. 239. For various examples of the comparative degree ending in *тп* or *тep*, see the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part ii. c. iii. pp. 119, 120.

<sup>n</sup> *Cluain-foda-Fini*.—Otherwise called Cluain-foda-Librain, now Clonfad, in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 835, p. 452, *suprà*.

The year 887 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 890 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 890. Flann, mac Maelduin, Abbot

of Aei, *in pace dormivit*. Conor, mac Conor, mac Flanagan, King of Fali, dyed of a mortall *flux*" [*rectè*, was destroyed with fire]. "at Clonfad-Mackfini," [being] "dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonored and burnt with him. Maelmoira, mac Garvith, beheaded by Cellach, mac Flanagan, King of the Conells of Murhevne. Cormac, King" [*rectè*, *Princeps*, i. e. Abbot] "of Favar, and second to the Abbot of Clonmicnois, *mortuus est*. Cormac, mac Finavla, prince of Drum-Inisclainn, *mortuus est*. Sechnusach, Bushop of Luscan, *dormivit*. Foha, prince of Abbai-Buti, *mortuus est*. Suivne, mac Maeluva, *Anchorita et Scriba optimus* of Clonmicnoys, *dormivit*. A woman"

δέξ. Τίγεαρνάν, mac Seallacáin, τίγεαρνα δρεπε, δέξ. Γαοτ móp lá féle Μαρταιν na bliadna po, co po éparcain epanna iomda, co tapat fíod ár móp por cáilltír Epeann, co pucc dñeáige 7 τίγε aile ap a látpaigib apéna. Μαδm pia Riaccán, mac Dungaile, por Thallaið Þuip Λαιγε, Locha Capman, 7 Τίγε Moling, 1 παρρεβὰδ δά céo ceann. Μαδm pia τταρρετ Connaet por Gallaið, 1 τορchair Eloir mac δαριθα. Μαδm por elib pia mac Maelguala, 7 pia pfpaið munan oc Cairiul 1 τορchair rochairde do macaið caomaið.

Αοιρ Crioire, ocht ccéo oétmoða anaoi. An tpeap bliadain décc do Phlann. Cochlán, abb Τίγε Munna, Dichuill Tamhlachta, 7 Pearguy, mac Maolmichil, pepéigir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Suaðbar .i. mac Coircfohaið Inri Snaicc, δέξ, 7 ba hancoiri epide. Decc, mac Epiomón, pí Ulað, do mapbað la hAteio, mac Λαιγε. Congalach, mac Plannaccáin, τίγεαρνα δρίξ, do écc iar ndeigbeataio. Riaccán, mac Echτίγεαρν, τίγεαρνα Ua cCeinnpelaig, Selblair, ingfn Aedha, 7 Maoletið, ingfn Cathmail, δέξ. Dubéfn, mac Cionaið, τίγεαρνα Pfr Cualann, [δέξ]. Cumarc 7 cñnairpce im cincéidoir do þunnpað í nApo Macha eitir Ceñel nEoðain 7 Ula .i. eitir Ateio, mac Λαιgni, 7 Plaitbearpac, mac Murchada, co por tταρρεαρ Maelbriðde comarba Pátpaicc iaet iaram. Riap Maolbriðde iarpin hi ccól einocch Pátpaicc ó coiceað Epeann .i. ó coiceað Ulað lá gaðáil a naetpice .i. tpiocha peaet cumal, 7 cftpar hí ccpochað ó Ulaibh, a coimeit oile ó

[mermaid] "coming from sea in Scotland, 195 foote longe; 17 foote the length of her hayre; 7 foote the length of the finger of her hand. The length of her nose 7 foote. Whyter then a swan her boddy. Maeilfavuill, mac Cleri, Kinge of Aigne, *mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

° *Left behind*: i. e. in which the Irish beheaded 200 Danes.

The year 888 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 891 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 891. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Clonmacnoys, *in pace dormivit.* *Ventus magnus in feria Martini*, that it made great havock of woods, and caryed churches and houses out of

their places. Maelcorgus, prince of Lothra, *mortuus est.* Tiernan, mac Sellachan, Kinge of Brefna, *mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

° *Inis-Snaig.*—Now Inishnag, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note °, under the year 745, p. 348, *suprà.*

° *A conflict and dissension.*—This passage is translated by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 296, as follows:

"A. D. 889. Contigit tumultus et seditio Ardmachæ in ipso festo Pentecostes inter Kinel-Eognin et Ulidios; hoc est, inter Addeium filium Laigne et Flathbertacium filium Murchadi, donec Malbrigidus Sancti Patricii Comorbanus, seu successor, interveniens eos compescuerat, sive ab invicem separaverat. Mal-

of Seallachan, lord of Breifne, died. A great wind [occurred] on the festival of St. Martin of this year; and it prostrated many trees, and caused great destruction of the woods of Ireland, and swept oratories and other houses from their respective sites. A battle was gained by Riagan, son of Dunghal, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, Loch-Carman, and Teach-Moling, in which two hundred heads were left behind<sup>o</sup>. A battle was gained by North Connaught over the foreigners, in which Eloir, son of Barith, was slain. A battle was gained over the Eili by Maelguala and the men of Munster, at Caiseal, in which many noble youths were slain.

The Age of Christ, 889. The thirteenth year of Flann. Cochlan, Abbot of Teach-Munna; Dichuill of Tamhlacht; and Fearghus, son of Maelmichill, (Economus of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Suadhbhar, i. e. the son of Coitceadhach, of Inis-Snaig<sup>p</sup>, died; he was an anchorite. Becc, son of Erimhon, King of Ulidia, was slain by Ateidh, son of Laighne. Conghalach, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh, died after a good life. Riagan, son of Echtighearn, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Sealbhlaith, daughter of Aedh; and Maeletigh, daughter of Cathmhael, died. Dubhcheann, son of Cinaedh, lord of Fera-Cualann, died. There was a conflict and dissension<sup>q</sup>, about Whitsuntide, at Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians, i. e. between Atteidh, son of Laighne, and Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh; but Maelbrighde, successor of Patrick, separated them afterwards. After this Maelbrighde obtained reparation for the violation of Patrick's law, from the fifth part of Ireland, i. e. from the province of Ulster, together with the delivery of their hostages, namely, thirty times seven cumhals<sup>r</sup>, and four of the Ulidians to be hanged, and as many more from

brigidus autem, quia ita contra reverentiam Ecclesiæ Dei, et S. Patricio debitam impeerunt, ab Ulidiis obsides et 210 boves: et quatuor ex delicti autoribus suspendi curarunt Ulidii. Kinelcoguín etiam in consimilem ex parte suâ consenserunt satisfactionem."

<sup>r</sup> *Cumhals*.—A cumhal originally denoted a bondmaid, which was estimated as of the value of three cows; but it afterwards was used to denote three cows, or anything estimated as of that value.

The year 889 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 892 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 892" [*rectè*, 893]. "Mochta, the adopted of Fethgnai, Bushopp, Anchorite, and an excellent writer of Ardmach, in pace quievit. Contention in Ardmach in Whitsontyde, betwene Tyreowen and the rest of Ulster, where many were slaine. A battle upon the Black Gentiles by the Saxons, where innumerable men were slaine. Great confusion among the forreners of Dublin, that they divided them-



Chenel Eoḡain. Maolodhar, mac Fobarraiḡ, pπim breitheim Lethe Cuind, dḡḡ. Lorccao Rathu Etain, i topchar Eecḡrtach, mac Coirppe. Lachtnán, mac Maolciarán, tiḡearna Tḡthba, dḡcc. Paolán, mac ḡuairpe, tiḡearna Ua Ceinnrealaḡ, Niall, mac Corbmaic, tiḡearna na nDḡiri, dḡḡ. Mochta, dalta Pethḡna, eppcop, ancoiri, ḡ pḡpibmḡ Arda Macha, dḡḡ.

Aoir Cpiopt, ocht ccḡd nochu. An cḡpaḡaoḡ bliadoim dḡcc do Phlann. Maolpsoar, mac Cuán, eppcop Tḡpe dá ḡlar, ḡ comarba ḡpénainn, Ciarán, mac Maolduib, abb Airpne Colum, Colcca, mac Carḡmaḡ, abb Cluana heidneach, Loichene, abb Dairinpi, ḡ Oenacán, mac Mailetuile, peacnabb Doimhacc Cianán, dḡḡ. Muirḡdach, mac Eochacám, pí Ulaḡ, do marbaḡ la hAoiḡ, mac Loegne. Dublachtna, mac Maolḡuala, pí Cairil, dḡḡ. Ceallach, mac Flannagán, tiḡearna ḡpḡḡ, do marbaḡ la Fḡḡartach, mac Tolapḡ, i meabail, conao ann arbert Flannacán pḡipin oḡa eḡaine,

ḡiolla Ceallaiḡ po amai, ḡoḡar Ceallaiḡ laiḡ na láimh,  
Ar mana dḡp an pḡél ḡarḡ, ní dalḡ ar marḡ mac Deapbáil.  
Ní baí mac pí píḡe top, po Ceallach ngoḡmaneḡ nḡlan,  
Teaḡlach po teaḡlac an pḡp ní pḡl po mḡm maḡḡoḡa ḡal.

Flann, mac Lonán, po pḡaḡ,

Aḡpa tḡp cḡḡḡ, tḡp meic Flann imluaoḡḡ Oḡba,  
Congalach Cuilḡ, Ceallach Cḡpna ip Cionaoḡ Cnoḡba.  
Ma po biḡ Ceallaḡ cḡntach dḡppan a dḡḡ ba belcaḡ,  
Moḡuair ba pom a ḡoḡḡal, naḡ pumalt paeḡal peanchao.

selves into factions: the one parte of them with Ivair, and the other with Jeffry the Erle. Congalach mac Flanagan, heyre of Breghe, *mortuus est.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Successor of Brenainn*: i. e. Bishop or Abbot of Clonfert, of which St. Brenainn, or Brendan, was the founder and patron.

<sup>1</sup> *Airdne-Colum*: i. e. Colum's Height or Hill, now Ardcolumn, an old church in ruins on the north side of Wexford haven.

<sup>u</sup> *Dearbhail*.—Pronounced Dervil, was the name of a woman among the ancient Irish. This Dearbhail was the wife of Flannagan, and the mother of Ceallach.

<sup>w</sup> *Flann* is here used for its diminutive, Flannagan, which is too long for the metre.

<sup>2</sup> *Odhbha*.—This was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Colt*.—This was the name of a regal residence in Meath; but it has not been yet identified. In the elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, attributed to Mac Coisi, Colt and other places in Meath are thus referred to as mourning for his death:

“Uḡpneac Mḡe, Cnoḡba ip Colḡ, ḡpḡnac pa  
pope a mbḡoḡ Niall,  
Tlaḡḡḡa ip Teamair na pḡoḡ, papiop na  
maireann a pḡiaḡ!”

the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelodhar, son of Forbasach, chief judge of Leath-Chuinn, died. The burning of Rath-Etain, in which Egeartach, son of Cairbre, was killed. Lachtan, son of Maelciarain, lord of Teathbha, died. Faelan, son of Guaire, lord of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh; Niall, son of Cormac, lord of the Deisi, died. Mochta, fosterson of Fethghna, bishop, anchorite, and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 890. The fourteenth year of Flann. Maelpeadair, son of Cuan, Bishop of Tir-da-ghlas, and successor of Brenainn<sup>s</sup>; Ciaran, son of Maeldubh, Abbot of Airdne-Coluim<sup>t</sup>; Colga, son of Caithniadh, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; Loichene, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Oenacan, son of Mael-tuille, Vice-abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain, died. Muireadhach, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by Adith, son of Loegne. Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguala, King of Caiseal, died. Ceallach, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh, was treacherously slain by Foghartach, son of Tolarg; of which Flannagan himself [the father of Ceallach] said, lamenting him :

The page of Ceallach [is coming] from the west, with the steed of  
Ceallach [held] in his hand !

Cause of tears is the bitter news ! It is no falsehood ; the son of  
Dearbhail<sup>a</sup> is dead !

There was no son of a king who rules over chiefs as good as Ceallach  
of untarnished fame ;

A household like the household of the man exists not under heaven  
of brilliant rays.

Flann, son of Lonan, said :

Illustrious the careers of the three sons of Flann<sup>w</sup>, who coursed over  
Odhbha<sup>x</sup>,

Congalach of Colt<sup>y</sup>, Ceallach of Cearna<sup>z</sup>, and Cinaedh of Cnodhbha<sup>z</sup>.

Though Ceallach slew an outlaw, pity he should fall in the battle's  
onset ;

Alas ! his danger was certain ; [it was clear] that he would not  
spend the life of a historian [as some had expected].

“ Uisneach of Meath, Cnodhbha, and Colt, are  
sorrowful, and the fort wherein dwelt Niall ;  
Tlachtgha and Teamhair of the Kings, alas  
that their ornament liveth not !”

<sup>s</sup> *Cearna*.—Not identified. It is referred to in  
the *Dinnseanchus* as in Meath.

<sup>a</sup> *Cnodhbha*.—Now Knowth, near Slane, in  
the county of Meath.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under A. D.

Ruaðacán, mac Caéaláin, tigearna Fear cCúl, do mairbhad i nOrraigibh  
 7 Inbreachtach, mac Maileóuin, tigearna Caille Pollamain i lurg Maol-  
 puanaid, mac Flainn, 7 mic Iomair. Cindeitigh, mac Cionasúda, tigearna  
 Ua mBrúin, do mhairbhad ó Forchtuathabh Laighen. Maolgorim, tana-  
 ri na nDeiri, do mairbhad. Scolaicche, mac Macáin, tigearna Dealbna Eát-  
 ria, do mairbhad la muinntir Cluana mic Nóir, Conaó ina díogail ro mairbhad  
 Maolachaid Iapamh. Ardo Macha do orccain la Glúniarainn, 7 la Gallaid  
 Áta cliaí, co rucrat deichneabair 7 reacht ccéó i mbroib leó, iar ndi-  
 ceas leaó arail don eacclair, 7 iar mbuirfó an deapáige. Conaó dó ir ruib-  
 had,

Trias, a naem Pádraice, nar anacht ternaige,  
 An gail co na ttaigaid, ag bualaó do deapáige.

Maolaitégn, eppcop Arda Macha, do écc.

Aoir Cmuort, ocht ccéó noch a haon. An cúiscead bliadain décc do  
 Phlann. Soerbréach mac Connad roribnó, egnad, eppcob 7 abb Corcáige,  
 blaétiac, mac Caircealtáig, do brégmairb, abb Cluana mic Nóir, Morán  
 Ua Duíde, abb Diorra, décc, iar ndeigbtehad cian aorua. Maolacaid reach-  
 nabb, .i. ppioir, Cluana mic Nóir, 7 abb Dairmíri do dúl i mairpa la Dealbna  
 Eát-ria, 7 do raó luga ppi báp co na boí cion dó i mairbhad Scoláige. Muir-  
 eadhach, mac Maolpuanaid, ppióir Lurcca, dég. Flannaccán, mac Cealláig,  
 tigearna bréig uile do mairbhad hic Olba la Nortmannaid. Cionad mac  
 Flannagáin, tana-ri bréig uile, do décc i nDún b-ric. Flaíbeapach, mac  
 Murchada, tigearna Aibé, do mairbhad la hUa mBrúil. Maolmoicheige,  
 mac Inbrechtáig, tigearna Leite Chatail, do mairbhad lá Leite Chatail p-  
 epprin.

784, p. 391; and note <sup>c</sup>, under 861, p. 497, *suprà*.

<sup>b</sup> *Striking thy oratory.*—The ancient Irish oratories were sometimes constructed of wood, and sometimes of stone. The allusion to the axes here might suggest that the oratory at Armagh was of wood, unless it be understood that the axes were used to break open the door, &c. The substance of this passage is given by Colgan, as follows: "A. D. 890. Ardmacha occupata et expilata per Gluniarum et Nortmannos Dublinienses; qui ipsa summa Basilica ex parte diruta, et diversis sacris ædificiis solo æquatis,

decem supra septingentos abduxerunt captivos." —*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

Some of the events which are noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 890, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 893, and others under 894, as follows:

"A. D. 893. Maeloar, mac Forbasai, Patrick's serjeant from the Mountain Fotherbi" [*rectè*, southwards], "died. Lachtnan, mac Maeilciarain, King of Tehva, *mortuus est*. Fergus, mac Maeilmihill, *equonimus* of Clon-mic-Nois, *dormiuit*. Ivar's son" [came] "again into Ireland."

"A. D. 894. Duylachtna, mac Maeilguala,

Ruadhachan, son of Cathan, lord of Feara-Cul, and Innreachtach, son of Maelduin, lord of Caille-Follamhain, were slain in Ossory, in the army of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, and of the son of Imhar. Cinneidigh, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Briuin, was slain by the Fortuatha of Leinster. Maelgorm, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain. Scolaighe, son of Macan, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, was slain by the people of Cluain-mic-Nois, in revenge of which Maelachaidh was afterwards killed. Ard-Macha was plundered by Gluniarainn, and the foreigners of Ath-eliath; and they carried off seven hundred and ten persons into captivity, after having destroyed a part of the church, and broken the oratory; of which was said:

Pity, O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay  
The foreigners with their axes when striking thy oratory<sup>b</sup>.

Maelaithghin, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 891. The fifteenth year of Flann. Soerbhrechathach, son of Connadh, scribe, wise man, bishop, and Abbot of Corcach; Blathmhac, son of Taircealtach, one of the [people of] Breaghmaine, Abbot of Cluain-mhic-Nois, [died]; Moran Ua Buidhe, Abbot of Birra, died, after a good life, at an advanced age. Maelachaidh, Vice-abbot, i. e. Prior, of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Abbot of Daimhinis, suffered martyrdom from the Dealbhna-Eathra; and he took an oath at his death, that he had no part in the killing of Scolaighe<sup>c</sup>. Muireadhach, son of Maelruanaidh, Prior of Lusca, died. Flannagan, son of Ceallach, lord of all Breagh, was slain at Olbha<sup>d</sup> by the Norsemen. Cinaedh, son of Flannagan, Tanist of all Breagh, died at Dun-Bric<sup>e</sup>. Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh, lord of Aileach, was slain by Ua Breasail. Maelmoicheirghe, son of Innreachtach, lord of Leath-Chathail, was slain by [the people of] Leath-

King of Cassill, *mortuus est*. Maelpedair, Bishop and prince of Tirdaglas, *mortuus est*. Cellach, mac Flannagan, kingly heyre of Bregli altogether, killed falsely" [*dolosè jugulatus est*] "by Fogartach, mac Tolairg. Muireach, mac Eochagain, half King of Ulster, killed by Hughded, mac Laigne. Great frost and fleaing of cattle" [*rectè, Nix magna et ascolt mor*, i. e. great snow and great dearth, or scarcity of victuals]. "Ard-mach spoyled by" [the] "Gentiles of Dublin,

viz., by Gluniarann, that they carryed" [off] "710 captives."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>c</sup> *Of Scolaighe*: i. e. of Scolaighe, son of Macan, Lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, in the now King's County, who had been slain by the people of Clonmacnoise the year before.

<sup>d</sup> *Olbha*.—Not identified. It is probably an error for Odhbha.

<sup>e</sup> *Dun-Bric*: i. e. the Dun or Fort of Breac, a man's name denoting speckled or freckled.



Cumarcach, mac Muirfhoais, tigearna Fear nArd a Ciannachta, do marbāð la hUltaib. Murchað, mac Maenais, tigearna deirceart Connaçt, ⁊ Diarmaid tigearna Luigne, déð. Flann, mac Lonán, Uirgil fil Scota prím file Thaoideal uile, file ar deach baí i nEirinn ma aimir, do marbāð la marbāð la macaib Cuirbuid, do Uib Foetar iatren, hi nduinetar de hic Loç dácaos i ndeirið Mumán. Ar Gall lá Conaille, ⁊ la hAðeioð, mac Laigne, in po marbāð Amhlaoib Ua hionair, ⁊ Glúntaraðna, mac Gluniarann, co nochc ccétar imaille prím. Ar nEoganachta la hOrraigibh i nDriem Airb, .i. la mac Cearbaill, ⁊ la Laignib. Sitruic, mac Ionair, do marbāð la Norðmannarib oile.

Aoir Criorc, ocç ccéd nochat a dó. An peipeað bliaðan décc do Flann. Airgetan, mac Forandain, abb Corcaige, Catharach, mac Ffírgara, tanairi abbaðh Ard a Macha, occán cpaibdech, ⁊ Compuð, mac Echtaðe, uaral paccart Ard a Macha, décc. huaðmarán, mac Concobair, tigearna Ua pfaile, do marbāð a meðail lá Corðrac, mac Ráctabrat, ⁊ Corccrac, mac Reçtabrat, tanairi Ua Paile do marbāðh ma díogail. Drian, mac Muirfhoais, tanairi Laignh, do marbāðh. Laegaire, mac Máelruataig, tigearna Fear cCeall, déð. Maeleisig, mac Ffíarðhaig tigearna fíri Roir do marbāð la Gallarib. Caðraoinfoh oc Ráit Crio ma Maolpinnia, mac

<sup>f</sup> *Flann, son of Lonan.*—In the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Guair, i. e. descendant of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of the *Ui-Fiachrach*, Table. His death is again entered by mistake under the year 918. See O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, pp. 58, 59.

<sup>g</sup> *Race of Scota*: i. e. the Seoti, or Milesian Irish race, who are said to have derived that name from Scota, daughter of Pharoah Cinehres, the mother of Gaedhal Glas, from whom they are said to have derived the name of Gaeidhil.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, pp. 26, 53, 231.

<sup>h</sup> *Ui-Fothaith.*—This was the name of a tribe seated in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. It was also the name of two tribes in Connaught, of which one was

seated on the east side of Loch Oirbsen, now Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway (see Duaid Mac Fírbis's genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 345; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 372); and the other called Cinel-Fothaidh in Ui-Maine, in the same province.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 35, note <sup>d</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch-Dachaech.*—This was the ancient name of Waterford harbour.

<sup>k</sup> *Grian-Airbh.*—Now Greane, in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the county of Tipperary.—See *Circuit of Muirchartach MacNeill*, p. 39, note 87.

The year 891 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 895 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

Chathail themselves. Cumascach, son of Muireadhach, lord of Feara-Ard-Cianachta, was slain by the Ulidians. Murchadh, son of Maenach, lord of South Connaught, and Diarmaid, lord of Luighne, died. Flann, son of Lonan<sup>f</sup>, the Virgil of the race of Scota<sup>g</sup>, chief poet of all the Gaoidhil, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was secretly murdered by the sons of Corrbuidhe (who were of the Ui Fothaith<sup>h</sup>), at Loch-Dachaeach<sup>i</sup>, in Deisi-Mumhan. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Conailli, and by Athdeidh, son of Laighne, in which were slain Amhlaeibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradhma, son of Gluniarainn, with eight hundred along with them. A slaughter was made of the Eoghanachta at Grian-Airbh<sup>k</sup>, by the Osraighi, i. e. by the son of Cearbhall, and the Leinstermen. Sitriuc, son of Imhar, was slain by other Norsemen.

The Age of Christ, 892. The sixteenth year of Flann. Airgetan, son of Forannan, Abbot of Corcach; Cathasach, son of Fearghus, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a pious youth; and Comhsudh, son of Echtgaidhe, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died. Uathmharan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was treacherously killed by Cosgrach, son of Reachtabhra; and Cosgrach, son of Reachtabhra, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was killed in revênge of him. Bran, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Leinster, was slain. Laeghaire, son of Maelfuataigh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Maeleitigh, son of Fearadhach, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the foreigners. A battle was gained at Rath-cro<sup>l</sup> by Maelfinnia,

“A. D. 895. Blamack, prince of Clon-mic-Nois; Moran O’Binne, prince of Biror, *mortui sunt*. Cinaeh, mac Flannagain, heyre of Bregb, *mortuus est*. Sitrick mac Ivar, *ab aliis Normannis est occisus*. Maelmochaire, mac Inreachtai, half King of Ulster, killed by his owne fellows” [*a sociis suis occisus est*]. “Cumascach mac Murea, king of the men of Ardeianacht, killed by the Ulsterians. The slaughter of the Eoganachts by Ossorii. The slaughter of the forreners by Tyrconnell” [*rectè*, by the Conailli-Muirhevnè] “and by Mac Laigne, where Avlaiv mac Ivair fell. Maelacha, the second at Clon-mic-Nois, and prince of Daiminis, martirized by Delvni. Flanagan mac Cellai, Kinge of Bregb, killed by the Nordmans. Flann mac Lonain O’Guaire

wounded by Mounstermen of the Desyes.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-cro*.—Not identified. See note <sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 226, p. 110, *suprà*. The year 892 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 896 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 896. Cahasach, mac Fergusa, heyre to the abbacy of Ardmach, *religiosus juvenis pausat*. An overthrow by Maelfinna, mac Flannagain, upon Ulstermen and Dalarai, where many were slaine about the King of Dalarai, viz. Muireach mac Maeleti, and about Maelmochoire, mac Inreachtai, King of Leh-Caal. Adeit, mac Laigne, *vulneratus evasit*. Uahmaran, mac Conor, King of Faly, falsely killed by his owne

Flannaccáin, for Aíodóid, mac Laigne, ⁊ for Dal nAraíde, in po marbáð Muiríohac, mac Maoiletiḡ tiḡearna Dál Araíde, ⁊ Ainriappaið mac Maoilmoicheiriḡ, mic Inbreachtaiḡ, ticḡearna Leite Chatail, co trið cédaib amaille ppiu, ⁊ terna Aódoid or é cpeḡtnaiḡte co móri conað do rin po ráid Maoimicich, mac Flannagáin,

Ulaíð inítpaḡ do lo po ḡaḡatap ḡa bíú,

Ag faḡbáil dóib ar íppach níri bo doirið cínḡach ppiú.

Inbreað Connaḡt la Flann, mac Maoilechlainn, ⁊ a nḡeill do ḡḡbach.

Aoir Crioḡt, ocht noḡat a tri. An peachtmað bliḡḡain décc do Flann. Coirppe, mac Suibne, abb Lainne Lepe, Eḡírtach, aipchinnech eccailri bicce, atair Aenacáin ⁊ Dunaḡaiḡ, déḡ. Maolaḡrai, mac ḡairbíḡ, tiḡearna na nAipḡeari, do marbḡḡḡ la hAímaḡḡaiḡḡ, mac Eacḡḡach. Ruarc, mac tiḡearnán, tiḡearna ḡreipne, Dobáilén, mac Ailella tiḡearna Ua Meit Maḡa, déḡ. Maelmaipe, mac Flannagáin, tiḡearna Fíri Uí, déḡ. Aedaccáin, mac Conḡḡḡair, tiḡearna Teacḡḡa, déḡ. An tairiḡir do ḡol a hEirinn. Arḡ Macha do orḡain ó ḡhallaib Locha Fḡḡail, ⁊ Cumarcach do ḡabáil dóib, ⁊ a mic Aod mac Cumarcacaiḡ do marbḡḡ. Sluaicḡeḡḡ lár na Deirið, la ḡallaib, ⁊ lá Ceallach, mac Cearbaill, tap Orraiḡib ḡo ḡabráin dú in po marbḡḡ Maoimorḡa, mac Maoimuaíð, ⁊ ḡponḡ móri oile amaille ppiḡḡ. ḡuin tri mac nDuibḡiolla mic ḡruaḡair, ⁊ mic Eoḡain mic Cuirennáin, ⁊ cḡic na nDeiri. Cioḡ pola do fíḡḡainn ⁊ nArḡ Ciannachta.

fellowes" [*per dolum occisus est a sociis suis.*].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>m</sup> *Eaglais-beag* : i. e. *ecclesia parva*, the little church. This was the name of a small church at Clonmacnoise.—See it again referred to at the years 947 and 977.

<sup>n</sup> *Ruarc, son of Tighearnan*.—He is the ancestor after whom the family of O'Ruairc, or O'Rourke, have derived their hereditary surname. According to the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, Tighearnan, the father of this Ruarc, was the son of Seallachan, who was the son of Cearnach, or Cearnachan, who was son of Dubhdothra, son of Dunchadh, son of Baethin, son of Blathmhac, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Creamhthann, son of

Scannlan, son of Aedh Finn, son of Feargna, son of Fearghus, son of Muireadhach Mal, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

<sup>o</sup> *Feara-Lii*.—A tribe and district on the west side of the River Bann, extending from Bir to Camus, in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1176 ; note <sup>a</sup>, on Magh-Lii, under A. M. 2550, p. 8, *suprà* ; also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 295, note <sup>s</sup>. The Feara-Lii, or Fir-Lii, were seated on the east side of the Bann at the period of the English Invasion.

son of Flannagan, over Aiddeidh, son of Laighne, and over the Dal-Araidhe, in which were slain Muireadhach, son of Maeleitigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Ainniarraidh, son of Maelmoicheirghe, son of Iunrechtach, lord of Leath-Chathail, with three hundred along with them ; and Aiddeidh escaped, severely wounded ; of which Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, said :

The Ulidians, at one hour of the day, reaped thy food,  
On their departure in terror they would not feel reluctant to purchase it.

The plundering of Connaught by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn ; and their hostages were taken.

The Age of Christ, 893. The seventeenth year of Flann. Cairbre, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Lann Leire ; Egeartach, Airchinnech of Eaglais-beag<sup>m</sup>, the father of Aenagan ; and Dunadhach, died. Maelagrai, son of Gairblith, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by Amhalghaidh, son of Eochaidh. Ruarc, son of Tighearnan<sup>n</sup>, lord of Breifne ; Dobhailen, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Meith-Macha, died. Maelmaire, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Lii<sup>o</sup>, died. Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Teathbha, died. The Pilgrim<sup>p</sup> departed from Ireland Ard-Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Loch-Febhail<sup>q</sup> ; and Cumascach was taken by them, and his son, Aedh mac Cumascaigh, was slain. An army was led by the Deisi, the foreigners, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, over Osraighe, as far as Gabhran<sup>r</sup>, where Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, and a great number of others along with him, were slain. The mortal wounding of the three sons of Duibhghilla, son of Bruadar, and of the son of Eoghan, son of Cuilennan, in the territory of the Deisi. A shower of blood was rained in Ard-Cianachta.

<sup>p</sup> *The pilgrim* : i. e. Ananloen, who is said to have come from Jerusalem.—See the year 884, p. 536, *suprà*.

<sup>q</sup> *Loch-Febhail* : i. e. Lough Foyle, near Londonderry.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, and note <sup>p</sup>, under A. D. 864, p. 501, *suprà*. This passage is noticed by Colgan in his *Annals of Armagh*, as follows :

“ A. D. 893. Ardmachia occupata, et spoliata per Nortmannos ex partibus Laci Febhalensis excurrentes.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

<sup>r</sup> *Gabhran*.—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. The year 893 of the *Annals of the Four Masters* corresponds with 897 of the *Annals of Ulster*, which are very meagre at this period, containing only the three short entries following under that year :

“ A. D. 897 [898]. Aded, mac Laigne, king of Ulster, killed treacherously by his owne people. A shower of blood shedd at Ardcianacht. Carbre, mac Suibne, Archinnech of Lann-Lere, mortuus est.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.



Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ecéd nochat a cétair. An tochtmað bliaðain décc do Phlann. Seachnapach, abb Tamlachta Maeilepuain, Mercell abb Imleacha Iubair, Arzgaratán, abb Corcaige móipe, 7 bpearal, fñi leiginn Arva Macha, dég. Garibit, mac Muirceacán, eigeapna Oñilair, dég. Donnaccán, mac Rogartairch, tanairi Tochar Eathach [dég]. Ar Conaille la hUib Eathach, dú 1 eopcair dá mac Garibit, .i. mac Eitig, 7 Maolmoğna. Aenuaouccáð aenair Connacét la Taðg, mac Concobair, 7 aenuaouccáð aonairh Tailltín lá Diarmaid, mac Cearbaill, 7 a náige diblinnib leó. Sloigead lá Connachtaib 1 nlapéar Míde. Sápuccáð Inri Aingim, 7 duine do gum pop a lár, 7 popín Ciapáin innre, 7 reanað ppuité im Cairppe Cíom, eppcop Cluana mic Noir. Maíom pop Chonnaétað occ Aeth luain ma nlapéar Míde ipin ló céona co parzairst ár cñm leó.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ecéd noch a cúicc. An naomáð bliaðain décc do Phlann. Muirgíor, eppcop 7 abb Oíripet Diarmada, Maelbrígoe, mac Phholig, neach naeméta ba haróspucc Muman, Flaitim, mac Neétain, abb Leit, Maenach, mac Caemán, abb Doimíacc, Fingim, angcoipe Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Toicétiuch Inri Aingem, dég. Gaill pop Loch Eacódach 1 calainn lanuair, co pupat Etac Paopiac. Taðg, mac Concobair, pí teopa Connacét,

<sup>1</sup> *Bressal, lector.*—Colgan has the following remark on this passage : “ A. D. 894. *Bressalius Scholasticus, seu Lector Theologiæ Ardmacanus obiit.* Sed Usserus ex Annalibus Ultoniensibus anno 898 mortuum refert pag. 861. dicens ; Anno DCCCXCVIII. Bressalus Lector Ardmacanus mortuus est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

<sup>2</sup> *Dearlas.*—Otherwise written Durlas.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 660, p. 271, *suprà* ; and note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 1217, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Tochar-Eathach.*—See note <sup>2</sup>, under A. D. 880, p. 530, *suprà*.

<sup>4</sup> *Werc celebrated* ; a n-airge : literally, their celebration, or being celebrated. Dr. O’Conor translates this “et habita sunt diversis temporibus per eos.” But the verb airge certainly means “to hold or celebrate.”—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 806, p. 416, *suprà*. Throughout the Annals of Ulster Aenac Tailltenn oo airge

means “the fair of Tailltin was held or celebrated,” and Aenac Taillten cen airge, “the fair of Tailltin without celebration.” And, strange to say, these phrases are so understood by Dr. O’Conor himself, though he loses sight altogether of the meaning of airge in this passage, being misled by the prefixed n.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Aingin.*—This island is still so called in Irish, and pronounced Inri Annín ; but in English is called “Hare island.” It is situated in Lough Ree, and belongs to the parish of Bunown, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. It is stated by Colgan, Ware, and even by Lanigan, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 427, that Inis-Aingin, the island on which St. Ciaran, son of the artificer, the patron of Clonmacnoise, erected his first church, is that now called “The Island of all Saints,” and situated in Lough Ree ; but these writers

The Age of Christ, 894. The eighteenth year of Flann. Seachnasach, Abbot of Tamhlacht-Maeleruain; Mescell, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Arggatan, Abbot of Corcach-mor; and Breasal, lector<sup>s</sup> of Ard-Macha, died. Gairbhith, son of Muireagan, lord of Dearlas<sup>t</sup>, died. Donnagan, son of Fogartach, Tanist of Tochar-Eathach<sup>u</sup>, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Eachach, in which fell the two sons of Gairbhith, i. e. the son of Eitigh, and Maelmoghna. The renewal of the fair of Connaught by Tadhg, son of Conchobhar; and the renewal of the fair of Tailltin by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall; and both were celebrated<sup>w</sup> by them. An army was led by the Connaughtmen into Westmeath. Inis-Aingin<sup>x</sup> was profaned, and a man was mortally wounded in the middle of it, and the shrine of Ciaran there, and a synod of seniors, with Cairbre Crom, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois. A victory was gained on the same day over the Connaughtmen, at Ath-Luain<sup>y</sup>, by [the men of] Westmeath, and a slaughter of heads left behind with them.

The Age of Christ, 895. The nineteenth year of Flann. Muirgheas, Bishop and Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelbrighde, son of Proligh, a holy man, who was Archbishop of Munster; Flaithim, son of Nechtain, Abbot of Liath; Maenach, son of Caemhan, Abbot of Daimhliag; Finghin, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Toicthinch of Inis-Aingin<sup>z</sup>, died. The foreigners were on Loch-Eathach on the Calends of January, and they seized on Etach-Padraig<sup>a</sup>. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, died

had no reason for this statement, which is not true. In an Inquisition *tempore* Car. I., this island is called "Insula vocata Inishingine," and described as "jacens in Loghry, et continens l cartron terræ et l Molendinum aquaticum vocatum Mollinglassen." On the Down Survey it is called Inchingin, *alias* Hare Island. The ruins of an old church, dedicated to St. Ciaran, are still to be seen on this island, and a small tombstone near it exhibits a fragment of an ancient Irish inscription, of which the Editor deciphered the following words :

ORAID DO TUATHAL HUA HUARAIN.

"A Prayer for Tuathal Hua Hurain."

<sup>y</sup> *Ath-Luain* : i. e. the Ford of Luan. Now

Athlone, a well-known town on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Westmeath and Rosecommon. The year 894 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 898 of the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period, containing only the three obits following under that year :

"A. D. 898. Miscell, abbot of Imlech-Ivar; Artagan, abbot of Corke; and Bressal, lector of Ardmach; *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Inis-Aingin*.—See note under the year 894

<sup>a</sup> *Etach-Padraig* : i. e. Patrick's raiment. This was probably a garment preserved in some old church near Lough Neagh.

The year 895 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 899 of the Annals of

δέξ ιαπ μβετθι ι νγαλαρ ρόδα. Ριαν, mac δρυαδαιρ, do μαρβαθι la Γαλλαιβ. Μορδάλ occ Αέλουιαν επιρ Φηλανν, mac Μαλεχλαινν, γ Κατάλ, mac Conéu-  
δαιρ, γ Κατάλ do éocht hi τταῖξ Flaunn πορ conaippe paínta Ciarán, γυρ  
bó μαρbach don ριξ ιαπαίμ. Ορταν Cille dapa la Γαλλαιβ. Cpech lá Λαῖγμῖ  
πορ Ορραιῖγῖ, co po μαρβαδ ανυ δυαδach, mac Αιλελλα.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht ccéo nochat a ρέ. Αη ριέστμαδ βλαδαν do Φηλανν.  
Cαρόc, mac Μαλερρίοι, abb Αchaδ biopoir, décc. Μαοιλρεαπαλ, mac  
Μαοιδοραδ, τιγεαρνα Ceneoil cConaill, do μαρβαθι hi caé Sailtin la  
Μυρchaδ mac Μαοιλεύύι, τιγεαρνα Ceneoil Eoḡann. Cλαοιnéλυδ ριγῖ hi  
cCairiol .i. Cophmac mac Cuileannáin a monad Chindḡéḡann .i. Fmuginne.  
Μαοιρμαναδ, mac Flaunn, mic Μαοιλρεάcnaill, do μαρβαδ (.i. a lopeccad ι  
ττιῖξ éinead) la Λαῖγμῖ .i. lá macaib Cḡua.ááin, mic Ταῖδḡ, γ lá mac Λορ-  
cáin, mic Κατάλ, τιγεαρνα Μιθε. Τορcαιρ dha leó Μαοιερμοι .i. acair  
Candebhán, mac Doimnaill, τιγεαρνα Cheneoil Λαοḡaipe, conad dó po  
pá.ḡeas,

hi Cḡeann cμuaδ ρεαρμυα, ρμ Μαοιρμαναδ ραν ραé,  
Dia Dapdhan γaḡupa céill, πορ mḡnaip mic μαéap.

Αḡυρ dūbémliunn, abb Ruip each, Τιορραitte, mac Nuadac, abb Conḡaipe,  
Λανḡe Ela, γ Λαépaῖḡ δρμυ, do écc. Dūbḡlachtna, mac Ceipine, τιγεαρνα  
Ua mḡaippeche, déḡ. Αρ Γall lá hUltoib.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht ccéo nochat a ρεacé. Α haon ριέστ do Φηλανν.  
Ροḡapactach, mac Flaunn, abb Λαépaῖḡ δρμυ, γ τιγεαρνα Ροéapc Αιρτίρ  
Upe, déḡ. Αιḡiḡ, mac Λαῖḡne, ρί Ulaδ, do μαρβαδ la a énecl ρéin .i. la

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

"A. D. 899. *Pluvialis annus*. Mac-Edi mac Lehlavar, King of Dalaraí, *mortuus est*. Great fleaing of Chattle" [*rectè*, great want of food for cattle]. "Maenach mac Coevain, Abbot of Doimliag, *mortuus est*. Teige, mac Conor, Kinge of" [the] "three Connaghts, *extenso dolore, mortuus est*. Daniell, mac Constantine, King of Scotland, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>b</sup> *Achadh-bíroir* : i. e. Field of the Water-cresses, now called in Irish by the synonymous

name of Achadh-bhilair, and *anglicè* Aghaviller, situated near the hamlet of Newmarket, in the county of Kilkenny. The ruins of a round tower are to be seen at this place, which indicates its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Tighe, in his *Statistical Account of the County of Kilkenny*, conjectures that Aghaviller is a corruption of *Achadh Oilíllir*; but this is a mere silly guess by one who had no acquaintance with the Irish annals or Irish literature, and who indulged in those wild etymological conjectures which characterize the Irish anti-

after a lingering sickness. Rian, son of Bruadair, was slain by the foreigners. A meeting at Ath-Luain between Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and Cathal, son of Conchobhar; and Cathal came into the house of Flann under the protection of the clergy of Ciaran, so that he was afterwards obedient to the king. The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners. A prey was taken by the Leinstermen from the Osraighi, on which occasion Buadhach, son of Ailell, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 896. The twentieth year of Flann. Caroc, son of Maelcron, Abbot of Achadh-biroir<sup>b</sup>, died. Maelbreasail, son of Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain in the battle of Saitin<sup>c</sup>, by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, lord of Cinel-Eoghain. A change of kings at Caiseal, i. e. Cormac, son of Cuileannan, in the place of Cennighegan, i. e. Finguine. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachnaill, was killed (i. e. he was burned in a house set on fire), by the Luighne, i. e. by the sons of Cearnachan, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath. They also slew Maelcroin (the father of Caindelbhan), son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; of which was said:

On a hard Wednesday I parted with Maelruanaidh the nobly gifted,  
On Thursday I began to think on being without my father's son.

And Dubhechuilinn, Abbot of Ros-each; Tibraide, son of Nuadhat, Abbot of Connor, Lann-Eala, and Laithreach-Briuin, died. Dubhlachtna, son of Ceirine, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ulidians.

The Age of Christ, 897. The twenty-first year of Flann. Fogartach, son of Flann, Abbot of Laithreach-Briuin, and lord of Fotharta-Airthir-Lifé, died. Aididh, son of Luighne, King of Ulidia, was slain by [one of] his own tribe,

quarries of the last century.

<sup>c</sup> *Saitin*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under A. D. 1256.

The year 896 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 900 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year, thus:

“A. D. 900. Maelruannai mac Flainn, mic Moilsechlainn, heyre apparent of Ireland, killed by Lenster” [*rectè*, by the Luighni, or inhabitants of the barony of Lune, in Meath], “viz., by the sons of Cernachan, mac Teig, and by the

sons of Lorcan, mac Cathail, where many nobles were slain, i. Maelcron, son of Daniell, King of Kindred-Loeaire, and the prince of Rossech, viz., Duveuilinn, and many more, and all perished through *daigi*” [conflagration]. “Tibradi, mac Nuad, Archinech Connire, and of other cities, i. Lann-Ela, and Lahrach Briuin. A change of Kings in Caissill, i. Cormac mac Cuileannan, in place of Cingegain, i. Finguine.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.



Maelbairne. Fionngúine .i. Cínnísgáin, ní Mumán, do mairbad la a cénél féin. Ionarbath Gall a hÉinn, a longpoit Aeta chlae la Cearball, mac Muirgein, 7 lá Laiuib, la Maolfinnia co fíraib bñí 7 imme, co fárccaib-riot dñécta mopa dia longuibh dia neir, 7 co neirlairí leatmairí tar muir. Dúngal, mac Círbail, do gúin la Laiuigir. Cachte for Galluib Aeta chlae in Inir mic Neachtain. Fogaírtach, mac Flaind, dég. Caéurach mac Físgura, tanaírrí abbaoh Aída Macha, do écc.

Aoir Crioite, ocht ccéad noch a hoét. An dapa bliadain fichíte do Phlann. Caencomrac Inir Éndoin, eppcop 7 abb Luímaí, aiti Aenacain, mic Ecchitai, 7 Dúnaðai, mic Ecceitai, ó tait Uí Chuinn na mbocht, dég an tpeap lá fíct lúí. Suairpleach, angcoipe 7 eppcop Treóit, Maolciaráin, abb Típe dá glar, 7 Cluana heionísch, Ailill, mac Aongura, abb Cille Cuilinn, Corccrach, ppír a páite tpuagan, angcoipe Inir Cealtia, Tuathal, ancoipe, dég. Scandál Tíge Telle, Ailill Raeta eppcop, agur Reachtabra Rora Cré, dég. Caencomrac na nuam i nInir bó finne, dég. Maolfinnia, mac Flannaccáin, tígíuna bñí, laech íríreac craibdeach epíde. Ar dia écc po páidí,

Mac Dearbail ag báí ar bñígmach, bñirí gach dáil gan dolbach,  
Maol fíal Fínnia foroll raobrac, eo muad po gorm rogíach.

<sup>a</sup> *Were besieged*.—This might be translated, “were hemmed in, or reduced to great straits.”

<sup>b</sup> *Inis-mic-Neachtain*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Inir mac Nepan, Island of the sons of Nesan, now Ireland’s Eye, near the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin. This island was originally called Inis-Ereann, i. e. Eria’s Island, which is the name given in the Dinnseanchus; afterwards Inis-mac-Nessain, from Dicholla, Munissa, and Nadslagh, three sons of Nesan, who erected a church upon it.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 609. The modern name of Ireland’s Eye is incorrectly translated *Oculus Hiberniae* by Ussher in his *Primordia*, p. 961, for *Insula Hiberniae*. This name, which is a translation of Inis-Ereann, was given it by the Danes, in which language

*ey* or *ei* denotes island. The same people translated, remodelled, or altered the names of other islands near Dublin, as *Dalk-ey*, for the *Deilg-inis* of the Irish; *Lamb-ey* for *Inis-Reachrain*, &c. &c.

The year 897 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 901 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 901. Fingine, King of Cassill, *a sociis suis occisus est per dolum*. The expulsion of Gentyles out of Ireland, viz., those that encamped at Dublin, by Maelfinnia mac Flannagan, with the men of Bregb, and by Carroll O’Muirgan, with Leinstermen, that they left” [behind] “a great fleete of their shippes; many escaped half dead after they were broken and wounded.

i. e. by Maelbairne. Finguine, i. e. Cenngaeagain, King of Munster, was slain by his own tribe. The expulsion of the foreigners from Ireland, from the fortress of Ath-cliath, by Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, and by the Leinstermen; by Maelfinnia, with the men of Breagh about him; and, leaving great numbers of their ships behind them, they escaped half dead across the sea. Dunghal, son of Cearbhall, was mortally wounded by [the people of] Laeighis. The foreigners of Ath-cliath were besieged<sup>d</sup> on Inis-mic-Neachtain<sup>e</sup>. Foghartach, son of Flann, died. Cathasach, son of Fearghus, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 898. The twenty-second year of Flann. Caencomrac of Inis-Endoimh<sup>f</sup>, Bishop and Abbot of Lughmhadh, the tutor of Aenagan, son of Eigearlach, and of Dunadhach, son of Eigearlach, from whom are descended the Ui-Cuinn na mBocht, died on the twenty-third day of July. Suairleach, anchorite and Bishop of Treoit; Maelciarain, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, and Chuain-eidhneach; Ailell, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn; Cosgrach, who was called Truaghan<sup>g</sup>, anchorite of Inis-Cealtra; [and] Tuathal, anchorite, died. Scannall of Teach-Teille; Ailill of Rath-Epscoip<sup>h</sup>; and Reachtabhra of Ros-Cre, died. Caencomhrac, of the caves of Inis-bo-fine, died. Maelfinnia, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh, who was a religious, devout layman, [died]. Of his death was said:

The son of Dearbhail, battling over Breaghmhach, disperses each meeting without delay,

The generous Maelfinnia, the great, the fierce, most illustrious most valiant hero.

Fogartach mac Flainn, prince of Lathrach-Briuin, *mortuus est.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis-Endoimh.*—Now Inisenagh, in Lough Ree, near Lanesborough.—See note <sup>l</sup>, under A. D. 1180.

<sup>g</sup> *Truaghan*: i. e. the Meagre. Dr. O'Connor translates this passages: “Coserachus a quo dicitur Turris anachoretica Insulae Celtrae;” but this is undoubtedly incorrect. The word *επουαζάν* is still used in the south of Ireland to denote a poor, miserable person. It is thus used in Mac Coisi's elegy on the death of Sean Fearghal O'Ruairc:

“O naé maireann fearra an plairé is mé an epuaζán do cáir a lón,  
A g-Cluain Chiaráin mic an epaoip, bíad mife gac laoi fo bpon.”

“Since no longer lives the prince, I am the *truaghan* who spent his store,  
At Cluain Chiarain-mic-an-taeir, I shall be daily under sorrow.”

—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 49, 50.

<sup>h</sup> *Rath-Epscoip*: i. e. Rath or Fort of the Bishop, now Rathaspick, near the village of

Βατ υνάλ πί πέιμ ζαν ζαβαδ, ἀποκλί ορ Εαίμνα οεναζ,  
 Ρεαρ αδ πεδόνν cen βαοζάλ, βά πιν Ερινν α αοναρ.  
 Μαοιλμννία, ρήι cen ηυαίλλα, κομνδι βρεαζ, βρεό,δαρ διννα,  
 Α δεαλδδχα μι ποζαχ παχ, ζομπρεαρ κοραχ, εαθλονν κομμα.  
 Λαοχ πί βροζα буиlιβαρ, εο τράνζη μαπα μύχταρ ζελλ,  
 Μονναρ cen Μαοιλμννία πιαλ βαρρι αι ζριαν ρπι νιχα nell.

Ουιβζιλλα, mac Ειταρρεαίλ, τιζεαρνα Υα εCεμνρεαλαζ, Cιννειοιζ,  
 mac Ζαοιτνιμε, τιζεαρνα Λαζηρι, γ ηα εCομαν, Αινδιαρραδ mac Μαοι-  
 μνιρε τιζεαρνα Τυρπ'ε δέεε. Cιαρίαν, mac Δυνghal, τιζεαρνα Μυρεπαζε,  
 δο μαρβαδλ λα α μαντιρ πέιν. Cονλζαν, mac Cορεπαίν, δο μαρβαδλ α  
 νδιοζαλ Cινδζεζαν. Cεαλλαχ, mac Cαερζυρα, ανκοιρι, γ επρεορ Αρσα  
 Μαχα, δο έεε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, οχτ εεζδ νοχα αναοι. Αι επρεαρ βλιαδαν ριχίε δο  
 Ρηλανν. Δυνζαλ, mac βαετινε, abb γ επρεορ Ζιννε δά λοχα, Cοιρρε  
 Cριομ, επρεορ Cλυαα mic Νόιρ. Αρ δό τυαρρεαδ ρριορατ Μαοιρςέλαμν,  
 mic Μαοιρμναυδ εζνδ. Ιορεφ Λοχα Cον, abb Cλυαα mic Νόιρ δο Υιβ  
 Ριαχραχ αν τυαρρεοιρτ α έεελ. Ρλανν, mac Cοναίλλ, abb Ιμλεχα λυδαν,  
 Cήμπαοιαδ, mac Cορβιναε, αιρέιμλεαχ Αχαδ ύρι, Ροζαρταχ, mac Μαοι-  
 οοριαδ, τιζεαρνα Cενεσίλ Cοναίλλ, δο ευντιμ μο ζαί πέιν, γ α έεε δέ, cοναδ  
 δό δο ράιδδδ,

Ρυπε εχταχ Εαρρα Ρυαδ, ιμμο τεεερατιρ μόρ ρλυαζ,  
 Αρρ ιβ τιζ νιζαρ βαεζλαχ πέ, ιαρ εεράδλ υί ιερε (ι. Cριορτ).

Rathower, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 16th February, this place is called *Raē na neap̄ oγ*, i. e. Fort of the Bishops.

*Battle of Niall*.—Dr. O'Connor adds here two quatrains more, from a totally different poem, but as these are not found in the Dublin copies, and as they relate to a chief of Leicliis, not to Maelfinnia, the Editor has thought it proper to omit them, as a blunder of Dr. O'Connor's.

*Turbhe*.—Now Turvey, near the village of Donabate, in the county of Dublin.

The year 898 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 902 of the

Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 902. Caeinchorak, Bushop and prince of Lugmai; Maclciarain, abbot of Tyrdaglas and Cloneigne; and Cellach, mac Saergusa, anchorite and Bushopp of Ardnach, *in pace dormierunt*. Maelfinnia, mac Flannagan, Rex Breagh, *religiosus laicus, mortuus est*. Ceinnedi, mac Gaeihin, King of Lense; Ainniarai, mac Maclmuri, King of Turbi, *mortui sunt*. *Occisio* Treoid by Maclmihl, mac Flannagan, and by Aengus, Maclsechlainn's cosen" [*nepotem Maclsechlainn*]. "by the advice of Maclsechlin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Fit was he to be a king of cloudless reign, high chief over Eamhain  
of fairs ;

A man, I assert it without fear, who was alone worthy of having  
all Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness, lord of Breagh, a torch over  
the fortresses ;

He of royal countenance, most highly gifted, a famed just man, a  
prudent battle-prop.

The heroic king of heavy blows, even to the sea-shore he won the wager ;

Alas that the generous Maelfinnia is not a sun over the battle of Niall<sup>1</sup>.

Duibhghilla, son of Edirsgéal, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh ; Cinnéidigh, son of  
Gaeithin, lord of Laighis and of the Comanns ; Anniarraidh, son of Maelmuire,  
lord of Tuirbhe<sup>k</sup> ; Ciaran, son of Dunghal, lord of Museraighe, was slain by his  
own people. Conligan, son of Corcran, was slain in revenge of Ceanngegan.  
Ceallach, son of Saerghus, anchorite, and Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 899. The twenty-third year of Flann. Dunghal, son  
of Baeithin, Abbot and Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, [died]. Círbre Crom, Bishop  
of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died] ; it was to him the spirit of Maelsechlainn shewed  
itself<sup>1</sup>. Joseph of Loch-Con, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the tribe of the  
northern Ui-Fiachrach ; Flann, son of Conall, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair ; Ceann-  
facladh, son of Cormac, Airchinneach, of Achadh-ur<sup>2</sup> [died]. Fogartach, son of  
Maeldoraídh, lord of Cínel-Conaill, fell upon his own javelin, and died of it  
[the wound] ; of whom was said :

The great-deeded chieftain of Eas-Ruaídh, about whom great hosts  
used to assemble.

He took a Lethiferous drink dangerous truly, after persecuting the  
descendant of Jesse (i. e. Christ).

<sup>1</sup> *Shewed itself*: *cuapgaib cinn*: literally  
“raised its head.” This is still the phrase  
used in Ulster to denote the apparition or *rising*  
of a ghost. This passage is translated by Colgan  
as follows :

“*Anno salutis S. Corpus Curvus Episcopus  
de Cluain-mic-nois obiit: cui apparuit spiritus  
Malachie filii Machruanacii.*”—*Acta Sanctorum*,

p. 549, n. 8.

For a long account of the conversation which  
is said to have taken place between this bishop  
and the spirit of King Maelsechlainn, or Ma-  
lachy I., see the gloss to the *Féilire-Aengus*, at  
6th March ; and Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum* at the  
same day, p. 508.

<sup>2</sup> *Achadh-ur*.—Now Freshford, in the county



Macleiginn, mac ħruadair, tiġearna Mupcraige ħreogan, dēg. Cion-aēð, mac Maelpuanaēð, 7 Aōð, mac Iolguine, plaiē Ua mġairpēe, do mārbāð na nōir lā Cñouðan, mac Maelecāin. Fubēaēð, mac Mupchaēða, tiġearna Ua Cpiomēthannān, dēg. Furbaēði, mac Cuilennan, tiġearna Ua Foirceallan, do ġuin. ħruaieð mac Plaiēbeartach, tiġearna Copcomoruaēð, dēg. Sāpuccāð Cñannra la Flann mac Maoileaclann, for Dhonnēaēð for a ġac forēin, 7 rocharē ile do ðicñuāð ann don ċur rin.

Aoir Cpiort, naoi ccēð. An cēpañāð bliadann pichē do Phlant. Maolcianan, mac Foirpēeirin, eppcob Lanne Lēipe, Liozan, abb Tuama da hualann, Flannacan Ua Lonān, abb leē Mocaeñocc, Duban, abb Cille ðari, 7 Laēctnan, abb Fearna, dēg. Diarman, mac Cñibail, do ionðarbaēð a pīgi Orpaige, 7 Ceallach, mac Cearibail, do pioġhaēð tap a ēir. Oileach Friġreann do opġan do Ĥhallaið. Imniri caēa etir dā ġac Aōða Finnleieē .i. Domnall 7 Niall cco po toipmireceāð tpiā impiðe Ceneōil Eogan. Maēðm pīa cCeallaē, mac Cearibail, 7 pīa nOrpaigib for Eilē 7 Mupcraigib, 1 ttopcar ex. im Thechtegan, mac Uamnachāin im tiġearna nēli 7 rocharē ile. Ailpūð, piġ pō opðneāð pīchē, 7 péneachur na Saġan, 7 an piġ buð mó echē, forġliġe ġaoir 7 cpaēāð do piġanb Saġan, dēg.

Aoir Cpiort, naoi ccēð a haon. An cūġeāð bliadann pichē do Phlann. Inopēachtach, mac Ĥoðailen, abb ħñuēair, dēcc, an pēipeāð lā pichē Appil, ðia nebrāð,

of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>ε</sup>, under A. D. 622, p. 244, *suprà*.

<sup>η</sup> *Muscraighe-Breogain*.—A territory now comprised in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>θ</sup> *Ui-Foircheallain*.—Now Offerrilan, a large parish near Mountrath, in the Queen's County. This was the name of a tribe, and became that of the district, according to the ancient Irish usage. The ancient name of the plain in which this tribe was seated was Magh-Tuathat.

The year 899 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 903 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year briefly as follows :

“ A. D. 903. Joseph, Abbot of Clon-mic-Nois,

*mortuus est*. Kells forcibly entered by Mael-sechlainn, upon Doncha, his owne sonn, and many were killed about the oratory” [*et multi decollati sunt circa Oratorium*]. “Dungall, Bishopp and prince of Glindaloch, *vitam senilem in Christo finiuit*. Ivar O'Hivair killed by the men of Fortren, with a great slaughter about him. Flann mac Conell, Abbot of Imlech-Ivair, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>ι</sup> *Oileach-Frigeann*.—Otherwise written Aileach-Frigeinn, now Elagh, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>ε</sup>, under A. D. 674, p. 284, *suprà*.

<sup>κ</sup> *Domhnall*.—He was King of Aileach. According to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical

Macleighinn, son of Bruadair, lord of Muscraighe-Breogain<sup>a</sup>, died. Cinaedh, son of Maelruanaidh, and Aedh, son of Ilguine, chief of Ui-Bairreche, were both slain by Ceandubhan, son of Maelecan. Fubhthadh, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Crimhthainn, died. Furbuidhi, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Foircheallain<sup>a</sup>, was mortally wounded. Bruaideadh, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corcam-druadh, died. The profanation of Ceanannas by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, against Donnchadh, his own son; and many others were beheaded on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 900. The twenty-fourth year of Flann. Maelcianain, son of Fortchern, Bishop of Lann-Leire; Litan, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Flannagan Ua Lonain, Abbot of Liath-Mochaemhog; Dubhan, Abbot of Cill-dara; and Lachtan, Abbot of Ferna, died. Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, was driven from the kingdom of Osraighe; and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, was made king in his place. Oileach-Frigreann<sup>b</sup> was plundered by the foreigners. A challenge of battle between the two sons of Aedh Finn-liath, i. e. Domhnall<sup>a</sup> and Niall; but it was prevented by the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain. A battle was gained by Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, and by the Osraighi, over the Eili and the Muscraighi<sup>c</sup>, in which fell one hundred and ten persons, among whom was Techtegan, son of Uamnachan, lord of Eili, and many others [of distinction]. Alfred<sup>d</sup>, the king, who instituted the laws and ordinances of the Saxons, and who was the most distinguished for prowess, wisdom, and piety, of the Saxon kings, died.

The Age of Christ, 901. The twenty-fifth year of Flann. Innreachtach, son of Dobhailen, Abbot of Beannchair, died on the twenty-sixth day of April; of whom was said :

work, this Domhnall was the ancestor of the Feara-Droma, or Ui-Eathach-Droma-Lighean, who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, took that of O'Donghaile, now O'Donnely.—See note <sup>g</sup>, under A. D. 876, p. 524.

<sup>c</sup> *The Muscraighi*: i. e. the inhabitants of Muscraighe-Thire, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>d</sup> *Alfred*.—According to the Saxon Chronicle, King Alfred died in the year 901, six days before the Mass of All Saints.

The year 900 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 904 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice but few of the events of that year, as follows :

“ A. D. 904. Maelciarain mac Fortchirn, Bushop of Lann-Lere, *in pace quievit*. An army by Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, into Ossory. Lachtan, abbot of Ferna, *mortuus est*. A determination of battle between the two sons of Hugh, viz., Daniell and Nell, untill Kindred Owen prevented them.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Α ἡσὼν τρὶ ἑὸν ἑσθλὰ κυρ, ὁ ἐπρεῖτ Comhgall ὀεαννchwyr,  
Co pḗ roenatō puarṗtar ngle lnpḗctatg aipō oipōmōde.

Μαολποιλ, abb Sruṗtra Guaire, Fupaōpan, mac Ḥarḃain, ppiōir Cille  
hAcharō, ὀέγ. Céli, mac Uṗtūil, ppiōir Acharō bó Canndiḡ, Eigneacān,  
mac Óalaitg, mic Muirḗearṗtatg, tiḡearna Ceneoil Conaill, ὀέγ. Αρ dia  
écc adpubraoh,

Ecc ip eitig foraccatb pluagā paitḡsr iar pḗtatb,  
Ma po claoiḏenn pḗ pḗtpech, mōr hach Eccneach i néḡatb.  
Eccneach ba ὀḡḡatng ὀḡccatb, pḗ Ceimuil Conaill ḗḡḡatg,  
Oippan ḡnūir epḗḡḡār mḗḡḡḡ po tuinn ipḡnn iar néccatb.  
lnoṗeachtach ḡnḡḡair buḡmōg, Ciarpḡac Ḥarḃa ḡairm roḡṗatg.  
Flanḡ Feabail, pial pṗi ὀḡḡatng, Eccneach pḗl Conaill canḡmōg.

Flann, mac Domnall, pḗḡḡḡḡḡḡ an tuairceipe, ὀέcc. Ciarpḡacān, mac  
Flannabṗat hUḡ Dunaḡatg, tiḡearna Ua Conaill Ḥarḃa, ὀέγ. Ciapoḡar,  
mac Cpunḡḡḡḡḡḡ, tiḡearna Ua Felmedā, Laiḡḡnen, mac Donnaḡān, tiḡearna  
Fṗḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ὀo mairḃatḡ. Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Domnall, pḗḡḡḡḡḡḡ Laiḡḡan,  
ὀo ḡḡḡ i ṗṗḡḡḡ Muman, ḡ a écc. Mudan, mac Donnḡaile, tiḡearna Copca  
Laiḡḡe, ὀέγ. Sloiḡḡḡ la Flann mac Maoilṗschlann, ḡ la Cṗḡball, mac  
Muirḡḡān, ὀo pḗḡḡ Muman, ḡo po hionḡṗḡḡ leó ὁ Ḥobḡpan ḡo Luimneac.  
Ḥlarpṗḡḡ, mac Uipṗem, tiḡearna Ua Maccaille, ὀέγ.

Αοιρ Cṗḡṗṗ, naoi ccḗḡ a ὀó. An pḗṗṗḡḡ bliadain pichṗṗ ὀo Fhlann.  
Colmán, pḗṗḡḡḡḡ ḡ epṗcop ὀoimḡacc, ḡ Lurcan, Pḗḡḡil, epṗcop Pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ,  
ḡ abb lnoḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ Flann, mac Oenacain, abb Lurcan, ὀέγ. Flann, mac  
Flaitḡḡṗtatg, tiḡearna Copca Moḡṗṗḡḡ, ὀέγ. Sloiḡḡḡḡḡ pḗar Muman lá

<sup>1</sup> *From the death of Comhgall.*—Comhgall died in the year 600.—See p. 225, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Sruthair-Guaire.*—Now Shrute, to the east of Sleaty, on the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, note 11; and also A. D. 864, p. 501, *supra*, where Sruthair, Slebhte, and Acha-Arglais, now Agha, a parish church in the barony of Idrone, county of Carlow, are referred to as not far asunder.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Felmedha.*—Now the barony of Ballaghecken, in the county of Wexford.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under A. D. 1381.

<sup>4</sup> *From Gobhran to Luimneach:* i. e. from Gowran to Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Maccaille.*—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

The year 901 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 905 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice a few of the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 905. Flann, mac Domnallan, heyre of the Northern” [country], “*mortuus est*. Egnachan, mac Daly, King of Kindred-Conell, *mortuus est*. An army by Flann, mac Maelsechlainn,

One and three hundred fair revolving years from the death of Comh-gall<sup>t</sup> of Beannchair,  
To the period of the happy death of the great illustrious Innreachtach.

Maelpoil, Abbot of Sruthair-Guaire<sup>a</sup>; [and] Furadhran, son of Garbhan, Prior of Cill-Achaidh, died. Celi, son of Urthuili, Prior of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; [and] Eigneachan, son of Dalach, son of Muirheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Of his [Eignechan's] death was said :

Death has left destitute the hosts who seek after precious gifts,  
If it has changed the colour of a potent king ; great grief that  
Eigneach has died.

Eigneach, who was the sternest of youths, King of the populous  
Cinel-Conaill ;

Alas that his shrunken, colourless face is below the surface of the  
clay in death.

Innreachtach of populous Beannchair, Ciarmhac of Gabhra of great  
renown,

Flann Feabhail, generous and resolute, Egneach of Sil-Conaill of the  
good councils.

Flann, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of the North, died. Ciarmhacan, son of Flannabhra Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, died. Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmael, lord of Ui-Felmedha<sup>w</sup>; [and] Laidhgneen, son of Donnagan, lord of Fearnagh, were slain. Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Leinster, was wounded in the country of Munster, and died. Mudan, son of Donughal, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, died. An army was led by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by Cearbhall, son of Muireagan; and they plundered from Gobhran to Luimneach<sup>x</sup>. Glaissini, son of Uisseni, lord of Ui-Maccaille<sup>y</sup>, died.

The Age of Christ, 902. The twenty-sixth year of Flann. Colman, scribe and Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca; Ferghil<sup>z</sup>, Bishop of Finnabhair, and Abbot of Indeihnien; and Flann, son of Oenacan, Abbot of Lusca, died. Flann, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. An army of the men of

into Mounster, that he prayed from Gavran to Lymrick. Ciarmac, King of Figintes," [and] "Innrechtach, Abbot of Benehar, *mortui sunt*." *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Ferghil*.—This name is usually latinized *Virgilius*. The death of Virgilius, an Abbot of the Seots, is noticed in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 903.



Corbmac, mac Cuilennain, 7 la Flaitébsírtach go Maig Léna. Tionóilrfe Uíth Cuinn ina ndócom anó rin im Plann, mac Maolíclainn, 7 fearéar cath etorpa, co ro meabaid pop Uí Chumh, 7 do roáir ann Maolcraoib Ua Caatalám. Slóighead oile lá Corbmac, 7 lá Flaitébeartach pop Uib Néill an deirceirte, agur pop Connachtuib, co ttuccrat gialla Connacht ina cooblaigib móraibh iar Sionann, 7 airccetr innreada Locha Rib leó.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, *alias* Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the King's County.—See p. 105, *suprà*.

The year 902 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 906 of the Annals of

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

“A. D. 906” [*alias* 907]. “Colman scriba, *Episcopus* Doimliag et Lusea, in pace quievit. Fergall, Bushopp of Finnurach,” [*Episcopus*

Munster was led by Cormac, son of Cuileannan, and Flaithbheartach, to Magh-Lena<sup>a</sup>. The [people of] Leath-Chuinn collected against them thither about Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; and a battle was fought between them, in which the [people of] Leath-Chuinn were defeated, and Maelcraeibhe Ua Cathalain was slain. Another army was led by Cormac and Flaithbheartach against the Ui-Neill of the South, and against the Connaughtmen; and they carried away the hostages of Connaught in their great fleets on the Shannon, and the islands of Loch Ribh were plundered by them.

Findubrach, i. e. Bishop of Finnabhair.—Ed.] *finivit. Annus mortalitatis.* Duvsinna, mac Elge,  
“and prince of Einen, *vitam senilem in Christo* kinge of Magh-Iha, *mortuus est.*”











University of California Library  
Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

Phone Renewals  
310/825-9188

JUN 13 2001

OCT 08 2002

NOV 1 2005



3 1158 00705 9347

14



