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

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,
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annala rioghachtta eireann.
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Bealagh-Mughna: i. e. Mugham's Road or Pass, Via Muganiae, now Ballaghmoon, in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half north of the town of Carlow; not Ballymoon, in the county of Carlow, as Dr. Lanigan asserts in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 351.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 38. The site of this battle is still pointed out at the place, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is shewn.

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

Septennii illius, quo rerum omnium aflu- entiá Hiberniam abundasse diximus, jam finis appetebat, cum nonnulli Momanie Proceres, et Flaibhertachus Immonei filius, Abbas Insulae Cahie, Regiá stirpe oriundus, crebris suasionibus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a Lageniensiis Tributum, uel illato bello, ex-
igeret; utpotè qui cum Leighmoighe adscriberentur, Leighmoighe Regi vectigal, ex veteri pacto inter Moghum Nuadathum et Connum Centipriium seu Centimachum iecto, pendere obstringerentur: His insurrationibus aures Cormacus, non autem assensum praebuit, quid-piam se de tanti ponderis negotio anté staturum negans, quam ad Procerum consilium integrum deferretur. Regni itaque Patriots in vnum locum properè coactis, rem aperuit, insuper pollicitus, quidquid illis decernere placuisset, id se non grauatè adimpletur. Negotium haud diuagitatum erat, cum suffragiis conspi- rantibus decretement emanavit, ut Lageniae bellum inferretur, et Tributum, quod pendere dudum Lagenienses superbè negliebant, ab ipsis uel invitis, extorqueretur. Cormacus intimis sensibus angebatur, suos sanxitè bellum Lageniae inferendum, quod praesagiebat animus, non sine indice cœlitus missu, eo se peritumur bello: rescindere tamen concilli decretum noluit; ne promissi fidem non præstississe argueretur. Adbellum igitur hoc prefecturus, non secus ac
The Age of Christ, 903. The twenty-seventh year of Flann. Maelmartin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Diarmaid, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac, Abbot of Druim-mor; and Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, Prior of Cill-dara, died. Maeloghraí, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Mughna [was fought] by Flann, son of

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...
nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac debet, constitutur: Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam meae sententiae calculo confirmo. Proceres Regis Orationem silentio exceperunt, pre se quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non refragatus: verum eventus documento fuit, cum haec frustra locutum, cum hoc ejus consilium haudquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Cæterum ille, copis ex universa Momoniâ, tum per se, tum Flathertachi operâ, contractis, in Lageniam movit. Cum enim ea Provincia Lehmhson accensebatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigalia coacturus erat. Dum uerò in procinctu jam ad iter exercitus, lustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormacus militem, equo vectus, obiret, eque quem insedit fortè in altam fossam delapsus est; equi casu bene magnus militum numeros malum captans omen, Nuntii Militiae remisso, domum delapsus est; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsâ belli molitione victorie factum, indebus transirebant, portendebant. Momoniorum copius in hunc modum instructis, a Lagheniensium Rege Karrballo Murigeni filio missi oratores ad Cormacum veniunt postulantes ut Momonienses arma et belli consilia ponant, et inducias in proximum mensem Majjum pacis non detrectent; si tum ex eorum animi sententia negotium non transigeretur, eos culpâ uacare, si Lageniensium bellum inferant: Cæterum retinende pacis obsides, Meicnaich Abbatis de Ògèpe ÓFearmaca, exploratâ pietate et eruditione viri, custodias, et fidei sequestro, se commissuros, et amplissima dona in impertrate pacis gratiam, Cormaco Flabhertach quoque collatares. Cormacus, auditis his nuntiis, omnibus incessit Ieititiis, non dubitans quin Flabhertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assensum illicò praebetur, cum adiens sìc alloquitur: oratores a Rege Lageniae ad me missi enixe flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adusque semen Majjum inïtia, copias dimittam, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suam abire permittam, nec dubitant sanctè polliceri, etiam traditis obdiosis, tum, nostram voluntatem ad amissim expletum iri, nec solum ob impetratam hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingentia etiam doma mihì tibique repensuros asseueranter affirmant; hæro ego dubius quodnam potissimum illis respondam feram; tui ergo arbitrili esto illos concessâ pace, uel denegatâ, dimittere. Tunc Flabhertachus iracundiâ excandescens Cormacum, vultâs indicio motus animi prædentis, acribus insectari objurgationibus, superuscanei timoris, et flexæ mobilitatis argure, omnem denique pacis mentionem respure, non veretur. Legatis itaque, re infectâ, dimissis; Flabhertache, (aet Cormaces) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus aleam pugnae subire? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatui, aut illi prælii subducam; sed sequâ certum habeo me animam in hoc certamine profusurum, et nisi mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conflictus hic iterum affert. Fine que hic loquendi facto, se ad suos populares recept, tristitiam non mediocri excrutiatis; et a suorum aliquo receptum, manusculi loco, corbem pomis refertum, inter adstantes partitus, nunquam posthac (inquit) quidquam inter vos, o charrissimi, distribuum; quam ejus vocem illi genitu excipientes mox subjungunt: Atque hic tuus sermo maximum nobis dolorum incussit, quod tu, praeter consuetudinem, tibi tamen malè ominaris. Ile vocem eam sibi non cogitanti excidisse dolens, ne subesse aliquid suspicare tur adstantes, addit, sibi haecenus non fuisset familiaris distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos vti, nec cam se consuetudinem postea fortissim unquam usurpaturum: nec plura affatus, cum famulius dedit in mandatis diuersorium suum militum presidio munire, et Minachum Mystam
Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, against Cormac,

Religiosissimum accersere. Huic omnibus ante acta vitae criminibus patefactis, conscientiae sordes per confessionem eluerat, et ab codem continuò sacrosancto synaxeso pabulo refectus est, explorabunt habens tantum sibi duntaxat spatium ad vivendum superesse, quanta foret a pugnando mora; cujus tamen rei suos conscientes esse noluit. Testamentum etiam condidit, id eis pie ceteris injungens, ut ipsum Cluanuamiam Maclenini sepeliendum ducerent, si facultas illi cadauer asportandi suppeteret; sin minus ejusmodi nanciscerentur facultatem, in sepulchro Dercimici, Aidi Roni filii, (aliis desertum Diermodae) mandari terre jussit; in quo nimium loco tenerioris atatatis institutione imbutus fuerat. Primum illud Cormac, postremum hoc Minachus magnopere expetit, utpoté qui ipse sancti Congelli institutum secutus conobio inibi constito, Comgelli successor, praecesset, vir multæ sanès pietate et literaturam præsidit, quique labores maximos in Momoniensi et Lageniensibus effecta tempore conciliandis subicerat.

Regis propinquus in equum insilens, intentâ voce, glomeratum circa se militum globum monuerit pugnâ campo confectâm excedere, solisque clericis, quorum iras nihil preter bellum exsatiat, permettere, ut sitim bellandi, quâ aestuabant, bellando, penitus extinguant, et dicto cito, ad cursum excitato equo, ë castris cuolat, aliquot manipulis, eus exemplo et monitis allectis, fugam pariter capientibus. Altera fundendorum Monomiius hic causa extitit; Keallachus Carvalli filius magnam clientiun suorum stragem ed perspicien subitaneo ascensu in equum latus, suis edixit, propulsatis iis qui ex adverso erant equos ascendere; vocis ambiguitate alios eludens, suos nimirum ad hostem loco pollendum visus hortari, reuera tamen fugam eos capere admonens. Illi igitur insinuada Domini præcepta exequentes terga verterunt. Ate hinc initium et ansa solvendorum Monomiiensis exercitus ordinum emanavit. Deinde singuli milites (prout elabendi facultatem quisque nanciscabant) saluti suae prospicientes, diuerticula et effugia querere, ad latebras repere, denique, remis et velis, e discrimine tam luculento emergere, festinabant: siquidem in illo conflictu sacri et profani homines promiscuâ internecone mactabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis habita ratione; et si alieuis sacris ordinius initiato, aut profana dignitâté fulgenti beneficiium incoluitatis hostes preberent, nequaquam amoris aut honoris causa, quo captum prosequantur, eam faciebant gratiam, sed ut ex lytro, quod pro captis persolueretur, non mediocris accessio ad eorum fortunas fieret.

"Tandem Cormacus ipse Rex Monomiius dum ad præm aciæ frontem tendit, e corruente in fossam equo lapsus, ab aliquibus in fugam versis visus, e fugâ reuersis, in equum attolitur; ille paululum inde progressus adstantem e suis vnum, quem in deliciis semper habebat, et individuum periculorum omnium comitem, oculos et orationem covertens, etiam atque etiam monuit, a suo latere et a tot periculorum eumulo quantotius discedere, se proculubio superstitem huic praelio non futurum. Hujus viri nomen Aidus erat, cujuus ideo saluti consultum Cormacus voluit, quod vir fuerit Iuris, Historiarum, et latinae linguae scientifius. Processerat utra Cormac, et per campum cesso rum hominum et equorum sanguine redundantis, uctus, et crebris, equi et viarum lubricâ, lapsibus in terram sepulsus demissus est; tandem equus, postremis calcibus in lubrico labentibus, in tergum cessori supersternitur: ille, collo dorses jumenti pondere illiso, animam, uerba illa, in manus tuus Domine commendo spiritum meum, geminans, effando, creatori reddidit. Verum seallestissimi sicarii quem vivum ullo afficerem dasho nequierant in mortuam atrociitœ suiuent: ei enim sarissis prius confosso, caput amputarunt. Hannerus author est, annum a partu virginis nongentessimum quintum tune decurisse, cum Cormacus Cullenani filius Monomie, et Kearchbullus Murigeni filius Lagnieu,
son of Cuileannan, King of Caiscal. The battle was gained over Cormac, and he himself was slain, though his loss was mournful, for he was a king, a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotic tongue. These were the nobles who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach the Wise, son of Suibhne, lord of Ciarraige-Chuirche; Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraige; Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra; Maelmorda, lord of Raithlin; Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian-Corcaigh; Colman, Abbot of Ceann-Éitigh; and the lord of Corca-Duibhne; and many other nobles besides them, and six thousand men along with them. It was in commemoration of this the following lines were composed by Dallan, son of Mor:


*Scotic tongue.—Cormac was the author of an ancient Irish Glossary called Sansan Chormaic, and is said to have been the compiler of the Psalter of Cashel.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 5, col. 2; O’Reilly’s Irish Writers, p. 1x.; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, Introduction, pp. xxii. to xxxiii.*

* Ciarraige-Chuirche.—Now the barony of Kerrycurrhy, in the county of Cork.

* Ciarraige-Luachra.—This territory is comprised in the present county of Kerry.

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

* Trian-Corcaigh: i.e. the third part of Cork.

* Corca-Duibhne.—Now the barony of Corca-guiny, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O’Falvys.—See Durala Mac Firbis’s Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy), pp. 14, 141, 143, 305; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 47, note q.*
Copbmac Perinn Pogartach, Colmán, Ceallaé eruanu nÚgna, 
Atbaéat co ni mílib, li ecaé bealaí muath Mughna.
Flann Teampa von Tailtefn maig, Ceapball von Capmain cm ach, 
iSeppecm September, clóirseat cáit cétaib iolach.
An teippcop, an tamnáapa, an púi ba roéta roguéec,
Rí Cargil, pi lápmhútan a Úhe ñíppan do Chopbmac.

Ar do bliadhain bair Copbmac po ráideol beór,

O gfnáip lora vo smith, a trí, naii ccévo do bliadhnaib,
Co báir Copbmac cóiml nglan, ba liach a ece pi Múman.

Fiacl Ua Usgaíon, ó Deínírp, aprí po dícshin Chopbmac. Slóigí sa Cenel 
neógaí. la Doimnall, mac Aoída, í la Niall, mac Aoída, co po loirceao 
Tlachtga leó. Cráiméim, mac Maénaígh, tícearna Alé, vég.

Aoir Criúrt, naii ccévo a cstaíp. An socéimaí bliadhain ríchfe do Phlann.
Ruáódh, eprcor Lycan, í Cumapcaích, mac Ailella, feircitiur fitna Macha, 
vég. Muígíom, mac Scólaíon, tícearna Ua Máine, vég. Amálgaí, mac 
Congaile, tanairi hífh, í Flann, a hípráí, do maíobh lu Conallbh Múin-
-teimíne. Colmán, mac Cionáit, tícearna Cíannaíge Luachra, vo ece. Daim-
luace Cúanna mic Nóir do óenaim lar in píceh Flann Siomna, í lá Colmán 
Conaillech. bcc Ua Uchlo mond, tícearna Dál nÁmaide, vég. Ar do po 
ráideol,

\[Denis.\]—Not identified. Dunluce, in the 
county of Antrim, is called Dun-liS by the Four 
Masters at A. D. 1584.

\[Tlachtga.\]—Now the Hill of Ward, near 
Athboy, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, 
under A. D. 1172.

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

“\[A. D. 907\]” [al. 908]. “An army by Kin-
dred-Owen, that is, by Daniell mac Hugh, and 
Nell, mac Hugh, that they burnt Tlachtga.
Maelmartan, prince of Lugmai, died. Bellum 
betweene Mounster and Lethchuinn with Lein-
ster, where Cormac mac Cuiellenai, king of 
Cassil, cum alicis regibus preclaris, occisi sunt. Hi 
sunt Fogartach, mac Suivne, king of Ciarrai;
Cellach mac Cervall, king of Ossory; Aillill mac 
Owen, prince of the third belonging to Cork;
Colman, prince of Cinneti; and [Conar-Duivne].
Flann, mac Maelsechnaill, king of Tarach;
Cerval mac Muregan, king of Leinster; and 
Cahal mac Connor, king of Connacht, victores 
erant.” [This was the battle of Bealach Mughna.]

“Dermaid, prince of Daire Calgai, mortuus est.
Cormac, Anchorite, and Prince of Drommor, 
mortuus est. Maelogra, mac Congal, King of 
Lochgavar, per dolun occisis est by Fogartach, 
mac Tolairg.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach, Colman, Ceallach of the hard conflicts, 
They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Bealach-Mughna.

Flann of Teamhair, of the plain of Tailltin, Cearbhall of Carman without fail,
On the seventh of [the Calends of] September, gained the battle of 
which hundreds were joyful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A. D. 901" [recte, 908]. "King Flann and 
Colman Conellagh this year founded the church 
in Clonvicknose, called the Church of the 
Kings" [Teampoll na pòtg].—See Petrie's 
Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.
The ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann. According to a legend in the Dinnensenchus (as in the Book of Lecan, fol. 252, b, b), Tuagh-inbhír derived its name from Tuagh, daughter of Conall Collamh-rach (Monarch of Ireland A. M. 4876; see note 4, under that year, p. 83, supra), who was drowned here, after she had been carried off from Tara. Previously it had borne the appellation of Inbhir-glas. See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 341, note 5.

"Tuagh-Inbhír.—This was an ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann. According to a legend in the Dinnensenchus (as in the Book of Lecan, fol. 252, b, b), Tuagh-inbhír derived its name from Tuagh, daughter of Conall Collamh-rach (Monarch of Ireland A. M. 4876; see note 4, under that year, p. 83, supra), who was drowned here, after she had been carried off from Tara. Previously it had borne the appellation of Inbhir-glas. See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 341, note 5.

"Almblain and Aileann.—These are the names of two celebrated hills in the present county of Kildare; the former situated about five miles to the north of the town of Kildare, and the other near old Kilcullen.

"Nas.—Cearbhall was the last King of Leinster, who held his residence at Naas, in the county of Kildare, as appears from an Irish poem preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 17, fol. 97: "Ni rothg màgh a n-Oileac é Mhaincheartach màthairgcead.

"Atá an Náir gan màgh anall, ón ló po tan-cair Cearbhall."

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

Nas is without a king ever since Cearbhall was slain."
Awful news that now disperses those ships of the sea that have braved many dangers and perils,
That no longer lives the golden scion, the sage, the beloved, the famed chieftain of Tuagh-inbhirm.

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

Great grief that Liffe of ships is without Cearbhall, its befitting spouse,
A generous, staid, prolific man, to whom Ireland was obedient.
Sorrowful to me the hills of Almhain and Ailleann without soldiers,
Sorrowful to me is Carman, I do not conceal it, as grass is on its roads.
Not long was his life after Cormac who was dishonoured,
A day and a half, no false rule, and one year, without addition.
Ruler of a noble kingdom, King of Leinster of the troops of heroes;
Alas! that the lofty chief of Almhain has died through a bitter painful way.
Sorrowful for brilliant jewels, to be without the valiant, illustrious lord of Nas.
Although dense hosts have been slain; greater than all their sorrows is this sorrow.

Of Cearbhall also:

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

Gormlaith\[^{p}\] [said]:

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

\[^{p}\] Gormlaith.—She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been married to Cormac MacCullenann, King of Munster; to Cearbhall, King of Leinster; and to Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland. Several poems of considerable merit are attributed to this Gormlaith, which are still extant.
In Cill Copbháin po haónaicead Céfball, an tain arbh pháirn,
Failte noí pig peim, nágha, hi cill nan po neim niámhá,
Munneccan, maen gan meapbhall, Cellach ip Céfball ciallóta.
Colman, brón, ip brón beoda, Páid, Paolán, Óurchao vána,
In Cill Copbháin, po chuala, po cláirte a nuaigha ágha.

Aoir Cnórt, naoi cced a cúis. A naoi pichst do Phlann. Maolmopó, aráinneoch Tíre dá ãlap, dếg. Uallačán, mac Cattail, tanari Ua Pailže, do máphád. Cat Maige Cumma pia Plann, mac Maolpíraclann, 1 pia mácaib poh ríona ãbhró, in po máphád Plann, mac Tigeapnán, tigeapn ãbhró, 1 a mac, 1 rochaide do ãpochlándaib oile a maille pê tri mîle do ãcúram amaille pnu ãm cath pí. Coblaich la Oímnall Ua Maoileclann, 1 la hlnópeacñach, mac Conchobair, poh Lorc Æntseñe, co po ræinírte poh coblaic Múman, 1 po máphád rochaide món leó. Anph se mongnaó do ãcúr a bhradain poh ã pich ã maille 1 noen ló. Òrpeach Maige eo do lorcéach. Àdó, mac Maolpácharoe, tigeapn ãa pabécarach, do máphád la Niall, mac Aéda. Òibach, mac Moéla; tanari na nDéirí, ñecc.

Aoir Cnórt, naoi cced a pê. An deacmaí bhradain picher do Phlann. Ëtseñ, mac Òingin, abb Òneóir, dège. Òshopach, mac Celle, tigeapn ãa mac ãair, dège. Òsó, mac Òribiola, tigeapn ãa nDëona na ÒThí Maige, tanari ãa cCempraelaigh, do máphád la hUib ãapric. Àp po ro máthearbh:

9 Cill-Corbain.—Now Kilcorban, in Ely O’Carroll, in the King’s County.
The year 904 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 908, alias 909, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

A. D. 908” [pl. 909]. “Cervall, mac Mueregán, the noble king of Leinster, dolore mortuus est, Mugron, mac Sochlaicn, rex Nepotum Maine, and Bec, nepos Lehlavair, King of Dalraí, defunctus est. Bovina mortalitas. Amalga, mac Conglai, second chief of Bregh, and Innega mac Maeltevin, religiosus laicus, decollati sunt by the Conells of Murhevni. Cumascach, mac Ailill, equonimus of Ardmac, mortuus est.”
—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
1 Magh-Cumma.—Not identified. See note b, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, suprà.
2 Loch Deirygherce.—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

A wonderful sign.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which is seven years antedated at this period, notice this phenomenon and two other events under the year 902, as follows:
At Cill-Corbain a Cearbhall was interred, as stated [in the following verses]:

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

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

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

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

The year 905 of the Annals of the Four
Masters corresponds with 909 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that
year briefly as follows:

"A. D. 909" [al. 910]. "An overthrowe by
Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, with his sons, upon
the men of Brehyn, where Flann, mac Tiernan,
and other nobles, with many more, were killed"
[ubi cecidit Flann mac Tigernain, et alii multi
nobiles interfecti sunt]. "Hugh, mac Maelpatrick,
Kinge of Fiachrach, killed by Nell, mac Hugh."
—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
A òcc a Albbi am, caomh ò Slàine raiphe,
Epebac a Abh buiònec òirbha, coipì por ònna raime.
Peapna mói mibh òagpa, nit pànaic an maò cuimneac,
Màgbàn baò òigna allàb, ó por biz òram Dubh buiònec.
Ro raid mo dín mo tuisc, pì na pìg poidò pócu,
Ìr ruainèò por pòt Aedhain Aedh i nèccab, a òccu.

Duilinn, mac Coippe, pòcámna Laidìf, dèg. Dornall, mac Aodha
Finnleòt, tìsearna Laidìf, dò gabàil baòlà. Tàitìne, mac Auògam, tanaíri
Laidìf, dèg. buòach, mac Òurain, tanaíri òa mòbairè tìpe [dèg].
Dìnnim, ngòin Òubòìolla, baincèile Duilinn, dèg, òa nebpaò.

Dìnnim dòin òn noem, porcaèt gneicmm òig na nònle,
Òirpan taeb rìttu ruainèò, òò beòt i nuair tìg òmp.

Aoir Cùiòrt, nàoì ccèò a peacht. A haon traòca òò Òlann. Fion-
naìta eòrcop dècc. Coimbac, eòrcop Saòghe, dèg. Macòlbòiòg, mac
Maolòdòimnàìg, abb òirp móìp, òì Òlann, mac Laoìge, abb Concaìge, dècc.
Sàpucèòò Òprov Macha la Cìppnàcàn, mac Duilinn, òì cìmìòò òò bòriè ap
ìn cìll, òì a bàdaò hì Loì Cìpp òì hÀromàcà amàìp. Cìppnàcàn òò bàdàò
la Niall, mac Aòdha, òig òò Tuairceòò òìn loch cèòìna òò cciònaò pàiqòò

"Albhìt: î. e. Magh Albhì, a great plain on
the east side of the River Barrow, in the south
of the county of Kildare.—See Ussher's Pri-
mordia, pp. 936, 937.

"Slàine: î. e. the River Slaney, which flows
through the middle of Leinster to Wexford.—
See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edi-
tion, Preface, p. 42.

"The Bearbha: î. e. the River Barrow.

"Fàròna: î. e. Ferns, where the kings of
Leinster were interred.

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

"Et sepultus est" [Rex Brandubh] "hono-
risifice in caemeterio S. Moedoc, quod est in Civi-
tate sua Fàròna, ubi genus ejus reges Lagenin-
sium semper sepeliuntur."—c. xlvii.; see also
î. xxxviii.

"The Fort of Aedhàn: î. e. Ferns, which was
originally the seat of Bràin Dubh, King of Lein-
ster, who not only bestowed it upon St. Aedhàn
or Maidoc, but also made it the metropolitan see
of all Leinster.—See note "î, under the year 594,
pp. 218 to 221, suprà.

"Domhnnall, son of Aedh Finnliath.—He was
the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, and the an-
cestor of the family of O'Donnell. "Hune
frater ejus Niall glundubh, natu minimus ad reg-
nnum pervenit."—Dr. O'Connor, in Ann.Ult. n. 2,
p. 245.

The year 906 of the Annals of the Four
O youths of pleasant Ailbhe, mourn ye the king of noble Slaine, 
Slain is the populous Aedh of the Bearbha, the just king of the 
land of peaceful Fearn. 
To great Fearn of the thousand noble graces there came not, if I 
remember rightly, 
A corpse of more illustrious fame, since the populous Bran Dubh was slain. 
My shelter, my protection has departed, may the King of kings make smooth his way, 
*Tis easily known by Aedhan's rath that Aedh is dead, O youths.

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

Dianimh, protection of our purity, is fettered by the power of the 
King of the elements; 
Alas! that the long and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

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

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

"A. D. 910" [alias 911]. "Fogartach, mac Cele, rex Nepotum filiorum Cauis, moritur. Etigen mac Fingin, prince of Treoid, dyed in his old age" [senilem vitam finivit]. "Two sons" [suns] running together in one day" [i.e. for one day], "viz., in Pridie Nonas Maii." [Donell mac Hugh tooke the Crosstaffe].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"The violation; rámpuccán.—See note *, under A. D. 1223, and note e, under 1537, infrà. This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 904, but the true year is 912.

"Loch-Cirr.—There is no lough now bearing this name near Armagh. It is probably now dried up.
Maeldonay, prince of Ulster, 912.}

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

Some of the entries given in the Annals of the Four Masters, under A. D. 908, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 912, alias..."
Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Muireadhach, son of Mughron, lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

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

Muireadhach,—who does not lament him, O ye learned!
It is a cause of human plague, it is a cloud to sacred heaven!
Great loss is the illustrious man, son of Cormac of a thousand charms;
The great and well-tested relic, who was the lamp of every choir.

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

913, as follows:

“A. D. 912” [al. 913]. “Tibraid mac Maelfiani, prince of Imlech-Ivair; Maelmaire, daughter to Cinaech, mac Ailpin; Etulpp, King of North Saxons, mortui sunt. Congalach, mac Garvi, King of Tirconell” [recte, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], “killed by his owne friends in the nyth month after the spoylng of the Abbot’s house at Druminisclainn, upon Maelmoira’s sonn, and upon Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Droma” [recte, prineps or abbot of Druminisclainn, now Drumiskin.—Ed.] “Cuileanann, mac Maelbride, dyed in the end of the same yeare” [in fine ejusdem anni moritur]. “An overthrow by Donncha O’Maelsechlainn and Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, King of South Brehgh, and upon Lorcan mac Donogh, and upon Leinster, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A shipwrack by Gentiles upon a navy of Ulster, in the borders of England” [i n-aipiup Socian], “where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmohore, son of the Kinge of Leth-Cael. Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus. Maelbride mac Dornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims out of Walles.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Aoir Criost, naí ceó a naí. An tsear bhliadhan tríocht do Phlann.

Tiorpaitte, ecpp Cor Cluana heinéech, 7 Maolmaedoço, abb Ópoma móir, dēg. Lútheach, abb Cluana heinéech, 7 Maolcaifíl, abb Mungapat, vécc. Cat-

páineadh occ Gúlban Þuirt má Niall nGlúnoub, mac nAoda Pinnleít pop

Connéatab i. pop Maolculaíce, mac Conócain, dú i trópeam á th Connaét, 
im Maolculaíce peípin co rocháidí ore do poícenélí. Iománaos má 

Maomhich, mac Plannaccán, 7 má nDonnchaí Ua Maolíechlaimh pop 

Lapín, mac Ómarcaí, 7 pop Pócaíteach, mac Tólas, co Laigb leó, in 

pó marbaí saomne iomert, 7 in go hpeígabaid rocháidí móir. Máelpatnaicc, 

mac Pléide, tíseanna Ríta Tímneighe, dēg.

Aoir Criost, naí ceó a bheich. An eftónaíodh bliadhain dēg aí píoit do 

Phlann. Thuill do teict in Emna 50 do ghabhrth hí Póirt Laipibe. Slóisech 
an Phoéla, 7 Ula aile in Niall Glúnoub mac Aoda i Mhíthe, 50 Speallail 
nEilíte 50 páinníim pòpnae ann má Plann Sionna co na macab aípín i tró-

peachtaí aiteam via ccaomaiobh im Peapghal, mac Aonta, mac Maolmúin, 

7 im Maolmórda mac nEíemóin, mic Aoda, dUilcaibh, 7 im hepuíin, mac 

Fáibhít, plaíte Ua mòrpeail 7 im Dímaí, mac Seálbaich, tíseanna Dáil 

Riotta, 7 im Maolmúin, mac Plannaccán, tíseanna Peapghnaíge, 7 im 

Oíinnall, mac Fáibhít, tíseanna Conaille, 7 im Connic, mac Aineóta, 7 
im Copbmac, mac Innpeachtaí, tíseanna Slíamige, 7 aipirí pápeclanna 

cen mo táiple. An doin eacair at rubhad,

án ó nAfhellaí Ellei huair, puapámani cuain í na táib,

Árbeánt Copbmac m'í Niall ná an techoin riap tíagam ranú.

Gúlban-Guírt.—This was the ancient name of Beann Gúlban, now Binbulbin, a mountain 
in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. From this mountain, Conall Gúlban, the ancestor 
of the O'Donnells and other families of Tirconnell, took the cognomen of Gúlban.—See 

note 8, under A. D. 464, supra; and Battle of 

Magh Rath, p. 312, note 4. This defeat of the 

Connaughtmen by Niall Glundubh is noticed 
in the Annals of Ulster under the year 912, 

alias 913, as follows:

"A. D. 912" [al. 913]. "Nell, mac Hugh, 

with an army into Consaught, and broke battle 

upon the youth of Consaught, viz., upon Oha-

valgai" [i.e. the Ui-Amhalghaidh, or men of 

Tirawley], "and upon the men of Uall, that 

they lost many by taking and killing, about 

Maolculuch, mac Conor."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

Rath-Tamhnaígh.—Now Rathdowney, in 

the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's 

County.

Port-Lairge.—Now anglicé Waterford.

Focheal: i.e. the North, usually applied in 

the Irish annals of this period to that part of 

Ulster belonging to the King of Aileach.

Grealach-Eílitle.—There were two places of
The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraide, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Druim-mor, died. Litheach, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelcaisil, Abbot of Mungairit, died. A battle was gained at Gulban-Guirt$ by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over the Connaughtmen, i.e. Maelchuiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maelchuiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Maelmíthidh, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelachlainn, over Lorcán, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolairg, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathráin, lord of Rath-Tamnaighc$, died.

The Age of Christ, 910. The thirty-fourth year of Flann. Foreigners arrived in Ireland, and took up at Port-Lairge$. A hosting of the Fochla$, and of all Ulidia, with Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, into Meath, as far as Greallach-Eillte$, where they were there defeated by Flann Sinna and his sons, and some of their friends slain, together with Fearghal, son of Aenghus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ulidians; and Erudan, son of Gaibreabh, chief of Uí-Breasail$; Diarmaid, son of Seallbach, lord of Dal-Riada; Maelmuire, son of Flannagan, lord of Fearnfhagh; Domhnall, son of Gaibreabh, lord of Conaille; Connian, son of Aireachtach; and Cormac, son of Inneachtach, lord of Ciarraighe; and other nobles besides them. Of this battle was said:

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

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

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

The defeat of Niall Glundubh at Greallach-Eillte is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 913, alias 914, as follows:

"A. D. 913‘ [al. 914]. ‘The army of the Fochla with Nell mac Hugh into Meath, in the month of December; he alighted' [ρερωμάτικα, i.e. encamped] 'at Greallhelte, beyond Crossacoile, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and woodd. Aengus ÓMaelechlainn and his kinsmen mett them, with the companies of Meath, that 45 men were killed by them about Coinnegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Uaíbaran, mac Ailív;
Aon Cnóire, nains cces a haon nóé. An cúiseadh bliaadhain végs a' píveit do Phlann. Inb féirceap thuig, 7 fiirseap Cianaca'ca lár Phlann, mac Maolchlanna. Maolbhui, mac Feitleacáin, tigeanna Conaille, do manlaod la hUib Eatach rin eileanaid mi iar ní gabail torpícétta do. Oengus, mac Flann, mac Maolchlanna, rioganna Epaunc, do mho n uileann Eile la Cinn, mac biónn, a éac a cionn riscect la iapa'n. Conadh uis bionnba do náitheacht.

Beannacht poí láimh Cinn, mac biónn, po mairb Oengus pino muad Paul, Mate in oírimp gairecid. Mitchell oígaid Aedh Ollam áin.


O' greim Cnóire cpi co nuasadh, co bár Domnall, iar ríteach Séigir i pe deac na páscaib, aonghast bliaadhain [végs] a' naoi cceidhe.

Aonghus Mibhe an mór gíonnaí, Domnall, mac Aedh Ailigh. Nocha po cóin Epaunnaicb mac amair Aongus Codail, lí na peití deinbencaib riagnach po Domnall uobail.

Throm cuma do Thaoidealb, tamhatain in aon rín, Dhiar toragh anu earrnach ré, boidil lí na haonrímh.

Aon Cnóire, naiis cceid a do vécc. An ríbhí bliaadhain bécce a' Phíchir do Phlann. Maolchenáin, mac Éocacáin, abb Cuana hEoíp 7 Muineanna,

Erugan, mac Gairforth, princé of the Bressals of Macha; Maelruana, mac Cuimseain, princé of them of Duvhre; Maelbride, mac Acagan; Mac nEruivain, mac Hugh; and Maelmuir, mac Flannagain, Kine-heyre" [Rígoimna] "of Oirgialla."—Cod. Clarend., toim 49.

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

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


Banbha.—One of the bardic names for Ireland.

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

Domnall of Dabhail: i.e. of Dabhall, a river in Ulster, now the Blackwater.—See note ", under A.D. 356, p. 124, supra. This Domh-
The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh, and of the south of Cianachta, by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn. Maelbrighde, son of Geibhleachan, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Ui-Eathach, in the fourth month after his having taken the chieftainship. Aenghus, son of Flann, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was mortally wounded at Greallach-Eillte, by Cernn, son of Bernn; and he died at the end of sixty days afterwards. In attestation of which was said:

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

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

From the birth of Christ, body of purity, till the death of Domhnall, according to the chronicles,—
A better guide cannot be found,—one year [and ten] above nine hundred,
The history of this year is heavy mist to fertile Banbha,
Aenghus of Meath, the great champion, and Domhnall, son of Aedh of Aileach [perished].
There came not of the Irish a youth like Aenghus of Codail,
In the latter ages there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of Dobhail.
Heavy sorrow to the Gaeidhil that these chiefs have perished
The first two of this spring; their times will be found in the histories.

The Age of Christ, 912. The thirty-sixth year of Flann. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Mucnamh, died. He was the foster-son of Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno *equinocctio in penitencia moritur*.

*Mucnamh.*—Otherwise written Mucshnamh, now anglice Mucknoe, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note 4, under 'A. D. 830, alias 815, thus:

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

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

"Freghabhail.—Now the Ravel Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note 8, under A. D. 3506, p. 33, suprà.

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

* Carn-Ereann; i.e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Eri, a woman's name, now Carnearny, in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 341, note 1.

† Cinel-Mailche.—A tribe of the people called Monach, seated near Moira, in the now county of Down.—See Lib. Lec., fol. 138, b, a; and Reeves's Eccles. Antiquities, &c., p. 355, note 8.

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

"A. D. 913" [al. 914]. "An army by Nell, mac Hugh, into Dalnarsie, in Junii mense. Loingsech O'Léhlaivar came to prevent them" [at Fregaval], "and was overthrowne, that he
of [the archbishop] Fethghna. An army was led by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath, into Dal-Araidhe, in the month of June precisely. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Freghabhail where he was defeated by Niall; and he lost his brother in the conflict, i.e. Flathrua Ua Leathlobhair. Aedh, son of Eochagan, king of the province, and Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, afterwards pursued them to Carn-Ereamn, where Niall again defeated them, and where Cerran, son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Mailche, and the son of Allacan, son of Lachten, were slain, and Dubhghall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, was severely wounded; and great numbers of the Ulidians were slain in the pursuit besides these distinguished men. A peace was afterwards, on the Calends of November, made at Tealach-Og, between Niall, lord of Aileach, and Aedh, King of the province. A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch-Dachaech, and placed a stronghold there.

The Age of Christ, 913. The thirty-seventh year of Flann. Scannlan, Abbot and Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Scannlan, airchinneach of Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe, died. The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo, lost his brother, Flathrua O'Lechlavar, by the means. Hugh mac Eoghagan, king of the North, and Loingsech, king of Dalaraie, wayt-inge for them at Carnerenn, where they were also discomfited; Cerran mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Laichteachain, and others, were lost by the means. Hugh, with very few more, turninge back from the flight, and sharply resis-tinge in the flight, killed some of Neil's souldiers. Dubgall, his sohn, escaped wounded. [Aedh vero cum paucissimis ex fuga revertens, et acerrimè intra fugam resistens quo-dam ex militibus Neill prostroxvit. Dubhghall, filius ejus, vulneratus evasit.] "Peace be-tweene Nell mac Hugh, Kinge of Ailech, and Hugh, Kinge of the Cuige, i.e. the fifth of Ireland, at Tulachoog, in the Kalends of November."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

a Loch-Dachaech.—This was the old name of Waterford harbour. The Annals of Ulster notice the arrival of the Gentiles, or Pagans, Danes, at Loch Dachaech, at the year 913, alias 914; and a naval battle fought between two Danish chieftains, at the Isle of Mann, in the same year, thus:

"A. D. 913" [al. 914]. "Bellum navale oc Manainn ititir Barid, mac nOctiir et Ragnall h'Ua Imair, ubi Barid penè cum omni exercitu suo deletus est. Nocoblach mor di Genntib oc Loch Dacneach."

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

b Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe: i.e. the church of the vale of the Swilly, now Conwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

—See note t, under A. D. 1204.

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

"A. D. 914" [al. 915]. "The coming secretly of Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, from or upon his
Ruairc, mac Maelbride, tigearna Murchadaite éipe, dég. 

Physicéct Plann Sionna 6 a macaib i. 6 Domnacha Chonchobair 7 mhoir Miode leó co Loch Ribe. Sléigead an Phochla lá Niall, mac Aedha, pí nalígh, co no gab naíom Domnacha, 7 Chonchobair fhi pein a nacan, 7 co fbeagb datb ñep miode, 7 ñóbhgha. 

Toip mach món memic do Tallaib do tiacher co Loch Dácaoch beor, 7 mhoir tuat 7 ceall Múram leo do sér. 

Aon mac Catharnait, tigearna Copca Úspainn, do ecc.

Aon mac Ailella, abb Cluana mhpca ñeádaim, Moenach, mac Daingim, abb Achaió bó Cannaig, Maelbaipmpipin, pacapnt Cluana mac Nóir, 7 Maithain, ab Ruip Commagín, dég. Cobplaic, ingen Diubhún, banabh Cille dona, dég. Pogannach, mac To-

Laipce, tigearna neircceinté bhf, 7 Caolán, mac Pipnftéata, níguainna Lainn, dég. 

Feachannach, mac Aoda tigearna Ua Tigeanntaca, do mbeath la Nandroinnaib. Ópaí, mac Eachtige, ñaínta Ua Céimnealaig, do mbeath la Nandroinnalb, 7 la Óthainnnaí, mac Cipbaill, tigearna Óppainn. 


Plann fionn Phennann peap cec claino, aainph Epeann gáphi a glúinn, 

ba pe cconchtaí a phnopn, conpanlaic corm taim na trum. 

Tola tuile tocach món cappmoig cámp cróta can, 

Cup crúcglann do cupad cáic, plait peap Phail do popbatail.

Ail ro oipan uap cec cina, plait pino popzail péaigánann, 

Ruiten spóine spóta spino pino na spéne pele Plann. Òc.

sonns" [recte, the rebellion against Plann mac Maelsechlaínn by his sons], "Domacha and 

Conor, and spoyled Meath to Lochry. The 

army of the Fochla" [the North] "by Nell mac 

Hugh, King of Ailech, that he made Conor and 

Donogh obey their father, and made association 

betweene the Midians and Breghs. Scanlan, 

Aechmeach of Tavlaight; Scanlan, Aechmeach 

of Glinn-Suílie, in Christo moritur. 

Ruarc, mac 

Maelbride, King of Mucrerytyre, killed by 

murther, and buried by the O'Dongalaíes. A 

great and often" [i.e. frequent] "supply of 

Genties" [Gentiles] "comminge yet to Loch-

dachaeach, spoyling temporall and churchland in 

Mounster."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Flann.—According to the Annals of Clon-

maoise, King Flann died at Kyneigh of the 

family of Cloone, on Sunday the 8th of the 

Kalends of June, Anno Domini 912. In the 

Annals of Ulster his death is noticed under the 

year 915, alias 916; and by Ware and O'Fla-

herty under 916, which is the true year, as ap-

pears from the criteria given in the Annals of 

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

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

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

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

Flowing flood of great wealth, pure carbuncle of beauteous form,

Fine-shaped hero who subdued all, chief of the men of Fail of august mien,

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

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

Aine, mac Caéán, tigéanna Uathne Clishach, d'fháireach lá Sallab Loča vácaoc. Ó sill Loch a Dachach beor d'fhíoireach Muimhan | Uaithne.


"Uaithne-Clishach.—Now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. The adjoining barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, was anciently called Uaithne-tire.

—See the years 949, 1080.

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

"A. D. 915" [al. 916]. "Flann, mac Mois-scelainn, mic Maelruana, mic Donnea, King of Tarach, reigning thirty-six years, and 6 months, and 5 days, in the year of his age 68, the 8 day of the Kal. of June, the 7th day, and about the 7th hower of the day, mortuus est. Fogartach, mac Tolaing, King of Descert Brequi, mortuus est. Aine mac Cahan, King of Uaithne-Clishach, put to death by the Gentiles of Lochnachac. Hugh mac Ailell, Abbot of Confort Brennainn; Coinligan, mac Droignein, chief of O'Lomain of Gaels; and Martan, Abbot of Roscomain, mortuus. Nell Glundub mac Hugh begineth his reign in Tarach, and reneweth" [recte, celebrateth] "the fayre of Tailten, which was omitted for many yeares" [quod multis temporibus pretermissum est]. "The Gentiles" [Gentiles, i.e. Pagan] "of Loch-daachaech yet spoyling of Mounster and Leinster. Maelbarrinn, priest of Clon-mic-Nois, mortuus
Ainle, son of Cathan, lord of Uaithne-Cliachd, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.

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

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

* Tobar-Glethrach.—Now unknown.
The year 915 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 916, alias 917, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 916" [al. 917]. "Snowe and extreme cold in this year, and strange sight" [recte, unusual frost] "that the principall loches and rivers of Ireland were so frozen that there was great slaughter of chattle, byrds, and fishes. Evill favoured signes also that yeare; a flame of fire was seen to come from the west beyond Ireland, untill yt went beyond the East sea. The comet seemed to burn the ayre. Sitrick mac Ivar, with his Navy, taken at Cinfuand, in the borders of Leinster. Ragnall O'Hivar, with his other shipping, went to the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Lochdachaechi. A slaughter of Genties at Imly by Mounster. Another slaughter by Eoghanacht and Kiery. An army of the O'Nells of the South and North, with Mounstermen, by Nell, mac Hugh, Kinge..."
ther with the king Ugaire, son of Ailell. These are the names of some of their chiefs: Maelmordha, son of Muireagan, lord of Airther-Life; Mughron, son of Cinneidigh, lord of the three Comainns and of Laighis; Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, lord of Ui-Feineachlais; and many other chieftains, with the archbishop Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Ui-Conannla, Abbot of Gleanu-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotic language. It was concerning the battle of Ceann-Fuaid the following lines were composed:

The expedition of the Leinster men of many youths, upon a very fine road, royal the march; Scarcely heard they the [sound of] the road; they received death at Ceann-Fuaid. The chiefs of Liphe of broad deeds waged a battle with a sacred shrine. There were cut off five hundred heads in the valley over Tigh-Moling. Great its renown in every thing, rightly indeed, for celebrated is the spot.

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

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

of Ireland, to war with the Gentyes, and [en-] camped about twenty days, in the moneth of August, at Tober Glehrach, in the fylde called Fevin' [recte, in Magh-Fevin, or in the plain of Fevin]. "The Genties went into the country the same day. They did set on the Irish about the third howre in the afternoon, and fought to evening that about" [one thousand] "one hundred fell between them; but the Genties lost most. The Genties went behinde theirs people out of the campe for theirs saufly. The Irish tourned back into their campe before the last of them, viz., before Ranall, King of Black Genties, with a number of Genties about him. Nell, mac Hugh, with a few with him, went against the Genties, that he expected their fight by battle. Nell stayed 20 nights after in campe against the Genties; he sent to Leinster to byker on the other side with theirs campe, where Sitricke O'Hivar overthrew them in the battle of Cinnfuaid, where fell Augaire mac Ailill, King of Leinster; Maelmorre' [mac Muirecan, Kinge of Airther-Liphi; Maelmaedhog] "mac Diarmada, sapiens et Episcopus of Leinster; Ogran, mac Cinnedi, King of Lease; et ceteri duces atque nobiles. Sitrick O'Hivar came to Dublin."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

Aoin Cnipht, naii cuo ape a peacht véce. Domnall, mac Dianamada, abb Slime hUairpin, Maelco, abh Nenupoma, [vécc]. Inopectach, abb Trepotte, do marpaib na tais abainn, aibrean. Maelone, mac Maelbríthe, abh Laimne Gala 1 Concep, 1 aulé Epeano, vég. Dubgiiolla, mac Lachtain, tiogeanna Teata, do marpaib. Comrbac, mac Motla, tiogeanna na aibre, vég. Cé Aeta ciach (i. 1 Cill Morpaíocc 1 aseh Atha ciach) roin Ghaonidealaib mac nGallaib 1. mac n'loiri 1 di Símirh Gále, 1. in xin Octobair, in mo marpaib Niall Ólubh, mac Aois Pinnleib pi Epeano iap mberit do trí bliadhna 1irn mbi. ConcoBab 1a Muileachtainn, píogaína

1 Successor of Enda of Ara: i.e. Abbot of Killeavy, in the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.
2 Tuaim-inbhir.—In the Feilire-Aenguis, at 2nd December, Tuaim-Inbhir, or Druim-Inbhir, is described as “a na-iapair Mbae,” in the west of Meath, where St. Mael-Ódrain was on that day venerated as the patron of the place. There is a Druim-inbhir, anglice Drumineer, with the ruins of a very curious and ancient church, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary, about five miles north and by west of the town of Nenagh.
3 Cluain-Coirpthe.—Now Kilbarry, near the hamlet of Termonbarry, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 4, under A. D. 1238.

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

“A. D. 917. Maeloin, prince and bushepp of Roscrea; Eugeech, prince of Arain; Daniell of Chuon-Coirblie, a great chronicler, in pace dormientum. Muirein, Suart’s daughter, Abbess of Kildare, mortua est. The Genties” [Gentiles]
The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall. Egnech, successor of Enda of Ara, bishop and anchorite, died. Fearadhach, Abbot of Inis-bo-finne; Macleoin, Abbot of Roź-Cre; and Ceallachan Ua Daint, Abbot of Tuaim-inbhir, died. Muireann, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 26th of May. Daniel of Cluain-Goirphee, a celebrated historian, died. Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, queen of the men of Breagh, died on the festival day of St. Martín. Mor, daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aídhne, died. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhrudadh, died. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. The plundering of Leithghlinn by the foreigners, where Maelpadraig, a priest and anchorite, and Mongan, anchorite, and many others along with them, were slain. Oitir and the foreigners went from Loch Dachaech to Alba; and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Oitir was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.

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

"of Lochdachaech left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into four battles, viz., one by Godfrí O'Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lords; and the fourth by Ranall mac Bicloch, that" [which] "the Scotts did not see; but the Scotts overthrew the three they saw, that they had a great slaughter of them about Oitir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onsest behind the Scotts," [so] "that he had the killing of many of them, only that neyther king nor Murmor" [mópmœp] "of them was lost in that conflignt. The night discharged the battle" [Nox prelium diremit]. "Etillfut, famosisima regina Saxorum mortua est. Warr betwene Nell, mac Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O'Hivair. Maeuinihi, mac Flannagan, King of Cnova, went toward the Gentyes to save Tuaiscirt Brehg from them, which did avayle them" [him] "nothing" [quod ei nihil contulit].

"Cill-Mosamhóg: i.e. Mosamhóg's Church, now Kilmashoge, near Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin. No reference to this saint is to be found in the copy of the Feilire-Aenguis
Eanann, Aoibh mac Cosagáin, pi Ula, Maolmhiu, mac Plannagán, tígearna hreach, Maoléarnaibh Ua Duiáoinach, tígearna Ompíall, Maoléarnaibhe, mac Duilgen, tígearna Tórcán, Ceallaí mac Rócarnaig, tígearna deirecreit hreach, Cíommann, mac Cinneicích, i rochaille aile nach ápriúinár, do haon-
clannaíb i daoíclandaíb, immaillé i nÁn nígh Niall. Ar d'om cál i pín
aonphrás,
tha tuisia ar an Chéadóin éipuid, lám réite phluaigh ro cearb phciaé,
Di o gairdu le fíthi bhiáit,
Mathair an laicé Aibh chía	ni eipóin Niall, ní aipóin,
Concobaí con roir raipose,
Aibh, mac Eatach Ula Únp,
Maolmhiu tuille orain aipn.
Móir o gniomh  caoideal gnáit,
Móir o gniomh laebrád liaé,
Do macaire moraín 7 ní, a
Ro bheá in áth cláideach chía.
Rítaí bairin comuid cóid.
Mairece porra eipíinn la nepr plaigh,
Níth ba heccaoim in níth tráigh,
tha tuisia ar Cheadaoin éipuid.

Acc eipáine Néilí po paróth beor,

bhónach amh Épe uagh,
Cen porpí muaid migh giall,
Ar dergi mhe chu gan gpoín,
Fhuigni muighe Néilí gan Niall.
Nírrta midrir maitiùr píp
Nírrta píre nachina phlógh,
Ní cumaing aenach do án,
O pop báid ar bpaenach bhán.

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

* Tórcán: recte, Ui-Tortain. A tribe of the Oirghialla seated near Ardbraccan, in Meath.—
See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 60; Book of Ballymote, fol. 229, b; Colgan's Tr. Th., p. 129,
Ua Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaich, lord of Oirghialla; Maelcraeibhe, son of Doilghen, lord of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh; Cromman, son of Cinneitich; and many other noblemen and plebeians, who are not enumerated, along with the king. Of this battle was said:

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

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said:

Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland,
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign;
It is to see the heavens without a sun
To view Magh-Neill without Niall.
There is no cheerfulness in the happiness of men;
There is no peace or joy among the hosts;
No fair can be celebrated.
Since the sorrow of sorrow died.
Niall's people were from that land, Niall, son of Cinneide, 
A very fair, virtuous, and learned damosell;
She was first married to Cormack mac Cowlenan, 
King of Munster; secondly, to King Neal, by whom she had issue a son, called Prince Donnell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pittiful and learned ditties in Irish; and, lastly, she was married to Cearvall mac Moregan, King of Leinster. After all which royal marriages she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."

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

Niall said this before the battle:

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

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

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

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

Easter in summer, marching of armies during three fully accomplished years,
There was a red slaughter of the Gaelidhil in every path, throughout the points of fair great Fail along with Niall.

See note under 941.

The probability is that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac; and secondly, after his death, to his enemy, Cearbhall; and, lastly, to Niall Glundubh, after whose fall in 919 she begged from door to door.—See note under 941.

Little Easter: i.e. Dominica in Albis. The criteria here given indicate the year 919.
Comgall no páth,

Pel Coemhan Léith i Corcul, do an bhíadain do anphu, Cóisc la eirpaigh iá bCáirce Mhion cáirce do bith i raípaí.

Oprain Fhíne i Tíshe Munna la Ghalbáth.

Aúir Sinór, naon ecce a hocht vécc. An céc bhíadain do Domhchad, mac Ploinn tSionna, hi níshe uar Éimíno. Pincéan, eircop Domhluas, Copbmac, mac Cuileannán, eircop Leip móir, t tigearna na nDéir Muimh, Longreach, eircop Cluana mic Nóip, Maolmaire, abh Árta bpecáin, Ciapáin, abh Domhchad, Scannlan, mac Toinmain, ecceaid, poimhú toguine, t abh Ropra Cne, t Ménaighe Cluana móir Mcéedoc, véig. Lia móir iur mhabháinri co noact an tiurce leprí nabaíb Cluana mic Nóip, t co Cloccán Ulait na crí cheorph. Ceannapóir do inriopá do Ghalbáth, t bhrípeadh an domhluas. An móir ócc Dhéinein rop Uib Maine. Cate i Cianmaéataí hríg, 1. ócc Tíg mic nÉatagh, mic nDONnchad, mac Plann mic Maelachlann, rop Ghalbáth, d'ú in ro maith sa lioin úinuimhe do na Ghalbáth, náirt ba iur cat in ro do bhoglub cat Aca ciath róipra, óig tópríobad daearbha na Nortmann ann comhion a tópríobad do paerchéandaib t vaochtmaíb Dáidel iur cat in ro Aca ciath. Ró gonaim Munichta, mac Tíghfin, 1. mhoghadána bpaceine, hi ecce Cianmaéeta, t atthaic iapaim uin gorai. Munich, mac Plaim, tigearna

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

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

"A. D. 918" [al. 919]. "Easter the 7. Kal. of May, and Little Easter after some dayes in Summer" [recte, the second day of Summer].

"Hugh O'Maeilechlain blinded by his eosen, Donncha, King of Meath. - Battle at Dublin by the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland, the third yeare of his raigne, in the 17 Kal. of October, 4th day, where also fell Hugh mac Eochagan, King of Ulster; Maelnihi, mac Flannagan, King of Bregh; Conor, mac Maelchlainn, heyre of Tarach; Flathvertach mac Derneile, heire of the Focha; Maelbridh, mac Duivsinai, King of Airgiiula, with many more nobles. Ceallach, mac Flahvertai, King of Coreamrogha, and Tiernach O'Clery, King of Ofachrach Aigne, mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

"A. D. 915. Cormacke mac Cuileanan, Bushop
of Lismore, and King of the Desies, was killed by his own family."—Ann. Clon.

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

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

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

* Tigh-mic-nEathach: i.e. the house of the son of Eochaidh, now unknown. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 915:

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

b The battle of Ath-cliath.—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosamhog, now Kilmashoge, near Athcliath, or Dublin.—See note *, A. D. 916, p. 593, suprâ.
Copca bhaireoin, decc. Plano, mac Lonain, Urpu Sil Scotia, pile i' reach baot i n'Erinn na aithn. do marbio lâ macairb Cuiipbunde, do Uib Rotair iartra) i noimetaisce oc Loc Dacaoc i ndiurib Muman.

Aoi Críost, nai ceó a nai réis. An tara bhiabam do Dhoonchaob. Ciánan, eppcor Tolam, 7 Ruman, mac Caíaraí, eppucc Cluana hlopanu, deis. Ar de atrubhao an pann ro,

Compar eccna an dainge aite, eff co noccarib occa aib,
Duna doin dill inmval, Ruman, mac Caíaraí cam.

Maonach, mac Síadhail, abb báinchaib, 7 pcchiphú na nGaoidel uile, Compphe, mac Fhradaí, eilin eiphaib Láigín, comarba Díarmaata, mic Aodha pónin, anéinnech Tíge moccu, 7 anchonpe, deis iarr noightseadaí cian aorua, 7 Píshgal, mac Moelmphda. ab Sáithe, déis. Ar doibh po ráidib,

Ní bhiaobh cen aithn, anábaidh abb buan báinéc’éin,
Aghirc comarba Díarmaata, Compphe ba bunú céce deag m’um.
Ab Sáithe co róipéait, Píshgal réi co roenúadh,
Doínnall veil a’po uile marc coinnéibh ne Slióidealib.
Ní prúinmu, ní aipéma, po bié iarr thriamhaith,
A eainm ro anghrpaib Éneann írn mhliadhaimhne.

Doínnall, mac Fliann, mic Mailechlaí, roìghaíma Éneann do marbio la a bráthair Donncaob 1 mbuaigín Dacogá. Ar do bál an Mhaonaí, mic Síadhail, ceona. 7 Doínnall po páisead,

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

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


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

"Maenach.—"A. D. 917" [recte, 921]. "Moo- nagh, mac Sheil, abbot of Beaanchor, the best scribe of all Ireland, died."—Ann. Clon.

"Abbott of Lasting Beaanchor.—It is added in
son of Lonan, the Virgil of the race of Scota, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was treacherously slain by the sons of Corrbuidhe, who were of the Ui-Fothaidh, at Loch Dachaech, in Deisi-Mumhan.

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

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

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

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

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

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

Domhnall,—It is added in an interlined gloss that this was Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn.

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

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

Bruighean-Dachoga.—Now Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.—See note 1, under the year 1415.
Ceallač, mac Conghail, abb Cille acharó, Cionaeb, mac Domnail, abb Dóire Chalgaiche, 1 Omna Tuana, cinn atcomaire Ceneoil eConail, vēg. Flaitheaptaích, mac Muiredehtaich, abb Cluana móin, vēg. Ar nó po pánóead,

Maolpinchill, mac Canannáin, vēg, ar nó po pánóead an pann po,

Larap Laiséan le co tráig ní bo tráit ri poilmann réig,
Clepeecect eam'in, cen imeim nait, po nair po Maolpincillé réim.

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

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

3 *Druim-Thuana.*—Translated by Adamnan

4 *Dorsum-Tommu*, now Drumhome, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note,

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


—Quat. Mag., Trias Thaum., p. 503.

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

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

Where is the resting place of the sacred ornament? Where the renown of great poetic powers?
Behold Claithbheartach, the fair of Fail, has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.

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

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

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

*Behold:* The word *mé*, otherwise written *enne*, is the same as the Latin *ecce*, and is explained *fé nó pionn* by O'Clery.
Ceann ac, mac Plaimn, abb Lainne Leipe, decc, via nebrai,

Sutspall Muighe, maite pnu baig, bhirig mban mbuoe bale a bhirig,

Ruisfn sreimi grian pnu goana ceapa Lepe lia a vit.

Macnacudhe, mac Dunchada, aipcinne Cluana boipsinn, deig. Maonach, Cile Oe, vo caitcian von papirse amar vo denam peeta Epane. Topraite

ua hlochd vo badhail popai nAc chaot, Ar Maac aopceaim lair larnam,

la a plig lepb Satapn mua fel Mahtan, na taige eunaije vo anacal lair

co na luct vo Cheib Oe, vo lohpaib. An tir vo anceaim lair in gac aint

.1 maq co hunip labpaoda, pop co banna, pop cuait co Maq Uillyn. Aet aata

nichta an phuaig vo deachaid po cuait vo papraito Monephitach, mac Neill,

Aigipt, mac Munchaoda, co naomnb pop na Gallab, torenapab urosh

vio mor dib, vo eunapab uatao oile la dopcaet cew toraig na houise, uair

nigh vo poppeia voib iatt. Muniphuet vo Gallab oc Loch Peadbail acc Olb

co nufb longabhb pop trioetat I Imp Eoccham vo anceaim wobh. Muigal, mac

Dommnaill, 1, tigeapna an Phoela, 1 neapceaimne pnu, go no maib luct

lunje wob, go bhi an lunis refein, 1 piacc a hoomnib 1 a hevai. Piche

long oile vo toct co Cinn Maigain 1 naipseeap Tipe Chonaillim mac Uaema-

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

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

q Inis-Labhradha : i.e. Labhradhi’s Island.

Not identified.

r Magh-Uilseann.—Now unknown.

s Inis-Eoghairn : i.e. Eoghan’s Island, now

the barony of Inishowen, in the county of

Donegal.

t Ceann-Maghair.—Now Kinawey, in the

north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county

of Donegal.—See note s, under A. D. 702,
p. 303, suprd.

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

“A. D. 920” [al. 921]. “Maenach, mac
Siagail, chief of learning” [recte, wisdom] “in
the land of Ireland, died. Daniell O’Maelech-
lainn per dolum occisus est a fratre suo, Doncha,
quod aptum erat. Kieran, abbot of Daiminis,
died. Mailesehlainn O’Flainn” [i.e. grandson
of Flann], “heyre of Tarach; Fischra, mac
Cahalain, King of Coill-Follomain; and Ragnail
O’Hivar, King of White and Black Genties”
in Dublin. Cinaech mac Daniell, prince of Deirc-
Calgai, and Drumtuoma, head of counsel among
the Conells of Tuaiseir, died. The Genties came
Cearnach, son of Flann, Abbot of Lann-Leire, died; of whom was said:

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

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

Macrodaidhe, son of Dun Chadh, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, died. Maenach, a Ceile-De [Culdee], came across the sea westwards, to establish laws in Ireland. Godfrey\(^3\), grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliath; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des [Culdees], and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i.e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradh\(^4\), eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Ullseann\(^5\). But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Mur Chadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them [the Irish]. A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at Loch-Feabhail, under Olbh; and Inis-Eoghain\(^6\) was plundered by them. Fearghal, son of Domnall, lord of the North, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair\(^7\), in the east of Tir-Chonaill, under the conduct of Uathmharan,

by sea to Loch Feval untill they came to Inis-Owen, viz., at Low, with 32 shipps" [recte, viz., under the conduct of Olv, who had 32 shipps], "where they mett with straights and rocks, where few of them remained per torporem. Fergal, mac Daniell, King of the Ochla, contending with them, killed the people of one shippe, bracke that selfe" [same], "and caried the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Cennmaghar, in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uaithmaran mic Barith with 20 shipps. The spoyle of Ardmach, the 3rd of November, by" [the] "Genties of Dublin, in the Saturday of St. Martin's feast, viz., by Godfrith O'Hivair, with his men, who saved the houses of prayer with their people of God" [i.e. Culdees], "and lepers, and the whole church towne, unless" [i.e. except] "some howses" [which] "were burnt through neglect" [nisi paucis in ea tectis exustis per incuriam]. "Broad spoyles made by them on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavraa westerly, easterly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nlesen, but the north Army were mett by Murtagh mac Neil, and by Aignert mac Murcha, who did overthrowe them, killed many of them, paucis elapsis subsidio sublustris noctis. Eclipsis
pain, mic hapth, ní peipenenate nach phoibl von dul rom. Maolpechlaun, mac Maolmuanaí, mic Flomn, vég. Oíghain Cluana heóineach, lópecead Déantaige Mochua, l oíghain Pídraí móipe Maedócce go Shallaib.

Aoir Cnort, naoi ecéafiche. An thear bhiaáin do Domochaib. Maolpóil, mac Ailella, eppcorp, anchoip, réppride Leite Chunn, l abb Inseóbín, décc. Ar thairéec go páistóch an phann,

Maelpóil baó go opóonú món eppcorp saibhí páimat ní, Súi nó úrpaíd pecc pop cáic pífí pósceipnéad réctair píu.


Ar thairéec bhíadain veóin náipín nígaile air, ágain, Ecca Taidcé uroíirp atimín, an nít atimín Óilgabaí.


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

“Maelpóil.—Dr. O’Conor thinks that this was the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick.—See his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 440, note 1; and also Quinta Vita S. Patricii, Trias Thaum., p. 64, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:


= Ua Maelmhuaidh.—Now anglice O’Molloy. This is the first notice of the family name O’Molloy occurring in these Annals. Their
son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearnamor-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

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

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

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

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

Innreachtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Maelmicduach, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Lonan O'Guaire, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finnguine Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. An army was led by Donnchadh, King of Ireland, into Connaught, so that a great part of his people was killed in Duibhtir-Atha-Luain, where Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Maelmordha, son of Flannagan Ua-Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, now Firecall, formed the south-west part of the ancient Meath, and comprised the modern baronies of Firecall, Bal-

lycown, and Ballyboy, in the King's County.


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

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

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

*Flaithbhheartach.*—He had been first Abbot of Scattery Island in the Shannon, and was the person who incited Cormac Mac Cuileannain, the Bishop-King of Munster, to fight the battle of Bealach-Mughns in 903 [908].

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

“A. D. 921” [ad. 922]. “Macilpoil, mac Alilll, cheife and bushopp of Kindred Hugh Slane; Teige, mac Foelain. King of the Kinselas; Cernach, mac Flainn, prince of Lainn-Leire, and Proctor” [moep] “to them of Ard-mach from Belachduin” [now Castlekieran, near Kells] “to [the] sea, and from [the] Boynto Cashan, head of counsell and doing of the men of Bregh wholly, all dead” [Ruman Episcopinus Cluana-Iraird]; “Ferdalach, bushop of
of Riagan, Tanist of Osraighe, died: The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of En-inis in Fotharta-tire, by the foreigners, where twelve hundred of the Irish were slain, and Abel the scribe was martyred along with them. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the son of Ailgi, who afterwards burned it. Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Inmhainen, King of Caiseal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiseal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Morann; Abbot of Drumcibiab and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhraine, Abbot of Ross-allithir; Maeltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaglais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Duibhilitir of Cill-Sleibhte, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snamh-Aighneach. Cuconalta, priest of Lann-Leire, the Tethra (i.e. the singer or orator) for voice, personal form, and knowledge, died. Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Cearran, lord of Muscraighe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and wife of Maelmithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Feara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain, of Athlone, he lost divers of his army, and Kenny, mac Connor, King of Affalie [Offalie].

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

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

"A.D. 918" [recte 922]. "Teig mac Foynal, King of the west" [recte, south] "of Lynster, died. Flannagan O'Riagan, abbot of Killdare and prince of Lynster, died. Moylepoyle mac Ailcall, Bushop, best scribe, and anchorite of all Leihkoyn, died. King Donnogh went with an army to Connaught, where, in the wilderness of Athlone, he lost divers of his army, and Kenny, mac Connor, King of Affalie [Offalie].

"Indreaughtagh, mac Connor, prince of Connaught, died. The Danes of Limbrick spoiled and ransacked Clonvicknose, and from thence they went on Logh Rie, and preyed all the islands thereof. Ffingonie O'Molloye, King of Fearkeall, died."—Ann. Clon.


Snamh-Aighneach. — Now Carlingford Lough, between the counties of Louth and Down.—See note 7, under A.D. 850, p. 484, supră.
the family of Maelsechlainn, the grandson of Maeilsechlainn, died ceasar. Finn, brother of Maelmora, son of Muir-peech, son of Aedh, son of Ceallac, grandson of Ceallach. Clanbeanach, brother of Lainn-Lere, grandson of Dowlitter, the baron of Maelcluiche, son of Maelcallan, of Inishmot.

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


"A. D. 919" [recte, 923]. "Ligach, daughter of King Flann, brother of Moylesaghlynn, Queen of Moybrey, died, and was buried in Clonwicknose. Dowlitter, priest of Ardmach, was killed by the Danes. Dedim O'Foirvhen, Tanaisi, Abbess of Clonwicknose, died." —Ann. Clon.

Mocha of the Island: i.e. Inis-Mocho, now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath. The ruins of the church of Inis-Mocho are still to
died. Maelcluithe, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed. Finn, son of Maelmordha, son of Muiregan, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Ceallach, son of Cearbhall. Flaitbheartach, son of Inmainen, was taken by the foreigners on the island of Loch-Cre, and conveyed to Limerick.

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

be seen on a spot of ground containing about two acres, which was formerly an island, and is now surrounded by low, marshy ground, which is always flooded in Winter. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Mocha of this place was kept here on the 26th of March. He is to be distinguished from St. Mocha of Louth, whose festivals were celebrated on the 24th of March and 19th of August.—See note *, under A. D. 448, p. 133, supra. See Inis-Mocha again referred to at the years 939, 997, 1026, 1138, 1150, and 1152.

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

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

* Loch-Eirne.—Now Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note *, under A. M. 3761, p. 47, supra.

† Loch-Rudhruidhe: i.e. Rury's Lough.—See note †, under A. M. 2545, p. 7, supra. See also the Feilire-Aenguis, note at 29th supra.

‡ Breaghmhaine.—Now Brawney, a barony verging on Loch Ribh, or Lough Ree, in the county of Westmeath. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family in this territory
Aor Cnúrt, naci ccéo riche a trí. An bhí theaghlach de O'Homnchaic, Paille, ancoime, vécc. Catail, mac Concábaist, ní teopa Connacht, [óecc]. Dubgall, mac Aodha, ní Ulaí, do marbhao la hUilltoir i. la Cenel Maelc. Lopcan, mac Duncáin, títheanna Íris [vécc]. Ar íomháise nece no páidís,

Naoi mbliainna a ríip, amhm ónóin, ó Plann Tímpach, ní cop nígh,
Catail Connacht, ní na náit, Dubgall tuaga ní balce Íris.

Dóinnall, mac Catail, ní d'haíonna Connacht, do marbhao la aithint, Taig mac Catail, Taig do gabail ionaid a atair. Paolán, mac Muinshoí, ní Laidh, co na mac i. Lopcan, do éagail la Gallaib Atha cliath. Tompaí, mac Tompaí, do marbhao do Commacnúth mapa. Plaitéin, mac Sco- pachán, títheanna Ua Cnómainnáin, vécc.


An úchaimd bhí do chomh, bail fin, ní fiú raitte t bhon,
Colman Cluana gaip gach tuips; Abboann do ból tairn muip.

took the surname of O'Braie, now O'Breen, Breen, and sometimes incorrectly O'Brien.
The year 922 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 923, alias 924, of the Annals of Ulster, and 920 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give some of the events of that year (arch communis 924) as follows:
“ A. D. 923” [a]. 924]. “A navy of the Genties” [Gentiles] “upon Loch-Erne, spoiling all the Hands of the Loch, and the contry about the haven, and left it in Somer next. Genties at Loch Cuan, and Maelduin, mac Hugh, heyre of Ulster; was slain by them. Great shipping of the Genties of Loch Cuan, drowned at Fertaial Ruairc, where nine hundred or more were lost. An army by Gofrith O'Hivar from Dublin to Limerick, where many of his men were killed by Mac Ailche. Mureach mac Daniell, second to the Abbot of Ardmac, High
“ A. D. 920” [recte, 924]. “Two hundred of the Danes were drowned in Logh Rowrie. The Danes made residence on Logh Rue, by whom Eithigern, mac Flachna, prince of Brawnie, was killed. Foylan mac Murtagh, or Morey, King of Lynster, was taken by the Danes, and led captive together with his sons.”—Ann. Clon.


Exact: upon.—This word is glossed .
The Age of Christ, 923. The sixth year of Donnchadh. Failbhe, anchorite, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of the three divisions of Connaught, [died]. Dubhghall, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians, i.e. by the Cinel-Maelche. Lorcan\(^b\), son of Dunchadh, lord of Breagh, [died]. Of their deaths was said:

Nine years, it is known, exact\(^1\) the computation, from Flann of Teamhair, it is not a charming circumstance,

Till Cathal of Connaught, king of the nobles, and Dubhghall of Tuagha, strong King of Breagh.

Domhnall\(^l\), son of Cathal, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, son of Cathal; and Tadhg assumed the place of his father. Faclan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, with his son, i.e. Lorcan, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath\(^a\). Tomrar, son of Tomralt, was slain by the Conmaicni-mara\(^l\). Flaithchius, son of Scorachan, lord of Ulidia, was killed by his own brother. Mcorthand, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother."—Ann. Clon.

\(^1\) The foreigners of Ath-cliath: i.e. the Danes of Dublin.

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

"A. D. 924" [ad. 925]. "Duvgall, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, a suis jugulatus est. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Bregh, senili morte mortitur. Cahall, mac Conor, King of Connacht, in penitentia obit. Daniell mac Cahel killed by his cosen" [recte, brother] "Teige fraudulently, and others of the nobles of Connacht."—Cod. Clarensi, tom. 49.

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

\(^a\) Daimhliag: i.e. the Stone-church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnoise. The death of this abbot is entered in the Chronicon Scotorum at the year 926.—See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.
Maolpeachlann, mac Maolpuanaí, aíorpíghamna Teamprach, Í Duine-
eachtaí, mac Laochaí, plaeth Peg aCeall, véig. Oígain Dúnne Sóibhne
vo Shallaíb Locha Caúin, Í po marbaí daoine iomda léo.

A chléirn méid ár féid, ámpur napo céad cen timhbe,
Ó po ghlainn mac De ñí co hoipceáin Dún Sóibhne.

Raoimead nap Muirícapeataí, mac Neill Í mac nUileab occe Oírocat Cluana
na ceannacht an 28 de Deceimh via Dánbaí in do punnaí, du in po marbaí
óc céad in oíceo Maith. Albann, mac Sóppaire, Aírpe, Í Roíte. Nu
geab an rcaí pheachtmhne p'òir anlíc oile doib occe At Cruíthe, do taimís
Sóppaire, tigéirn All, ó At chaí via ecóbaí. Oígain Cille Dápa ino Shallaíb Punt Luainse.
A hóighí gur nóipri ó At chaí thri mhlaíodain cónta. Peip air, mac Oíligiúin, tigéirn Luigí, do marbaí la pháth ñeithipe.
Mochta, eipcor Ua Neill Í raccapré Aíopa Máca, Í Muinrobach, mac Dom-
nail, tánaír aíbabh Aíopa Máca, véig.

Aik Síothte, napo céad a cúis riche. An roctmaí bhlaíodain in Dómm-
cháid. Copbmac, mac Píthbain, abb Búime vo Locha, Maolíspetaí, abb
Cluana rceanta Molua, véig. Soichleacán Tíglè Munda vo ñum Í a écc ñí.

* Dún-Sóibhne.-Now Duinseverick, near the
Giants' Causeway, in the north of the
county of Antrim.—See note *, under A. M.
3501, pp. 26, 27, súprá.

* Cluain-nu-g-Cruinndrher: i.e. the lawn or
meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not
identified.

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

* Ath-Cruinndhe: i.e. Ford of the Crutheni, or
Picts. This is probably the same as that called
Athcrathin, in the foundation Charter of Newry,
and now included in Sheeptown, in the lordship
of Newry.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities
of Down and Connor, &c., p. 117.

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

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

"A. D. 923" [ad. 924]. "Mochta, bushopp of the
O'Nells, and priest of Ardmac, in pace
quievit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The year 924 of the Annals of the Four Masters
coincides with 925, alias 926, of the
Annals of Ulster, and with 921 of the Annals
of Clonmacnois, but the true year is 926, as
is demonstrable from the criteria above set
forth:
Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Teamhair; and Duineachaidh, son of Laeghaire, chief of Fearcha-Ceall, died. Dun-Sobhairce was plundered by the foreigners, and many persons were slain by them.

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

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

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

“A.D. 925” [al. 926]. “Dunsovarche praised by the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken” [in quo muti homines occisi sunt et capti]. “An overthrowe given by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snavaigne, where 200 men were killed” [ubi cc. decollati sunt]. “Colman, prince of Clon-Iraird and Clon-mic-Nois, scriba et Episcopue, in Christo quievit. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefuig. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochoill, viz., Alphan, mac Gofrith, pridie Nonas September. An overthrowe by Murtagh mac Nell at the bridge of Clon-Crumhier, in quinta feria, quinta Kalendarii, Januarii, where fell Alphan mac Gofrith, cum magna strage exercitus sui. They were sett about” [besieged] “for a whole seave-night at the battle” [recte, at the ford] “of Cruithne, untill Gofrith, king of the Genties, came from Dublin to relieve them.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A.D. 921” [recte, 926]. “Colman mac Ailealla, abbot of Clonvicknose and Clonard, a sage doctor, died in his old age. Donsovarke was preyed by the Danes of Loch Cuan; Kildeare by the Danes of Waterford, and again by the Danes of Dublyn the same year. Mortagh, son of King Neale Glunduffe, made a great slaughter of the Danes, where Alvdon, son of Godfrey, Awfer and Harold, together with 800 Danes were killed. Downeachah, mac Lagerie, prince of Farkeall, died. Moylesaghlyn, mac Moyleronic, archprince of Taragh, died.”—Ann. Clon.
Brian, son of Cinnedaigh.—This is the prince who afterwards became Monarch of Ireland, and is better known by the name of Brian Boruma.

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

Caindealbhan.—He was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Caindealbhan, now Quinlan and Kindellan, of Ui Laeghaire, in Meath, took their hereditary surname.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, vol. i. p. 142, note 9.

Dubbghoiill and Finnghoill: i.e. black foreigners and fair foreigners, or the Danes and Norwegians.—See note 9, under the year 849, pp. 481, 482, supra. The Irish also called their Scandinavian invaders by the general name of Lochlannaigh, which Keating (in the reign of Aedh Oírdnide) explains as Loc-lonnaigh, i.e. "powerful on lakes, or on the sea":

"Nec Hibernica vox Lochlonnaigh, quae Danos significat nationis illius proprium nomen est, sed..."
wound. Brian, son of Ceinnedigh, was born in this year, i.e. twenty-four years before Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall. Donnghal of Ros-Commain, died. Caindealbhain, son of Maelcron, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; and Fogartach, son of Lachtnan, lord of Teathbha, died. Goach, son of Dubhroa, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubghoill and Finnghoill, died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-cliath, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachaill deserted (i.e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailltin was prevented by Muircheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, in consequence of a challenge of battle which was between them; but God separated them, without slaughter or bloodshed on either side. St. Maelbrighde, son of Tornan, successor of Patrick, Colum Cille and Adamnan, head of the piety of all Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died at a good old age, on the 22nd of February; in commemoration of whose death was said:

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

illis ab Hibernica gente ideo impositum, quod validi fuerint epibatae, seu quod strenues se milites in bellis navalis prebuerint; Loch enim apud Hibernos perinde est ac laeus seu mare, et lorn ac validus, ex quibus una vox Loch-lorn conflata est, nempe gens qua classibus solito numerosioribus in Hibernam pluries invecta, infinitis eam molestias infestabant, novo quodam nomine ac classiarios earum vires ex-cogitato, notari debuit."—Lynch, manuscript translation of Keating's Hist. Irel., p. 218. See note *, under the year 851, p. 486, supra.
The Irish also called the Scandinavians by the name of Geinte, which the original compiler of the Annals of Ulster usually calls in Latin Gentiles.
* St. Maelbrighde.—He succeeded Maelcobha in 885, and the true year of his death is 927.
—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

Cormac.—The Stowe manuscript adds by
The year 925 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 926, alias 927, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 922 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but the true year is 927:


"A. D. 922" [recte, 927]. "Moylbrigitt, mac
Annachta, prince reported Tomrair, took Kenydelan. The Sitrick prince and the Abbot of Birra; Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, head of the rule of the most of Ireland; Ciaran, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Celedabhall, son of Scannal, went to Rome on his pilgrimage from the abbacy of Beannchair; and he composed these quatrains at his departure:

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

Tornayn, a substitute or Cowarb of St. Patrick and of St. Columbkell, and chief head of the devout of Ireland, died. Sitrick O'Himer, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Taillten was held by King Donogh and Mortagh mac Neale" [recte, but disturbed by Mortagh mac Neale]. "My author sayeth of Mortagh that he was Membrum iniquum inobe-
The year 926 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 927, alias 928, of the Annals of Ulster, and 923 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 928:

"A. D. 927" [al. 928]. “Baeihin, Coarb of Brenainn Biror, quievit. Murgel, daughter to Maelsechlainn, in old age died” [in senectute obiit]. “Maelruana mac Conor, killed by Donogh. Donogh, mac Daniell, mic Hugh, killed by the
It was grievous that Cormac the hospitable was wounded with long
lances,
Indreachtach the noble, Muireadhach, Maenach, the great Maelmithigh.

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

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

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

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


“A. D. 923” [recte, 928]. “Bohine, abbot of

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

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

Adamnan’s law.—See Petrie’s History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, p. 147 to 150.
pátnaice, mac Celen, raccapt 7 peccap baimeap. Maolmuicheirpé, reipeitig Cluana mic Nóir, Diaimbaio, mac Ceainbaill, cigeanna Ongaighhe, Inapeachtach, mac Catal, cigeanna Leiti Catal, [vécc]. Ghabail ro Catherine d'Halfaib Ui Moiti, 7 inri an locha ro oighinn nó ibh. Contúleang nó eóblais ro Loch Rib eithir Conmaicne 7 Tuaithe a Ella, in ro mapeab Catal Ua Maile, 7 Plaitheartach, mac Tuadzáile, 7 oísp oile immale 1uí. Slóis gay lá Donncha 60 Lathaóine ro acchaio Muinechtaich, mic Néill, co ro peccap 6an muletac 6an rcuaimeacha ron apane. Dia mboi Donncha nonr nprninal an tfoilis. Ar anu ar múbhaid,

Abhaí reach ron Donnchaí mon, 6in an roncháí plaice clann,
Cia beith Liaí uairi a 6i ann, ata gillae viapoin ann.


Aoir Cnóirte, naí cceó píce a hocht. An taonnaithe bhiaíann vécc ro Donnachsadh. Nuos ropes, eppucc 6hunne vá lacha, Plann Pobairí, abb Luigí, Muileacain mac Scamhain, abb Tige Moéin, 7 Donnchál, abb Ropa Comáin, véig. Maolcubonna, mac Dobailén, toirec Luígne, Muinechtaich, mac Earra, cigeanna Luígne, 7 loíneíne Ua Mamacaín ro mapeab. Dóinpaí, na hloinain, co ngallabh Aca cliet, ro eogail 7 ro oighain Deisce Peanna, ainm in ro mapeab mide ro deoimhro bhiaíain rí, anmait naphríar rí 6inn pann,

Loch Oirbhe.——Now Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 180; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 20, note 3.

Tuaithe a Ella.——A district on the west side of Lough Ree, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This district is called Fealla under A. D. 842.—See note 3, under that year, p. 464, supra.

Liathdruim: i.e. the Grey Ridge. There are countless places of this name in Ireland, as Liathdruim, now Leitrim, which gave name to the county of Leitrim. It was one of the ancient names of the hill of Tara.

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

"A. D. 928" [al. 929]. "Tuhal, mac Mae-

nagan, Scriba et Episcopus of Doimling and Lusca, proctor to Patrick's men from the mount-

tain southerly; alas! immatura etate quievit. A

Navy at Loch Orbsen in Connaught. Cele, Coarb of Comgall, Scriba, Anchorita, et aposto-
of the Seniors at Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelpadraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice-abbot of Beannchair; Maelmoicheirghe, Economus of Cluain-mic-Nois; Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraige; Inreachtach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Luimneach went upon Loch Oirbsen⁴, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and Tuath-n-Ella⁶, where Cathal Ua Maelle, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim⁷, against Muircheartach; but they separated without battle, or shedding blood on either side. When Donnchadh was setting out on this expedition, these lines were composed:

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

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

The Age of Christ, 928. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Nuadha, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Flann of Fobhar, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Maelcaimhghin, son of Scannlan, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Donnghal, Abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Muircheartach, son of Eagra, lord of Luighne, and Idhnaidhe Ua Mannachain, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, with the foreigners of Ath-cliath, demolished and plundered Dearc Fearna⁸, where one thousand persons were killed in this year, as is stated in this quatrain:


⁴ Dearc-Fearna: i. e. the Cave of Fearna. “Oeóghe ci. ugo no uaimh.”—O’Clery. This is described as in Osraige, and was probably the ancient name of the cave of Dunmore, near Killkenny.—See the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 73.
The year 928 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 929, alias 930, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 925 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:


1 Lann-mic-Luachain: i. e. the church of the

2 Magh-Roighne.—Otherwise written Magh-Roighne and Raighne, a celebrated plain in Ossory.—See note 8, under A. M. 3817, p. 51; and note 8, under A. D. 859, p. 494, supra.

3 Rubha-Mena.—Not identified.

4 Finn, son of Maelmordha.—He was the ancestor of O'Conor Faly, and Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary, was the twentieth in descent from him.
Nine hundred years without sorrow, twenty-eight, it has been proved, Since Christ came to our relief, to the plundering of Dearc-Fearna.

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

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

The Age of Christ, 930. The thirteenth year of Donnchadh. Suibhne, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Duibhliitir, son of Sealbhach, Abbot of Teach-Moling, son of Luachan, so called from St. Colman, son of Luachan, whose festival was kept there on the 30th of March. This place is described in the Gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 30th March, as in Meath, and is the place now called Lynn, situated in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Lann-Leire.—See Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicon, p. 722.

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


"A. D. 926" [recte, 931]. "The Danes of Lymbriick, resided on Logh Ree. Onchowe, priest of Killdare, died. Godfrey went to Ossorie to banish O'Himar from Moyroyney. Cronmoyle, Bushop of Killdare; Keanfoyle,
A. the quievit. See Brugh-na-Boinne, Flannagan, mac Annals q Carol i.


The place Lopcan, Chpmfb, Masters under mac e. an The pia [931. Copcan, Loch-Techet i. the place lopaipD, 626 Bab cliab', mac TTlaoilpinnia.cijeapna


banabb bamna Deg. amaille ccommano. plann, cijeapna an Cuilen, Ohonnchab. mac and TTlmpcfpcach, Oomnaill, the town Londonderry town, the "m Ann. Brvgh: can Taillte same Cuil-raihain Cionaeb, Bran River Qoip


Gccepcaij. oppaineac Uoplb mac 6a Cluana


ppia, Mac 6a Cluana puacapca, the Boyne, i. of county. mac and mac:


Coleraine, abbot Conab abbot of county Stackallan, of the town, a


now the Column, Deichbip Uacmapdin


of hi Do bcibab Neil, Cloneas of county Bann, of the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge, in the same county.


The Oraineach: i.e. of the circles or rings.


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


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

"A. D. 931" [al. 932]. "Ferdovnach, mac Flannagan, prince of Clon-Iraird, scriba optimus, quietit." [Torolv Earl, killed by mac Nell].
and Lector of Gleann-da-locha; Feardomhnach, son of Flannagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fuacarta, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha; Maenghal, son of Becan, Abbot of Druim-chliabh; [and] Maelgiric, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Airmheadh, Abbot of Cuil-rathain, was killed by the foreigners. Aenghus, son of Anghus, chief poet of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelfinnia, lord of Breagh, was slain by [one of] the Ua-Eathach, i.e. by Cummascaich, son of Egcheartach; of whose death was said:

It would be lawful for the Gaeidhil, if they should shed tears of blood,

As Taillte of Taeidhen is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann of Brugh.

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

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


"A. D. 927" [al. 932]. "Torolfe Asalfland was killed by these of Dalnary and by prince Morietagh mac Neale. Swyne, abbott of Lyn-

lere; Ferdonagh mac Flanagan, abbot of Clo-

nard; Fwagarta, abbott of Iniskeyndea; and Moynagh mac Beean, abbott of Dromeleive, died a good happy death. Enos mac Angussa, chief poet of Ireland, died. Dowlitir mac Sealvay, abbott of Tymoling, and Lector of Gleandalogha, died."—Ann. Clon.

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

* Magh-Uatha.—A plain in the east of Meath, but its exact position is unknown to the Editor.
Deanlipr, i Connaid, mac Ógnaide, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. This is the head of the chain of the Erne lakes.

—see note *, under the year 920.

* Ceanncairech : i.e. of the scabbled-head.

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

"A. D. 932" [al. 933]. "An overthrowe by Ferall mac Daniell mic Hugh, and by Jefry mac Uohmaran, viz., Daniell's daughter's sonn, upon Murtagh mac Nell and Conaie of Magh-Uaha, where fell Maelgarv, King of Thurlas, and Conmal, King of Tuohachai, with 200. Culen mac Cellai, King of Osory, optimus laicus, mortuus est. A battle breach by Conaie mac Nell upon the Northmen at Ruva-Concongalt, where 300, or little less, were slaine. Madagan mac Hugh, with the fifth of Ireland and forreners, unlitt they came to Sliav-Beaha westerlye, and to Mucaie southerly. Murtagh mac Nell, with his strength mett them, whose killed and tooke 240 of them. Celigan mac Garvith, dux of the North-west" [recte, dux Orientalium, i.e.
Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlas; and Conmhal, son of Bruadhran; and many others along with them. A battle was gained by Conaing, son of Niall, and the foreigners of Loch Eathach, over the province of Ulidia, wherein twelve hundred were slain. The foreigners took up their station upon the lakes of Erne; and they spoiled and plundered many districts and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna. Ard-Macha was plundered about the festival of St. Martin, by the son of Godfrey, i.e. Amlaebibh, with the foreigners of Loch-Cuan about him. Matadhan, son of Aedh, with [the inhabitants of] the province of Ulidia, and Amlaebibh, son of Godfrey, with the foreigners, spoiled and plundered the province [of Ulster] as far as Sliabh-Beatha to the west, and and as far as Mucnamha to the east; but they were overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and a battle was fought between them, in which he defeated them; and they left with him two hundred heads [cut off], besides prisoners and spoils. Bard Boinne, chief poet of Ireland, was slain by the Ui-Cormaic-Cobha. Domhnall, son of Gadhra, lord of Luighne, was slain. The victory of Duibhthir was gained by Amlaebibh Ceanncairech of Luimneach, where some of the nobles of Ui-Maine were slain.

The Age of Christ, 932. The fifteenth year of Donnchadh. The foreigners of Luimneach plundered Connaught as far as Magh-Luirg to the north, and as far as Badhbhghna to the east. Duibbhghilla, son of Robachan, lord of Ui-Cormaic. [Recte, "morteus est."—Ann.Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A.D. 928" [recte, 933]. "Seachnassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyled the kingdom of Scotland to Edenborough; and yet the Scottish-men compel'd him to return without any great victory. Adulf mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Ernie prey'd and spoyled all Ireland, both temporall and spirituall land, without respect of person, age, or sex, untill they came to Logh Gawney. Mac Godfrey preyed Armach on St. Martyn's Eave from Logh Cwan. Mathew mac Hugh, with the forces of the five provinces" [recte, with the forces of the province, i.e. of Uladh], "and Awley mac Godfrey, with the Danes of Ireland, preyed, spoyled, and made havock of all places untill they came to Slieve Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriértagh mac Neale, who, in a conflict, slewe 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O' Neachagh's of Ulster."—Ann. Clon.

b "Magh-Luirg: i.e. the plains of Boyle, in the county of Rosecommon.

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

Aoir Cruort, naoi scéo tímocha a ctá trí. An reacriúba bhíadain vécc vo Oíonnchad. Conchobair, mac Domnaill, vo mórbo la mac Pínb sac Maolmóríba. bcc, mac Támhsín, tígína Dearnacht, vécc. Anphibí, mac MaolCongh, tígína Copconomórib, vécc. Cluain mac Nóir bochta lámhaila Gallaitbh Aca clair, t a hoínteoír vóipóir la Ceallaíún Cárphil, co Bhéarach Múman. Anlairc Cnoéanpeach co na Gallaitbh vo Éacht d Loch Éinne ná Dirn cheifne, t oíoch t Scoil a bhíadain Sionaind, vo báta.
maic, was treacherously slain by Conghalach, son of Lorcan. Uallach, daughter of Muimhneachan, chief poetess of Ireland, died. Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, died. Fire from heaven burned the mountains of Connaught this year, and the lakes and streams dried up; and many persons were also burned by it.

The Age of Christ, 933. The sixteenth year of Domnchadh. Cormac, son of Maenach, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and] Macclenna, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair and Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, were slain. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; and Muireadhach, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Anlaith, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh and Cluain-Boireann, which was blessed by Caireach Deargain⁴, [died]. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Aileach, died, and was interred with great honour at Ard-Macha. Cinaedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Garman⁸, in a nocturnal attack. Maelmure, son of Ceandubhan, Tanist of Laeighis, died. The islands of Loch Gabhar and the Cave of Cnodhbha⁹ were attacked and plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Domnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Maelmordha. Bec, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca-Modhruaadh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil⁸ and the men of Munster. Amhlaibh Ceanncharaech, with the foreigners, came from Loch Eirne across Breifne to Loch Ribh. On the night of Great Christmas they reached plundering of this cave already referred to at the year 861, and note ⁵, under that year, p. 497, supra.

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


"A. D. 930" [recte, 935]. "Cormac mac Mooney, abbot of Acheibo; Macclenna, abbot of Inleigh-Iver and Leighmore, were slain by those of Eoghanachta. Cynay mac Carbery, King of O'Keansealie, was killed by night, by the Danes of Weixford."—Ann. Clon.

² Ceallachan Caisil: i.e. Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, the ancestor of the O'Callaghan, Mac Carthys, and O'Keeffes.
un mir amnín, f po homnraí, f po hoíirse Mag Ai leó. Lorcceadh Ate chiat la Domhchao mac Plánu, la ni Éeann. Aitpin Ua Tuathail végs.


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

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


"A. D. 930" [recte, 936]. "The two abbots and worthy successors of St. Patrick in Ardmach, Joseph, and Moylepatrick, the two sages of Ireland, Bushops, anchorites, and scribes, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Danes of Dublin; and also it was sacrilegiously robbed afterwards by Ceallaghain, King of Cashell, and his Monstermen. The Danes of Logh Ernie arrived at Logh Rie on Christmas night" [under the conduct of] "Awley Keanchyreagh, and there remained seven months preying and spoiling the borders" [recte, the plains] "of Connought called Moy-Noye. King Dornough mac Flynn burnt all Dublin."—Ann. Clon.

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

k Cill-Cléithe: i.e. the Hurdle Church, now Kildief, near the mouth of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 217.
the Sinainn, and they remained seven months there; and Magh-Aei was spoiled
and plundered by them. The burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of
Flann, King of Ireland. Arthur Ua Tuathailb died.

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

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

“A. D. 936” [al. 937]. “Diarmait, son of
Aillill, prince of Kilcullin, in senectute quievit.
Bruadar mac Duvgilla, rex Nepotum Cinselaigh,
jugulatus est. Garvith mac Maelmhi” [recte,
Maeletti], “rex of the men of Ross, a fratribus
jugulatus est. Crongilla mac Cuilennan, king of
the Conells of Murheivne, dolore mortuus est.
Conaing mac Neill, heyre of Ireland, moritur.
Bellum ingens, lachrimabile, et horribile inter Sax-
onea et Normannos crudelter gestum est, in quo plu-
rima millia Normannorum, que non numerata sunt,
ceciderunt; sed rex cum paucis evasit, viz’. Aulai
Ex altera autem parte multitudo Saxonum cecidit;
but Adelstan, king of Saxons, was enriched
with great victorie” [Adelstan vero rex Saxonum
magna victoria ditatus est]. “Mac-Etig mac
Aineamain, king of Mogorn-Mayen, mortuus est.
Feach, prince of Slane, mortuus est.”—Ann. Ult.,
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 931” [recte, 937]. “The Danes of
Logh Rie arrived at Dublin. Awley, with all
the Danes of Dublin and north part of Ireland,
departed and went over seas. The Danes that
departed from Dublin arrived in England, and,
by the help of the Danes of that kingdom, they
gave battle to the Saxons on the plains of Oth-lynn, where there was a great slaughter of Nor-
mans and Danes, among which these ensuing
captains were slain, viz’. Sithfrey and Oisle,
the two sons of Sittrick Galey, Awley Fivit, and

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

This great battle between the Saxons and Danes is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 937, which is the true year. This Chronicle adds that it was fought at Brumby, by King Athelstan, and Edmund, his brother, against Anlaf; and that they slew five Kings and seven Earls; but though it states that greater carnage had not been in Britain since the arrival of the Angles and Saxons, it does not mention the names of the chief leaders, or give any definite account of the numbers slain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Giles' Translation, p. 377.

v From Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten: i.e. from Dublin to Ath-Truisten, a ford on the River Greece, near the hill of Mullaghmast, in the south of the county of Kildare. Keating, in the
Munéchtaich var pîne Pâl, ní maítha gnam ná gabâil,
Cír beite oc lorcceâd aí ngráin, aí ian ngeite aí na ngráin.

Bhí ceart Munéchtaich,
Cumbha Congalach bheas mbuiâd occuir duine mut no gos
Aí a chirn ní tucaith sluitiúd acht ma beite co bhruitiu bhot.

Dá cóimhpra Pothpocc i. lorcé, recnibhú, eppcorp, t ancoim, an tí nob-
eaccaíde vo Íarnhelaibh, t Maolpottaice, mac Maeltuile, eppcorp, t
eccnaid. Cúcc nóra do in abáine t a écc.

Aíir Cnioirc, náoi ecé épiacha a peacht. An peicstíin bhlaoin do
Odhonchaib. Maolbomnaí, abb Tamlacsta, Ceallach, mac Caelluíne, prúin
Sainge, deig. Piínachta, mac Ceallairg, comáphba Óoine, eppcorp t raí
beplapéine, Laíghnen, comáphba Peama, t Tamlachta, [bècc]. Aileach
forasan la Gallaib pop Munéchtaich, mac Neill, t a eisghabal leó co nucc-
pat vo cum a long co po ruaplace Óra uabâib. Máirim píra Congalaic, mac
Maolmich, pop CailinGaib mornáib, t becaib occ Ath valáapce, óí t
tróirnach a réir peic tairnís. Óbomnáil, mac Lorcáin, tâgeistina Chûine,
vécc in cCluain mic Nóir. Crioicán, mac Maelmuine, tâgeistina Ua Fiach-

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

“It was at Ath-Truisden the first engagement
took place, and the men of Munster were routed
thence to the River Bearbha” [the Barrow],
“where, at Ath-P” [Athy], “a second battle
was fought, in which Eo” [or Ae], “son of
Dergabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Fothart,
was slain, and from him the ford was called
Ath-I, i.e. the ford of Eo.”—Fol. 105, a.

a The two successors.—This passage is trans-
lated by Colgan as follows: “935. Duo Conor-
bann S. Patricii (id est, duo Archiepiscopi Ard-
machani) obierunt, neme Joseph Scriba, Epis-
copus, Anachoretæ, et Hibernorum sapientissimis;
et Patricius flius Maeltulii, Episcopus, et Sapiens
pastquam quinque tantum mensibus sedisset.”—
See also Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops,
p. 48.

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

“A. D. 937” [al. 938]. “Dubhach, Coarb of
Colum Cille and Adamnan, in pace quievit.
Muircheartach, above all the men of Fail, has not seized upon place or prey,
Although he has been burning our corn, and well eating our bread.

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

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

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


"A. D. 932" [recte, 938]. "Connor mac Moylekeyne, king of Affalie, and his two sons, were killed by Lorcan mac Foylan. Killkolyn was preyed by the Danes, and" [they] "lead a thousand captives from thence."—Ann. Clon.

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

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


1 *Ui-Fiachrach*: i.e. of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tyrone.—See note 2, under the year 787, p. 394, supra.

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

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

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

5 *Ui-Fothaiadh*.—Now the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.

6 *Macail*.—He was the patron saint of Killeuken, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Michael le Pole's church, near Ship-street, Dublin, also, as is highly probable from this passage.—See note 7, under A. D. 548, p. 186, supra.

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

"A. D. 938" [al. 939]. "Killeulen againe distressed by Genties, which, till then, was not often done. Crichan mac Maelmuire, King of Fiachrach, moritur. Ailech broken upon Mur-
Crichan, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osnaighe, died. Cian, son of Aenghus, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Finn, was mortally wounded by Tuathal. Canoin-Phadraig was covered by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, with the men of Munster, and Maca Cuinn, with the foreigners of Port-Lairge, went into Meath, and seized upon a great prey, and took the spoils and prisoners of Cill-eidhneach and Cill-achaidh; and took their two abbots, namely, Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, and Coibhdeanach, son of Beargdha; but they left behind O'Neill, son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Boithigh, and many others, in the hands of Aimhergin, lord of Ui-Failghe. The men of Munster, under Ceallachan, King of Munster, who had the foreigners along with him, plundered [the churches of] Cluain-eidhneach and Cill-achaidh, and the territory of Meath, as far as Cluain-Iraird. The foreigners deserted Ath-cliath by the help of God and Mactail.

The Age of Christ, 938. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Muircheartach of Camus, Abbot of Beannchair; Dubhbinneacht, son of Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; [and] Ainbhith, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Coibhdeanach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delginis-Cualann, while fleeing from the foreigners. Flann Ua Cathail suffered martyrdom at Cluain-an-dobhair, by the foreigners. Suibhne, son of Cu-Breatain, Abbot of Slaine, was killed by the foreigners. Maelbeannachta, anchorite, died. Maelmartin Ua Scellain, Lector of Leithghlinn, died. An army was led by the king, Donnchadh, and by Muircheartach, son of Niall, to Leinster, and to the men of Munster; and they took their hostages. Niall, son of Fearghal, heir of Oileach, was mortally wounded and drowned by Muircheartach. Flann, daughter of Donnchadh, and Queen of Oileach, died. Aralt, grandson of Imhar, tagh mac Nell, and himself brought captive to the shippe untill he was redeemed after. An army by Doncha to Finavar-aba, which he spoyled, and killed the priest in the midest of the church, and others with him. An overthowe by Congalach mac Maelmihi to the Greate and Little Galengs, where many perished at Battle-Dalorg" [recte, at Ath-da-loarg] "Adalstan, king of Saxons, the most majesticall fea-ther" [recte, cleithi, i.e. pillar] "of the west world, secura morte moritur. Finechta mac Cellagh, Coarb of Daire, in Christo quievit."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Camus.—Now Camus-Macosquin, in the barony of Coleraine, and county of London-derry. This was one of St. Comghall's monasteries.—See Archdall's Monasticon Hiberni-um, p. 83.

2 Delginis-Cualann.—Now Dalkey, i.e. Delg-ci, in the county of Dublin.
Caenraighe of Aídhne.—A sept seated at Ard-Aídhne, near Ard rahin, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiaochrach, p. 53.

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

Uí-Aithcheatha.—This is the only notice of this tribe occurring in the Annals of the Four Masters. They were probably seated in the district of Tnaeth-Aithcheatha, now anglicé Toghearty, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, &c., of Uí-Fiaochrach, p. 157, note b.

The year 938 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 939 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:


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

"A. D. 933" [recte, 939, 940]. "Adulstan, King of England, died. The sun for one day appeared like blood until none the next day.
i.e. the son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was killed in Connaught by the Caenraighi of Aidhne. A great slaughter was made of the Osraighi by Ceallachan, King of Caiseal. Amhlaeibh Cuaran went to Cair-Abroc; and Blacaire, son of Godfrey, came to Ath-cliaith. Depredations were committed by the Leinstermen in Leath-Chuinn; namely, by Braen in Meath, Lorcan in Breagh, and Muircheartach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cairbre Ua Cinaidh, lord of Ui-Aitheachda, died. A victory was gained by the king of the Saxons over Constantine, son of Aedh; Anlaf, or Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric; and the Britons.

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

Aileagh was taken by the Danes on Mortagh mac Neale, and himself taken therein, until" [recte, but] "he made a good escape from them, as it was God's will. Ceallachan of Cashell, with his Munstermen and Danes, harried and spoyled all Meath and" [recte, as far as] "Clo-nard. Congallagh mac Moylemihie gave an overthrow to that part of Lynstermen" [recte, Meathmen] "called Gallenges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn and Mortagh mac Neal went over all Munster and Lynster, and took their hostages. Harrold O'Hymer, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connaught at Ratheyney. Neall mac Ferall, prince of Aileagh, was killed by Mortagh mac Neale. Flann, daughter of King Donnogh, Queen of Aileagh, died. Moylemartan O'Skel-lan, Lector of Leighlyn, died. Ceallaghán of Cashell made a great slaughter on those of Ossorie. Awley Cwaran, came to Yorke, and Blackare mac Godfrey arrived in Dublin to govern the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

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

†Insi-Gall: i.e. the Islands of the Foreigners, i.e. the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.
Muircheartach was chosen for this purpose by the Connacht Council, the day's march south of Glenn-Righe. —(See note under the year 1045.) From thence he marched the next day to Ath-Gabhla, a ford on the river Boyne, near Knouth in Meath, and, having rested a night there, he marched over the plain of Magh-Ealta, then covered with snow, to Ath-cliath, or Dublin.—See Circuit of Muireheartach mac Neill, p. 29 to 33.

Sitric, Lord of Ath-cliath.—The Sitric carried off by Muireheartach Mac Neill on this occasion was certainly not lord of Ath-cliath, or Dublin, for the lord or king of the Dunes of Dublin at this time was Blacar, the son of Godfrey. It is highly probable, if not certain, that the Sitric carried off on this occasion was Sitric, brother of Godfrey, son of Sitric, who succeeded as King of Dublin in 948. This Sitric, though
over the King of Caiseal, where many were slain. Muircheartach afterwards assembled the Cinele-Conaill and Cinell-Eoghan, and the people of the North in general, at Oileach, where he selected ten hundred of the chosen heroes, and made a circuit of Ireland, keeping his left hand to the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath; and he brought Sitric, lord of Ath-cliath, with him as a hostage. He afterwards proceeded into Leinster, and the Leinstermen began to oppose him, but finally agreed to submit to him; and he carried Lorcan, King of Leinster, with him. He then went to the men of Munster, who were in readiness on his arrival to give him battle; but they ultimately resolved to give up [their king] Ceallachan, and a fetter was put upon him by Muircheartach. He afterwards proceeded into Connaught, where Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, came to meet him, but no gyve or lock was put upon him. He then returned to Oileach, carrying these kings with him as hostages; and they were for nine months feasting there; and at the end of that time he sent the hostages to Donnchadh, because it was he that was at Teamhair, and the sovereignty had come to him. Concerning the carrying away of Ceallachan the following quatrain was composed:

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

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

1 To oppose him.—Cormacan Eigean states that Muircheartach proceeded to Liamhain [Dunlavan], and that the Leinstermen assembled at night in the valley of Gleann-Mama, determined to oppose him; but that, when they saw the northern warriors by day-light, they durst not approach them, but permitted them to pass to Dun-Aillian (near old Kilkullen), where they took Lorcan, King of Leinster, whom they fettered and carried off as a hostage. — Ibid., p. 39.

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

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

n Nine months.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for cóig miór, i.e. five months. — Ibid., pp. 56, 57.
644  annala rioghadha ta eireann.  [940.

At sall do con la nUib Fálige 1. la hAimerpín, mac Cionaetha, 1 la Cenel Fhiachach, co no marbhair bá cédu dece hi Muig Ciri vit. Aig 1. pioc anachta, cemcon rohipi atine 1 locha co no oiperfetaf na Sáil lMhir Mochea ar lic iṣa. Maolpuanaid, mac Plomn, tanari Óhui, no marbhad no Chenel Conail. Cértanonead pop Thallabh Ata chiae 1a nUib p Fálige 1. na nAimerpín mac Cionaetha, tseanna Ua p Fálige, dú 1 torpeaín mile do Thallabh mh aon nÁlbanch, co torpeaib tiomá den mo táma.


Maolmocata von Miòse maig,
Mòp liach an crásob caoin cuimpa,
Atbair cin ná hanimcarpne,
Caoncompaic moltach Muigna.

Paolán, mac Muirmóbaid, pí Láigín, do écc do eapccap 1 nÁenach Cholmáin.

Paolán puamann puamaite, ar gén móp múéta mailgin,
Cosmòe Cualann cuamaite, do poíbhad laoch pí Láigín.
Luire Epeann Epeinnín, duingid do vep dioega veenan,
ba náig vép tré gle vseoil, ba liach plaich peá Paolán.

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

>p Inís-Mochta.—Now Inishmot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 922, suprà.

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

“A. D. 940” [441]. “A great frost, that loches and rivers were iced. The birth of Brian mac Cinedy. An army by Murtagh, that he spoyled Meath and Ofaly, and went to Osory and brought them to subjection, and from thence prayed the Desyes, that he brought Cellachan, King of Cassill, with him, subject to Domnech-Maelruany, heyre of Ailech, and son of Flann, killed by the Conells. Eocha mac Seannail, Airehinnech of Imlech-Ivair, mortuus est. Aenagan, priest of Dún-Lethglaise, mortuus est.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 934” [read, 941]. “There was such druth” [drought] and ice over loches, and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inis-Moghty upon ice, and spoiled and ran-sackd the same. Mortagh mac Neale, with the
A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui-Failghe, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, and the Cinel-Fhiachach, who slew twelve hundred of them at Magh-Cisi. Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta on the ice. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, Tanist of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the Ui-Failghe, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, where there fell a thousand of the foreigners, with Aedh Albanach, and many chieftains besides him.

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

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

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

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

forces of the North, went to Ossorie and Desies, and preyed them. Awley mac Godfrey, king of Danes, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell, and his Munstermen, gave an overthrow to the Desies, and slew of them 2000. They of Affalie and Kynelcaigh killed 2000 Danes. Orlath, daughter of Kennedy mac Lorcan, was queen of Ireland this time. Mortaugh mac Neale, with the king's forces, went to Cashell, and there took Ceallaghan (that unruly kinge of Mounster that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Mounster, and the other provinces of Ireland, with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donnogh O'Melaghlin."—Ann. Clon.

³ Mughain.—This is probably intended for Bealach-Mughna, or Mughna-Moshenog, near Carlow.

⁴ Aenach-Cholmain: i. e. Colman's Fair. This fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liffe.

⁵ Faelan's land.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the present county of Kildare.
Foreigners: i.e., strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Raghnall and his Irish Danes were stationed; but the son of Raghnall fled, and escaped to the mainland, where he was slain by the King of Ulidia, in less than a week after his having plundered Downpatrick.

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

"A. D. 941" [*al. 942*]. "Donncha mac Su-thainen, bishop of Clon-mic-Nois, and Faelan mac Muireal, king of Lenster, *moruntur*. An overthrow by Ofaly of the Genties of Dublin, but this as ys said was don in the yeare before. Dunlethglaise spoyled by Genties. God and Patriack were avenged of them, for he brought Galls from beyond seas, that they took the Iland from them; theyre kinge stealing from thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorean mac Donncha killed by Congalach mac Maelmibi. Maelmochta, Airchinnech of Clon-Iraird, *quievit*. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by the Genties of Dublin and Kildare."


"A. D. 935" [*recte, 942*]. "Donnogh, bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Mores, King of Linster, died of a bruise he received of a fall. Iduall mac Anoroit, prince of Brittons, was killed by the Saxons. The two sons of Lorean mac Donnogh were killed by Congalach mac Moylemihie. Blacarie mac Godry, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donlaitth, daughter of Moylemihie, and sister of King Congulagh, died. Donleithglasse was spoiled by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, Kinge of Ulster. Liahmore, in Connacht, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose."

*Annala Rioghachta Eireann.* [941.]
Conghalach and Ailpin, two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were slain by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Maelmithigh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by BlaLuire, son of Godfrey, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Dun-Leathghlaise was plundered by the son of Raghnan and his foreigners. God and Patrick quickly took vengeance of him for this deed, for foreigners; came across the sea, and attacked them on their island, so that the son of Raghnnall, their chief, escaped to the main land; he was killed by Madudhan, King of Ulidia, in revenge of Patrick, before the end of a week after the plundering. A great flood in this year, so that the lower half of Cluain-mic-Nois was swept away by the water.

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

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


*Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks: Mung-chesnac na cccocall ccoceann. Doctor John Lynch, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 306, takes cccocall in this cognomen to denote a na, and interprets Mung-chesnac na cccocall ccoceann, "id est a coriacis retibus nomen sortitus," and Dr. O'Conor translates it in this place: "Murcertaincognominatus chlamydom rroco tinctorum;" and "Mumcertachus, cognominatus bellorum coloris crocei," in the Annals of Ulster; and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland (vol. ii. pp. 79, 80), asserts that, in the brief record of Muirchertach's death, he is described as "a warrior of, saffron hue;" but this is a silly blunder, originating in the etymological fancies of Dr. O'Conor, and re-echoed by the poetical instincts of Mr. Moore. The old translators of the Irish annals have, however, handed down the true explanation of the name as Murtagh of the Skin or Leather Coates.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 14-16.

* Ath-Firdia: i.e. the Ford of Ferdia, so called from Ferdia, son of Daman, the bravest of the Gamhanradii of Erris, who was slain here by Cuchullin. The place is now called Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note 1, under the year 1452.

* On the 26th of March.—According to the Annals of Ulster, Muircheartach was killed on Sunday, the fourth of the Kalends of March in 942, alias 943; but the true year is 943, in which the fourth of the Kalends of March fell on Sunday.
Descendant of Beasal Breac: i.e. of Beasal Bealaigh, grandson of Cathaír Mor, monarch of Ireland.

Breacraigh: i.e. of Magh-Breacraigh, a district in the north-east of the county of Westmeath, adjoining that of Longford. The village of Street, anciently called Sraid-Maige-
Vengeance and destruction have descended upon the race of the
Clann-Cuinn for ever,
As Muircheartach does not live; alas, the country of the Gaeidhil
will be always an orphan.

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

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

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

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

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

Breacraighe, marks its position. The year 941 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds
with 942, alias 943, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 942" [al. 943]. "The Galls of Loch
Cuan discomfitted by Lecale, in quo pene omnes deleti sunt. Murtagh mac Neile, surnamed Na gochall Croicenn i. Nell of Skinn [coats]. “King of Ailech, and Hector of the west of the world, killed by Genties, prima feria, 4 Kal. March. Ardmach spoyleth in the 3. Kal. the next day by the same Genties. Lorcan mac Faelain, king of Lenstar, killed by Genties. Cellach mac Beece killed by his family murtherosely.”


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

“A. D. 936” [recte, 943]. “Lambert, bishop of Killmoyle, died. They of Leinheale made a great slaughter of the Danes of Logh Cuan. Mortaugh mac Neale, upon Shrove-tide Sunday, at Athishida, was killed in battle by the Danes of Dublin. This Murtagh was son of King Neale Glunduffe, King of Ireland, and was surnamed Moriertagh na gCoghall gCroicckann, which is as much as to say in English, as Murtaugh of the Leather Coates, which name was given him upon this occasion.”

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

That this is a legend invented long after the period of Muircheartaigh, is evident from the true dates of the deaths of Queen Gormlaith’s
Duibhlemhna, daughter of Tighearnan, i.e. lord of Breifne, and wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 942. Robhartach, son of Maelcainnigh, Abbot of Cluain-an-dobhair; Maelseichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhthach, son of Maelseampul, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Guaire, son of Maelcan, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaitbhheartach, son of Inmainen, King of Caiseal; Flann, son of Finn, and Muireadhach, son of Maelmordha, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, was slain by Feara-Maighe-Feine. Conn, son of Donnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Cairbre, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiseal, over Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duin, where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-cliath by the Irish, i.e. by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, royal husbands, furnished by the Annals of Ulster. Cormac Mac Cuileannain, King of Munster, who, according to Mageoghegan, was her first husband, was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, in the year 908. Now, if we take for granted that Niall Glundiffe was her second husband, he must have repudiated her within that year, for Cearbhall, her third husband, was killed in A. D. 909, one year after the death of Cormac.——See p. 573, line 17, supra. This fact proves the utter fallacy of Mageoghegan's story, for Niall Glundiffe lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Cearbhall! The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac Mac Cuileannain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster, who was slain by a Dane named Ulbh in the year 909; and that she married, thirdly, Niall Glundubh, with whom she lived till he was slain by Amlaff at Dublin in 919; after which she was left destitute, and begged from door to door.——See a quatrain of Gormlaith's own composition, cited by the Four Masters under the year 903, p. 573, and again under 917, p. 597.

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

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

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

*Magh-duine:* i.e. plain of the fort. This would be anglicised Moydown, or Moyadown, but it has not been yet identified.
Donnchadh, mac Flann, mic Moileolainn, pi Epeann, vece iair an cuiscean bliadhain pichiadh a plaistra. Ar do poinniomh, aighi dehcaóine Donnchadh po paidead an mian,

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

2 Race of Tomar.—From this it may be safely inferred that the Danes of Dublin were descended from Tomar, or Tomrar, who was slain by the Irish in the year 846.—See note b, under that year, p. 475, suprâ; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, Introduction, p. xxxvi. to xli.

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

The year 842 of the Annals of the Four
heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland; Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster; Ceallach, son of Faelan, heir of Leinster. The destruction brought upon it was this, i.e. its houses, divisions, ships, and all other structures, were burned; its women, boys, and plebeians, were carried into bondage. It was totally destroyed, from four to one man, by killing and drowning, burning and capturing, excepting a small number who fled in a few ships, and reached Deilginis'. Of which was said:

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

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

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


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

"A D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost" [Secc mop anuigin] "that Loches and Rivers were dried upp. The Genties of Loch Eechach killed by Daniell mac Murtagh, and his brother, Flahvertach, and the spoyles of their shippes" [carried off]. "Maeltuile mac Dunain, Coarb of Tiernach, and Carnach, secura morte moritur. Urcha mac Murcha, king of West Connacht; Maelduin mac Garvith, Seenap of Ardmaelii" [died]. "Blacar renewed" [recte, eschewed] "Dublin, and Aulaiv after him. Some of

sackt and spoyled by Congallah mac Moyle-mhie; these of Moybrey and Breen mac Moyle-morry, with his Lynsternmen; and in burning Dublin they killed forty hundred Danes that made resistance to keep the forte, and took away all their jewels, goods, and hangings. Donnogh, King of Ireland, died. The King of the Danes was killed by the King of the Saxons at York."—Ann. Clon.

1 Ua-Neill.—This is the first mention of Ua-Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals. This branch of the Nepotes Neill Naighlallaigh of the North, took their hereditary surname from Niall Glundubh, who was the grandfather of this Domhnall.
Since Donnchadh's death,—unspeakable misfortune;—Teamhair the threatener has changed its hue,
Without the enlightening laws of a king to bind it, the land of Ireland is for ever ruined.

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

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


"A. D. 940" [recte, 945]. "Congallach mac Moylemihi reigned 20 years. Enos mac Donogh, king of Meath, died. Blacaire was banished from Dublin, and Awley succeeded him in the government. O'Canannan, prince of Tyreconnell went to Moybrey, and there, lost some of his forces. There was two Lightning pillars seen in the firmament this year for the space of seven nights before Allhallontide, which shined so bright that they gave light to this whole cymnatt. King Congallagh tooke hostages of all Connought this year. Areaghthagh mac Anfie, chief of Calrie, was killed."—Ann. Clon.

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

Aoin Crioirt, naoi ccéo cémpacha a cúise. An tréap bliainn do Chonsgalach. Caonóimpaíse, abb la, 7 Catáaphach, mac Guaapáin, perceapáinn Apa Macha, vécc. Catraoneadº pía n'Domhchao, mac Ceallach, tigearna Ophnaíghe pop Liaińni, dú 1 toppácin bhaon, mac Maoilmónda, pi Liaiń in via nebpaí.

Naoi ccéo, naoi ccóicc do bliáonairi, ni réo nách chailli bpepcha, O géin Crioirt a4i moain raipn plánda co bár bhaon, mic Maoilmónda.

Agh toppácin beor Ceallach, mic Cionaeida, tigearna Ua Cennpealairg 50 pocharóib hi maille pnn i rin cae pin. Conaí bai popaireiméir po raidead, bhaon, bhr Liáin lomsgaliach, Congalac laechta lamospech, Cémpacha céet ceapaímaich oprtraí in Aí chaí Claoidbeach. O géin mic Dé bheachpaigirt detraide co nel 1 mialaib, A cúise la taei cépaícaír agus naoi ccéo do bliáonairi.

Lán an Phnórnboich do arsbatt o Chernel Eógan an bhlochtaíb Pa- trairc 1 a comapába an tan pin, 1. lopeph. Cat eitir eonaih an óir, 1 an tipe occ Lúmnech. Cat eitir micaíb Muínaín; n'Oghach Oaimn oc Dairísh, 1 po meabairi pop na mchach ri Colors e rocaíb a náir aut. Slóigeaí la

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

1 Corca-Firtri.—The inhabitants of Gallen, Leyn, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, werecently so called.—See O'Flaherty’s Oggyia, part iii. c. 69. See also note under the year 885.

2 Athelstan.—This is an error for “Edmund.” Athelstan died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, on the sixth before the Kalends of November, A. D. 940, and Edmund was stabbed at Pickle-church on St. Augustin’s Mass day, A. D. 946.

The year 944 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 945 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 941 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre in this year:


“A. D. 941” [rectè, 946]. “Awargin mac Kynae, King of Affalie” [Offaly], “died. Eittymon” [rectè, Edmund], “King of the Saxons, was killed by his own family.”—Ann. Clon.

3 Finnaidach.—This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note 4, under the year 448, p. 137, supra.
lord of Corca-Firtri, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the other
churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-
Cuilinn by the foreigners, i.e. by Amhlaeibh Cuaran [and his followers].
Aethelstan», the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

The Age of Christ, 945. The third year of Conghalach. Caenchomhrac,
Abbot of Ia; and Cathasach, son of Guasan, Lector of Ard-Macha, died. A
battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, over
the Leinstermen, in which Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was slain;
of which was said:

Nine hundred, nine times five years, not a course without gloom
and grief,
From the birth of our noble redeeming treasure till the death of
Braen, son of Maelmordha.

And Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was also slain in that
battle, and many others along with them; in commemoration of which was said:

Braen, the valorous chief of Leinster, Conghalach the heroic, illustrious,
[And] four hundred valiant men, were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
From the birth of the Son of God, are clearly set down by rules,
Five besides forty and nine hundred of years.

The full of the Finnfadhach* of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for
the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i.e. Joseph. A battle
between the birds of the sea and the birds of the land at Luimneach. A battle
between the ravens of Munster, in Gleann-Damhain, at Darinis; and the ravens
of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

*Joseph.—This is an error of the Four Masters, for Joseph died in 936. He was succeeded
by Maelpatrick, son of Maeltuile, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by Catha-
sach, son of Duilean, who was the successor of Patrick in this year and till his death in

957.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

*Gleann-Damhain at Darinis.—A valley near Molana, in the barony of Coshmore and Cosh-
bride, in the county of Waterford.—See note 4, under the year 742, p. 343, suprâ.
Ruaíomh Ua Ccananáin co Sláine cona tamhstaic gail, i Seoirís. Con Cognálaich, mac Maelmhrithigh, i Anlaibh Cuapán, co naomhth rop Thallabh a cha at in po maithbhaí in po haintheach rocaise. Scólaíse Ua Hádhaí, tisearna na Fáirtaigh, i Thaibh, mac Muaimhí, tanaign Ua Cípeim-tann, i An Ua Ruairc, mac Thigeanáin, a bhí gurmí. Oibhinn Aéa cha at la Cognálaich, mac Maelmhríthigh.


Oisneim Cognálaich na othnaíthey,
1 nAt chaath ba cumpla laoch,
hi ccém marpúic clann rip clamo,
bo bhpáit gail rip cecc raped.

“Aedh Ua Ruairce.”—This is the first mention of Ua Ruairce as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals; but it is a mistake, because this Aedh was the brother of the Ruarce from whom the surname is derived. Sean Feargal, King of Connaught, son of Art, son of Ruarc, was the first who could with propriety be called Ua Ruairce, or O’Ruairce, i.e. Nepos Ruarei. This once great and proud family has dwindled to insignificance in their original territory of West Breifny, or the county of Leitrim; but the dignity of the name is still sustained by two distinguished officers in the Russian Empire, namely, Joseph, Prince O’Rourke, General-in-chief in the Russian Empire, and Patrick, Count O’Rourke, a colonel in the same service.

The year 945 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 946, alias 947, of the Annals of Ulster, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain no parallel entries, for it wants the year 942, which is the corresponding year according to the antedated chronology adopted in that chronicle.

“A. D. 946” [al. 947]. “An army by Roari O’Canannan to Slane, assisted by both English and Irish” [recte, resisted by the Galls, i.e. Danes and Irish], “viz., Cognálaich mac Maelmhí, and Aulaiv Cuaran, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Enfai i.e. a relique, full of white silver from the Owens, i.e. Tyrowen, to Patrick. Scoll O’Haegan, king of Dartry; Garvith mac Mureal, heir of O’Crivhainns, and Hugh O’Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.
Ua Canannain to Slaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, and Amhlacibh Cuaran; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaighe O’Haedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ui-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-cliath by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach. Aminire Ua Cathlai, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Leacain in Meath, died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig, airchinneach of Slaine, was slain by the foreigners. Corc, son of Coinligan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan, son of Maelbrighdhe, the chief poet, the play-mate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Maelithigh, over Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, wherein Blacaire himself, and sixteen hundred men were lost, both wounded and captives, [and upwards of a thousand] along with him. Of this was said:

The Thursday of Conghalach of chiefs
At Ath-cliath was a conflict of heroes,
As long as his children live to propagate children,
They shall bring the foreigners to all kinds of trouble.

Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, killed at a prae in Ossory. Cahasach mac Aille, bishof of Kindred-Owen, mortuus est.”—Ann. UIt., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Leacain in Meath.—Now Leckin, in the barony of Corcaree, and county of Westmeath.
*Cormacan.—He was usually called Cormacan Eigas, or the Poet, and was the author of a poem describing a circuit of Ireland made by Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, king of Aileach, in the Winter of A. D. 942. This poem was for the first time printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1841.

*Upwards of a thousand.—This is an alias reading, incorrectly inserted into the text by the Four Masters. The true reading is given in Peregrine O'Clery's copy of the Leabhar-Gabhala, p. 217, as follows:

“Θα πη θεραμεθ ολουσαν α ηλασ (946) ρο προσαι κε Αθ ηθ αυε τοι ρο η λασινη αυ η ιοντίπη, εικενα η Νσνημαν, αυη α η η η λασινη βουέν γο ρ η εκαθ η ςε η η ςη η ιη βουε η ιη ιη η η η ςη η ιη η η ιη ιη ιη ιη η ιη
The year 946 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 947 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 943 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 948.

"A. D. 947. Blaer mac Gofrith, king of the Normans, was killed by King Congallach, and a thousand Danes and upwards were slain with him also. Aymuer O'Kahalan, abbot of Clovicknose, and of Leackan in Meath, died in his old age. Gormphly, daughter of King Flann mac Moyleseaghaly, and Queen of Ireland, died of a long and grievous wound, which happened in this manner: She dreamed that she saw King Neale Glunduffe, whereupon she got up and sate in her bed to behold him; whom he for anger would for sake, and leave the chamber; and as he was departing in that angry motion (as she thought), she gave a snatch after him, thinking to have taken him by the mantle, to keep him with her, and fell upon one of the bed-sticks of her bed, that it
Gormfhlaith, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, queen of Niall Glundubh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-raithe; and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathusach, son of Ailchi, Bishop of Cinel-Eoghan, died.

The Age of Christ, 947. The fifth year of Conghalach. Oenacan, son of Egeartach, airchinneach of Eaglais-beag at Cluain-mic-Nois, bishop and pure virgin,—the brother of Dunadhach, son of Egeartach, of the tribe of Mughdhorna-Maignhen,—died. Aedhan, son of Anailedh, airchinneach of Tuaim-da-Ghualann, [died]. Flaitbheartach, son of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Laidhgnen, son of Conghalach, lord of Gailleanga, was slain by the Feara-Cul. Domhnall, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, died. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, lord of Oirghialla, died, after the victory of penance. Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians themselves. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh; and he plundered Ui-Meith and Fearnuagh.

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Echthighern, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Lughmhadh, and steward of Patrick's people from the mountain southwards; Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Maelfinnen, learned bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac Ua h-Ailella, airchinneach of Cill-Cuilinn; [and] Scuithine, Abbot of Dear-
pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure until she died thereof. Colman mac Moylepatrick, archdean of Slane, was slain by the Danes. The Danes brought a great prey from Dromrahie, and burnt the church thereof, and also killed 170 men therein."—Ann. Clon.

1 Flaitbheartach.—It is added in a modern hand in the Stowe copy, that this Flaitbheartach was the brother of Domhnall O'Neill, king of Ireland.

The year 947 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 948, alias 949, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 944 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre in the events of this year:


"A. D. 944" [recte, 949]. "Flayvertagh, son of Mortagh mac Neall, prince of Aileagh, was slain by Tyrconell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lynster, died."—Ann. Clon.
míde, pri leigíonn Cluana mic Nóir, Flann Ua Anáile, aipcéinneach Glunne na locha, cín oipóin an cocrioc, déis. Cochacán Ua Cleiriogh, màisglóin eipen, vécc. Dháine ecce na vécc. Reachtabra, mac Maonaigh, prníppaccar Cluana mic Nóir, aipcéinneach Imleacha Fhia.1. Imleacha mbeccáin. Oenú, mac Anrain, raccapt, 7 Snuìnt Snoip Cluana mic Nóir, vécc. Cloitech Sláine na lóircead 7a Thallaib aí na láin na muimnaibh, 7 déic oaimibh am Chaomeciain peap leigíonn Sláine, 7 acálaí an éileáma, 7 clocc ba bheach na cloiccead. Catánaoinead pí na Ruainí Ua Canannain, 3 Míde roa Congalach, mac Maolmhitheig, u7a 7cúipcaip Congalach, mac Ceallairg, tigearna Peap Roig, aí nuain an amallle riú. Slóisth oile la Ruainí Ua Canannain i mbphgaibh; 7 inpead breag uile dé, 7 do bheith ile òi cómainp ro Congalach. Ro 5habh longpoch riú pé ré inaí acc robaip roa Míide, 7 breagáibh hi Muine Poiscain, 7 do mache oligeaibh ri5 Èpeann ar ciah aici cuice. Catánaoinead iapamh eipir Thallaibh, 7 gaoidealai; 1. eipir Ruainí Ua Canannain aipir Tulla Aca chiad a bhéil Andpeair appol ro pompaip. Ro meabhaí pí Thallaib, 7 ro cuimead a náip, naip tosnachar pé mille do trén peapairt ann gen motat gille, 7 glaspair toscaip Ruainí ón mho- g- dainn Èpeann 1 riugáin an 7cath hipin, 7 toscaip ionann taipan Fál 17n beop. Téanna, iapamh, Fornap 1. mac Stiúrann, co muithsí naoinne hi maíle riú. Oinnchaó, mac Oinnall U1 Maollechlaínn, písdáimna Míde, do mairbhaí la a oíshbhíne bu óem 1. la Peapgal mac Aengusa. Slóisth la Congalach, mac Maolmhitheig isin Mumain, 7 ro aipce iarumúna, 7 ro maphaí mac Ceannéitthig, mac Lópcain 1. Echtighia 7 Oinnvéanan. Inopaith Maigh Finn la Congalach. Ruain, mac Anph U1 Laogacáin, tigearna Peap Cúl Téada, vécc. Maovuhan mac Aotha, pí Ulaí, ro mairbaí la hUílcóibh réipuir.

1 Imleach Fia, i.e. Imleach Beccain.—See note, under A. D. 732, p. 329, supra.
2 The Belfry of Slaine.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

3 Muine-Brocaín: i.e. Brocan's brake, or shubberly. Not identified.
4 Magh-Finn.—Now Tuath-Keogh, or Keogh's country; a district containing forty quarters of land, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 77, 102,
mach, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. Reachtabra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; airchinneach of Imleach-Fia, i.e. of Imleach-Beccain; Oenghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine was burned by the foreigners, with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Caeineachair, Lector of Slaine, and the crozier of the patron saint, and a bell [which was] the best of bells. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in Meath, over Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breagha; and he plundered all Breagha, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brocaín, to reduce Meath and Breagha; and the dues of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, on the festival of Andrew the apostle precisely. The foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, for there fell six thousand mighty men, besides boys and calones; but Ruaidhri, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of that conflict, and Imhar, Tanist of the foreigners, also. Godfréy, however, i.e. the son of Sitric, escaped, and a few persons along with him. An army was led by Conghalach into Munster; and he plundered West Munster, and slew the two sons of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, namely, Echthighern and Donnchuan. The plundering of Magh Finn by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Anfith Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, died. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

and the Map to that work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

*A Feara-Cul-Teathbha.*—A district in the north-west of the county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Feara-Cul-Breagh, in East Meath.—See note p, under the year 693, p. 297, *supra.*

The year 948 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 949 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 945 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 950.

"A. D. 949. Donogh mac Daniel, king of Meath, killed by his brothers. Ael, king of Wales, died." [Scohine Aircinnech of Durrow]; "Maelfinnan, bishop of Kildare; and Cleireen mac Conallain, Aircinnech of Daire-

Chalgaigh, mortui sunt. Madagan mac Hugh killed by Oveach i. by the sons of Bran, but God revenged him in short time by their own death.” [Sal Deus illum vindicavit in brevi tempore, in morte ipsorum]. “Rory O’Canannnan, killed by Genties, viz., heyre of all Ireland, after warfaring six months upon Meath and Brehg, and after discomfiting Genties to two thousand or more. Nell O’Canannnan and some more killed. Incredible fruite. The Steple of Slane burnt by the Genties of Dublin, and burnt the saint’s Crostaff, and a ston most pretious of stones” [recte, cloc ba bec vo clocab, i.e. a bell, the best of bells]. “Cinechair and a great number about him burnt, being the Lector.”—Ann.Ul., Cod.Clairend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 945” [recte, 950]. “Donnogh mac Donnell O’Melaghlyn, prince of Tarach, was killed by his own brothers. Hoel mac Cahall, King of Wales, died. Scothyne, Archdean of Dorowe, died. The steeple of Slane was burnt by the Danes, which was full of worthy men and relics of saints, with Kennyagher, Lector of Slane. The battle of Moynbrackan was fought this year between the Danes of the one side, and King Congallagh and Irishmen of the other side, where Godfrey, chief of the Danes, was put to flight, and 6000 of his army slain; and Rowrie O’Canannnan was also slain therein. Donnogh mac Donnell, King of half Meath, died. Cormack O’Hailealla, Archdean of Killcollyn, died. King Congallagh preyed West Munster, and in pursuit of the prey he killed the two sons of Kynnedy mac Loran, named Eghtygerne and Donechwan.”—Ann. Clon.

Ceanannus, &c.—These churches still retain their ancient names, and are all situated in East Meath. Their names are now anglicised Kells,
The Age of Christ, 949. The seventh year of Conghalach. Aileall, son of Corc, Abbot of Corcach; Guaire Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-stratha, [died]. Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Maceitigh, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Donnchuan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuin, upon Loch-Deirdgherc. They plundered all the islands of the lake, and obtained the hostages of the Munstermen, over whom they obtained sway, after some opposition. Godfrey, son of Sitric, with the foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Ceanannus, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breacain, Tulan, Disert-Chiarain, Cill-Scire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceanannus they were all plundered. They carried upwards of three thousand persons with them into captivity, besides gold, silver, raiment, and various wealth and goods of every description. The spoiling of Sil-Anmchadhaz, and the plundering of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Gailine was burned by them. The freedom of Cluain-Iraird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Muscaigh-thire by Ua-Lomain-Gaelaz. A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra.

Donaghpatrick, Ardbraccan, Dulane, Castlerrickan, Kilkeery.

1 Out of Ceanannus: i.e. the encampment was at Kells, from which marauding parties were sent forth to plunder the neighbouring churches.

2 Sil-Anmchadha: i.e. race of Anmchadh. This was the tribe-name of a sept of the Ui-Maine of Connaught, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Madadhain, now O'Madden. Their territory comprised the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

b Gailine.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County, which was anciently called Dealbhna-Beathra, or Dealbhna-Eathra.

1 The freedom.—Dr. O'Conor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

"Violatio sacrilega Cluanirardiae per Congalachum filium Maolmuthigi, nullo retinente Regem Duce contra eum."

k Ua-Lomain Gaela.—This was the name of a sept of the Hy-Many of Connaught, seated at Finnabhair, now Finnure, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. Muscaigh-thire was the ancient name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 35, note 2; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 29.

The year 949 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 950 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 946 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 951.

4 A. D. 950. Macetig mac Cullen, King of
the Conells, and Guaire O'Farannain, died. Gofrith mac Sitrick, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Dovnach-Patrick, Ardbrackain, Tuileain, and Killskyre, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 men were taken with an innumerable pry of cowes, horses, gold, and silver” [ubi capta sunt tria milia hominum vel plus, cum maxima prisa bonum et aquorum, auris et argentis]. “Hugh mac Maedruanai; Beg mac Duinncuan, King of Tehva; Cennedi mac Lorcan, King of Thomond; Gairvith mac Lorcan, King of the men of Le-vain. Nell Mohlach killed by Carbery by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosie and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 946” [recte, 951]. “Beag mac Don-cowan, King of Teaffa, and Kennedy mac Lorcan, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaisses. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downapatick, Ardbracken, Tuilean, Disert-Queran, and Killskyre, with many other churches, and took from them about 3000 captives, with many rich booties of gold, silver, and cloathes, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of York for a year after. King Con-gallach granted that freedome to Conlard, that there shou’d never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon.”—Ann. Clon.

1 Guaire-Aidhne.—He was King of Connaught in the seventh century, and was so celebrated for generosity and bounty that his name became proverbial.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 219, n. 38, where Colgan writes:

“Guarius filius Colmani, non solum in hys-toriis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ita ipsi vulgo ob eximiae liberalitatis praerogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult quempiam a liberalitate plurimum laudare dicat; est ipso Guario liberalior.”

“Scelelic: i.e. the sea-rock, now the Great Skellig, a rocky island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about ten miles off the coast of the ba-
where many were slain, together with Cinaeth Cruach. Dubhdabharc, son of Maelmordha, lord of Uaithne-tire, died. Great lues and bloody flux among the foreigners of Ath-cliaith.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlann, son of Egneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Aighne of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmac of Sgeillic died. Flann Ua Becain, airchinnheacht of Druim-cliabh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhnach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Celeclamh, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Maelfiacrach, airchinneach of Magh-etir-di-ghlais, died. Flann Ua Cleirigh, lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Oebhinn, daughter of Donnchadh, died. Canannan, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died, after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by Fearghal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Canannain was slain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlann, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Faircheallain by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many

rony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See Smith’s Kerry, p. 113; and Archdall’s *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pp. 306, 307.

* Corca-Mogha.—Now anglicé Corcamoe, a district comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 84, note *, and the Map to that work, on which the boundaries of this district are marked. See also note under the year 1382.


* Flann Ua Cleirigh.—He was the first person ever called Ua Cleirigh, or O’Clery. He was otherwise called Maelerarda, and was the grandson of Cleireach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called.—See *Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 392.

* Ui-Faircheallain.—See note *, under the year 899, p. 560, suprà.

The year 950 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 951 of the Annals of Ulster, and 947 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 952.

“*A. D. 951. Scannal, Aircinnech of Donach-Sechnaill; Flann, Aircinnech of Dromelisav; Constantine mac Hugh, king of Scotland; Ferdonach, Coarb of Kyaran, mortui sunt. A battle upon Scotts, Welsh, and Saxons, by Gentiles”* [recte, Galls]. “Flann O’Clery, king of Desert-Connaght; Daniell mac Donogh, heyre apparent of Tarach; Celeclain, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelfiacrach, Aircinnech of Magh between the two streames, in Irish Maghedirdaghlais, mortui sunt.”—Ann. Uí., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 947” [recte, 952]. “Connor mac Donell O’Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,

Aoir Cnorf, nai cceo caoga a vo. An seachainn bhíadam vo Chongalach. Robantaí, comapba Colum Chille; Aoamnain, Recnbhain, erppoc; abb Cille h'Acainb, Caoncoimpe, abb Cille h'Enappice Sanctán; Spuína, King of Scotland; and Ferdownagh O'Mooney, abbot of Clonvicknose, died. The pox (which the Irish called then Dolor Gentilium) rann over all Ireland this year."—Ann. Clon.

*Inis-Uladh: i.e. the Island of the Ulidians. This was a place near Slieve Gadoe, not far from Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note §, under A. D. 594, p. 219, suprd.

* Lareaic.—This was in all probability the chieftain after whom Waterford was called Port-Lairge by the Irish.

The year 951 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 952 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 948 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 953.

"A. D. 952. Cluoin-mic-Nois spoyed by Mounstornen and Genties. Maelcohai, Coarb of Comgall and Mocolmog, died. Galeng spoyed by the O'Crivthains. Daniell came upon Murtagh, beheading many. Maelmartan mac Mänai; Ruaagan mac Eitgen, king of East Galeng; Maelpatrick mac Coscan, Lector of Ardsack; Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Tifethghna; Confaela, Airchinnech of Saighir; Dermott mac Torptha, Airchinnech of Lismor-Mocuda; and Duvins, bishop of Benchar, dormierunt."
were slain; and Cuilen, son of Gusan, was taken prisoner. A battle was gained by the foreigners over the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which many were slain.

The Age of Christ, 951. The ninth year of Conghalach. Ciaran Ua Gabhla, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinnisi, a sage and bishop of the family of Beannchair; Diarmaid, son of Caicher, Bishop of Inis-Cealtra; Maelcothaigh, son of Lachtan, successor of Comghall and Mocholmog, [died]. Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Saighir, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Diarmaid, son of Torphach, Abbot of Lis-mor; Feidhlimidh, foster son of Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, the sage of Leinster; Maelmaire, anchorite of Teach-Fethghna; Maelmartan, son of Maenach, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Maelpadraig, son of Coscan, Lector of Ard-Macha; and Gormghal, Lector of Teach-Mochua and Inis Robhartaigh, died. Cormac, son of Maelshuaigh, sage of Munster; Anghal, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Colgga, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Eithne, daughter of Fearghal, Queen of Ireland, wife of Conghalach, son of Maelmichigh, died. Echthighern, son of Cinaedh, lord of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the sons of Ceallach. Cluainmic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, and the Danes of Luimneach along with them. Ruadhacan, son of Eitigen, lord of East Gaileanga; Faelan, son of Tadhg, Tanist of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh; and Duibhghinn, son of Cuileannan, lord of Uí-Duach, died on the same day. The plundering of Inis-Doimhle and Inis-Uladh by Amhlaibh Cuaran and Tuathal, son of Ugaire. The plundering of Teach-Moling from the sea by Laraic.

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartaigh, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Reachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Caenchomhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctain; and Sruthair

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“A. D. 948” [recte, 953]. “Malcolm mac Donnell, king of Scotland, and Dermott mac Torpha, abbot of Lismore, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen and Danes. Eithne, daughter of Forball, Queen of Ireland and wife of King Congallagh, died.”—Ann. Clon.

Cill-Easpuig-Sanctain. — Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 8, n. 13. In the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 9th May, Bishop Sanctan’s church is called Cill-da-leis; and, it is added, that he had another church at a place called Druim-Laighille [now Drumcliffe], in Traighhe [in Thomond].

“Sruthair.—Otherwise called Sruthair-Guaire, now Shrule, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, and Queen’s County, and about two miles from Slieaty.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen’s County, sheet 32.

Aoír Conaí, naí seó beag a their. An toimnaí bliain vécce do Chongalach. Ónaíoc, mac Ècstapáigh, eppuc Ceanna mic Nóir. Dunlang, mac Íonaí Dunaccán, abb Íonna Domhnull Í Tíghe Mumna, Maolionmain, eccnán Í ancoine Slinne ña locha, [vécce]. Cuile mac Cellaí, abb Cille ñópa, do mhaibh. Óngur, mac Longrich, aípe inoic Maighe bile, vécce. Óngur, mac Maolbriúgh, aípinneach Domhnull, Cilne, tigearra Muig- nóin Maigín, Í Íonaí, mac Cairacain, tigearra Raíc inbh, vécce. Mitchell, mac Cionaoí, tigearra Ua Mailhiona, Muncháid, mac Cumuicceag, tigearra Thr Íor, Í Plann, mac Íleetiaccán, toirec Clonme Muncheáid, vécce. Ínnech, mac Mocán, tigearra Ciannachta, do mhaibh 1 eConnacaíth hi

*Carn-Uí-Tholaíric*: i.e. O'Tolaig's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. This name is now obsolete. It was probably the carn which gave name to Kilcarnan, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilcarnan, county of Westmeath. The family name, Ua Tolaig, or O'Tolaig, is now obsolete, unless it be that now anglicised Toler.

*Magh-dunhá*: i.e. the Plain of the Mound, now Moydow, or Moydow, a barony in the county of Longford.—See note under A.D. 1295.

*Cairbre*: i.e. of Cairbre-Uí-Chiadrach, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name Ó'Ciarbre is now anglicised Keary, and Carey.

*Os-Dal-Meiscuirbh.*—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow.—See the Féilire-Aenguis at 22nd May.

The year 952 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 953 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 949 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 954.

“A. D. 953. Flannagan mac Allécon, Coarb of Mac Nish, and of Colman Elo; Maeacolum mac Daniel, King of Scotland, killed. Con mac Eraín, mic Garvith, king of Maiduma, killed. Great sleaing” [recte, mortality] “of coves in
Flannagan, son of Allchu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Celeachair, son of Robhartach, successor of Finnien and Ciaran, of the tribe of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath; [and] Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [recte Abbot] of Corcach-mor, and lord of Dartraighe, was killed. Niall Ua Tolaireg, lord of Cuirce, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tholaireg, on the margin of Loch Ribh, [died]. Saighir-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dumha, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruairce, on which occasion Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirb, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorcan; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlang Ua Dubhain was slain. A hosting of the Cinel-Eoghan by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breagha by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadhach, son of Egeartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlang Mac-Ua-Donnagain, Abbot of Inis-Doimhle and Teach-Munna; Maelinmhain, wise man and anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cuilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingseach, airchinneach of Magh-bile, died. Aenghus, son of Maelbrighde, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Ailinne, lord of Mughdhorana-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhirc, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mailhena; Murchadh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Feara-Rois; and Flann, son of G lethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died. Innerghe, son of Mochan, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Connaught, in the army of Ireland. A great slaughter of Carbies and Tethvaes by O'Roarke, where O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, fell. Celechar, Coarb of Kiaran and Finan; Ravartach, Coarb of COLUMCILL AND ADOMNAN, pausuarent. Nell O'Tolaireg; Kellaghan, King of Cashill; Reachtavra, Aircinnech of Kilsa, mortui sunt. Bran mac Daniell, king of Kindred-Laoire-Bregh, jugulatus est."

—I. U.E., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A.D. 949. Ceallachan, King of Cashell; Reaghawry, abbot of Killeachie, and Flannagan mac Allcon, Cowarb of Mac Nissi, and of Col-

man-Eala, died. Neale O'Tolairge, lord of Macchaire-Chivreckny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, tooke the name of" [i.e. from] "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen."


a Inis-Doimhle.—See note b, under A.D. 776.

b Rath-inbhir.—Now Bray, in the north of the county of Wicklow.—See note b, under A.D. 776, p. 382, supra.

c Ui-Maelhena.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.
lunc, Congalaigh mac Maolmhidhe. Slioccead la Domnall mac Muirchertaig co longaib o Thuig midh pof Loci n'Uachtarac pof Dabhall, oip na hAineallab, pof loch neipne, tairrh pof Loci n'Uachtair, go ro aipe, g co ro moine an breipnne co tucc gialla Ua Ruain.

"Aor Crioni, nai ece caoga a eiteap. Eauirtheine mu eogor Dwain Uachtair, prnag, mac Noachain, conaifhe Pecheine, Maolpatraice, mac Conbhcell, airchinnich Staine, Maonach, conaifhe Pinoe, g hleijninn Anu Macha g Maolbriode, mac Redain, conaifhe Mic Neppi, g Colman Gala, vdi. Taig na tTen tTepi, mac Cattal pi ConaCeit, vece. Slioccead la Congalai, mac Maolmhidhe, pi Erepain co Lai, g iap monnaid Lai, g iap naige aonaig life mu tri ini baid aoc cor o Lai mi co Gaillib Aeta chaft, g tuigear Aamlaib, mac Sonna, tigeamna Gall co na Gaillib, g ro hindheic caithneann leag pof cin Congalai, conaig tria pim ceilic pim taipri e cona maidei oc Tigh Diogmann. Aitao tigniatau annim, Congalaig reipin, Maolain, mac Aoda, mac Maolmhidhe, Aodh mac Aichleh, tigeamna Tsehba. Conbmac, mac Cattalaim, tigeamna Phib n'Aroa, g upong

"Tuaghl-inbker.—This was the ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann.—See note ", under A. D. 904, p. 572, suprad. Domnall O'Neill on this occasion carried the boats, cots, and currachs of Tuagh-inbhir to Lough-Neagh and over the Dabhall, or Blackwater River; he then conveyed them over the land through the territory of Airghialla until he launched them on Lough Erne, in Fermanagh; and afterwards upon Lough Oughter in Breifne; and plundered the islands of these lakes on which the principal treasures of the adjacent territories were deposited.

The year 953 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 954 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 950 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 955.

"A. D. 964. Aengus mac Conloingse, Airchinnich of Mable; Aengus mac Maeblride, Airchinnich of Doimlaig, moriumtur. Alen, king of Mugorn-Maen and Mugorn-Breagh, and Innerg mac Mocair, perished prosecuting Congala in Conagh" [recte, while on an expedition with the Galls, or Danes, in Connaught]. "An army by Daniell mac Murtagh, with shipping from Tuoi-Invir upon Loch Nehach, and upon Davall, through Airgiall upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachtar, that vanquishing Brefny they brought O'Roark's hostages."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


"The fair of the Liffe: i.e. Achnach Cholmain in Magh-Liffe.—See note under A. D. 940.

"Teach-Gighrain: i.e. Gighran's House. This was the name of a place near the River Liffey, not far from Dublin, but the name is now obsolete, and the place has not been identified. It would be anglicised Tigyran, or Stigeelan.

"Feara-Arda.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.
of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, with the boats of Tuaigh-inbhird, [which he convened] on Loch Eathach, over the Dabhall, over the Airghialla, upon Loch-Eirne, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifsne, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc.

The Age of Christ, 954. Gacithine, learned Bishop of Dun-Leathglaise; Oenghus, son of Noachan, successor of Feichin; Maelpadraig, son of Cubratan, airchinneach of Slaine; Maenach, successor of Finnen, and Lector of Ard-Macha; and Maelbrighde, son of Redan, successor of Mac Neissi and Colman Eala, died. Tadhg of the Three Towers, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithig, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and after he had plundered Leinster, and held the Fair of the Liffe for three days, information was sent from Leinster to the foreigners of Ath-clith; and Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, with his foreigners went and laid a battle-ambush for Conghalach, by means of which stratagem he was taken with his chieftains at Tigh-Gighrainn. The following were they who were slain there: Conghalach himself; Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithigh; Aedh, son of Aithide, lord of Teathbha; Cormac, son of Cathalan, lord of Feara-Ardas; and a great many others along with them. Concerning

The year 954 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 955 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 951 of the Annals of Conmacnoise, but the true year is 956.

"A. D. 955. Maelpatrick mac Conbretan, Airchinneach of Slaine; Aengus mac Nogain, Coarb of Fechin; Gacithine, an excellent bushep of Dunleghlais; and Teig mac Cahell, king of Connacht, mortui sunt. Congalach, mac Maelmhihi, mic Flannagan, mic Cellai, mic Congalai, mic Conaing Carry, mic Congalai, mic Hugh Slaine, being king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin and Leinster at Tighiuran, in Leinster. They killed alsoe Hugh mac Aitie, king of Tethva, with manie more. Maenach, Coarb of Finnia, and Lector of Ard-mach; Maelbride mac Ernain, Coarb of Macknish, and Colman Ela, mortui sunt. Mureach, mac Egnechan, mic Donell, regnare incipit."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 951" [recte, 956]. "King Congallagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lynstermen and Danes of Dublin at the Liffy-side, together with divers of his nobles, as Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teaffa; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moylemihie, the king's nephewe, and prince Cormack mac Cahallaine, with divers others. Moylefoharty, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolumne O'Cannanan, prince of Tyrconnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great feilds fought; the one is called the battle of Killmoney; the other the battle of Beal-y-leghtha, where Mullmoye, or Mulloye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe; after which battle Meath
món oile amaille pnu. Conaoth vo réimhur Congalaigh ri píshe, ré voip ar tseáipna Cnort aon tan no márthaí an pí ri atbhré Aoú Ua Raìtén, an leip níosgain Aéa chaé gínn, Ro huc suil a hEímid 1e vá bhlaithín pop a vech 1 réimhur caomh Congalaigh. A caint caoiòt iabh ríp Occur náoi ccéo, ní gnímí puaille, O che Gnu Cnort ré mbeiril bóin Co bár mic Moalmaí succeeded múaís.


Aoir Cnort, náoi ceó caoí a pé. An dana bhlaithín vo Domh'nall. Plann, mac Moichlandoí, comarba Tiseáipnaich 1 Maolboit, Tanaide mac remained waste and desolate for the space of five years, and without a King.”—Ann. Clon.

b Domh'nall, son of Muircheartaigh.—O'Flaherty places the succession of Domnaldus O'Neill in the year 956, which is the true year.—See Ogygia, p. 435.

1 Loch-Cal.—Now Loughgall, in the county of Armagh.—See it already referred to under A. M. 2859, A. D. 798 and 847.

1 Loch-Cé.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 9, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, supra.

1 Comainns.—See it already referred to at the years 870, 898, 915, 931.

m Dún-Salach.—Not identified.

The year 955 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 956 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year.
the length of Conghalach's reign, and the age of our Lord Christ, when this king was killed, Aedh Ua Raithnen said:

After despoiling of pleasant Ath-cliath,  
Which sent the foreigners out of Ireland,  
Was two years over ten  
Of the reign of fair Conghalach.  
Four, fifty, in truth,  
And nine hundred,—no slight fact,—  
From the birth of Christ at fair Bethil  
Till the death of the noble son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 955. The first year of Domhnall, son of Muircheartachh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann, son of Aedhagan, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelceallaigh, son of Aedh, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach; Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Diarmaid, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha; Mocoluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, King of Caiseal; [and] Muireadhach Ua Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaird, lord of Loch Cal1; [and] Maelsinchill, son of Dubhcinn, chief of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Ce2. The mortal wounding of Cairbri Finn Ua Bruadair and his son, i.e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Ui Lorcain died. Maelsechlainn, son of Aimhirgin, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muircheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Comainns1, as far as Dun Salachm.

The Age of Christ, 956. The second year of Domhnall. Flann, son of Mochloingseach, successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoithn; Tanaidhe Mac

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(aev commun. 957) as follows:

"A.-D. 956. Maelfogartai, king of Cashill; Colman mac Congail, Coarb of Molaish; Echa mac Anluain, king of Lochcall; Scanal mac Luachduiv, Coarb of Laisserin, mortui sunt. Maelcolum O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Conell; Mochta mac Cormakan; and Flann O'Haegan, Airchinnech of Glindaloch, defuncti."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith: i.e. Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note *, under the year 548; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 713.
annals rioghachta eireann.

957. ní hHeoibh na caile. tiarnachta, mac Lachtnán, an-chinneach Phína, Aoibh, mac Ceallach, comáistha bpéinimm, l roughly, mac Colgan, an-chinneach Slaine, décc. Tuathal, mac Ógair, pí Largín, déig. Niall Ua hHeoibh do écc. Mhóin pí oibh nOunacháin, l pí oibh Poilge, l pí Conam Cellaigh, as Príodh Chuidinn i. pí Dóinnaill, mac Lorcain, l pí Dóinnaill mac Maolmordba, ní oibh Paolain i. ní Munchadh, mac Fínn, i ní maithreach Phínaic, mac Lorcain, plaic Conmne Ceallach, l Naóithinán Ua Dóinnaill, l roconaí oile do raopéalannai bhéimn éagruide. Dóinnaill, mac Aengusa, tigearra Ua nEathach, do écc.


Mac Uídhir: i.e. son of Odhar, now anglicised Maguire. This is the first notice of the family of Maguire occurring in the Irish annals.

Tuathal, son of Ógair.—This Tuathal was the progenitor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now anglicised O'Toole, derived their hereditary surname.

Ui-Dunchadha.—A tribe seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, now anglicised the Dodder, flows. They descended from Dunchadh, grandson of Bran Muc, the common ancestor of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Leinster. According to the Gloss to the Feidire-Aenguis, and to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of May, the church of Achadh-Finche is situated on the brink of the River Dothair in Ui-Dunchadha.—See Leabhar-ná-gCeart, p. 12, note 1.

Clann-Ceallaigh.—Otherwise Ui Ceallaigh Cualann, i.e. the race of Ceallaigh Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.—See note 3, under A. D. 713, p. 313, supra.

Fidh-Chuillinn: i.e. Cuileann's Wood, now Feighcullen, a small parish situated near the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare.

Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach.

—Would be now anglicised Daniel Magennis, lord of Iveagh. This is the first notice of the family of Magennis occurring in the Irish annals.

The year 956 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 957 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 952 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:
Uildhir, successor of Comghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtnan, airchinnech of Fearn; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Brenainn; and Lughaidh, son of Colgan, airchinnech of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua hEruilbh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clann Ceallaigh, at Fidh-Chuilinn; namely, over Domhnall, son of Lorcan, and Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, by the Ui-Faclain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Cearnach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clann-Ceallaigh, and Nacideanan Ua Domhnaill, and many others of the nobility besides them. Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Domhnall. Oenghus Ua Lapain, Bishop of Rath-bhoth; Dubhduin, successor of Colum Cille; Martin, anchorite, successor of Caeimghin and Maelruain; Maenach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lis-mor; and Maenach, airchinnech of Lothra, died. Dubhddabhoireann, son of Domhnall, King of Caiseal, died. Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, and the men of Munster. The Termon of Ciarain was burned this year, from the High Cross to the Sinainn, both corn and mills. A plundering army was led to Inis-Eanaigh by Fearghal Ua Ruairc; and the battle of Magh-Itha was gained, wherein Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach, heir apparent of Clen-Eoghain, was slain. Cathasach of Druim-thorraidh, son of Duilgen, successor of Patrick, the most distinguished bishop of the Irish, died:

“Annals, Dubhdhaibh and of in The Cathasach 957), 677
Niall Tuathal, King A
amely, entered Domhnall, successor of Lua of Dubhduin, Tyrone. Clonmacnoise, namely, y County.


“Annals, 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twabhal mac Owgaye, king of Lynster, died.”—Ann. Clon.

Successor of Caeimghin and Maelruain: i.e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.

Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh.—This would be now anglicised “Mahon, son of Kennedy.” He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Borumha.

The Termon of Ciaran: i.e. of St. Ciaran at Clonmacnoise, on the east side of the River Sinainn, in the barony of Garrycastle, King’s County.

Inis-Eanaigh.—Now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

Druim-thorraidh.—Not identified. The death of this Cathasach is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 956 (but the true year is 957), thus:

Aoir Cliodhne, nai roi ceo cao a anaoi. An cíceach bhiaaim do Dhonnchaidh. Conamh Ua Domnallán, aipínneach Clocaín mac n’Oaimem, Donnchaí, mac Anphchoa, tigearna Ua Bhuíin Seola, décc. Peaníráí, mac Cleiríg, pí Carpl, décc. Roírach, mac Iarainc, do m’arbaí meabail. Ualchearc, tigearna Óantráigaí, do m’arbaí. Soigél reamaí do Éacht rí thar Laigh, a maráib, co m’arba mile do Óaim atgall co mbeath Ath chata. Niall, mac Aodha, mic Éochaidh, pilil Úll, décc.

Aoir Cliodhne, nai roi ceo reapeca. An reapeach bhiaaim do Dhonnchaidh. Sléigeadh Plachbeartach, mac Conaobair, la tigearna Oigh, i Dál n’A我真的, go m’oin Condeone, conaíráithean Ulaí, co m’arba Plachbeartach,

"Cahassach nach Duilgen of Drumthorva, Coarb of Patrick, and an excellent" [recte, the most excellent] "bushop of all the Irish, in Christo quiuets." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49. See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 48.

Some of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 957, are to be found in the Annals of Ulster under 958, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 953, as follows:


"A.D. 953. Clonvicknose was preyed by Munstermen. Dowdavoren mac Donell, king of Cashill, was killed by some of his own people. Donell mac Moylemorrey, king of Affal, died. Moonsach mac Cormack, abbot of Lismore; and Moonsach, archdean of Lohra, died."


"Laighis-Rétae.—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Laighish, or Leix, in the present Queen’s County, containing the fort of Rath-Baccin, and the rock of Leac-Reda.

—See note 4, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, suprā."

The year 958 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 959 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 954 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 960:

"A.D. 959. An army by Donell mac Murtagh to Dalnaraie, that he brought pledges. Carlus mac Con mac Donogh, killed at Dublin."
The Age of Christ, 958. The fourth year of Domhnall. Dubhduin Ua Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathmogh, Abbot of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, died. Carlus, son of Conn, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Aughran, lord of Laoeighis-Retae, died. Faelan, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Laoeighis-Retae, was slain. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, to Dal-Araidhe; and he carried away their hostages. Feargraith, son of Cleireach, Tanist of Caiseal, died. Donnchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, was wounded in the territory of the Ui-Cloudna." Faifne the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finshneachta Ua Cuill, poet of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 959. The fifth year of Domhnall. Conaing Ua Domhnallain, aircinneach of Clochar-Daimhien, and Donnchadh, son of Aurchadh, lord of Ua-Briuiu-Seola, died. Feargraith, son of Cleireach, King of Caiseal, died. Foghartach, son of Ciarmhac, was treacherously killed. Ualgharg, lord of Dartraighne, was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-cliath. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 960. The sixth year of Domhnall. An army was led by Flaithbhheartach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Oileach, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, so that Flaithbhheartach


"A. D. 954. King Donnell mac Mortagh of the Leather Coats, went to Dalnarie, and tooke hostages of Clanna-Ruairis there."—Ann. Clon.

b Ua-Briuiu-Seola. A sept seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note *, under the year 811, p. 424, suprâ.

* Feargraith. See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caiseal.

* Dartraighne. Now Darty, or the barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.


"A. D. 955" [recte, 961]. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air."—Ann. Clon.
Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh.—This is the first mention of O'Maeldoraidh in the Irish Annals as a hereditary surname. In fact, this Aenghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Maeldreasaill, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A.D. 896, and the Ua, O, nepos, or grandson of Maeldoraidh, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Maeldoraidh was the son of Aenghus, who was son of Maelbreasaill, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Flaitbhheartach, Monarch of Ireland from A.D. 727 till 734.—

See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Flaitbhheartach O'Maeldoraidh, in 1197, the head of the O'Doherty's, became prince of Tirconnell; but, being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John De Courcy, Eigneachan O'Donnell became prince of Tirconnell, and his descendants retained that dignity till the commencement of the seventeenth century. The name O'Maeldoraidh is now unknown in Tirconnell; but there are a few persons of the name in the city of Dublin, and at Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath, where it is anglicised Muldarry, without the prefix O.

Inis-mor: i.e. the Great Island, now Inchmore, in Lough Ree, situated midway between Inis-Aingin, or Hare Island, and Inisbofin. It belongs to the parish of Bunown, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

Fearsa-Cul: i.e. the Back-men. The Sil-Ronain of Fearsa-Cul-Teatbha, were seated on the east side of Lough-REE, in Westmeath. There was another sept called Fearsa-Cul of Bregia, near Kells, in East Meath.

The barnacle ducks.—The cooan is described
and his two brothers, Tadhig and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cineal-Conaill, was slain by the Cineal-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Mughron Ua Maelmhuaidh; lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Osraighi. Inis-mor in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh from Ceallach, son of Ruarc, lord of Feara-Cul [Teathbha], i.e. lord of the Sil-Ronain; and he was carried as a prisoner with his fleet into Ui-Maine. The fleet of the men of Munster upon the Sinainn; and they plundered the Termon of Ciaran, from the river westwards. The people of Domhnall, son of Dunchadh, set out after them, and the men of Munster left their fleet to them; and a great number of them was slain, after leaving their ships behind. Murcheartach, son of Eigneachan, son of Dalach, died. An army was led by the Ui-Neill into Munster, and they committed great plunders there. Fearghal Ua Ruairc devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks in Airthear Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amhlaebh and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Neasain; and the Ladgmanns afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i.e. Oin, so that they plundered Inis-Doimhle and Ui-Liathain, and robbed Lis-mor and Corcach, and did many other evils. They afterwards went

in Cormac’s Glossary as a bird of passage. The birds now known by this name in Irish, in Mayo, are called in English by the natives “Barnacle ducks,” and are believed to come from Shetland.

1 Conaille and Edar with Inis-mac-Neasain.—This might be rendered, “and plundered Conaille and Edar (now Howth) as far as Inis-mac-Neasain (now Ireland’s Eye).

2 Inis-Doimhle.—Otherwise written Inis-Teimhle, as in the gloss of the Feilire-Aenghus at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Archdall thinks (Monas. Hib., p. 59) that it was one of the ancient names of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork; and quotes Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 629, where there is nothing to corroborate this identification. The name Inis-Doimhle occurs in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar at 30th of January, 3rd of March, 4th of July, and 1st of December; but its situation is not indicated except at 4th of July, where Inis-Doimhle, the church of Finnbhair, is placed in Ui- Ceinnsealaigh. In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenghus, at 4th July, St. Finnbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed in vih hUa Ceinselanh, i.e. in terra Nepotum Ceinnsealaigh; but adds that he is interred in the Deise. There may have been another island of the name near Lismore, which may be that alluded to in the text; but the Editor has not been able to find any satisfactory authority for placing any island of this name in Munster.
annal a rioghacht aireann.

1 Rath-Etain.—Not identified. See it already mentioned at A. D. 889, p. 545, line 2.

The year 960 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 961 of the Annals of Ulster, and 956 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but neither of these chronicles contains a word relative to the arrival of the Ladmanns, or their attack on Lismore, or Inis Doimhle.

"A. D. 961. An army with Flathvertagh mac Connor, king of Aileach, in Dalrasy, and" [he] "prayed Coinire, where Ulster came upon him, and killed himself and his two cosens, Teige and Conn, with many more. Owen mac Murrai, heire of Ulster, killed by Osaly. Aengus O'Maelborraid, a suis jugulatus est."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 956. Flathvertagh mac Connor, prince of Aileach, made a great prey in Dalnary, and ransackt Conrey, and was overtaken by the inhabitants of that country, who killed his two brothers, Teige and Conn, with many others. Iwulfe, king of Scotland, died. Enos O'Moyle-
into Ui-Liathain, where they were overtaken by Maelcluiche Ua Maelcritinn, who made a slaughter of them, i.e. killing three hundred and sixty-five, so that there escaped not one of them but the crews of three ships. A prey was carried off by the son of Amhlaeibh from Inis-mac-Neasain to Britain, and to Mon-Conain. A prey by Sitric Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Amhlaeibh, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and the Leinstermen; [in the conflict] Amhlaeibh was wounded through his thigh with an arrow, and escaped to his ships, after the slaughter of his people. Buadhach, son of Cormac, and Donnchadh, son of Ceannfaeladadh, were killed by the Eoghanachta in one month. Dunchadh, son of Laeghaire, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill upon the circuit of Ireland, and he remained three days at Rath-Edain.

The Age of Christ, 961. The seventh year of Domhnall. Fothadh, son of Bran, scribe and Bishop of Insi-Alban; Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and airchinneach of Inis-Cacindeagha; Cathal, son of Cormac, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, [died]. Anáile, scribe of Daimh-liag-Cianain, died at an advanced age. Dubhthach of Disert-Chiarain; Caen-comhrac, son of Curan, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Eois. An unusual thing was done by the King Domhnall, son of Muircheartach; namely, he brought vessels over Dabhall, and across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Aínninn, so that the islands of the lake were plundered by him. Egneach, son of Dalach, lord of Oirghialla, and his son, i.e. Dubhdara, were killed; but God took vengeance of him for that deed, for he was, after some time, killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannain carried vessels with him on the lakes of Erne, so that the islands thereof were plundered by him. A victory was gained by Fearghal, King of Connaught, over the Munstermen, upon the Sinainn, i.e. the victory of Catinech; between Cluain-fearta and Cluain-mic-Nois; and Dal-gCais was afterwards plundered, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed. Mowgroyn O'Moyloy, prince of Ferkeall, died. Cionvicknose was preyed by those of Ossorie.

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Insi-Alban: i.e. the islands of Scotland.

Loch Aínninn: Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. The vessels conveyed by King Domhnall on this occasion over the mountain of Sliabh Fuaid were light skiffs, cots, and curraghs, carried on the shoulders of men, for the purpose of landing on the islands in Lough Ennell.

Catinech: This was an island in the River Shannon, between Clonfert and Clonmacnoise. The name is now obsolete.

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four
opercain lair iarrin. An an Máthgamhain, mac Cenmaittig, mac Páthgal Ua Ruainc, dú i ttopčaír éri hUí Lorcáin ighting icht mnu. Dóimchaib, mac Ceallacháin, pi Cairil, d ugh ó na bhácaír féippin. Páthgal, mac Cealláig, d ucc hi Saingí, iarn bpáinnn.

Aoir Céinnt, nai céad pearsca a d. An tódhchaib bhíadain do Dhomnall. Dubrcún, mac Cionaeó, comairba Cholaim Chille, Suibhó, mac Niarmain, abb Muìgha, véf. Suibne, mac Seconánain, eppucc ighting Cilli Culind, véf. Phíncín, piu eppcor, Dún Uchdáir, Comríc, eppucc Tamlacaí, véf. Colmán, mac Cobrád, epleríghn Cilli vapa, g Mumíonó, inghin mac Colmán, banabb Cilli vapa, véf. Macolgumanaí, mac Póinn, mic Ecclesicum, g a mac do mbrab lá cliond Pháircúra. Púaptáchan, mac bece, tígraína Óphil, d oí marba la Cenel Eogham. Muipicentach, mac Congaláig, mic Maelmuirchí, pégoaimna Éaneann, do mbrab lá Dhomnall, mac Congaláig. Ceall vapa d oí escam lá Gallab, g hpro mór do mbrab, g do cléipíchib do ghabál nó sóib amn, g Niall Ua hÉrubhái, corppcaladh. Lán an tíosh móir Sanct bíghde, g lán an déiprígh arnaí do mbrab Niaill síobh li a amha buidein. Muipichíntach hUa Canannain, tígraína Cenél Conull, d oí marba la a veipbhíne. Main am bhealaí pe Páthgal hUa Ruainc.

Masters corresponds with 962 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 963.

"A. D. 962. Shipping by Donnell O'Neill from Davall over Sliav-Fuaid to Loch-Ainninn, which was not done of a long time; but thus in Duvdaileth the book" [quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sid in Libro Dubhdaleithi.—O'Conor's Ed.] "Egnecb mac Dalai, and Duvdara, his son, king of Airgiall, killed in the same month. Maelmuire mac Eochas, Coarb of Patrick, natus est. Mac Cellachán, king of Cashill, mortatu est. Gefri mac Aulaiv mortatu est. Canchorac, Coarb of Tiarnach, mortatu est."—Ann. Uit. Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 957" [recté, 963]. "Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and homesome man, died. King Donnell brought shipping on Logh-Innell. Dowhagh of Desirt-Kyran, a very merry and jound fellow, died. Donnogh, mac Ceallachan, king of Cashell, was killed. Ferall O'Roirk was king of Connaught this time. Ferall gave an overthrew to the Monstermen in a place between Clonvicknose and Clonfert, near the river of Synan, called the field of Kattince, where there were many slain; and immediately after Ferall preyed and spoyled all the race of Dalgayse."—Ann. Clon.

Mugna : i.e. of Mugna-Moshenog, now Dunnamanoge, in the south of the county of Kildare. —See note under A. D. 940. The church of Moone in the same neighbourhood was called in Irish Maoin-Choluim-Chille, not Mugna.—See the years 1014 and 1040.

Cill-dara.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 962. Nortmanni Kildariam vadè depopulati, seniorum et Ecclesiasticorum plurimos
dered by him. A slaughter was made against Mathghamhain, son of Cein-
neidigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where fell the three grandsons of Lorcan, and
seven score along with them. Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caiseal,
was mortally wounded by his own kinsman. Fearghal, son of Ceallach, died
at Saighir, after penance.

The Age of Christ, 962. The eighth year of Domhnall. Dubscuile, son
of Cinaedh; Suibhne, son of Niamhan, Abbot of Mughna, died. Suibhne, son
of Segonan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilinn, died. Finghin, distinguished
Bishop of Dun-leathghlaisi; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Col-
man, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of Mac
Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Egne-
achan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghusa. Furadhran, son of
Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghan. Muircheartach, son of
Conghalach, son of Maelmiithigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain
by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners,
and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there;
but Niall Ua h-Erlubh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House,
and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money.
Muircheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conail, was killed by his own tribe.
The victory of Bealach was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where Domhnall,
...Aonr Crona, naoin ceo pesce a ttri. An noma a bhliadhain do Dhonmhall. Ouncnao, mac Callaigh, epscop 1 ab Tipé na shlar, Colman, abh Dhrirte Diarmata, vecc. 1-1-1-1, comapba Mic Neir 1 Colman Eala, Cionao, mac Maelciahain, abb Uip moirt Moocua, Gheannach, mac Catail, abh Inri Cathaigh, [vecc]. Slorgheo la Dhomnall Ua Néill, co po inpect Connachta, 1 coc eude gialla o hUa Ruainc. Aonh, mac Macloituiyg, vecc ma oitepe. Caomhna ap i la hUib Cennpelaig 1. Domnall mac Callaigh a monao Dommha, mac Tairce. Tobanta riofualin 1 Néinn co penai an tacht a mac 1 a mghn a bhaith.


*Inis-Teoc.—Now Ennistiogue, a small town on the River Nore, in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.

*The ninth year of Domholl.—This was really the year 965. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from 958 to 970. The Annals of Ulster give the following events under 964, which corresponds with 963 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

“A.D. 964. A great, miserable dearth in Ireland, that the father sould his son and daughter for meat” [kopena do an tacht a mac 1 a mghn a bhaith]. “An overthrowe by the O’Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle between Scottsmen about Etir, where many were killed about Donogh, abbott of Duncallen. A change of Abbots in Ardmach, viz., Duvdalhe instead of Mureagh. An army by Donell O’Nell, that turmoyled Connagh, and had O’Rorke’s hostages.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Tochar-Eachdach : i.e. Eochaidh’s causeway.

—See this place already referred to at the years 880 and 894.

*A victory, &c.—It is stated in the Stowe...
son of Muireagan, was slain. A victory was gained over Amlaecibh, son of Sitric, by the Osraighi, i.e. at Inis-Teoc⁵, where many of the foreigners were slain, together with Batbarr, son of Nira. Cairbre Ua Guaire, head of the hospitality of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 963. The ninth year of Domhnall⁴. Dunchadh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Colman, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Joseph, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman-Eala; Cinaedh, son of Maelchiarain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda; [and] Gebhennach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, [died]. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill, so that he plundered Connaught, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc. Aedh, son of Maelmithigh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; namely, Domhnall, son of Ceallaigh, in the place of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg. An intolerable famine in Ireland, so that the father used to sell his son and daughter for food.

The Age of Christ, 964. The tenth year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Cillene, successor of Ciaraín, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Finghin, anchorite and Bishop of Ia, died. Crunmhael, Abbot of Beg-Eire, Bishop and lector of Tamhlacht, was drowned at Tochar-Eachdhach⁵. Artagan Ua Manchain, lector of Gleann-da-locha, died. Dubhdabhoireann, distinguished Bishop of Magh-Breagh, and successor of Buite, died. He was a paragon of wisdom. A victory was gained⁶ by Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, i.e. lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Maelseachlaimn, son of Arcda, over Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where seven hundred were lost, together with Toichleach Ua Gadhra, lord of South Luighne. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faelan, son of Cormac, lord of Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

A. D. 965. Mureach mae Feigus, Coarb of Patrick; Cahasach mae Murchadain, bishop of Ardmach; Faelan mae Cormack, king of Leinster, and Faelan, king of Desyes, mortui sunt. Maelmuir, daughter of Nell mae Hugh, mortua est. Duvdavoren, Coarb of Buti, vitam finivit. Ferall O'Roark killed by Donell mae Congalai, king of Brehg.

Copy that this entry is taken from the Book of the Island [of all Saints in Lough Ree], and from the Book of Clonmaenoise. It is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenoise, from which it may be inferred that the Book of Clonmaenoise used by the Four Masters was a different manuscript from that translated by Mageoghegan in 1627.

The year 964 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 965 of the Annals of
Muman, 1 Maolmaire, inín Néill, mic Aodha, vécc. Phiogal Ua Ruairc, pí Connacht, do máthab lá Damnall mac Conghlaígh, tíseanna ònneach, 7 Cnocha.


* Formael, at Rathbeg.—Now Formil, in the parish of Lower Badoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.
* Ua-Taidaigh.—Now O’Teige, and sometimes anglicised Tighe. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlereag, in the county of Roscommon.
* Inis-Ubain.—This is a mistake for Inis-Sibtona, which was the ancient name of the King’s Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.
* Scialth-an-Eigis.—This is the place now called the Hill of Skea, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinelmeaky, and county of Cork. The son of Bran, lord of
the Deise-Mumhan, and Maelmaire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagh and Cnoghbha.

The Age of Christ, 965. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Maenach, Bishop of Sord and Lusca; Daniel, Bishop of Leithghlinn; Flann, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Cairbre, son of Laidhgmen, Abbot of Fearna-mor and Teach Moling; Conn, son of Corcran, Abbot of Mungairit, and head of all Munster; [and] Conchobhar, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubhscaile Ua Manchain, anchorite, and head of the rule of Gleann-da-locha, died. Muireadhach, son of Faelan, Abbot of Cill-dara, and royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Cearbhhall, son of Lorcan. Gormghilla, son of Ceann Dubhan, chief Vice-abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formael, at Rath-beg, [was gained] by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, where Maelisa Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircheartach Ua-Taidhg, royal heir to Connaught, were slain, together with many others. Aedh Ua hAitidhe, King of Ui-Eathach-Cobha, was killed by his own tribe. Cearbhhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Domhnall, lord of Breagh. Mathghamhain, son of Cinneidigh, King of Caiseal, plundered Luimneach, and burned it. Tighearnach, son of Ruarc, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. A battle was gained by Mathghamhain, son of Cinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, where he made a slaughter of the foreigners, and burned their ships; and he plundered Inis-Ubtain; and Maelruanaidhe, son of Flann, Tanist of Osraighhe, was slain in the heat of the conflict, while plundering the fortress. An army was led by Mathghamain to Sciath-an-Egis; and he carried the hostages of Munster with him to his house, and expelled the son of Bran, lord of Desmond. The army of the foreigners of Ath-clath and of Leinster, into Breagh; and Cearbhhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was there wounded, so that he afterwards died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, into Osraighhe, where he remained four nights, after having plundered Magh-Raighne; but Mathghamhain and the men of Munster overtook him, as did the Deisi and the Osraighi, from Ath-Buana to Commur; but Murchadh escaped away.

Desmond, here referred to, was Maelnahuaidh, the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky. *From Ath-Buana to Commur: i.e. from Aughboyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,
An annal of the Annals of Ulster: Kilauny and Annaghmore were killed by the Scotsmen of Argyll.

\[966.\]

The year 965 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 966 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following events under that year:

\[A. D. 966.\] Duv mac Maelcolum, king of Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tier-  


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\[A. D. 966.\] Duv mac Maelcolum, king of Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tier-  


The year 965 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 966 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following events under that year:
from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Dubhdailethe in the place of Muireadhach of Sliabh-Cuileann.

The Age of Christ, 966. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ceallach Ua Banain, successor of Comhghall; Muireadhach, the foster-son of Maenach, successor of Cainneach; Eoghan Ua Suailen, bishop or abbot of Tamhlacht; Connmhac, i.e. the son of Ainniaraidh, successor of Ulltan, and priest of Ceanannus, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill into Leinster; and he plundered from the Bearbha westwards [recte eastwards] to the sea; and he carried off a great prey of cows; and he laid siege to the foreigners and the Leinstermen for two months. On this occasion were slain Finn, son of Goirmghilla; Dunghal, son of Dunghal Ua Riagain; Ronan, son of Bruadar, son of Duibhghilla, and other nobles of the Leinstermen along with them. Maelmordha, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, was mortally wounded. Ruaidhri, son of Maelmartain, lord of Fotharta, was slain. Flaithbheartach Ua Muireadhgaigh, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Muireadhach, son of Fearghus, successor of Patrick, died. Cathasach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 967. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. Maelfinnen, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Ceanannas, successor of Ulltan and Cairneach; Eoghan Ua Cleirigh, Bishop of Connaught; Maelgorm, son of Maelcheallaigh, Abbot of Inis-Cealtra; and Donnchadh, son of Cathlan, Abbot of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Muirigen, Abbot of Disert-Diarmaida, died. Aenghus Ua Robhartaigh, anchorite of Doire-Chalgaigh; and Cinaedh Ua Cathmhail, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Beollan, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Tresach, son of Maelmuine, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, was killed. Very great fruit, so that eight sacks were brought from the foot of one tree. An army was


Sliabh-Cuilenn.—Now Slieve-Gullion, a high mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh.—See note 9, under 517, p. 168, supra.

Ua Banain.—Now anglice Banan and Banim. The year 966 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 967 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

A. D. 967. Cellach O'Banan, Coarb of Con-
mac Ptn 50 Laimh in Oppaige, co habatan cícc ortéce inne, co tarrain Macgamain mac Cinnéitig, co piniu Múiman, na tá Ele, na Déiri, t oíman Phuinn Láipse co nGaillab, 7 Oppaige imo piig, co po lirceasá la Munchaó Dún Ua tteómaine an eiccen, co tewócatan uain riadh júlib cen óiine cen eicch orpaíbaíl. Slóicce fá Laimhain, mac Cinnéitig i núíímu-
main, co po an teópa hóisce i cComáf, co tewc Gaíla Oíímuíman lair. Oíogain Cínamra lá Sitnucce, mac Aílaíb tíïnna Faill, 7 la Munchaó mac Pinn, pi Laimh, comur tarraíb Domnall Ua Neill, pi Epeann, 7 co paemnó ponna. Aod Allán, mac Pípháiile, tíïnna Oppaige, 7 Echtíghim, mac Eiti, tíïnna na cComam, dúc.

Aoi tiúipt, naii eícó píceca a hoächt. An sléipnammad biadann dècc do Doínnall. Ceannanmor do oíogain do Aílaíb Cuapán co nGaillab 7 Laimh, co pucce bòpaíme mór lair, 7 go lirceasá rochaíne via muintir im bheagair mac nÁilella, 7 po bhí marom rop Uib Nell oce Apo Maelchon. Maimim rop Úalgiáice Ua Ruain mi cConobámar, mac Taín, in po maífhao Úalgaíce, co rocaíbth oile amáin pír in Uíbhuiolla 1. mac Leáthan. Slóicce fá lá piig nUlaí, lá nÁilella mac Mauudain 50 Gaillab, go po oípece Conope ceanna, 7 co lirceasá an cí fín lair. Oíogain Luámaí, 7 Óroma Inepeclamn lá Múimpéirteach, mac Domnall, 1. mac Righ Epeann, lá piig nÁíth, rop Ga-
llaíb, in po maífhao ile. Oípcean Maimótpeach duíce, 7 Laimnne Lépe lá Domnall lá piig Epeann rop Gaillab, 7 po lirceasá caoceca an eicch ceó in aoen tig lair rib. Rmainotpeach Laimnne Lépe do lirceasá lá Domnall, mac Munchaó, 7 céitnó ceó do úil do uthni 7 do lirceasá amh eicčin píona 7 mána. Luámaí 7 Ópoom Inepeclumn do oígann lá Glúmllan 1. lá Munchaó Ua Plairbeántaí.

* Dum-Ua-Tochmaire: i.e. Fort of the Ul-
Tochmaire. Not identified.

The year 967 of the Annals of the Four
Masters corresponds with 968 of the Annals of
Ulster, which give the following obits under
that year (vere com. 969):

"A. D. 968. Cinaedh mac Cahaileil, Air-
chinnech of Dare Calgai; Maelfinne mac Uch-
tane, bushef of Kells, and Cogar of Uítain and
Carnech; and Owen mac Cleiri, bushef of Con-
naght, mortui sunt. Saerlaí, daughter to Elcho-
ma, being one hundred yeares of age, died.
Becllan mac Ciarneic, king of Lochgavar, in
Christo quiwet."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

'Amhlaidh Cuaran: i.e. Aulaf, or Olave the
Crooked or Stooped.

*Ard-Maelchon: i.e. Maelchus's height, or
hill, now Ardmulchan, on the River Boyne,
near Navan, in the county of Meath.

Coindere: i.e. Connor, in the county of
Antrim.

Glúmllan: i.e. of the eagle-knee. The year
led by Murchadh, son of Finn, into Leinster and Osraighe, and they remained five nights there; but he was overtaken by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of Munster, the two Eili, the Deisi, and Imhar of Port-Lairge, with the foreigners and the Osraighi. Murchadh burned Dun-Ua-Tochnaire by force; but they escaped before his eyes, without leaving a man or a horse behind. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Desmond, and remained three nights in Corcach, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. Ceanannas was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; but Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ireland, overtook and defeated them. Aedh Allai, son of Fearghal; lord of Osraighe; and Echthighern, son of Eitech, lord of the Comainns, died.

The Age of Christ, 968. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Ceanannas was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran, with the foreigners and Leinstermen; and he carried off a great prey of cows, but lost numbers of his people, together with Breasal, son of Ailil; and he gained a victory over the Ui-Neill at Ard-Maelchon. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruairc by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Duibhghilla, i.e. the son of Laidhgnen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artghal, son of Madudhan, against the foreigners; and he plundered Coindere, then in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall, King of Aileach, and son of the King of Ireland, against the foreigners, in which many were slain. The plundering of Mainistir-Buithe by Domhnall, King of Ireland, against the foreigners; and three hundred of them were burned by him in one house. The refectory of Lann-Leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Murchadh; and four hundred persons were destroyed by wounding and burning there, both men and women. Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn were plundered by Gluniillar, i.e. by Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

968 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 969 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

"A. D. 969. Kells praised by Aulai Cuaran. An overthrow given O'Roark by Conor mac Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An army by Artgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster, upon Genties [recte, the Galls], "spoyled Conire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmonai, by Daniell O'Neill, where Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maelmuire, airchinnech; and Cinaech mac Cron-
Aoir Cnóirt, naoi ccéo pírrce a nai. An cúiccead bhíodh décc do Dhoimnall. Tuacal, comárpba Chiapán, epprec 7 abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Maenach, epprec Cluana mic Nóir, Fínniúne Ua Fíachphach, abb Tíge Mochua, 7 Maolpaíma, comárpba Cairnigh, décc. Ceallach Ua Nu-aíait do marbaí do Ghallaib i nDúnam a thommítife. Domnall Ua Néill, an pí, do ionmarbaí a Mhíde tan Shiaf Fuairírotu a le Clomn Colmán, comáí do mo páideóin,

Ní má cuidlaimh an gú, plath Tímpa do cuimpeúgaí, Teachta níta, iomatt peóir, go típpi an cnocfaidh naicebeoil.

Sloigh le Domnall Ua Néill iapúin co noccaíb an tuaimfhéin. co cConall, 7 Éogan, go píopa Mhíde 7 go Ghallaib, go po oipce a nuile dúnne, 7 longroíta, 7 co po hiúirseal Uibh Pailithe, 7 Poíanta laip, 7 go úsáidh píopna don cóm a bhreitheáit púpar, náir do píopaí longroíta eoca tuaithe 1 Mhíde o tá Sionann co balca náim. Síoll Leimnigí do ionmarbaí a linn Ubhaán la Maéacúimh, mac Cinnéitife. Ói ghréin cuipnoma do ríceirin náirí míodh laoi.


Do bhíodhnaí réctmogat ncoil ccéod, ó geim Cnóirt, ní bíc an béó, Aonúth Laíghín, lá na líon co bár Munchaída, mic Píntí.

gaille, king of the Conells, and many more. Lugmaí and Drum-Inesclainn spoiled by Murcha, king of Ailech. Mainister and Lainn-Leire rifled by Daniell, king of Ireland, where 350 were burnt in one house.”—Cod.Clar., tom. 49.

1 Clann-Colmain.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlins of Westmeath.

2 From the Sinainn to Bealach-duin : i.e. from the River Shannon to Castlekieran, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

*m Inis-Ubabtain.—See note 7, under A. D. 965. The year 969 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 970 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“ A. D. 970. Culen mac Illuí, king of Scotland, killed by Britons in open battle. Daniell
The Age of Christ, 969. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Tuathal, successor of Ciaran, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Finnguine Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua, and Maelsamhna, successor of Cainneach, died. Ceallach Ua Nuadhait was killed by the foreigners in the doorway of his refectory. Domhnall Ua Neill, the king, was driven from Meath northwards, across Sliabh Fuaid, by the Clann-Colmain; of which was said:

Not well we have heard the voice, that the prince of Teamhair was removed;
Scarcity of corn, much of grass, will dry up the mind of the terrible.

An army was afterwards led by Domhnall Ua Neill, with the soldiers of the North, i.e. the races of Conall and Eoghan, against the men of Meath and the foreigners, so that he plundered all their forts and fortresses, and spoiled Ui-Failghe and Fotharta; and he took revenge on them on that occasion for their opposition to him, for he erected a camp in every cantred of Meath, from the Sinainn to the Bealach-duin. The foreigners of Luimneach were driven from Inis-Ubdain by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh. Two suns of equal size were seen at high noon-day.

The Age of Christ, 970. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Crunnmhael, successor of Caeimghin, died. Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, bishop, and successor of Finnian of Cluain-eidhneach; [and] Cathasach, son of Fearghus, comharba of Dun, [died]. Foghartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, was killed by Domhnall-Claen, son of Lorcan, after they had eaten and drank together. Of the year of his death was said:

Of years seventy, nine hundred, from birth of Christ,—no small deed,—
Till death of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief King of Leinster in his time.

O'Neill, king of" [Tarach], "expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain, i.e. O'Maelaghlins. Cellach O'Nuad killed by Genties, in the door of the Pronty" [Refectory]. "Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, moritur. Tuathal, Coarb of Ciaran; Maelsavna, Coarb of Cainnech, moriuntur. An army by Daniell O'Neill to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The text appears to be a transcription from an old Latin document, likely an entry from the *Annales Ríogahtachta Eireann* (Annals of Ireland). The passage describes events concerning a townland called Tola's Desert, located in the county of Westmeath. It references a battle involving several regions and figures, including the barony of Dysart-O'Dea, the town of Inchiquin, and the townland of Tola's Desert in the barony of Dysart-O'Dea, in the county of Westmeath. The text refers to the progress of cultivation and mentions events like a battle between Ulster and Dalrains, where the king of the fifth [i.e. of the province of Ulidia], Hugh mac Loingsy, and others, were slain. The transcription also notes the death of Murcha mac Floinn killed by Donell Cloen, per dolum. Cahasach mac Fergus, Coarb of Dun [Downpatrick], "mortuus est." Fogartach mac Nell O'Tolaig, killed by Daniell mac Congalai, per dolum. Airmheach of Glenn da Locha, mortuus est."
Gebheannach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraige, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraige, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fithrech\(^a\). Madudhan, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain. Cluain-Iraird, Fobhar, Lann-Eala, and Disert-Tola\(^b\), were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

The Age of Christ, 971. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Dunchadh, the foster-son of Diarmaid, distinguished bishop and chief poet of Osraige, [died]. Maelmoire, Abbot of Dearmhach, was drowned in Eas-Ruaidh. Becan, i.e. son of Lachtan, successor of Finnen, i.e. of Cluain-Iraird; Ailill, i.e. son of Laighnecach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cinaedh of the Oratory, anchorite of Cluain-fearta, died. Finachtua Ua Flaithri, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg of the Tower, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartach, i.e. Glun-Illar, King of Aileach, and Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, wherein fell Cathal himself, and Gebheannach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine; Tadhg, son of Muircheartach, chief of Ui-Diarmada\(^a\); Murchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha; and Seirridh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, with a countless number along with them; and Murchadh totally plundered Connaught afterwards.


\(^a\) \textit{Ui-Diarmada}.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Mogha, or Coreamoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See the \textit{Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many}.

The Annals of Ulster notice this battle, and a few other events, briefly, under the year 972, as follows:

"A. D. 972. Conor mac Teige, king of Connaught, \textit{mortuus est}. Battle betweene Murcha O'Flaihvertai and Connaught, where Cahal mac Teige, king of Connaught, and Gevennach mac

\(^b\) \textit{Druim-mor-Mocholmog}: i.e. the great ridge or long hill of St. Mocholmog, now Dromore, the head of an ancient bishop's see in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down.—See Colgan's \textit{Acta Sanctorum}, p. 147; and Archdall's \textit{Monasticon Hibernicum}, p. 118.
Ua Cona, comarba Ceanbhe, Ruoetachach, airmneach Cuile paitein, anchonin, 7 ecchan, Conpe, mac Eftsephn, comarba Clavanaugh mon Maedwcu, [decc]. Muncha高原 Paitshesitagh do dol pop creich hi Cenel Conall, co ttuc gabail m6p, cona tanain 1 araithre 50 in zonao Muncha, 1. tigehna Oil, co nepballe to iapom oc D6n Cloch6, iar ecchan 7 athepice. Donncha6 Pino, 1. mac Aeuda, tighearna Muie, vo marba la h6c6a, mac Duibeino, mac Taogain, tighjna Tae6a. Mai6m oile pia n6Opnai6b pop Ul6 Ceanpealaig, 1 to porn Doiinnall, mac Ceallai6. Pinpea6tae, mac Cionabea, tighearna Portusat Lai6, [decc]. An Opaish6 n ionsca Lirihihi tocpaett6r piche e6 im e6 piche oisejign is Dianmae, mac 8Donncha6a, tanainn Oparaig, 7 im ecjign Ua Luanaig, tighearna an Phochla, cona6 do po paine6b;

Na6i c6n, a nd, rechtmo6at
bh6o6na, ba baoa cen aed6t6i
O Cn60rt co har n6Oparaig,6
In mar6an Liri lao66a.
Leorair plaig U1 Mui6thaig6,
N6 m6h an ti not p6im,
Im e6 piche osterjign,
Pich6t e6 to ti 66i.

An Ua cCeanpealaig una in Oparaig, 1 tocpain Doiinnall, mac Ceallaig, tighearna Ua cCeanpealaig, 50 rocaidh oile. Oparaion Inre C6athaig6 vo M6a6n6p, mac Apailt co Ua6maimuna na m6nrea im6i, 7 ionan ticchearna Tull Lummis vo bri6 e6ri, 7 p6uga6 Shain im6i. Mui6thaig6, mac A666a,

* Dun-Cloittighe.—Now called Dun-Glaidighe, anglice Dunglad, a very remarkable fort, consisting of three circumvallations, with deep ditches, situated in the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.

* Duibhec6n, son of Tadhg6n.—The tombstone of this Duibhec6n, inscribed with his name, is still to be seen at Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie’s Round Towers, p. 324.

* Maghnus.—This is the first mention of the name Maghnus, in the Irish annals, from which it is clear that it was first introduced into Ireland by the Danes.

* Aralt.—This is a hibernizing of the Danish name Harold.

* Lagmanns.—These were a sept of the Danes settled in the Inse-Gall, or western Islands of Scotland.

* The violation of Seanan: i.e. St. Seanan’s Sanctuary, on Scattery Island, was profaned on this occasion, by forcibly carrying off as a captive Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, who had taken refuge there. It is highly probable that Ivor was at this period a Christian, but that the
successor of Caeimhghin; Roithechtach, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man; Cairbre, son of Echtighern, comharba of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, [died]. Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh went upon a predatory excursion into Cineal-Conaill, and took a great prey; but being pursued and overtaken, Murchadh, i.e. lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe; after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Meath, was killed by Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan; lord of Teathbha. Another battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinsealaigh, wherein Domhnall, son of Ceallach, was slain. Finnsnechta, son of Cinaedh, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, died. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi in Iartha-Liphi, in which were slain two thousand men and sixty young lords, and among the rest Diarmait, son of Donnchad, Tanist of Osraigh, and Echthighern Ua Luanaigh, lord of the North; of which was said:

Nine hundred and seventy-two years,
It was victory without abatement,
From Christ to the slaughter of the Osraighi,
In the west of warlike Liphi.
The host of the Ui-Muirithaigh slaughtered them,—
Not hasty he who reckoned them,—
With three score young lords,
Twenty hundred, or two thousand men.

The Ui-Ceinsealaigh were plundered in Osraigh, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus, son of Aralt, with the Lag-manns of the islands along with him; and Imhar, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was carried off from the island, and the violation of Seanan thereby. Muircheartach, Danes of the islands of Scotland were still pagans. The Annals of Ulster give a few of these events, under the year 973, as follows:

"A. D. 973. Murcha mac Flaithvertai went upon Kindred-Connell, and tooke great bootie, untilli he was kilt" [recte, wounded] "with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Dunclottie, haveing repented and taken sacrifice" [recte, taken the sacrament]. "Diarmait mac Docharthy, Coarb of Molashe, mortuus est. Doncha Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvechinn. An overthrowe by Ugair mac Tuohall upon Ossory," [where he] "killed Diarmaid mac Donchaa. Another overthrowe by Ossory upon Cinnsealai, where Danieli mac Cellai was slaine."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
mic Plann Ui M colourfulhclainn, 't Mhite, vo marbaód lá Domnall, mac Congalaí.


Aoir Cniort, naoi eocé pléctmoda a céit. An picéitmaid bhlaóin vo Óhoimnall. Conaing, mac Fionain, abb Conveine 7 Lainne Eala, vécc. Séuna Óa Démán, abb Náenopoma, vo lorcach iá éigh pein. Donnchaoí, mac Ceallaí, tig'fhina Ógraige, vécc. Domnail, mac Congalain, tig'fhna bhréigé, vécc. Ar do vo hainn Tríphúir Pluch. Taing Óa Ruaidríach, tig'fhna Cianaéctha vo marbaó 1 nUltai. Óiollcolmam Óa Canamóin, tig'fhna Ceneóil Conaill, vo tiaictain pop creich 1 nhib Paile, co rangaí g'fhigina coimpe moir iá luinse 1. Beanagal, mac Pógartaíth. Dunchao Óa Íobom, comóirba Cianán Chuana mic Nóir, vo Ól via oibhne co h'An Macha. Mactháin, mac Cineóirsig, áirirí Múthain uile vo foibbaíl vo Óhoimnait, mac Caiteal, tig'fhina Óa Ríóiseinte trí a tangaíth, co tapan vo Maolmuain,

7 Cinaedh Óa h'Artagain.—Usually anglicised Kineth, O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tighernach at 975, which is the true year. For some account of the poems attributed to him, see O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. lxiii. The death of this poet, and a few other events, are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, at the year 974:

"A. D. 974. Edgar mac Edmond, King of Saxons, mortuus est. Daniell mac Owen, King of Wales, in pilgrimage. Fergartach, Abbot of Daire, mortuus est. Fergal, Airchinnech Rechraí, a Gentilitus occiisus est. Cinaedh O'Hartagan, prim-bocus of Ireland, quiévit. Very fowle wea-

er this yeare."—Cod. Clarentii, tom. 49.

* Ua Deain.—This surname is still common in the north of Ireland, where it is sometimes anglicised O'Diman, but more usually Diamond, without the prefix O.

* Triubhus Fliuch : i.e. Wet-Trouse, or Trouser.

son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach.

The Age of Christ, 973 [recte 975]. The nineteenth year of Domhnall. Foghartach, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Artghal, son of Coscrachan, successor of Comghall and Finnen, died, after a long and virtuous life. Feardalach, Abbot of Reachrainn, was killed by the foreigners. Cinaedh Ua hArtagainé, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Broen, son of Murchadh. Muireadhach, son of Domnchadh, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighhe, died. Too much wet, so that the fruits were destroyed. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a circuit of Munster, and obtained his demand.

The Age of Christ, 974. The twentieth year of Domhnall. Conaing, son of Finan, Abbot of Coindere and Lann-Eala, died. Sedna Ua Demainé, Abbot of Aendruim, was burned in his own house. Domnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighhe, died. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha, died; he was named Triubhhus Fliuché. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe, where the lord of Cairbre-mor, i.e. Fearghal, son of Fogartach, was lost on the expedition. Dunchadh Ua Braeiné, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of all Munster, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donnabhané, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, who

"Donnabhan, son of Cathal.—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. This entry is given in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 976, which is the true year, as follows:

"A.D. 976. Mathghamhain, mac Ceinneidh, mar n éagruit Mhian, do marbh do Maelmaiden, mac Ua Fidhghente, a fil.

"A.D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Donnabhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Fidhghente, in treachery."

This treacherous capture of Mahon, the elder brother of the monarch, Brian Borumha, by Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhghente, is noticed as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen:

"A.D. 976. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Cairbre Aodhba, treacherously seized upon Mahon, son of Kennedy, in his own house" [at Brugh righ], "where he was under the protection of Colum, son of Ciaran, bishop of Cork (successor of Barra), who guaranteed his safety, to make peace with Maolmaidh,
mac hain, tiṣṣha Ərmμan, como po máρ ρaδe vaν eρτac чnɔm t̓ r̓ inín.

son of Bran, to whom, and to whose brothers, Teige and Brian, Donovan treacherously delivered Mahon, who was murdered by them, without respect to the saint" [recte, holy man] "who had ensured his safety. Some antiquaries say that it was at Bearna-dhearg (Red Chair), on the mountain of Fearsa-Maigbe-Feine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghamhna (Mahon’s heap), on Musikre-na-mons－moire” [now Mushera mountain, near Macroon], “he was betrayed. The bishop of Cork maledicted all who were concerned in conspiring the murder of Mahon.”—See ‘Pedigree of O’Donovan, Appendix, p. 2436.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Mahon, son of Kennedy, by Donovan, son of Cahal, ancestor of the O’Donovans, and of his subsequent murder by Maelmhuaidh, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O’Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called “Cogadh Gaeidheal re Gallaidh, i.e. the War of the Gaels or Irish with the Danes,” preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The following is an abstract:

“When Donovan, son of Cahal, King of Uí-Fidhgeinte, and Molloy, son of Bran, King of Desmond, perceived the increasing power and influence of the Dal-g-Cais, they were filled with envy and malice, conceiving that the crown of Munster would remain in that family for ever, if something were not done to check their career. The Uí-Cairbre in particular, whose territory adjoined that of the Dal-g-Cais, saw reasons to be apprehensive that the latter would either extend their dominion over their principality, which at this time extended from Hoclan to Limerick, and from Cnamhchoill to Luachair, or wrest some portion of it from them. For these reasons Molloy, son of Bran, Donovan, son of Cahal, and Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, formed a conspiracy to undermine the power of Mahon, son of Kennedy, King of Munster.

“At the suggestion of Ivor, Donovan invited Mahon to a banquet at his own house” [at Bruree on the River Maigue, in the territory of the Uí-Cairbre]; “and Mahon, although he suspected the loyalty of his host, consented to accept of the invitation, his safety having been guaranteed by Columb Mac Kieragan, successor of St. Barry, or Bishop of Cork, and others of the clergy of Munster. Mahon attended the feast; but his treacherous host, violating the laws of hospitality, and the solemn compact with the clergy, seized upon his person, in order to deliver him up to Molloy, son of Bran, and Ivor of Limerick, who were stationed in the neighbourhood with a body of Irish and Danish troops. Donovan’s people conducted Mahon to Knoc-an-rebhraid” [Knockinrewrin], “in the mountains of Sliabh Caein, whither two of the clergy of St. Barry and Molloy’s people repaired to meet them. Molloy had ordered his people, when they should get Mahon into their hands, to dispatch him at once; and this order was obeyed. A bright and sharp sword was plunged into his heart, and his blood stained St. Barry’s Gospel, which he held to his breast to protect himself by its sanctity. When, however, he perceived the naked sword extended to strike him, he cast the Gospel in the direction of the clergy, who were on an adjacent hillock, and it struck the breast of one of the priests of Cork; and those who were looking on assert that he sent it the distance of a bow-shot from the one hillock to the other.

“When Molloy, who was within sight of this tragic scene, observed the flashing of the sword raised to strike the victim, he understood that
delivered him up to Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, lord of Desmond, who put him to death, against the protection of saints and just men.

the bloody deed was done, and mounted his horse to depart. One of the clergy, who knew Molloy, asked him what was to be done. Molloy replied, with sardonic sneer, “Cure that man, if he come to thee,” and then took his departure. The priest became wroth, and, cursing him bitterly, predicted that he would come to an evil end, and that his monument would be erected near that very hill, in a situation where the sun would never shine upon it. And this was verified, for Molloy afterwards lost his eyesight, and was killed in a hut constructed of elder trees, at the ford of Bealach-Leachta” [A.D. 978], “by Hugh, son of Gevannan of Deis-Beag” [a territory lying around Bruff, in the county of Limerick]; “and the monument of Mahon is on the south side of that hill, and the monument of Molloy mac Bran is on the north side, and the sun never shines upon it.

“The two priests afterwards returned home, and told Columb Mac Kieragan, the Coarb of St. Barry, what had been done, and gave him the Gospel, which was stained with the blood of Mahon; and the holy prelate wept bitterly, and uttered a prophecy concerning the future fate of the murderers.

“Molloy mac Bran was the chief instigator of this deed; but it were better for him he had not accomplished it, for it afterwards caused him bitter woe and affliction. When the news of it reached Brian and the Dal-gCais they were overwhelmed with grief, and Brian vented his grief and rage in a short elegy, in which he expressed his deep regret that his brother had not fallen in a battle behind the shelter of his shield, before he had relied on the treacherous word of Donovan, who delivered him up to the infamous Molloy to be butchered in cold blood. He then recounts Mahon’s victories over the Danes at Aine, at Sulaigh in Tradry, at Machaire-Buidhe, and at Limerick, and concludes thus:

“My heart shall burst within my breast
Unless I avenge this great king;
They shall forfeit life for this foul deed,
Or I shall perish by a violent death.”

“Mahon, son of Kennedy, was thus cut off by Donovan, son of Cathal, and Molloy, son of Bran, nine years after the battle of Sulchoid” [fought A. D. 968], “the thirteenth year after the death of Donough, son of Callaghan, King of Cashel” [A. D. 962]; “the sixty-eighth year after the killing of Cormac mac Cullenana” [A. D. 908]; “the twentieth year after the killing of Conghalach, son of Maelmihi, King of Tara” [A. D. 956]; “and the fourth year before the battle of Tara” [A. D. 980].

“After the murder of Mahon, Brian, son of Kennedy, became king of the Dal-gCais, and proved himself a worthy successor of his warlike brother. His first effort was directed against Donovan’s allies, the Danes of Limerick, and he slew Ivor, their king, and two of his sons. After the killing of Ivor, Donovan sent for Harold, another of Ivor’s sons, and the Danes of Munster elected him as their king. As soon as Brian received intelligence of this, he made an incursion into the plains of Ui-Fidhe-geinte, seized upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Ui-Fidhegeinte, a praiseworthy deed. He also plundered the city of Limerick, slew Harold, King of the Danes, making a great slaughter of his people, and returned home, loaded with immense spoils. This was in the second year after the murder of Mahon.”

The above epochs are all perfectly correct, as can be shewn from the accurate chronology of the Annals of Tighernach and those of Ulster.

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and a
few other events, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 975, as follows:


"Was violated.—The holy island of St. Senan was profaned by attacking persons in its sanctuary, as Brian did on this occasion. This attack on the Danes of Limerick is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, but it is set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 970, as follows:

"A. D. 970. Inis-Cabie was taken by Bryan mac Kynneday, upon the Danes of Lymbrick, that is to say, Imer and his two sons, Awley and Dowgean."

The Annals of Ulster have the following entries under the year 976:


"Bealach-Leachta.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, which was largely interpolated by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry from various sources, the following notice of this battle is given under 978, which is the true year:

"A. D. 978. Brian, son of Kennedy, and his son, Morogh, at the head of the Dal-g-Cais, fought the battle of Bealach-leachta, against Maolmuaidh, son of Bran, at the head of the Eugenians, with the additional forces of the Danes of Munster. In this battle Maolmuaidh was slain by the hand of Morogh, son of Brian; two hundred of the Danes were also slain, together with a great number of the Irish. Some antiquaries, and particularly our author" [i.e.
The Age of Christ, 975 [recte 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall. Gormghal, successor of Tola; Conaing, son of Cathan, Abbot of Fearn; and Noemhan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Conghalach, son of Domhnall, son of Conghalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Amblaebibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conail, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Maelruanaidh God Ua Macleachlann, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathaigh was violated\(^4\) by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, against the foreigners of Luimneach, with Imhar and his two sons, namely, Amblaebibh and Duibhchenn. Brian was fifty years of age at that time. Seachnasach, son of Hiruadh, lord of Eile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 976 [recte 978]. The twenty-second year of Domhnall. Fiachra Ua hArtagain, Abbot of Ia-Choluim Chille, [and] Maenach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta\(^6\) between Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, and Maelmuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmuaidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithlann\(^1\) [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the foreigners that had been before the battle of Cork. The battle of Bithlann was fought at Bearnadh-dearg (Red-Chair), on Sliabh Caoin. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoc-ramhra, south of Mallow, on the road to Cork, that Brian defeated the enemy; and in another ancient manuscript we find that the battle of Bealach-leachta was fought on the side of Magh Cromtha [Macroom], "near Muisire-na-mona-moire" [Musheera mountain].

Dr. O’Brien, in his Law of Tanistry, &c., published under Vallancey’s name in the Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, says that Leacht-Mhaithghamhna was near Macroom. Mr. Moore, Hist. Irel., vol. ii. p. 85, writes:

“In my copy of the Annals Innisfallensos, says Dr. O’Brien, as printed by Vallancey, Bearnadh-dearg, &c. &c. The gap of Bearnadh-dearg is situated about one mile to the south of the parish church of Kilfin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kilerausig and Red-Chair; the former on its east and the latter on its west side. The high road from Limerick to Cork passes through it.

John Collins of Myross [Mórop], in his MS. Pedigree of the O’Donovan Family, in the possession of Mr. James O’Donovan, of Cooldurragha, near Union-Hall, in the county of Cork, states that Bealach-Leachta is situated in Muskerry, a mile east of Macroom, at the confluence of the Lee and the Sulane.

Bithlann.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.
Aca chié, i toepeaí rí Leighe i. Augaime mac Tuatail, 7 Muirchach, mac Brian, tióghna Ua Ceinnrealaí, 7 Congalach, mac Plaimo, tióghna Leige 7 Recet, go rochaíóth iomdá amaille mnu. Cathphoimead long occ Lochait! Eimhe pí naAmiðiallais pòp Chenel Conail, dú i toepegatana nle im Niall Ua Channán, 7 im Ua Congalais, 7 mac Muirchaíl ghlámlaí, 7 apoile raonéllanna. Comalcán Ua Cleíshe, tióghna Ua Machnach Aiúne, dtécc. Cat Cillemóna pí naUídmall mac Congalais, 7 pí naAmiðiallais pòp Uídmall Ua Néll pòpp an mui, dú a toepeaí Arógh, mac Maumain, pí Ulaí. Donnaccán, mac Maolmhuine, 7 Cionaó, mac Cmnopguille, tióghna Conaille, co nportuig móir cemnó c̄átpúin. Cat phoimead pí na mòghan, mac Cennértíi gopallais! Luinní, 7 pòp Donnában, mac Catail, tióghna Ua Pingeimnte, dú i toepegatana Toíll Luinní, 7 im po lao a nán.

Leighe.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portnahinch, in the Queen's County. This is called "Tuat Leighe na leaghe polo; i.e. the district of Lea of bright plains," by O'Hearin, in his topographical poem.

Rechel: i.e. Magh-Rechel, now Morett, an old castle and manor adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the same county.

Ua Congalais.—Now anglicized O'Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

Donnabhan, son of Cathal.—This is the progenitor from whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. The name is more frequently written Oomnouban, which means a black-haired, or black-complexioned, chieftain. In the short elegy said to have been composed on the death of Mahon, King of Munster, by his brother, Brian Borumha, he is called Donnabhan oons, i.e. Donovan the dun or brown-haired, which is not very descriptive of those who bear his name at present, for they are generally fair-haired, and of a sanguineous temperament.

The Four Masters have misplaced this entry. It should have been given before the notice of the battle of Bealach-Leachta, as it stands in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is correctly entered under the year 977, as follows:

"A. D. 977. Brian, son of Kennedy, marched at the head of an army to Ibh-Fíghenti, where he was met by Donovan, dynast of that territory, in conjunction with Auliff, king of the Danes of Munster. Brian gave them battle, wherein Auliff and his Danes, and Donovan and his Irish forces, were all cut off."

John Collins of Myross, in his Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family, gives the following notice of this defeat of Donovan and Auliffe by Brian Borumha, as if from an authority different from the Annals of Innisfallen; but the Editor has not been able to find any original authority to corroborate his details.—See note e, under A. D. 974.

"O'Donovan" [recte, Donovan], "who was well acquainted with the personal abilities and spirit of Brian, Mahon's brother, who now succeeded him as king of North Munster, took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred heavy-armed Danes, commanded by Avlavius, a Danish soldier of great experience. Brian, in the Spring of 976, entered Kenery" [recte, Ui-Fidhgeinte], "where, at Crome" [on the River Maigue], "he gave battle, in which O'Donovan"
of Ath-cliath, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui-CEinsealaigh; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Leighe\(^{n}\) and Rechet\(^{h}\), with numbers of others along with them. A naval victory [was gained] on Loch Eirne by the Airghialla, over the Cinel-Conaill, where many were slain, together with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh\(^{i}\), and the son of Murchadh Glunillar, and other nobles. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhlaeibh, over the king, Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of Madadan, King of Ulidia; Donnagan, son of Maelmuire; and Cinaedh, son of Croinghille, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Donnabhan, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

\[\text{recte, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinte,} \]

"Aylavius, and their party, were cut to pieces. After that battle was fought, Brian sent a herald to Maelmuaidh, then king of Munster, denouncing war and vengeance against him, and letting him know he would meet him at Bealach-leachta, in Muskerry, near Macroom (at the confluence of the Lee and Sulane). Maelmuaidh, besides his provincial troops, had collected a great body of Danes, and by mutual consent the battle was fought at the time and place appointed. In this bloody engagement Morrough, son of Brien, by More, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Ibh-Fiachra-Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but 13" [qr. 18] "years old, engaged Maelmuaidh hand to hand, and slew this murderer of his uncle. Brian hereby became King of Munster, A. D. 978. This great man was born in the year 926" [recte, 941]; "came to the crown of North Munster in 975" [recte, 976], "very early; hence was King of North Munster two years; of the two Munsters, 10 years; of Leath-Mhogha, 25 years; and of the whole kingdom 12 years, until he was slain at the battle of Clontarf on the 23rd of April, on Good Friday, in the year 1014."

The defeat of Maelmuaidh, King of Desmond, by Brian Borumha, is briefly noticed, with a few other events, in the Annals of Ulster, at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 977. Fiachra, aircinnech Iai, quiévít. A battle between Brien mac Cinedi, and Maelmuai, king of Desmond, where Maelmuai perished. The battle of Bithlann upon Lenster by Gentiles" [recte, the Galls] "of Dublin, where Ugaire mac Tuohal, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airgilla upon Kindred-Conell, where Nell O'Canannan, with many more, were killed. Corca-mor in Mounster, praiéd by Dea?" [recte, destroyed by fire]. "Lissmor Mochuda praiéd and burnt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

: The battles of Bealach Leachta and of Bithlann are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 971.

Aoír Criosf, naisiúin eós go cídeamh a hocht. Mucchpoín, abb lae, rémheo ej epíshó, paoi na cToi Rano, 1 Rumano Ua hAedaccán, abb Cluana hécair, vécc. Cat Tómpa maí Mhoilpeclamo, mac Dhoimnall, rop Shallab Aea chaít, 1 na nínpoej, rop macaoib amlaib aí an taimhíub, u1 epísháitig 1le im Ragnall mac Amlaoib, píogdáonna Táll, 1 im Chonainn, mac Gilláirín, 1 raeiplaíbair Aea chaít, 1 po laoi oespíej an Táll inaill ré. Témpáitig beor hí réimégin an che aitna, mac Mupchadá, píogdáonna Laigín, 1 Congalac mac Plann, tigilma Tállinn, 1 a mac ii Maolán, Piaéna 1 Cúmedhich, dí mac Dúblach, dí tigilma Peap Tulach, 1 Lactánán, tigilma Muígduin Mcáigín. Co gneachaidí Amlaoibh iánuim cás muip co nípháil in 1 Colam Cille. Láin mbeith cecrpe bhíóin píosaí 1 píse uair Épinn do Dhoimnall, mac Mupéschaitig na Gceoall cíochdú, mac Néill Glúndaibh, arthail in 1 Ano Maca in mbuaith naitepíse. Ar é fíomhmuccéad píse po páin Oubórelet.

1 Gleann-Fuaid.—Not identified. This is the only reference to this place occurring in the Irish annals. It was probably the name of a valley near Sliabh Fuaid, in the county of Armagh.

2 Cluain-Deochra.—Archdall (Monast. Hib., p. 708) identifies this with Clonrane, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford: "Tertio Idus Januarii. Déinn Cluana Deoépa a GConae Longphóirta." 2

3 Eaglais-beg.—This was the name of St. Kieran's little church at Clonmacnoise.

4 Conchobhar, son of Finn.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and evidently the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Duidal Mac Firbis says that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobhar, son of Conghalach. His father, Finn, was slain in 928.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of these events at the year 978, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 972, as follows:

"A. D. 978. Murenn, daughter of Congalach,
The Age of Christ, 977 [recte 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Maelbearsaigh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaid, died. Flann, son of Maelmichil, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinneach of Cluain-Deochra; Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach of Gleann-Uisean; Cathasach, airchinneach of Eaglaise-beg at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Fiacyna, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [recte, 979]. Mughroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions, and Rumann Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhairy [was gained] by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaeibh in particular, where many were slain, together with Raghnall, son of Amhlaeibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Conamhail, son of Gilla-Arri; and the orator of Ath-cliath; and a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners along with them. There fell also in the heat of the battle Braen, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Gailenga, and his son, i.e. Maelan; Fiacyna and Cuduilich, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulach; and Lachtan, lord of Mughdorn-Maighen. After this Amhlaeibh went across the sea, and died at I-Coluim-Cille. After Domhnall, the son of Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland; he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance. In commemoration of this, Dubhdalethe said:


“A. D. 972” [recte, 979]. “Flann mac Moylemhull, Lector of Clonvicknose, died. Morean, daughter of King Congallagh, abbess of Killdare, died. Donnell Kloen, King of Lynster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin.”—Ann. Clon.

“Yr three divisions: i.e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

“Raghnall.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginaldus, and Ranulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.


“A. D. 973” [recte, 980]. “Donnell O’Neale,
Ardmach, and thereof was called Donnell of Ireland, because he resided at Ardmach a long time to do penance."

The Annals of Ulster notice the most of these events at the year 879, as follows:

"A. D. 879. The battle of Tarach by Maeldumhann mac Donell, upon Genties of Dublin" [recte, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the Ilands, where thair main slaughter was committed, and thaire strenght out of Ireland, where Ragnall mac Aulaiv, the son of king of Genties" [recte, king of the Galls], "and Conmael, son to the deputy king of them, and more that cannot be told, were discomfited. Daniell O'Neill, arch-king of Ireland, post penitentiam, in Armach obit. Mugron, Coarb of Columba in Scotland and Ireland, felicem vitam finivit. Rumann O'Haegan, Coarb of Tiernach; Murcha mac Riada, Coarb of Coman,
From the birth of the son of God,—no falsehood,—
Eight, seventy, and nine hundred,
Till the death of Mughroin whom verses extol,
The comely successor of Colum;
Till the battle of strong Teamhair,
Wherein blood was spilled over shields,
Wherein the Gaeidhil and Galls were slaughtered
By the noble famous Maelseachlainn;
[And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill
At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,
Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]
On the surface of the earth was never born.

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-Araidehe, wherein the king of the province, i.e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar. Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Aileach, was slain by his kinsman, Muireadhach, son of Flann; and Muireadhach himself was slain by his tribe before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraídh, lord of Cínel-Conail, was slain. Dunghal, son of Domnchadh, Tanist of Osraige, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [recte 980]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faelan, son of Coellaidhe, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ross-Chomain, and Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiárain, after a good life. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of

moruis sunt. Duvgall mac Dunchaa, heyre of Ailech, by Mureach mac Flainn, his own kinsman, was killed. Muireach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Comaltan O'Cleri, king of Fiachraich Aigne, mortuus est. Tiernach O'Maeldoraí, king of Kindred-Conell, a sui jugulatus est. Braen mac Murchaa, king of Lenster, taken by Genties" [recte, the Galls] "and killed after."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\textsuperscript{1} Maelseachlainn Mor.—O'Flaherty and Ware place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.

*Imdhaidh-Chiárain*: i.e. St. Kieran's bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

*Amhlaeibh*—This is the first evidence in the Irish annals of a Danish chieftain being a Christian. Ware thinks that the Danes of Dublin embraced the Christian religion in the year 930.
vo doo co hi via oilite, ḋ a ṣec mīnte iap pūnāi na ṣeiebheithaio. Mōn-
phlōigh la Maolpschlaogh, mac Domnaill, ḋi Erneann, ḋ lā hEochaidh, mac
Aṇōgin, ḋi Ua, ḋ gū sullu Aća cian, co ṭoaparap porbaip tē lā ḋ tē
nōiōce rōmpā co ṭeuccrat gialla Eneann app, im Domnaill Clao, ḋi Laːghín, ḋ
im aiphe Ua Néill apīsna. Pīce cēo lōn na ṣeial la taob peot ḋ maoinne,
ḋ lā raipne Ua Néill, ḋi Sionann co muir cēn cēn cobach. ḋr amēir ḋ tēa
pō pō uaccaip Maolpschlaipn pēirin in eairgaine nairnpiṅe via nēpbapit,
cec aen ḋ chainealaidh pē hi cērī gaːll i naoipne ḋ soạpapne taet ḋr via
tēi pōderin pē ḋi ṭi pē ṭi ruba. ḋa ḋi bhop tihebfood na hEeneann an ḋpōo
hīm, ḋo ḋ poapāo iat lā Maolpsclaino, ḋ ḋ ba tanaip ḋiɒtec irpbinn ḋeop.
Aip Cnīo, nāi ḋeō ṣeṭmona. ḋs vapa bihōaʊn ḋo Mhaolpschlaogh.
Annīcaid, ṭrrcōp Cille napa, ḋo ēpīochnuvcaid ḋa ṣeiebheithaio ṣipn ceapt
iap pūnatai. Eoːgan Ua Catān, abh Cluana rēpmia ṣpēnaino, Sionach,
mac Muːtubone, abh biːdāc;', Ceipnein, mac Oonagle, comābha Pechene,
Conaːn Ua Flannagain por apēnīnose ṣpīa Maːca, ḋ Roteːtach ṣaːnmpir
paccapt, ṭēc. Domnaːl Ua hAːteːi, tīːsna Ua nEaːtach, ḋ Loiːnaːc, ḋ
Maː ṣaːtai, paoipch Ua Niallín, ḋo ēmētuːn ṭiːp ipaːile. Oonnag, 
mac ḋiːdūge, abh ṭiː dnaːn, ṭēc.
Aip Cnīo, nāi ḋeō ṣeṭmoːa a haon. ḋs tēar bihōaʊn ḋo Maol-
pschlaogh. Muːtubone, mac Ruːnph, comābha Pechin, ñuːnāp mac
Eːtīːsna, tīːsna Ua cEːnmpelaiːs [vēc]. ḋpēːn, mac Nēill, nīːgōāiːna

* A great army.—This remarkable passage is not in the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period; but it is in the Annals of Tighernach in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Clunmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 974" [recte, 980]. "Moyleseaghly mac Donell tooke upon him the kingdome, and reigned 23 years. The first act he did was that he challenged the Danes to battle, and gave them the battle of Taragh, where the Danes were quite overthrown, and Randolph mac Awley and Conawill mac Gillearrie, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moyleseaghly prepared" [recte, collected] "together a great army, accompanied with Eschie mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, went into the parts of Fingall (which was the place of greatest strength with the Danes then), and there remained three nights and three days, until he compell'd the Danes and the rest of Ireland to yeald him hostages; and afterwards proclaimed that as many of the Irish nation as lived in servitude and bondage with the Danes (which was at that time a very great number) should presently pass over without ransom, and live freely in their own countreys, according to their wonted manner, which was forth-with obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Cloen, king of Lynster, was forced to be sett at liberty; and" [it was] "also procured from the Danes that the O'Neals
Ath-cliath, went to Hi on his pilgrimage; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and all the hostages of the Ui-Neill. Two thousand was the number of the hostages, besides jewels and goods, and the freedom of the U-Neill, from the Sinainn to the sea, from tribute and exaction. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said:—

“Every one of the Gaeidhil who is in the territory of the foreigners, in servitude and bondage, let him go to his own territory in peace and happiness.” This captivity was the Babylonian captivity of Ireland, until they were released by Maelseachlainn; it was indeed next to the captivity of hell.

The Age of Christ, 980 [recte 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Annchadha, Bishop of Cill-dara, completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced life. Eoghan Ua Cathain, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beannchair; Clerchen, son of Donnghal, successor of Fechin; Conaing Ua Flannagain, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Rothechtach of Daimhinis, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, and Loingseach, son of Foghartach, chief of Ui-Niallain, mutually fell by each other. Donnghal, son of Duibhrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [recte 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhrach, successor of Fechin, [and] Brnadair, son of Echthighern, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir of the south shou’d have free libertyes from the river of Synan to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awley mac Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pilgrimadge to the Island of Hugh in Scotland, and there, after penance, died.”

1. Annchadha.—“A. D. 980. B. Annchadius, Episcopus Kilddariensis sancte traductam vitam in senectute bona finivit.”—Trias Thum., p. 630.


The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters agrees with that of the Annals of Ulster at this period. The latter notice the following events under the year 980:

“A. D. 980. Donell O’Hathi, king of One-hach, and Longsech mac Fogartai, king of Niallans, killed one by another. Clercean mac Donngaile, Coarb of Fechin; Owen O’Cadain, Coarb of Brenainn; Sinach mac Murthilen, Coarb of Comgall, in Christo dormiervunt. Great fruit this yeare.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Ulaq, do máthbó lá a bháithníb. Aodh Ua Dubhda, tigíma tuairigéite Con-
vacht, décc. Plaeáitreach, abb Léitíghinne, vo ecc. Ailell, talea Dúncaína, vo ecc. Dal eCaip rpeccan vo Maolpealann, mac Domnaill, 1 bile Aonaid Maige h'Adhar vo éiscarla iar na tocailt a talmiín co na rpe-
maib. Oírgain Cille vapa la hloham Ruine Láinise. Ínpho Ó Raphael lá ómian, mac Ceinnéitigh. Giolla Caoimhín vo dálódh la Domnal mac 
Loncán.

Aoir Cnoicte, nais ceó ochemóda a do. An cístpámaí bliadhain vo 
Mhaolpealann. Copbmac, mac Maolciamain, comáthba Mocta, Aedh Ua Moéama, comáthba vá Sinééall, Muínebach, mac Muíneccain, príomh 
Aíat Macha, [décc]. Céaraomh ña Maolpealann, mac Domnaille, 
1 pi na Glúin iarnu mac Amlaibh, 1 mac máta phaolealann, rion Domnall 
Claon 1 pór loham Phuine Láinse, ó 1 eipteapad ó ieltíip bádá, 1 
máthbó im GiollaRáphraice, mac loham, 1 rochaine ele immaile príph. 
Ínpho 1 Órgain Léitígh lá Maolpealann 50 muir. Glínn na lacha vo 
opccan vo Slálaíb Aíat chios. Giolla Patraice vo Órgain Léitíghinne, co 
temáit marainne a do mac vo Molairí, 1 aíetíip ann 50 bpe. Giolla-
ráphraice vo eplábail a óí mac vo Ceinnéitigh.

* Aedh Ua Dubhda.—Anglice Hugh O'Dowda. 
Doctor O'Connor erroneously makes it Aodhus 
O'Duffy. This Aedh was the first person called 
Ua Dubhda, being the Ua, O, or grandson of 
Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dow-
das have taken their hereditary surname.—See 
Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 349, 350. 
The present representatives of this family are: 
Thaddeus O'Dowda, Esq., alias the O'Dowda, of 
Bunnyconnellian, county of Mayo; and his 
brother, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., registrar of the 
Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowd, 
Esq., barrister at law, is of the sept of the 
O'Dowdas of Tireragh, in North Connaught, 
but his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily 
made out. He is probably descended from 
Ruaidhri, son of Feradhaech, son of Teige Reagh, 
son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardnaclash, who 
was the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-
gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1595.

* The tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair: i. e. the 
tree of the meeting-place of Magh Adhair, now 
Moyre, near Tullagh, in the county of Clare. 
The O'Briens were inaugurated under this tree. 
—See note under A. D. 1599. This entry is 
not in the Annals of Ulster, but it occurs in 
the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 976, as follows:

"Dalgaisse was preyed altogether by King 
Moylesaghyl, and he hewed down the great 
tree of Moyre-Ayer, in spight of them."

The Annals of Ulster notice the following 
events under 981:

"A. D. 981. Brudar mac Tiernai, king of 
Cinnsealai, mortus est. Archu mac Néill, killed 
treacherously by the sons of Ardgar. Hugh 
O'Duvda, king of the North Connaught, secura 
morte moritur. Kildare rifled by Ivar of Wa-
of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda\textsuperscript{a}, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaitheartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. Ailell, the foster-son of Dunchadh, died. Dal-gCais was plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair\textsuperscript{a} was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Cill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraighe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla-Caeimhghin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Mochta; Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two Sinchealls\textsuperscript{b}; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Gluniairn\textsuperscript{c}, son of Amhlaeibh, i.e. the son of Maelseachlainn's mother, over Domhnall Clauen and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelseachlainn as far as the sea. Gleann-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clath. Gilla-Phadraig\textsuperscript{d} plundered Leithghlinn, in atonement for which he gave the mainchine [gifts] of his two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.

\textsuperscript{a} Annals of Ulster at the year 992, and in the Annals of Cenmacnoise at 977, as follows:

\textquoteright" A. D. 982. Cormac mac Maelchiarain, Coarb of Mochuda, and Mureach mac Muiregan, sec-nap of Ardmach, mortui sunt. An overthrow by Maelsechnaill mac Donell? [and Gluniairn mac Awlaiv] \textquoteright" upon Donell, king of Lenster, where a great number were drowned and killed, together with Gilla-Patrick mac Ivair of Waterford, and others. Hugh O'Moathrain, Coarb of the Sinchealls, jugulatus est."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\textquoteright" A. D. 977? [recte, 983]. \textquoteleft" King Moyleseaghlyn and Gluniairn mac Awley gave a battle to Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, and to Iver of Waterford, where many of Donell Kloen's side were both drowned and killed, as Patrick" [recte, Gilla-Patrick] \textquoteleft" mac Iver, and many
Aor Cruite, naí d’ee óchtsoḍa a trí. An éicceac bhadam do Mnaolpachlaíin. Úirpinne Ua Lápaín, aípínneach Daife Calggaí, Muirbhaich Ua Flannaccáin, reaith lèginn Ároa Macha,[decc]. Ómnaill Claon do maíba lá hAúó, mac Eéicéime do Úíb cGéimnealáí, [ Fíachra, mac Pípíneátha, plai Bópenur Laígh, [ Maolmíri, mac Táphbeir beor t|m eanpháct. Lochlaim, tigímna Copea Òdhruaí, [ Maolpachlaíin, mac Copecraí, décc. trí mac Ceapbaí, mac Lómpain, do Òrgáim Típmáinn Chaoiméin, [ a maíba a teipún ni naoidé, tme riopútaí De [ Caoinmín. Plaíthbhrach Ua hAnnluain, tigímna Ua Nialláin do maíbaíi a melbail lá hUíb bhearpail. Duibhpaíach, mac Ómnailláin, tigímna Òeaplaíí, do maíbaí. Òrgáin iapéara Míde la Óírían, mac Cemneictíí. Aor Ua Dubra, tigímna eapginse Connaeíc uile, do écc.

Aor Cruite, naí d’ee óchtsoḍa a eícraí. An répeach bhadam do Mnaolpachlaíin. Fógraíeach Ua Concháile pímpomh teogáné abb Dáimníí. Plaíthlín aípínneach Saípe,[decc]. Eochaithe, mac Soéiápa, aípínneach Dóimhnaice Chanáin, do maíbaíh. Máelpríme, aípínneach Dóimlaí Réarctíí. Áíne, [decc]. Maolpachlaíin, mac Ómnaíl, do maíbo Connaaect, [ vo toghail a míneinfh, [ do maíbaí a toipreach, [ vo ranaí Mac nAdóin li luairpísoí lair. Créach po a la móo lá Connaétaíb co Loch nAnmón, co no others. Gleandaloga was preyed by the Danes of Dublin. All Lynster to the sea was preyed and destroyed by king Moylesegaghian. Donell Kloon did put out the eyes of Gillekevyn mac Kenny."—Ann. Clon.

* Lochlaimn.—This is the progenitor after whom the O’Lochlaíns, or O’Loughlins of Burren, in Thomond, have taken their hereditary surname.

* Ua hAnluain.—Now anglice O’Hanlon. This Fláithibheartach was the son of Diarmuid, who was son of Aedh, son of Brian, son of Anluán, after whom the O’Hanlons have taken their hereditary surname, who was the eleventh in descent from Niallán, from whom were named the Ui-Niallán, a tribe seated in the baronies of Oneiland and Orior, in the present county of Armagh.

* Aedh Ua Dubhda.—This is a repetition.—See note under 980. The Annals of Ulster, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period, notice the following events under this year:


Some of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 978, thus:

“A. D. 978” [recte, 984]. “Donell Kloon, king of Lynster, was killed by Hugh mac nEíightigern of the O’Kinsealies. Hugh O’Dow-
The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Uissine Ua Lapain, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Claen was slain by Aedh, son of Ech-thighern, [one] of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuaatha-Laighean, and also Maelmithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruaidh, and Maelseachlainn, son of Cosgrach, died. The three sons of Cearbhail, son of Lorcan, plundered the Termon of Caeimhghin [at Gleann-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Caeimhghin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Breasail. Dubhdarach, son of Domhnallan, lord of Dearlus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinnieidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flathlemh, airchinneach of Saighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerghus, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, airchinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, plundered Connaught, destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains, and reduced Magh-Aei to ashes. A depredation was committed by the Connaughtmen, in retaliation, as far as Loch-Ainninn;

die, king of the North of Connought, died. The three sons of Kervall mac Lorcan preyed the Tyrmyrn land of St. Kevyn (Caomhín Donn Ó Céidé), and were killed themselves immediately the same day together, by the miracles of St. Kevyn. Donell mac Lorcan, king of Lynster, was killed by the O’Kinsealies."

As far as Loch-Ainninn: i.e. the Connaughtmen plundered Meath as far as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year:

"A. D. 984. Foghartach O’Conghaile, Airchinnech of Daivinis; Flathlemh, Airchinnech of Sair; Maelfinnia, Airchinnech of Donagh-Patrick, mortui sunt in Christo. An army by Maelseachlainn mac Donell into Connaught, that they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A stealing army by Connaught" [cpeć poluina la Connuacht] "to Loch Annin, burning and killing the king of Fera-Ceall. Maelsechlainn mac Daniell spoyled Connaught, brake down their hands, and killed their captains."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The overrunning of Connaught by the monarch, with another entry omitted by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 879, thus:

"A. D. 979" [recte, 985]. "King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and wasted all Connaught, destroyed their islands and fortes, and also killed and made havock of their cheiftaines and noblemen. Ferall mac Lorcan, prince of Kynaleaghe, was killed."
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Annaea ríoghachtta eireann. [985.]

loircceath Fill Ceall leó, 7 no máthrát tísearna Bean Ceall. Beanśal, mac Uoincán, tísearna Cenoneil Thachach no máthába. Diarmait, mac Uaethapáin, tísearna Luighe, déce.

Aoir Sproce, náoi sceo ochtmoá a cóice. An réachtmaí bhiavain no Mhaoileachlaínn. Moalcpaipán Úa Maithíne, comarba Colain Chille vo úl i nosichmáirtia lár na Dhanapáib i nÁt chuait. Muineadó, mac Plaino, comorba Conoláit, désc. Fúatach réipne Pátraiaccc le Maolpcaip o Atd Píonaibh co hÁt riog trí caocaic mic Caimpelán. Síe vo dencím doib imair, 7 nímar Pátraiacce o Mhaoileachlaínn i. cuainnt pip Mídhe eitip cill 7 tuait. Erinam saí caí caíne o Mhaoileachnaill péirgin la táob péi ceumála, agus a oíche aíceana. Móip, nísh Doimchadá, mic Ceallán, bampogán Éireann, déc. Muipí, mac Donnmaill, tísearna Úa Máine, vo máthába. Cumrcecc món i Úa Maca 1írn doimnaic píila Luíninág eitip. Úi Eatach 7 Úi Niolláin, dú i ntróin mic Trieníppi mic Celechann, 7 rochaicde òile. Ódarnávo oídeáite in aíneap Dál Riada i. teorna longa. Ro miháib, 7 no muidoír piéit risiob, iar ríomadh papna. Hí Cholain Chille vo ragcan no Dhanapáib oíde Novlaic, 7 no máthrát a nábbaíb, 7 cúic pip déce vo rnuéibh na cille a maíle pip. Cluan mic Nóir vo lorpceá aióide Aine i. cCaire món. Pláthra Úa Loingí, tísearna Dál Anáide, vo máthába la a Chenél péirgin. Sluaigí i la Loingí i nOípraakb co no aíneap e tuair-cept nOípraise, 25 pip no máthába amn Riacáin, mac Muineadó, 7 mac Cuiliún. Doimnall, mac Amálaítha, tánaip Uad, [déce].

Aoir Sproce, náoi sceo ochtmá a pí. An eóimhí bhiavain no Mhaoileachlaínn. Maolpcaipacce abb Ruip Cré, 7 Caencomac, mac Anbírthe, abb Slíne hUíppin, désc. Órpon Úa hAéna, aíphonc decc aíphlic bicce,

1 Successor of Connlaith: i.e. Bishop of Kildare.

2 Ath-Sighe.—Now Asshey, on the River Boyne, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, under the year 524, p. 171, supra. The forcible taking away of the shrine of St. Patrick, from Ardee to this place, was considered a sacrilege by the Archbishop of Armagh, who compelled the King of Ireland to make atonement for it by paying a heavy penalty.

3 Seven Cunnacls: i.e. twenty-one cows, or an equivalent in money or other property.


The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 986. A great confluxion at Ardmach, the Sunday before Lammas, betwene O'Néhachs and O'Niallans, where Maktenar mac Celegan, and others, were slaine. The forreners came
and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Fearghal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cineál-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Luighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelseachlann. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes at Ath-cliath. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Conmlath, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlann, from Ath-Fhírdiridh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairelan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlann submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, i.e. the visitation of Meath, both church and state, and a banquet for every fort from Maelseachlann himself, besides seven cumhals, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Domhnall, lord of Ua Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Eathach and the Ui-Niallain, wherein the son of Trenchaire, son of Celechan, and many others, were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Dal-Riada in three ships; seven score of them were hanged, and otherwise cut off, after they were defeated. Hi-Choluim-Chille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the seniors of the church along with him. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Flathrui Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own tribe. An army was led by the Leinstermen into Osraighe; and they plundered the north of Osraighe, and they slew there Riagan, son of Muireadhach, and the son of Cuiliun. Domhnall, son of Amhalgaed, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [recte 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlann. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Caencomhac, son of Ainbhith, Abbot of Gleann-Uiscan, died. Broen Ua hAedha, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg [at Cluain-
Céllach, an naomh ógh, décc. Tá a rón anacnasa go raibh cinn fionn a chumtaigise. Tá seachtrai iondo im bheith Lughmaib, imm oibre cumtaigise agus. An rón roimh na Dánainb do iorú hí, go raibh beith trí réite i trí éid doibh, thar mueadhailb Dé i Cholaim Chille. Tugann tusa fainní (i.e., dràgh) ó deannaimh do airtéir Epeann cos ro lá ar nua, comh boin púllibh nua, ní foillí. Torach an hó aír mór i. an maitheair anainéit na tuíocht na mán. Sluaigh le Maelreatlamh i Lagain còppucc buanna lair.

Aith Chriostaí, naoi céad ochtmoda a raacht. An noima bhiaoin do Mhalraitlamh. Dúnchas Ua Íosaín, abh Chulainn mic nóir, Íosaín dhi- rceagiste, an angseir, décc an phún Úla. Òibrach i nAro Macha in aithéire hi fhoircein teoir mhíliadáin décc, i no éannaí roin a an foí go Chluain gacha bhiano, túsáil dh'inn uirth ééirnail do luíé na cille ar gach muaní do iompraite an ceodh gacha bhiano, comh bríé leó égin ina forróta acht na bhré, i no airmhruin roinna bhiaoin. An’ rón, no éisiúnaí marbh a báir ro haois i nÉireann. An rón tuisc Eochaí Ua Plannagáin raoi peannacha Epeann ar tért ri,

Macha mammteach meadmaid muaíb,  
Práimeach a plaic peilbair naim,  
Ní taíla mupclaí a múin  
Dán tuíl mar Dúnchas Ua Íosaín.

"The oratory of Loughmadd : Déppée Lugh-
maib.—Mageoghagan renders this "The steeple
of Louth," but this is clearly an error.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following
events under this year:

"A.D. 986. The battle of Manán by Mac
Aralt and the forreiners, ubi mille occisi sunt.
A great mishance among Saxons, Irish, and
Welsh, that a great slaughter of men and cattle
issued thereof. Great slaughter of the forre-
ners that committed the spoyle of Hi, that 360
were killed of them."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the mur-
rain of cows, and the great storm, and a few
other events, under the year 981, as follows:

"A. D. 981" [recte, 987]. "St. Ceallagh the
virgin died this year. This year began the
morren of cows call'd in Ireland the Moyle-
garve" [an mgeolthar]. "There was such boy-
sterous winde this year that it fell down many
 turretts, and, among the rest, it fell down vi-
ently the steeple of Louth, and other steeples.
St. Dunstane, archbishop of England, died.
Dunnough O'Broy, Cowarb of St. Keyran of
Clonvicknose, a holy and devout anchorite,
died in pillgrimage in Ardmacch."

"To detain him.—The following passage from
the life of this Dunchadh, published by Colgan
in his Acta Sanctorum, at the 16th of January,
will explain this entry, which is so obscurely
worded by the Four Masters.

"Cum autem humilitius Christi famulus
mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lughmhadhr, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered Hi, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i.e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men's eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i.e. the strange Maelgarbh, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [recte 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Braein, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calends of February at Ard-Macha, at the end of the thirteenth year of his pilgrimage. He proposed to set out for Cluain every year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him; but they found no force able to detain him but the solicitation of the clergy, and he was wont to remain for them a year. He was the last that resuscitated the dead from death in Ireland. It is of him Eochaidh O'Flannagain, the most distinguished historian of Ireland, gave this testimony:

The seat of Macha [i.e. Queen Macha] the treacherous, voluptuous, haughty,
Is a psalm-singing house possessed by saints;
There came not within the walls of her fort
A being like unto Dunchadh O'Braein.

Donchadus his plurimisque aliis coruscans miraculis, videret nomen suum magis magisque inter homines celebrari, totamque civitatem importuno strepcentem applausu, firmo statuit animo, Ardmachâ relicta, ad alium se conferre locum. Sed primores civitatis, ubi hoc intellecterant, communicato consilio quosdam ex venerabiliorsibus ad eum mittunt legatos humiditer rogantes ut saltem ad unum insuper digne aut apud se commorari annum. Annuit tandem vir pius et flexibilis. Et cum anno isto evoluto, iterum meditaretur discessum, similo inito consilio mittunt et alios ex gravioribus, qui pre-cum importuntate, et personarum reverentia meruerunt ipsum uno adhuc anno retinere. Quid moror? Ad annos singulos iteratis legationibus, et intercessionibus a bono flecti nec-cium a recessu se pius proposito reflectunt et Ardmachae prope invitus detinent, donec tan-dem (quod summò optaverant) ejus corporis sacras exuvias retinuerint, et cum honore debito terrae mandeverint, tanti viri patrociopio gavi-suri."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 106.

p Resuscitated the dead.—His life, as compiled


by Colgan, has the following notice of this:

"Fuit etiam Donchadus, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hibernie sanctis, qui mortuum ad vitam revocavit."

* Both-Chonais.—See note 4, under A. D. 850, p. 483, suprà. Colgan describes this place as "in regione de Inis-Eoguen prope Cul-Maine."

—Trias Thaum., p. 231, b. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (ubi suprà) that Both-Chonais is the Templemoyle in the parish of Culdaff. It is obviously the old grave-yard, in the townland of Binnnion, parish of Conmáin, and barony of Inishowen.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 10.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 987. Dunlaing mac Duvdavorenn, heyre of Cashill, and Murges mac Conor, slain together by the O'Briuins of Symann" [recte, mutually fell by each other's hands in the territory of the O'Briuins of the Shannon]. "Congalach O'Culennann, king of Connells, and Ciar- chaille mac Cairellan fell with" [i.e. by] "one another, the last being king of Tuoscert Bregh. Laignen mac Cervall, king of Ferndav, killed in Ardmac by Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech. Colum, Airechinnech of Core; Duvda- vorenn, Airechinnech of Both-Conais, dorri- runta."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* The fortress.—The Danish Dun, or fortress
Colum, airchinneach of Corcach, died; and Dubhdabhoireann, airchinneach of Both-Chonais, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Ribh, and the foreigners of Port-Lairge. The Connaughtmen assembled to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them. A great number of the Munster-men and the foreigners were slaughtered by the Connaughtmen. Among the slain was Dunlaing, son of Dubhdabhoireann, royal heir of Munster, and many others along with him. Muirgheas, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by them in the heat of the conflict. Laidhgne, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain in the middle of Trian-Arda-Macha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conaille and Ciarcaille, son of Cairrillan, lord of North Breagha, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Corca-Modhrualadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [recte 989]. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchad Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingseach, son of Maelpadraig, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maeimogna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlas; Cetsaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Maileighinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain, died. Cairell, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Echmhilidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conailli-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress for the space of

of Dublin, occupied the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“'A. D. 988. Duncha O'Drain, Coarb of Kysaran, scriba optimus religiosissimus, died in Ard-mach, in 14 Kal. Februrarii, in his pilgrimage. Dun Leathghlas rifled and burnt by Genties” [recte, Galls]. “Gluniarn, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Innsigall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O'Kobuceran, Coarb of Colum Cill, mortuos est. Eocha mac Ardgall, king of Ulster, went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O'Nathi was killed. Duvedalethe, Coarb of Patrick, toke the Coarbship of Colum Cill upon him by advise of Ireland and Scotland. Echmilib, son of Ronan, king of East' [Oriors], "killed by Conells-Cerd" [i.e. the Conailli-Muirtheimhne]. "Maclegin O'Murchadan, Archinnech of Cuilrahan, mortuos est." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The killing of Gluniarn, and of Godfrey, the son of Harold, and the battle of Dublin, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 982, and in the Annals of Tigernach at 988. Thus in the former:
A D. 982” [recte, 989]. “Gluniarn, king of the Danes, was unhappily killed by a base curie of his own called Colvan. Godfrey, son of Harold, king of Insi-Gall, was killed by the king of Dalriada, or Redshanks. King Moyleseaghly gave the battle of Dublin to the Danes, where an infinite number of them were slain; and he tooke” [recte, he laid siege to] “the fort of Dublin, where he remained three score nights, that he made the Danes” [recte, reduced the Danes to such straits] “that they drank none other drink durring the said space but the saltish water of the seas, untiill they were driven at last to yeald King Moyleseaghly his own desire durring his reigiu, which was an ounce of gold out of every garden and croft in Dublyn, yearly at Christmas, to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever.”

Muscairghe-thire.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. See Leabhar-na-gCeart, note *, p. 29.

The death of Urard Mac Coise, which is not noticed by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmaenoise under the year 983, but the true year is 990, as appears from the accurate Annals of Tighernach. The Four Masters notice the death of an Erard Mac Coise at the year 1023; and it would appear that they took him to be the same person as Urard Mac Coise, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at 989, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 990. —See O‘Reilly’s Irish Writers, pp. 69, 72.
twenty nights, so that they drank no water during this time but the brine. At length they gave him his own full demand while he should be king, and an ounce of gold for every garden, [to be paid] on Christmas night, for ever. Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, went upon an expedition into Cinel-Eoghair, and lost Ua h-Aitidhe. Dubhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Gluiniarn, son of Amlaebh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Dun-Leathghlaisi was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [recte 990]. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn, Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Brenainn of Birra, died. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-Fordroma' [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell Domhnall, son of Lorecan, lord of Muscraighe-thire and Ui-Forggo, and six

"A. D. 983" [recte, 990]. "Erard Mac Cossie, chief poet of King Moyleseaghlyn and all Ireland, died in Clonvicknose very penitently. This man, for his devotion to God and St. Keyran, had his residence in Clonvicknose, to the end he might be near the church dayly to hear mass; and upon a night there appeared an angel unto him, that reprehended him for dwelling so near the place, and told him that the paces of his journey, coming and going to hear mass dayly, would be measured by God, and accordingly yeald him rempnce for his pains; and from thenceforth Mac Coyssie removed his house's good distance from Clonvicknose, to a place among boggs to this day called the place of Mac Coyssie's house, from whence he did daily use to repair to Clonvicknose to hear masse, as he was warned by the angel.

"Before Mac Coyssie fell to these devotions, king Moyleseaghlyn, of his great bounty and favour of learning and learned men, bestowed the revenewes of the Crown of Ireland for one year upon Mac Coyssie, who enjoyed it accordingly, and at the year's end, when the King would have the said Revenewes to himselfe, Mac Coyssie said that he would never suffer the King from thenceforth to have any part of the Royaltys or profits, but would keep all to himself, whether the King would or no, or loose his Life in defence thereof: whereupon the King challenged Mac Coyssie to fight on Horseback, which Mac Coyssie willinglie consented to do, though he knew himself unable to resist the valoureus and incomparable hardy hand of King Moyleseaghlyn, who was generally compted to be the best horseman in these parts of Europe; for King Moyleseaghlyn's dileight was to ride a horse that was never broken, handled, or ridden, untill the age of seven years, which he would so exactly ride as any other man would ride an old Tame and Gentle Horse. Notwithstanding all Mac Coyssie was of such hope that the King of his favour of Poetry and Learning would never draw his blood, which did embolden and encourage him to Combatt with the King, and being on horse-
There is extant a curious elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, written by Urard Mac Coise; but it would appear from a reference it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of Clontarf, that it was composed by the poet of that name who died in 1023. It consists of twenty-two quatrains of Dan Direach poetry. The ollav, prostrate on the grave-stone of his patron at Clonmacnoise, bewails his loss in a very pathetic strain, and utters the praises of the departed prince with all the warmth of grief. There is a good copy of it made in 1713 by Maurice Newby, in a small quarto paper manuscript, No. 146 of O'Reilly's Sale Cata-

Hugh O'Moyledorye, prince of Tyrconnell, died. King Moylesaghly gave a great overthrow, called the overtorow of Fordroyme, where
hundred men along with him. Doire-Chalgaigh was plundered by the foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Ainninn. Domhnall, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland. Dubhdalethe, successor, assumed the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 990 [recte 991]. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Duibhlitir Ua Bruadair, lector of Leithghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given:

Duibhlitir, the stronghold of perfect wisdom, the gifted respondent to every challenge;
He was an adept in learning of various books, a flame of gold over noble Ireland.

Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, i.e. Imleach-Becain, died. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu, by the Clann-Colmain in particular, i.e. by Conchobhar, son of Cearbhail. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain by the men of Munster. Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, and Dubhdarach, Ua Fiachna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The wind sunk the island of Loch Cimbe suddenly, with its dreach and rampart, i.e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Leochain, lord of Gailenga, died. Donnsleibhe, son of Diarmaid, died. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe, was slain.

logue, now in the possession of the Editor.

* Ua-Brudaír. — Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.

* Ua-Conghalaigh. — Now O'Conolly, and Connolly, without the prefix O'.

* Comarchu. — This is probably the place called Cummer, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

* Loch Cimbe. — Otherwise Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway. — See it already referred to at A. M. 3506, and A. D. 701, supra, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, p. 148.

* Ua-Leochain. — Now O'Loughan, and Loughan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.

* O'Dunghalaigh. — Now anglicised O'Donnely and Donnelly. The O'Donnelys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Ballydonnelly, now Castlecaulfield, in Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 890. Duncha O'Congalai, heyre of Tarach, killed by sleight" [per dotum] "by
Aoife Connacraib, nasi ceada nocha a do. An tsear bhiada nam sceadu Mhaoileachlainn. Diaimait, piseileigino Cille nAtha, 1 abb Cluana Neamhae, sceadu. Conadh do ro râisó, diaimait通风 ino do econa ain, pip co rpiallaiti co nall baig, Dibhan, a pi na peict pân, ece do éittict na comháil.

Maolmórtha Ua Tolaite, comairba óginnann Cluana pítha, 1 Maolpinnia, mac Spelain, comairba Ciapain mic an traoir, sceadu. Tiollachsamán, mac Néill, tighina Ua nÓthaip, 1 Cúchnao, mac Tanio, do comhuitim pirra poile. Donn mac Donnghail, mic Oínnocuain, tighina Teacba, do maphba lá a muinith bhoidhe. Slóige lá Maolpeachlainn hi Clonacétid, co tuucc bhrat bónáma ar mó aíh euc pi main. Ar iarrth támh brian co brithad Muim, 1 Conacsta hi Muide co ticei Loch nÁnainn, 1 ní po gáib bom na dhuine co nuedaí agh 1 eciop néibha. Móir, nísh Taideshow an tuih, mic Cathail, bannfógadh Éiréann, leig.


The Annals of Conomnaic contain only two of these entries under the year 984, which corresponds with 990 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A.D. 984" [recte, 991]. "Donnough O'Ko-nolye, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of Clan-Colman and Connor mac Kervall. The Island of Logh Kymic was, by a great whirlie winde, sunk on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunk."

5 Cuicceann.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O'Connorainns, now Concannons, who became the chiefs of Ui-Diarmaid of Corcave, in the north-east of the present county of Galway.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year:

"A. D. 991. Maelpedair O'Tola, Corb of Brenainn, Maelfinnia O'Moenai, Corb of Ciaran of Clone, dormierunt. Duncha O'Duncuan, king of Tehva, mortuus est. An army with Maelsecltainn into Connaght, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephan's night, that the firmament was all fyery."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The Age of Christ, 991 [recte 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, died; of whom was said:

Diarmaid, stronghold of noble wisdom, a man of generous fame, of great battle;
Pity, O king of the righteous laws, that death has now approached him.

Maelpedair Ua Tolaid, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacommain, son of Niall, lord of Uí-Diarmada; and Cuccanann, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Donnghal, son of Donncean, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he brought from thence a prey of cattle, the greatest that a king had ever brought. After this, Brian came with the men of Munster and Connaught into Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn; and he did not take a cow or person, but went off from thence by secret flight. Mor, daughter of Tadhg of the Tower, son of Cathal, Queen of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 992. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Mughain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelrubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mocholmoc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleiginn, son of Dunghalan, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Dunchadh, lector of Dun; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Luighne, died. Dunchadh Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domlnall and Flaitheartach, two sons of Gillacoluim, son of Canannan, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlainn plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Borumha upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows:

"A. D. 985" [recte, 992]. "King Moyleseaghlyn, with an army, went into Connought, and from thence brought many captives and rich bootties, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. During the time the king was occupied in Connought, Bryan Borowe, with his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, untill he came to Logh Innill" [Lóch Cinnin, now Lough Ennell], "where the king's house was, in so meuch that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withall, untaken, ravished, and taken away."

Tuath-Luighne.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

Son of Canannan.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannain, for Gillacoluim,
The life of the Abbot who always used the surname Macolmog, son of Mac Maelduin, was as follows: He was killed by the men of Tyrone, and a corroboration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the Genealogies, says, of Hy-Fiacht-rach, p. 452, namely, that it is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh."

"Ua-Gusain.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 992. Tuohal mac [Mael-] "Ruva, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, and Conor mac Maelsechlainn, mortuit sunt. Maelruanaí O'Ciarga, king of Carby, killed by the men of Tethva. Two O'Canannans killed. Egnech O'Leogan, king of Luigne, killed by Maelsechlainn in the Abbot of Dovnach-Patrick's house. Maelfinnia
Cosgrach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, and by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of Cearbhhall Ua Maelseachlainn, died after a good life. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Egnech Ua Leochain, lord of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Maelseachlainn, and Cathal, son of Labhraidh Cleircen, son of Maelduine, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by his own people. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation in Tir-Eoghain; and he conferred the degree of king upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick’s congregation, and he afterwards made a great visitation of the north of Ireland. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was ransomed from Maelseachlainn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh by Brian, son of Ceinnedigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiseinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, so that they plundered Ard-Brecain, Domhnach-Padraig, and Muine-Brocaín. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Echthighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imhar was expelled from Ath-cliath through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donnghal, lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusán died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Muirgheas, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungaird. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gaileanga of Corann. Conghalach, son of Laidhgnen, i.e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gaileanga, died. Maelcairearda, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O’Haensai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bushop of Tuoth-Luigne, in Christo Jesu pausat. Clerchen mac Maelduine, king of Oneach, a suis jugulatus est. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all Ireland this year. Moregan, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Tyrowen, where he did read [recte, confer] “the degree of king upon Hugh mac Donnell, in presence of Patrick’s Samhka” [i.e. the clergy of Armagh.—Ed.], “and went in visitation of all the north of Ireland.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 986, as follows:

“A.D. 986” [recte, 993]. “Twahall mac Moyrows, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Mocolmac, a man sage and holy, died. Donnogh O’Hugh- tan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortality in St. Keyran’s see of Clonricknose. Connor mac Kervall O’Melaghlyn died. Moyle- ronie O’Kyergie, prince of Carbry, now called Bremyngham’s Countrey, died. The two O’Ka-nannans were slain, that is to say, the two sons of Gillacholume, Donnell and Flathvera.”

5 A 2

ghalach, lord of Uí-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gilla-ceile, son of Cearbhhaill, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlaeibh. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghan, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The sixteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Rebachan, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathair. Clerchenn, son of Léran, priest of Ard-Macha, and Odhhran Ua h-Eolais, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Muircheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlaimn burned Aenach-Thete, and plundered Urmhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force, by Maelseachlaimn, from the foreigners of Ath-cliath.

of Scotland, killed per dolem. Donsach-Patrick rifled by Genties" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin, and by Murtagh O’Congalai; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same moneth. Colla, Airchinnech of Inis-Cahai, mortuus est. Clercan mac mac Léran, priest of Ard-mach, died."—Cod. Clar. Add., tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 988, as follows:

"A. D. 988" [recte, 995]. "King Moyleseaghghlyn burnt and spoyle the Hether Musters, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Mustermen in the field. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sitrick mac Awley. Randolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hymer was put to flight and Sitrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cynath, son of Malcom, king of Scotland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O’Konolaye; but God revenged the same on Mortagh before the end of the same month, by losing his life. King Moyleseaghghlyn took from the Danes of Dublin the Sword of Charles, with many other Jewels."

1 The ring of Tomar.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note 8, under A. D. 846, p. 475, supra. This entry is the theme on which Moore founded his ballad, "Let Erin remember the days of old." In his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 96, he adds the following note, which is very incorrect:

"The Collar of Tomar was a golden torques, which the monarch Malachy took from the neck of a Danish chieftain whom he had conquered."

There was no Tomar in Malachy II.’s time, and the chain or ring referred to in the text was certainly preserved at Dublin as an heirloom by the descendants of Tomar, or Tomrair, the Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Sceath Neachtain, near Castledermot, in the year 846 [847].—See Leabhar-na-yCeart, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.
chait. Raíghnall do máthbhao do Laígni, i.e. do mac Muineachá mic Finn, i lóman do techeadh poréipti a At chiait, i Ségnioc do gabáil a lóman. 

Fiollapáirtiache, mac Ómain, tigíona Títhea, do máthbao. Maolmaine, mac Scamhlain, eppcor Antha Míaca, do écc.


Fiollapáirtiache, mac Donnchaod, tigína Ormale, do máthba do Doínnubán mac lóman, i do Doínnubán, mac Paolán, tigína na n'Déirpe. Donnubán, mac lóman, do máthba la Laígni taimín 1. lá Cononúlag, mac Conaeva do Úib Pailìge, 1 cnío peachtmaine, 1 noioqail Diarmata, mic Domnail. Domnail, mic Paolán, tigína na n'Déirpe, vècc. An-channelta do lopeca do éine raiqnéen ettíp tigíbh Í domulíacc, Í cloic-teacha, Í a príonfioné do huile dolgho. Ní támna 1 n'Éinn o conobadh, 1 ní tampa co lá bracaí dioqail amlaith, conaib do atrubhar,

Cúicc bhaona nochat, naoi ccédo ó 9em Cúort, apear a'ptt, Co lopeca caípach, cén clú mic áirn Calppamn, mic 'Oítiú.

Slloichothea lá Conaille 9 Muirgorna, 9 tuairceipt mórígh so Ealnt Ríge, conaip tampaí Agd, mac Domnail, tigína Oíbh, co ceart oseachaí doibh co naomír popóib, 9 po máthba tigína Conaille aith. Matudan Ua Cpenigille, 9 dá céo amailli anp. Cairenuimh po bhabh Muimná mic Ccalál 9 na Muirgears dá mac Ruaidhri, mic Corcepaig, 9 na n'Ua Ceal-

\*Donndubhan, son of Imhar: anglicé Donovan, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grandson of Donovan, reex Nepotum Dïdhginte, who was slain by Brian Boruma in 976 [977]. Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, was married to a daughter of this Donovan, who had himself formed an alliance with the king of the Danes of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 976; and Appendix, Pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2436.

\*Faílan.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Faílain, or O'Faílain, now anglicé O'Phelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have taken their hereditary surname.

\* Cloisteachta : i.e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

\*Fidelimeadadh : i.e. cíl celti, i.e. the sacred wood, or wood of the church or sanctuary.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 59-62. Doctor O'Conor translates this "turre caelestes," but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

\*The great son of Calphrann, son of Oitiúdh:
Ragnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i.e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn; and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliath, and Sitric took his place. Gillaphadraig, son of Donncuan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Maelmaire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donncadh, lord of Osraigh, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi. Donndubhan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cuduiligh, son of Cinaedh, [one] of the Ui-Failghe, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and cloictheacha, and its Fidh-neimhedh, with all destruction. There came not in Ireland, since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a vengeance like it; of which was said:

Five years, ninety, nine hundred, from birth of Christ, it is told,

Till the burning of the city without sparing, of the great son of Calphrann, son of Oitidh.

An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breagha, to Gleann-Righe; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i.e. Matudhan Ua Croinghille*, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirgheas, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscraich, and by Ua Ceallaigh*,

i.e. St. Patrick.—See note, under A.D. 432, p. 131, supra.
* Ua Croinghille.—Now Cronelly without the prefix O'.
* Ua Ceallaigh.—Now anglice O'Kelly, and Kelly, without the prefix O'. This is the first notice of the family of O'Kelly of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, occurring in the Irish annals. The first person of this race called Ua Ceallaigh, was Murchadh, son of Aedh, who was son of Ceallach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was taken.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 97, and the Genealogical Table in that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 995. The fyre Diat" [ignis divinus] "taking Ardmach, left neither sanctuary,
laig, ou i eonhearton ile, 1 topeain Munphioc mac Ruaini i fuigeimh. Tiollapatpaice Ua Plannacain, tighearna Teobba, vo марба la Maerpa mac Rounib, taorpioe Muntri Mhaoilpinoa. Munipeartach bheas Ua Congalaiag vo марбао. Mathgamhain, mac Cifbail, tighearna Ua ndunacha, vo марбао i nae clia la Maolmórpa, mac Munphada, le nbotogal a athean.


Aoir Cnroet, nai ecce nocha a reacht. An noimao bliadhain vece vo Mhaoilcheallann. Conaing Ua Conpaige, pu e rapcr Cloana mac Noi, ve. Diamarci, mac Dainnall, tighearna Ua cCemnetais, Tiollapatpaice, mac Dornocha, tighearna Oppaige, vece. Tiolla Epaan, mac Aòa, tighearna Teoba, vo marba la Siol Ronain. Oiprime Ua Machainen, tighearna Mugbop, vo marba la Maolpeachillann 1 nimp Mocta. Slíogaide la Maolpechallann 1 la buiain, co tucgare gialla Faller pithi puibain vo Shaolba. Maolpechallain co pifhamaib Muine, 1 buiain co brifhamaib Mumain vo tional por cecdir go hat ciaet, go tucgare gialla 1 an ba veach na peboib uaidho.

houses, or places, or churches, unburnt. Diarmait mac Donell, king of Cinnsealai; Gilpatrick mac Doncha, king of Ossory; and Cormack mac Congalai, Coarb of Daivinis, mortui sunt. Tir-Conell" [recte, Conaill-Muirheaven], "Mugorn, and Tuaiscirt-Bregh, with their force, along to Glenn-Rie, where Hugh mac Donell, king of Ailech, met them, and gave battle, and discomfitted them, and killed Madugan mac Congilla, king of Conells, there, and 200."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plundering and destruction of Armagh by fire, in the year 989, as follows:

"A. D. 989" [recte, 996]. "They of Uriell preyed Ardmach, and tooke from thence 2000 cowes. Ardmach was also burnt, both church, house, and steeple, that there was not such a spectacle seen in Ireland."

"Sruthair.—Now Sruved, in the district of Ui-Meith-Macha, parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 8. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 996. An overthrow of the O'Mehes at Sruver, by Donogh Fin's son, and by the
wherein many were slain; and Muirgheas, son of Ruaidhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillapadraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fiachra, son of Rodubh, chief of Muintir-Maelfhinnin. Muircheartach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, son of Cearbhail, lord of Ui-Dunchadh, was slain at Ath-cliath by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 996. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Corcaigh, pillar of the dignity of Ireland; Conn Ua Laidhghnach, Abbot of Fearna; and Dubhthach Ua Tadhgain, i.e. the son of Duibhfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cineel-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair, by the son of Donnchadh Finn and the Feara-Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Chlain-Iraird and Ceannanann were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

The Age of Christ, 997. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; [and] Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilla-Ernain, son of Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. Oissine Ua Machainn, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha. An army was led by Maelseachlainn and Brian, so that they obtained the hostages of the foreigners, to the joy of the Irish. Maelseachlainn, with the men of Meath, and Brian, with the men of Munster, collected immediately to Ath-cliath, and carried off the hostages and the best part of their jewels from them. Doire-Calgaich was plundered by the men of Ross, where their king and others were lost. Maelseachlainn mac Maelruana, heyre of Aileach, died by phisic given him. Clon-Iraird and Kells spoyled by Genties’ [recte, by Galls]. Donell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelseachlainn. Maeloolum mac Daniell, king of North Wales, died.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 990.


“Inis-Mocha.—Now Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939.
Oíche Dáine Caileach du Shallaibh. Stóiscit la Maelpeachlainn i Connaíthe, cu ní thuig, nu leanne Magh Chi, g co n-ponncháidh mac Tighearna Ciarraige leó. Imhaíin cu nshallaibh, g co nOrrargib ron eorie i nUib Ceinn‌-relaigh, cu fántaíirse púmpina a ngeása a rathall air Pbhaigh.

Aoir Cniprot, nu ois eó nocht a hucht. An fíclamór bhiaadh don Mhaolpeachlainn. Dubhdaleithe, mac Ceallaigh, comódba Pá traice, Colam Cille, dég 2 líon rímí eachear bhíadh oírmeacht a aifne. Ceall bápa nu anígn don shallaïb du Aith Chath. Níall, mac Aíoga, níoghoanna Teatbha, du máthga látá Cílaigib hi Ciluan mac Nóir im féin Ciarán. Domhnaí, mac Domnaill, do épabál do Sípmoc, mac Aímaí, Tighearna Dall, g co nMhaol‌-mòpaí mac Mupcháda. Díarmaí, mac Dúnadháig, Tighearna Sit nAmhn‌-chaña, g co máthga lát mac Comaltaíin Ui Chléinecha, Tighearna Aróiní. Iomanaice eití Anghaitheall du Conaille, du i eipóige síolíla ciniprot Ua Cuileannam, Tighearna Conaille, g rochaide onle imaille púr. Maolpeachlainn Ua Maol‌-púanaí, Tighearna Ua Címeigáiní, du máthga látá nUibh Ceallaigh. Inuití Ua neachtach la hAod, mac Domnaill, co ísce boroimh món, g ba nhípúise do gairí eacheach món Mhaige Coba. Gui aille do túite, g ba he maí naílbe púrinn úírigina Magh Cín. Du pionta cúrsa cloca mullinn du lá Maolpeach‌-lainn. Stóiscit lát an píú Maolpeachlainn, g lá tráin, mac Cóiméittíc, go Êlne Maimna. Tánaíte aná Goll Aita chait go bhfoireann ce poimíbh ron

* Was lost by them: i.e. by the Connoughtmen. The meaning is: “On this occasion the Connoughtmen lost the son of the lord of Clonnaigh-Áiri.”

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 997. An army by Maelsechlann and by Bryan, that they brought pledges from the Galls for submission to Irishmen. Duvideche, Patrick’s Coarb and Columcille’s, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burning of Ardmach to the haúfla. Daniell mac Duncuan killed by Gailengs. An army by Maelsechlann into Connacht, and” [he] “prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lenster, and prayed them.”

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 991, thus:

“A. D. 991” [recte, 998]. “King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Borowe joyed together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connought together, and tooke their hostages and jewells, such as they made choice of. Duffdaleche, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devotee sadge and holy man. Derry-Kalgie was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gilnapatrick mac Donnogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and spoyled Moye-Noye in Connought.”

* The Calraith: i.e. Calrighi-an-chalas, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, ba- reony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

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Magh-Aíbhe.—Now Moynalvy, a towland
foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Ciarraighe was lost by them. Imhar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Uí-CEINNSEALAIGH, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ, 998. The twentieth year of Maelseachlainn. Dubhdalcithe, son of Ceallach, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, died on the 2nd of June, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraighi, at Cluain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmuid, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Macruanaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Uí-CEALLAIGH. The plundering of Uí-Eathach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle spoil; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The stone of Lia Ailbhe fell (and Magh-Ailbhe was the chief fort of Magh-Breagh), and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlainn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlainn, and by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, to Gleann Mama. The foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deece, and county of Meath.

* Gleann-Mama.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. —See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 36. In the Annals of Tighernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his Laws of Tanistry, &c., with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of Cambrensis Everesus, who assigns to King Maelseachlainn, or Malachy, alone, all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mama; and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, transfers all the warmth and energy of Dr. O'Brien in vindicating the character of his ancestor to General Vallancey, who was only the editor and not the author of this Treatise, and had no feelings of this description towards Brian Borumha. Mr. Moore writes:

“We have here another historical partisan in the field. The author of Cambrensis Everesus, with whom Malachy is not undeservedly a favourite, assigns to him alone all the glory of this achievement. He attributes (says Vallancey!) [rectè, says O'Brien] “the whole honour of this action to Malachy, with an utter exclusion of Brian, although the Annals of Innisfallen expressly mention Brian as solely
Shallain, 7 po lao a nap im Airt, mac nAímlaíob, 7 im Cholín mac Etígen, 7 im McCarthy Aca chaet aíghina, 7 po muíríonn ile do Shallain in im caitleod mhu. Do deachaidh Maolúscalmann 7 hírain aíghin co hAt chaet, ocor bátaí réicfainn lán ann, 7 mucerat a óp, 7 a aíghin 7 a bháit. Ro lofhre 7 an ún, 7 ionnairdaithe títhimna Gall. S. catnios mac Aímlaíob. Ar do thainigene an cae a mhe aíghinad,

Tírfeidhinn do Ghinn Mama,
Ní bá huiрce van láma,
Ibhath neic tug tondair
Imon cloich i cClaen congair.
Mebhair aphi an maiom co mbuaib
Conn ìa caille po tuairi,
Co loirfiúdha At chaet cam,
Iaì mìnìfhìr poì Laìghnìbair.

Mac eícemìg, mic Dalaìg, títhmea Airgiail, do máphad lá mac hUí Ruairc.
Mac Ónànaíbìg, mic Sfìóra, do máphad. Dungail, mac Cionaeóda do máphad láa Ùil Colainn mac Cionaeóda.

Auch Creip, naoi ceòd nocha a naoi. An taomainn bhiadhain piéist do Mhaoileclainn. Diaimairt, I. Conaillech, phi leiginn Cluana míc Nóir, dègh.
Plairbóirich Ua Canánaín, titheá Chaiochail Conailt, do máphadh lá a chenel budoín. Ua Domnaill, I. Cúchaille, titheá Duinlair, do máphadh la hUa Néill, I. la hAod. Muighum, mac Aoide, títhmea Ua nOíthimnì, do

engaged in the affair, without attributing any share of it to Malachy. Vallancey" [recte, O'Brien] “then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachy had no share whatever in this exploit.”—Vol. ii. p. 96.

*Claen-conghair:* i.e. Slope of the Troop. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following under this year:

"A. D. 998. Gillenan mac Aedai killed by Kindred-Ronain murtherously. Gillechrist O'Culeman killed by Argilllai, and many with him. Donncha mac Daniell, king of Lenster, taken captive by Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Galls, and by Maelmorra mac Murchaa. The kingdom of Leinster given to Maelmora after that. The stone called Lia-Ailwe fell, being a chiefe monument of Mabregh, and Maelsechlainn made fower millstones of it after. Great booty with Maelsechlainn from Lenster. Mac Egny mac Dalai, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Royrk. The spoiling of Onehach by Hugh mac Donell, from whence he brought" [a] "great many cows. An army by Bryan, king of Cashill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Genrics" [recte, the Galls] “of Dublin” [and Lenstermen along with them] “came to resist him,
foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaeibh, and Cuilen, son of Eitigen, and other chiefs of Ath-cliath; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlainn and Brian proceeded to Ath-cliath, where they remained for a full week, and carried off its gold, silver, and prisoners. They burned the fortress, and expelled the lord of the foreigners, namely, Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. To predict this battle was said:

They shall come to Gleann-Mama,
It will not be water over hands,
Persons shall drink a deadly draught
Around the stone at Claen-Conghair*
From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat,
Till they reach past the wood northwards,
And Ath-cliath the fair shall be burned,
After the ravaging the Leinster plain.

Mac-Egnigh, son of Dalach, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the son of Ua Ruairc. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillacaeimghlin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, i.e. Conaillech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaitbhheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Domhnall, i.e. Cuchaill, lord of Durlas, was slain by Ua Neill, i.e. by Aedh. Muirgheas, but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Aulaive, and about Cuilen mac Eitigen, and about the chiefs of the Galls. Bryan went to Dublin after and spoyled Dublin.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events, and particularly the battle of Gleann-Mama, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 992, thus:

“A. D. 992” [recte, 999]. “Donnogh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Awley, and held captive. King Moyleseaghly preyed all Lynster. Killdare was preyed and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moyleseaghly and Bryan Browe, with a great army, went to Gleannmamy, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Harold mac Awley, and Cwillen mac Eitigen, with many others of their principalls, were slain; after which slaughter, King Moyleseaghly and Bryan entered into Dublin, and the forte thereof, and there remained seven nights, and at their departure took all the gold, silver, hangings, and other preious things, that were there with them, burnt the town, and broke down the forte, and banished Sitrick mac Awley, king of the Danes of Dublin, from thence.”
The foreigners: i. e. the Danes of Dublin.

Hugh Mac Curtin, in his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215, Dr. O'Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry*, and others, assert that Maelseachlainn resigned the monarchy of Ireland to Brian, because he was not able to master the Danes; but this is all provincial fabrication, for Maelseachlainn had the Danes of Dublin, Meath, and Leinster, completely mastered, until Brian, whose daughter was married to Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, joined the Danes against him.—See his proclamation in 979, and his victory at Dublin, A. D. 988. Never was there a character so historically maligned as that of Maelseachlainn II. by Munster fabricators of history; but Mr. Moore, by the aid of the authentic Irish annals, has laudably endeavoured to clear his character from the stains with which their prejudices and calumnies have attempted to imbue it.

*Feart-Néimheacht*: i. e. Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Feartagh, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kelle, county of Meath.

The first turning.—It is remarked in the copy of these Annals made for Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, that, according to the old Book of Lecan, this was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn Mor, by treachery, after which the hosting was made: "De réir peintaí Luacan séd iomphó òibrain Í Connacht Í Móir, iarg meabail, Í an plógaí uap rim." Tigernach also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, impóó eíghe meabail, i. e. turning through guile, or treachery. No better authority exists.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

* A. D. 999. *Hic est octavus sexagessimus quincentessimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos.* Plenty of fruit and milke this year. Donell O'Donellán, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Neill. Ivar, king of Waterford, died. The Genties* recte, Galls *"again at Dublin,
son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by his own people. Ceallach Ua Maelcorghais, chief poet of Connaught, died. Imhar of Port Lairge died. The foreigners again at Ath-cliath, and their hostages to Brian. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded by his brother, i.e. Ualgharg Ua Ciardha. A great hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the chiefs and forces of South Connaught, with the men of Osraige and Leinster, and with the foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Teamhair; but the foreigners set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlainn opposed them; and a spirited battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners were defeated, and only a few of them escaped. Brian afterwards proceeded to Fearta-neimheadh in Magh-Breagh, but returned back without battle, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1000. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaithemh, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, died. Dubhdara Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg, was slain. Laidhgnen Ua Leoggan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cínél-Conaill and their hostages to Bryan. Flahvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by his own men [a suis occisus est. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. "An army by Bryan to Fertnive in Maghbregh, and Genties" [recte, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troupe of horse before them, until Maelseachlainn met them and killed them all almost. Bryan returned without battle or pray, cogente Domino."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 993, thus:

"A. D. 993" [recte, 1000]. "Bryan Borowe went with great power to the North, rested a night at Tailtean, and from thence went to Ardmach, where he remained a sevenight, and offered ten guineas in gold" [recte, ten ounces of gold] "at the altar at Ardmach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell, prince of Durless, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tyrone. Hymer of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yealded hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flathvertagh O'Canannan, prince of Tyreconnell, was killed by some of his own family. Ulgargh O'Kyerga did put out the eyes of his brother, Hugh O'Kyerga. Bryan Borowe, with a great army, accompanied with the Danes of Dublin, went towards Taragh, and sent a troop of Danish horse before them, who were met by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybrey; and from thence Bryan went to Fearty-Nevie, in Moybrey, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any."

"Feara-Luirg: i.e. the men of Lurg, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh."
The family name, O'Maelduin, is now anglicised Muldoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

1 *The causeway of Ath-liag.* —This is imperfectly given by the Four Masters. It should be: "The causeway, or artificial ford of Ath-liag" [at Lanesborough], "was made by Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, each carrying his portion of the work to the middle of the Shannon."

The *Annals of Ulster* record the following events under this year:


Most of the same events are given in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* at the year 994, as follows:

"A.D. 994" [recte, 1001]. "They of the borders of Munster came to the neather parts of Meath, and there made a great preye, and were overtaken by Enos mac Carrhie Calma, who tooke many of their heads. Forall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Royrck was killed by Tyrconnell, and Hugh O'Neale of Tyrone. Moylepoyle, Bushopp of Clonvicknose,
and Hugh Ua Neill. Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbhardan, son of Dubhcrun, died. A great depredation by the men of Munster in the south of Meath, on the Nones of January; but Aenghus, son of Carrach, with a few of his people, overtook them, so that they left behind the spoils and a slaughter of heads with him. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag was made by Maelseachlainn to the middle of the river. Diarmaid Ua Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcran, Abbot of Daimhinis; Macnach, Ostiarius of Ceanannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Brehon of Leath-Chuinn, died. Maeilmhuaidh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleithe and Inis-Cumhscaigh, and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailtin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachaín, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh; and he was killed by Muircheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Cowarb of Saint Feichyn, died. King Moyleseaghlyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connought, made a bridge at Athlone over the Synan. Dermott O'Laghtna, prince of the land of Teaffa, was killed by some of his own men. King Moyleseaghlyn made a bridge at Ath-Lyag [now Lanesborough] "to the one-half of the river."

Ostiarius, ἀρτηρέ : i.e. the porter and bell-ringer.—See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 377, 378.

Chief Brehon : i.e. chief judge.

Cill-cleithe.—Now Kilclief, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.


With the foreigners.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of deposing the monarch, Maelseachlainn, he invariably joined the Danes against him, and this is sufficient to prove that
the subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster writers, with a view of exonerating Brian from the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have asserted that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connought to depose Maelsechlainn, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

"Dun-Dealga."—Now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

"An army, &c."—It is stated in the Royal Irish Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from Leabhar Lecain. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1001. An army by Bryan to Athlone, that he carried with him the pledges of Connacht and Meath. The forces of Hugh mac Donell into Tailten, and went back in peace. Trenir mac Celegan, Sceap of Ardmac, killed by Maelsechlainn mac Cairill, king of Fernvay. The prates of Connacht with Hugh mac Donell. Merlechan, king of Galeng, and Broda mac Diarmada, occisi sunt, by Maelsechlainn. Colum, Aircinnech of Imlech Ivair, and Cahalan, Aircinnech of Daivinis, mortui sunt."
that he weakened the Ui-Neill of the South and the Connaughtmen, and took their hostages. After this Brian and Maelseachlainn, accompanied by the men of Ireland, as well Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Munstermen, and Leinstermen, as the foreigners, proceeded to Dun-Dealgan™, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, and Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, repaired to the same place to meet them, and did not permit them to advance further, so that they separated in peace, without hostages or booty, spoils or pledges. Meirleachan, i.e. the son of Conn, lord of Gaileanga, and Brodubh, i.e. the son of Diarmaid, were slain by Maelseachlainn. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, in the place of Muireagan, of Both-Domhnaigh. An army was led by Brian to Ath-cliaith; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caeimhghin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhrad, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUarghusa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhrad, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting

mac Flainn, king of Luigne, went to Fernvai for booty, where Murtagh O’Kiargay, heyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Maelseachlainn to Dun Delgan, i.e. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation” [πο οργαν].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:

“A. D. 995” [recte, 1002]. “Moylemoye mac Dowgill, prince of Deltain Beatha (now called Mac Coghlan’s Countrey), died. Colume, abbot of Imleach, died.”

‡ Seventy-six years.—See A. D. 925, where it is stated that Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in that year; and that he was twenty-four years older than King Maelseachlainn, whom he deposed. This is very much to be doubted, for, according to the Annals of Ulster, Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in 941, which looks more likely to be the true date. He was, therefore, about sixty-one years old when he deposed Maelseachlainn, who was then about fifty-three.

Aoir Céimórt, mile a trí. An air a bhliadain do bhruan. Conchobair, mac Òrreapal, comhghá Caimnogh, déo in aithire 1 nÁrd Macha. Óubhraíne Ua Lorcán, abb Imliche lubhain, véce. Eochair Ua Plannagáin, airchimedeach lir aonbó Arnda Macha, 7 Cluana Tiachna, 7 raoi rhíeuit Taoneal, véce. Sloghshó la bruan 7 la Maol monarchy a tuaircheint Conaict co traigheataí do oll timcheall Eireann, co nó tuaircheint Ui Néill an tuaircheint imp. Donnall, mac Plannagáin, tigína Pítha Li, dég. Lahinnan,
1003.]
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face to face. Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by
Trotan, son of Bolgargait (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Maelmordha,
lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, lord of
Osraighe, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, the son of his father's
brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the
Ui Conchille. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruidh;
and Aicher Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of
Umbhall. Aedh, son of Echthighern, was slain in the oratory of Fearna-mor-
Maedhog, by Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of
Breasal, successor of Cainneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubh-
shlaine Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain,
aichinneach of the Lis-acidheadh of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna, the
most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and
Maelseachlainn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eothaille, to proceed
around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Dom-
hnall, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. Iarnan, son of Finn, son of
good parts, he never had his peere among them
all; though some chroniclers of the kingdome
made comparisons between him and Con Ked-
cagh, Conarie More, and King Neale of the Nine
Hostages; yet he, in regard of the state of the
kingdome, when he came to the government
thereof, was judged to bear the bell from them
all."

* Eochaidh Ua Flannagain.—Connell Ma-
geoghagan, who had some of his writings, calls
him “Eoghie O'Flannagan;” Archdean of Ar-
magh and Clonfeaghna.”—See note b, under
A. M, 2242; and extract from Leabhar-na-
hUidhri, in Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland,
pp. 103, 104. O'Reilly has given no account
of this writer in his Descriptive Catalogue of Irish
Writers.

* Lis-acidheadh; i.e. Fort of the Guests.

* Cluain-Fiachna.—Now Clonfeakle, a parish
in the north of the county of Armagh. The
ancient parish church stood in the townland of
Tullydowey, in a curve of the River Black-
water, on the north or Tyrone side.—See the
Ordnance Survey of the County of Tyrone,
sheet 62. Joceline calls this church Cluain-fiaca-
in his Life of St. Patrick, c. 87; but in the Tax-
ation of 1306, and in the Registries of the
Archbishops Sweiteman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian,
and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluain-
Fiachna, variously orthographied, thus: “Ec-
clesia de Clonfeynna”—Taxation, 1306; “Ec-
clesia parochialis de Clonfeiguna,”—Regist. Milo
Sweiteman, A. D. 1367, fol. 45, b; “Clonfeguna,”
—Reg. Swayne, A. D. 1428, fol. 14, b; “Clon-
feguna,”—Reg. Mey, i. 23, b, iv. 16, b; “Clon-
feguna,”—Reg. Octavian, fol. 46, b; “Clonfe-
kena,—Reg. Dowdall, A. D. 1535, p. 251.

* Traigh-Eothaille.—A large strand near Bal-
lysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note r,
under A. M. 3303.
mac Finn, mac Duibgiolla, vo marbaeo vo Choire, mac Aedha, mac Duibgiolla 
nooper vemageic Galinne, tine meabha. Diar ia muinteir pein vo mar-
baeo an Choire rin po cedoin, co po mepad iain De i Meconac ce rin. 
srion, mac Maolruanaid, tigerna laptain Connaeto, vo marbaeo la a muinte-
pein. Oa Ua Canannain vo marbaeo vo Ua Maolruanaid. Muinbhaich, 
mac Dearnarda, tigerna Ciappaige Luachra, vega. Naeban, mac Maithe-
pain, rrimeicpe Epeann vece. Cath Cpaiebe tulcha etti Ultaib i Cenel 
neogain, co paonimo pop Utaibh. Vo eti ann Eochaio, mac Anuain, n" 
Ula, o Dubhthinne a bratai, i na mac esaca i. Cuivuil, i Donnall, 
Dairbroidh, tigerna Ua nEatch, Joillapartais, mac Tomaltai, Cumur-
cach, mac Plaitrai, Dubhlanga, mac Aedha, Cetl, mac Etroch, Conene, 
mac Muircheartagh, rojgla Ulaap arsina, i po raoct an ionguin co Uin 
Eatch, co Oprim bo. Donnchaio Ua Longprich, tigerna Dail Aneide, 
rioghadama Ulaap, vo marbaeo arnabapanac la Cenel neogaim. Aod, mac 
Donnnaill Ua Neill, tigerna Oili, rojgadama Epeann vo eutim hi rinn-
guin an eata, iuin cuimceado bhiaim vece a plaete, iu in naomab bhiaim 
pheric a aoini. Imaippece etti Taig Ua Ceallaig co nUib Miane, i co 
pnaibh laptain Miohe hi poimien Uib Miane, i Ui Fiachrach Aivhne co 
laptain Connaeto ina poimien, o hi stoipcaig Joillaceallaig, mac Comalt-
tain i Cleipin, tigerna Ua Piacpach, Conubair, mac Uobbain, i Ceanop-
loaio, mac Rualoin, i rochaiohe oile. Vo ceap in Fino i mac Mapcain 
tanaip i Ua Miane i riogguin. Donnall, mac Flannaccain, tigerna Fh" 
U, vece. Mavaidan, mac Aengusa, toippea Galinnin mbicce, i Fh" cCul vo 
marbaeo.

* Galinne.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.
* Craebral-tulcha : i.e. the Spreading Tree of 
the Hill. This is probably the place now called 
Crewe, situated near Glenavy, in the barony of 
Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim.
* Duna-Eatchach.—Now Duneight, in the pa-
riship of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan. 
—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down 
and Connor, &c., pp. 47, 342.
* Druim-bo : i.e. Hill of the Cow, now Dunbo, 
a townland containing the ruins of an ancient 
Irish Round Tower, situated in a parish of the 
same name, in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, 
and county of Down.—Ibid., p. 342, note 1.

The Annals of Ulster record the following 
events under this year:

"A.D. 1003. Aenghus mac Bresai, Coarb 
of Canineh, in Ardmac, in peregrinatione 
quevit. Eocha O'Flannagan, Airchinnhe 
of Lisseoge [at Ardmac] "and Cluain Fincheh, 
cheife poet and chronicler, 68 anno etatis sue 
obit." Gillakeilai mac Comaltan, king of Fiachr-
ach Aigne; and Bryan mac Maclruanai, occisi
Duibhghilla, was slain by Corc, son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailinne, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Corc immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O'Canannains were slain by O'Maeldoraidh. Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Naebhan, son of Maelchiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebh-tulcha, between the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i.e. Cuduiligh and Domhnall; Gairbhidh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumascach, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlangha, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muircheartach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach and Druim-bo. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of the conflict, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the twenty-ninth of his age. A battle between Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fíachrach Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gilleceallaigh, son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Conchobhar, son of Ubban; Ceannfaeladh, son of Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Marcan, Tanist of Ui-Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, died. Madadhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gaileanga-Beaga and Feara-Cul, was slain.

sunt. Donell mac Flannagan, king of For-Li; and Murach mac Diarmada, king of Ciarray Luachra, moriuntur. The battle of Krivtelecha, betwene Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthowne. Eocha mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Duvtuinne, his brother, his two sons, Cuduly and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and bade, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nehach; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumascach mac Flathroy; Duvslanga mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Dunechdach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniell, king of Ailech, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donncha O'Longsi, king of Dalnarai, killed by Kindred-Owen, per dolum. Forces by Bryan to Trahaila to make a circuit, untill he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannains killed by O'Mul-
Aon Chriost, mile a ceatain. An tSfr bhiaearned do bhrian. Domnall, mac Maicmánba, abb Maimhtrpeach buíce, erccpor 1 rúthear naom eruido. S. Aed mhíríghino 1 abb Tiréopoite, erccpor, ecceann, 1 othirpeach, decc. Iar nolighbeathaí 1 nApo Macha, co nonúin 1 co naphionin mothi. Ap occa éccaine mo pháidh,

An ecceann an táin erccpor,
An naom De, co peib nuelba,
Ro paite uannah a nabhalacht,
Oc luaid Aoí a teab Thighna.
Nao maon Aedh von hreaghnaig binn,
Co ngelblaif lúino gleth péno
Cappa an gile geman glechno goinn,
Teapa leigeando Epeann anu.

Maolbhíchchoe Ua Rmíoba, abb lae, decc. Domnall mac Neill, abb Cille Laimbaice, decc. Roípáltach, abb Leitglinne 1 Saighe, decc. Muiridach, tíosna Conaille, no mabhao lá Muídonnaib. Tiolla Conbaill, mac Aroghain, 1 a mac, 1 vá céo marainn pú no mabhao do Mhaolmhaí féin, mac Aroghain as cornam ríge Ulaí. Sláigehead lá bhiun, mac Cinduiriach co ppmaibh deircpecht Epeann imee co Cenel nCóga in 1 co hUltóip, ó cuimhii giall. Aireadh lochaí var Minne co mbátaí aitde 1 eaildee. Lotaí napoir co mbátaí pícitnín occ Aro Macha, co rpeicai bhiun 1c unna doúr roin aítóin Arba Maca. Lotaí napuir 1 nDail nApaide, co tuair特 atúin náin nApaide, 1 Dáil Péacach arcaí. Ingeirci, tíosna Conaille, do mabhao. Ath chath do loipceao lá deircpecht dhris hic täoí. Ênìsho Leirte Cataiul lá Plaidebantach Ua Neill, 1 Aod, mac Tomaltair, tíosna Leirte Cataiul,
doray. Duvalane O’Lorkan, Airchinniach of Imlech Ivair, quiévit. Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die.” — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* From the side of Teamhair.—This alludes to the position of Trefoid, now Trevet, in Meath. This passage is incorrectly translated by Dr. O’Conor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (Trias Thaum., p. 297) as follows:

“A. D. 1004. Sanctus Aedus Scholasticus, seu Theologia Lector, Abbas Trefotensis (in Media) Episcopus, Sapiens, et Peregrinus, Ardinachi in vitæ sanctimony, cum magno honore sepultus descessit. Cujus Epitaphium his Hibernice versibus descriptum ibidem legiuit.” [Here he gives the Irish verses as printed above in the text.] “Qui versus latine redditi talem exhibet sensum:
The Age of Christ, 1004. The third year of Brian. Domhnall, son of Maicniadh, Abbot of Mainstir-Buithe, a bishop and holy senior, died. St. Aedh, lector of Frefoil, bishop, wise man, and pilgrim, died after a good life at Ard-Macha, with great honour and veneration. In lamentation of him was said:

The wise man, the archbishop,
The saint of God of comely face,—
Apostleship has departed from us,
Since Aedh departed from the side of Teamhair,"
Since Aedh of sweet Breaghmhagh liveth not,
Of bright renown, in sweet verses sung;
A loss is the gem, shining and pleasant,
The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

Maelbrighde Ua Eimheadha, Abbot of la, died. Domhnall, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Lamhraighe, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn and Saighir, died. Muireadhach, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna. Gillacomhghail, son of Ardghar, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, contending for the kingdom of Ulidia. A hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of the south of Ireland, into Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidia, to demand hostages. They proceeded through Meath, where they remained a night at Tailltin. They afterwards marched northwards, and remained a week at Ard-Macha; and Brian left twenty ounces of gold [as an offering] upon the altar of Ard-Macha. After that they went into Dal-Araidhe, and carried off the pledges of the Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Fiatach in general. Ingeirci, lord of Conailli, was slain. Ath-cliath was burned by the people of South Breagha, by secrecy. Leath-Chathail was plundered by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill; and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

"Iste sapiens, Archiepiscopus, Sanctus Dei decorus forma;
Transit a nobis Apostolus, quando decessit Aedus ex partibus Temorie.
Quandoquidem non vivit Aedus de Bregmagia speciosa vir celebris fama, lucens lucerna;
(O detrimentum?) pretiosa gemma, decus clarum, interiit in eo doctrina Hiberniae."

"Cill-Lamhraighe.—In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 6th of December, the church of Cill-Lamhraighe, of which Gobban Mac Ui La-nirech was the patron, is placed "in Ui-B Cuirthenn & a fud co Ompage," in Ui-Cairthenn, in the west of Ossory. It is the church now called Killamery, situated in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. There is a tombstone with a very ancient inscription near this church.
Móra liubaip mac Nóir, 1 liubaip an Oílén. Oílén na naoin for
Loch Ribb.

Móra liubaip mac Nóir for Ulster, mac Oíne nan nan, mac Cinnéittigh, do cùcnigiall co Cenel Conaill 1 Eogain. Aithle lotap uin láp Connacht for Ear Ruaid, uin láp Tíne Conaill, tina Cenel Eogain, for Mhírtaip campa 1 nOdal Riatha 1 nOdal nAip deque, 1 nUítaib, 1 Conaille muinteimne co stophdaicatain in lucchnapaib co healach tún. Lotap iomhpa Láirin uin bhrí Dia pobair mac

*Loch-Brierne.—Now Loughbrickland, in
the county of Down.—See note 1, under the
year 832, pp. 447, 448, suprd.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1004. Hugh O'Flannagan, Airthin-
ech of Maine-Coluim Cill" [now Moone, in the
south of the county of Kildare.—Ed.]; "Ran-
nal mac Goifray, king of Hands; Conor mac
Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Maelbryde
O'Rínea, Abbot of Aei; Donell mac Macna, Airchinench of Mainister, *in Christo mortui sunt.
Glicomgail, king of Ulster, killed by Maelruanay,
his owne brother. Hugh mac Tomaltay killed
by Flavertagh O'Neill, the day he spoyled Lecale.

Muregan of Bothdonay, Coarb of Patrick, in
the 72nd yeare of his age, died. Hugh of Treed, cheife in learning and prayer, *mortuus est, in
Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scot-
land at Monedir, where the king of Scotland,
Cinaeth mac Duiv, was slain. An overthrow
at Lochbrickrenn given to Ulstermen and
O'Nehachs, where Artan, heyre of Ehaches,
fell. Great forces by Bryan, with the lords
and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmach,
and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick's altar,
and went back with pledges of all Ireland with
him."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Book of Cluain-mic-Nois.—This is probably
the chronicle translated into English by Connell
Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Bricreann, by Flaitbhheartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Ulidians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its anchorite afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conn-na-mbocht. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son, i.e. Maelseachlainn, and his brother, i.e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaitbhheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Aileach, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne; but Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his party], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gaileanga-Mora, was slain. Echmhilidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the Book of the Island, i.e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, into Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Feartas Camsa, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Bealach-duin. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagha Mageoghegan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

* The Book of the Island.—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magradian in his own time, A.D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magradian's death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Writers of Ireland, p. 87; Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 5; and Archdall's Monast. Hib., p. 442. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

Feartas-Camsa: i.e. the ford or crossing of Camus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 147; and Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 342, 388, and note; under A.D. 938, p. 639, supra.

Bealach-duin.—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 969, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned
was in the present county of Louth. It is probably intended for Bealach-Duna-Dealgan, i.e. the road or pass of Dundalk.

b The foreigners: i.e. the Danes, who were Brian BoruBHua's allies, and who assisted him in deposing Maelsechlainn II, and in weakening the power of the Northern Ui Neill.

Westwards.—The writer is not very accurate here in describing the points of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Ossory, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1005. Armeach mac Coscrai, bushestage and scribe of Ardmac, and Finguine, Abbot of Roscre, mortui sunt. Maelruanai O'Duvdai, his son, Maelsechlainn, and his cosen, Gevennach, mortui sunt. Echmili O'Haty, king of Onehach, by Ulster, Maelruanai mac Flannagan, by the Conells, and Cahalan, king of Galeng, occisi sunt. Forces about Ireland by Bryan, into Connaught, over Esroe, into Tir-Conell, through Kindred-Owen, over Fertas-Camsa, in Ulster, in Aenach-
1006.]

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to their territory, and the foreigners by sea round eastwards [southwards ?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Osraighi went through Meath westwards to their countries. The Ulidians rendered hostages on this occasion; but they [Brian Borumha and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, was slain by Madadh, son of Domhnall, after being one-half year in the government of the province. Madadh, son of Domhnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc, i.e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i.e. the Torc, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhach, son of Madadh, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Ceannfaeladh, airchinnneach of Druim-mor-Mocholmog; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid; and Ceallach Ua Meanngorain, airchinnneach of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Focarta, priest of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Of him was said:

Of all I traversed of Ireland,
Both field and church,
I did not get cold or want,
Till I reached the fair Cluain-fearta.
O Christ, we would not have parted in happiness,
Were it not for Fiachra of the sweet language.

Tuathal Ua Maoilmacha, a learned man, and comharba of Patrick in Munster; and Robhartach Ua hAilghiusa, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of Breaghmhaine. Trenfhear Ua Baigheallain, lord of Dar-
Cunaill, son Loch Eime. Cúicommacht, mac Dúthaigh, taointe Sil nGom-
cahra, do marbh la Meachair mac Óg. Ua Dúntalaigh iomrho turfna
Murc=('ar eise por marbh hi prapann Lotha. Meicibech, mac Cip-
chrain, do fiseachta comairb Cholaim Chille a Ógh. Achainebuchaob
anair Taghlin la Maolechloinn, | murmuach do npeoneath hi comhairb
Cholaim Chille a comhair mac Ógeann air an leith. Soirecel mòr Cholaim
Chille do ôlbhoin iar òide òrin erdoim iarandach an doinilach mòr Chù-
annra. Prnêinno iar tairbh do thaigh an air òrin cùmairbh aenega, | a paighail
via Richt aodhar por uib Mòparbh air ngàiss òe a òin, | pòir tairbh.
Sloigh le Flarochtaich Ua Óiell co hUlcanb, co truice reac naise abh
siabh, | co po marbh turfna Leithe Caileigh. Cúiladach mac Anígha.
Domnall, mac Ótbwnne, pí Ulaí, do marbaid la Meicibech, mac Maolrán, |
do Uairtait Stéibhe Puan. Aippimuach, mac Coicearag, erpore, | pecphibníu
Aipra Macha, do òcc.

Aoir Cnorts, mile a reac. An reigh hliadain do Óg, marbh
Murc('ar eise por eipporf mac bhaich anmean boic, do múcaò i nuaimh | ngàileangaib
Corann. Murmuach, comhairb Cholaim Chille hí Cginanb, | Fiaigna,
comhairb Pindòin Cirua na hloparna, òce. Prínaícha Ua Piaichra, abb Tige
Mochua, | Tuail Ua Conchobair, comhairba Pionncaim, òce. Maolmaigh
Ua Óireagan, comhairba Connaich, | Céileach, mac Ónocuan, mac Cin-
neitig, abb Tine na ñlaic, òe. Maròim prìa nAnchur, mac Cappaich,
por Pàimaib Ceall, òi òi eicca òimun Ógrailaich Ua Maolmuaird. Sece

1 The Great Gospel.—This passage is translated
by Colgan as follows:

"A.D. 1006. Codicem Evangeliorum Divi
Columbae gemmis et auro calatum quidam la-
trunculi à Basilica majori Kenunnasensi de
nocte furintur: et post duos menses auro et
caelationale exutus, reperitur sub cespitibus."—
Trias Thaum., p. 508.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is
now preserved in the Library of Trinity Col-
gege, Dublin.—See the Miscellany of the Irish
Archaeological Society, vol. i. p. 127.

2 Eirdomh: I.e. the porticus, sacristy, or lateral
building, attached to the great church of Kells.

—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 433
to 438.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following
events under this year:

"A.D. 1006. Maelruana mac Ardgar killed
by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Menngó-
ran, Airchinmech of Cork, quievit. Trener
O'Boylan, king of Dartry, killed by Kindred-
Connell at Loch Erne. Madagan mac Donell,
king of Ulster, killed by Tork, in St. Bride's
Church, in the midst of Dundaleghlas. Cucon-
naich mac Dunail killed by Bryan, per dolum.
An army by Flahvertach O'Neill into Ulster,
that he brought seven pledges from them, and
traighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmhadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailtin by Maelseachlainn; and Feardomhnach was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel¹ of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh² of the great church of Ceanannus. This was the principal relic of the western world, on account of its singular cover; and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off it, and a sod over it. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Ulidia, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leath-Chathail, i.e. Cuuladh, son of Aenghus. Domhnall, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Madudhan, and Uarghaeth of Sliabh Fuaid. Airmeadhach, son of Cosgrach, Bishop and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1007. The sixth year of Brian. Muireadhach, a distinguished bishop, son of the brother of Ainmire Bocht, was suffocated in a cave³, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. Finshnechta Ua Fiachra, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Tuathal O'Conchobhain, successor of Finntan, died. Maelmaire Ua Gearagain, successor of Cainneach; and Ceileachair, son of Donncean, son of Ceinneedigh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the Feara-Ceall, wherein fell Demon Gatlach Ua Maelmhaich. Great frost and

killed the king of Lecale, Cu-Ula mac Aengusa. Forces by Bryan into Kindred-Owen to Dunerainne, nere Ardmach, and brought with him Criciden, Coarb of Finnen Maibile, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The Tok, king of Ulster, killed by Mureach mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureach mac Crichain renounced” [recte, resigned] “the Coarbship of Colum Cill for God. The renewing of the fair of Aenach Tailten by Maelsechlainn. Ferdovernach” [was installed] “in the Coarbship of Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The book called Soscel mor, or Great Gospel of Colum Cill, stolen.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The entry relating to the stealing of the Gospel of St. Columbkille is left imperfect in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, but in O'Conor's edition the passage is complete, and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.

¹ A care.—This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which curious legends still exist among the peasantry.
mór é gneástá ó chot lo Januari co Cáirce. Muireadach, mac Dúnbainne, pí Únaíd.


*a Muireadach.—This is inserted in a modern hand, and is left imperfect. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:*


*Tadhg Dubhshuíleach: i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy, the Black-eyed.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1008. Extrem revenge by Maelsechliainn upon Lenster. Cahal mac Carluca, Coarb of Cineech; and Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Kells, mortui sunt. Maelan-in-gai-moir, i. of the great speare, king of O'Dorhainn, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ardmach, in the midst of Trián-mor, for the uprising of both armyes. Donncha O'Cele blinded by Flahvertach at Inis-Owen, and killed him after. An overthrow given to Connaght by Brefhymen; and another by Connaght given them. An army by Flah-
snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carlus, successor of Cainneach; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Echthighearn Ua Goirmghilla, died. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuileach, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Conmaicni. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Conmaicni by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connaughtmen. Clothna, son of Aenghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gusan, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [recte 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Cunaing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Cluain-mic-Nois; he was of the tribe of the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Crumnhael, a bishop, died. Scannlan Ua Dunghalain, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearrach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingseach, airchinneach of Mucnamh; Mael-suthain Ua Cearbhaill, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, died after a good life. Marcan, son of Ceinneidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Cricnithainn, i.e. of Tir-da-ghlas, Innis-Cealtra and Cill-Dalua, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Dearbhail, O'Neill to the men of Bregh, from whom he brought many cowes. Maelmorra, king of Lenster, gott a fall, and burst” [broke] “his legg. Duvchavlay, daughter to the king of Connagh, wife to Bryan mac Cinnedy, mortua est. The oratory of Ardmach this yeare is covered with lead” [Oratorium Ardmacha in hoc anno plumbo tegitur]. “Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Inis-Faithleann.—Now Inisfallen, an island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, on which are the ruins of several ancient churches.
*Eoghanacht Loch-Loain.—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of that county.
*Marcan.—He was a brother of Brian Boruma.
mic Catál, &c. Catál, mac Óibracha, tìghra Phímanach, &c. Mun-
phócha hUa Haéda, tìghra Muireain, [&c]. Slóigh biodh lát dhian co
Claonloch Sléibhe Puaite, co nucc airtipe Cenél Eogham 1 Úlaí. Coo, mac
Cúnn, muoígaidh Naill, 1 Donncaíon, tìchearna Muídheon, do ma-bhád.

Aoi Crist, mile a thoch. An nomaíd bhíomair do dhírían. Munphóach,
mac Gníocháin, caimiabha Colaim Cille, 1 Abhinám, Raoi, 1 eppcop, 1 mac
oicce, pibleigín Aoíd Macha, 1 dòbhar comargba Phàsteach, &c. Iarphann
céabhlaí laimheasa bhíomair ríomhaíoidh a aoi 1 1 Úl. Calaim Íannaí, atáce Satabh
om pompaich, 1 no haonairí co donoí, 1 go naipheas in iún domhainn moir 1
Aoi Macha aín bheal a haló. Plano Úa Donnchaíoch, caimiabha Óen-
næ, &c. Sláideamhach Úa Cetenen, caimiabha Tìghnaithe, píonóir, 1 puí
eppcop, do 1in tóitfí bheith cear, 1 a eic iar níu ma cill riompín hi Cluain
Eóir. Dubách, mac 1arnán, airioibeach Deainnaigh, Dálach Óiriacht
Tola, caimiabha Pècène 1 Tola, re timpí socair, Rachtra, caimiabha
Píntaíomh Cluain Bho-lainn, &c. Sláideamhach lát dhian co Mag Cúnaí, co nucc
leir tìghra Ceneol Cnaill 1. Macluaraná 1 Úa Maolvoir, píonóir, 50
Cúnn Céip. Macluaraná 1 Úa Domnaill, tìchearna Ceneol Luígheach, do

1 Feara-Manach.—Now Fermanagh.
2 Claenloch.—Situated near Newtown-Hamilton,
in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1009. Cahal mac Conor, king of
Connacht" [in penitentia moritur]; "Mureach
O’Hugh, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Du-
dara, king of Fermanach, mortui sunt. Maelsu-
hain O’Cerval, chiefe learned of Ireland, and
king of Eoganacht Locha-Lein. Markan mac
Cinedey, Coarb of Colum mac Crivhsainn, of
Inis-Celtra, and Killdalua, and Mureach mac
Mochloingse, Airchinnedh of Mucknav, in Christo
dormierunt. Hugh mac Cuinn, heyre of Ailech,
and Duncuan, king of Murgorn, occisi sunt.
Forces by Bryan to Claenloch to Slieave-Fuaid,
that he got the pledges of Leth Cuinn, &c." [the
northern] "half of Ireland. Estas torrida. Au-
tumnus fructuosus. Scanllan O’Dungalain, prince
of Dundaleghans, was forcibly entred into his
mansion" [recte, was forcibly entered upon in
his mansion], "himself blinded after he was
brought forth at Finavar by Nell mac Duv-
thinne. Dervaille, Teg mac Cahal’s daughter,
mortua est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* On Saturday night.—These criteria clearly
show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as
well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated at
this period by one year. In the year 1010, the
fifth of the Calends of January, or 28th of De-
cember, fell on Friday, as appears from the
order of the Dominical letters, and of the cycle
of the moon. But in the next year, 1011, the
fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of
December, fell on Saturday.

* Óenna: i. e. Endeus of Killeany in Aran-
more, an island in the bay of Galway.

* Magh-Corann.—Not identified.

* Ceann-Coradh: i. e. Head of the Weir, now
daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraighe, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Claenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid, and he obtained the hostages of the Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donncuan, lord of Mughdhorna, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [recte 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, a learned man, bishop, and virgin, lector of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died after the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the fifth of the Calends of January, on Saturday night precisely; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the great church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Donnchadha, successor of Oenna, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, a [venerable] senior and distinguished bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain-Eois. Dubhthach, son of Iarnan, airchinneach of Dearmhall; Dalach of Disert-Tola, successor of Feichin and Tola, [and] a distinguished scribe; [and] Fachtna, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. An army was led by Brian to Magh-Corrann, and he took with him the lord of Cinel-Conaill, i.e. Maelruanaidh Ua Macholdaith, in obedience, to Ceann-Coradh. Maelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was slain by the men

anglicised Kincora. This was the name of a hill in the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, where the kings of Thomond erected a palace. It extended from the present Roman Catholic chapel to the brow of the hill over the bridge; but not a vestige of it remains. The name is still retained in Kincora Lodge, situated not far from the original site of Brian Boruma's palace.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 46.

* Ua Domhnaill.—Now anglicé O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domhnaill to be found in the Irish annals. This family, who, after the English invasion, became supreme princes or kings of Tirconnell, had been previously chiefs of the cantred of Cinel-Luighdheach, of which Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domhnaill, son of Eigneachan, who died in the year 901 (see p. 563, supra), who was son of Dalach, who died in 868,—who was the youngest son of Muircheartach, son of Ceannsealadh, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, from whom was derived the tribe-name of Cinel-Luighdeach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannsoda, i.e. Fergus the Long-headed, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cinel-Luighdheach, see note 1, under the year 868, p. 513, supra.
manbhao la pafaib Maige hithce. Öengur Ua Lápáin, tiaghna Cenél nEnda, do manbhao la Cenel nEogain na hírpi. Muncha, mac bhríain, co bshrai Muínn, co Laiommbh, co nUbh Neíll an tóirceint, t co bPlaethbraitach, mac. Munphéirtaig, tiaghna Oibíg co nogaib an Phochla do iontódh Chéné Luighbeach, go nuccarrt trí céad do bhuioq 7 creach móir do molibh. Oíonnall, mac bhríain, mac Cind-Enda Flavertach Cpeach, co na bpeach daon sonn, Cenel Bryan Cenel they pocair &e coipeach. Óibrn, mac Duilain, tiaghna Ua mbunb, décc. Pálán, mac Dünlan, tiaghna Ua mbunb, décc.

Aoir Créige, mile a haon décc. An teachmaid bliadhna do bhríain. Téim móir i. cnuc, t tríghairi nAro Macha o Shamam co bealtainne co nebletar gnoacht móir do gmaifíb, t do macaib leigínn, im Chínóphailiab an trábaill, éarcor, angoir, g ainbhir, im Maolphéirine mac an Ghobann, p'phéirín Aíra Macha, t im Scoláigr mac Cléinéin uair a raccapt Aíra Macha. Abhaicfar róim don teobmain ri, t rocaibe oile amaille pmú. Marcán, abb Luchmaísbh, Cían, comapba Cathnagh, Caoíniomnbac Ua Scannlain, anpeindeach Dámaíinm, Maclóman, abb Rupa Cpe, t Conó-ach Ua Támáin, racairt, t toireach ceileabhápta Cluna mac Nóip, décc. Slóighe la Plaitebeartach mac Munphéirtaig hí Cenél Conaill, co puache Magh Cúttine. Rug bósábal móir, t do oochaib plán na tháin. Slóighse la Plaithbraitach mac Munphéirtaach tóirbhí 1 Cenél Conaill co puache Ópium chaibh 7 Tlachach nEogain, dú in mo manbha Niall, mac Gíollapar-

b Cínél-Enda.—A territory lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See note 4, under 1175.

c The Cínél-Eoghain of the Island: i.e. of Inis-Eoghain, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1010" [recte, 1011]. "Dunaich in Colum Cill's in Ardmac; Flavertach O'Céhinnan, Coarb of Tiarnach, chieft bishop and anchorite, killed by Brefnemen in his owne citty. Muireach O'Crichan, Coarb of Colum Cill, and Lector of Ardmac, in Christo mortuus est. Flavertach O'Neill, king of Aileach, with the young men of the Fochla, and Murcha Bryan's sonn, with Mounstemen, Lenster, and the south O'Nells, spoyled Kindred-Conell, from whence they brought 300 captives, with many cows. Bryan and Maolsechlainn againe in campe at Anaghduiv. Maeruanay O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, killed by the men of Magh-Itha. Aengus O'Lapan, king of Kindred-Enni, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Hugh mac Mathganna, heyre of Cashill, mortuus est. An army by Flavertach O'Nell against mac Duvthuinne to Dun-Echach, burnt the said Dun, brooke the towne, and tooke Nell mac
of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lapain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghan of the Island. Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinel-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiseal, died. Faelan, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [recte 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great malady, namely, lumps and griping, at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died, together with Ceannfaeladh of Sabhall, bishop, anchorite, and pilgrim; Maelbrighde Mac-an-Gho-bhann, lector of Ard-Macha; and Scolaighe, son of Clercen, a noble priest of Ard-Macha. These and many others along with them died of this sickness. Martin, Abbot of Lughmhadadh; Cian, successor of Cainneach; Caencomhrac Ua Scannlain, airchinneach of Daimhinis; Maclonain, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Connmhach Ua Tomhrair, priest and chief singer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cinel-Conaill, until he arrived at Magh-Cedne; he carried off a great prey of cows, and returned safe to his house. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, a second time into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Druim-cliabh and Tracht-Eothaile, where Niall, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and Duvthuinne's pledges. An army by Bryan to Macorainn, and carried with him the king of Kindred-Conell close" [prisoner] "to Cenn-Cora, i.e. Maelruanaí O'Maeldoral." Dalach of Disert-Tolai, Coarb of Féchin" [bona sexectute]. "in Christo mortuus est." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

4 A great malady.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1011. Ardmacha a festo omnium Sanctorum usque ad initium Maii, magna mortalitate infestatur; quâ Kennfailadius de Sáballo, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus; Maelbrigidus Macangobhann, Scholasticus, seu Lector Ardmachus; Scolagus, filius Clercheni, nobilis Præbyter Ardmachus, et alii innumeris Seniores et studiosi Ardmachani interierunt."—Tris Thaum., p. 298.

6 Magh-Cedne.—Now Moy, a plain situated between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the county of Donegal.—See note a, under A. D. 1301.

7 Tracht-Eothaile: i.e. the Strand of Eothaile, now Trawobelly, a great strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.
annalí riothachtta eireann. [1012.

tráice mic rioghaile, 7 po rnaoin roych Mhaolpuanaí Ua Maolpuairb, aét
nì po pantecbaí neac ann. Slaighidh lá Maolpi señalinn tar a nèiri hi rTìp
nÉogain 50 Ma5 na gàbail 50 po lorgaí a cneach a Tealai gOCC, co pucc
 gàbala, 7 co nneaic apósa via eich roíp cula. Slaig eis lá Plaitbhírach iramh
coppice Aigh Uladh, co po hoirceacó co léir an áirig lar, 7 pucc gàbala aí
vìpin ní pucc nì plain eitiri bràtt 7 in dhe cennach naíream níp. Marbh
poí Niall, mac Duibtmhine 1. cat na Mulach, pac Niall mac Eócada, mac
Ainðair, ùi 1 tSeanpair rochaidhe im Mhuinsprach, mac Antain, tanairi
Ua nÉatac, 7 po haírphílaí air Niall, mac Duibtmhine iramh. Ailell,
mac Feidhneasaigh, ríoithaína Ua Máine, décc. Cpiónán, mac Fomlaída,
tiúilna Conaille, do mhaíbaí la Comuailligne.

A pí Cnóri, mile a vo décc. An vapa bhlaom níche do thním. Mac
Máine, mac Córceasaigh, comairba Cille valua, [décc]. Rhóigí Sainióga vo
máirbaidh. Cian Ua Thiggam, comairba Caimbó, Donbail, mghn Conchálráig,
mic Maollemithúi, mghn níAG Epeann, dég. Donnall, 1. an Car, mghdáinna
Conaict, do mhaíbaí la Maolpuanaí Ua Maolpuairb, 7 Ma5 nÀoí do lorgaí
7 vapcecan uile lair, iom gnaíomha roch Conaítaíb 7 iar eoc a nápi.
Cneach món lá hUalghair Ua Crippbaí la tiúilna Coippre, 7 la mac Neill
Uí RNAI, 7 lá poídha Teachbha hí nSailaíteangaíb, comair tannacha uatháí
neachdaíne vo lucht taige Maolpealchlainn iom nól rinn uair sin aite mhírsa
có tìmarat cat doibh thre thionar. Tóraí aon do von Donnhbaí, mac

e Magbh-da-ghbhal.—Plain of the Two Forks.
Not identified.—See note on Magbh-da-ghbhal
under A. M. 3727, p. 46, suírrad.

k Tealach-Oog.—Now Tullaghoge, in the
barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—
See note 1, under the year 912, p. 584, suírrad.

i Ard-Uladh: i.e. altitudo Ulterum, now the
Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.—See
note under A. D. 1433.

k The Mullachs : i.e. the summits. There are
many places of this name, but nothing has been
yet discovered to fix the site of this battle.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

“A. D. 1011. A certain disease that year at
Ardmach, whereof died many. Maelbride Macan-
govan, Ferleginn” [Lector] “of Ardmach, and
Scolai mac Clearkean, priest of the same, died
thereof, and Cenfaela of the Savall, i.e. chosen
sowlfriend” [anncap]. “An army by Flavertach
mac Murtagh, king of Aileach, upon Kindred-
Conell, until he came to Macetne, from whence
he brought a great pray of cowes, and returned
safely again. An army by him agaíne to the
Conells as far as Drumclay, and Tracht-Neothaile
(i.e. shore of Neothaile), and killed” [Ghi]
Patrick mac Fergaile, son of Nell, and broke
of Maolpuanaí O’Mael枸rai, but none killed. An
army behind them” [i.e. in their absence] “into
Tyrone by Maelsechlaínn, and to Madagaval,
and burnt the same; prayed Tullanoog and
caryed them” [the preyes] “away. An army
Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraide was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Maelseachlainn into Tir-Eoghain, as far as Magh-da-ghabhal, which they burned; they preyed as far as Tealach-Oogh, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to his house. An army was afterwards led by Flaithbheartach, till he arrived at Ard-Uladh, so that the whole of the Ardes was plundered by him; and he bore off from thence spoils the most numerous that a king had ever borne, both prisoners and cattle without number. A battle was gained over Niall, son of Dubhthuinne, i.e. the battle of the Mullachs, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muircheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Ailell, son of Gebhennach, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died. Crinan, son of Gormladh, lord of Conaille, was killed by Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1012. The twelfth year of Brian. Mac-Maine, son of Cosgrach, comharba of Cill-Dalua, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cian Ua Geargain, successor of Cainneach, [and] Dearbhail, daughter of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, [i.e.] daughter of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, i.e. the Cat, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraide; and Magh-Aei was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Connaughtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and the son of Niall O'Ruairc, and the men of Teathbha in Gaileanga; but a few good men of the household of Maelseachlainn overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [imprudently] gave them battle, through pride. There were yet by Flavertach into Ard-Ula, and spoyled and gott the greatest bootyes that ever king had there, both men and chattel, that cannot be numbered. Forces by Bryan into Magh-Murthevni, that he gave freedom to Patrick's churches by that voyage. A discomfiture of Nell mac Duvthuinne by Nell mac Eocha, where Murtagh mac Artan, heyre of Onehachs, was killed, and mac Eocha saigned after. Caenchorack O'Scanlan, Aircinneh of Dalvinis;" [and] "Macklonan, Aircinneh of Rosereee, mortui sunt. Aengus, Aircinneh of Slane, killed by the heyre of Duva" [μακλόναν ο τοιούχος το Αρχέννης Σλανοι, i.e. was killed by the aircinneh of Dowth]. "Cranne mac Gormlaa, king of the Conells, killed" [by Cucuailgne].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Cill-Dalua: i.e. the Church of St. Lua, Dalua, or Molua, who erected a church here about the beginning of the sixth century; now anglicè Killaloe, a well-known town, the head of an ancient bishop's see, situated on the western bank of the River Shannon, in the south-east of the county of Clare.
Maolpáchlaíonn, 1 Ó Стаl и V Ua Maolcallaíonn, tigéime Dealbhna òiche. Dónnchaí mac Dónnchada òinn, píosdáonna Símpach, Chírácan, mac Plamo, tigéime Láighe, Shán Ua Leocan, tigéime Caillí, 1 rochaide òile amaille òrin. Maolpáchlaíonn iarraidh dha eapadhchaí, co bhfuacadh óca na gabála, 1 torcás Ua Dálghac Ua Ciannó, tigéime Corpppe, co rocaírobh òile cenmhiór. Slóigeada móna lát Maolpáchlaíonn hi ceal an Sall, 50 po loipc an típ 30 hÉan eco eapadhcha Sitriuice, 1 Maolmódhaíne eapadh via eapadhchaí, co ná mhaithnín uait céadúbh in Plano mac Maolleachlaíonn, in mac Lon-cáin mac Echtíóer, tigéime Ceneol Meacháin, 1 rochaide òile, 1 ar éip嗨d marom an Ómnaíne. Comó dha cinninnúacc ro páide in pano,

Ní má lóman Luain póp peacht, ri Móide éiprí popimtecc,
hardtí raitte Soll nó cló, occ an Ómnaíne dhiom tupaír.

Slóigeada lát Plaitóbhtaí, lát tigéime nálí, co Maighin atásaíc 1 staib Channra, co bhfuacadh Maolpáchlaíonn an tealach dó. Tiollamochanna, mac Roisantaí, tigéime deapceipe òrib, roislaigh Sall, 1 ruile òrpaam ainhéi Éineád, décc. Ónch lát Muncchaí, mac òrpaí, lu Láighe, co ná atá sain an típ 30 Ólno vó loicha, 1 co Cill Maighneann, 50 po loipc an típ úile, 1 co òrice gabála móna, 1 bhroí óitínmé. Longuir món óí rchechte róna Sallaíbh òrin Muínie, co ná loipcrist eapadhach, acht ní ótúfail via an típim òrh roppa po céadúbh, 1r po mhaithbe Amlaíbe mac Sitrioccra, mac tigéime Sall, 1 Maighneann mac Uácholl, 1 Socharain uile lát Céal mac Oíonnaill, mac Òutadhachaisa. Muncpeiptacht, mac Aodha Uí Néill, 1r náitíbeach lát Dál Roide ca nórúno uile amaille pop. Cogadh món éipéim Sallaíbh, 1 Sbaol dealrab. Slóigeada lát òrpaí co hAite an Caimpe, 1 po gabh pophaire, 1 òrpaigh anú pop phá pe tóp maíor pop Sallaíbh. Óamhín tómoa co hainn lát òrpaí,

"O'Maelchaillann.—Now anglicised Mulholland, without the prefix O'. There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

1 Dealbhna-Beag.—Now the barony of Fore, or Demisore, in the north-west of the county of Meath.

2 Edar.—Otherwise called Beann-Edair, which is still known throughout Ireland as the Irish name of the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

3 Draighnean.—Now Drinan, near Kinsaley, in the county of Dublin.

4 Maighneen-Attaed: i.e. Attaedh's little plain. This would be anglicised Moynatty; but the name is obsolete.

5 Cill Maighneann.—Now Kilmainham, near
slain in it Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn; Dubhthaichligh Ua Maelchallann, lord of Dealbhna Beag; Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnaich, son of Flann, lord of Luighne; Seanan Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlainn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlainn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; the son of Lorcan, son of Echthigern, lord of Cinel-Meachair; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnen; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

Not well on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to overrun;

The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the Draighnen.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach, lord of Aileach, to Maighen-Attaed, by the son of Ceanannus; and Maelseachlainn left the hill [undisputed] to him. Gillamochonna, son of Foghartach, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. A depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster; he plundered the country as far as Gleann-da-locha and Cill-Maighneann, and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and innumerable prisoners. A great fleet of the foreigners arrived in Munster, so that they burned Corcach; but God immediately took vengeance of them for that deed, for Amhlacibh, son of Sitric, i.e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Matlighamhain, son of Dubhghall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O’Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riada, with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gaeidhil. An army was led by Brian to Ath-an-chairthinn, and he there encamped, and laid siege to the foreigners for three months. Many fortresses were erected by

Dublin.—See note 8, under the year 782, p. 389.  
"Ath-an-chairthinn: i.e. Ford of the Rock.  
supra.  
Situation unknown.
1 Cathair-Cinn-coradh : i.e. the Stone Fort of Kincora at Killaloe.—See note under A. D. 1010, supra.

2 Inis-Gaill-duibh : i.e. the Island of the Black Foreigner. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1016, that this was the name of an island in the Shannon, but it has not been yet identified. It was probably another name for the King’s Island at Limerick.

3 Inis-Locha-Saighlean.—Unknown to the Editor. Keating mentions the first establishment of surnames, and the following creations by Brian Boruinha, from whom the O’Brien’s of Munster took their hereditary surname of Ui Briain, i.e. Nepotes Briani.


These places are all known except Inis-an-Gholill Duibh, and Inis-Locha Saighleann.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1012. Forces by Maelsechlainn into Tirconell” [recte, into Conaille-Muirbeinya], “in revenge of forcing” [recte, the profanation of the] “Finnfai of Patrick, and breaching Patrick’s Crossestæ in the contention of Maelmuire and Bryun. A great army by Uolgarg O’Car-gai, king of Carbry, and by Nell O’Royrk’s
Brian, namely; Cathair-Cinn-coradh, Inis-Gaill-duibh, and Inis-Locha-Saigh-leanne; [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliabh Maigre, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-cliath. A great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelseachlainn, in revenge of the profanation of the Finnfaidheach, and of the breaking of Patrick's crozier by the Conailli, i.e. by the sons of Cucuainlige.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [recte 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaitheartach, son of Domhnall, i.e. of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Ciaran and Finnen; and Conn Ua Diugraidh, successor of Caeimhghin, died. Cairbre Fial, son of Cathal, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, [and] Naemhan Ua Seinchinn, died; these were both anchorites. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Cleirchen, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, was treacherously slain by Maelcoluim Caenraigheach. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were met by the good men of Maelseachlainn's household, after drinking that howre, and through drunknes they gave them battle by prys, whereby fell there Dun-cha mac Dunchaa Finn, heyre of Tarach; Cern-nachan mac Floinn, king of Luigne; Senan O'Leogan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelseachlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prayes, and killed Uolgarg O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as farr as Ed, neare Kells, and Maelseachlainn avoyded the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Desert Bregh, died in Maelseachlainn's house after tipling. He was the man that made the Genties" [recte, the Galls] "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their tayles harowing after them. An overthrow to the men of Meath by Genties" [recte, by the Galls] "and Lenster at Drayyan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkrylynn, where he remayned for three months. Great forces with Murcha mac Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendaloch, and to Killmanane, and burnt all the country, and caryed away great prayes and innumerable captives. The slaughter of the Genties" [recte, Galls] "by Cahall, mac Donnchaa, mic Duvdavoirenn, where Sitrick, son to king of Galls, andMahon mac Duvaill mac Awaiv, and others, were slaine. A discomfiture of Connaght by O'Maeldorai, where Donell mac Cahell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connaght, was lost. Murtagh mac Hugh O'Nell killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnehora, Inis-Galduv, and the Iland of Loch Saylenn. Lenster and Genties" [Galls] "made warre with Bryan. The forces of Mounster and Bryan at Mountaine Marci, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flann, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Cairbre Fial: i.e. Carbry the Hospitable or Munificent.

Cleirchen.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O'Cleireachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

Maelcoluim Caenraigheach: i.e. Malcolm of Keny, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates this: "Malcolumba tributi regii (exactore
In the armour and cloaks of Cluain-tarb, the chieftains of the Molloy, or Clan of Munster, tribewere represented. The entry in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, or Duv-Davoran, has been stated to mean "Battle of the Fishing Weir of Cluain tarbh." But this phrase means simply "Battle of the Fishing Weir of Cluain tarbh." The Danes were better armed in this battle than the Irish, for they had one thousand men dressed in armour from head to foot. In a dialogue between the Bannsee Oeibhill, or Oeibhinn of Cragles, and the hero, Kineth O'Hartagan, the former is represented as advising the latter to shun the battle, as the Gaeidhil were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Danes were in one mass of iron:

"Léimneacha goil an riol nGaeibh, 
le goill na n-coimhion uaimhann."
Ui-Eathach\textsuperscript{a} themselves, i.e. between Cian, son of Maelmuaidh\textsuperscript{b}, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann\textsuperscript{c}, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Roghallach, three sons of Maelmuaidh, with a great slaughter along with them. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Ireland; and he slew Cathal, son of Domhnall, and carried off hostages from Domhnall. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Breagha; and they plundered Tearmonn-Feichine\textsuperscript{d}, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliath. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlainn; and they took with them ten hundred men with coats of mail. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful, and furious battle was fought between them,—the likeness of which was not to be found in that time,—at Cluain-tarbh\textsuperscript{e}, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, in the eighty-eighth year of his age; Murchadh, son of Brian, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, in the sixty-third\textsuperscript{f} year of his age; Conaing, son of Donncuan, the son of Brian's brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh\textsuperscript{g}, son of Brian; Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan\textsuperscript{h}, lord of the Deisi-

slain, and this seems correct.—See Colgan's *Aeta Sanctorum*, p. 106, note 3; and *Oggyia*, p. 435, where O'Flaherty has the following remarks on the reign and death of Brian Borumha:  


\textsuperscript{a} Sixty-third.—This should probably be fifty-third, or, perhaps, forty-third. The eldest son of Murchadh was fifteen years old at this time, according to the Annals of Clonmacnois. This looks very like the truth: the grandson was fifteen, the eldest son forty-three, and Brian himself seventy-three.

\textsuperscript{b} Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh.—"Terrence, the king's grandchild, then but of the age of 15 years, was found drowned near the fishing weir of Clontarfe, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

\textsuperscript{c} Faelan.—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Faelains, or O'Phelans, of the Desies, took their hereditary surname. This Mothla was
Teige, till e. distinguished Oomnall, It Three nQlbam. 258, i. made There lam, 774 chai, the Uaoj Scannlan, Niall Ua Cuinn, 7 Cáuóiligh, mac Cmoéittigh, trí coemnúigh òghmain, Taòg Ua Ceallaigh, tigfina Ua Múine, Maolmuanaid na pari5e Ua hEíon, tigfina Athone, Gheannach, mac Òbachán, tigfina Peainmaige, mac beatha5, mic Muirchothaì Chlaoin, tigfina Ciannaige Luachra, Domnall, mac Uaimhna tigfina Cósta bhaircino, Scannlan, mac Cathail, tigfinaEoganaette Loa Cein, 7 Domnall, mac Éinne, mic Cairoig, monínaor Maith i nÁlbain. Ro meabhaí iarr th an cat trí naart cacitige, i eomáaca, i 10mmbuairte

the first who was called O'Faelsin, i.e. Nepos Foiúna.

1 Niall Ua Cuinn.—He is the ancestor of the O'Quins of Muintir-Isfernain, a distinguished sept of the Dal-gCaíis, who were originally seated at Inchiquin and Corofin, in the county of Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present head of this family.  

1 Three companions.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, these are called "three noblemen of the king's bedchamber." In the translation of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen they are called "Brian's three companions, or aid-de-camps."

2 Tadhg O'Ceallaigh: i.e. Teige, Thadáith, or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many are descended. According to a wild tradition among the O'Kellys of this race, after the fall of their ancestor, Teige Mor, in the battle of Clontarf, a certain animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many), issued from the sea to protect his body from the Danes, and remained guarding it till it was carried away by the Ui-Maine.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 99. There is a very curious poem relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, now preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, Egerton, 90. It gives a list of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, who were cotemporary with Tadhg Mor O'Ceallaigh, who is therein stated to have been the principal hero in the battle, next after Brian; and it adds that he did more to break down the power of the Danes than Brian himself. According to the tradition in the country the Connaughtmen were dreadfully slaughtered in this battle, and very few of the O'Kellys, or O'Heynes, survived it.

3 Maedruanaidh na Paidiri O'hEitdhin: i.e. Mulrony O'Heayne of the Prayer. He was the first person ever called O'Hedhin, as being the grandson of Eidhin, the progenitor of the family, brother of Maelfhaili, from whom the O'Heynes, now Hynes, chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in the county of Galway, are descended.—See Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 398.

4 Dubhagan.—He was descended from the Druid Mogh Roth, and from Cuanu Mac Cailechine, commonly called Læsh Liathmhui.ine.—See note i, under A. D. 640, p. 258, suprad. From this Dubhagan descends the family of the Ui Dubhagain, now Duggan, formerly chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, of whom the principal branch is now represented by the Cronins of Park, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, who are paternally descended from the O'Dubhagain of Fermoy.

5 Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhchac Cealan.—He was evidently the ancestor of O'Connor Kerry, though in the pedigrees the only Mac Beatha to be found is made Mac Beatha, son of Conchoholbar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhchac Cealan, son of Conchoholbar, the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry
Mumhan; Eocha, son of Dunadhach, i.e. chief of Clann-Scannlain; Niall Ua Cuinn; Cuduiligh, son of Ceinneidigh, the three companions of Brian; Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui Maine; Maelruanaidh na Paidre Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan, lord of Feara-Maighe; Mac-Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra; Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Scannlan, son of Cathal, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin, son of Cainneach, great steward of Mair in Alba. The forces were afterwards routed by dint of battling, derive their hereditary surname. Daniel O'Connor Kerry, of the Austrian service, is one of the representatives of this family. The following are also of the O'Connor Kerry sept: Daniel Conner, Esq., of Manche, in the county of Cork; Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., who is son of the late Roger O'Connor Kierrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the Chronicles of Eri; Daniel Conner, Esq., of Ballybriton; and William Conner, Esq., of Mitchels, Bandon, county of Cork; also William Conner, Esq., late of Inch, near Athy, in the Queen's County, author of "The True Political Economy of Ireland," etc., who is the son of the celebrated Arthur Conoor O'Connor, General of Division in France, now living, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; who is the son of Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of William Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of Mr. Daniel Conner, of Switchen's Alley, Temple Bar, London, merchant, and afterwards of Bandon, in the county of Cork, son of Mr. Cornelius Conner of Cork, whose will is dated 1719, son of Daniel Conner, who was the relative of O'Connor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant, of London, to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry, conveyed Asdee by deed, dated August, 1598.

Domhnall, son of Diarmaid.—This Domhnall was the progenitor of the family of O'Domhnall, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscinn, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the present county of Clare. According to Duald Mac Fir-bis's genealogical work, a Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe was the nineteenth in descent from this Domhnall. The editor does not know of any member of this family. The O'Donnells of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell is the present head, are descended from Shane Luirc, one of the sons of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, prince of Tirkonnell, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Scannlan, son of Cathal.—He was the ancestor of a family of O'Cearbhail, who had been lords or chieftains of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donohoes, a branch of the Ui-Eathach Mumhan, dispossessed them.

Domhnall, son of Eimhin.—He was chief of the Eoghanachts of Magh Geirrginn, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainé Leamhna (the brother of Cairbre Luachra, ancestor of the O'Moriartys of Kerry), son of Corc, son of Lughaidh, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muiileathan, son of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, and common ancestor of King Brian, and of this Domhnall of Marr, who assisted him against the common enemy.—See O'Flaherty's Oggyia, part iii. c. 81.

"In Cluantarveni prelio ad annum 1014, a Briuni regis Hiberniae parte desideratos legimus Donaldum filium Evini filii Canichi Mormhaor Mair, et Muredachum Mormhaor Leavna: ab hoc priscos Marrias Comites, Caibbreo Pieto Satos; ab illo Leviniie Comites Manii Leviniis posteros oriundos censendum est."—p. 384.
Maolpeachlainn ó Thulcain co hAt chat fur Gallab asuir Laigbh, ár tochar Maolmórda, mac Murnchaíd, mac Pinn, ni Laigbh, mac Íógairbain mac Concobair, tanairi Ua Fáilge, Tuairis, mac Úa Chéine, rogoimna Laigbh, ár náisiúin do Laigbh amaithe anu. Tochar Dhubháill, mac Am- laoinh, Íollachairain mac sluaighim, be tanairi Gall, Sichrin, mac Lomair, iarga Inri hope, bronar, toipeach na nDáineric, bá héiridhe po marb Írían. Ro machtaí lucht na deich cétt lúipeach uile amhain, ár

1 By Maelseachlainn.—This fact is suppressed in all the Munster accounts of this action, which state that Maelseachlainn did not take any part in the battle. The Munster writers, and among others Keating, introduce Maelseachlainn as giving a ludicrous account of the horrors of the battle, in which he is made to say that he did not join either side in consequence of being paralyzed with fear by the horrific scenes of slaughter passing before his eyes.

2 Malachium Midie: Regem a Cuantartfensi pugná reducém, mense post pugnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentís Primores sciscitantur quonam pacto illud prelium gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapso de cælis angelo (inquit) rationem quâ illa pugna initi fuerit, nuncianti fidem vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similem unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in hominis situm esse potestate non credo quâvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius efigiem animo vel cogitatione formare. Quæ mihi parebant acies decertantibus se non immiscerent; sed pugná iniri capta, trans agellum sepimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissiti, spectatores se pugnæ præbuerunt: cum interim, strictis in iuctum telis ad certamen utrinque ambo acies concurrent, eo splendore protegentes capita parmae, et vibrata dextris tela micuerunt, ut cædescentium mærum, littora catervatiæ æstu accedente circumvolantum, specimen desiderint, et ita fulgor armorum oculos nostros perstrinxit, et hebetavit, ut eos rectă in pugnantes convertere non potuimus. Insuper caesorium cineimm acutissimâ gladiorum acie quasi abrasi, et levissimo quoque vento validus perspexit in nostrâ tela perferebantur. Et si alteri particeps fœrre statueremus, arma nostrâ inter se mutuò impexa ita tenebantur, ut ea vel expediendi satis tempestivè, vel distingendi postestas nobis erepta fuerit. Atque hine liquet, quanquam Briannum Malachia in hoc prelium comitatus fuerit acie se decertaturn ab illius parte præ se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc prelium, cum Danis pacta inisse, suas se copias pugnæ subtrahantur, et nee trius se partibus addiaturur. Kineloni et Kinel-Conelli huic certaminâ non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas ultrò ad hoc bellum Briano detulerunt, sed oblatam opem ille respuit, et cum multas res hactenus, expres eorum subsidii, præclarè gesserit, hoc etiam se facinus, illis in subsidium non adscitis, aggressurum affirmavit.”—Lynah’s Translation of Keating’s History of Ireland, pp. 260, 261.

This passage was abstracted by Keating from the historical tract already referred to, called Cath-Chluana-tarbh, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maelseachlainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Dalassin writers, however, in order to exalt by a comparison the character of the popular hero, Brian, did not hesitate to blacken unjustly the fame of his injured
bravery, and striking, by Maelseachlaimn⁴, from Tulcainn⁵ to Ath-cliath, against
the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Maelmordha⁶, son of Mur-
chadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbhan, son of Concho-
bhar⁷, Tanist of Ui-Failghe; and Tuathal, son of Ugaire⁸, royal heir of Leinster;
and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were
also slain Dubhghall, son of Amblacibh, and Gillaiciarain, son of Gluniairn, two
tanists of the foreigners; Sichfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Innsi hOrc⁹; Brodar,
chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten
hundred in armour¹⁰ were cut to pieces, and at the least three thousand of the

competitor.—See Moore's History of Ireland,
vol. ii. p. 108, where the author has made the
proper use of this passage in the Annals of the
Four Masters, in vindicating the character of
Maelseachlaimn.

* Tulcainn.—Now the Tolka, a small river
which flows through the village of Finglas, and,
passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley
Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

* Maelmordha.—He was not the ancestor of
the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, as gene-
really supposed, but was the father of Bran,
the progenitor after whom the Ui Broid, or
O'Byrnes of Leinster, have taken their heredi-
tary surname.

* The son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar.—
This should be Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar.
He is the ancestor of O'Connor Faly.

* Tuathal, son of Ugaire.—This is a mistake,
because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It
should be, as in the Annals of Inisfallen, Mac
Tuathail, i. e. “the son of Tuathal, son of
Ugaire,” or “Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of
Ugaire.” This Tuathal was the progenitor after
whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Toole of Ui-Muir-
readhaigh, Ui-Mail, and Fearna-Cualann, in Lein-
ster, took their hereditary surname.

* Insi-hOrc: i. e. the Orcades, or Orkney
Islands, on the north of Scotland.

* The ten hundred in armour.—In the Niala
Saga, published in Johnston's Ant. Celto-Scand.,
a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some
time after this battle, what had become of his
men, and the answer was, that “they were all
killed.” This seems to allude to the division
in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that
the Irish had gained a real and great victory.
According to the Cath-Chtuanar-thadh, and the
account of this battle inserted in the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, thirteen
thousand Danes and three thousand Leinster-
men were slain; but that this is an exagge-
reration of modern popular writers will appear
from the authentic Irish annals. The Annals
of Ulster state that seven thousand of the
Danes perished by field and flood. The An-
nels of Boyle, which are very ancient, make
the number of Danes slain the one thousand
who were dressed in coats of mail, and three
thousand others. The probability, therefore, is,
that the Annals of Ulster include the Leinster-
men in their sum total of the slain on the
Danish side, and in this sense there is no dis-
crepancy between them and the Annals of
Boyle, which count the loss of the Danes only.
In the Chronicle of Ademar, monk of St. Epara-
chius of Angoulême, it is stated that this battle
lasted for three days; that all the Norsemen
were killed; and that crowds of their women in
despair threw themselves into the sea; but the
Irish accounts agree that it lasted only from
sun-rise to sun-set on Good-Friday.
another Muircheartach, mionoaib Clonmacnoise Scannlan, the
These well Do those copious antl Cian, Don the various Loingseach, See
Maguire, the to piled stone county very been sifications, O'Conor, Dublin a
of
Kilmainham, O'Hartegan, Dublin. The the to Clontarf
the
The most circumstantial account of the battle of Clontarf accessible to the Editor is that given in the Cath-Chluana-tarbh, from which, and from other romantic accounts of this great battle, a copious description has been given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen compiled by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry; but it has been too much amplified and modernized to be received as an authority. It also gives the names of chieftains as fighting on the side of Brian, who were not in the battle, as Tadhg O'Conor, son of Cathal, King of Connaught; Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, &c. These falsifications, so unworthy of Dr. O'Brien, have been given by Mr. Moore as true history, which very much disfigures his otherwise excellent account of this important event. It is stated in the Annals of Cloonmacnoise that "the O'Neals forsook king Brian in this battle, and so did all Connought, except" [Hugh, the son of] "Ferall O'Rourke and Teige O'Kelly. The Lynsterners did not only forsake him, but were the first that opposed themselves against him of the Danes' side, only O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "and O'Nollan excepted."

The following chiefs are mentioned in the account of the battle of Clontarf in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as fighting in the second division of Brian's army, viz.: Cian, son of Maelmuaidh, son of Bran (ancestor of O'Mahony); and Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann (ancestor of O'Donohoe), who took the chief command of the forces of the race of Eoghan Mor; Mothla, son of Faelan, king of the Desies; Muircheartach, son of Annachadh, chief of the Ui-Liathain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Lein; Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ui-Conaill-Gabhras; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cairbre Aebhdha; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach, chief of Ciarraighe-Luachra; Geibheannach, son of Dubhgan, chief of Feara-Maighe-Feine; O'Cearbhaill, king of Eile; another O'Cearbhaill, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting Oebhinn (now Aoibhinn), of Craigliath (Craglea, near Killaloe), the Leanach Sidhe, or familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, which are given in the romantic story called Cath-Chluana tarbh, as well as in some Munster copies of the Annals of Innisfallen, and in the Annals of Kilronan, and also in some ancient accounts of the battle in various manuscripts, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this banshee enveloped in a magical cloud Dunlaing O'Hartagain (a chief hero attendant on Murchadh, Brian's eldest son), to prevent him from joining the battle. But O'Hartagain, ne-
foreigners were there slain. It was of the death of Brian and of this battle the [following] quatrain was composed:

Thirteen years, one thousand complete, since Christ was born, not long since the date,
Of prosperous years—accurate the enumeration—until the foreigners were slaughtered together with Brian.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaith, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord-Cholunim-Chille; and they carried from thence the body of

vertheless, made his way to Murchadh, who, on reproaching him for his delay, was informed that Oeibhinn was the cause. Whereupon O'Hartagain conducted Murchadh to where she was, and a conversation ensued in which she predicted the fall of Brian as well as of Murchadh, O'Hartagain, and other chief men of their army:

"Στις τετραδεκταμενης διακοσιας τετрадεκετο, 
η τετραδεκακοσιος ουσι, 
η ομοιας αν απομακρυσαι, 
οο ερυθη πε δο μποροεια.

Murchadh shall fall; Brian shall fall; 
Ye all shall fall in one litter; 
This plain shall be red to-morrow with 
thy proud blood!"

Mr. Moore, who dwells with particular interest on this battle, and who describes it well, notwithstanding some mistakes into which he has been led by Dr. O'Connor's mistranslations, has the following remarks on the Irish and Norse accounts of it, in his History of Ireland:

"It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day, to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeals, as well to the heart as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet, though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by an Ollamh, or Doctor, attached to the court of Brian, and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of these ancient poems, an allusion to the inspiring theme of Clontarf. By the bards of the north, however, that field of death, and the name of its veteran victor, Brian, were not so lightly forgotten. Traditions of the dreams and portentous appearances that preceded the battle—formed one of the mournful themes of Scaldic song; and a Norse ode of this description, which has been made familiar to English readers, breathes, both in its feeling and imagery, all that gloomy wildness which might be expected from an imagination darkened by the recollections of defeat."


This battle is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray, "The Fatal Sisters."—See Johnson's Antiquitates Celto-Scandicae, Hafn., 1786.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1013" [a.d. 1014]. "Hic est annus octavus circuli Decimovrenalis et hic est 582 annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos. St. Gregorie's feast at Shrovetide, and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this yeare, quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus. An army by Bryan, mac Cinneny, mic Lorkan, king
Mothla, the TTIacc Do

Twelve Donell Duucha co

and Suartgar Qpo

courageous Donell and,

copp Scannlan, Uabg. po

po and Qn alai6 cfnoConainj, Ardmach, Daniell Coluni laomaipecc 780

la bhpiain, Oortinall, comapba cach Conam5, Id king Cipe

tween of in small Galls Galls

Aulaiv; Galloruin~^, Ottir and
drowning Denmark of lost Ireland, of Brodar, mac Taracli, Dublin,

the Jlap, Cpfopc, mac TTTlungaipce, Dublin, Thupchaiba of

the jlap, Cpfopc, mac TTluipcfpca, Murcha, of

the many parts of Murcha, which was

killed in the body of Bryan, Macveha

Marr; O'Mani Eocha, and

killing his body in Mounster, and

brought from thence the body of Bryan, the body of Murcha, his

sonn, the heads of Consaing and Mothla, and

buried them in Ardmach, in a new tombe [i nulam nuj]. Twelve nights were the people and relics

of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn mac Donell, king of Tarach, to Dublin. Lenster great and

small gathered before them, together with the Galls of Dublin, and so many of the Gentiles of

Denmark, and fought a courageous battle be-
tween them, the like [of which] was not seen.

Gentiles and Lenster dispersed first altogether, in which battle fell of the adverse part of the
Galls" [in quo bello ceciderunt ex adversa caterva Gallorum], "Maelmora mac Murcha, king of

Leinster; Donell mac Ferral" [recté, Donell O'Ferral of the race of Finnchadh Mac Garchon],

"king of the Fortuaths, i. outward parts of Len-
ster; and of the Galls were slaine, Duvgall mac

Aulaiv; Sinchrai mac Lodar, Earle of Innsi

Hork; Gilkyaran mac Gluniarn, heyre of Galls;

Ottir Duv; Stuartgar; Dunecha O'Heraliv;

Grisene, Luinni, and Aulaiv mac Lagnainn;

and Brodar, who killed Bryan, i. cheife of the

Denmark Navy, and 7000, between killing and
drowning: and, in geyving the battle, there were

lost of the Irish, Bryan mac Kennedy, Archking

of Ireland, of Galls and Welsh, the Cesar of the

North-west of Europe all; and his sonn, Murcha,

and his grandsonn, Tirlagh mac Murcha, and Con-
aising, mac Duncuan, mic Cinedy, heyre of Moun-
ster; Mothla, mac Donell, mic Faelain, king of

Dessyes in Mounster. Eochas mac Dunaai, Nell O'Cuinn, and" [Cuduiligh] "mac Kennedy,

Bryan's three bedfellowes; the two kings of
O'Mani O'Kelli; and Maelruanai O'Heyn, king of

Aigne; and Gevinach O'Duvagan, king of Fer-
mai; "Magveha mac Muireaklyn, king of Kerry

Luochra; Daniell mac Dermada, king of Cor-
cabascin; Scannlan, mac Cahal, king of Eogan-
acht Lochlen; Donell mac Evin, mic Caimni, a

great murmor in Scotland" [recté, mormoer of

Marr in Scotland], "and many more nobles.

Maelmuire mac Eocha, Patrick's Coarb, went
to Sord Colum Cill, with learned men and re-
liques in his company, and brought from thence
the body of Bryan, the body of Murcha, his

sonn, the heads of Consaing and Mothla, and

buried them in Ardmach, in a new tombe [i

nulam nuj]. Twelve nights were the people and

reliques" [recté, clergy.] "of Patrick at the
1014.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 781

Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla. Maelmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i.e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Mealdoraidh and O'Ruairc into Magh-Aei; and they slew Domhnull, son of Cathal, and plundered the plain, and carried off the hostages of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [recte 1015]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Maein-Choluim-Chille; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Doire-mor and Liath-Mochaemhog, died. Muircheartach Ua Lorcaín, arichineach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Dearggan, arichineach of Mungairt, was killed. Donnghal Macus Chantene, arichineach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodies, propter honorem Regis positi. Dunlaing mac Tuhall, king of Lenster, died. A battle betwene Kyan mac Maelmuai and Donell mac Duvdavorenn, where Kyan, Cahell, and Ragallach, three sons of Maelmuai, were killed. Teige, mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slain. An army by O'Mealdoraí and O'Royrk into Magh Naei, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoyled the Magh" [i.e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught], "and caryed ther captives; licet non in eadem vice, Dalmarsi dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Coarb of Kyan and Finnen; and Ronan, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digrail, in Christo dormierunt. The annals of this year are many."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Muicin-Choluim-Chille.—Now Moone, an old church, near which are the remains of a very ancient cross, called St. Columbkil's Cross, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.

* Doire-mor: i.e. Nemus Magnum, now Kilcolmoy, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochoemhog, or Pulcherius, as follows: "Ipse enim" [Colmanus] "erat in suo monasterio quod Scotice dicatur Doire-mor, id est, nemus magnum; et est positum in Mumuniensium et Lageniensium; sed tamen positum in regione Mumuniensium, in regione scilicet Eile."—See Ussher's Primordia, p. 960; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, ad xi. Mart., p. 591.

* Liath-Mochaemhog.—Now Leamakevoge, near Thurles, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary.—See note 9, under A.D. 655, p. 266, suprâ.

Conchobhar O'Domhnullain.—This would now be anglicised Conor O'Donnellan, or Cornelius Donolan. This family is of a different race from the O'Donnellans of Ballydonnaellan in Hy-Man, in the county of Galway.
Dubbhaech.—"A. D. 1008. Gillechrist mac Neale O'Dowley was killed by the king."—Ann. Clon. He is the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubbhaechis, or Dooleys of Fertullagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Ceinnsealaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilloch, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rath-Oilealls, in Ui-Feidhlimidh, was called.—See Dauaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

Donnchaadh O'Goaigh.—Anglicé Donough O'Goey, or Denis Gough.

Meanna.—He was son of Aedh, son of Enda, son of Eissidh, son of Sida an-Eich-Bhuídhe, the ninth in descent from Caisin (a quo Ui-Caisin), the ancestor of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

Iubhar Arnn: i.e. Arnn's yew tree. This is probably the place now called Cill-Iubhair,
Donnchadh Ua Goaigh*, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, was slain. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech*, was slain by Maelseachlainn. Muircheartach, son of Anmchadh¹, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Maelmhuaidh. Meanma*, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Maelseachlainn, was slain by the foreigners. Maelisa, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Iubhar Arnun¹, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Raghnall, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhaill, chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the race of Tadhg in Breagham. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann, to Luimneach. The two sons of Brian, namely, Donnchadh and Tadhg, met him, [and] a battle was fought between them, wherein the [people of the] south of Ireland were defeated, and Domhnall fell, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i. e. by Flaithbheartach, with the men of Meath and Breagha about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Leithghlinn, carried off spoils and prisoners, and slew the lord of Ui-mBuidhe², and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraidh, to Ath-cliath; and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress³; and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealach, and plundered the whole territory, carrying off many thousand captives and cattle. A party of his marauders were overtaken, and a great number of them killed, together with the son of the King of Connaught, i. e. Sleghanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; Gillacoluim Ua hAghdha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraidh, and O'Ruairc, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

i. e. church of the yew, anglicè Killure, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

² Race of Tadhg in Breagha: i. e. the Cianachta Breagh, descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum.

³ Ui-mBuidhe.—A sept seated in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County. The church of Killabban was in their territory.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 617; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 213, note ⁴.

⁴ Outside the fortress.—"A. D. 1008" [recte, 1015]. "King Maelseaghlyn, O'Neale, and O'Moyle дори, with their forces, went to Dublin and burnt all the houses therein, from the Forte out, and from hence they went to O'Kean-seallye, in Lynster, which they preyed, harried, and spoyled, and took divers captives with them, among whom Congalach mac Connor, King of Affalie, was taken, and Gilla-Colum O'Hugh, prince of Tea'ffa."—Ann. Clon.
cuán, mac Únlaing, 1 po muintre Oíbrigh, 1 tucaracht aireene tuimne 1
bráite îomhá. Créach món lá Maolphoirtaitís i ndúl 5Caip, comh tharraidh
Donnchad, mac bráin in ndúl 5Caip co raenní roïmaradh, 1 toracht amh
mac Ruadh 1 Domaccám, 1 mac Uí Chaélaírm, 1 vacine oile beór, 1 o
bhrat Maolphoirtaitís na ghabhla lair iarnaí. Ód Úa Ruairc, 1 mac 1 ean
Éigial, tíenina breipire, 1 níogannna Connaéct, vo mairba dà Taot an eich
sìl mac Céail mac Concoaír, lá nígh Conmaéct, acc Loch Néill 1 Maigh Aoi,
1 níogail Domnaill a bhratáin. An Stegánach Úa Maolcheallaimn 60 mair-
baí na hUib dCeannrelaí. Cinnneach mac Éigial, tíenina Laoíghir, vécc.
Ód mac Taidéic mac Mícumá Uí Cheallail, tíenina Úa Maine vo mairbaí
1 cCluain mac Nóirim. Tíolachraír, mac Néill, mac Úbail, vo mairbaí la
Maolphoirtchloinn, mac Domnaill. Óungal Úa Domhaodh vo úil an eithich
50 hArad chaí gur vo mairbaí Pína vo Ruadh Úi Domhnaigim, tíenina
Arad 1 Úa cCUOnach laír.
Aoir Cnopí, mile a cúice vécc. An vapa hliathain vo Maolphoirtchloinn.
Plannaccám, mac Conaing roiprainneic Árda Macha, 1 Mírghiór, aípin-
neach Liir Áonraíd, vécc. Dáirmaití, Úa Maolcóilca, comarba Comgaíll,
1 Eithne, nífhn Úi Súairí, comarba bríghthe, vécc. Aíphíteach, mac Com-
phobom, aíphínnech Ruip anlítír, 1 Maolphoirtaitiic Úa Sluaíddenáig, raot
Epeann, vécc. Mac liac 1. Mírphíteach, mac Conchipatich ár ollam
Epeann an tao pin, vécc. Óa hé céo páinn Mic liac amnpo,

* Loch Neill: i.e. Niall’s Lake. There is no
lough now bearing this name in Magh-Aei, or
Plain of Connaught.

* AradhCliaich.—A territory in the east of the
county of Limerick. The church of Kilteely
and the hill of Knockany are referred to in an-
cient documents as in this territory.

* Uí-Cuanach.—Now the barony of Coonagh,
in the county of Limerick. The Annals of Ulster
record the following events under the year 1015,
which corresponds with 1014 of the Annals of
the Four Masters:

A. D. 1015. Dónell, son of Duivdavoren,
killed by Donogh mac Bryan in battle. Flaver-
taghi O’Néll came into Meath to assist Maelsech-
laíann. Maelsechlaíann after went into Lenster
with an army and spoyled them, and brought
great booties and pledges with him. Nell mac
Féall mac Conaing, a suo genere occisus est. Mur-
tagh mac Máireach O’Néll killed by the O’Tuir-
tries. Duncha O’Goai, king of Kyanacht, killed
by Kindred-Owen. Murtagh O’Lorcan, aíphin-
neach of Lothra; Cernach mac Cahasai, Air-
chinnich of Dunleghaise. Nell mac Derican,
Aíphinnech of Mungaret” [Mungret, near the
city of Limerick]. “Dúngal O’Cainten, Air-
chinnich of Tiradglas, in Christo dormient.
Hugh O’Roeryke, king of Brefni, killed by Teige,
king of Connaught, deceitfully, at Loch-Nell,
in Magh-Aei, rescuing the crostaffe of Jesus,
whereby he lost” [the prerogative of] “any of his
posterity to raigne, his son Hugh excepted
of Leinster to Donncuan, son of Dunlaing; and they plundered Osraighe, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Maelfothartaigh in Dal-gCais; and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and the Dal-gCais, overtook him, but these were defeated, and the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, the son of Ua Cathalain, and other persons also, were slain; and Maelfothartaigh afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruairc, i.e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill⁵, in Magh-Aei, in revenge of Domhnall, his brother. The Sleghanach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ui-Clennsealaigh. Ceinneidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlachech, was slain by Maelseachlain, son of Domhnall. Dunghal Ua Donnhaidh went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Cliach⁶, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanach⁶, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015 [recté 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flannagan, son of Conaing, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Muirgheas, airchinneach of Lis-aedheadh, died. Diarmaid Ua Maeltelcha, successor of Comhghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Suait, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdohron, airchinneach of Ros-ailithir; and Maelpadraig Ua Shuaghadhaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliag⁷, i.e. Muircheartach, son of Cuceartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliag’s first quatrain:

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnen, Cronan, and Fechin, quievit.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Lis-aedheadh: i.e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

Macliag.—He was chief poet and secretary to Brian Borumha, and is said to have written a life of that celebrated monarch, of which copies were extant in the last century; but no copy of this work is now known to exist.—See Mac Curtin’s Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 214, 217; O’Holloran’s History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for some account of which the reader is referred to O’Reilly’s Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, pp. 70–72, and Hardiman’s Irish Minstrelsy, vol. ii. p. 208, where a short poem of Mac Liag’s is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Mac-Liag is called “Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan.”

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The salt.—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: "mna po bataire oc piont sapalain don cluc."

Druim-raite.—There is a place of this name, now anglicised Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

O'Riain.—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idrone, and throughout Leinster; but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, of Owny O'Mulryan, in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathaeir Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The Ui-Drona descend from Drona, fourth in descent from Cathaeir Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owny-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimthchait, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, son of Labhraide, son of Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Baiceadha, son of Cathaeir Mor.

Donn Dughe.—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling...
Muircheartach Beag, son of Maelcertach, who has been herding the cows,
It is more worthy that he retaliates not,—give him a handful of findraip.

His last quatrain was this:

O Bell, which art at the head of my pillow, to visit thee no friends come;
Though thou makest thy “ding dang,” it is by thee the salt is measured.

An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacoluim Ua hAghdhai, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Druim-raite. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Clacen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donncuan, i.e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy:

Donndurgen, and the royal Bard of lances,
Shall violate friendship at Glinngerg; mutual oaths shall not prevent bloodshed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Daimhliag and Cloictheach, by lightning. Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Ceanannus, were burned. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, wherein the Dal-Araidhe were defeated by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and wherein fell Domhnall, son of Loingseach, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Niall, son of Dubhtuine, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, ex-king of Ulidia; and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of Ui-Tuirtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ossory; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and predicted “Donncuan.”

Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.
Cloictheach: i.e. the steeple, or round tower belfry. This steeple was pulled down at the re-erection of the church of Down; but a drawing of it is preserved, and will be published in the Second Part of Petrie’s Round
Towers and Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.


"Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine.—These are islands in Lough Ree, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough.

—See note 4, under the year 719. Inis-Bo-finne, i.e. insula Vacea Alba, belongs to the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016:

"A D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conaing, Air-chinnech of Ardmac; and Murges, Airthinnech of Lissai, mortui sunt. Ethne Nyn-Susirt, Coarb of Brigit" [Eibhe, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Killdare.—Ann. Clon.]; "and Diarmaid mac Maeltecha, Comarb of Comgall, died. Mac-Ling, high poet of Ireland, mortuus est. Battle between Ulster and Dalnarsi; and Dalnarsi were vanquished, where fell Donell O'Longys, king of Dalnarsi, Nell mac Duvthuinne, and Conor O'Donallan, king of O'Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Coscrach, mac Murceai, mic Flann, king of the men of Magh-Itha, a suis occissus est. Duncuan mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Teg O'Rian, of Odra, killed by Duncha mac Gillapatrick, in midst of Lethglinn. Dunleghais all burnt. Cluon-mic-Nois, Clonfert, and Cenannus, i.
prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Maelseachlainn into Osraighé; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and Cill-Daluad. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Maelisa, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal heir of Caiseal, and Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Aradh, and numbers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [recte 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid Ua Maeltealcha, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Caenchomhraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmidhe, airchinnach of Druim-raithe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, airchinnach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maclmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Connmhabh, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlais, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar of the dignity of Ireland, died of the cholic. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhár, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Conn, son of Conchobhár, son of Eigneachan, died. Donnchadh, son of


At the year 1009 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which corresponds with 1015 of the Annals of the Four Masters, the following entry occurs:

"There was great scarcity of Corne and victuals this year in Ireland, insomuch that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five greatnes, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barren" [cake].

Achadh-Urghlais.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlais and Achadh-finglais, now Agha, a townland containing the ruins of a very ancient church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old Leighlin.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 352; and also Lanigan's Eccl. Hist. of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 228, 230, where Lanigan incorrectly describes the situation of this church as on the west of the River Barrow, though it is expressly stated in the Life of St. Fintan, to be "in plebe Hua-Drona, contra civitatem Lethghleann in orientali parte fluminis Bearva." 

Pillar of the dignity.—"Enos mac Carry Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland, died."—Ann. Clon.

The Cinel-Eoghain themselves.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: "Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain, and
heir to the kingship of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves."

1 Gaethine Ua Mordha.—This would be now anglicised Gahan O’More. This family took their hereditary surname after Mordha (Majesticus), son of Cinaeth, son of Cearnach, son of Ceinneidhgh, son of Gaetithe, the first chief of Laeighis, who attached the Three Commans to Leix, who was the twenty-first in descent from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch. The Annals of Ulster give the following events under the year 1017:


2 Ard-Oilean: i.e. High Island; an island containing the ruins of a primitive Irish monastery, erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century, off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway. Colgan, in his Appendix to the Life of St. Endeus of Aran (Acta Sanctorum, p. 715), mistakes this for the island of Ara Chaemhain, in the bay of Galway; though in the Life of St. Fechin, pp. 135, 141, he describes it correctly, as: “Hac insula est etiam in Oceano, distatque paucis leucis versus occidentem ab Imagia”. [Ome].—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s _Iar-Connaught_, p. 114, note.”. Colgan translates this passage as fol-
of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gillachrist Ua Lorcain, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed at Ceanannus. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muireadhach Ua Dubhheoin, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, was slain by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, at Odhbha, where many were slain. Gaeithini Ua Mordha¹ was slain. Dubhdaibhoreann Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [recte 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean⁵, chief anmchara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhein¹, Abbot of Achadh-abhla⁶, died. Muireadhach Ultach, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nors, died. Braen⁷, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, at Ath-cliaith, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelan, son of Eigneach Ua Leocain, lord of Gailleanga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni⁸. Cearbhall, son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Maelseachlainn and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachs went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into

lows: "A. D. 1017. S. Cormgalius de Ard-oilen, præcipuus Hibernorum Synedrus, sive spiritualis Pater, obiit."
¹ O'Mithidhein.—Now anglice O'Meehin, or Meehin, without the prefix O'.
² Achadh-abhla: i. e. Field of the Apple-Trees, now Aghowle, or Aghold, in the barony of Shillelagh, and county of Wicklow, where are the ruins of an ancient monastic Irish church in good preservation.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 731. Archdall (Monast. Hibern., p. 731) erroneously places this monastery in the county of Wexford. It was anctly called Crosailech, and was founded by St. Finian of Clonard, who resided here for sixteen years, and who is still remembered as the patron of the parish. This place was never identified before by any of our modern antiquaries.  
³ Braen, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. —He is called Bran in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49,—which is the true name. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui-Brain, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. His father, Maelmordha, was the principal Irish champion in opposition to Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf.
⁴ Saithni.—A sept of the Clanachta, or race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, seated in Fingal in Magh Breagh, in the east of ancient Meath.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 69. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this territory took the surname of O'Cathasaigh, now anglice Casey. They were dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who sold their lands.—See Giraldis's Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 24; see also Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 187, note *.
lann go Pion a Ceall, l eapab éirrson von criuá la Pion a Ceall l a hEile, go no marbhad ann Domnall Ua Cainnealachain, tighearna Ceneol Laoighi, l Carr Mhée, rístear Maolpišchnail, l Ua Cléiréim, tighearna Caille Pillamhain óo chun, l a écc iar pír. Plannaccaí Ua Ceallaigh, l Congalach, mac Maolpišchnail, do chun íris marbhín céona. Tsiolmaclaíomh, mac Manus Ua Maoltúra, l Aed Ua hErainn, tighearna Ua mòrbair Macha, vecc. Chiúinach Ua Mórda, tighearna Laoithi, do marbhad. Manus, mac Manus Ríbhurthacht, tighearna Focail, do marbhad.


* Domhnall Ua Cainnealbhain.—Now anglicised Daniel O’Kindellan, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caisnidealbhain, son of Macleron, the lineal descendant of Laeghairre mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, vol. i. p. 142; and note 7, under the year 925, p. 619, col. 2, supra.


8 Ua Ceallaigh: i.e. O’Kelly of Brega, of the race of Diarmait, son of Fearghus Neirtheoil, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 544 till 568. Of the fallen state of this family Conell Maigeochegan writes as follows, in 1627, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 778:

“They are brought so low now a days that the best Chroniclers in the kingdom are ignorant of their descents, for the O’Kellys are so common everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties of them be of the family of O’Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meere charles and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys in it, I mean of Brey.”

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1011 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
[the territory of the] Feara-Ceall; and a party of the army was overtaken by the Feara-Ceall and the Eli, so that Domhnall Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlann's lawgiver, were slain; and Ua Cleircein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, and Conghalach, son of Maelseachlann, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillacolum, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltrea, and Aedh Ua hEradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Cearnach Ua Mordha, lord of Læighis, was killed. Muireadhach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [recte 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlann. Domhnall, son of Maelseachlann, son of Domhnall, successor of Finn en and Mocholmog, died. Ua Bro Dubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceanannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners; and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Tadhg; and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. Two sons of Maelseachlann, son of Maelruanaidh, Ardghar and Ardchu, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donncain, royal heir of


“A. D. 1011” [recte, 1018]. “Moriegh Ultagh, anchorite of Clonnickose, died. Broen” [recte, Bran] “mac Moylemorri, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by the deceipt of Sittrick. There appeared this year in the Autumne two shining Cometes in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Moylesaghlyn, with a great army, went to Ferkall and Elye, where he tooke a great prey, and through the sturdy resistaunce of the inhabitants of the said countrey, in defence of their prey and libertys, Donnell O’Koynde-laine, prince of the Race of King Lajery, and Casmye, the king’s Stewarde” [Réaccaipe], “with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylemorri, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully.” —Ann. Clon.
Caétarnaí, mic Àoda do Uib Cair prem, do cominampraigead rops Dhonnchad mac Ómaín, co etairat bein do clairde a' cino, g' earr a lám gur bhí an lám, a bhearr deacr d'é. Téarma iarar mac Ómaín, g' ro mairbhad mac Caétarnaí. Maoilinseach, mac Maoilmuaid, tanár Oileáin, do mairbhad. Ua Geibhennai, tanár Ua Máine, do mairbhad. Plaithbitach Ua Néill do teigaret a Tílip Conaill, go no hainntcead Iar Tílip Índa, Tílip Luicccach. Ruaíom Ua hAilellán, tíchna Ua nEacae, do mairbhad lá riorma Pínnmaí, g' mairbhad vá mac Cinnneorig. Congalac, Gollamunna ina ódigail po ceoil. Gollacainn, mac Domlnaing, mic Tuaacail, píogaína Láircín do mairbhad do Láicín bunóid. Uileí mac Óppene, tighnna Muídorna, a róisse Ua Caétarnaí, tighnna Saine, do mairbhad lá Gailleann. Aroin, mac Paolain, tíchna Peatac, do mairbhad.

Aoir Cnríte, mile a naoi vecc. An peipéad bhialaim do Mhaolchlaímad. Maoilmuaid Ua Maoilmuaid, tighnna Peap Leáill, do mairbhad hi Maig Léne lá Muíneíchronach Ua Cappair. Slóicce do Lá Maolpeachlaíann, g' lá hUa Néill g' lá Dhonnchad mac Ómaín, g' lá Íanta Ua Ruanc, co Síonann, co thuiscearat gniolla Connaic do Mhaolchlaímd. Plaithbitach Ua hEocaí a do vallab lá Niall mac Eocaí. Teamann Pínda do Ógáin do Uib Paoláin. Domm-

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1019:

“A. D. 1019. Allen mac Óssene, king of Mu-gorn, and Ossen O’Cahassy, king of Saíthnú, killed by Galengs. Kildare all burnt by fyre, called Tenndiáid. Donell mac Maelseclainn, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, in Christo quievit. Ardgar and Archu, mic Maelseclainn, mic Maelruanaí, two keyres of Aiche, a suis occisi sunt. Gelkeyvin, heyre of Lenster, killed by his owne people. Mahon, mac Cneana, mic Duinnaice, heir of Motúser, died. Élvertis O’Nell came to Tyrconell, and preyed Tir-Énnna and Tirlugach. Roary O’Halelan, king of O’Nechach, killed by the men of Fernai. The two sons of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soon, i.e. Congalach and Gilmuir. A skyrnshum given by O’Cassens about Donogh mac Bryan, that his right hand was cut off.”
Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of a sword in his head and across the arm, so that he struck off his right hand, i.e. his right palm. The son of Brian afterwards escaped, and the son of Catharnach was slain. Maelmordha, son of Maelmuaidh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibhennach, Tanist of Ui-Mane, was killed. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Lughdhabh. Ruaidhri Ua hAileallain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnmagh; and the two sons of Ceinnedigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacaeimghiin, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i.e. by [the people of] Laeighis. Aileni, son of Oissene, lord of Mughdhorona; and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 [recte 1020]. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelmuaidh O'Maelmuaidh, lord of Feara-Cell, was slain in Magh-Lena by Muircheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruaire, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua hEochaidh was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh.

[The] "Damliac of Dorow, i.e. a sanctified place? [recte, the great stone church] "broken by Murtagh O'Carrai upon Maelmoi, king of Fer-call, bringing him forth forcibly, and" [he was] "killed after."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the year 1012, as follows:

"A. D. 1012" [recte, 1019]. "All the town of Killdare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Awley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havock of all the kings in the church of Kells, and killed many within the walls of the said church. The Shrine of St. Keyran was abused by Donnell mac Teige, who, by the miracles of St. Keyran, was killed within a week after. The son of one Caharnagh O'Cassine, in the territory of Tho-
Clonard in Meath, of which Finnis, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

* O h-Innreachtaigh.—This name is now anglicised Hanratty, without the prefix O, in the original territory of Ui-Meith-Macha, in the county of Monaghan. In the south of Ireland the name Mac Innreachtaigh is anglicised Enright, without the prefix Mac, which disguises the Irish origin of the name.

* Culuachra: i.e. Canis Montis Luachra: i.e. dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Sliabh Luachra.

* Except the library only: literally, “save only the house of the manuscripts.” Colgan mistakes the construction of the language of this passage, and omits several items, in his Annals of Armagh (Trias Thauum., p. 298), as follows. The errors and omissions are marked by brackets:


But this passage is more correctly rendered by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—*Vide infra.*

* Maolmuire.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

> “A. D. 1020. S. Moelmurius (sive quod idem est) Marianus, filius Eochodii, Comoranus S. Patricii, caput Cleri Occidentalis Europa, praecipuus, sacerorum Ordinum Occidentis, Doctor sapientissimus, obit die tertio Junii, feria Sexta ante Pentecosten: et in ejus locum electus Comoranus S. Patricii institutur Amalgadins communis consensi clieri et populi.”—*Trias Thauum.,* p. 298.

The most of the passages given by the Four
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

1020.] by the Ui-Faelain. Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Innreachtaigh⁸, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Culuachra⁹ Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1020. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Finn, a distinguished Bishop of Munster, died. Ard-Macha was burned, with all the fort, without the saving of any house within it, except the library only, and many houses were burned in the Trians; and the Daimhliag-mor was burned, and the Cloictheach, with its bells; and Daimhliag-na-Toe, and Daimhliag-an-t-Sabhaill; and the old preaching chair, and the chariot of the abbots, and their books in the houses of the students, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Gleann-daloich, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Finnfheidheach [a bell ?] of Patrick, were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua hAidith, and [the people of] Lower Ui-Eathach; and they carried off with them seven hundred cows. Maelmuire⁸, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, head of the clergy of all the north-west of Europe, and flood of the dignity of the western world,—this

Masters under the years 1019, 1020, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 1020, and some of them are given in the Annals of Clonmacnois under 1013, as follows:

"A. D. 1020. Kildare, with the Durhay, burnt. Glendalocha all, with Durhayes, burnt. Clon-Irard, Clon-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-Cill, tertia parte cremate sunt. Gilkieran mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, killed by men of Rosse. Maelmoi mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, in one day killed by [Ui-] Macuais of Bregh. All Ardmach burnt wholly, viz., the Damhliag with the houses" [recte, with the roof], "or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Taei, and Chariott of the Abbott, with the old chair of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsonday. Maelmuire mac Eoicha, Coarb of Patrick, head of the clergy of the North-west of all Europe, in the 20th yeare of his principality, the 3. Non. Junii, Friday before Whitsonday, mortuus est. Amalgai in the Coarbshipp by consent of lai and church. Finlaech mac Roary, king of Scotland, a suis occisus est. Hugh O'Hinrechta, king of O-Meith, killed by the O-Nialians."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1013" [recte, 1020]. "Murtagh O'Carry Calma tooke Molloye, or Moylemoye, prince of Ferkall, from out the church of Dorrow, and killed him at Moylena, adjoining to Dorrowe. King Moylesaghlyn, O'Neale, Donogh mac Bryan, and Art O'Royrek, with their forces, went into the provence of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king's hands. Killdare, Gleandalogha, Clanard, Aron, Swords, and Clonvicknose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ardmach, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [Cenmoē ēn eacch ǧeōpēga nɑm]. All the houses were burnt; the great church," [the] "steeple, the church of the Savall; the pullpitt, or chair of preaching, together with
much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

4 Maelmaire, daughter of Amlaoibh.—It is curious to remark how Sitric, King of Dublin, stood allied to his Irish enemies. He was the brother-in-law of King Maelseachlann II., and the son-in-law of Brian Boruma! It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

5 Dergne-Mogorog.—Called Deilgne-Moghoroc in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Dalkey; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of p to l in the anglicising of names of places in Ireland is very common. Deirgne, or Deilgne, is to be distinguished from Deilg-inis, which is the Irish name of Dalkey Island. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in a note to the Life of St. Canocus:


6 Cuceannann.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Connorannain, now Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corcamoe, in the north of the county of Galway.

7 The Ui-Gadhra: i.e. the family of O'Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaeilanga and Sliabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

8 Fallamhan.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Fallamhain, anglicè O'Fallon, who were seated in the territory of Clann-Uadach,
learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Amhalghaidh was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenach, priest and airchinneach of Lann-Leire, died. Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlacibh, wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Ua Maigh-teachain, [one] of the Feara-Bile. Branagan, son of Maeluidhir, a chief of Meath, was drowned on May-day, in Loch-Ainninn [Lough Ennell], and Mac-Conailligh, chief lawgiver of Maelseachlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both; this happened at the end of nine days after the plundering. A victory was gained by Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, and the foreigners of Ath-eliath, at Derge-Mogorog in Ui-Briuin-Cualann, where he made a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners. Cucaille, son of Dubhlaech, lord of Feara-Tulach, died. Cucaille, son of Marcan, was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha. The son of Cuccaínann, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cianachta. A great depredation was committed by Maelseachlainn upon the Cinel-Eoghain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. Mac-Etigh, son of Follamhain, chief of Clann-Udach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 19, note m; and note i, under A. D. 1225.

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is correct from this period forward. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1021. An overthrow by Ugaire, king of Leinster, to Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Dublin, at Delgne-Mogorog. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O'Neill through O-Dorthhainn. They were at Matechta and killed the Lehderg in the meeting" [recte, in a conflict], "and O-Meiths and men of Murgorn mett him, together with the men of Saini" [Saithni], "the men of Fernvai, and O-Dorrhainn, with their kings. Also O'Celegan, O'Lo-kan, with O-Bressalls, and O-Niallans, were all before him at Ardmac'h" [recte, Oenach-Macha, near Ardmac'h], "that they came all at once about him; but the son of Hugh carried his prayes from them all, and was" [i. e. had] "but 240 men, and some were killed in the midest of Ardmac'h betwene them. Sic in Libro Duadatelethe. Branagan O'Macluire, Deputy king" [ addr] "of Meath, drowned, May-day, in Loch-Ainninn. Awalgai, Coarb of Patrick, went into Mounster and 100 men" [recte, ēdona ovp, i. e. primā vice, i. e. for the first time], "and visitted about. Kellagai O'Caonasai, king of Saithne, killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann mac Maelsechlainn, heyre of Taraich; Hugh,
There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylenary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and wife to King Moyloseaghly, died."

1 *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtga*: i.e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtga, now Athboy, a town in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath, and about six miles north-west from Trim.—See note 1, on Tlachtga, under A. D. 1172.

2 *Cro-inis-Locha-Ainninn*: i.e. the island of the house or hut, in Lough-Ennell. This island is still called Cro-inis in Irish, and sometimes Cormorant Island in English. It lies in the north-west part of Lough-Ennell, near Mullinagar, in the county of Westmeath, and belongs to the parish of Dysart. Some fragments of the ruins of a small castle, or stone house, are still to be seen on this island. The fort of Dun-na-

"A D. 1014" [recte, 1021]. "Owgaire mac [Dowling, mic Tuahall, mic Owgaire, mic Murrogh mic] "Ailella, king of Lynster, gave a great overthrow to the Danes of Dublin, at a place called Deirgne-Mogoroge, where an infinite number of Danes were slain. Cowchoyyle mac Dowlye" [recte, mac Marcan O'Dowlye], "prince of Fertullagh, died. There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylenary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and

Heyre of Ailech; and Donell O'Murchan, occisi sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
A shower of wheat was rained in Osraighe. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, went into Munster for the first time, and made a great circuit thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1022. The victory of Ath-buidhe-Tlachtghaér was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, where many were slain; of which was said:

His last bloody victory was in the evening at Ath-buidhe;
Thirty revolving days from this until his death.

He lived but a month after this. Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-inis Lochain-Aininn, after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, which places the reign of Brian, son of Kennedy, in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Cluain-tarbh, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday precisely, after intense penance for his sins and transgressions, after receiving the body of Christ and his blood, after being anointed by the hands of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for he and the successor of Colum Cille, and the successor of Ciaran, and most of the seniors of Ireland, were present [at his death]; and they sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles, for the welfare of his soul. Sorrowful to the poor of the Lord was the death of Maelseachlainn, as is evident from this quatrain:

Three hundred forts had the king, in which flesh and food were given,
Guests from the king of the elements were in each fort of these.

Sciath, the seat of King Maelseachlainn, which consisted of several concentric entrenchments or circumvallations, is situated on the brink of the lake opposite this island.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh:


On Sunday.—These criteria indicate the year 1022, and shew that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.
And so the name of the Maolachlann is found in the Annals of Ulster. For some ancient inscribed tombstones to persons of this name, see Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 324, 325.

O'Gallchobhair.—Now O'Gallagher. This family took their hereditary surname from Gallowshar, sixth in descent from Macloch, monarch of Ireland from A.D. 612 till 615, whose eldest son, Cailch, was monarch from 642 till 654.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 336.

*Scrin-Adhamhnain:* i.e. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Tírerragh, and county of Sligo.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 42. Near this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan.—See *Genealogies, sc. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 267, note 1.

*Deaghia:* i.e. St. Dagaus, who is the patron saint of Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 348 and 374; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 465.

*Conn-na-mBocht:* i.e. Conn of the Poor. He was the ancestor of a family at Clonmacnoise called Mac Cuinn na mBocht, otherwise O'Gorman.

*Ceabhall:* He is the ancestor from whom the family of O'Cearbhail of Ely-O'Carroll, in the now King's County, derived their hereditary surname.

*Ua Creighain:* Now anglicised Creighton, and Cregan, and sometimes scoticised to Creighton.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period (and which are all correct at this year), record the following events under 1022:

* A. D. 1022. Cervall's son, king of Ely;
Of the year of Maelseachlainn's death was also said:

Two years, twice ten, and a thousand, from the birth of Christ, the head of every king,
Till the death of the descendant of Colman of preys, Maelseachlainn, the perfect, the memorable.

Flann Ua Tacain, aircinneach of Dearmhc, a distinguished wise man; and Maelcobha Ua Gallchubhair, comharba of Scrin-Adhamhain, died. Lachtman of Inis-caein, successor of Deagha, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Garbhain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of Cuircni; and Joseph, son of Dunchadh, annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died: the latter was the father of Conn-na-mBocht. Muire of the tongue was slain by two Gillies of the Luighni. Domhnall, grandson of Murchad Glunillar, lord of the North, was slain by the Cinnachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Mael-doraith, was slain. Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Feara-Rois. The son of Cearbhall, lord of Eile; and Domhnall, son of Ceallach, chief of Fotharta, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Laige, was slain by the lord of Osraighe. Maclehinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhgne, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Crichtain. Muirecheartach Ua Carraighean, son of Eochas, that their bloody slaughter was omitted. Mahon mac Laignen, king of Ferndvai, killed by Cahalan O'Chrichan, in the midst of Clononis, Muren Natenga, i. of the thoung, killed."—Ann. Uls Cod. Clar., t. 49.

"A.D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sitrick mac Hymer, King of Waterford, was killed by these of Ossorie. Flann O'Tagan, Archdean of Dowrowe, worthy sadge and holy man, died. There was a great shower of hail in Summer this year, the stones whereof were as bigg as crabb's" [wild apples]. "There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdom. King Moyleseaghlyn gave an overthrow to the Danes, where many of
...and Dappa. *Note 1.*

**Donnell, the son of** Conchobair, was slain by the Danes upon Logh Innill, near his house of Downe-ue-sgyath, in the 43rd year of his reign, in the fourth of the Nones of September, the Sunday next before the feast day of St. Keyran, in our Lord 1022. The Archbishop of Ardmae, the Cowarb of St. Columb and the Cowarb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extreme Unction, died a good death.

"This was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood that had crown; yet there were seven kings after without crown, before the coming in of the English, &c. &c. After the death of
Calma was treacherously slain by Maelseachlaimn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, wherein the foreigners were defeated, and they themselves led into captivity, and their ships carried away, except a few which fled away. Flatthroi, son of Dubhslangha, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach, fell by the foreigners in that sea battle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Very great [showers of] hail fell in the summer, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland. The plundering of Cill-dara by Donnsleibihe and the Ui-Faelain. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fnaid over the Airghialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla there.

The Age of Christ, 1023. Maelmaire Ua Cainne, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluim-Chille, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maelseachlaimn, the second lord that was over Meath, was slain by the son of Seanan Ua Leocain and the Luighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and to Daimhliag-Chianain; and Ainbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh Ua Duinn, lord of Breagh, was treacherously seized upon by the foreigners at their own assembly; and he was carried eastwards over the sea, in violation of Colum-Cille, whose successor was his guarantee. Lochlainn, son of Maelseachlaimn, lord of Inis-Eoghaun and Magh-Itha, was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Ceinncidigh, was treacherously slain by the Eili, at the instigation of his own brother, Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas\(^1\) by treachery. The Termon of Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and carried off many hundred cows from thence. An army was led by Ua Conchobhar, i.e. Tadhg of the White Steed, King of

King Moyleseaghlyn, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, during which time the realm was governed by two learned men; the one called Cwan O’Lochan, a well-learned temporally man, and chief poet of Ireland; the other, Corcran Cleireach, a devout and holy man, that was anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abiding was at Lismore. The land was governed like a free state, and not like a monarchy, by them. There fell wonderfull great snow at this time before the battle of Slieve-Grott.\(^2\)—Ann.Clon.

\(^1\) Guttas; i.e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O’Melaghlins of Meath.
A.D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moone, the
4th Ides of January, being Thursday. An
Eclipse of the Sonn, the 27th of the same Moone,
on Thursday. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Hugh
Beg’s son, killed by Mac Senan O’Lochan.
Donogh O’Duinn, king of Brehg, taken by Gen-
tiles” [recte, Galls] “in his own name” [recte, at
their own ifraght, or public assembly], “and
carried beyond seas. Lochlann mac Maelsech-
lainn, king of Aileach, killed by his own people.
Teig mac Bryan killed by Ely. Conor O’Carrai
killed by the Guttas. Leovellin, king of Brit-
taine, died. Enrick, or Henricus, king of the
World, died. After him did Cuana” [i. e.
Otho III.] “assume the kingdom of the World.
Two O’Macynens killed by Galengs. Donell
O’Hayra, king of Luigne Connacht, killed by
Clarend.,* tom. 49.

A.D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the
Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of Fe-
bruary. Donell mac Hugh Beag O’Melaglyn,
king of halfe Meath, was killed by the sonn of
Connaught, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connaught, was slain. Erard Mac Coisse, chief chronicler of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Fachtna, lector and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, air-chinneach of Finnabhair-abha, air-chinneach of Indeidhnen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaeidhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief annchara of the Gaeidhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnleibhe, lord of Ui-Faelain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch*, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were slain therein by Donnleibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchain*, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned historian, was slain in Teathbha, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Cucaill, son of Gairbhith, [one] of the men of Breagha, died. Donnleibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muireadhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croisev in Corann, between Ua Maeldordanidh and Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ruairc was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i.e. twenty hundred* of them were slain, together with Ruarc, grandson of Diarmaid, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said:

Seanan O'Leogan, and by these of Lwynie. Donnogh O'Doyne, prince of Moybrey, was treacherously taken by the Danes, and carried over seas. Teig, son of King Bryan Borowe, was unnaturally deliver'd by his own brother, Donnogh, to these of Elye O'Karoll, who accordingly killed him, as was desired of them by his brother, Donnogh. Leovellin, King of Wales, died. Henric, monarch of the World, died, and Conrado" [recte, Otho III.] "succeeded him in the monarchie."—Ann. Clon.

The eclipses of the sun and moon above recorded show that the chronology of these Annals is perfectly correct at this period.—See L'Art de Ver. les Dates, tom. i. p. 71, A. D. 1023.

* Cuan O'Lothchain.—For some account of this poet the reader is referred to O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 73; and Leabharn na gCeart, Introduction, pp. xlii. to xlv. It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that his murderers "met tragical deaths, and that their bodies were not interred until the wolves and birds had preyed upon them,—a manifest miracle wrought by God for the poet."

* Ath-na-croise: i.e. Ford of the Cross. There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

* Twenty hundred: i.e. 2000. This was a remarkably large number slain of O'Rourke's people at so early a period, and shews that his territory must have been densely inhabited.
Cat ele stoopa 50 minhead pop riopa Byrne, go eoccaip mac tiphiniam ann. Sloiccebu la mac nEocaia go Gallu, go bo loipcebu laip, g o crucc sialla Saoibean uaoib. Sloiccebu la hOcppaigiu, 'l la Leinbu co Talcameoe, 'l vo mrpac reoda g sialla o'Chalab. Maitin na nEplano pia n3aaimpaola pop Gallu. Donnall mac Aoda, piohadina Oiliig, vo mrpaia vo Thiollamura mac Occain. Maolbuin Ua Concaille, tiphinia Ua Niallun, vo mrapa vo Uib Domtana. Maolbuenain Ua Ciappua, tiphinia Capuppe, vecc. An fech Mumhan vo cipp la Domchao, mac Aoda i nGlioun Uiri, the mrapa De 'O Comhoain.


*Tulcanne.*—Now the River Tolka, which passes through the village of Finglass, passes under Ballybough Bridge, and unites with the salt water at Annesley Bridge, near the North Strand, Dublin.

*Erplann.*—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1024. Ugaire mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Maelmorra mac Lorcun, king of Cinselai," [had] "a howse taken upon them by Maelmorra, king of the O'Faelains, where they were lost, or by Donnseve rather, which Donnseve afterwards was killed by the O'Muiredais. The battle of Ath-na-Croise, betwene O'Maeldorai and O'Royrk, where O'Royrk was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cnain O'Lohon, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name Foaxes;—a miracle shewed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, heyre of Ailech, by sillamuir O'Hogan killed. Maelduin O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallains, killed by the O'Durhains. Maeltuana O'Kiardi, King of Carbrre, a suis occisus est. An army by O'Nell's sonn, and he prayed O-Meth and O-Dorhainn."—Ann. Uli., Cod. Claren., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1024. O'Moyledorie gave an overthrow to O'Royrk in Connought, near Corran, where O'Royrk received great loss of his people. Mac Neochy of Ulster tooke hostages of the Danes, and caused them to sett at liberty their Irish captives. Ossorie and Lynstermen went to Taylchoyne, and brought a rich booty of Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,
In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,  
Corann was filled with carcasses; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were  
defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of  
Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried  
away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi  
and the Leinstermen to Tulcainne; and they obtained jewels and hostages  
from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann, by Gearraele, over the foreigners.  
Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamura, son of  
Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui-Niallan, was slain by the Ui-Doctain.  
Maelmuaidh Ua Ciarrdha, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the  
men of Munster by Domnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the  
miracles of God and Comhdan.

The Age of Christ, 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Choluim-Chille;  
Maeleoin Ua Torain, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Chile; Ceannfaeladh, son of  
Flaithbheartach, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis; and Gillachrist, its lector,  
died. Maelbrighde Ua Críchidein, successor of Finnia and Comhgall, died.  
Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh, Abbot of Druim-leathan; Saerbhreathach, Abbot  
of Imleach Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [recte  
south] of Ireland; and Muireadhach, son of Muighron, successor of Ciaran and  
Comman, died; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach. Niall Ua Con-  
chobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile,  
Lector and priest of Clonvicnose, Archdean of  
Fynawragh, abbot of Hugh, Archdean of Inne-  
nen, and abbot of all Ireland, died in Rome  
doing penance. Cwan O’Loghan, prime poet of  
Ireland, a great chronicler, and one to whom for  
his sufficiencie the causes of Ireland were  
committed to be examined and ordered, was killed  
by one of the land of Teaffa. After committing  
of which evill fact there grew an evil scent and  
odour of the party that killed him, that he was  
easily known among the rest of the land. His  
associate, Corkran, lived yet and survived him  
for a time after. Dowslany, that was first preist  
of Ardbracken, and afterwards prime-ancho-  
rite of Ireland, died.” — Ann. Clon.

*Ua-Faircheallaigh.—Now O’Farrelly, or Far-  
relly. The O’Farrellys were the hereditary  
cobans of St. Mogue, or Erenachs of Drumlane,  
in the county of Cavan, till the suppression  
of the monastery, and are now very numerous  
throughout the county.

 Successor of Ciaran and Comman: i.e. Abbot  
of Clonmacnoise and Roscomman.

* Imleach Fordeorach.—This is probably the  
place now called Emlagh, situated in the parish  
of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlerea, and county of  
Roscomman.—See A.D. 751; and the Ordnance  
Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 27.
The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1025. Flannavra, Coarb of Aei" [Iona]; "Muireach mac Mugron, Coarb of Kieran; Maelein O'Toran, Coarb of Daire; Cencfael mac Flavertai, Airchinnech of Daivinis; Maelbride O'Cryeven, Coarb of Finnen and CONGALL; Duvinse O'Fairchellai, Airchinnech of Dromlean; and Syyrrechagh, abbot of Imlech-Ivair, in Christo dormient. Nell O'Conor, heyre of Connacht; and Gergaela, king of Breh, killed. Maeelschlainn Gott, king of Meath, died. An army by Flavertach O'Nell into Breh" [and] "into Fingall, and brought the Irish hostages from the GALLS. Caillan,
Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearregaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghamhain Ua Riagain. An army was led by Flathbhheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Ui-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlainn Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhaltan† [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidehne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearnfhagh, against the Fear-Manach‡. A predatory excursion was made by the Fear-Manach to Loch-Uaithne§, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal-Ua Donnchadha, King of Caiseal, died. Tearmann-Feichin¹ was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Ui-Crichain⁴.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cillene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpadraig Ua Ailecain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, so that he obtained the hostages of the men of Meath, of the men of Breagha, of the foreigners, of the Leinstermen, and of the Osraighi. An army was led by Flathbhheartach Ua Neill, and Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Aimergin Ua Mordha¹, lord of Lecigis, and Cuduiligh Ua Beargdha, lord of Ui-Duach,
The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1026. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Breugh, Fingall, Lenster, and Ossori, and" [he] "gott their pledges. An army by Flavertach O'Neill into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and spoyled it. An army at the same tymbe by Eochie's sonn, upon the Galls, and burnt and brought many captives and many jewels. Gilkieran mac Uolgarg, cheife of O-Duivinrechts, died. Maelruana O'Maeldorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O'Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther" [recte, peall, i.e. treachery] "by Donell O'Kelly, donne upon Muresch O'Cele,
were mutually slain by each other; and the Ui-Duach and Laeighisi were mutually slaughtered, but the Ui-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Loch-Rein. A plundering army was led by the Osraighi into Ui-Muireadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muircheartach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muireadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundered Tealach-Dimainn, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Cellinsealaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muircheartach, son of Mael-eachlaimn (i.e. one of the Clann-Colmain), royal heir of Teamhair,—one battle over the men of Meath, another over the men of Breagha, and the third over the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The paved way from Garrdha-an-bhainbh to Uluidh-na-dtrigcros was made by Breasal Conailleach, at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gearran-chogaidh at Domhnach-Seachnaill; and Gearran-chogaidh himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etigen and Gillamaith, by Muireadhach Ua Ceile, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Seachnall.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadh, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Seachnall, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coloin, in Germany. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conail, died on his pilgrimage. Ruaidhri Mac Fogartaigh, lord of South Breagha, died, after penance, at an advanced age. Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig was blinded by the

and killed him in a meeting."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1026. Donnough, son of King Bryan Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lynstermen, and Ossorie, to himself. Flathvertagh O'Neale, and the son of Moyleseghealyn mac Moyleronic, with their forces, came to Meath, took their hostages, and upon ice entered Innis-Moghty, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Gearran-Choggaig made a great prey upon Downaghsoghlyn (or Downsohlyn), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Moriegh. Cowdoly O'Bearrra killed Awargin O'Morreye, king of Lease. Moyleronic O'Moyledorai went on a pilgrimage over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrow to Meathmen, another to these of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Clan-Colman. The pavement from the place in Clonvickrose, called the Abbess her Gardaine, to the heap of stones" [Ulu06] "of the Three Crosses, was made by Breassall Conalleaghe."—Ann. Clon.

"Coloin: i.e. Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.
Danna istiachta eireann. [1027.]

Oဖr iptail the Datrac, meath, cibeapna his Ocean into Mac Bladhma's Serinmapbsett pochaibe Roin, la "Culocha[1027. canapi canapi Geechanacch, Ian trick, Id Da Descert-Bregh, land po bopaime TTli De O'Garvi, e.

814 piojbamna i comcuicim cap Oppaije, Id naccap mic 1 Skreen, pfpnmai^, TTlaiDheab opgain Dunaoaij, mog, Meath. Columbkille. Duinn, Gcceapcaij, Mocholmoc Qmlaoib now county mac Kells, of noise ear.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

lord of Osraighhe, Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, into Osraighhe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Domhnall, son of Seanchan, son of Flaitbhheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Uí-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuirc, son of Anluan, son of Ceinneidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluim-Cille was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholmoc was plundered by Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhman, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maeleachlainn, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breagha were defeated and slaughtered, together with Dunchadh, son of Donn, lord of Breagha, and Gillausaille, son of Gillacacimghin, lord of Ui-Briuin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and of the Airghialla in general, and Culocha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Uí-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Domhnall, son of Flaitbheartach Ua Neill, died. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians; and they carried off a great prey of cattle. Mac-Cuinn, son of Donnghaile, royal heir of Teathbha, died.

“A. D. 1027. Teig Mac Gillepatrick had his eyes put out by Donnough Mac Gillepatrick. Donogh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the habitants of that contrey gave an overthowe to some of the army of prince Donnogh, killed Gara mac Downagh, prince of Sil-Anmchadha, Donell mac Seanchan, mic Flathverte, prince of Munster, and Moyleseaghlyn O’Connor, prince of Corcomroe; the two sons of Cowlenan mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell” [Gavra]; “and the sons of Egertaghe, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyleronic O’Moldorai died in pillgrimadge. Roen O’Melaghlyn robbed the shrine of Saint Colum. Richard, king of France, died. Sitrick mac Awley and Donnogh, king of Moybrey, with their forces, came to Meath, to Leyck-Blae, and Moynevilan, and were mett and strongly oppugned by Roen O’Melaghlyn, king of Meath, who gave the Danes the overthrow, and killed Donnoghi O’Doyne, king of Moybrey, Gill-Ausally mac Gillekevin, prince of I-Brywyn; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onsett, and killed Roen, king of Meath, with many others.”—Ann. Clon.
Aor Cníort, mile riche a hocht. Tuac'할 Ua Dubhannach, erppucc Cluana .Apis, an cearte Ua Scanlach, i Taisg, mac Eatach, aipínneach Cille Dávha, vécc. A'irt Ua Dúiníada, aipínneach Múnaíite, vécc. Díollacníort, mac Óibechuinn, varal rásabh Áscriu Macha, vécc i Rop Comáin. Cór'mmáé, mac Óibeachéig, cómparbha Tola, Díollapátrnché Ua Plaitbhírtach, aipínneach Suíbh, Cór'mmac, Sáspáit Cinnairpra, Maolpátrnách Ua haochálán, Sacáb Cluana mic Nóir, Plaiténa hUa Tíshínáin, phléiríinn Cille Dáceallócc, 7 Cinnach, aipínne Cluana mic Nóir, vécc. Ó'riain Ua ConóICH, Scóin Ua Ruairí, Plaitbhírtach Ua hémpnain, 7 ConóICH, mac Éocáda, vo mairbhadh. Maolmórí na, tíshína Pb'ir Roíp, vo marbhaoh la Conailliib Múnterimne. Mac Concaithge, tíshína Ua nEatach, vo écc. Plannac'can Ua Cealleí, tíshína b'frais, 7 Súinísc, mac Ámlaíobh, tíshína Sall, vo dón vo Rónín. Créech lá Cenel nEoccaí 7 Caip Conaill, go trucarat gab'ala mópa. Domn Ua Conglálain vo mairba vo Conailliib. Dé邳ech Sláine vo tuaim, bec Ua hA'gá, tíshína Teac'ba, vo mairbhad.

Aor Cníort, mile riche a naoi. Dornpleidhe Ua b'roghaireáin, tíshína Ua Poilé, vo mairbhad. Dornchea Ob Donnacain, tíshína Pb'innmáide, 7 Cionnaí, mac Áingeippe, tíshína Conaillib vo cóimhtrúim hi Cill Sléibe. Ó'riain Ua ConóICH, pb'ioghamhna Connaet, vo mairba vo Mhaolphclamn, mac Maolmárnaí, tíshára Cípiuméann. Múnterimneach Ua Móloptaívo mairbhad vo Úib Canannaí oc Raíf Canannáin. Ao'ó Ua Ruairí, tíshína Dairéáide, 7 tíshína Coippe, 7 Aenguir Ua hA'engir, aipínneach Ópoma chlach, 7 trí piéct doine vo lorc'caí maille bríu i mhiur i laime vo ci Coippe.

*Cill-Daceallóg.*—Otherwise called Cill-Mocheallóg, i.e. the church of St. Daceallóg, or Mocheallóg, now Kilmallock, a well-known town in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis,* at 26th of March, Cill-Daceallóg is described as situated "i nÚib Caippe i Múnaí, i.e. in Hy-Cairbre in Munster, i.e. in the country of the Uí-Cairbre Aebhdhá, i.e. Nepotes Carbri Formosi, a tribe who were anciently seated in the present barony of Coshma, and in the plains on the west side of the River Maigue, extending to the River Shannon. This tribe, of which, after the establishment of surnames; the O'Donovans were the chief family, were driven from these plains of the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, in the twelfth century, by the O'Briens and other families, and they settled in Corca-Laighdhe, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberies, now forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from the year 1027 to 1037:
The Age of Christ, 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhmanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinneach of Cill-Dalu; died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinneach of Mungairit, died. Gilla-christ, son of Dubhchuillinn, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commain. Coiseanmach, son of Dubheachtgha, successor of Tola; Gillapadraig Ua Flaithbheartaigha, airchinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceanannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaithnia Ua Tighernain, lector of Cill-Dacheallog; and Cearnach, Ostiarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhair; Scorn Ua Ruairc; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Erudain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Fearn-Rois, was slain by the Conailla-Miurthiimmhe. Mac Concuailgne, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallachaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlaebh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghan into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli. The oratory of Slaine fell. Bec Ua h-Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1029. Donnseibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearnmhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeirrce, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Crumhthann. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraigh was slain by the O'Canannains, at Rath-Canannain. Aedh Ua Ruairc, lord of Dartraighe; and the lord of Cairbre; and Aenghus Ua h'Aenghusa, airchinneach of Drumcliabh; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.

* Cill-sleibhe.—Now Killeavy, at the foot of Sliabh Cuilinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.  
* Rath-Canannain: i.e. Canannan's Fort. Not identified.  
* Inis-na-lainne: i.e. the Sword Island. This was the name of an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, but it is now obsolete.
Mór. Amlaoibh, mac Sitn occa, tigína Gall do lorgaíd do Muiriam nUa Riagáin, tigína brí, do bí in de chéad díobh bo mhusceofaí aic, Séite nicíteach each mór, i rí; pliúinn Caplura, aicíteach Scuadall eithe Laghn, Ua Cuind, i rí, pliúinn daingipe éil ina ungha geimhích, i ceithre nicíteach bo poicái, imnínte, i ceithre heicíteach do Rí Riagáin féin éirí, i lá, bheaghat an treoic aicíteach. Maolcolm, mac Maol-

bhríshe, Mac Ruaigí, nic. Concobair, riogadhana Connaíc, do h'allaí la Taob Ua eConcobair. Maolbhríshe, ppómpaor Epeamn, nic. Concobair, mile réicocha. bpeparal Conailleigh, comapbá Cianpáin, nic. Maolmanant, epers Cille dapa, [nic]. Eochara Ua Ceitithen com-

apbá Tighnáig, artaí Epeamn in nínama, nic in nAnúmacht. Aonghar Ua Cinnmnaigh, comapbá Comghaill, Tuachal Ua Gheamn, epers Cilli Cullam, i Maelóra Ua Dall, pheistmín Cille Acharú, nic. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, comapbá Caoimín, nic i Cullain nic Nóir. Epeam nínehe eip são calainn September. bhacll lora do rámuccad in éirí caiprib, i no mátháid ma cuirr nóimaite an pears go rañoig. Plaiébfach Ua Néill do íol go Rónim via oiliéine. Ruaidhí Ua Canannán, tigína Cenll Conail, do mátháid oc Mócharn la h'Ab Úa Néill, i cpeach an tríneachta ainm an tríleccad aíta go mátháid. Taob an eic éil Ua Concobair, . i. ni Connaict, do mátháid laic an níghett . i. lá Maolpíochann Ua Maolmanant, tigína Mide i Cinn-

amhne. Aoibh Ua Maolmanand do mátháid la h'Arm Ua Ruain. Máim pón Ua Maoleállann, . Concobair, piair an níghett . i. Domnall, ó i eópaíp

*Fetter-ounce: i.e. the price of his fetters.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1029. Donnselev O'Brogarvan, king of Ofaly, killed by his own. Donnocha O'Donn-

nagán, king of Fernváll, and Makigerce, king of Conells" [i.e. Conaille-Muirhevene], "fell one with another at Killselev. Bryan O'Conor, heyre of Conaght, killed by his" [own people].

"Hugh O'Roik, Aengus O'Haengusa, Air-

chinnnech of Dromkliav, and 60 men with them, in lándéna-lainne. Murtagh O'Maeldorie, killed by the O'Canannans. Aulaiv mac Sitrick, king of Gentiles" [recte, of the Galls or Danes of

Dublin], "taken captive by Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, whom he kept until he had 200 cows, 80 Brittain" [British] "horses, 3 ounces of gold, Charles his sword, and the Irish hostages betwene" [both of] "Lenster and Leh-Cuinn; 60 ounces of silver in his fetter money in this manner, 80 cows, persuading brybe, and four pledges to O'Riagan himself to kepe the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maelcolm mac Maelbridge mac Roari, and Maelbridge O'Brochlan, chéife mason" [pprin-

pón] "of Ireland, mortuí sunt. A man cast in upon the shore at Corcabaskinn, and ther wer eight foot betweene his head and the small of
in Cairbre-mor. Amhlacibh, son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breaghha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce\textsuperscript{a}, and eighty cows for word and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riagain as a security for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, died. Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was blinded by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighde, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Conailleach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuillinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun\textsuperscript{b} on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned\textsuperscript{c} [in a matter] relating to three horses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhairn\textsuperscript{d}, by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the "Prey of the Snow." Tadhg of the White Steed Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, was slain by the Gott, i.e. Maelseachlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Creithainne. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruair\textsuperscript{e}. A battle was gained over Ua Maelseachlainn, i.e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i.e. Domhnall, wherein fell

\textsuperscript{a} An eclipse of the sun.—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

\textsuperscript{b} Was profaned.—See \textit{Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Introduction}, p. xiv. note \textsuperscript{1}, where Dr. Todd has collected all the curious notices of this staff preserved by the Irish writers. The Staff of Jesus was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

\textsuperscript{c} Modhairn.—This was anciently the name of the River Foyle, flowing between the counties of Tyrone and Donegal; but the name is now applied only to one of its tributaries. A mile below the confluence of the Rivers Derg and Strule they receive the Douglas Burn, and thence the increased volume of waters is borne down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne River.

\textsuperscript{d} Art Ua Ruairc.—This Art was the second son of Sean-Fearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourke's took their hereditary surname.
hUa Chuaicín, tigh na luna, ghá hreipe maradh Aca Pbha. Riogh Mide do gabail do Ua Maelpechallann idir na toim-nabao an Loch Rib lar in ndott hUa Maeileachlann. Taig, mac Lopéin, tighina Ua Ceinnpealai, do ecce ina oiliúne in ndoom d'locha. Cumara mac Michiacc, an do ollam Éimeann, d'ecce. Maelaim, mac Ciamhain, tighna Cheimeoil mhabnig, do marphad u la Condóbar Ua Longairg. Condóbar, mac Taig Uí Cheallairg, tighina Ua Mhaine, do marphad la Phthaib Tétha. Domhnaill Ótt, pi Mide, do marphad eis ménaíl o Chomnachata Ua Cogáinín ó a amhr féin. Tionmlair, mghin Murchaíoa, mac Pino, máthain nig Tall . s. Sréime, 1 Donnchada mac Ómna, nig Murman, 1 Chonconbaí, mac Maolpechallain, nigh Tnmpa, d'ecce. Apa an Tionmlair pi po ling na trí léimeannae, d'na neabraigh, 

Tri léimeanna po ling Tiommlair,
Ní lingeá bín co bháit,
Léim in Ath clatá, léim in Tnmpa,
Léim in Cairepel Conmnaí óp cae.

Comthindim do Chongailpin' 1 do mac Sinín Uí Léocain, dá ríoghdaímaína Sailein. Plann Ua Plann, tighina Sailein, do ecce in aithne sách hi cCsean-núr. Domnaí, tighina Cascade, do marphad u NhUib Phiaéraí Muirice in ndoonap tige Scipín Ódannain. Tuathal Ua Dubhnaí, eircor Cluana Éanna, d'ecce, iath, níos eighfiththa.

1 Ath-earna: i.e. Ford of the Alder, now Aghafarnan, in the parish of Enniskeen, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheet 2.

2 Cinel-Binnigh: i.e. race of Eochaidh Binnich.—See note 1, under A. D. 1181.

3 Ua-Cobhthaigh.—This name is still common in Meath, but anglicised Coffey, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

4 Gormlaith.—She was the daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief of Offaly, who died in 928, and the wife of Anlaf, or Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin. The relationship which subsisted between Sitric Mac Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin, and Brogarbhain, chief of Offaly, who fought against Brian Borumha at the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Finn, slain 928.

2. Murchadh. 2. Conchobhar, died 977.

3. Gormlaith. 3. Conghalach, d. 1017.

4. Sitric mac Auliffe. 4. Conchobhar, a quo

O'Conor Faly.

5. Brogarbhain, slain at Clontarf, 1014.

6 Scrin-Adhamhain.—Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The Uí-Fhiachrach Muirisce were seated in the barony of Tireragh. The district called Muirisce, or Muirisce, extended from the River Eskey eastwards to a stream which flows into
Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled up Loch Ribh by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son, of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cumara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Maelduin, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Cinel-Binnigh, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Domhnall Gott, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Cucaratt Ua Cobhthaigh, one of his own soldiers. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the king of the foreigners, i. e. of Sitric; Donnchadh, son of Brian, King of Munster; and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, died. It was this Gormlaith that took the three leaps, of which was said:

Gormlaith took three leaps,
Which a woman shall never take [again],
A leap at Ath-cliaith, a leap at Teamhair,
A leap at Caiseal of the goblets over all.

Cugaileang and the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, two royal heirs of Gailleanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gailleanga, died penitently at Ceanannus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisc, in the doorway of the house of Scrin-Adhamhnain. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Chuain-Iraird, died after a good life.

the sea between the townlands of Ballyaskeen and Dunnacoy.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hi-Fiachrach, p. 257, note b, and the map prefixed to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1030. Breasal Conelch, Coarb of Kisaran; Eochai O'Cethenen, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmach. O'Crumhire, namely, Aengus, Coarb of Congall, died. Flavertach O'Neill went to Rome. Teg O'Connor, king of Connaught, and the king of Meath, mortui sunt. Roary O'Canannain killed by Hugh O'Neill. Teg mac Lorcan, king of Cinselai, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-loch. Cumara" [son of] "Macliag, cheife poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Orc O'Ruagan, in munther. Kindred-Owen broke O'Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrim" [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. "Maelduin mac Ciarmhaicd [who had profaned the effigy of?] "the Lady Mary of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called Conach" [recte, Maelduin mac Ciarmhaic, the μνημεωστιν τιξεωρα, i.e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O'Longsy].—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

Seipsochach do śrón corca,  
No śrón déimhrib sub corpa,  
No do órpa naipach duinn,  
No do ceóib palach pioncuill.  
Fogairtse gan taca tinn,  
In Aon Macha ar aon pinginn.

Aon mhóiricn do aipceann do Thallais Acha ciath, gá céo do uaimh do lora na iomhain, gá céo do bheith i mbpoinn. Impr Eogain do aipceann do Plataisnaich, mac Muirechtaigh Ua Néill, gá mac Thaibh. Spóiscéla la mac n'Coibhda ce Teatalacht Occ, nocha ceithre nó. Aon Ua Néill do be dhairg raine ce tucc trí mile do haobh, gá céo ar mile do bhosan. Ua Donnacain, tigína Aipao tipe, do marbaid la hUa mhíin, i. Toipodelch. Ua h'Asgna, i. Aipao mac Fhollacolam, tigína Tétha do báráide ló a bráithrib la Muinteoir Maolpithain. Slumaíin, mac Sipeic, do marbaid la oireacht bheagh. Diaimhais, mac Doimnail, mic Paolaim, tigína na n'Oeiri, g Donnleibe, a bráthain, do marbaid la Muirechtaigh, mac bhríain, i ccaet Sléite Cua. Impith n'Opaisreach do Donnchadh mac bhríain, do mórphart Opaisreach don cum shin an Tíláimntach Ua Anphadrain, gá Ua Maolachlaimn, mic Plomnábratt, mac Muigdamhna Chonaill 3aigh, 3

1 Maelsuthain: i.e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was armchara, or spiritual adviser to Brian Boruma, is to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which he wrote, "in conspectu Brian Imparatoris Scotorum."

2 Teach-aEidheadh: i.e. house of the guests, i.e. the hospital.

3 Penny; pinginn. In a Brchon law tract, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 4. 22, fol. 66, a pinginn of silver is defined as of the weight of seven grains of wheat. —See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 215-223. Seiseadhach is cognate with the Latin sextarius, and the French sesterot and sextier, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries. In the middle-
The Age of Christ, 1031. Cathasach, successor of Finghin, was blinded. Maelsuthain, anmchara of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cear-bhaill, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaeidhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aeidheadh of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flaitbhheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. It was during the reign of Flaitbhheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain:

A sesedhach [measure] of oaten grain,
Or a third of [a measure of] black-red sloes,
Or of the acorns of the brown oak,
Or of the nuts of the fair hazel-hedge,
Was got without stiff bargaining,
At Ard-Macha, for one penny.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Inis-Eoghain was plundered by Flaitbhheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, i.e. Aedh. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh to Tealach Og, but he seized nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed him by eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-tire, was slain by O'Briain, i.e. Toirdhealbhach. Ua hAghda, i.e. Aghda, son of Gillacoluim, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gluniairn, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Brian, in the battle of Sliabh Cua. Osraighe was plundered by Donn-chadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighi slew on that occasion Gillarintach Ua Anradhain; the two grandsons of Maelchlainn, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maelcoluim Caenraigheach. Gilla-

aged Latin sexterium and sisterium occur.

*Sliabh Cua.—Now Slieve Gua, in the barony of Decies without Drum, and county of Waterford.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3790, and A. D. 593.

p Ua-Anradhain. — Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanrahan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

q Maelcoluim Caenraigheach: i.e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the
Maolcolum Caoipnaíoch. Tiolláoiníghaill Ua Slebene, pìnollain tuaircheint Eireann, vécc. Cona a níobacht, cín O Ceoláin nóé, 1 ancoim, Cluana mic Nóir, do céin tioinol anghé do bocstaí Cluana in níreal Chnapáin, 1 po elibaire piche bó uair pein inntí. Ar d'fá mo mháidead,

A Chuinn Cluana, atcloig tú a hÉirinn in nAlbain,
A chning oiriún, nochan ura do chill uargain.

Plaitbhírtach Ua Murchadha, taobhairt Cenel mbogáinm, do écc. Cúipéide Ua Dóbhaltí, taobhairt Conaí na rípri, do máthbaí i muil. Ua Ruaidh, Airt, i. an Caileach, do aithsí Cluana pírita íbhéann, 1 po meabhaí raithí lo céanna mé nDonnchadha, mac baí dh a ghráighe Ír naoné, 1 línar. Ragnall mac Ragnall, máloime, tigéirna Ruíp Leipse, do máthbá 1 náth fhíne 1 muil.


Concóir, mac maraile Chuíl na Oubóib, do máthbá vá hgráite, 1. do mac Néill & Dhudóib. Ceallach mac Dunchadh, tigéirna Ua nDún-

south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.

1 Isola-Chiarain: I.e. St. Ciarán's Low Land. This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

2 Ua-Dobhallain.—Now always anglicised Devlin, without the prefix O'. This family of Coorac-Fírtri, in the now county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O'Devlins of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Londonderry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1031. Flavertach O'Neill came from Rome, Ardsbrickan riffed by the Gentiles" [recte, Gallis] "of Dublin: two hundred men burnt within the Daingling, and 200 captives carried. Kildare burnt through negligence of a wicked woman. An army by Mac Eocha to Tolanaog, and Hugh O'Neill came eastwards about him, and brought 3000 cows and 1200,
chomhghaill Ua Slebhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Conn-na-
mBocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, the first that
invited a party of the poor of Cluain at Iseal Chiarain, and who presented
twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said:

O Conn of Cluain! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba;
O head of dignity, will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Faithbheartach Ua Murchadha, chief of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Cusleibhe
Ua Dobhailen, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruairc, Art,
i.e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; and he was defeated on the
same day by Donnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Ragh-
nall, son of Raghnall, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at
Ath-cliath.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maeimordha, anchorite, died. Mughron
Ua Nioc, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann, died. Duibhinnsi, bell-ringer of Cluain-
nic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Maeimruanaidh Ua Macloldairdh, lord of Cinel-
Conaill, was slain by the Clann-Fiaghhusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of
Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head
of Clann-Scannlain, died. Donnghal, son of Donncathaigh, lord of Gaileanga,
was slain by Ua Carraigh. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Munster, was slain
by the people of Imleach-Ibhair. The victory of Druim-Beannchair was gained
over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne was gained
by Sitric, son of Amhlaebh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith,
in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between
killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Dubhda, was
slain by his kinsman, i.e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhda. Ceallach, son of
captives with him. Another army by Mac
Eoehaa in I-Eachach, and burnt Kill-Cummar,
with the Oratory; killed fower of the Clergy,
and carried 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan
into Ossory, where his men were slaughtered,
Maeleolum Cenrigech and many others. Ce-
hasach, Cearb of Cogvan, blinded by Duvlaing.
The snow army by Hugh O'Neill, into Tirco-
nell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-
Conell. O'Donagan, king of Arahire [Amadh
rithne], "killed by O'Bryan, i.e. Tyrlagh."—
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Druim-Beannchair—Now Drumbanagher,
about seven miles from Newry, on the road to
Tanderagee, in the barony of Lower Orior, and
county of Armagh.

2 Inbher-Boinne: i.e. the mouth of the River
Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-Colptha.
The son of Mael-na-mbo: i.e. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, i.e. chief of the cows.

* Maeltuile.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 49, he is called Maelmuire.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, killed by Donell O'Kelly, per dolum. Gilcomgan mac Maelbryde, Mormoer of Mu-

revs, burnt with 50 men about him. Donncha O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell; Makh-

hon mac Mureai, king of Kyarry; Donell mac Duincothai, king of Galeng, occisi sunt. Etnn-

O'Connor, boyre of Monnster, killed by the men of Imlech. The discomfiture of Drumben-

char upon Ulster by Airgiall. The dispersion of Invir-Boinne by Sitrick mac Anlaiv upon the Conells, upon O-Dorhuin, and upon O-Meth, and he had their slarter. Maeltuile, bushop of
Dunchadha, lord of Ua-Dunchadha, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagan, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Tighearnain was slain by the Cincel-Aedha. Mur- chadh, son of Searrach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died. Muircheartach, son (or grandson) of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ua-Cuilinn, was slain by the son of Mael-na-mbo*. Mac-Connacht, i. e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Mae- tuile*, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Maenagain, a noble bishop and anchorite; and Muireadhach Ua Manchain, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Sinaich, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Maelpadraig, archchinnech of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa*, died. Aedh, son of Flaitbheartach Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, died, after laudable penance and mortification, on the night of Andrew's festival. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over Conchobhar Ua Mae- leachlainn, in which Maclruanaidh Ua Carraigh Calma, Lorcan Ua Caindel- blain, lord of Laeghairi, the lord of Feara-Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhain, lord of Ciarraighe, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, after he had assumed the kingdom of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Osraighe. A conflict between the Eli and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillaphadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed. The shrine of Peter and Paul emitted blood upon Patrick's altar at Ard-Macha, in the presence of all in general. Foghartach Ua hAedha, lord of Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)*, and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardmach, in Christo quievit. Hugh O'Feiri took the bishoprick in hand."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Disert-Oenghusa.—Otherwise written Disert-Aenghusa, i. e. Aenghus's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart-Enos, near the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's County. The Aenghus who gave name to this place was the celebrated Aenghus the Festil- gist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 4, 5, 579, and p. 582, n. 6.

* Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg).—The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-


rach-Ard-Sratha.” The territory of Tuatha-Lurg is the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh; and the territory of the Úi-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha extended from the northeast boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the county of Tyrone.

*Disert-Maeltuile*: i.e. St. Maeltuile’s desert or wilderness, now Dysart, a townland giving name to a parish situated on the west side of Loch-Ainninn, or Lough Ennell, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. The festival of St. Maeltuile mac Nocaire, who gave name to this place, is set down in ÓClergy’s *Irish Calendar* at 30th of July.

b *Loch Semhiddile.*—Now Lough Sewdy, near the little town of Ballymore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

c *Disert-Maeltuile.*—This is repetition.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murcha ÓMaelsechlainn of Conor ÓMaelsechlainn, where Maelruanai ÓCarrai Calmá and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O’Laegaire, and others with him. Con macl Maelpatrick, Aicchinnech of Munart, quiuevit. Conor O’Murree, king of Kiarrnai, killed. The fayre of Carman by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the beginning of his reign in Leinster. Aimirgin
Maeltuile was plundered by Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn. Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, i.e. the son of Macleachlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i.e. the chief of Cuircne, on the island of Loch Semhidhde. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. Cumumhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadhla, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile was plundered by Murchadh O'Macleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicenia Ua h'Uchtain, lector of Ceanannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cill, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochonna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Feara-Rois. Dubhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe. Gillacoluim Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmahine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartach, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirten Ua Macruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold of Disert-Tola by his own people; and Tola, through the power of God, wreaked vengeance upon the person who committed the profanation, for he was slain within the same hour. Gillaularaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh; Cathal, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumuvan mac Roary O'Ceitfa, mortui sunt. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Muireach Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinaech killed by Macelcolm mac Cinaech. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghanacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paul streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Neill, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, post penitentiam mortuus est, on St. Andrew's eve."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumuvan mac Roary O'Ceitfa, mortui sunt. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Muireach Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinaech killed by Macelcolm mac Cinaech. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghanacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paul streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Neill, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, post penitentiam mortuus est, on St. Andrew's eve.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Disert-Tola.—This church stood in the townland of Diserttanla, in the parish of Killoolagh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

Deisi-Breagh.—Now the baronies of Dece, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note 3, under the year 753, p. 356, suprâ.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
Cualann, 7 a bhí i. inmín mic Gollacomhín, do mharbaí do mac Ceallach mic Ounchara, 7 don mac Aoda, mic Tuaínl. Áitlaoibh, mac Sitirpoca, do mharba lá Sáirgait in vol do Róim.

Aoi Cdira, mile thine a cúisc. Plairbhíteach Ua Munchaí, tighnna Cenúil mbóghaine, do mharbaí do nUpúnt oile amaille mrír. lárnán Ua Plánochaí (cú na naem 7 na bhíin in Íarth tó) do teacht a' chreach 1 ndelbna co na taiteic ainne do Òileanna co taoiseach domhac 5, 7 no lao 5t a muinte, 7 no mharba lárnán féin in Íarth ÓÉ 7 na naem. Ragnall Ua hIomaí, tighnna Punt Laírice, do mharbaí nÁch chia thá Sitiric, mac Áitlaoibh. A'it mórbaíun do opócain do Sitirpoca iompan, 7 Sòpo Cholam Chille do opócain 7 do loircead do Choncobhr Ua Maitloc-líinn na nOisgal. Cúipléide, mac Dóibhín, tighnna Cónca Rípte, [íe]. Cellupaireil 7 cláonaí do opócain do Ghostlach, conur taithpeáin mac Domnchaí mac Doimnaíl go no lá a nDhír féin. Cúich lá Doimnaíl mac Dóunlaing rop Phiabhaí Cualann, 70 teucc bó Dáibhín móir 7 bhuí.

Aoi Cdira, mile thine a r'é. Aongár Ua Fláinn, cómaíba ár-áininn Cluanach pítha, 7 Ceallach Ua Sélbaigh (i. ér-áirce), cómaíba haRppi' gnúit rínóip Muíain, vécce. Aongár, mac Catáin, abb Concaíse, vécce. Plairbhíteach an tróirtdain Ua Neill, tighnna Oile, vécce in ár nuaÉsbhóchaí 7 in bpernáinn. Mælechlainn Ua Máelmuanaí, tighnna Cineálmaíne, do mharba lá hAdú Ua Concolain, a nóisína Thaós an inich ñit, 7 bráinn. Doimnall Ua hUadámaíán, tighnna mí Li, do mharbaí do Dáil nAíbráide. Doimnaíl, mac Flóinn, mìochdáima Túmaí, do mharba lá rínóip bhreipne.

"A. D. 1034. Mælcolm mac Cínneach, king of Scotland, died. Aulaví mac Sitrick killed by Saxons" [as he was] "goinge to Rome. Gillamochanna killed. Doncha mac Bryan spoilyed all Oscory. Cathail, mairtir, and Airchinnech of Cork; and Conn mac Maelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungarti, dor'mierunt. Ulster forces into Meath to Mac Miller's house. Gillafultart, king of Dese-Bregh, killed. Macnia O'Huachtan, Lector of Kells, drowned coming from Scotland with Culum Cill's booke, and three minus, or swearing reliques of St. Patrick, and thirty men with them. Suivne mac Hugh" [mic Cínneach], "king of the English and Irish, aliter Fingall" [recte, Gallgaels], "mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Cu-na-naemh agus na bhfírin: i.e. the watchdog of the saints and just men.

Sord-Choluim-Chille: i.e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

Clanaidh.—Now Clane, in the county of Kildare.—See note 1, under the year 777, p. 382, suprà.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
wife, the daughter of Mac Gillacoemhghin, were slain by the son of Ceallach, son of Dunchad, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathaile. Amhlacib, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaire, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannachadha (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfhiire"), came upon a predatory excursion into Dealbhna; but a small number of the Dealbhna-men overtook him, and gave him battle, wherein his people were slaughtered, and Iarnan himself was slain, through the miracles of God and the saints. Raghnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Ath-clianath by Sitric, son of Amhlacibh; and Sord Choluim Chilleb was plundered and burned by Conchobhar Ua Maelachlaimn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtri, [died]. Cill-Uasaille and Claenadh1 were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them, and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, upon the Feara-Cualann; and he carried off a great seizure of cows and prisoners.

The Age of Christ, 1036. Aenghus Ua Flann, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ceallach Ua Sculbhaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri2, learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain1, lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Maelachlaimn, lord of Creamthainne, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of Tadgh of the White Steed, and of Brian. Domhnall Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li, was slain by the Dal-Aruidhe. Donnchadh, son of Flann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Scollog,

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1 Successor of Bairri: i.e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.
2 Flaithbheartach an Trostain: i.e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.

i.e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i.e. by Muintir-Tlaman. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i.e. Ua Flaitheartagh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Cuciche, son of Egneachan, lord of Cinel-Enda, died. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, was blinding by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and he died at the end of a week. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo, i.e. Diarmait. Diarmait, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain. Muircheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, was treacherously slain by O’Caellaigh, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Ceanannus were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann-Uisean; Cinaedh Ua Maeltummings, learned senior of the west of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Rodaigue, aircinnneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachtainn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maeldoraidh were slain by Ua Cillannain. Three [of the] Ui Follamhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadha, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Cuimhain Ua Rubann, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by his own tribe. Port-Lairge was plundered and burned by Diarmait, son of Mael-na-mbo. Scrin-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clath. Muirgheas Ua Conceanainn, lord of Ua Diarmada, died. Archu Ua Celechain, lord of Ua Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, lord of Ua Niallain, were slain at Craebh-caille, by Muireadhach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eathach. Cearnachan Gott was slain by Ua Flannagain, i.e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaimhghin, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh [of Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imhar was

Coarb of Bairri, mortuus est. Roary mac Teigmic Lorkan, blinded by Mack Moyal nambo. —
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Diarmait, son of Mael-na-mbo. — He was the first of the ancestors of the Mac Murroughs, who became King of Leinster. Maelmordha mac Murchadh, King of Leinster, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, was the ancestor of the O’Byrnes, and not of this sept.

Scrin-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain: i.e. the churches of Skreen and Duleek in Meath.

Craebh-caille. — A place on the River Callan, in the barony and county of Armagh. — See note *, under the year 825, p. 438, supra.

Cearnachan Gott: i.e. Victorious Balbus.
The Daimhliag of Cill-Chuilinn: i.e. stone church of Kilecullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Roary, King of West Connaught, went in pilgrimage to Armach. Flann O'Maelechlainn, by Conor O'Maelechlainn blinded. Archu O'Celegan, king of O-Bressail, and Rori O'Lorkan, king of O'Niallan, killed at Kriveholl by Mureach O'Ruagan and by O'Nechachs. Cu-immain O'Roban, king of Waterford, killed by his" [own people].


"A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylenemo of Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burnt Lymbrick. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes put out by Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorye, and soon after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor O'Me-loughlyn did put out the eyes of Flann O'Me-loughlyn."—Ann. Clon.

*Reachru.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Raghaere island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lamby, in the county of Dublin. As Lamby belonged to the Danes at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

*The Orcs: i.e. the pigots, rutlands, tuchans, or last pigs farrowed.

*Dealbhna: i.e. the inhabitants of Delvin
killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dun-
naing, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner at Disert-Diarmada, and blinded by
Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son
of Tadhg Ua Lorcain, Tanist of Uí-Cléirigh, was taken prisoner in the
Daimhliag of Cill-Cuilinn; by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was
afterwards blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flaitheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and
lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cuinnen, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere,
successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; hUa Ghabaidh, distinguished Bishop
of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, died. Ailill
Ua Cair, lector of Dearmoch; Maelmarton Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan,
lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coimhghillain, successor of Cainneach,
died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died].
Niall, son of Riagain, aircinneach of Slaine, was killed by O'Conduibh. Gilla-
christ, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill, supporting pillar of the war and defence
of the Cinen-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn O'Domhnaill. Ua Muirigein,
lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhgnen Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, was
taken prisoner. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by
the Ui-Faelain. Reachrú was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit
in this year, so that the orcs of the pigs were fattened. Two encounters
between the Dealbhna and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival.

Mac Coghan, now the barony of Garrycastle,
in the King's County.

* Ciaran's festival: i.e. the 9th of September.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A.D. 1038. Cuinniden Connere, Coarb of
Maknise and Colman Eala, and Colman Cam, i.
Crooked O'Congail, Coarb of Molaise, in Christo
quieverunt. Gilkrist mac Cathvair O'Donell
killed by mac Cuinn O'Donell. Battle betwene
Cuana, King of All-Saxons, and Odo, King of
Fraunce, where a thousand and more perished.
Oro Allai, i.e. the wyld boar, O'Ruagan, king of
O-Nehach, killed by Clann-Sinai in Ardmach,
upon Monday, in revenge of killing Eocha mac
Innavar, and dishonouring Ardmach. An over-
throw given to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst
of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyaran's
feast, wherein many were slain. Cuduili
O'Duncha, heyre of Cassill, killed by O'Fae-

"A.D. 1038. Flathvertagh mac Loyngsy,
Lector and Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died.
Aileall O'Gair, Lector of Dorowe, died. There
was such abundance of akorns this year that it
fattened the piggs" [piggotts] "of piggs. There
arose great contentions and fraye between those
of Delvyn Mac Coghan, and those of Imain in
Clonvicknose, on St. Keyran's day, and fell
twice the same day to the fraye, in which strife
there were slain 53 persons of Imaine."—Ann.
Clon.
pēle Ciaráin i Clothain mac Nóir, ḷ po meathadh aonair ron iB Maine, so po marbaíd trīair ar caogaíd iB Maine.


* The Cloitcheach of Cluain-Iraird: i. e. the steeple or round tower belfry of Clonard, in Meath.

* Domhnall Ua Féarghaile.—Dualaí Mac Firbis gives the pedigree of a Domhnall Ua Féarghail, King of Fortuatha Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesincorb, son of Móghcorb, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Conchobhar Ahhradhruadh, Monarch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, supra. The valley of Glendalough, and the district of Imaile, in the present county of Wicklow, are referred to as in the Fortuatha-Laighean.

* The Uí-Labhradhá: i. e. the O’Laverys, a family still numerous in the barony of Iveagh, and county of Down.

* Cnoddibhá and Droiceath-adha: i. e. Knowth and Drogheda.—See notes * and †, under the year 861, p. 497, supra.

* Uí-Fiachraich: i. e. Uí-Fiachraich-Ardrasraith, a tribe seated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Larg, in the county of Fermangh. The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

A. D. 1039. Jaco, king of Bryttain, in suis; Donell mac Doncha, king of O’Faelan, by Donell O’Ferall; Doncha Derg, i. Read, O’Roirk, by the O’Conors; Reary, king of Fernvai, a suis;
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at Cluain-mic-Nois, in both which the Ui-Maine were defeated, and fifty-three of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maelnia, Bishop and Comharba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cuileannain, successor of Tighearnach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-airchinnneach of Ard-Macha, died. The Cloichtheach of Cluain-Irairdx fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile², lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Ruadh, son of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Flathbheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Labhradha. Donnchadh Dearg, son of Art, i.e. the Cock, Ua Ruairc, lord of East Connaught, in conjunction with his father, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig and the Osraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cnoghbhha and Droichead-atha. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Fearnmhagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinel-Fhiaichach, was slain by the lord of Feara-Ceall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraigte and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Maelmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunchadh Ua hAnchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flannan and Brenainn, died after a well-spent life. Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh⁴, the most Hugh O'Flannagan, king of Luirg and O-Fiachrach, all killed. Donogh mac Gillpatrick, archking of Leinster and Ossory"[died]. "Maecri, Coarb of Buty, Episcopus et plenus dierum; Ceilechar O'Cullenan, Coarb of Tiernach, vitam felicitier finierunt. Mureach mac Flannagan, Airchinnnech of Ardmac, by O-Hehachs; Mureach mac Flavertaich O'Neill killed by Lethrens. Cervall mac Faelan killed by Gentyes"[recte, the Galls, or Danes].—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A.D. 1039. The steeple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Donnough mac Gillepatrick, King of Ossory and Lynster, died. Leighmanchan was preyed and spoyled by those of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of Imaine and those of Delvin in Clonvicknose before."—Ann. Clon.

⁴ Successor of Flannan and Brenainn: i.e. Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert.

⁴ Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh.—This may be understood as denoting Diarmaid, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the present county of Galway, for the first of this latter family, who was called O'Shaughnessy, was Raghnall, whose father, Gealbhuidhe, who was slain in the year 1159, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnall, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.
The eccna Leitse Cuido, 7 comaradh Scnaill, vécc. Codorán Cleiríoch, angcoine, aicomh maitain Éorra ar érbaid 7 eccna eiptide, 7 a écc in docht mor. Echtfighna, mac Írann, tigfigna ùrfighmane, vécc. Ua Dublairch, tigfigna t'f Tulach, vo marbaíd ina muíntir réin. Cét Cille Dronnán vo hpióth vo Thallaid, 7 vo maí Írann por Ceannball mac Paoláin, 7 Ceannball vo marbaón. Ceilí uara, Cillanuir, Óin dá láigheann, 7 nileala oile anéshna vo loÌcaíd. MaeinCholúm Chille, Òthad Diarmaitta, Moighn Moirthóc, 7 Cluain mór Mhaedóc, vo òrgan lÁ Diarnaitta, mac Maol na mbó, tigfigna Ua cCeinnprealaig, 7 hriod món vo bheirt ar na ùrpeicíg. Deacht Laighe ùrin vo loÌcaíd 7 vo òrccain lA píbait Mide.

Aoir Chnórt, mile espeacha a haoín. Maolbhriodh Ua Maolmuid, pacáire 7 angcoine, 7 erc cops Slíme dá locha, vécc. Copeach Ua Toiteí, aiciphpéleigimh Cille uara, vécc. Soenigär, pßileigimh 7 aip cinénech Topaighe, vécc. Mac Íthaíd, mac Amíre, òrn ollaim Arda Maccha, 7 Ërpeanu anéshna, vésg. Maolruanain mac Roim, pìghaína Thómpach, vo marba. Paílann hUa Mórúa, tigfigna Laoigsín, vo òallá lÁ Muncháid, mac Dunlaing, iar na émbeart vo Donnéaíd, mac Ìsba vo, iar ar e Donnchaíd vo 7ab eriúm ar tår contaína vo Muncháid, mac Dunlaing. Muirbirtach Mac Ùillipártracce vo marbaíd vo Ùb Caroiluid d meáíbaí. Ùillipártracceuil, mac Òinnchan, mac Dunlaing, vo bheirt ar écin a Cill uara vo Muncháid, mac Dunlaing, airm in po ùrpaíseáid comarba ùrfighne. Ód mac Mhic Òhaoláin, mac Muncháid, 1. Donnachadh, 7 Glumáin vo marbaíd vo a Cillaína mac Ùrfighne,

"Córcran Cleiríoch.—He was the colleague of Cuan O’Lochaint in the provisional government of Ireland after the death of Maeisechlaínn II., in 1022.

1 Cill-Dronnan : i.e. the Church of St. Dronnan. The festival of St. Dronnan of CillDronnan is set down in O'Clery’s Irish Calendar at 12th of December; but the situation of the church is not described.

2 Macain-Cholúim-Chille, &c.—These churches are situated in the present county of Kildare, except Cluain-mor-Maedhog, which is in the barony of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow. Their names are now anglicised: 1. Moone, or Moone-Columbkille; 2. Castledermot; 3. Dunnamanoge, or Monamohennoge; and 4. Clonmore.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1040. Hic est annus millesimus et xl. mus ab incarnatione Domini. Coscrach mac Aingea, Coarb of Flannan, and Brenaínn; Maclmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Colum Cill; Dermot O'Sechnasai, Coarb of Sechnail, in Christo dormierunt. Còrcran Clerk, the head of Europe in learning and godliness, in Christo pausavit. Duncha O'Canego, Lector of Ardach, mithissimus et doctissimus, in Christo pausavit. Duncha
distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corcran Cleireach¹, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lis-mor. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghlmhaine, died. Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Fearta-Tulach, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dronnan² was gained by the foreigners, and the son of Brian [recte of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Faelan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara, Ceanannus, Dun-da-leathghlas, and many other churches, were burned. Maein-Choluim-Chille⁶, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluin-mor-Maedhog, were plundered by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-CEinn-sealaigh; and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Laithreach-Briuin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Ua Maelfinn, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Ua Toicthigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Soerghus, lector and airdinnaech of Torach⁶, died. Mac Beathaidh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was blinded by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, after having been delivered to him by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, for it was Donnchadh that took him first, and then delivered him up to Murchadh, son of Dunlaing. Muircheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui-Caelluidhe¹ by treachery. Gillachomhghaill⁶, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Bright was violated. The two sons of the son of Faelan, son of Murchadh, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of Braen¹, son of mae Crinan, king of Scotland, a suis occisus est. Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills, mortuus est. All Kildare burnt at Michaelmas. Kells, Dundaleghlas, and many other churchtowns, burnt.”


“A.D. 1040. The overthrowe of Kildronnan, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Coreran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the bearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mac Broyne, prince of Brawnie, died.”—Ann. Clon.

¹ Torach.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.
² Ui-Caelluidhe.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O’.
⁶ Gillachomhghaill.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O’Tuathail, or O’Toole, of Leinster.
¹ Braen.—This name is more usually written Bran. He was the ancestor of the O’Brains, or O’Byrnes, of Leinster.
The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1041. The annals are too many of killing of men, dying, prayers, and battles. None can tell them wholly, but a few among many of them by means that men's ages could not be thoroughly knowne. Macbehi, archpoet of Ard-mach and of Ireland. Fatt Donell mac Moyle-na-mo by Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillpatrick killed by O'Caellyes treacherously. Airgialla went upon the Conells, and the Conells overthrew them at Magh-da-Cainnech. O'Nell with his into O'Nechach in Ulster, and brought a great prai. Gilleomalguill mac Donkwan mic

* Magh-da-chainneach.—Not identified.
* Cill-Molappog: i.e. Molappog's Church. This name is now applied to an old grave-yard in the townland of Donore, parish of Leamhruim or Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perches to the south of this grave-yard is a holy well called Tobar-Molappog. There is another old church-yard of this name near the village of Croghan, to the north of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon; but the place referred to in the text is certainly the Kilmalappoge in the county of Carlow.

* Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain.—Now Timahoe, in the Queen's County.
Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainneach. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-CEinnsealaigh into Ui-Bairrchi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappoc, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i.e. the Fat], heir to the lordship of Ui-CEinnsealaigh. Cuciche U Dunlaing, lord of Laeighis, and his son, and Cailleoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain; and he [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ua Broenain, for this act; and this was a great miracle by Mochua. Fearna-mor-Maedhog was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Gleann-Uisean was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor, by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Domhnall Reamhar.

The Age of Christ, 1042. Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara; Aillill of Mucnamh, head of the monks of the Gaeidhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, airchinneach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loingseach Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran and Cronan; Maelpeadair Ua hAilecain, lector of Ard-Macha, and the chief of the students; were slain. Fiacha Ua Maelmordha, chief senior of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelseachlainn Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Bairrche, fell by Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighhe,

Dunlaing taken forceably out of Kildare, and killed after.”—Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Moylenemo was king nine years. The kings or chief monarchs of Ireland were reputed and reckoned to be absolute monarchs? [i.e. full or supreme monarchs] “in this manner: if he were of Leigh-Con, or Con's halfe in deale, and one province in Leathmoye, or Moye's halfe in deale, at his command, he was eumupted to be of sufficient power to be king of Taragh, or Ireland; but if the party were of Leath-Moye, if he could not command all Leath-Moye and Taragh, with the lordshipp thereofunto belonging, and the province of Ulster, or Connought (if not both), he wou'd not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Moylenemo cou'd command Leathmoye, Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole” [of Ireland]. “Moylebride O'Moylefyn, preist, died. Moyleronie mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foreners.”—Ann. Clon.
Magh-Muilech : i.e. Muilech’s Plain. Now unknown in Leix, or the Queen’s County.

＊Ui-Creamhthannain.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the district around the rock of Dun-Mase, or Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen’s County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz.:

“Flann mac Moyleseaghlyn God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O’Melaghlyn.”
and Cucoigcriche Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muilceth, in Laeighis; and in this battle of Magh-Mailceth was slain Gilla-Emhin Ua h-Ainrothain, lord of Ui-Cremhthannain, and Eachdonn, son of Dunlaing, Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Mac-raith, son of Gorman, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Ballain. Sitric, and Cailleach-Finain, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaithbheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhgnen, airchinneach of Fearna-mor-Macdhnoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ceallach Ua Cleircein, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Cacimhghin. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearmhagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhirma, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuirc, lord of Museraighe, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, over the Cinel-Eoghaín, at Tearmann-Dabheoc. A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruairc, over Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclaimn, and over all Conaille; but the saints soon took vengeance, namely, Mochta and Ronan, for Annudh was killed before the end of three months by one man, i.e. the son of Art Beag. The fasting of the clergy of Ciaran at Tealach-Garbha, against Aedh Ua Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha; and Bearnan Chiarain was rung with

* O'Laidhgnen.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O'.
* Tearmann-Chaeimhghin: i.e. St. Kevin's Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.
* Ua hAinfeth.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvy, without the prefix O'.
* O'Duibhdhirma.—This name is still extant in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Diarmid by some, and changed to Mac Dermot by others.
* Tearmann-Dabheog.—St. Daveog's Termon or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirugh, and county of Donegal.—See note *1, under A.D. 1196.
* Tealach-Garbha.—Now Tullaghangarvey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.
* Ua-Coinfhiacla.—This name is now obsolete.
* Bearnan-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciaran's gapped or broken bell. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cithara Ciarani," which is incorrect.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 334.
And the Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1043. Cahal mac Roary, king of West Connaght, died in pilgrimage in Armagh. Donell O'Ferral, king of the borders of Leinster" [Fortuatha Laighen], "killed by his own men. Flann O'Hanvey, king of O-Mothes, by the O'Carrolls and king of Fernrai; Hugh O'Coiniakla, king of Tevha, by Murtagh mac Maelchlainn; and Kennedy O'Cuirre, king of Muskrai, occasi sunt. Ceallach O'Clerkin, Coarb of Finnen and Mocholmog; Carbry O'Laighen, Airchinnec of Ferna and Tymoling; Gillamochonna O'Duvdirmia, in pace dormierunt. The overthrow of Maelcoini upon the brink of Sura, upon Ossory and Ormond, by Carthach mac Saeivrehai, where O'Donagan, king of Ara, was lost. A dispersion of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Termo-Daveog."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want
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1044.] the end of the Bachal-Isa against him; and in the place where Aedh turned his back on the clergy, in that very place was he beheaded, before the end of a month, by Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlaimn. A predatory excursion was made by the Osraighi and the men of East Munster, i.e. by Macraith Ua Donnchadh, and Echthighern Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, as far as Dun-na-sgiath; and they burned the dun, and seized some small spoils. But Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maeilcaennaigh, on the brink of the Siuir; and he defeated the men of Osraighi and Urmhumhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maeilcaennaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughmhadh; Maenach of Mucnamh; Aedh of Sgelic-Mhichil; and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cumasgach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ui-Caracain. Niall Ua Ceileachain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, i.e. Trenfh'hear, were blinded by the sons of Madadhlan, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraighe [Breogain], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlaimn, lord of Aileach, into Ui-Meith and Cuailgne; and he carried off twelve hundred cows, and led numbers into captivity, in revenge this year altogether.

* Sgelic-Mhichil: i.e. St. Michael's Sea-rock, now the Great Skellig Rock off the coast of the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See note *, under A. D. 950, p. 666, suprâ.

* Ui-Caracain.—This sept occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the River Blackwater, and coextensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—(See the Ordnance Survey of the county of Armagh, sheet 4; and of Tyrone, sheet 55.) In the Registry of Primate Flemyng this parish is called "Derrybruchaisse, alias O'Karegan" (A. D. 1409, fol. 7); and among the Collections of Primate Møy, A. D. 1444, it is named Doirebrochais, alias O'Caragan. In Pynnar's Survey the territory of O'Carraghan, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mountjoy, is represented as in the possession of Sir Robert Heyburne in 1619.—(Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 204.) In the Ulster Inquisitions we find mention of "Sir Robert Hebron of Killman."—(Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. II.) This property subsequently passed into the Stuart family, who obtained a patent for it under the name of "the Manor of O'Corragan," and it is now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill, near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

O'Ceileachain.—Now anglicised O'Callaghan by the more respectable families of this sept; but Kealahan, without the prefix O', by the peasantry of the name, who are pretty numerous in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They are to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a totally different race.
The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

...
of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta. Another predatory excursion was
made by Muireheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle
spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha,
lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Aralt, by whom also
the shrine of Patrick was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Mun-
stermen, in the absence of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Donnchadh afterwards
gave satisfaction to the church, to wit, perfect freedom [of the church] to God
and to Ciaran till the day of judgment, and forty cows to be given by him
immediately; and he gave a curse to any one of the Munstermen that should
ever inflict any injury upon the clergy of Ciaran. Cluain-mic-Nois was plun-
dered by the Conmhaicni, and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon
them for it, i.e. an unknown plague [was sent among them], so that the Booleys
were left waste with their cattle after the death of all the [shepherd] people;
after which the clergy of Ciaran received their own award [in atonement],
namely, the *manchaine* of the son of Ua Ruairce, i.e. Mac-na-h-aidhche, and
twelve sons of the sub-chieftains, the best of the Conmhaicni, along with him,
and a screaball for every *dun*. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha
and Conmhaicne, by the men of Meath, at the Eithne, where fell the son of
Ruithin Ua Doineannaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Cullenai, son of Ualgharg, chief
of Muinntir-Scalaighe; Ua Lediab, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many
others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muiradhaigh by the
men of Breifne, i.e. by Art Ua Ruairce, where the Cleireach Ua Conchobhair,
and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of
Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamochoilmog; Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

“A.D. 1044. Cumascach O'Hall llen, king
of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragans. Nell
O'Celegan, king of Bressals, and his brother,
Trener, blinded by the sons of Madigan by
treachery. Donell O'Cuirk, king of Muskrae,
killed by O'Lahen and O'Hussen. An army by
Nell mac Macelchnlain, king of Ailech, upon the
O-Meths, from whom they carried 240 cowes”
[recte, 1200, *oa čeó ocecc bó*], “and many cap-
tives from them, and the men of Cualgine, for
enforcing” [i.e. profaning] “the bell, Clogin-
echta. Another army by the same Nell, king of
Ailech, upon Mugorn, and he brought cowes and
captives for the same business, i.e. the” [profa-
nation of the] “Bell. The Clearke, O'Conor,
killed.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49:

“A. D. 1044. Clonvicknose was preyed by
the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnough
mac Bryan, for which Donnough granted to
Saint Keyran and Clonvicknose perpetuall free-
dom, and forty cowes at that present; and gave
his malediction to any Munstermen that would
ever after abuse any” [person or thing] “be-
longing to St. Keyran. Clonvicknose was preyed
Aoifr Cnóirt, mile cseapa a cúisce. Maolmbackam flinn mísileistín Ceann-
napr, Cína uair fheachta Ua Caidó bo, Muirnshach, mac mic Saerpírpa,
aipínneach Oímiuacc, Catphach Ua Catáil, comáigba Caimínin, Catphach
Ua Conrán, comáigba Úinnne Urfrí, Corpbmac Ua Roaisphach, aipínneach
Úíthimirein Peiceine, 7 Maonach Ua Cristphúáin, comáigba Mochta Lughmán,
vécc. Cluain lochart vo loincead vo tri i naomn reacúination com naomhur.
Plaitbhírtach Ua Canannáin, tigéina Cheneoil Conaill, 7 Úíthimirein Ua Cle-
cen, tigéina Ua Céirne, vécc. Conghalach Ua Loicláin, tigéina Conoce
Moibhuadh [vo écc]. An po lútoib hi Reachphanne la o Úallaib Aí a
chlaith, a hloimh mac Apaiti, in po marbag tri éo im Raígnall Ua nEoch-
áin. Creach la Muirpéistí, mac Plaitbhírtach hUí Néill hí fíoinn bhí
conúr tappairí Sainphí Ua Céirpáig, tigéina bhí hi cCarán Lúnne, 7 an
múir láin ar a comó, 7 vo ér Muirpéistí láip, go npúnting biá munnein
ime. Captaí, mac Samphrísthach, tigéina Goicmante Chairol vo loincead
1 tairí temí o Ua Conrání, mic Óumnucaith co naomhúi oile a maile
úin. Óumnaí hUa Céitfála, éin Ohal cCar, 7 oíriú Múman, vécc. Mac
Maolleachtáin, mic Cinnfólaí, mic Concobain, ríghaimha Ua cConaill,
vo marbag. Amalgáid, mac Plaim, torpeach Calpáiige, vo écc vo gálaí
anaitníu na cionn tri taim 1aí eoinmísí éiscne vo Íoí poín Cluain mac

by the O'Ferails, of whom a certain poet made
this Lattin verse:

"Hac urbis horrendis hodie vastata inimicis
Quae prius ante fuit Scotorum nobile culmen."

"For which outrages committed upon the
clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued
them with a strange unknown disease, that they
died so fast of that infection, that their towns,
houses, and Darié places" [booleys], "were
altogether waste, without men or cattle, inso-
much that at last they were driven to graunte,
in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of
O'Roystree's son, and the twelve best sons of all
the O'Ferails, and a certain sum of money
for their maintenance, which was paid by the
pole throughout the country, for appeasing the
indignation which the saint conceived against
them."—Ann. Clon.

ª Ua-Cirdubhan.—Now anglicé Kirwan, a
name still very numerous throughout Ireland,
but particularly in the county of Galway.

b Ui-Cairbre : i. e. Ui-Cairbre-Aebdháin, in
the present county of Limerick. The O'Cleir-
cheans, now O'Clyers, are still in this territory.

c Casan-Linne.—See note b, under the year
939. This was evidently the mouth of the
river of Ardee, near Castlebellingham, in the
county of Louth.

f Carthach.—He was the ancestor of the Mac
Carthys of Desmond.

c Calraigh: i. e. Calraigh-ann-chala, or the
parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clon-
lonan, and county of Westmeath. The Amhal-
gbaidh here referred to was the progenitor after
whom the family of Mic Ambaghabdha, or Ma-
The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Ceanannus; Cana, noble priest of Achadh-bo; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusa, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Cacimhghin; Cathasach Ua Corcrain, comharba of Gleann-Uisean; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichine; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, successor of Mocha of Lughmhadh, died. Cluain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill; and Gluniarn Ua Clercen, lord of Ui-Cairbre, died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reach-rainn, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, i.e. Imhar, son of Aralt, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnall Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha; but Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, overtook him at Casan-Linne, when the sea was full in before them, and Muircheartach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach, son of Saerbhreatach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donncuan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Ceatfadha, head of Dal-gCais, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maeleachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ui-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible reflection.

gawleys, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1045. Muireach mac Saergus, Airchinnech of Doimliag; Cahasach O'Cathail, Coarb of Coegvin; Maenach O'Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugmai, in pace dormiunt. Conghalach O'Lochlainn, king of Corkcomrua; Gluniarn O'Clerken, king of Carbery; Flaibertach O'Canaissan, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell O'Cetfaa, the glory of Munster, killed all" [recte, mortui sunt]. "The Airchinnech of Lehglin killed in the church doore. An army by Murtagh O'Nell upon the men of Brehg, and Garvie O'Cahasai, king of Brehg, met him at Cassan Linne, and the towne full before him" [1] in mun

lán ap a cinn, recte, the tide full before him], "whereMurtagh fell with many of his" [people]. "Carthach mac Saervrehai, king of Eonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Dun-cuan, cum multis nobilibus usit. Battle betwene the Scotts themselves, where fell Croman, Abbot of Duncaillenn."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year:

"A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cahassagh, Cowarb of St. Kevyn, died. Hymar, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatrick" [and] "in Rathklyn" [now Lambay, south of Innispatrick, in the county of Dublin], "to the number of 300 of them."

Aothr Cripin, mile ceathracha a pè. Maolpattarachnce Ua billeoce áirp-phléiginn Ánna Macha, paoi hi anabáid t m oigh, t Maolbrídche, raccapta Cille anra, vecc. Muireadach, mac Plairebhíthaigh & Néill Ríogáanna Uibh, t Aither Ua hAither, tighean Ua nEacach Uulad, do lóircead t tairis teinn la Comunda, mac Congalais, tighean Uachtair éine. Acht Ua Ruaina, pí Connaét, do mbríba do Chenel Connaill írin varpa bliadhain tar ní lóirceann Cluana mic Noir. hUa Pinnginne, tighean Eoghanacht Caille na manach, do mbríba. Concobaí Ua Longbríth, tighean Dail Araidhe, do mbríba do mac Domnaill Ua Longbríth & Uaithí (1. i nUib bhió) tairí námúlse Néill, mic Eocaína, t Ulaí, t Omacnbhac mac Maelamhbo. Ógimhlaí, tighe Maolmeachtain, t Maolmuanaí Dott, vecc. Mac Anailt do ionnabhaí do Uallach, t Mac Raghnaill do rhois le. Píghal Ua Ciarba, tighean Ceairp, do mbríba Ua Plannagáin, tighean Teatha.

Aothr Cripin, mile ceathracha a propacht. Cécpnach, eppcop ó Tigh Collam, do ecc in hi, i nathbhre. Billeolairpi, phléiginn Lúghmain, Maelmocheinse, phléiginn Cluana lmpo, t Cúoilligh, mac Gaire, por aphinneacht Cúama, vecc. Ciarcaille, mac Pòglab, mac Íl Aedha

* Uachtar-thire: i.e. the upper part of the territory. This is shown under the name of Waterterry, on Mercator's map of "Ultonia Orientalis," as the territory adjoining the inner bay of Dunrumb on the west, containing the castle of "Dondrom," and extending from Malescot southwards to below Maghereruya. In 1605, Phelimy Mac Arton made over to Lord Cromwell "the Castle of Dondrome, with the third part of all that his country called Killanarte, or in Waterterrye, or elsewhere in county of Down."—(Cal. Cane.Hib., vol. ii. p. 71). See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 351, note *.

* Eoghanacht-Caille-na-manach.—Now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the county of Tipperary.

* Ui-Buidhe.—Now the barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The Annals of Clonmacnoise are defective from the year 1045 to 1054.
annals

i.
The 29th Muireadhach, and the paragon Art D. Maelmoicheirghe, and the O'Clery's p. on narch are sufficiently Ceanannus, Sti, Diarmaid, violation having the Maelruanaidh slain Aiteidh died. It was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finnquine, lord of Eoganacht-Caille-na-manach*, was killed. Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster (i. e. in Ui-Buidhe*), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormfhlaith, daughter of Maelseachlainn, and Maelruanaidh Gott, died. The son of Aralt was expelled by the foreigners, and the son of Raghnall was elected king. Fearghal Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Cethernach, bishop from Teach-Collain*, died at Hi, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmoicheirghe, lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Cuduiligh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Ceanamus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha Slaine*, died.

* Teach-Collain: i. e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh Collain in Irish, but anglicised Stackallan. It is situated nearly midway between Navan and Slane, in the county of Meath. It is curious to remark that in some of those districts colonized by the Danes and English, the Teach, or Tigh, of the Irish, was made Sta or Sti, as in this instance, and in Stickillen, Stagonnell, Stillorgan, in Irish Tíg Chhillín, Tíche Chonaill, Tíg Lópcaín.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 32, note a, where it is shown that Tígh Ruagha, i. e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Leale, county of Down, was anciently anglicised Starely, Staghreel, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name Tíche Collan, as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is Tíche Conán, i. e. St. Conan's house. In O'Clergy's Irish Calendar mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Conan of Tigh-Conán, in the land of Ul-Crimthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's Trías Thaum., p. 184, note 9; and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. iii. c. 76; also note a, on Achadh-farcha, A. D. 503, p. 163, supra.

* Sil-Aedha-Slaine: i. e. the race of the monarch Aedh Slaine, seated in Bregia in East Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1047. Great snowe this yeare from
our Lady day in Winter untill St. Patrick's day, that the lieke was not seen, of which died great slaughter of men, cattle, and wild creatures of sea and land. Nativitas Donell mic Avaluas, Coarb of Patrick. Murtagh mac Madugan, king of O-Bressail, killed in Ardmore, by Madugan O'Calegan, per dolum. Lann ingen Mic Selvachan, Coarb of Briggit, died. Nell O'Reoirk killed by O'Conor. Nell O'Maelechlainn, with his forces into Brogh, and killed O'Hiffernan.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Ardachadh of Bishop Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel was the first founder and patron.
Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid; and Ua Baillen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muircheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain in Corann, by Ua Concho-bhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhan Ua hIffernain, chief of Clann-Creccain. A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory, and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of the violation of a covenant this famine came on, namely, a treachery was committed on the two sons of Maelmordha, i.e. Murchadh and Ceallach, by the son of Eochaidh and the chiefs of Ulidia, after they had been placed under their protection; and it was to annoy the son of Mael-na-mbo that the Ulidians committed this act of treachery. Great snow in this year (the like of which was never seen), from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea in general. Of this snow was said:

Seven years and forty fair, and a thousand of fine prosperity,
From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the great snow.

The son of Donnchadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Ceile, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, airchinneach of Sord, was killed on the night of the Friday of protection before Easter, in the middle of Sord. Cloithnia, successor of Ailbhe [of Imleach], died. Feardomhnach Ua Innascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Dun-chadh Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillacoluim Ua hEignigh, lord of Airghialla, died, and was interred at Dun-da-leathghlas. Dunlaing, son of Dunghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren. Maelshbaill Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Call, died. Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill, chief poet of Munster; the son of Cumara, grandson

* Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill.—See O’Reilly’s Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 74, where it is stated that he wrote a poem of 160 verses, on the death of Eoghan, grand-nephew of Brian
Liacc, do manbhad do mac Taírse Úi Mhaolmuanaí. Tairbhe hÚa Caé-paraí, tighna brígh, do erbábaí do Concobair Úa Maelpísclaíamn, co príncceab reach náiteipe occa. Creach lá mac Mual na mbó porth na tórib co puice bhrait in muili. Creach lá Concobair Úa Maelpísclaíamn uath Maigh Lípp 50 níu ghabála móra. Creach lá hÚib Paolám uath Cluain lónaírro, a nínaíil na creide pin. Sloicédh lá mac nÉocáda 1 lá mac Mual na mbó hi Midhe, co po loircéirst cealla Midhe aca maí beas. Creach na mhíogaíneab, no tóirp Ceain, hÚa Máine uath Délbna co po manbhad na níug toirciú uile ann. Úa Maelmuanaí, 1 Úa Plannacán, 1 an Cleirpíe Úa Taírse, 1 mac bhuíadhain, mhíogaíma Dealbhna.

Aoir Sproe, mide ceartáca anaoi. Maolcanoir Úa Taiche, coimharba Domnairí, négu. Tuataid Úa hÚail, oipinnreach dorree Chonuir, Tuataid Úa Muirischar píleirini Tuama mionlocha, vécc. Plaiteáit, mac Domnall hÚi Loingrí, do manbhad do mac Concobair Úi Loingrí. Muirischar hÚa Maelpísclaíamn do manbhad lá Concobair Úa Maelpísclaíamn in eis meabail. Concobair Úa Cínaidch, tighna Úa Conaill Suabha, do manbhad do tighna Eoghanachra Locha Léim. Ismar Úa beice, tighna Úa Meir, do manbhad. Án aeppler, mac Domnall, tighna Conca bhanrín, do manbhad do mac Apairt mac Domnall, 1 mac a bhíbrátaí. Sloicédh lá hÚitcaí, 1 lá Laighní, 1 la Sula hi Midhe, do eimhir aíttheipe réi mbóir.

Borumha, who was killed in Ossory in the year 1027.

*Dealbhna:* i.e., Dealbhna-Nuadhadh, a territory lying between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, in the present county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Dalcassian race of Thomond flourished till this period, when they were totally subdued by the Uí-Maine.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1048. Dunaing mac Dungail, a fra-tribus suis occisus est. Fergal O'Maelmuai, king of Ferkall; Gileolum O'Hegni, Arking of Airgiall; Cenfaelch O'Cuil, archpoet of Mounster; Maelfavaill O'Heighin, king of O'Flachrach, mortui sunt. Clotha, Airechinnich of Imleach-Ivair; Ferdovnai O'Hinascai, Coarb of Finnen.

Duncha O'Celechar, Coarb of Kyaran of Saigir, in pace quieverunt. The Coarb of Peter, and 12 of his chieffe associates, died with him, by drinking of poisonous given them by the Coarb that was there before." — *Cod. Clarend.,* tom. 49.

*Úa Taicheigh.* Now anglicised Tully and Tilley. *Úa hÚail.* — This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where Both-Chonais is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

*O'Muirgheasa.* Now always anglicised Morissy, with the prefix O'. *Tuaim-Finnlocha.* Now Tomfinlough, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare. — See note 3, under the year 944, suprâ.

*Úa Loingsigh.* Now anglicised Linchy, and
of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhithi Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Macl-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraird, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Mael-na-mbo into Meath, and they burned the churches of Meath, except a few. A predatory excursion was made by the royal heirs or chieftains of Ui-Maine into Dealbhna, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhchais, lord of Dealbhna [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh, comharba of Daimhinis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail, airchinneach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirqheasa, lector of Tuaim-Finnlocha, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaelaidh, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anaessles, son of Domhnall, lord of Corcha-Bhaiscinn, was killed by the son of Assith, son of Domhnall, i.e. his brother's son. An army was led by the Ulidians, Leinstermen, and foreigners, into Meath, to demand the hos-

sometimes Lynch. The name is still common in the county of Down.

'Ua Cinnfhaelaidh.—Now anglicised Kinealy, or Kinnally, without any prefix. The name is still common in their original territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, or the baronies of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

"Ua Beice.—Now made Beck and Peck, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this kind to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

"Anaessles, son of Domhnall.—From Aedh, another brother of this Anaessles, descended the family of O'Domnaill, or O'Donnell, of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare. Their father, Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and Murchadh, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Vaskin, died in the year 918.

—See p. 599, supra.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirg O'Donnell of Tir-
Aed Conaill, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. —See note 1, under A. D. 1013, p. 775, suprà.

1 Their hostages.—Six hostages of Magh Bregh, or Bregia, were in the hands of Conchohabhar O'Maelachlann (Conor O'Melaghlin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

2 Magh-n-Airbh.—A plain in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbridbritain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, pp. 39, 40.

3 Amhalghaidh.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:


The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1049. Amalgai, Coarb of Patrick, 29annis transactis in principatu, penitens in Christo quievit. Maelcainni O'Thaibli, Coarb of Danninis, Tuohal O'Hautil, Aircinnech Buthyconais, mortui sunt. Flahvertach O'Longsi killed by Conor O'Longsie's sonn. Murtagh mac Maelachlann, killed by Conor O'Maclechlann, against God and Man's will. Conor O'Cinfaela, king of O-Conells-Gavra; and Ivar O'Bece, king of O'Mehs, occisi sunt. Duvdalehe tooke the Abbatie, the same day that Amalgai died, from
tages of the men of Breagha. Their hostages were put to death by Conchobhar [Ua Maeleachlainn], together with Toirdhealbhach Ua Cathasaigh; after which the forces burned the country, both churches and fortresses. An army was led by the son of Brian to Magh-nAirbh, and he obtained the hostages of Leinster and Osraige. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, and Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, was raised to his place from the lectorship on the day of Amhalghaidh's decease; and Aedh Ua Forreth assumed the lectorship.

The Age of Christ, 1050. Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leitghlinn, and head of the piety of Osraige; Diarmait Ua Rodachain, Bishop of Fearna; Conall, airchmicheal of Cill-Mocheallog, and its lector previously; Dubhthach, son of Milidh, successor of Cainneach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmait Ua Celan, airchmicheal of Tealach-Foirtcheirn and Achadh-abhall, died. Diarmait Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died. Ua Scula, airchmicheal of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Cleanannus, who was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, airchmicheal of Lotha, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Ceanfaeladh, died. Domchadh, i.e. the Cossalach, son of Gillafaelain, grandson of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Conghalach, grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOissene was slain. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

being Lector before. Hugh O'Forrey took his former place."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

<sup>a</sup> Cill-Mocheallog.—Now Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.—See note *<sup>b</sup>, on Cill-Duicheallog, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, suprà.

<sup>b</sup> Ua Celan.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy, without any prefix.

<sup>c</sup> Tealach-Foirtcheirn. — Otherwise written Tulach-Foirtcheirn, i.e. Foirtcheirn's hill. This was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of Ravilly, and county of Carlow. In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 12th of June, Tulach-Foirtcheirn is placed in Ua-Felmedha, which is the ancient name of the territory, from which Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-Offelmy in old English records.

<sup>p</sup> Cossalach: i.e. Dirty-footed.

<sup>q</sup> Conghalach.—He was son of Donnsleibhe, son of Brogarbhan, who was slain at Clontarf in 1014, who was son of Conchobhar, the progenitor of O'Conor Faly.

<sup>r</sup> Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne.—This Cucoirne was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-Cearbhaill, or O'Carroll of Ely-O'Carroll, took their hereditary surname; and this Cearbhall was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster.

<sup>s</sup> Ua hOissene.—Now anglicised Hessian and Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O.
Goún, ḍo bheirt trí céid bó uaidh. Domhna móir do éacán hí náip. Eireann, co m'ucc rí, ná bhíodh, ná iarrfach, ná iarrfach ñaomh, so ná bón na earadh chomh maith, go n-eacán mhíleachtaí Muillain, ḍa laochu, ná piográiph im Domnchaí mac uaimh, ná mac an Eireann, ḍim Céile mac Donnchaí, im tréimhse chabhar Eireann co Gill Doula, co m'fhíachraíodh cáin go forseach sábháil o bhíodh co mór. Túig triu rí pónimh roin mhíocht na cána rí. Ceall bapa co na doimiúil ñu foíse. 'Cluain Mac Nóir do ríghall po eri 1 naon páite, beic an Síol n'Annchaí, ḍa do o Calchaig gur na Síomhaí. Lando lepe do ríghall 1 go forscúth. Tairpe Caelainne, ñ cloisteach Rígra comáin do forscúthubh ñepine. Daimhbhac ñu forscúth. 'Im Clochtaí ñu forscúth. Duibhaile ñu cuairt Úachtair n'Goún do ttuig tri u céid bó uaidh.

Aoir Cloisteach, mile caeace a haon. Mac Sluaigdaí ñuaral ñagáirt Cluána mac Nóir, dée. Múirfeithacht, mac ñuic, téighe na ñDairfh, d'o forscúth ñu hUíb Ùaoláin. Ua Concaíbaí, téighe Ua Foihte 1. Congalaic, mac Duinneachtaí mo bhogairbhain, do máthbóthais ina muirne réim. Maithe n'Ua Muilbochtach ñu Comnaítaí, du hí tóochpháirtí inle do Chonnmacabh. Óriam, mac Duillanll, mac ñuain, do máthbóthais lámh uair ña Domnaíth, mac ñuain triu meáine. Mac Lachlann ñu forscúthuairch a téighe acht Tolóca Oóc, 1 Úa Úa Foradhail ñu forscuál a iota. Mac Ùaoláin, mac ñuic, do máthbóthais lámh ña MaolÓgaillann, mac Muireach ñu Caird ñu ñuic. Ánail, mac Céitl, téighe laigne Comnaí, ñu dhaaladh lámh ñu Úa Úa Concaíbaí, téighe Aitrin Comnaí, ña bheir bheannachtaí réim de bhliana in 1012, so do forscúthuairch, do do forscúthuairch, ñu bheir bhean anuair ñu forscúthuairch. Céitl mac Téigheann, téighe

1 Simnach : i.e. the family of the O’Carharneys, or Oxneys, of Teifin in Westmeath.
2 Daire-Caillainne.—This was another name for Tearingain Caelainne, near Castlera, in the county of Roscommon; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.
3 Cloisteach ñu Ros-Comain : I.e. the steeple, or round tower belfry of Roscommon.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
4 A. D. 1050. Dominica incarnationis, Maelruanaí mac Concorne, king of Ele; Donncha mac Gilfelaen, king of Faly, killed. Kildare, with its Doimliag, burnt. Maelan, Lector of Kells, sapientissimus omnium Hibernensium; Duvbach mac Milea, Coarb of Caiminich; Ua Scula, Aireinnech of Innis-Cahait; Maelduin O’Hegertai, Aireinnech of Lohra; and Clerken O’Muneog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, mortui sunt. Diarmait O’Celé, Airchinnnech of Tulach-Forteen; [and] “Maelsechlainn mac Cinséala, mortui sunt. An uprore betwene the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla, where Eocha O’Hussen perish. Duvdaleh
Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gospired or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, i.e. the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favourable weather in consequence of this law. Cill-dara with its Daimhliag [great stone church] was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnacha. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Caelainne and the Cloictheach of Ros-Conmain were burned by the men of Breifne. Daimhliag [Chianain] was burned. Inis-Clothrann [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalethe made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghadhainagh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach, son of Breac, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsleibhe, son of Brogarbhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraidh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Connhaicni were slain. Diarmait, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadh, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the lordship of Tulach-Og; and Aedh Ua Fearghail took his place. The son of Faelan, son of Breac, was slain by Maelseachlaimn, son of Murchadh, son of Faelan, son of Breac. Amhalaigaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connaught, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O'Conchobhair] fixed his residence in West Connaught. Cathal, son of

visitting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cows. Cluain mic Nois rifled three tymes in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmchas, and twice by Calrai with” [the] “Foxes.” —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Breac.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

† Ua-Faelains.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O’.

‡ Fixed his residence: i.e. at Inis-Creamha, on the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 367.
Magh-Adhair.—See note under A. D. 981. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1051. Murtagh mac Brick, king of Desies in Mounster, burnt by O'Faelan. Maelbruadar mac Brick killed in the Doimliagh of Lismore by Maelsechlainn O'Brick. Amlag mac Cathail, king of West Connacht, blinded by Hugh O'Conor. Laignen mac Moylán, king of Gaileng, with his Queen, viz., the daughter of Gutt" [O'Maelsechlainn], "went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the wai. Mac Lochlain from being king of Tulach-Og, and Hugh O'Ferall made king."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Cluain-Maedhog: i.e. Cluain-mor-Maedhog, now Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.
'Tigearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha\(^1\), and demolished Dun-Feich\(^2\), where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Connmaicni of Sliabh-Formaeile\(^3\) by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Connmaicni. Laidhcenn, son of Maelan Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, and his wife, the daughter of the Gott [O'Maeleachlainn], went on their pilgrimage to Rome; and they died in the east, on their return from Rome. Domhnall Ban Ua Briain was slain by the King of Connaught. The Tree of Magh-Adhair\(^4\) was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelan, son of Bradan, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Maeiseachlainn, son of Muircheartach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Cluain-Maedhog\(^5\), the glory of Leinster, [died]. Echthighern Ua Eaghain, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleircech Ruadh Ua Lathachain, died. Gillaphadraig, son of Domhnall, Prior of Ard-Macha, 'died. Macraith\(^6\), grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil\(^7\), and royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Finc-Gall\(^8\) by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and he burned the country from Ath-cliath to Albene\(^9\); but he did not seize cows until they had great skirmishes around the fortress, where many fell on both sides, so that the lord of the foreigners, Eachmarcach, son of Raghnall, went over seas, and the son of Mael-na-mbo\(^10\) assumed the kingship of Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the north of the city.

\(^1\) Macraith.—He was brother of Carthach, the progenitor of the family of MacCarthy.—See A. D. 1045.

\(^2\) Eoghanacht-Chaisil.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of Sliabh-na-mban-bhfiomn are referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht Chaisil.

\(^3\) Fine-Gall: i.e. the territory then in the possession of the Danes of Dublin. The name is now applied to a district in the county of Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the north of the city.

\(^4\) Albene.—Not identified.

\(^5\) The son of Mael-na-mbo.—Mr. Lindsay, in his View of the Coinage of Ireland, gives this chieftain a Danish descent; but we have very ancient Irish authorities to prove that he was the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. His real name was Diarmaid, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth
in descent from Enna Céinsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Céinsealaigh. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him:

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Céinsealach.
2. Diarmaid.
5. Murchadh, a quo Mac Murrough.
6. Donnchadh Mac Murrough.
7. Diarmaid Mac Murrough "of the English."
8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family.
9. Enna, ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

"Braen, son of Maelmordha."—He is more usually called Bran mac Maelmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, Maelmordha, at Clontarf in 1014, he succeeded as king of Leinster; but he was deposed by O'Neill in 1015, and, in 1018, he had his eyes put out by the treachery of Sitrick, King of Dublin; after which we may believe he retired into the Irish monastery at Cologne, where he remained till his death.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1052. Donell Ban O'Bryan killed by Connaght. Donell mac Gilchrist mic Concualgue, killed by the king of Ferross, i.e. Men of Ross. Bryan" [recte, Bran or Braen] "mac Maelmorra, king of Leinster, died in Colonio. Macraith O'Dunchaa, king of Eonacht Cassill, died. Echtiern O'Hayran, Coarb of Kyaran and Comman; Mureach O'Sinachan, Serjeant of Mounster, in pace dormierunt. Gilpatrick mac Donell, Seann of Ardmac, killed by mac
the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Conmhaicne, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Calraighi, together with their lord, i.e. Mac-Aireachtaigh, by the Conmhaicnì, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, died. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucuainlige, was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Braen, son of Maelmordha, i.e. King of Leinster, died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domhnall Ua Cele, airchinneach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Fechin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinneach of Druim-cliabh, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Malflabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Feara-Luirg, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maelcron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagha, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagain, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cinel-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan, lord of Dealbhna, was this year that the church of Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, was in Cinel-Binnigh Locha-Drochait.

Archon O'Celechan treacherously" [Mureach mac Diarmada, Airchinnech of Roscre, obit].—

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

= Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain.—This means Donnchadh, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel. He was of the same stock as the Mac Carthys.

= Ua Riagain.—Now O'Regan, and often Regan, without the prefix O'.

= Mac Lochlainn.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Loughlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ui-Neill.

= Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait.—There were three tribes of the Cinel-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eogbain, namely, Cinel-Binne of the Glen, Cinel-Binnigh of Tuath-Rois, and Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Drochait, or Lake of the Bridge. These tribes, which gave their names to three districts adjoining each other in Tyrone, lay east of Magh-Itha.

It would appear from the Annals of Ulster at
Dealtina, or mayor; I. Meabail. Cúipian Ua Maoileúnóin, tiúchna Ós Lúrce, or mayor la Mac na hailce Ua Ruain, élé meabail na aíneacht féin. Mac na hailce Ua Ruain or mayor do Chonmacnab po c'aino. Slóiscéib lár mac Ódhpian. I. Donnchaib, I la Conchobair Ua Maoilechtschlainn hi Fionn Gall, co tteigrat ra Tlhe, I. na Sionnaigh, braithe ionóda a doinluas Lúrce, Í co púcérat taitteó ó mac Maoil na mbó im Móin ingín Conghatai Úi Conchobair. Díarchnaí, mac Maoil na mbó, I Díollapártairce, tiúchna O'rianaí do úl 1 Móin, go tteigrat bhoir, I gabála oímóra a noíogaí Moine, ingín Conghatai Úi Chonchobhair, do úl 50 Conchobair Ua Maoilechtschlainn an ránúgaí Díollapártairce, Í a noíogaí na bponoma ðu Úa Maoilechtschlainn a Láige. Slóiscéib lár mac Maoil na mbó 1 mbópsgha Í hi Móin, co po loine ó Sláine ac iaracht Móin eithn ceall a tuatha. Creach lá Ullóibhar, mac Laignéin, tiúchna Oigliúall, pop Úailíoghaib, I pop ríscana Ós Móin Í bhí, co ríug món co bhuair Í bhrat, co nuíchaib má nuícaí Congalach, mac Slainní, tiúchna Úailíogh co tteapáio du Ó na Mannach co na tánaictéar rínaph Ímánach na tiúchna. I. Dúinbhall mac Maoilnaíe, co tteapáin leó Congalach, mac Slainní, tiúchna Úailíogh co rochaite oile cemnrótaíom. Amaitoib Úa Macanáin, tiúchna Muigdóinn, dég.

Áir Chnéopt, mile caocca, a sléara. I. Úa hSeapmuí, eprpeor Cille Dálua, Maoileolam Úa Colbranaíi raccapta, Úaine Úa Lachteráin, phís léighinn Cluana mac Nóin, I Cúileannán Cláin, phís léighinn Leitighinnne I Díprí Díarchnaí, dég. Aedh Úa Mhíghaile, mic Conaois mic Néill, píosaíomha Oibid, I tiúchna Cenmuil Éoghan Teallca óc do marba do Úllóibhar, mac Laignéin do tiúchna Aonghaill, I do rípaibh Pearnmáiache. Úailíoghaib Úa hSeapmuí, tiúchna Úa Nailláin, do marba do Úa Láine, Marúim Phimnáiache pop Úib Meite I pop Uachtar číre ac Úib Céathach, dú 1 tteapáin an Chnoibótaíom, tánaí Uachtair číre. Aedh, mac Cínéiteig, mic Óuimhínne, muinig Í oíran

Loch-Drochaid, and carried away 300 cows, and killed Duvenna mac Cínach, seann of Clonaschana, and Cumacha mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgais. Maclecron mac Cahail, king of Bregh, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaighan, heyre of Cassill, killed by Ossory. Nell O'Hegney, king of Fermanagh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghlann, king of Delvin, a suis per dolum occi-
sus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the plundering of Fingall and Meath by Donough, the son of Brian, and O'Melaghlin; dissensions between the O'Briens and O'Conors of Connaught; and the killing of two chiefs of the Mac Carthys of Desmond by O'Donohoe.
treacherously killed. Curian Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg, was treacherously killed by Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruaire, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruaire was killed by the Conmhaicni immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i.e. Donnchadh, and Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, into Fine-Gall; and the men of Teathbha, i.e. the Sinnaigh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhliag [great stone church] of Lusca; and they carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, together with Mor, daughter of Conghalach O’Conchobhair. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighi, went into Meath, whence they carried off captives and very great spoils, in revenge of the going of Mor, daughter of Conghalach Ua Conchobhair, to Conghalach Ua Maelseachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraig; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O’Maelseachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Breagha and Meath, and he burned from the Slaine to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Oirghialla, against the Gaileanga and the fugitives of the men of Meath and Breagha, and he carried off many cows and prisoners; but Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, went in pursuit of them, and overtook the cattle spoil of the Feara-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, with many others besides him. Amhlaeibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; Maelcoluim Ua Collbrainn; Guaire Ua Lachtnain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cuileannan Claen, lector of Leithghlinn and Disert-Diarmada, died. Aedh, grandson of Fearghal, son of Conaing, son of Niall, royal heir of Oileach, and lord of Cinel-Eoghain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Feara-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Laithen. The battle of Finnmhagh was gained over the Ui-Meith and the people of Uachtar-thire in Ui-Eathach-Uladh, where Croibhdhearg [the Redhanded], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Donnchuan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died.

Finnmhagh: i.e. the White or Fair Plain, now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the situation of Uachtar-thire see note under A. D. 1046.
Mac Ualghair.—Now anglicised Mac Golrick; a name still common in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

A steeple of fire.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 140, b.—See Dr. Todd’s edition of the Irish version of Nennius’s Historia Britonum, p. 215, note 1.

Ros-Deala: i.e. Deala’s Wood, now Rossdalla, a townland in the parish of Durrow, near Kilbeggan, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

The festival of George.—In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by “the Sunday of the feast,” he meant “the Sunday next after the feast,” which looks very probable, as the chronology of the Four Masters is at this period perfectly correct.

The oak tree on which they perched.—In the Wonders of Ireland as edited by Dr. Todd from the Book of Ballymote, the reading of this part of the passage is different from the text of the Four Masters, as follows: “7 μαίνην ἐπὶ άντὶ τόμος ψήφον εἰς τὸν θάλασσαν, καὶ τὸν οἶκον τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ θάλασσαν, καὶ τόν έξωθήματα οίκου τοῦ θάλασσαν.”—Irish Nennius, p. 217.

Loch Suidhe-Odhrain: i.e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhrain. Suidhe-Odhrain, anglicised Syoran, or Secoran, is now the name of a townland in the parish of Knockbridge, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. There is no lake there now.

Sliabh-Guaire.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-
Mac Ualghairg, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire was seen in the air over Ros-Deala, on the Sunday of the festival of George, for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it, and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out, and raised up a greyhound, that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, and let it drop down again, so that it died immediately; and they took up three cloaks and two shirts, and let them drop down in the same manner. The wood on which these birds perched fell under them; and the oak tree upon which they perched shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhrain in Sliabh-Guaire migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiccin and Tradraighe, where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners, into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag; and the son of Brian did not overtake them, for he was in the south of Ireland. Toirdhealbhach O'Brien, accompanied by the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, where he committed great depredations, and slew Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Finnlocha.

tainous district, anciently in Gaileanga, but now in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See note *, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, supra; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 188, note *.

* Feabhaill.—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

b Tradraighe.—This is still the name of a deanery in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killonasoollagh, Kilmaleery, Kilcornen, Clonloghan, Dromline, Feenagh, Bunratty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-dhrom, in the Shannon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

c Ua Donnchadha.—Now anglicised O'Donohoe.

4 Dun-tri-liag: i.e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Galbally, in the barony of Cosheen, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lismore, fol. 209, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

d Tuaim-Finnlocha.—Now Tomfinlough, in
The barony of Upper Bannarty, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the years A. D. 944, 1049.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1054. Ivar mac Geralt, king of Gen-
tyes" [recit, Ivar mac Harold, king of the Galls
or Danes], "died. Hugh O'Ferall, king of
Tulachog, and Archon O'Celechan's son,
killed by the men of Ferney. Duvgall O'He-
gan, king of O'Nialans, killed by the Lahens.
The discomfiture of Finnma upon the Omethes
and Uochtart-tyre by the O-Heanachs, where
the Crovderg, i.e. the Readhanded, was slain, being
heyre of Ugohtart-tyre. Hugh mac Cinedy mic
Duinneuan, the muirn" [minion] "of Kindred-
Tirlagh, slain by Connagh. A battle betwene
Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and
1500 Saxons were slain, with Dolfin mac
Fintor. The loch or lake called Loch Stue-
Odran in Mountain-Guare, stole away in the
later parte of the night of St. Michael's eve,
untill it came into the river Favall, which was
never heard before."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one
entry under this year, namely, "Hugh O'Ken-
edie, the chiefe of Dalgasse, was killed by
O'Connor."

'Airdhe-Caemhain : i.e. St. Coemhan's or
Cavan's hill or height. In O'Clery's Irish
Calendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as
"l'é aonb Lóca Gámpam," i.e. by the side of
Wexford bay. It is the place now called Ard-
cavan, where there are some ruins of an ancient
church, situated close to the margin of Wexford
haven, in the barony of Shelmalier.
The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduín, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaeidhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Comhghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, airchinnech of Slebhte; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, airchinnech of Rossallithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinnech of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corcrain; Ua Ruarcain, airchinnech of Airdne-Caemhain; and Gorman Anmchara₅, died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin₆, lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aídhne. Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraige. The May prey was made by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in West Meath, whence he carried great spoils and many prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Dal-gCais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Brian, over Corca-Modhruada, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muireadhch, lord of the other division, and many others along with him. A battle was gained by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, i.e. Murchadh of the Short Shield, wherein were slain four hundred men and fifteen chiefstains. Ua Sibhliain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1056. Aedh Ua Foirreidh¹, chief lector and distin-

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₅ Anmchara; i.e. friend of the soul, i.e. a spiritual adviser.

₆ Ua h-Eidhin.—Now anglicised O'Heyne, but more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1055. Donell Roe, i.e. Read O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmartan Mac Assic, Coarb of Conmagh; Colum O'Cahaill, Airchinnech of Ross-Allithir; Oer O'Mureai, Airchinnech of Lusca; Gillpatrick, king of Ossory; Fiachra O'Corkrain; all died in the Lord. An overthrow by Turlough O'Bryan upon Murcha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the chiefes. The battle of Mortartai by Duvalache, Coarb of Patricke, upon Loingsech O'Mailechlainn's sonn, viz., Coarb of Finnen? [and Colum Cille, wherein many were killed].—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


¹ Aedh Ua Foirreidh.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in Trias Thaum., p. 298:

"A. D. 1056. Beatus Aidus Hua Foirrath, Archicholasticus, seu supremus moderator Scholae
annala rioghaícheata eireann.

Rioghachta.

Cé tráidí, éin eapáid Múmain, naomh, ecchaidh poircce d'eg ina oiliúpe hi lior món. Plando Mamtraíneach, psléigíin Mamtraíneach dúite, raot Ísna ngaoideal, hi léigion, th hi riúc, th hi riúceacht, th i náipéit in écc an cétínaíodh Calann do Úachtar, aomhl arbaepop,

Plando a pméidh dúite lino,
Rino poirc a mh éin ar mark,
Mha poirc riúl lino,
Tiúghuí tíne trír poír plando.

Dainghe Ua Dubhbcán, amúca spá Cluana, d'eg Ínghlindh d'lo cha. Subhne Ua nEocain, apóineach Thimain Peichín, Caéirach, mac Ghrípprémáin, comairba Cainnigh ci Chianneátaib, Maolphínén mac Cninn na mbóit, aíchar Chopmain, comairba Chianmain, d'eg, i. Maolphínien, mac Cninn, mac Lópeph, mic Domnaitha, mic Dunabáig, mic Éiceartatúig, mic Lanacain, mic Éogan, mic Anadagán, mic Topbaig, mic Tómpáin, mic Uib Ceallaigh Órpaigh. Ètpú, mac Lábháda, toipeach Monach, tuin ortóin Uldao, d'eg iar nmeichítao.

Muncháid, mac Diarmaita, tigína Láigín, do Sénain cpeice aothla pop Laochán B Teachmphach, comair tópaimn tigína Laochín, co ro lá a ná. Domnall Ua Cnacháin, mac an Òidit, do maipbáid do Chnonoib pop na Mairldichtlaimh. Cpech lá Niail mac Maireadlaimh pop Ódal n'Árpaide, co ttuic


"Magna estitit fame quamdiu vivit, Aidus Hua Foirreth, Senior egregius,
Decimo quarto Calendas Julii migravit hic modestus Episcopus ad colun."

1 Flann-Mainistreac: i.e. Flann of the Monastery, i.e. of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.—See note 1, under A.D. 432, p. 131, sup.
2 Successor of Cainnech in Cianachta: i.e.
guished Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said:

Of brilliant fame while he lived was
Aedh O'Foircreidh the aged sage;
On the fourteenth of the Calends of July,
This mild bishop passed to heaven.

Cetfaidh, head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor. Flann Mainistreachk, lector of Mainistir-Buite, the paragon of the Gaeidhil in wisdom, literature, history, poetry, and science, died on the fourteenth of the Calends of December, as is said:

Flann of the chief church of melodious Buithi,
Slow the bright eye of his fine head;
Contemplative sage is he who sits with us,
Last sage of the three lands is fair Flann.

Daighre Ua Dubhhatan, annchara of Chuain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Suibhne Ua n-Eoghain, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; Cathasach, son of Garegarbhain, successor of Cainueach in Cianachta; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-name-Bocht, the father of Cormac, successor of Ciaran, died, i.e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Dunadhach, son of Egertach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breach. Etru, son of Labhradhl, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaitm, lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laeghaire of Teamhair; but the lord of Laeghaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Macleachlann, upon the Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off two thousand cows.

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Abbot of Dromachose, or Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry.
—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 374, note a; and notes under A. D. 1090 and 1206.

m Murchadh, son of Diarmait—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.
The River of Magh-Uatha.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, Abaann Maige nletha, i.e. the River of Magh-Itha. The principal river of this plain is the Finn, which flows through it and unites with the Foyle at Lifford.

Dun-Mic-Ninguir.—This was probably the name of the fort which stood on the hill of Down, over Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick.

Oenach-Tete.—Now Oenach-Urmhumhan, anglicised Nenagh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

Dun-Furudhrian: i.e. Furudhrian's or Forran's Dun or Fort. Not identified.

Gillachaeimlighin: i.e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O'Toole, the son of Gillachomhghaill, who was living in 1041, who was son of Donnuean, son of Dunlaing; son of Tualh, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1056. Cahasach mac Girrgarban, Coarb of Cainnech in Kyanacht; Cetfa, head clarke of Munster, died. Hugh O'Forrey, archlector of Armach, in the 75th year of his age, in pace quievit. Gormgal, prime soul frend" [of Inis-Daireairgiren], "plenus dierum in penitentia pausavit. Teig O'Connor, the Clearke's sonne, killed by O'Mane. Edru mac Lobran, chief monke" [recte, chief of Monach in Uladh], "the most famous tuir ordain" [pillar of the glory] "of Ulster, in penitentia mortuus est. An army by Nell mac Melaghlin into Dalnaray, and he brought 200 cowes and 60 men captive. Gilmura mac Ogan, of Tullagh Oge, Lawgiver, died. Flann of Monaster, archlector and chief chronicler of Ireland, in vita eterna quievit. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Tola, and a learned man at Swerts" [Swords], "and did breake the great tree. Eochai O'Fla-than, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred cowes as far as the River of Magh-Itha, and left the
and sixty persons as prisoners. Eochaidh Ua Flaithen, going upon a predatory excursion into Magh-Itha on Christmas night, carried off five hundred cows to the river of Magh-Uatha; and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuilennan, son of Deargan. Tadhg, son of the Cleric Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, Tanist of Luigne, was slain. A plundering expedition was made by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and he burned Dun-mic-Ninguin, Oenach-Tete, and Dun-Furudhrain. Gillachaeimghin, son of Gilla-chomhghail, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhar, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1057. Mughron Ua Mutain, successor of Bairre, noble bishop and lector, was killed by robbers of the Corca-Laighdhe, after his return from vespers. Robhartach, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan, and Dubhdalèthe Ua Cinaedha, aircinneach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua h'Eigneachain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile; was slain by Donnchadh, son of cowes in the river, and 48 men were drowned, with Cuilennan mac Dergan.—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1056. Murrogh, prince of Lynster, and son of king Dermott, made a prey upon the race of Lagerie, who by them was pursu'd, and a great slaughter made of them, for which cause the Meathmen prayed and spoyled all Lynster from the mountaine of Slieve Blaume to Clondolean, adjoyning to Dublin. Flann Lector, the best" [i.e. most] "learned chronicler in these parts of the world, died. Odor mac Flyn, prince of Callrie, was killed by Swynie O'Nogann, Cowarb of the Termyn of Saint Fehyne."

"O'Fogarta.—Otherwise written O'Fogartaigh, and now anglicised Fogarty, without the prefix O'. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this family is of the race of Eochaidh Ball-dearg, king of Thomond in St. Patrick's time."

"South Eile.—Now the barony of Eile-Ui Fho-gartaigh, anglicè Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, pp. 78, 79, note 1."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

cept Ele, to marb ao la Donnchadh, mac bhain. Dungal, mac Michaire Ui Donnchadda, tigfna Eoganaicta, to marb ao co nought oile marbaon pri. Cad eitir Domnall Ua Maolruanaidh, tigfna Pein Manach, 7 Domnall Ua Ruaine, tigfna hreiphe, ou i to prcain Ua Ruaine, co pochaidh taimhain via munster imaille ruir. Moinereach Luigne la hAod Ua eConcobair. An Ua mbeum vo scir vo Choncobair Ua Maolruachlaunn ag tabairt crece doib taipir 7 nDeap Laigimh. Dunchaod Ua Donnchaoda, tigfna Chaimil, vo marba.

Aoir Creoirt, mile caocca a hocht. Colmann Ua hAipeachtaig, comarba Conchall Oibocaip, Maolrinnin Ua Sauine, angoipe Daimhinr, 7 Maolrua Ua Plainecua, prnne Fhnoip Imleacha lubaip, vecce. Imlech lubaip vo lor-ccao co lein eitir daimhici 7 cloicteach. Cacht Seibhe Crot iar lorcaod Luimmgh la Diarmait mac Maoil na mb' ro Uannaib mac mbeum, i toprcain Calippe Ua Luighe, anipeach Imleacha lubaip, 7 noipbapdam, mac Concarn, tigfna Ele, 7 prnuin m'oil oile cennmocarpie. Gallbrat Ua Chibail, noipbapma Tlaipeach, vo marba l' Concobair Ua Maolruacha- launn, tr' meabail. Caoiibe Canlora 7 mprann vo r'baib ancpna vo breit vo mac Maoil na mb' na lao prn, ai po boi a cemanipe pri. Ceallach, mac Muinecan, tigfna Ua Mic Uair bric, vecce. Spinn Chothair Chille vo orpecaim vo r'baib Teatba 7 Caippe, 7 po eurpact pri Mide an pr Teatba 7 Caippe, na dosgail.

Aoir Creoirt, mile caocca a naioi. hUa Lopcain, abb Cille hachain, vecce. Domnall Oipeach, eccead 7 angoipe, vecce. Domnall mac Eodorra, king of Fermanach."—Cod. Claren., tom. 49.
The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year and the year 1058.
* Ua Guaire.—Now anglicised Gorey, without the prefix Ua or O'.
* Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone church.
* Cloicteach: i.e. the Round Tower Belfry, which was a separate building from the Daimhliag.
7 Sliabh-Crot.—Now Mount-Grud, in the townland of Cappa-Uniac, parish of Killardry, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort and castle of Dun-gCrot are situated at the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Abor-lagh.
* Ua Lighda.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.
* Righbhardan.—He was Righbhardan, or Riordan O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll. His father, Cucirime, was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor after whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster.

b Gallbrat Ua Cearbhail.—This would now be
Brian. Dunhal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maclruanaidh, lord of Fears-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruaire fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luighne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i.e. through his territory]. Dunchadh Ua Dornchadha, lord of Caisgal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Comghall of Beannchair; Maelfinnen Ua Guaire, anchorite of Daimhins; and Maclisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhliag and Cloictheach. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot was gained by Diarmaid Mac Maelna-mbo over Dornchadh, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairebre Ua Lighda, airchinneach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile; and a great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Carlus and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Mael-na-mbo for him, for he was the security for him. Ciallach, son of Muireagan, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Choluim-Chille was plundered by the men of Teathbha; and the men of Meath made a slaughter of the men of Teathbha and Cairebre, in revenge thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas, anglicised Galbraith O'Carroll. This sept was of the south Ui-Neill race, and not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

* The sword of Carlus.—This sword was carried off from the Danes of Dublin, in the year 994, by King Maeleachlainn II., in whose possession it remained for some time; but it would appear to have been recovered by the Danes in the beginning of the next century, for it was forced from them soon after.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1058. Imlech-Ivair all burnt, both Daimliag and steeple. Lulach mac Gillcomgain, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelechom mac Donncha in battle. The overthrow of Mountaine Crott by Dermot mac Mailnamo, upon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Ligday, Airechnech of Imleach Ivair, was slayne, and Ribardon mac Concorne, king of Ely, and many others. Galwrat O'Carroll, heire of Tarach, mortuus est. Colman O'Hairectai, Coarb of Comgall; O'Flaneu, Airechnech of Imleach Ivair, in pace quiuerunt. Mac Bethai mac Fin-
In Connought and Leinster.—St. Maedhog's successor in Connought was the abbot of Drumlane, in the now county of Cavan, which was then a part of Connought; and his successor in Leinster was the Bishop of Ferns.—See note 4, under A.D. 1172.

* Ui-Amhalghadha: i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

* Ua Maelbhrenainn.—Now anglicised Mulreinin, without the prefix Ua or O'. This is the only member of the O'Mulreinin family that ever became chief of all the Ui-Muireadhaigh.

See note 4, under A.D. 700, p. 301, supra.

5 Gillacomghhaill.—This is a repetition. See this entry already given under the year 1056.

6 Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra.—This would be now anglicised Rory or Roderic O'Gara.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1059. Maelsechlinn O'Madagain came with his force into the East" [Orior], "and carried 300 cows, or a few more, and killed Gilmurre minion of Children-Sinay" [muine Clonn Sinrag]. "Maelsechlinn O'Brick smothered in a cave by Maelsechlinn O'Faelain. Hugh O'Duvday, king of O'nAvalgai, a suis
airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe; Aneslis, son of Odhar, aircinneach of Lusca; Eochaird Ua Cinaedh, aircinneach of Ath-Truin; Conaing Ua Faircheallailg, aircinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster\(^a\), [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Cluain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedghar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadh\(^a\), was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearnan, son of Niall, son of Aedh, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcan Ua hEaghra, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn\(^1\), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and Maelseachlaminn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlaminn, son of Gillabrighe, son of Faelan. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacaemhghin, son of Gillacomhgaill\(^2\), royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra\(^h\), heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlaminn Ua Madadhain into Airtheara [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillamuire Mac Aireachtaigh, lord of Clann-Sinaich. A predatory excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Borumha] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A victory was gained by Conchobhair Ua Macleachlaminn, lord of Meath, occidem est. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn of Kindred-Owen into Dalarai, and he brought a great prey, and 200 men were killed and taken by him. Cahall mac Tiernan, king of West Connaught; Congalach O'Riegan, heir of Tarach; Duarcan O'Hagra, king of Luigno" [Gillacontevgin, son of Gillacontevgin, royal heyre of Leinster, a suis]; "Gildomangart O'Conchaille, king of O'Niall; Muireach O'Flainn, king of Tartry; Tomaltach O'Maelbrenan, chief of Sil, or posterity of Mureny, mortui sunt. Donell mac O'asca, Aircinnech of Manister; Eocha O'Cinaeola, Aircinnech of Trim; Aneslis Mac Uvir, Aircinnech of Lusk; Conaing O'Fairchellay, Aircinnech of Drumlehan, mortui sunt."—Ann. Uit., Con. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1059. Neale O'Moyledoria, prince of Tyrconnell, died. There arose great contention and wars between Meathmen and Lynstermen this year that there were many slain of the Lynstermen's side. Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Taragh, gave a great overthrow to Murrogh mac Dermott, king of the Danes. There was another overthrow given to the Lynstermen in Dorow the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkillic."—Ann. Clon.
Mhuncho, mac Dieipna na Mbaol na mb, tigenna Ball, du i toperan an fle, i naicne po Lajmib i no Dieipna ch Cholam Chille in lo ceun co no lao a rap hipheab De ch Cholam Chille. Meap mop po Eiminoa an bhaean pe. Cocca moh epih Lajmib i Mibeachab, h toperan an fle in Lajmib amn i Mpareach mac nDhalbaic mac Maolhuanaab.


Aoif Spoirte, mile ipeca a hain. Muireachach Ua Maolcolum, apaceach Oirpe, Maolcolum Ua Lonuic, pao i rapiheet Cluana mo Np, Ciaran, pileeipno Cuanpa, eecnoid ghrpeach, Tigehnach bopcecc Anp

1 Ua Moelchiarain.—Now anglicised Mulhern, without the prefix Ua or O. Erard Mac Coisi, in his elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruaire, refers to the house of O'Maolchiarain as being not far from the Grave of Fearghal at Clonmacnoise; and adds that it was a habitation which admitted no guests in the evening.

2 Cros-na-screaptra.—This was the name of the great stone cross still standing near the west end of the cathedral church of Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 268, 269, 270.

3 Ua Forcga.—Called Ua Focertai in the Annals of Tighernach at this year. The Ui Focgga were seated near Arderony, about four miles north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ua Focertai were the O'Fogerty's of Eliogarty, in the same county.

4 Manann.—Now the Isle of Man. The Annals of Tighernach also record this expedition of the ancestor of the Mac Murroughs.

5 CorcumGruaib.—This name is now written Corcomroe, which is a barony in the west of the county of Clare; but the territory of this name was originally coextensive with the diocese of Killfenora.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1060. Great strife in Ardmach between Cumascach O'Herogan and Duvdalaethe about the Abbey. All Kells with" [its] "Doimliag burnt. Leighlin all burnt beside the relique" [recte, except the oratory]. "Daniel Receh" [i. e. of Desies or the Desian], "chief
over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinstermen were defeated on the same day at Dearmhaich-Choluim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Great fruit throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinstermen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinstermen were slain, together with Muircheartach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maelruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, airchinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarain¹, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Ceanannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Leithghlinn was all burned, except the oratory. The Eli and Ui-Forgga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra², and killed two persons, i.e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhna, with their lord, i.e. Aedh Ua Ruairc, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Forgga³, who had slain the student. The Dealbhna arrived at rising-time on the following morning, bringing the prisoners to the place whence they had been taken. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, went to Manann⁴, and carried tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Raighnall. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Annadh Ua Lochlann, lord of Corcumdhruadh⁵, died.

The Age of Christ, 1061. Muireadhach Ua Maelcoluim, airchinneach of Doire; Maelcoluim Ua Loingsigh, a learned man and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Ciaran, lector of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Tighearnach Boircheach⁶, soule-frend” [Omn cepa, i.e. spiritual adviser] “of Ireland, and Con-na-mboght, i.e. of the poor, in Clonmienoise, ad Christum vocati sunt. Maelchiaran O’Robucan, Airchinneach of Swerts” [Swords], “mortus est. Murtagh mac Gilfully, heir of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carbryes by the men of Bregh, viz., by Leochan mac Maelan. Flannagan O’Kelly, king of Bregh, died in his pilgrimage.”


“A. D. 1060. They of Ely O’Karoll and O’Forga came to prey Clonvicnose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse-skreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spirituall; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Benthal, with their king, Hugh O’Royrck, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthow, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O’Forga, that before killed the spirituall man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveighed.” —Ann. Clon.

¹ Boircheach: i.e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.
annacærtha Émeann, anscoine, 7 comairbha Finnéin, 7 Maolbríde mac an Toßann, vecess do pláigh. Occán Ua Coppmacán, aipínneach Ínri Cumpanair, 7 Conán tighearnaíneach Aindra Macha, v ecc. Ónainnall Ua Maolbhríde airfáda la Ruaidhrí Ua Conannán i ceath. Ciuirlaí mac Conchallai, tigéinna Úachtar éipé, vecess iain deighse chaitiú. Niall, mac Maolpabhallann, tigéinna Oiliú, vecess. Solósceo lá hAo Úa Conchobair i. an Ítha bhearnaí, co Cúnn copaí, 50 po bhrí an túnáid, 7 po muir an tóppar laír, 7 po tócaité a d' bharr an, 7 po loirse Cill Ólaithe Bheó. Mainníte Mucrachaidh do gabail roip Loch Oibrisín, co po aithriográit Aoibh Úa Conchobair. Maitim Ítha Rétaireice mac hAo Úa Conchobair rón lántaír Connaíte, 7 po mudaíthe ile im Ruaidhrí Ua Plaitbeartaí, tigéinna lántaír Connaíte, 7 go bia dhaoi, 7 gu accead a ceann co Cruachain Chonnaíte iain ríomheacht rón mac Aoibh mic Ruaidhrí. Ítha dona lochea do lóiphead coína taimheach. Plann Úa Ceallaíoch, aídbhar tigéinna bhrea, roip marbaí a d'fhan Saímbh. Úarbhí mac Cíaráiche, tigéinna bhrí, vecess. Mac Mhic Dúnghail, tigéinna Úa mBhrúin Chualann, vecess. Mac Mairi na mBí Láirig 7 Foll do óil Ínín Munann im Samann, po lu brathair mac Muiníann Ínín Connaboí, 7 go po loirse macaire na Muínn air eitín tigdh, 7 aídbhar.

Aoil Cíort, mile ríceca a do. Tiolla Cíort Úa Maolbhríde, comhairbh Cholamh Chille eitín Éime 7 Albaín, Maolpabhallain Úa Ógáin, rínin annacærtha Tuairceart Émeann, 7 Muirchéad Úa Laógain, aipinneach Féinna,
chief anmchara of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, airchinneach of Inis-Cumscaigh; and Conaing, fossairchinnneach of Ard-Macha, died. Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in a battle. Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire, died after a good life. Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Oileach, died. An army was led by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh a Ua Conchobhair to Ceann-coradh [Kincora]; and he demolished the fortress, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and eat its two salmons, and also burned Cill-Daluá. The Muintir-Murchadha invaded Loch Oirbisean, and deposed Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Gleann-Phadraig was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Ruaidhri. O'Flaithbhheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, was beheaded, and his head was carried to Cruachain in Connaught, after the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, had been defeated. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, heir to the lordships of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ui-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamh-choill, and burned the plain of Munster, both houses and corn.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba; Maelruanaidh Ua Daighre, chief anmchara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadh Ua Laidhghnen, airchinneach of Fearna, and chief soul-frend [annócpa, synhedrus] of Ireland; Conaing mac Innavaír, Sub-Airchinnech of Ardmac, in penitentia quieverunt. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannain in battle. Garvie O'Cahasay, king of Breegh; Cu-Ulah mac Congalay, king of Uocthar-thire, in penitentia mortui sunt. Nell mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, mortuos est. An army by Hugh O'Connor into Cennecora, that he broke the kingly citie, and filled up the well there." [Gleann-da-locha was totally burnt].—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A.D. 1061. Hugh O'Rowreke, prince of Delvyn, was treacherously killed. Hugh O'Connor, king of Connought, broke down the manour house of King Bryan Borowe in Kynoroë, burnt Killaloë, and also did eat the two salmons that were in the King's Fountain or Fishponde there. Keyran, Lector of Kells, died."—Ann. Clon.

* Ua Daighre.—Now generally anglicised Deery or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O', in the north of Ireland.

7 O'Laidhghnen.—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.
Catraoinnead ò nAodh an Ghì bearnaigh hUa Conchobair rophin mac Ruaithí, i òn mairbhà octmòghar do Cluinn Chòrpaig. Tadh, mac Aodha Uí Conchobair, ro mairbhà la mac Aodha mic Ruaithí, ì la hlairean Connaichi, Creach la hAignap mac Lochainn i coinnead Connacht, ro tusaet ò n mile do buail ì mile òn bhràth. Donnchan Ua Macainne ro mairbhà la Sìollachairbhain Ua Machainn, tìghna Muirgìona. Ruaithí, mac Concairpse, tanair Pìptaichse, ro mairbhà ro mac Ìnth Uí Ruain. Ìnthmac, mac Muncharad ro Laidnì ò òl von Muìnam, ro òn loirce Lùimneach ì Dún na Triarachail, òn poèibrìdh,

Ràghatach Laidn Lùimneach,
Na nàic pìn ò Dùlin taimhice,
Ro fàccrap ann an pluag ruighShe
Lùimneach na gual gann gannneac.

Niall mac Ëochaidh, òi Uladh, ì a mac Ëochaidh mac Ìnth mic Ëochaidh, poídòrama na n-cùicce, òèce in ò Nìobhreòn òna dùbadh.

Cuìr Òasra, òlile òrcsa a thà. Cionaidh, mac Ìth, apertmeach Uí mòra Mòcùna, Ëochaidh Ua Dallan, apertmeach Conoce, ì Macudan Ua Céilecan, riùin Àonna Macha, òèce. Ceallach Ua Caomh, earradh ì a ngòimhne, òèce. Ua Mhàdgha, pìlèiginn òo mìmithe Cluana mic Noip, ì mac Òonachail peileiginn Cille òama, òèce. Conaigh Ua hEagarna, peileiginn Cluana mic Noip, òèce. Òfòïlaich, pìsòin Caìlt mac Ruaithí, òèce na

* The son of Ruaidhri: i.e. of Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roderick O'Flaherty.

* Clann-Chosgraigh: i.e. the race or progeny of Cosgrach; a sept of the Uí-Bruin-Séola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aedha (now, anglicè Mac Hugh) was the chief family.—

"Sìol mac Aodha do'n teagdabh òn Cluinn clàirp-ann Paig Chòrpaig, i.e. the family of Mac Aedha on the east side" [i.e. of Gno-mor and Gno-beg] "over the Clann-Cosgraigh of the wide plain."—O'Dugan.

* Dun-na-Trapcharla.—There is no place now bearing this name near Lùimneach, or the city of Lùmerick. It, may have been the ancient name of Doon, near Pallaseagroom, in the county of Lùmerick.

* Dùin-dairbhreach: i.e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnois record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1062. Rory O'Flatherty, king of West Connacht, killed by Hugh O'Connor in battle. Gilchrist O'Macladair, Coarb of Columkille in Ireland and Scotland; Mailruan O'Daigry, chief soule-frend" [annamach, synhedron] "of Ireland, in Christo dormierunt. Teig mac Hugh O'Connor killed by Kindred-Cosgray, i.e. by West Connaght, per dolam. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn into Connaght,
died. A battle was gained by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri\(^{a}\), wherein eighty of the Clann-Choscraigh\(^{a}\) were slain. Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and [the people of] West Connaught. A plundering excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lochlainn into the province of Connaught, whence he carried off six thousand cows and one thousand prisoners. Donncuan was slain by Gillachiarain Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna-Ruaidhri, son of Cuairrge, Tanist of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapcharla\(^{b}\); of which was said:

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach;
The stately host left Luimneach
One heap of sand-like coal.

Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and his son, Eochaidh, son of Neill, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the province, died on Thursday, the Ides of September.

The Age of Christ, 1063. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, airchinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinneach of Coindere; and Madudhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caeimh\(^{a}\), wise man and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain\(^{a}\), lector of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Mac Donghail, lector of Cill-dara, died. Conaing Ua hEaghra, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of from whence they brought 6000 of cows” [unidentified text].


“A. D. 1062. Prince Teig mac Hugh O’Connor was treacherously by the O’Flathvertyes slain. Neale mac Eochie, king of Ulster, and his son, died. Gillaerrie O’Moylemihie, a rich young prince of all Ireland, died. Lymbrick was burnt by king Dermott mac Moyleneno, and by Terence or Turlough O’Bryan.”—Ann. Clon.

\(^{a}\) Ua Caeimh.—Now anglicised O’Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix O’. This family descends from Art Caemh, who was son of Finguine, King of Munster, who was slain in the year 902.

\(^{a}\) Ua Miadhachain.—Now always anglicised Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O’.
Cathal, son of Donnchadh.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.

Raithlinn.—See note ⁵, under A. D. 903, p. 569, supra.

The Finnshuíleach: i.e. the White-eyed.

Mac Lochlann.—He was at this period the head of the North Ui-Neill, or King of Aileach.

Gleann-Suíléige: i.e. the Glen or Vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ⁶, under A. D. 913, p. 585, supra.

The River Muaidh of Ui-Amhalghaidh: i.e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

⁵ Cathal, son of Donnchadh.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.

⁶ Raithlinn.—See note ⁵, under A. D. 903, p. 569, supra.

⁷ The Finnshuíleach: i.e. the White-eyed.

⁸ Mac Lochlann.—He was at this period the head of the North Ui-Neill, or King of Aileach.

⁹ Gleann-Suíléige: i.e. the Glen or Vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ⁶, under A. D. 913, p. 585, supra.

¹⁰ The River Muaidh of Ui-Amhalghaidh: i.e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

¹¹ Came into his house.—This always means, "made his submission to him."

¹² The Cave of Alla Gerq.—Now the Cave of Aille, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo. This was formerly a part of the territory of Ceara.—See the map to Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, and Index, p. 477.

¹³ Cnoc Brenainn: i.e. St. Brendan's hill, now Brandon hill, a high mountain in the north of the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

¹⁴ A. D. 1063. Gormluth ny-Cahel mac Rory, in her pilgrimage in Armagh, died. Madagan
Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh, lord of Uí-Eatach-Munhan, i.e. lord of Raithliuin, was killed by his own son, i.e. the Finnshuíleach. Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, lord of Fearsa-Li, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Madudhain, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cínel-Conaill. Gilláerraith Ua Maelmíthigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaedhil, died. A great army was led by Ardgar, i.e. Mac Lochlainn, from Gleann-Suilighe westwards to the west of Luighne, and to the [River] Muaidh of Uí-Ambhalghaidh; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruaire, and the son of Art Ua Ruaire. The cave of Alla Gere, in Ceara, was demolished by the Conmhaicni, against the people of Ua Conchobhair (Aedh), and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Luimneach was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The cholic and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia. Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, King of Uladh, died. A great army was led by Diarmaid, the son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and the chiefs of the Plain of Munster came into his house, and left hostages with him. The son of Brian, and Murchadh of the Short Shield, his son, came to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, to attack him after the departure of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo]; and Toirdhealbhach defeated Murchadh, and slaughtered his people. Diarmaid afterwards proceeded into Munster, and took the hostages of Munster from the Water southwards to Cnoc Brenainn, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Laeghseach, son of Faclan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeghish, was slain.

O’Celegan, Seann of Armagh, mortuus est. Cahel O’Donncha, Archking of Oneach-Munster; Cuduili O’Teig, king of the men of Lie; Maileischlainn O’Madagan, heir of Ailech, killed by his enemies, viz., Kindred-Conell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suile westerly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Onavalgai, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O’Connor and Hugh mac Nell O’Rourk, and with Art O’Rourke’s sonne. The cave called Uaiv-Alla, in Ceara, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O’Conner’s men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochan, archking of Ulster, died in the Ides of November upon Thursday, and in the 18th of” [his reign?]. “Cinaech mac Aichir, Aircinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O’Dallain, Aircinnech of Coimire, in pace dormierunt.” — Ann. Utt., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Aoi Crios, mile pearse a cúisce. Maolbríge auta Mannaiís, erriug, Dubtach Albanach, anu amncaä Eanni ict Alban, vécc i an Áir Bí мача. Ar vo Dubtach po naidead,

Dubtach oinne bliíteach dúíp,
Ronta an roiprí bliíteach paíp,
Ní’óin púíp aí tanmacha aí sbi;
Ar a típ cláíp tana cóem.

Domnall, aipénneach Lucchmaib, vécc. Domnchaib Ua Máigíma, pi Ula, vo marbaö lá hUibchaib huibéipri in nOainbhaí bhinnchár. hrópach,

7 Ua Doireádh.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Us or O’.
8 Domhnaich-mor of Magh-Ithe.—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castlesinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 181, n. 163, 164.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1064. Dolgen O’Sona, Airchinnech of Ardsraha; the blinde O’Lonain, prime poet of Mournster; Gillaarhaly O’Maelmihy; in penitentia mortui sunt. Cormac, Airchinnech of Ardbreccan; Eocha O’Dorey, Airchinnech of Donaghmor in Ma-Ita, in Domino dormientum. Murtach O’Nell, king of Telcha-Oge, killed by the O’Cryvthaines. Donogh O’Brien, from his Crowne deposed, went to Rome in his pilgrimage. Duvalette, Coarb of Patrick, in Kal. Septembris, in bona penitentia mortuus est. Mcleisii mac Awałga took his place. Dermot O’Lorkan, heire of Leinster, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ulster. Ardgar mac Loghian, king of Ailice, died at Telach Oge, and was buried in Ardmagh, in Mausoleo Regum. Maklewelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob’s sonne. Ech-
The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh², airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe³; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahusaille Ua Maelmithigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. Muircheartach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by Ui-Cremhthainn. Ardghal Mac Lochlainn, lord of Oileach, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinele-Eoghain. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannagh, a bishop; Dubhthach⁴ Albanach, chief amnchara of Ireland and Alba, died at Ard-Macha. Of Dubhthach was said:

Dubhthach, a strict, austere man,
Who made the roomy, cheap abode,
The friend of souls, thou seest, has obtained heaven,
[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile.

Domhnall, airchinneach of Lughmhadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimh-markagh, king of Genties" [of the Galls or Danes], "died. Hic est primus annus Cicli magni paschalis a constitutione Mundi, principium vero tertii cicli magni paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et Kal. 4, concurrentes bisextiles, et est secundus annus Indictionis."—Ann.Ult., Cod.Clar., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the death of Donough O'Brien, at Rome, under the year 1063, as follows:

"A. D. 1063. Donogh mac Bryan Borowe was king, as some say, and was soone deposed again, and went to Rome to do penance, because he had a hand in the killing of his own elder brother, Teig mac Bryan. He brought the crown of Ireland with him thither, which remained with the Popes untill Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donnogh mac Bryan died in pilgrimadge in the abbey of St. Stephen the protomartyr."

¹ Dubhthach.—“A. D. 1064. B. Dubthachus Albanius, Archisynedrus, seu praeipuus Confessarius Hibernie et Albanie spiritum reddidit Deo
Ardmachine. Fortè est S. Dubthachus Confessor, cujus Natalis celebratur 7 Octobris."—Trias Thaum., p. 298.

*Ui-Crimthannain.—This tribe were seated around the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1065. Duvhach Scotts" [Scotch] "prime soul-friend" [ppm-annmcpa] "of Ire-

land and Scotland, in Ardmarkh, quiævit. Doncha O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by his owne at Benchar. Donell, Airchinnech of Lugmaí, and Airchinnech of Drom, died. Hugh O'Huallagarg tooke upon him the reigne of Kindred-Owen. Broder, enemy of Comgall, who killed the king in Benchar, killed by Dalnarai. Teig O'Kellye's son, king of O-Many, and O'Flaghertay, king of West Connaght, killed by Hugh O'Conner. Donell O'Longsey, king of Dalnaray,
liag [stone church] of Beannchair. Brodar, the enemy of Comhghall (it was by him the king was killed at Beannchair), was slain by the lord of Dal-Araidhe. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muircheartach Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhilidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Leochan, i.e. the son of Laidhgnen, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelachlaimn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Conmhaicni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruaire, and Diarmuid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ua Conchobhair (Aedh) came against them, and defeated them, through the miracles of God, Ciaran, and Brenainn, whose churches they had plundered; and a bloody slaughter was made of them by Aedh; and they left their boats with him, together with the ship which they had carried from the sea eastwards, through the middle of Connaught, to the Shannon. Aedh Ua Ruairc escaped from this conflict, but he died without delay afterwards, through the miracles of Ciaran. Diarmuid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, Conchobhar, were slain by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, before the end of a year. Duarcan, son of Maelmhiadhaigh Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. "Culen O'Domhnallain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthannain."

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comharba of Doire; Coemhoran, successor of Cainneach [i.e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, aircinneach of Cluain-Boireann, [died]. Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Beccon; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar and Murtagh O'Mailfávail, king of Carrak-brackay, killed by O'Meth. Leochan mac Laignen, king of Galeng, killed by Conor O'Melaghlin. Echmile O'Hathey, king of Onehach, killed by Kindred-Owen."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 *Ui-Beccon.*—A tribe, descendants of Beccon, who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbeccan, in the barony of Ratoath.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 13; and Leabhar-na-gCear, p. 182, note 1.
that year.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 293.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


A few of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1065:

“A.D. 1065” [recte, 1066]. “There appeared a commett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moon at the full. Gillebrwitte, prince of the Brenie, was killed,
Ua Macleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Domhnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall. Ceallach, son of Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gailenga, was killed. Gillamonnine, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharmhaic, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star appeared on the seventh of the Calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner till the end of four nights afterwards. The son of Conaing Ua Muireagain, heir to the lordship of Teathbha, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair and Tadhg Ua Muireagain. Aelbeann, daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror took the kingdom of England on the 14th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1067. Celechar Mughdhornach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Scolaighe, son of Innreachtach, airchinneach of Mucom, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,

and Orlaith, his wife, also. Fogarth Fyn, an anchorite and sadge, died at Clonvicknose. There was a battle fought in England between Harold and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrow given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen shippis of them killed."

*Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe.*—According to the Annals of Tighearnach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year, his name was Hugh. His son, Cathal, carried on the line of the subsequent princes of Kerry, for an account of whom see note to these Annals at A. D. 1154.

Some notice of his predecessors, kings of Kerry, may not be uninteresting here:

Flann Feorna (son of Colman, son of Coffey, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth century, for whose pedigree, with many collateral, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maelcobha, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, King of Kerry, A. D. 782, leaving a son, Coffey (Coírce), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Inreachtach (Inreachaig), who died King of Kerry, A. D. 876, with whom the line of the posterity of Maelcobha in the genealogical compilations before mentioned ends, having apparently been transcribed from a record contemporaneous with him; but the annalists of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) give the obits of his son, Congal, and of his grandson, Cormac, successively Kings of
Kerry, at the years 932 and 947 respectively. With the last mentioned they disappear from history, and probably became extinct. Their succession appears to have been interrupted after the death of Inreachtach, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Cionnaic), a personage who is found last on the line of the descendants of Dunadhach, son of Flann Feorna. His death as King of Kerry is recorded in these Annals at the year 903.

The posterity of Melaghlin (Macleaghlaun), another son of Flann Feorna, then inherited the sovereignty of Kerry. This Melaghlin left a son, Finn, the father of Conor, from whom the patronymic of O’Conor-Kerry is derived. He again was the father of Dermot I., who left four sons, namely, 1. Dermot II.; 2. Murrough; 3. Connor; and 4. Culuachra; of the posterity of each of whom there were kings of Kerry during the following century before the succession finally settled in the descendants of Culuachra the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II. was the father of Gebhennach, the first of the posterity of Melaghlin, son of Flann Feorna, that became ruler of the whole tribe as King of Kerry, and whose death is recorded in those Annals at A. D. 970, but in those of Innisfallen (Bodl.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Muredhach (Muirheach), called Cloon, or the Crooked, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O’Muirheadhaigh. Muireadhach Claen had two sons, Mahon and Macbeth, both kings of Kerry: the former had issue, Flann, King of Kerry, slain A. D. 1015 (Innisf. B.), and a son, whose death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Macbeth, fell leading his tribe against the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left three sons: 1. Macraith O’Muirheadhaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1027 (Innisf. B.); 2. Conor O’M., King of Kerry, slain, according to the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1033; and lastly, Cinfaelad O’M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muirheadhach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macraith, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culuachra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culuachra
and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adhnaigh, between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, the son of Art Uallah Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne along with him; where fell Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the province of Connaught, the helmsman of the valour of Leath-Chuinn; and the chiefs of Connaught fell along with him, and, among the rest, Aedh Ua Concheanainn, lord of Ui-Diramada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Conchobhair this quatrain was composed:

Seven years, seventy, not a short period,
And a thousand, great the victory,
From the birth of Christ, not false the jurisdiction,
Till the fall of Aedh, King of Connaught.

Muireadhach Ua Carthaigh was drowned in Loch Calgaich; he was the chief poet and chief ollamh of Connaught. Tadhg Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Rory, who had Tadhg (of whom, perhaps, Cullachra, named by Tigernach the Annalist, as having died King of Kerry, A. D. 1020, was an elder brother), who had Hugh, the prince referred to in the text, and probably also an elder son, the Conor O'Conor, who is stated in the Annals of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) to have been slain by the Connacians near Loch Sampaite A. D. 1050.

For a further account of the O'Conor Kerry family see note on Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair Ciarraige, A. D. 1154, infra.

Turlach Adnaigh.—This is probably the same place as Turlach Airt in Airdhe, between Moyvoela and Kilcornan, near Oranmore, in the county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty in Ogygia, p. 327.

Loch Calgaich: i.e. Lacus Calgachi. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1067. Scolay mac Inreachtay, Aichinnech of Mucknova; the Aichinnech of Dun-

leghlas; Hugh mac Ualgarg, chief of O-Duvin-recht; Echtigerne mac Flainn, Aichinnech of Manistir, in Domino mortui sunt. An army by Turlagh O'Brien to Lochkime, and" [there was] "killed in that journey O'Conner, King of Kerry-Luachra. Kildare with its church burnt. Hugh O'Conner, surnamed Hugh of the wanting" [defective] "speare, archking of all Connaught, the martill prop of Leghquin, i.e. the North half of Ireland, killed by Conmaene; with whom was Hugh O'Conkenainn also killed, and many more by Hugh mac Art Uallaigh O'Rourk, in the battle of Turlay-adnay."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1066, as follows:

"A. D. 1066" [recte, 1067]. "Mortagh O'Cárhie, chief Poett of Connought, was drowned upon Lough Colgay. Celeaghier Moyornogh, Bishop of Clonvicknose, died. Dermott O'Moylenemo, and Terence or Teragh O'Brien, King of Munster, with their forces,
la Munntm Tlmanm 1 Maonmaig.  Donpleibh Ua Saibhr, tanairi Luighe, 
o vo marba la driann Ua nEaghr.  Maolachlunn, mac Siollabhriog, tighr 
a ndeiri, vo epshaiul vo Thainnidealbae Ua driann go staide é illaim 
beic, go po saill ri é.

Aoir Críost; mile pearca a hocht.  Cionnaod, mac Muineadain, com- 
apba Caomhín, Anghen Mac an dheccanaig, comapba Moitnomoce 1 Com- 
ghail, Domnall Ua Catrcaig anpinneach Oin, 1 Colmán Ua Críocham, 
pipleininn Aruna Macha, vecc.  Muncho Ua driann, 1. an peéé,girr, mac 
Doomchaoda, mic driann dopoinie, píosdaína Munan, vo marba la riopa 
Teacba a nojgal a cepeiche, 1 a nojseine, 1 a cethn vo hreite co Cluan, 
1 a colam go Deainraig.  Domnall Ua Moileachlaimn, 1. mac Neill mic 
Maolmeaclaimn, tighrna Oiliog, vo marbaó hi maiom Siibe la a òspabtaip 
lá hAdh mac Neill mic Maolmeaclaimn, 1 úr von Domnall Sin vo goiné 
Domnall na mboc, 1 arbaarna goina pe ba eráidboine pe boi 1 nEimhna ma 
reimh.  Plaicbhrtach Ua Bheagal, tighrna Tealéa Occ, vo ãun vo cenel 
mhaidne.  Maolchoda, mac Amlagda, comapba páthaice, por cuinrt 
Muanan céuna réit, co tsucc a láin cuairt etir ghepail, 1 eubarta.

Aoir Críost; mile pearca a naon.  Cobteach, raccart Cille Vapa; ceth 
opbaín 1 apearcaip Láigín, vecc.  Aoibh, mac Dhubgaill, reacnaib Cluana 
Brian, [vecc].  Plaipnaccain, mac Aedha, porapinneach Aruna Maca, vecc 
issor neisfheada.  Oin vá leigín, Aimi ghrada, Lucca, 1 Somo Cholus 
Chille, vo lorcoal.  Ua haeoda, tighrna Ua Macrae Aruna ghrada, vecc. 
Mac mic Saibhr Ua Duanthaig, 1. tighrna Shil nAnmchaoda, vo marbaó tusa

went to Connought, where they were met by Hugh O'Connor, king of that province, who 
gave them a fierce battle, where O'Connor 
Kerry, with many others, were slain. Soone 
after the Breniemen gave the said Hugh a 
battle, and slew him therein. Hugh mac Art 
O'Royrck had the victorie."

"Sithbhe.—Now Sivey, in the parish of De- 
sert-Creat, barony of Dungannon, and county of 
Tyrone.—Ord. Map, sheet 38.

"Screaballs.—A screaball was a piece of silver 
coin weighing twenty-four grains, and esti- 
mated as of the value of three silver pinnies 
or pennis. The offerings referred to in this 
passage meant valuable property, such as gob- 
lets, cattle, rings, &c. &c.—See Petrie's Round 
Towers of Ireland, pp. 214, 215.

The Annals of Ulster record the following 
events under this year:

"A. D. 1068. Donell O'Cahasay, Airchinnech 
of Dun; Colman O'Crichan, Lector of Ardmac; 
Macbeanay, Coarb of Comgall; Cinaech, Coarb 
of Coemgin, ad Christuna migraverunt. Maelisa, 
Coarb of Patrick, visiting Munster the first 
time, and brought his full visitation, as well 
offerings" [recte, screaballs] "as other dueties.
Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlmain, in Macenmhagh. Donnsleibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maeelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Bric, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cinaedh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Caeimhghin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganaiigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinneach of Dun; and Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i.e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Cluain [-mic-Nois], and his body to Dearmhach. Domhnall, grandson of Maeleachlainn, i.e. the son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Oileach, was killed in the battle of Sithbhe, by his brother, Aedh, son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn; and this Domhnall was usually called Domhnall of the Poor, and it is said that he was the most pious that was in Ireland in his reign. Flaithbheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cinel-Binnigh. Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in screaballs and offerings.

The Age of Christ, 1069. Cobhthach, priest of Cill-dara, head of the glory and dignity of Leinster, died. Aedh, son of Dubghall, Vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Ua-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, i.e. lord of Sil-Anmchadh, was slain by

Murrogh O'Brien, heire of Mounster, killed by the men of Tehva. Flathertach O'Ferall, king of Telcha-Oge, wounded by Kindred-Biny. Donell mac Nell, called the Poore's Donell, killed by his brother, Hugh O'Melahlin."

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries, which are entered under the year 1067, as follows:

"A. D. 1067" [recte, 1068]. "Murrogh O'Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by the people of Teaffa for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonvicknose, and body buried at Dorrowe. Donnell O'Melaghlin, prince of Aileagh, was killed by his own brother."

Chuain-Fiachna.—Now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1003, supra.

The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh: i.e. of Gara O'Deny. He was Diarmaid, son of Madadhian, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-
The Annals of the Four Masters: 

A. Caimmin: 

The name of some relic, but it is now unknown. The Editor is of opinion that it was the crozier of St. Mochua of Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, or of Fintan of Clonenagh, in the Queen’s County. 

Mullane-na-Crossans: i.e. the Mill of the Crossans. This mill was called from the family of Mac Crossan, one of whom became very distinguished in the reign of Charles II., and took the name of Crosby, as appears from a letter in the handwriting of the great Duke of Ormond, preserved in the State Papers’ Office, London. The family of Crosby of Ardfert, in Kerry, are his present representatives.

The Annals of Ulster contain the following entries under this year:

Ua Madadhain. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Granard, Fobhar-Feichin, and Ardbreacain; but Feichin slew him, face to face, and a great destruction was made among the foreigners and Leinstermen by various distempers. Macairn, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faelan, i.e. the Blind, Ua Mordha, died at Achadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Bruaideadha, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighghe, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh, chief of Crimthannan, was slain by Macraith Ua Mordha, in the doorway of the oratory of Teach-Mochua, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin, which was in the possession of the son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin. Macraith Ua Mordha was afterwards killed at Muilleann-na-Crossan, in the vicinity of Achadh-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Finntan, Mochua, and Colman.

The Age of Christ, 1070. Ailill Ua hAirretaich, chief successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidhe. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chuin, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhghn, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathasaigh, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under his father, died at Ath-cliath, precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary, in winter. It was in lamentation of him the poet composed these quatrains:

sunt. O'Hea, King of O'Fiachra Ardsraha; Hugh mac Duvgall, Seannap of Clonfiachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suair" [ροποντιενμεχ, i.e. attendant, or resident airchinneach] "of Ardmagh, in pententia mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one of these entries, which is given under the year 1069, thus:

"Cowhagh, priest of Killdare, flower of all Lynster, died."

Corca-Raidhe: i.e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighdhé, son of Feidhlimidh Reachtmhár.—See Ogygia, p. 333.

This tribe was seated in and gave name to the present barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.—See notes under A. D. 807 and 1185.

1 Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.—He is the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The death of this Murchadh is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1069, thus:

"Murrogh, son of King Dermott, king of the Danes of Ireland and Lynster, under his father, died."
Descendant of Duach.—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462. — See p. 69, suprd.

"Muintir-Follamhain: i.e. the O'Fallons of Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ?, under A. D. 1225.

The causeway.—See note ?, under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-
There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliath,
Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day;
Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Duach,¹
Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.
Sorrowful every party in the fortress
For their chief, against whom no army prevailed;
Since the body of the king was hidden from all,
Every evil has showered ever constant.
For Murchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,
Many a fervent prayer is offered;
In sorrow for the death of the chief is every host
That was wont to defeat in the battle,
Great the sorrow that he was not everlasting;
Pity that death hath attacked him.
Too early it was that he removed from him his complexion,
That he removed one like him from his body.
Liberal of wealth was the grandson of Mael-na-mbo;
He bestowed horses, and he distributed cows,
For the sake of his going to God.
Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth?

Gluniarn, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the men of Meath; and he was buried at Daimhliag-Chianain. Conchobhar, son of Cleirach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Conmhaicni. Murchadh Liathanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir-Follamhain.² A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin over the men of Teathbha, in which Conn, grandson of Conn, with others, was slain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causeway from the Cross of following events under this year:

"A. D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airchinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and Gentiles" [recte, Galls] "died, and was buried in Dublin. O'Echán, king of Dalnaray, killed by his own. Ferall O'Laignen, Airchinnech of Othna, mortuus est. Gilpatrick O'Mailcohay, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Aey" [Iona], "i. Mac Boyten, killed by Innavar O'Maeldoraye's sonne."
án in do bemaí hí Cluain mic Nóir lá Maoléanán mac Cuinn na mboé, 1
an clochán o Croi Comgaill co hUairí na eTri i Cpor, 1 uain msn go bel na
ppáine.

Aor Criòrte, mile peòctròda a haon. Tiollachriòrte Ua Clothocán, phì-
leisinn Ároma Macha, 1 an po aón na nGaulbhel, decc ian phímann. Donnghal
Ua Coibithnaí, usalpacair. Cluana neònach, decc. Ruainbh Ua Canan-
nán, tighina Ceneoil Conaill, vo marbaí lá hAongur Ua Maolpoirtaí.
Aeònaí Ua Mhútgáin, tighina Tléba, vo marbaí la Connaícimh. Mac
Rìsgàpan mac Conconpne, tighina Ele, vo marbaí a cceat go rochardbh
ole 1 maille mprí lá Donnchaid Ua Ceallain, tighina Ua Maine. Ri Ulaó
1. Cú ulaoí Ua Paireá, vo atìnihghaí 1 a tonnmarba hìlaighn lhb hUa Maol-
puanadh, 1 lá hUileacht, 1 po marbaí an gUa Maolpuanaí gìn po céidbhr
hí cceat lá Donnpleibe Ua hÉochaí. Mac Tiollabringd Uí Maelmuaith,
tighina phì cCeall, decc. Donnchaí Óg, niogdháin Tlàimach, vo marbaí
la Conchoir Ua Maillsleann. hua Sibhén 1. Tiollapàträice, tighina
Ua Polige, vo marbaí hí cceat lá Conchoir Ua Conchoir, tòrcain ann
bheòr Macgàmain Ua Ua'èanain, 1 Lorcán mac Plaiémnaí Ó Dhúib, tighina
Ua Cenàitannán go rochaidh ele. Ceall uama, Ólno dà locha, 1 Cluain
Dólcaín, vo lóchcaí. Pinnacaí mac Eicneneán hUí Cunnt, 1 Donn mac
Bogantaí hUí Chunn, vo marbaí vo Connamh a phil. Cé fettip Dóm-
nall, mac Muirchaid, 1 Donnchaí, mac Domnall Reamhaín, go po marbaí
ann Taog Ua Rian.

Aor Criòrte, mile peàchtòda a do. Maolmuine Ua Mupeccán, an-
cinachach Tuannaí, 1 Dubuil, comórba bòinche, decc. Dìnamar, mac
Mael na mbó, ph Láighn, Boll Aca cliaè, 1 Leite Moa Naodar còrn-

Cathvarr O'Mailechay killed by Mac Innerge
by murther. Murtagh O'Loingsay killed by
his' [own people]. "Aillil O'Hairedy, Coarb
of Kiaran, quievit. Mac Gorman, Lector of
Kells, and chief learned of Ireland" [quievit].
"Termon-Daveog rifled by Rory O'Canannan;
and vendicavit Deus et Daveog ante plenum annum.
Gunn-Larainn, i.e. Iron knee; mac Diernuit, killed
by them of Luigne, beside a pray they had from
Leinster. The King of Tethva and the King of
Carbry killed. Maelbride mac Cahasy mac
Innmar Swe vir" [forainimne] "of Ardmagh,
killed."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Ua Clothocan.—" A. D. 1069. O'Clohoghan,
Lector of Ardmac, and one famous throughout
the kingdom, died."—Ann. Clon.

* The son of Righbhardan.—This Righbhardan,
the son of Cucoine, had a son, Domnall, the
ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll.—See his
death recorded under the year 1052.

* Ua Duibh.—This name is now usually
anglicised Devey, or Devoy, without the prefix
Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluain-mic-Nois, by Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chomhghaill to Uluidh-na-dTri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1071. Gillachrist Ua Clothocan, lector of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Dougall Ua Coibhdheanaigh, noble priest of Cluain-eidhreach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cineal-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aeghredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Connhaicni. The son of Righbhardan, son of Cuoirme, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Maine. The King of Ulidia, i. e. Cu-Uladh Ua Flaithri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maelruanaidh and the Ulidians; and this Ua Maelruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnseilibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabrighe Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maelleachlainn. Hua Sibhlen, i. e. Gillaphadraig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghamhain, Ua-hUathmharan; Lorcan, son of Flaithniadh Ua Duibh, lord of Creamhthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Cluain-Dolcain, were burned. Finnachta, son of Eigneachan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Donhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Maelmuire Ua Muireagain, airchinnneach of Tuidhnidha, and Dubhdil, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmait, son of Maelna-mbo, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and of Leath-Mogha-

Ua or O. The Ui-Crimhthannain were seated in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year: 

"A. D. 1071. O'Flathry, king of Ulster, deposed by Ulster and by O'Maillruanay, but that O'Maillruanay was soon killed in battle by Donsleva O'Heachaa. Gilechrist O'Clothocan, Lector of Ardmagh, in Christo quievit. Kildare, Glendalogh, et Clondolcan, cremata sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Tuidhnidha.—Otherwise written Tuighneatha. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 28th of August, as the church of St. Uindic. It is the place now called Tynan, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

"Diarmait, son of Mael-na-mbo.—Caradoc calls him "Dermitium Macken-Anel, dignissimum et optimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in referring his death to "circa an. 1068."
Ladhrann: i.e. Ard-Ladhrann.—See note 4, under A. M. 2242. The heroes of Ladhrann were the Uí-Ceinnsealaigh.

Head of Claire and Cualann.—By this is meant King of Munster and Leinster. Claire was the name of a hill near Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick, and also of a royal fort in the same neighbourhood; and Cualann was the name of a celebrated territory in the present county of Wicklow.
Nuadhat, was slain and beheaded in the battle of Odhbha, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmait, in that battle. In it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmait was said:

Two, seven times ten above one thousand,
From the birth of Christ is reckoned,
To this year, in which Diarmait,
First man in Leinster, fell.
Diarmait, of the ruddy-coloured aspect,
A king who maintained the standard of war,
Whose death brought scarcity of peace,
The loss of the heroes of Ladhrann, with their ships.
Comely youths were cut down there,
Together with the head of Claire and Cualann.
It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant,
The loss of the King of Riada of great valour.
Until at Muileann-Chul was slain
A brave chieftain of a strong fortress,
Until the furious fire-brand fell by treachery,
They found no hero who dared with him contend.
Great the loss, greater than all deaths,
It is a red wound through my firm heart;
For the host from Caindruim it was not just
To destroy our noble chief they had no right,
It has quenched their spirit greatly,
Diarmait of the laughing teeth under violent sorrow;
There is not on account of his death banquet or feast;
There will not be peace, there will not be armistice.

*The King of Riada:* i.e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i.e. of Laeighis or Leix.

*Muileann-Chul:* i.e. the mill of Cul.—There is no place now bearing this name near Navan in Meath, where this battle was fought.

*Caindruim.*—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means "the men of Meath."
Cuold hUa Plataire, pí Ulaí, g Mac Apòda, i. Cabaan, tigéma
Ua nGobla, do lorcçaí do rhairob Míde; tig teni, g rochaúde mòr do
nuainib oile imru. Tréin coimhthí la Munchaod mac Concoibaí in náisioll
Chiarain, g rogh na Céibh Dè, so po macbhaic ríctaire na mbocht amn, contó
nu tucaid Mag Núpa do na boscáib. hUa Pócarra, tigéma éle do mac-
baid lá hUa mbhain.

Aof Cnóis, mísile rícheanúna atri. Maolmórda, abh Imleacha Lúbair,  
Cobhmac Ua Maoloinn, aípí hchleigínn g rnuide mhíní Eireann, g Óollacairpi  
Oirnechán, coimhir Péití dúin, do écc. Concoibaí Ua Maolpíchlaimn, pí  
Míde, nu macbhaic rípíuccaí baclla iora tré feall g meabail, la mac a  
óbhráicán, Munchaod, mac Plann, g Míde óráíuccaí rípíain eití Maolpí-
claimn, mac Concoibaí, g an Munchaod úm mac Plann. Cluain lópari g  
Chianair chín ná na tsiplaib do lorcçaú uile in aon mí. Ceana Choncoibaí  
Ui Maoleaícíann do bhreic lá Tomhóitbaí夏 Ua mbhain a Cluain mar Nóig  
ár éiscín aíde Aone ri a Cairec mòir, g tuath doinnígh ro céidír tucaid  
andh uornígh go nuíb phailid blevel amallír bhru a rítaíb Dè g Ciarain.

7 Ui-Gabhsa.—See note 7, under A. D. 497,
p. 160, suprà.

* Iséal-Chiarain.—See note under A. D. 1032.

* Magh-Nura.—This is probably Moylarn, in the  
barony of Rathconrath, and county of  
Westmeath.

b Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile: i.e. O’Fogarty,  
lord of Eliogarty, now a barony in the  
county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following  
events under this year:

"A. D. 1072. Maelmuire O’Muiregan, Air-
chinniche of Tuinea, died. Gilchrist O’Longan,  
serjeant in Monaster, died. Duvidill, Coarb of  
Brigit, in Christo quievit. Dermot mac Mael-
nambo, king of Leinster and Genties" [recté,  
Galls], “fell in battle by Conner O’Melaghlin,  
king of Taraic, with the slaughter of Genties”  
[recté, Galls] “and Leinster about him. Cunlay  
O’Flathray, and Mac Assia, king of Guaal, killed  
by Descert-Bregh. O’Fogartaich, king of Ely,  
killed by O’Brien. Rory O’Canannan, king of  
Kindred-Connell, killed by Aengus O’Meldoray.  
The French went into Scotland, and tooke the  
king of Scotland’s sonne with them as a hos-
tage.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of  
those events under the year 1069, as follows:

"A. D. 1069" [recté, 1072]. “Dermott mac  
Moyleneno, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of  
Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leath-
Kyon, was killed and mangled by Connor  
O’Melaghlyn, King of Meath, with many others  
of his nobles, both Irishmen and Danes, in the  
battle of Ova. Dowgill, abbess of Killdare, died.  
Murrogh mac Connor O’Melaghlyn, prince of  
Meath, did so oversette the family of Moyle-
kyeran mac Conn ne Mogh in Isill-Kyeran, and  
the poor of that house, that the steward of that  
family was slain by them, for which cause Moy-
voura was granted to the poor.”

* Bachall-Isa: i. e. the Staff of Jesus, which  
was the name of St. Patrick’s crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
Cuuladh Ua Flathraí, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i.e. Gabhadhan, lord of Ua-Gabhla, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A forcible refectory was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maeleachlainn], at Iseal-Chiarain, and from Ceili-De, so that the superintendent of the poor was killed there, for which Magh-Nura was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile, was killed by Ua Briain.

The Age of Christ, 1073. Maelmordha, Abbot of Imleach-Tbaire; Cormaic Ua Maelduin, chief lector and most learned senior of Ireland; and Gilla-caissi Osraigheach, successor of Fidh-duin, died. Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Bachall-Isa, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards desolated between Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, and this Murchad, son of Flann. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maelseachtain was forcibly carried off by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on the night of Good Friday; but it was brought back from the South again, with two rings of gold along with it, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. A great disease

events under this year:

"A. D. 1173. Bevin Ny-Brien in her pilgrimage died in Ard-magh. Conner O'Melachlinn, king of Tarach, killed by Flann O'Melachlinn's son, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworn before, and the staff present. Donell mac Ualgarg, chief of Duvinrechty; Cuaille O'Fion, king of Fer-Rois, i.e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagán, serjeant of Mounster, in penitentia mortui sunt. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he took great preys from Galenga, and killed Moymoraro O'Cahasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick mac Aulaive and two O'Bryans, killed in the Ile of Man."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

"A.D. 1070" [redát, 1073]. "Terlagh, alias Terence O'Bryan, son of prince Teig mac Bryen, succeeded as king next after King Dermot, and reigned full twenty-five years. Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath and Leath-Koyn, was treacherously and filthily slain by his own nephew, Murrogh mac Fynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed between them. Clonard and Kells were burnt with their churches in one month. King Terence O'Bryan did violently take from out of the church of Clonvicknose the head of Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, that was buried therein, and conveyed it to Thomond. A mouse came out of the head, and went under the king's mantle, and immediately the king for fear fell sick of a sore disease by the miracles of St. Keyran, that his hair fell off, and he was like to die, until he restored the said head again with certain gold, which was taken on Good Friday, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing."
906

QNNaca

Rio^hachca

eiiseawN.

jalap mop DO jabdil an

Uoippbealbaij

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Ciapdin, uaire nua

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cinph na

pjeino lu¢ a cina Concobain po con Toirphioalbaic gip bohe

pOcann a
galaip. b€bino, m€n€ BH01ain, v€cc ma hoibhpe i

n€p0 Maca. Domnall,
mac Ual7ain, toireac Ua nOuimone€ct, t C€cailie Ua Finn, ti7zima pi

R0ip, v€cc.

SlO€5€ l€ Toirphioalbaic ilS€t Ch01nn, co n€phna creach

diaimh€ibe pop Shairlingaib, 7 no marbau Maolm0rd€ Ua Ca€apaig, ti7zima

hpS.

Aoir Crioire, mile r€chtno0a a c€iain. Dun€an, anfhearrpeg A6a chia€,

Diaimain, mac Maolbh€nainn, comarpba O€nainn, Maolm0rd€, comarpba

Ailhe, Cobtach, abb D€inp Diaimain, C€cailie Ua Ceallaic, comarpba

Mipa, [v€cc]. Arphma6a do loreccab via Maip€ ip mO€l€aine co na ulibh

t€mploip, 7 cloccab eitti6 paie 7 tpiain. Cumupcach Ua h€n0an, cfin

boet Epeann, v€cc iap noet€ip€mann 7 iap naitipge. Raghnall Ua Ma-

vueam, tanaip Ailicch, v€cc. Domncha6 Ua Ceallaic, ti7zima Ua Mame,

vo marbau la a bpdtap, la Ta@, mac mic Concobain Ui Cheallaic i nimp

Lo€a Caolain. Aoth Mepanach, pi Ulao, do v@tha6 ilhunm€ac no 1

Loch Each€.

Aoir Crioire, mile r€chtno0a a cuicc. Cumapccach Ua Epu0an, abb

Arpa Macha, v€cc. Domncha6 Ua Canannain, ti7zima Ceneoil Conaull, vo

marbau. Amalga6i, mac Cea€l, ti7zima lap€apri Connac6t, v€cc. Lu@ma6

vo loreccab co na teampull. Cluain imapo vo loreccab co na v€ntip.

Domnall, mac Muncha€, pi Lap9t 7 A6a chia€, v€cc vo galaip tri nuic€.

Cionac6 Ua Conbteac, toireac Cen€l mO€nMip, v€cc. Domnall Ua Can-

nealbain vo marbau vo Aog@alll@b. V@ mac Ausaini 1 Lop€am i. Dom-

cha6 @ Tiollacaon€€n vo marbau la mac mic Tiollucom€ail 1 Thuacail

"Dunan.—He is usually called Donatus.—See

Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 306.

*Successor of Mura: i.e. Abbot of Fahan, in

Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

' Rath and Trian: i.e. the fort and the three

divisions of the town. " A. D. 1074. Ardmocha

tota cum omnibus ecclesiis et campanis cum arce et

reliqua urbis parte incendio devastata dic Martis

post festum SS. Philippi et Jacobi."—Trias Thaum.,
p. 298.

*Loch Caelain: i.e. Caelan's lake. Not iden-
tified. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-

lowing events under this year:

"A. D. 1074. Dermot mac Maelbrenan, Coarb

of Brenainn; Flaithen O'Carog, Airchinnech of

Roscrea; Dunan, Archbushop of Galls; and

Cormac O'Maelduin, chief in science and divi-
nity, vitam feliciter finierunt. Armagh burnt on
seized the king, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off; through the miracles of God and Ciaran, for when the head of Conchobhar was brought in his presence, a mouse issued from it, and went under Toirdhealbhach's garment, which was the cause of his disease. Bebhinn, daughter of Brian, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnreacht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Chuinn; and he took countless preys from the Gaileanga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Dunan⁴, Archbishop of Ath-cliath; Diarmaid, son of Maelbrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Cuairrge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Murá, [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian⁵. Cumascach Ua hEradhajn, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnall Ua Madadhain, Tanist of Aileach, died. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Caelain⁶. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumasgach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Donnchadh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Cluain-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Ath-cliath, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Cairnidealbhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Lorcan, namely, Donnchadh and Gillacaemhghin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachomb-

Tuesday after May-day, with all temples, bells, and all other implements. Cumascach O'Her-
nan, head of the Irish poore men, post peniten-
tiam optimam, quievit. Ranell O'Madugan, heir, of Ailech, occisus est a suis."—Cod. Clarend.,
tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain three of those entries under 1073 and 1074, thus:

"A. D. 1073" [recte, 1074]. "Conhagh, abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbu-
shopp of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmac, with the churches, was burnt."

"A. D. 1074. Donnough O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, was killed by his own brother, Teig, grandchild of Connor O'Kelly, at the Island of Loghkeylan."
The grandson of Gillachomghaill. This was evidently Donnchuan, son of Gillachseimghin, son of Gillachomghaill O'Tusthail, the ancestor of all the O'Tooles of Leinster. See the year 1041.

Ui-Murchadha. This is a mistake for Ui-Muireadhhaigh.


Ard-Monann. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1075. Godfry mac Ragnaill, king of Dublin; and Cinaeh O'Convetha, chief of Kindred-Binni, mortui sunt. An army by Tir-lagh and Mounster into Lethmon along to Ath-firdia, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of Ardmann to Murtagh O'Brien, where many were slain. Duncha O'Conannan, king of Conells, killed. Donell mac Murcha, king of Dublin, died of the sickness of three nights. Donell O'Kinelvan killed by Airgialla. —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice only one of these events, namely, that relating to O'Brien's expedition against the Ulstermen, which is entered under the year 1073, as follows:
ghaill\textsuperscript{a} Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Ui-Murchadha\textsuperscript{1} for their father. A hosting of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the foreigners, the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to Ath-Fhirdia\textsuperscript{l}, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Monann\textsuperscript{k} between the Airghialla and Muircheartach Ua Briain, i.e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muircheartach and his forces were defeated, and a bloody slaughter made of his people; and his chiefs returned to their houses without hostage or pledge on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1076. Cele, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gaeidhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his having assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloictheach of Ceanannus\textsuperscript{1}, by the lord of Gaileanga, i.e. Amhlaeibh, the grandson of Maelan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Gairbheith Ua hInnreachtaigh\textsuperscript{m}, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on [the island of] Daimhinis. Domhnall Ua Crichain, chief of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaith\textsuperscript{a} was gained by Áedh Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cianachta, of

\textsuperscript{a} A. D. 1073\textsuperscript{[recte, 1075].} “King Terlagh O’Brien, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lynstermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossorie, went to the north of Athfirdya to get hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts.”

\textsuperscript{l} The Cloictheach of Ceanannus: i.e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

\textsuperscript{m} Gairbheith O’hInnreachtaigh: anglicè Garvey O’Hanratty.

\textsuperscript{a} Belaith: i.e. Mouth of the Ford. There are many places of this name, but no evidence has been discovered to identify the one here referred to.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

\textsuperscript{a} A. D. 1076. Garveh O’Hinrechtaey, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gilchrist O’Duvdara, by them of Fermanach, occisi sunt. Donell
And there was a famine in the land, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the years 1075 and 1076, as follows:

"A. D. 1075" [recte, 1076]. "Murrogh mac Flyn O'Melaughly, that reigned king of Meath three days and three nights, was killed by Awley Mac Moyalan, prince of Gailleng, in the borders of Lynster. He was killed in the steeple of Kells, and afterwards the said Awley was killed immediately by Melaughlyn mac Connor O'Melaughly by the miracles of St. Columb, who is Patron of the place. There was great scarcity of victuals this year."

"Successor of Moninne : i.e. abbess of Cill-Sleibhe, or Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh. This is an instance of a married woman being successor of St. Moninne."

"Catharnach Sinnach : i.e. Catharnach Fox. He was the ancestor of Ui-Catharnach, or Foxes, who were originally chiefs of all Tefia, in Westmeath, but latterly lords of Muintir Thadhgain, or the barony of Kilcoursey, in the present King's County.—See the Miscellany of
whom a slaughter was therein made. There was scarcity of provisions in this year. An army was led by the clergy of Leath-Mhogha, with the son of Maeldalua, to Cluain-Dolcain, to expel Ua Ronain from Cluain-Dolcain, after he had assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maeldalua. It was on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Cluain-Dolcain, was given to Culdees for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as mulet to the son of Maeldalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of Gillachomghail by Ua Loreain; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of Ui-nOcra, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of Dearmhach; Maelmartan Macua Ceartha, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Feardachrich Ua Coibhdheanaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcu Ua hErodhan, head of the poor of Ard-Macha; Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Oriors], and successor of Moninne, [died]. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe themselves. Gillaphadraig Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, died. Ua Celechain, Tanist of the Airtheara; and Ruarc Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Meath, was slain by the men of Teathbha and Catharnach Sinnach, through envy and

the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

"A.D. 1076" [recte, 1077]. "The scarcity of victualls continued for this year. There was also great persecution of all the houses of religion belonging to Clonvicknose. The people of Teaffa for envy and by deceit murthered Murrogh mac Connor O'Melaghlyn. Gilpatrick O'Kiergie, prince of Carbery, now called Bremyngham's Contrey, died. Moriegh O'Nwaat, auntient and sage of Dorrowe, died. Gormphilie, daughter of O'Fogerty, queen of Ireland, and wife of King Teriagh, died, and bequeathed much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for her soule."
The Cenel-Eoghain of the Island: i.e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and he fettered the son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Gorm-laith, daughter of Ua Fogarta, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died; and she had distributed much wealth among cells and churches, and the poor of the Lord, for the welfare of her soul. There was great scarcity in this year also, and persecution of churches. Cluain-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i.e. the Ulidian, ammchara of Im-leach-Ibhair, died. He was head of the piety of Ireland. Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Cinel-Eoghaín and Tealach-Og, was slain by the Cinel-m'Binnigh of the valley. Leathlobhar Ua Laidhghnien, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghaín of the island. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Conmhaicne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Goll Claraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaelahdh Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Céinneidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaeilcanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Cluain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadhla, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidhe, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1077, as follows:

“A. D. 1077” [recte, 1078]. “O'Laignen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O'Bryan, prince of the Eonnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tiernan, prince of the Brenie; and Kearnahgan Gott O'Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath, were all killed this year. Ceallach O'Ronowe, archpoet of Ireland, died. Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn came to Teaffa, to a place called Kwasan, now in Brawyn” [now Coosane, on the margin of Lough Ree.—Ed.], “and there made a great prey, and tooke captives by the virtue of Saint Keyran, because the inhabitants of Kwasan aforesaid” [had] “robbed
During the fairs, the church of Clonricknose was prominent.

The church of Clonricknose the precedent year."

The fair of Carman.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O'Conor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

Loch-Beannchair: i.e. the Lake of Beannchair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

The Crucach: i.e. the Reek, now locally called the Reek of St. Patrick, or Croagh Patrick, a remarkable mountain in the barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo.
plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows; but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molina, where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i.e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gilla-ceannlas, son of Iarnan, [one] of the Connhaeni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Connaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beannchair and Innsi-Modh, and plundered the Cruach.

The Age of Christ, 1080. Muireadhach Ua Mughroin, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Donn Ua Leathlobhchair, lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed by the Ui-Laithen at Sliabh Fuaid. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of the son of Brian, and wife of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, died. Eochaidh Ua Merligh, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnslcibhe Ua h-Eochadha went into Munster, with the chiefs of Ulidia along with him, to serve for wages. The battle of Ath-Erghail, by the site of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Searraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said:

Ath-Ergail, people shall hereafter be there dispersed; Numbers shall be without affection, by the conflict of Ath-Ergail.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhair, came into Teathbha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan*), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1079. Cellach O'Ruana, archpoet of Ireland; Cumie mac mic Lorkan, king of Fernmoy; Mac Gildigde O'Lorkan, Seennap of Ard-magh; Mac Quin, heade of the poore of Clonmic-Nois, mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Cuasan: i.e. the Small Cave or Cavern, now Coosane, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here which was erected by the family of O'Breen, the ancient chiefs of Brawney.

of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

* Cuasan: i.e. the Small Cave or Cavern, now Coosane, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here which was erected by the family of O'Breen, the ancient chiefs of Brawney.
Iseá, 1 do Mhuinneipc Ùaidín, 1 do Caighbhí ód 1 déac't ér e 1n Uib Pailge, co ruac'taifin Taighmann Cille hachaidh. Táirfeartan Uí Pailge 1at, 1 no mairbreath Tíollaimíne Ua Clióra, típhina Caithre, 1 Aed, mac meic Dubgháil mac Pionnbaír, toircreach Muinteipe Ùaidín, 1 araill do raon- clannaib cen mo ér t'ide. Eochair Ua Longáirg, típhina Uaithne éine, véis. Slóisheadh la Toirphoelbaic Ua mbóisn 50 hAch cliat 1 50 mórpa Mide, 50 teáimí Maolchlaímm ma teach là bacaill lora, 1 la comapa Phátraice, 1 lá cléipí Múmain.

Aonf Cloipé, mide oc'throna a haon. Mac meic Conaibaill uapal gáisge Uain Macha, Bechtiu hUa hAille, anu anamchana Cluana mac Nóip, 1 Leiti Cunn, Plann Ua Lócaim, uapal gáisge Lúgmaí, Ua Robartaig, aipínneach Lúgmaí, Céilecar Ua Conneicce, comapa Colam mac Cionótaígn, Conmecan Ua Plann, comapa Únnaínn Cluana bhaba, 1 hUa bhum, comapa Sínán hArr Càcaig, véce. Copreach mór Múmain do locecaid eitiú tíide 1 timplaib. Ceall do lua do locecaid. Mac Anghespce, típhina Conaille, do mairbhod lá fhabh Úmnaide. Macraíet Ua hOccán, típhina Cenél Bhreiccpa, do mairbhod. Maoimrion Ua Maolpulann, típhina Ua éTuirge, do mairbhod la Cenél mbeinnig Úinne. Tíollaimíne mac Amlagadó, míc Plann, típhina Calpáide, do mairbhod do Mhoalpíncháin ill tria fiontraib Ciarán, uair no aipcerdhe neachacha Cluana mac Nóip an bliadain rin. Aps do aipseim do Úshailaib. Mac Amlagadó míc Plúinn,

* Mac Fhinnbhairr.—Now locally pronounced in Irish, Maginbhairr, and anglicised Gyanor. The line of descent of a member of this ancient family, who lived towards the close of the last century, is given in a MS. of Keating's History of Ireland, in the possession of N. Herbert Delamar, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, as follows:

"James, son of Cormac, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Redhraigh, son of Peter, son of James, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Feddhlim, son of Cahir, son of Cathal, son of Cuconnacht, son of Gormghal, son of Gilla-na- naemh, son of Diarmaid, son of Gormghal, son of Awley, son of Sithdhearg, son of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Sichsfraidh, son of Cionnmuirraidh" [recte, Finnbharr], "a quo Mag Fhinnbhairr, son of Gormghal, son of Gearadhan, a quo Muintir-Gearadhan."

7 Muintir-Gearadhan: anglicisé Muintergerian, a territory situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford. —See the published Inquisitions, Longford, Nos. 2 and 3, Dec. I.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1080. Donn O'Lehlavar, king of Fernavy, killed by O'Lathen in Slevuaud, i.e. a mountain. O'Ciarda, king of Cahirbry, mortuus est. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, natus est. Davorgaille Nyne Mic Brien, wife of Dermot 'mac Moilnambo, died in Imlech. Eochair O'Merly,
year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muintir-Gearadhain, and of the Cairbre-men, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuire Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhiinnbhairr, chief of Muintir-Geradhain, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithne-thire, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Bri 
ten to Ath-cliath; and the men of Maelseachlairn came into his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1081. The son of Mac Condabhain, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chuinn; Flann Ua Lorcain, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann; Coinneagan Ua Flann, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ua Bruic, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalua was burned. Mac Angheirrce, lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Magrath Ua h-Ogain, lord of Cinel-Feargusa, was slain. Maelmithidh Ua Mael-ruaimaidh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, was slain by Maelseachnaill, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Fernmay, killed by sleight. Donsleve O'Hoechaa went into Munster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athergail, i. a forde neere Clochar, upon Fermanach, by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Ithta, that they fell in the vallyes of Armagh" [recte, that killed the plunderers of Armagh], "i.e. Sitrick O'Cea

as follows:

"A. D. 1078" [recte, 1080]. "The people of Teaffa came to the Termyn land of Killeachie in Affalie, and preyed and spoyled the whole Termyn land, and also killed Gillemorie O'Keyrga, King of Carbrei, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others."

Lord of Calraighe: i.e. of Calraighe-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clononan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

Ara: i.e. the Island of Arammore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.
tighearna Callphaire, do marba le Maoileachlaíonn mac Concobair. Cúca th a Colmán d'éag.

Aoir Criob, mile oíctromá a dó. Cionn a Ua Ruainín, tánaíph abhaí Cluana mic Nóir, Íomn í 6 cnú áecomaípe, Concobair Ua Uaéchall, ríph-leigimh Símonn an hUire, 7 fíne Chao Ua Céapáí, vá ríine Íomn láicair Laidh taoise, 1 a nect. Tiollachriob Ua Moilapail, tíghima Cáirse óirachain, Dóinnchaí Mac Amaígaí, toireach Clonnie óirpall, Plaisthéin-ac Ua Maoileáin, tighearna Luipp, Ultimn Ua Maoilmuirn, taireach Cenél Peadarchaí, [nect]. Domháll, mac Taing i Choncobair, ríoghadhna Connachta, do marba la oíthreachat a atáí, lâ Cataí mac Aotha Ui Concobair, gan nach cion arithmi do óaomh, aét an trnut 7 pormat. Cataí Ua Concobair do marbaí lâ Ruaidh i Ua Concobair i ccata co rochadh móir ime. Dóinnam món uethrach Mide, do Dealbhna, 7 Cuipcne do marbaí pus Loch Rib lâ Domháll, mac Ploinn, mic Maoilechlaíonn, 7 maithim na níai aínn an maíomna cuaíd poppa. Rísleac Chailleach Cluana mic Nóir do lóircead co na Íomhá, 7 gúir an truain aiptéach don eall uile. Domháll, mac Concobair Uí Íhirain, do marbaí.

Aoir Criob, mile oíctromá a trí. Muinechteach Ua Capull, aípninreach Dún, raoi bhistímrá 7 múnshra Éipen, Tiollaminne, aípninreach Luigimh, Macraie Ua baillen, comarba Clonán Ropppa Cnph, 7 Taing Ua Taing, comarba Plannán Cille Dálua, vécc. Domháll Ua Canamán,

\textit{b Lord of Callraigh.-This entry relates to the same event as that just given; but it has been evidently taken from a different authority.}

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“\textit{A. D. 1081. Makingeirce, king of Conells, killed by the men of Fermay. Macragh O'Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergusas} [recte, lord or chief of Kinell-Fergusas]; \textit{Maelmihi O'Maelruan}, king of O-Turtrí, by Kindred Binny-Glinne; \textit{O'Hnathmaraí}, king of the men of Li, occisi sunt. \textit{O'Mahowne}, king of Ulster, killed by Dunsleve O'Heochas, at Dundalaghlas. Gilchrone, high priest of Armagh; \textit{O'Roarty}, Airchinneach of Conner; Flann O'Lorkan, high priest of Lugva, mortui sunt.}

Cork, with its churches, and Kildalno, \textit{ab igne dissipate sunt}.”

The Annals of Clonmaoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice two of the preceding events under the year 1079, as follows:

“\textit{A. D. 1079} [recte, 1081]. \textit{Gillesynata Magawley}, prince of Calrie, was killed by Moylesenghlyn O'Melaughlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvicnose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt.”

\textit{c Cathal.-The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done \textit{\dagger} nórghaí marbhéa Domháll, \textit{\dagger} up aíbharcá aite gán ampur; i.e. in revenge of the death of Domháll, and for other reasons without doubt.”}
The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ua Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidhin, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uisssan; Dunchadh Ua Cetfadhla, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finnchadh Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Flaithbhheartach Ua Maelduin, lord of Lurg;Uidhrin Ua Maelmuire, chief of Cindel-Fearadhain, [died]. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his father's brother, Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, without any reason known to men, except envy and malice. Cathal Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair in a battle, and a great number along with him. A great number of the people of West Meath, Dealbhna, and Cuircne, was slain on Loch-Ribh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn; and the battle in which they were defeated was called the "Breach of the Boats." The cemetery of the Nuns of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, with its stone church, and with the eastern third of all the establishment. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muircheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamoninne, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Macraith Ua Baillen, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Taidhg, successor of Flannan of Cill-Daluia, died. Domhnall

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Maelfavall, king of Carrickbrachay; Fincha mac Amalgan, chief of Kindred-Bressall; Donell mac Conner O'Brien; Flathertach O'Maelduin, king of Lurg; Uirin mac Maelmuire, chief of Kindred-Fey; Uirin mac Maelmuire; omnes occisi sunt. Donell mac Teig O'Conner, heire of Connaught, wickedly murthered by Cahell O'Conner. Cahell O'Conner fell with" [recte, fell by]. "Rory O'Conner, in battle, with a great number about him."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1080, thus:

"A. D. 1080" [recte, 1082]. "Donell O'Connor, young prince of Connaught, was killed by his own uncle, Cahall mac Hugh O'Connor, without any other cause, but only for envy and malice. A great part of Westmeath, viz., of Delvin, Cwirckney, and others, were slain by Donell mac Flynn O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, on Loghry, and also the houses in the church yard of the nuns of Clonvicknose, together with their church, was burnt." 4Airchinnech of Dun: i.e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick.

Aoibh Cronfort, mide oetmoa a csteain. Tiaolapatramaice, eppcor Aita clait, vo babaod. Muinshach Ua Ceithen, aircinneach Ciuana hEorair, decc. Niall Ua Sfaimn, ruint riabh na Muman, [decc]. Ceall O'locha, Tuaim Samme, g Maig neo Norpnaige vo lorrcaod vo Conmaicnib. Gillnado loca co na tampaib vo lorrcaod. Eclap Punche 'n. Ropu ainithir, poruighaod. Sloisceadh la Donnpleide, n'Ulab co Orieict ata, co teanatt tuaimtual vo Donnchaod, mac Cailig Ui Ruainc. Cpeach la Donnall Ua Lochnann tara a tr a nUltair, co teuccrat baiait g beponna moir. Sloisceadh la roba Muman a Muide, g ar rop an pliofigh min abait Conocoibh Ua Cepaada, oprian g oireacaip Muman eirpide. Do eadhar un, Conmaicne i Tuaidhmunain tara a neiri, co no logresle duine, g tionaipada ionda, g vo bhiart ciste sa vrirse. Donncaod mac an Cailig Ui Ruainc co nanpe Connaet co Carbinib, g salungaib vo elct t'Uairgib conur taipetctar Saill, Laign, Oppairge, g ri Muman in Muinshach Ua mbriain, g pliob reamnaib puelveach poibhis stonna occ Moin Cnumneoge an eipetacal Cal- lann vo November, g vo chtatat ile stonna atiu g anall. Topcair tmar ann Donnchaod Ua Ruainc, Ceinneicteig Ua bMhain, t a mac Taib, t mac Ui Chon-

*Somhairle.—This is the first occurrence of this name, which seems Danish, in these Annals.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1083. Donell O'Cannann, king of Kindred-Conell, a suis occissus est. Hugh O'Melaghlin, king of Ailech; Murtagh O'Cairill, airchinnchech of Dun, an excellent judge and Chronicler; Teig O'Teig, Airechinnchech of Kildalno, in pace quieverunt. Gilmoninne, Airechinnchech of Lugmay, occissus est. Hugh Meranch drowned at Limerick. The king of Kindred-Enna killed by Duncha O'Melachlin, king of Ailech. Donell O'Lochlainn, began to reign over Kindred-Owen. A king's forces with him upon the Conells, and brought great booty, whereof he gave their wages to the men of Fernmay.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

'Gillaphadraig.—For some account of this Bishop Gillaphadraig, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 306-309.

‘*Ua Seasmain.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.
Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cinel-Eoghain, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnmhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Conmhaicni, and many others along with him. Dunlaining Ua Lorcaín, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle⁶, son of Gillibrighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig⁴, Bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnen, airchimeach of Cluain-Eois, died. Ñiall Ua Seasnain⁵, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraighe⁶, were burned by the Conmaicni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fuinche, i.e. Ross-airthrí⁴, was founded. An army was led by Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, to Droicheadata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnsleibhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cetfadhla, the dignity and glory of Munster, died. In their absence [i.e. while the men of Munster were absent from their own province on this expedition] the Conmhaicni went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Donnchadh, son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc, with the people of East Connaught, the Cairbri and Gaileanga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Muircheartach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Moin-Cruinneige⁶, on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, Ceinneidigh.

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⁵ Maigh-neo-Norbhraighe.—Now Mayno, an old church giving name to a parish on the margin of Lough Derg, in the barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the Cethreim Toirdhealbhagh, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary termon of the Ui-Bloid.

⁶ Ross-airthrí.—Now Rossorry, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 265.

⁷ Moin-Cruinneige.—Now Monecornock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.
1082. The Ua Gaimleaghaidh.—This is now anglicised O’Gormley and Gormley, without the prefix Ua or Ó.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1084. Donncha O’Maelruany, persecutor ecclesiariun, killed both body and soul by the men of Lurg. Glendaloch with the churches burnt. Mureach O’Cethnen, Airchinnech of Cluneois, died. An army by Donnsleve, king of Ulster, to Tredach” [Drogheda], “where he gave wages to Caly O’Rourke’s sonne. Donell O’Lochlainn, with his might behind him, into Ulster” [Ulidian, or Eastern Ulster], “and brought a great pray. The forces of Mounster into Meath, and Connor O’Cedína died on that journey. Conmacni went into Thomond behind them, and burnt townes and churches, and brought a pray. The overthrow of Moncrunege by Lethmoga, i. Mounster, upon Donogh O’Rourke, where O’Rourke (Donogh mac Cailig), and Kennedy O’Brien, and many more, were killed. Donell O’Gairmley killed by Donell O’Lochlainn. Gilpatrick, bishop of Dublin, drowned.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The defeat of O’Rourke by O’Brien is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1082, which is the only entry under that year: “A. D. 1082” [recte, 1084]. “Donough, son of Kayleigh O’Roy Eck, accompanied with the east of Connought, the Carbreys, and Galenges, proceeded into Lynster, where they
Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhoir Failghe, and a
great many others of the nobles and plebeians not enumerated. Four thousand
was the [whole] number slain; and the head of Donnchadh Ua Ruaire was
carried to Luimneach. Domhnall Ua Gairmleaghaidh¹ was killed by Domhnall
Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisin², successor of Iarlath, and
Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of
Cill-dara, died at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of
Gleann-da-locha, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirzburg³, died on the
seventh of the Ides of April. Uaighe Ua Laidhghnen, airchinneach of Fearn;  
Gormghal Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde⁴ at Ard-Macha, a paragon
of wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Ros-
ailithe; Mac Soilligh⁵, airchinneach of Inis-caein-Deagha, [died]. Clereach
Ua Sealbhaigh⁶, chief successor of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Desmond,
completed his life in this world; and Gillachrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the
best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and orna-
ment of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh⁷ was for the most part burned.
Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospita-
tality, and bravery of the North, died. Ualgharg Ua Ruairc, royal heir of
Connaught, died. Aenghus Ua Cainealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The
blind Ua Faelain, i. e. Gillabhriaghde, lord of the Deisi, [died]. Muireadhach,
son of Dubh, chief of all Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach
Ua Briain; and all Muintir-Eolais was plundered by him. A plundering
excursion was made by the Conmhaicni over Sil-Anmachadh, and they killed

were mett by prince Mortagh O'Bryen, son of
King Terlagh, who was likewise accompanied
with the forces of the Danes, Munster, and
Lynster, and killed the said Donnough in battle;
and also Kennedy O'Bryan, and the son of
O'Connor of Affalic, with many other noble-
men, were killed of the prince's side.¹

¹ Ua hOisin.—Now anglicised Hessian.
² Wirzburg.—Latinised Herbipolis, Würzburg,
a town on the River Main in Germany.—See
Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 328, 331.
³ Regles-Bhrighde: i.e. Bridget's abbey church.
⁴ Ceall-Cainnigh: i.e. the church of Cainneach,
or Canice. This may be intended to denote the
church of St. Canice, in the city of Kilkenny,
or it may be any other church dedicated to that
saint, as at Aghaboe, in the Queen's County;
Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose,
in the county of Londonderry; but the proba-
bility is that St. Canice's church, in the now
city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.

⁵ Mac Soilligh.—Now anglicised Mac Solly.
⁶ Ua Sealbhaigh.—Now anglicised Shelly and
Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.
nAnmchaidh, co no marbhath an Conoinis Find mac Uallaotcaim, 1 co eucce pai
tola bo. An noamle 1 noile iunion mbliubainiu, su11 bo he a mae co nohuaire
ai treadhagh via roibh daonribh raibhrib innte. Oenlgh Ua Camdellain,
tiath na Laegaip, do marbha h1 eCluain Epaio iar nool 1 eceneicet vo,
la mac mae Comt6n Ui Maoileain, tiath na Deabhna mbine.

Aoil Criost, tilte ochtmorda a re. Maolcaomnig, uaire eprucc Uaolu, 
Ean Ua Maoilgo7main, aiop eprucc Connacht, Maoilora Ua nOpolcin,
priit frioimi Eppan, raor 1 neacme, 1 cempa81 re pliniofct an h7epla c7-
tapaidh. Dha he mae a eccna, 1 a h6gna 50 no ropubaod an in mid
relama lama ta5ainpi, 1 trimcleac. Ro raoi a rpirat vo cum mae iun
pleimeid vece Callamh Fehai, ainn ar6hpap,

in repuaem Callamh Fehai,
AI icce pere mitra pymo,
Arbae Maoihora Ua nolecaim,
Acr ciodea nnp trom tam tinn.

Piachna Ua Ronain, aiitimmeach Cluana Dolcain, vece. Maolpshlom
Ua Paoilain, atlaoch toccacnde, vece. Maiom por na6pshal por Uib Eac-
ach, 1 ecogle8im duinnall Ua hAitred co noimu9 oile. Maiom Eoclaille por

* Mac Uallaotain. —This should be Mac hUallaotain. The name is still extant, and
now anglicised to Cuolahan, the Mac being
dropped. It is written O'huallaotain in
O'Dugan's Topographical Poem.—See Tribes
and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 183.

1 Were made husbandmen: i.e. the poor, or
tillers of the soil, became so scarce, that the rich
were obliged to plough their own fields, and
sow the crops.

2 Dealbhna-mor: i.e. the great Delvin, now
the barony of Delvin, in the county of West-
meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

4 A. D. 1085. Maksoily, Airchinnech of Inis-
kynede; Ugairc O'Laignen, Airchinnech of
Ferna; Gorgal Logis, Coarb of Brigitt's

Regles, i. Reliques, in Ardmagh, excellent in
learning and prayer. Maelsnechtai mac Lulay,
king of Mureb; Clerich O'Selvay, Airchinnech
of Cork, ended his life happily. Murech O'Mael-
doray, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell mac
Malcom, king of Scotland; Mureach mac Rory
O'Ruagan, heire of Connacht, and Aengus
O'Kyndelvan, king of Laegaire, mortui sunt."—
Cod. Clandend., tom. 49.

* Bishop of Udah: i.e. of Down. At the
synod of Kells, and in records of the twelfth
century, both native and Anglo-Norman, the
Bishop of Down is designated by his territorial
title of Udah, in the same manner that the
Bishop of Connor is by his title of Dalaraide.
At an earlier period, however, Udah and Dal-
araide were not so limited or applied.

* Maelisa Ua Brolchain.—See Colgan's Acta
Coningin Finn Mac Uallachtain\textsuperscript{a}, and carried off many cows. There was destruction of men and cattle in this year, to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen\textsuperscript{a} in it. Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealgamha-mor\textsuperscript{a}.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maelcaimighin, noble Bishop of Uladh\textsuperscript{a}; Erchadh Ua Maelfoghmhair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brolchain\textsuperscript{a}, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages\textsuperscript{b}. His wisdom and learning were so great, that he himself wrote books replete with genius and intellect. He resigned his spirit to heaven on the seventh of the Calends of February, as is stated [in this quatrains]:

On the seventeenth of the Calends of February,
The night of fair Fursa's festival,
Died Maelisa Ua Brolchain,
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit\textsuperscript{c}.

Fiachna Ua Ronain, airchinneach of Cluain-Dolcain, died. Mallestchainn Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Airtheara over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnall Ua hAiteidh was slain, with

Sanctorum, at 16th of January, p. 108, where Colgan has published all the notices of this remarkable man that he could find, and adds, not. 8: "Habeo poenas me quedam fragmenta, quae scripsit, et scio ubi plura in patria asserventur in magno habitu pretio."—See Harris's edition of Ware's Irish Writers, p. 67.

The family of the O'Brolchains are still numerous, but in reduced circumstances, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, and in the neighbouring county of Londonderry; but the name is now generally disguised under the anglicised form of Bradley. They descend, according to the Book of Lecan, from Suibhne Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 623, and from whom Maelisa was the seventh in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes: "Extant hodie mihi probè noti quidam ex illa familia in eadem regione, sed qui pristinum ejus splendorem (qua rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potiusquam representant."—Ibid.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's Hibernia, that there were some learned ecclesiastics of the name since Colgan's time. The Editor met several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for love of learning and native intelligence; but none above the rank of tradesmen, policemen, or small farmers.

\textsuperscript{a} In both languages: i.e. \textit{utraque lingua}: i.e. in Latin and Irish: "Latino Scoticoque sermone eruditus."

\textsuperscript{b} Severe fit.—\textit{Nulla tamen infirmitate corruptus spiritum, &c., celo redidit, &c.}—Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 108, col. 1.
núlcaib por Aghyoghill, por Ua Ruadacán, t tóircéir Cúmainech Ua Laiéin, tigína Sil Duibhthir, t Siollamoninme Ua hEocaíoa, tigína Clonnae Síonaí, rochaíd oile a ríit. Anmailaí, mac Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacán, ro marbhaí do ríithí Bhdirnaithe. Tórróetalbaí ēa Ua Bhriain, ní Eireann co mpharáta, iarr mbeir 1 mhalaí cian robha, uair ní an plán rón ón tain muaí cína Choncobair Uí Maolchlaíoinn t Chluain ac Nóir, go nepbaít hí cCínncOpaír uair ceann bliadaín a plaitéir, uair leir ní an aoi hí Rímu tó lo lú do tóin. marbhaí robha, iarr náiríse oiceán mha rébsti, iarr cealtí máir Céide a rois, Taig Ua Bhriain, a mac, díeic lein mI cédna. Ar órir maíntic bair Tóirrhóetalbáií ío páidíobh,

Ochtmíoda bliadán gach bhréice,
Anghr mile na món míte,
Se bliadhna ó Gein ac Dó díl,
Go bár Thórróotalbáií cúiríse.
Aíóchta Máirín hí Rímu tó lú,
Ní aír lacaíb có nglan pún,
Iarr nó Dichrí anthaíb,
An taími ní tóin Tórróotalbaí.

Maolchlaíoinn, mac Concobair, do Óol do hAite chlaí, ní maíom paiin ní Gallaib, ní maíom ní Chonaí. 1 maíom na Gréine, do 1 tóircéir Maolchlaíoinn Ua Caíarais, tigína na Sairéin, Tuaidh Luigne, rochaíd oile coimnaithe mBé Mairin, tigína Phídra cceall. An Sionach Píonnaí. Taig Ua Caíarais, tigína Títe, Cíonaí a mac, ní maíom Ní Obama, toireá Muintíre Thlaimín, do marbhaíhi rioll lá Maolchlaíoinn, mac Concobair oce Loí Caíaraí Uaath hí eonion Múmpaig mac Concobair, do marbhaí lá

* Eochail : i.e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Iaveagh and Oriel, but the place here referred to is probably Aghyoghill, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, and county of Down.

* Sil-Duibhthoir : i.e. the race of Duibhthir, a sept of the Oirghialla, but their exact situation has not been yet determined.—See Leabhar-ana-geart, p. 152, note 8.

* With opposition.—Co bhreacadha ; cum renitentia : i.e. he claimed the monarchy of Ireland, but his title was opposed by some.

* Crinach.—A place where the trees and shrubs grow in a withered state. Not identified.

* Loch Maigh Uatha.—This is probably the place now called Loch Luatha, or Baile-Locha Luatha, anglicised Ballylonghloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
some others. The battle of Eochaill⁵ was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cumasgach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhthire⁶, and Gillamoninne Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhalghaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition⁴, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn had been brought from Cluain-mic-Nois till this time), died at Ceann-coradh, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and in the seventy-seventh of his age, on the day before the Ides of July precisely, after long suffering, after intense penance for his sins, and after taking the body of Christ and his blood; and Tadhg Ua Briain and his son died in the same month. In commemoration of the death of Toirdhealbhach was said:

Eighty years without falsehood,
And a thousand of great extent,
And six years, from the birth of the dear Son of God,
To the death of the modest Toirdhealbhach.
The night of Tuesday, on the pridie of the Ides of July,
Before the festival of Jacob of pure mind,
On the twenty-second, died the
Mighty supreme King Toirdhealbhach.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Ath-cliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called "The Breach of Cri-nach⁴," in which were slain Maelchiarain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuath-Luighne; Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i. e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha⁶, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

"A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, excellent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [recte, in either language], "suum spiritum emitit. Maelsechlainn O'Faclan, a chosen old man; Mac Bethay, king of Kieray of the O'Connors; Ereha O'Maelfoamar, Archbishop of Connaght; Maelcaivgin, gentle bishop of Ulster; Fiachna O'Ronan, Airchinnech of Clondolan, in pace dormierunt. Amalgay mac Rory O'Ruagan killed by the men of Fernmay. Tir-
hUa cCaíomhaí Síonach. hUa Íaratháin, tíghna Anfháiall, do chúím lá Conailleibh. Mac deacaid Ua ConcoBaip, tíghna Ciannaise, do marbaí (no do écc).

Aip ÚaCíosar, mile oíche moída is leict. Maolpsclóimm, mac ConcoBaip, pi Thínach, do marbaí lá Caille, mac Múiric, g la rínaíb Tlédha in Aíopa-achaidh Errcoir Meil, thá peill g meabail, Domnall mac Ghiollapadh, tíghna Oípairi, véic iarn mbéic in nísalain rois. Caille Ua Cétrada do marbaí lá Láinib. Cúplaíde Ua Ciannaba, tíghna Coimpe, do marbaí. Domnall Ua Laíthín do marbaí la Domnall mac meic Lócrainn. Maol-

puan Úa h'UíB, u do Chluimh Díarmaíb, tíghna Tlédha, vécc. Cath eithir Ruaíthi Ua ConcoBaip, pi Connaic, g Aod mac Aídt Uí Ruatha, tíghna Conmaice, thodhreach, hi cConaícaíl hi cCopann, nó meabaidh rop Ua Ruatha. Maybíchar é buídeí, g MúirisBh mac Óib, cóirig e Muintirh hEolair, g mac córaí Uí Shíppitíin, g mac Conplaíde Uí Fhíchial, maráe Conmaicne apésina eith raon g daon, copathann g sein cat gur Copainn lá Ruaíthi. Ap do foinnéacht am cátha rin aistrubhaid, Slicht mbliainna in oíche moída án, Águig mile caom corúlán, O po gíthei ÚaCíosar gán coll, Co cat conaíla hi ecopann.

Cat Ráta Édaire eithir Láinib, g riopa Múíinn, cop naomnó písa Múir-
céitach Ua mómain g ní bheldh Múíinn rop Láinib g rop mac Domnall

lagh O'Brien, king of Ireland, died in Kincora, after great torments and long penance, and after receiving the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, pridi Idus Julii, in the 77th year of his age. His son, Teig, also died within a month. The overthrow of Crincha upon Me-
lachlin by Leinster and Gentiles" [recte, Galls], where Maelkieran O'Cathasay fell with many others. An overthrow by the Eastians" [Orientales] "upon O'Nehachs, where Donell O'Har-
tey was killed. The overthrow of Eochaill by Ulstermen upon Airgials and O'Ruagain, where Cumascach O'Lahen, king of Duvthire, was lost" [as was also] "Gillamoninne O'Heochan, mi-

tion" [recte, lord] "of Kindred Sinay, and many others."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give, under 1083 and 1084, some of the events entered by the Four Masters under 1086, as follows:

"A. D. 1083. The king fell sick of a griev-
vous sickness this year, and was so ill therein that all his hair fell off."

"A. D. 1084" [recte, 1086]. "Moyle-Isa
O'Brothloghan, the elder and sage of Ireland, was so ingenious and witty, and with all so well
learned, that he composed great volumes, con-
naigh Sinnach. Ua Baigheallain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conaillí. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighe, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Cusleibhe Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed. Domhnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn. Maelruanaidh Ua hAirt, i.e. of the Clann-Diardmada, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmhaicne and Breifne, at Conachail, in Corann, where Ua Ruairc was defeated and killed. There were also slain in this battle of Corann, by Ruaidhri, Muireadhach Mac Duibh, chief of Muintir-Eolais; the son of Godfrey Ua Siridein; the son of Cusleibhe O’Fearghail; and distinguished men of the Conmhaicni, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,
And a thousand, fair, complete,
Since Christ was born without a stain,
Till the battle of Conachail in Corann.

The battle of Rath-Edair, between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muircheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen containing many great misteries and new sciences devised by himself, died this year. Terlagh O’Bryen, King of Ireland, in the 25th year of his reign, died quietly in his bed, and his son, Teig, died the next month. Melaughlyn went to Dublin, and was encountered and discomfitted by the Danes, where Kerann O’Cahase, prince of Saitnie, with the most part of the land of Lwynie, were slain. Teig Sheannagh O’Caharnie, archprince of the land of Teaffa, with his son, Kynnath, and the cheife of Montyr-Thilman, were killed treacherously by Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O’Melaughlyn, in revenge of his brother, Morragh mac Connor, that was slain by Kaharnagh Shennagh. Of this Teig, Montyr-Hagan, now called Foxes Contrey, or the contrey of Killcoursey, tooke the name.”

¹ Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel: i.e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel is the patron.

² Conachail.—Now Cunghill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

³ Ua Siridein.—Now always anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix Ua or O’.

⁴ Rath-Edair: i.e. the Fort of Edar. This was probably the name of a fort on or near Binn Edair, the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.
mic Maoil na mbó, 7 ap Dianinniu Ua mbóin, 7 ap Eoin mac Dianmada co po laido ap móp anphun róp Lainmb im mac Mupchada Ui Dóinmaill im tiéfinna hUa nOphona, 7 im Chonall Ua Chianmaic, 7 im Ua Neill Maige vá cóin, 7m. Sluaigeado la mac Loicalm, co po loire Tuaic inbhi 1 mbóinab, 7 co po laido ap mop a muintír. Niall Ua Ceartúna dècc. Cacal Ua Ceartúna do mairbhad ló Lainmb. Meur móp, 7 rómat tóraíu, 7 bó áp, 7 arcadt irlín mbhlaodhapti, agus gae móp co po bhiú tainge 1 timpla. William Rufur do gabail rioghadacha Saorán, 9 September.

Aoir Chört, mile echonnu a hocht. Conpmac Ua Pinn, amnphí-leicinn Oial eCaip, dècc. Cacalán Ua Poppéid, raoi a ngína 7 gheabadh, dècc dia uimnacht Imette iterate Nón Mápta 1 nimleach lobaíp, conaí do do páirtó.

Cacalán an éagraíó cóip, 7a go muin pámaíd, ba Sínóir, 7o nó irlín áphnán gle, 7unó 1 réil Chianáin Saighe.

Tíéfinach Ua òrmaí, aonóumarba Chianáin 7 Chomáin, dècc 1 níomáid Chianáin. Súi léicinn 7 psichupa éripée. Maoilíopa Ua Maoilípime, apru-

\[Ua Ciarmhaic.—Now sometimes anglicised Kerwick; but the name is almost universally changed to Kirby.

\[Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon.—The exact situation of this territory of O'Neill of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow (published in Erck's Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments), dated 10th January, 1605, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shillelagh is given as follows:

"And having viewed and surveyed the Irish territory called Shillelagh, bounded on the south side by the territories of Kilteile, alias Mac Morish's contrive, in co. Wexford; on the west by the countrie of Farren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordshipp of Clonmore, and the territorie of Cosha, &c. &c."

The name Magh-da-Chon, i.e. Plain of the two Hounds, is now corrupted to Moyacomb, which is applied to a parish lying partly in the barony of Shilelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow.

\[Tuaith-inbhír in Breagha ; i.e. the district of the invers or estuaries. This was probably the ancient name of the tract of country lying between the river anciently called Inbher-Ainge, now the Nanny Water, and the estuary of the Boyne, anciently Inbher-Colpa, in Magh Breagh, in Meath. It is to be distinguished from Tuagh-Inbher already mentioned under the years 904 and 953, and from Tuaim-Inbhír, which occurs at the year 916.

\[William Rufus.—This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir
and Domhanl, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Diarmait Ua Briain, and Enda, son of Diarmait; and where a great slaughter was made of the Leinstermen, together with the son of Murchadh Ua Domhaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciarnhaic, and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chor, &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuaith-inbhir in Breagha, but his people were slaughtered. Niall Ua Ceatfadha died. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Great abundance of nuts and fruit, murrain of cows, and dearth, in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufus assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ; 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dal-gCais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathalan of true piety
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Braein, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imdaidh Chiarain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maelisa Harris Nicolas thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the usage, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown.—See Chronology of History, 2nd edition, p. 295. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1087. Donell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O'Cedfas killed by Leinster. Cusleve O'Ciarada, king of Carbury, a suis occisus. Maelsechlainn mac Conner, king of Tarach, killed by them of Tethwa, by falsehood in Ardacha. Donell O'Laithen killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O'Conner, king of Connacht, and Hugh O'Rourk, king of Conmacne, and Hugh, king of Conmacne, with the best of that country, were lost. A navy by Magranall's [sonnes], "and by the king of Ulster's sonne, into Manainn, i.e. the Isle of Man, where the Magranalls were slayne. Great fruite this yeare. Translatio reliquiuarum S. Nicholai hoc anno 7 Id. Maii."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1084, as follows:

"A. D. 1084" [recte, 1087]. "Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soone after" [the killing of O'Caharnie] "slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Teaffa, in the towne of Ardagh. Rowry O'Conor, king of Connought, and the son of Art O'Royrck, encountered in battle with each other;" [wherein] "at last O'Royrck, with the most part of his family, were slain."

* Tighearnach Ua Braein.—He is the celebrated
annalistic who works has been edited by Doctor O’Conor. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tighernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 192. Tighernach questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cimbaeth, and the founding of the palace of Eamhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ, 305. “Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erat.” His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at A.D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Sil-Muireadhaigh; and Dr. O’Conor boasts in a note that he was of the same race as the O’Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Sil-Muireadhaigh.

"Mor.-The death of this Mor is entered under the year 1086 in the Annals of Clon-
Ua Maelgiric, chief poet and chief Ollamh, died. Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, i.e. of Aedh of the Broken Spear, and wife of the King of Munster, died. Mor², daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connaught, died. Of these Muircheartach Ua Briain said:

Mor, daughter of the son of Tadhg from the North,
Reached the unvictorious house of the dead;
Dubhchabhlaith went to Cluain
On a cold autumnal morning.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connaught, took Inis-Adharcaicha before the men of Munster, to prevent their fleet from advancing further up; and Maircheartach was defeated, and a slaughter was made of his people there. The [crews of the] same man's fleet were slaughtered, after they had sailed round westwards on the sea to plunder Connaught. Corco-Modhruadh was then plundered thrice by Ruaidhri, and it is wonderful if he left any cattle or people without destroying on these occasions; and three of the chieftains of Connaught, being left in danger, were slain, namely, Gillacoirpthe, son of Cathal Ua Mughron, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Murchadh Odhar; chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist, son of Echtighern, chief of Corca-Achlann. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Corcach-Mumhan. An army was led by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and the people of the north of Ireland with him, into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, gave him the hostages of all Connaught. Both proceeded with their forces into Munster; and they burned Luimneach, and plundered Macnoise: "A. D. 1036. Dowcowlye, the King of Connought's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. More, daughter of King Terlagh, and Queen of Connought, wife of Rowry O'Connor, died."—Ann. Clon.

² Inis-Adharcaicha: i.e. the Horned Island. Now Incherky, an island in the River Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 29. See this island again referred to, under the name Adhairceach, at the year 1157, infrà.

¹ Corca-Achlann.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Bran, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissouffy.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1256.
Machaife na Muimn i.e. ho hmlleach lubain, 1 Loch Tairi, 1 brug fisg, 1 Dun Aced, 1 co oruin Ua Clepcein, 1 muiref cinn mic Cailegh Ui Ruainc o cnocaib Saunccll, 1 po foqafiect, 1 po muirf Caith eorpaic, 1 po saibr ouct briort laec eor cialla, 1 Saofideala 1 nialln a nainte, 1 tangattan via tri6i iarain. Acian poirne na nainteine rin Mac Maovain Ui Cinnleibiagh, mac Gongail 1 Occain, 1 mac Eacouch Ui Loingrig. Do rana bá, ec, òp, opset, 1 carnia tan a cenn o MunResphach Ua Òpian ma fmuar-laccach. Òibhail, nsoh hUi Mailrechnail, òecc.

Aoi Cráic, mile ochtmoa a naoi. Tiollapatrace cUa Céilecan pbcanap (1. òpoin) AonU Macha, Concobar, mac Poqartaig hUi Maoloduin pbcanab Cluana mic Noin, 1 Pragal hUa Meirpobavaij, pepleighinn Imleach a lubain, òecc. Marain na nUb Eacach Uaithi ro poora hPPanaij, ou 1 etporate mac Aeda Ui Chripocaim, tigfina PPanaij, 1 va ténairi vecc ou òpom clanaobi, go pochaboid tonaib bote. Donnchao mac Domnall Reamin, tigfina Laig (no Ua CChnpeilaij) no marboid no Choncobair Ua Concobar gailg Shaogal. Laech aU amia po baoi ma aimpri, tuir cata aU calmatap cpris. Donnchao cUa Tiollapatrace, 1. mac Domnall,

* Imleach-Ighair.—Now Emly, in the county of Tipperary.—See note 5, under A. D. 541, p. 182, suprà.

* Loch-Gair.—Now Lough Gur, a lake, at which are the ruins of various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish fortifications, situated in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County, and County of Limerick.—See note 7, under A. D. 1516.

* Brugh-Righ : i.e. the Fort of the King, now Bruree, a small village on the west bank of the River Maigue, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick. There are extensive ruins of earthen forts, said by tradition to have been erected by Oilioll Olum, and occupied till about the period of the English Invasion by his descendants, the O'Donovans.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 77, note 4, and p. 88, note 8. See also note 6, under A. D. 974, p. 701, suprà. The O'Donovans were driven from this place, as well as from Croom, about the period of the English Invasion; but they would appear to have recovered them, and to have maintained possession of both places, as well as the barony of Coshma, and the plains along the Maigue, until finally expelled by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229.

* Dun-Aicbed.—This is probably the remarkable fort now called Dunachip, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Muirdeabhair, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.

* Druim-Ui-Chleirchein : i.e. O'Clirechien's Ridge or Long Hill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and the Chronicon Scotorum, it is called Drumain-Ui-Chleirchein, which is the form of the name still retained. It is now anglicised Drummin, and is the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick, about three miles north of Kilmallock.
the plain of Munster, i.e. as far as Imleach-Ibhair, Loch-Gair, Brugh-Righ, Dun-Aiched, and Drúim-Ui-Cleirchein; and they carried off the head of the son of Caileach Ua Ruairc from the hills of Saingeal; and they broke down and demolished Ceann-coradh; and they obtained eight score heroes, both foreigners and Irish, as hostages and pledges, and then returned to their houses. The chief of these hostages were the son of Madadhain Ua Ceinneidigh; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in rason of them by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelseachnail, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gillaphadraig Ua Celechain, Secnab (i.e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Maelduin, Secnab of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fearghal Ua Meisdeadhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eachtach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Leinster (or of Ui-CEinnsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhhaire Failghe, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

*Saingeal.*—Now Singland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick’s, about one mile southeast of the city of Limerick.—See Septima Vita S. Patricii, part iii. c. xlv., in Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 158, col. 1.

*Ua Ceinneidigh.*—Now anglicised O’Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O’.

*Ua hOgain.*—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Arderony, about four miles to the north of Neagh, in the county of Tipperary.

*Ua Maelseachnail.*—Otherwise written O’Maelseachainn, and anglicé O’Melaghlin, now corrupted to Mac Loughlin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1088. Cathalan O’Forrey, chief in learning and prayer, 3 Non. Martii in Imlech Ivair, Shrovetide Sunday, in pace quievit. An army by Donell mac Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in Connacht, that Rory gave him the hostages of Connacht, and” [they] “went together into Munster, and burnt Limerick and the Ma-chaire to Dunached, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailig, and brake down Cencora, &c. Tiernach O’Broyne, Airthinneach of Clon-mic-Nois, in Christo quievit. Great slaughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow” [recte, Wexford], “and Waterford, by the O’Neachays of Munster, the day that they enterprised to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O’Macgirick, Archpoet of Ireland, died. This yeare Tirlagh O’Conner, king of Ireland, was borne.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Domhnall Reamhar:* i.e. Domhnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domhnall Mac Murchadh, who died in the year 1075.
Cluain-Eamhain.—Now Cloonoun, or Cloonown, an old church on the west side of the Shannon, in the parish of St. Peter’s, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 79, note 4, and the map to that work. The other churches here referred to are on islands in Lough Ree. Inis-Clothann and Inis-Bofinne are so called at the present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usually called Inis-Inneen, and, in English, “the Hare Island.”

Aidhirceach.—See note 9, Inis-Adhareach, p. 933, supra.

Reachraith.—Otherwise called Rachra, now Raghra, a townland in the west of the parish of Clonmacnoise, and north of Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King’s County. It is bounded on the west by the River Shannon, which divides it from the townlands of Raghra-beg and Cappaleitrim, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscommon. See Rachra, referred to as a castle at A. D. 1557.

Cluain : i.e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise.

Cluain-eacn-Moidimog.—According to the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 21st of January, and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at the same day, this church was in the territory of the Eoghanacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

Ibhar-Chinn-trecuta.—Otherwise called Inbhar-Chinn-tragha, i.e. the Yew at the Head of the Strand, now the town of Newry, in the
of Gillaphadraig (i.e. the son of Domhnall), was killed by the grandsons of Domhnall Breac. Gillacainnigh Ua Flaithfhileadh, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlan Ua Flaithfhileadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Muircheartach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothrann, Inis-bo-finne, Inis-Ainggin, and Cluain-Eamhain. But Aidhirceach and Rechraithe were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain, but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-caein-Modimog, so that they scarcely left a single head of cattle so far [as they penetrated], and besides carried off captives. A great predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Ibhar-Chinn-trachta; and he plundered the men of Fearnmhagh, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Ui-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Iseal-Chiarain was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn na mBocht from Ua Flaithhen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Corcach, Imleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta, and Cill-dara, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].


k Iseal-Chiarain.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, supra.

1 Ard-fearta.—Now Ardfeirt, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, where St. Brendan erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 89; and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1089. Lusk burnt, with the Daimhliag" [and nine score men therein], "by the men of Mounster. Killare also burnt this yeare. Donell mac fat Donell, king of Leinster, murdered by his own. Murtagh O'Laythen, king of Duvthire, died. The battle of Gerneide, gained over the men of Fernvay, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevtain. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, murdered of his owne. Gilpatrick O'Keligan, Senecap of Ardmagh, died on Christmas eve."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of
the same events under the year 1087, as follows:

"A. D. 1087" [recte, 1089]. "Munstermen brought a great fleet on the river of Synann and Loghrice, and robbed, and took the spoyles of all the churches upon the islands of that logh, viz., of Innis-Clothran, Innis-Boffyn, Innis-Angine, and Cloneawyn; which Rowry O'Connor, king of Connought, seeing, he caused to be stopped the fords on the Synan, called Adyrekeache and Rathkrea, to the end they might not be at liberty to pass the said passages at their returns, and were driven to turn to Athlone, where they were overtaken by Donell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to whose protection they woldie committed themselves, and yealded all their cotts, shipps, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent safe conduct with them untill they were left at their native place of Mounster. Gillickenny O'Flattyle, prince of Delvyn-Bethra, was killed by his own brother, Hugh mac Coghlun. Donogh mac Donnell Reawar (in English, the fatt), king of Lynster, was killed by Connor O'Connor, prince of Affalie; and also Donogh mac Donnell mac Gilleepatrick, prince of Osserie, was killed. Isill Kieran, or the hospital of St. Keyran, was purchased by Cormack Mac Connemogh from O'Flaylyn and Donell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn of Meath, for ever."

"Ua Buachalla.—Now anglicised Buckley, without the prefix Us or O'.

"Successor of Caimneach in Cianachta: i. e. Abbot of Dromachose, in the barony of Keennagh, and county of Londonderry.

"Ua Caireallain.—Now anglicised Carlan, Carland, Curland, and Carleton, without the prefix Us or O'. William Carleton, the author
The Age of Christ, 1090. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of Cainneach in Cianachta, died. Ingnadan, lector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lord of Clann-Diarmada, and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh, lord of Cinele-Moen, were killed one day by Domhnall O’Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Caiséal; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maelachlaine, lord of Meath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they all delivered hostages to the King of Aileach, and they parted in peace and tranquillity. Muircheartach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muircheartach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Maelseachlainn Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmordha Ua Domhnall, son of the King of Ui-Cinnselaigh. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Maelachlaine into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet. Muircheartach Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muircheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach, by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muircheartach Ua Briain, the men of Munster.

of *Trais and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, is of this family, and his Irish name is Ullam Ua Caiseallaín.

*Clann-Diarmada.*—A sept of the Cinele-Eoghain, seated on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry. The name of this tribe is now preserved in that of the parish of Clondermot, in this barony.

*Ua Luinigh.*—Now Looney, without the prefix Ua or O’. The mountainous district of Mounterlooney, in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, took its name from this family, who were afterwards driven into it.—See note *, under A. D. 1178.

*Cinele-Moen.*—A sept of the Cinele-Eoghain, at this period seated in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the Cinele-Conaill.—See note *, under A. D. 1178.

*Magh-Lena.*—Now Moylena, otherwise Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the barony of Ballyeaun, and King’s County.—See note *, under A. D. 902, p. 564, and p. 105, col. 1.

*Dun-na-Sgiath.*—Now Dunmuskagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlyuin, barony of Clancilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1043.

*Dun-Aicchet.*—See note under A. D. 1088.

*Loch-Riach.*—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.
The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

"A. D. 1088" [recte, 1090]. "Moriertagh, son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his father, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his forces into Meath, and took a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn, King of Meath, at Molena, in Fercall, where many of King Moriertagh's army were slain, as Moyleseaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of Conin O'Dowgin, and the son of Mollmorphy O'Donnell, prince of the O-Kinseallys."

In the Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1090. Maelduin O'Rebecan, Coarb of Mochnata; Ken O'Buchalla, Coarb of Canealch, in Kyanacht, in Christo quiverunt. Macluanai O'Carellen, minion of Kindred-Dermaid; Gilchrist O'Luiny, minion of Kindred-Moyne, killed in one day, per dolum, by Donell O'Lochlainn. The Daimliag of Ferta burnt, with a hundred houses about it. A meeting between Donell Mac Lachlanna's sonne, Murtagh O'Brien, King of Cashell, and Flann O'Melachlimn's sonne, King of Tarach, where they did conclude to give hostages to the King of Ailech from them all. Taithlech O'Hegra taken prisoner." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
and the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and
the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe*; and they delivered two hostages to
O'Lochlainn, i.e. Domhnall, for protecting them thence to the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Ceannfaeladh Ua hOgain, successor of Brenainn,
died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Reamhar, was treacherously killed by
Enda, son of Diarmait. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithe-
bheartaigh], lord of West Connaught, died. Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of
Laeighis, and the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirn, mutually fell by each
other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiscal. Cearbhail, grandson of Aedh,
and Laighgenn, and Senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighgenn, i.e. the Buidhe-
cothaigh, lord of Galieanga, was slain by the Ui-Briuin. A hosting was made
by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran
Ua Caindealbhaín was slain by the son of Mac Coirten. The prey of the fire-
brands made, on Great Christmas night, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, upon the
Ui-Failghe and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between
Muircheartach Ua Briain and the sons of Tadgh Ua Briain; and the men of
Thomond returned to their homes, but the sons of Tadgh acted treacherously
towards them, and they were plundered by the Connaughtmen. Muircheartach
Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-
Macha was burned. Maelisa, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

* Maelisa.—"A. D. 1091. Melisa Comorbanus
S. Patricii(id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus),
post longam poentiem decessit die 20 Decem-
bris, ejusque locum occupat statim Domnauldus filius
Amalgadii. Unde, cum Maelisa supra ad num-
am 1068 vocetur filius Amalgadii, videtur
hie Domnauldus fuisse ejus frater." —Trias
Thaum., p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1091. Murche, son's sonne to Donell
fatt, killed by falsehood by Enna mac Dermot.
The west half of the Rath of Ardmagh burnt.
Dunslevy O'Heochua, king of Ulster, killed by
Mac Lochlaínn's sonne, and by the king of
Ailech, at Belach gort-an-íubhair, in battle.
Rory mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Con-
aught, died. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, 9 Kal.
Januarii in penitentia quievit. Donell mac Awa-
gaa ordered in the abbacie in his place presently.
This year a happy fruitful yeare."—Cod. Clar.,
tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of
the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1089, thus:

"A. D. 1089" [recte, 1091]. "Donslevye
O'Heoghaye, king of Ulster, was killed by
Donell mac Loghlyn, prince of Aileagh. Cy-
nath O'Morrey" [O'More], "and Mollronie
mac Concornie fought hand to hand in the
king's house in Cashell, and were both slain.
Moyleis, Primatt of Ardmach, died."

The reader should bear in mind that King of
Ulster here means King of Ulidia, or that part
of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Bann.

* Loch Cairryan.—Now Cargin's Lough, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon.

* Trian-Mor: i.e. the great third or ternal division of Armagh.

* Trian-Saxon: i.e. the Third of the Saxons; that division of Armagh, in which the Saxon students resided.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1092. *Arx Armdachiana cum suis Ecclesiis, una pars de Trien-mor, et altera Trien-Saxon, incendio vastantur quarto Calendis Septembris."—*Trias Thaum., p. 299.

* Ceallachan-Caisil: i.e. Callaghan of Cashel. He was the ancestor of the O'Callaghans of Munster. He was the son of Domhnall, who died in 1044, who was the son of Murchad, who died in 1014 (from whose brother, Sairbhreathach, the Mac Carthys of Munster are descended), who was son of Donnchadh, who was son of Ceallachan Caisil, King of Munster, who died in the year 954.—*See Circuit of Muireheartach Mac Neill, p. 64.
20th of December; and Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, was immediately installed in his place in the abbacy. Sitric, son of Gillabruide, was treacherously killed.

The Age of Christ, 1092. Connmhach Ua Cairill, a bishop, and an excellent moderator; Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe], a learned and holy senior, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil; Muircheartach, son of Loingseach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird; and Maelisa Ua hArrachtain, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach, died. The Devotee, i.e. Fiachra Ua Follamhain, a priest of the Connaughtmen, was drowned in Loch Cairrgin. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, was burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Trian-Mor, and a street of Trian-Saxon. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i.e. Flaithbheartach, and Foghartach O'Foghartaigh, through treachery and guile. Ruaidhri was seven times a gossip to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Donnchadh Mac Carthage, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was killed by Ceallachan-Caisil. Enda, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Connhaicni over Sil-Muireadhach, so that Magh-Aci was left without cattle. Donnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhar Failghe, was killed by his own brothers. Great frost and ice in this year, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes; and great snow fell afterwards. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain into Connaught, and he carried hostages from them. Diarmaid Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh,

* Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh.—He is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthach, who was son of Saerbhreathtach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—Id. Ibid.

b Domhnall.—“A. D. 1092. Domnaludus filius Amalgadii, Archiæpiscopus Ardmacianus, circuit et visitat regiones de Kinel-Eoquin, id est O'Nelligorum.”—Trias Thaum., p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1092. Follavan, the religious of Connaught, was drowned. Clon-mic-Nois spoilyed by Munstermen. Rory O'Connor, Archking of Connacht, blinded by O'Flatherty deceitfully. Mureach Mac Carty, king of Eonacht Cassill, mortuus est. Donnell mac Awalga, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kingred-Owen, got his will” [co súc a réim]. “The Rath of Ardmac with the church, 4 Cal. Sept. and a great part of the great Trien” [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].

Aoir Cnort, mile nocha a ceatair. Dompleòbe Ùa hÈocaba, nì Ùlaì, ìo màrabh ì la pìgh Aìlí ì. Ìodóinnall, mac Ìc Loclaimn, a ceat ìealaiìg


Three of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1092, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1090, as follows:

"A. D. 1090" [rectè, 1092]. "The Fleet of Munster robbed and tooke the spoyles of Clonricknose. Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connoought, had his eyes put out most maliciously by Flathvertaghh O'Flahertime and Fogartagh O'Fogarty. Cormack Mainisdreagh, the sadge and learned divine of Ireland, died."

1 Successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach: i.e. Bishop of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

2 Teach-aidheadh: i.e. House of the Guests, or the Hospital.

1 The Æithcheireach: i.e. the ex-priest.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1193. Donogh Mac Carty, king of Eonacht-Cassill; Trenar O'Kelly, king of Breh; Hugh O'Boian, King of Fernvay; Hugh mac Cahell O'Conner, king of Connaght, omnes occisi sunt. Hugh, Airchinnech of Domhas-Kianan; Aíill O'Niallan, Coarb of Kieran, and Cronan,
successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Brian; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muireadhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Niallain, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach\(^1\); Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain; Ua Scopta, successor of Comman; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh\(^k\) of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, was slain by the Conailli-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithchleireach\(^1\), i.e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the Conmaicni. Dubh dara, the grandson of Aighennain, lord of Luighne, died. Trenshear Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Ua Duibhidhir in Daimhliag-Chianain. Muircheartach Ua Briain plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and expelled them into Tir-Eoghain, after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair, and of Ua Conceanainn, the son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Diarmada. The Sil-Muireadhaigh returned again to Connaught without permission. Great snow and frost in this year, so that the lakes of Ireland were frozen. Ard-Macha was burned, with its churches.

The Age of Christ, 1094. Donnseibhhe Ua hEochadhla, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i.e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in

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\(^1\) Cod. Clarend.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows:

"A. D. 1192" [recte, 1193]. "Hugh O'Koonyle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonvieknose, died. Malcolme, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrett, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for greif and sorrow of the king's death, died."
Thurig an tóbaip.  Píod Eameann do comairíll 50 hÁet Chlais 1. Muinéiptach Ua hórían co ríphaisd Múimhín, co nOipéigib Láigínib, Domnall, mac meic Loichinn, pí Oiliúgh co Cenél Conaill, Í Ógáin, Domnall, mac Plámh, pí Thimphach, co ríphaisd Míde, Domnacha Ua hÉochaib, co nUilseib, 7 Tòrrain, tigfnna Fáll 7 Aed Chlais, co nochat long leib. Tánagartat an lucht anoch 50 Mháig Láigín, co po loighst Uachtar ánImp, co go paiún dú bán máth mhí pí ríphaisd Múimhín, Láigínib, 7 Oipéigib neamha. Iompórt iarr pí Ólaib, áni ní hé huilte leó Láigín do níomhó. Iompórt iarrn pí Muighmhan róip náriúpin, 7 po ionthóibrat Tòrrain a hÁet Chlais, 7 po aíphóibrat pí Thimphach 1. Domnall, 7 po ionthóibrat é 1 Oipéigillbeib iarr níomhó do ríphaisd Míde rairp. Do nÉochaib iarrnim Ua Maelpí充实ann raiteáid mbísec aeachd co ri gbh bha Luigín, 7 aíphí Muíde uile, mísgrat Luigín 7 aíphí Muíde rairp, 7 amra nígh Múimhín oc Loch Léibhín, co stáppair eithne na bá 7 an léibhín, 7 po hímbhí ecomláinn raith la a mhuintiú róip 1. mac Meic Aíghinnai co na rospairte, 7 do cheap leó arph builein 1. Domnall mac Plámh, 7 Tiolláinénám mac Lugaibh, 1 in cóip uair Fábaire Feichín. Plaitheiptach Ua hÁu- vinyl, tigfnna Ua nSeachail Uaibh, do valladh la Domnacha Ua hÉochaib, lá nió Ulaibh. An rí ríphaisb la hUilteib, dá 1 étairgartt co íomsíór mhí pí raigléachtaib in Úa Peadacán, 7 in Domnall mac Aonóir. Concobair Ua Concaib, tigfnna Cianachta. Cìbhne Feinn, dég iarr meicbhthtaib. Concobair Ua Concaib, tigfnna Úa bhPáilge, do ríspain lá Muinéiptach Ua hórian, lá níó Múimhín. Slíóigí lá Muinéiptach Ua nObhain co ríphaisd Múimhín me hí Connachtatb, 7 po rí máth rínnaigh gan slióilla. Slíóigí oile van láp an lucht céasna eitn leó 7 tip co Óúin Taip, 7 po rínaigh Muíde eithen
the battle of Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muircheartach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Osraighi, and the Leinstermen; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Oileach, with the Cincel-Conaill and Cincel-Eoghan; Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, with the men of Meath; Donnchadh Ua h'EOchadha, with the Ulidians; and Godfrey, lord of the foreigners and of Ath-cliath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laighean, and they burned Uachtar-ard, and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, who fled, without spilling blood. After this the Ulstermen returned [home], for they did not wish to plunder Leinster. The men of Munster after this went eastwards again, and expelled Godfrey from Ath-cliath, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i.e. Domhnall [Ua Maelseachlainn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Maelseachlainn set out with a small party from the North, and seized the cows of Luighne and of all East Meath; but the people of Luighne and East Meath, and the soldiers of the King of Munster, overtook him at Loch Lebhinn, and got between the cows and the troop; and he was unfairly overwhelmed in battle by his own people, i.e. the son of Mac'Aighennain and his troop; and their own king was slain by them, i.e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Enain, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feichin. Flaithbheartach Ua h'Aidith, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua h'EOchadha, King of Ulidia. A slaughter was made of the Airtheara [Oriors] by the Ulidians, where a great number of the nobility fell, together with Ua Fedacain and Mac Aenghusa. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land, by the same people, fall into a mill-pond, and turn a small mill in the village just as they issue from the rock.

Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair: anglicē Conor O'Conor. This family are still in Gleann-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromachoe, barony of Keenagh, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from Conna, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, and were chiefs of Cianachta, till subdued by the O'Kanes.

By lake and land: i.e. a part of O'Brien's forces sailed up Lough Dergh, and up the Shannon into Lough Ree, while another part set out by land.
viri 1. eitir Donnchaoid, mac Mupichaoid mac Flomna, i Conchobair, mac Maol-
pischlann. Ruaofh Ua Donnagran, tiogna Aine, vecc. Cateachaoid uait 2.
Taois, mac Ruaidh Ua Conchobair, i mar Stol Mupichaoid ron Tuaomhnaoin,
ron iapaidi Connacht, uil i topreatain eile, iu an spireid iapaidi Connacht uile. Da
vo na maithe topreatain iur cait rin Amlaoid Ua h'Aich, Donnleabe Ua Cinnfaolaidh, i
mac Tiileppa Ua Mhaoilmuaidh. Cate Piod-
naca a anm. Ioimn Mac Tiolla Uldain, taoipeac Muintir Mhaoilmonna,
vo maor i lioe Mide. Donnall, comorba Phatracec, ron cuairt Mu-
mann ceona cin co etu a liomhaion rorepl na taeb nevber na uaidh.
Tiolla na mhaini mac Ui Cobtac, tiogna Uamall, vo ec. Oineinneach
Acaid rabair vo maor bafrsna Cbrna.

Aor Cnaota, mile nocht a cuirc. An trecceap Ua Concapan, comorba
hpenann Cluaan rihta, [vecc]. Snaip mac Maitoblauna, amnca Ineann
uile, vecc iar rinseataigh, i iar noeighi Chaidh. Teinm anbroill iur Eoagap
uile hi cconcie iur mbliaomna, i atbeirt aonile co reilitein efhionme vo
naomh Ineann von tam hi rin, atse aonpo uong vo na biaomh eitir
ecclair is tuairi sebailple. Donngur, trecceap Aca chlai, hUa Manman 1.
an brecht, comorba Caomhinn, Mac Mparap Ua Caoimhin, comorba Oenai,

\(^1\) Dun-Tais.—Not identified.
\(^2\) Ua h'Aichir.—Now anglicised O'Hehir, Hehir, and sometimes Hare. This family was
seated in the territory of Ui-Cormaic, lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis, in the
county of Clare.

\(^3\) Ua Cinnfaolaidh.—Now anglicised Kinealy. This family is of the sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte,
and were seated in the territory of Ui-Connaille-Gabhra, in the present county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
macnoise, which agree in chronology at this pe-
riod, record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1094. Flathertach O'Haithd, king
of Oneach, blinded by Doncha O'Heocha, king
of Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Brien to
Dublin, and banished Geffry Meranach from
being king of Galls, and killed Donell O'Me-
lachlann, king of Tarach. The slaughter of
the Easterns' good men by the North. Rory
O'Donagana, king of Aras, and Conner O'Conner,
king of Cianaght, mortui sunt in penitentia.
Donell, Comarb of Patrick, visiting Munster,
and brought with him his full visitation, be-
side offering and devotion. Donell mac Mael-
columb, king of Scotland, killed by Donell
and Edmond, his kinsmen, by murther. The
battle of Finach, where the one-half of West
Connaght, and the moicet of Corcomroe were
slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O'Connor."—

"A. D. 1094. All the nobility and forces of
Ireland assembled and gathered together at
Dublin, with King Moriartagh O'Brien, both
Munstermen, Lystermen, and people of Ossorie.
Donell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath;
Donogh O'Heoghe of Ulster, and Godfrey of
Dublyn, with ninety shipps. These of the East
to Dun-Tais; and they divided Meath between two, i.e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhar; son of Maelseachlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh, over the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which three hundred were slain; and they plundered all West Connaught. This was called the battle of Fidhnacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaeibh Ua hAichir, Donnsleibhe Ua Cinnfhaelaidh, and the son of Gillaursa Ua Maelmuaidh. Imhar Mac Gilla-Ultaif, chief of Munster-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of srebals [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-ninghean, son of Ua Cobhthaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The airchinnneach of Achadh-fabhhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcrain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldalua, chief anmchara of all Ireland, died at an advanced age, and after a good life. There was a great pestilence over all Europe in general in this year, and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady. The following were some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it: Donnghus, Bishop of Ath-cliath; Ua Manchain, i.e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of

came to Oghterarde, where they gave a discomfiture to the Munstermen, people of Ossorie, and Lynstermen. The Ulstermen retraced upon them, and wou'd neither hinder or opugne the Lynstermen, but went and banished Godfrey out of Dublin, and also deposed Donell; whereupon the deposed King of Meath went to the land of Lwyne, and there took a prey, and being pursued by East Meath, and the King of Munster's guard, was slain among the cows at Loghleyvn, by one belonging to himself called Mac Agenan; and so this was the end of Donell, king of Meath, that was deposed of his kingdom, and slain by his owne people. Connor O'Connor of Affailie, King of Lynster, was taken captive by King Morriertagh O'Bryen. Clonvicknose was robbed, and the spoyles taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Royn, on Monday in Shrovetyde. Dorrowe was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Affailie. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghallan and Delvyn. King Mortagh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Connought to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Donnaisce, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donnogh mac Murrogh mac Flynn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."—Ann. Clon.

* Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter
of Ochill na hicc a cenél, Caillipe i. an tshrroc Üa Ceitcmarn, comarba Maedoc, Üa Rimnànaig, phileirech Leitigimne, Eochaii Üa Cuir, rcaenab Achao bò, Scannann Üa Cnàpinighe, amna na lir mòr, duadaich Üa Cpill, racaert Cille Dálu, Dubhpatach Üa Mungvohair, ao mac Maolhina Üi Òroleam, ãirbheileign, 7 Augustin Üa Cumn, ãirbheirech Lain. Arbas 'n mòrloa ëisth Dòrraiò Mhànaic, tigharna Tàll Aìta chait, 7 na mhìrò, Donnall Dub Üa Pìsgaile, tighina Popnuaìc Lain, Maigaimh, Üa Seòda, tighina Conca Dhuibhe, Üa Maolcnairbe òg mìannech Imleachta luibh. O hAmhòid, tighina Oirgill, 7 Üa Concobair, tighina Cianachta Òunne Òuinn. Üa hEicemige, tighina Phìmanach, òg mìrabh. Tiollacmaràin mac mic Ualchaim, tighina Üa n'Oub ìnnech, òg mìrabh. Càitürüoi mòr i naòchadh pìa n'Òdal Àrainne pòr Ìleib òch 1 toornach Lochlann Üa Caill, ìoigimhna Ìlag, 7 Tiollacoimgairt Ìlag Caill, òg pochaid mòr amaille pìu. Donnall Üa Munpeccán, tighina Tréba uile, 7 Amloibh, mac meic Conmaibh, mac tairig Shìf Ròdnàin, òg mìrabh òg peil, 7 iac i ngeanabh ùbh Mumain. Tàillte, mòs Obannail Òuitt, decc. Òaidh, mac Caíal Ìlag Concobair, òg mìrabh òg pìòrabh Mumain. Tàisleach Ùa hEasgna, tighina Luighe, 7 ìg Luighe imme, òg mìrabh lar na grìb Con-macemh.1. Cenél cCaill, Cenél Dubhán, 7 Cenél Luighe. Ùa Concobair, tighina Ciarphaire, òg mìrabh là a bhràthair. Çuicencisic Ùa hAmhòid, tighina Phì mbile, òg mìrabhach lò Donnchaidh Ùa Maoiljoino. Dubcoibair, mòs tighina Òrpaìge, 7 bainteigina Òrpaìge, decc. Òaimnait, into the Book of Kells, some time previous to the year 1094.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society, pp. 132, 156.

7 Ua Cnàpinighe.—This name is obsolete in the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised Cramsey.

8 The Islands: i.e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

9 Ua Scagadha.—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix Ùa or O'. According to O'Herin's topographical poem, O'Falvy, who was the senior of the race of King Conary II. in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca-Dhuibhne, or Corcauny, which extended from the River Mang westwards to the strand, Fintraigh, now Ventry, in the new county of Kerry; and O'Shea was chief of Ui-Rathach, now the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county: and this is evidently correct, though O'Shea, who was of the same race with O'Falvy, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conary.

b Ard-achadh: i.e. High Field, now Ardagh, in the parish of Ramoan, barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Antrim, sheet 14.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
Dealbhan-Beag; Cairbre, i.e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Maedhog; Ua Rinnanaigh, lector of Leithghlinn; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo; Scannlan Ua Chnaimhshighe, anmchara of Lismore; Buadhach Ua Cearruidhir, priest of Cill-Dalua; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhgaigh; Aedh, son of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, a chief lector; and Augustin Ua Cuinn, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Mearanach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the islands; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laignhean; Mathgamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne; Ua Maelcraeibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair; O'hAinbhidh, lord of Oirghialla; and Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin. Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain. Gillacha-rain, the son of Mac-Ualghairg, lord of Ui-Duibhinneacht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia; and Gillachomghaill Ua Cairill; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Amhlaeibh, the son of Mac Conmeadha, son of the chief of Sil-Ronain, were treacherously slain, while in fetters, in Munster. Tailtli, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the men of Munster. Taichleach Ua hEaghr, lord of Luighne, was slain, with a slaughter of the Luighne about him, by the three Conmaicni, i.e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhain, and the Cinel-Lughna. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciariaghe, was killed by his brother. Cucoigcriche Ua hAinbhidh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Dubhchobhaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraighe, and the lady of Osraighe,

"A. D. 1095. Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowl, and cattle. Kells, with its churches; Dorowe, with its books; Ardsraha, with its church; and many other church towns, crematus sunt. Senoir Mac Maelmolua, archaged of Ireland, in pace dormivit. Duvhach O'Sochnimn, gentile priest of Ferta; Dongus, bishop of Dublin; Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patricke, died. Kilkiaran, son of Mac Ualgarg, minion of Duvinrechy, a suis occiues. O'Hegny, King of Fermanach, killed by his" [own people]. "The battle of Ardagh by Dalaray upon Ulster, where Gileongaill O'Cairill" [was slain]. "Great sickness in Ireland, that killed many men, from the Calends of August until May next. Murtach O'Caire, minion of Kindred-Aenes, and heire of Ailoch, mortuus est. Carbry O'Keherney, in pendentia mortuus est, i.e. the archpriest" [recte, noble bishop] "of Cinselayes. Goffry Meranach, King of Galls, mortuus est."—Ann. Ulf.; Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Cnannur, Cluain Emair, Clíon na locha, Rabh, Leir máir, Cluain Íronaig, 1 Cluain eoraí do lórcsam uile. Cluain mic Nóir do opecan. Dommhail Ua Máda, tíofna Ua Neáchach, vécc.

Aoi Cpiort, mile nochad a ré. hUa Cochlán rui eppcor, 1 comórba bann, vécc. Éogán Ua Cniach, aipíneeach Doiphe, vécc in oéc vécc Callann lanuam. Colunn Ua hÁnraoin, aipíneeach Ronar Ailín, Plann Ua Muineccám, aipíneeach Cenrui, Leánpur hUa Cumnín, comapba Concaill, Mac Nechtain hUa hUaimh, tríplechinn 1 uaral pásaí, vécc. Ua Mailcain, ollam Ual gCaip, vécc. Aílaibh, mac Taíníc Uí Óriain, do maitho 1 Manann. Feil Eóin pos Àinne rin mbliadainn.

Ro gab imeagla móir riopa Eennam peimpi, conaí 1 comóilfe arnacht lá cleiróib Eennam in comárba Pháthaire aon mmóthu aí an eolamna in tircanaid doib ó céin a ropónta do gach a ceoicinn troidhoir ó Chuc-an 50 Dommháil do déanam gach nós ro, 1 cforraíod. gach laoi 50 cfin mbliadóin, cen mo tát Dommhaíge, 1 rollamna, 1 aipóide, 1 oan do patrat almuna, 1 eóbartha uimh do bha. Tuccaí oan phíanna uimh do eicairb, 1 cleiróib, 1 miosáib, 1 taipíneib, 1 ro ropóta rí Eennam an tucht rin aí téine na díogla. Cíno copaí o aímhndúceod lá Muicheascach Ua mBhríain iain na mórach peacht malin la Lé Cuino. Plann Ua hÁmbhí, tíofna Deirceach Aipiall [vécc]. Conconbáin Ua hAimnáphaid, tíofna Cianáctá, 1 Ua Ceni tíofna Ua Mic Caránto, do cónéitim príos noile hí ecliacht. Cuulaí Ua Célenán, tánair Aipiall, do maitha là cóncead nÉennam, 1. cónceod Ulaí. Maitéaskain Ua Segoa, tíofna Copca Óthere, vécc. Muicheascach 1. an Cullach Ua Dhubh, tíofna Ua nAmhalatá, do maitha.

e Dármaigh.—Otherwise written Dearmbach and Durmuhagh; now Darrow, in the King’s County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

d Fell on Friday.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1096. Festum S. Joannis Baptistae hoc anno occidit in feriam sextam: quod tandem malum omen ex quibusdam vaticiniis augurati nimium expaverunt Clerus et populus Hibernie. Unde consilio inito visum est Archiepiscopus et Clero totius patriae, ut preservarentur a malis quae premissos tali omne subsequutura qui dudum präixerant indicere toti populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam protestent jejium singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis diebus, exceptis Dominiciis, festis, et solemnitates majoribus, una refectione maneat contento. Unde multae a populo factae sunt olationes et pie elargitiones; et a Regibus et Proceribus agri et predia multa sunt donata Ecclesiis. His pietatis officiis peractis ab igne imminentis vindictae populus mansit intactus.”

—Trias Thaum., p. 299.
died. Darmhaigh, Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain-Bronaigh, and Cluain-Eois, were all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnall Ua Madadhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Bairri, died. Eoghan Ua Cearnaigh, airchinneach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Colum Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ross-aillithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Aentrobh; Learghus Ua Cruimhthir, successor of Comghall; Mac Neachtain Ua Uaithnigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaeibh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in Manainn. The festival of John fell on Friday this year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick [at their head], to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was, to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday, every month, and to fast [on one meal] every day till the end of a year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals; and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance. Ceann-coradh was re-edified by Muircheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuinn. Flann Ua hAnibhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Cenachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i.e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne, died. Muircheartach, i.e. the Boar, O'Dubhda, lord of the

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Ua Mic-Cairthinn.—A tribe of the Oirghialla, descended from Forgo, son of Cairthenn, or Caerthainn, who was son of Earc, the grandson of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. The territory inhabited by this tribe was called Tir-mic-Cairthinn, or Tir-mic-Caerthainn, a name still retained in the barony of Tirkeerin, on the east side of Lough Foyle, and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Keenagh, in the county of Londonderry.

"Erichus e tribus Collæ regis nepotibus primus genuit Carthennium: cui nati Forgous, ex quo Hy-Maccarthen juxta sinum lacus Fevail Londinodori amuit ense."—O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 362. See also Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 122, note 4.

1 Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.
The O'Caell, a

The events of the barony who O'Madden, 1. of Mahon, of O'Ainiary, [rectii, yeare, Irish of 11, of Coarb Armagh, also note under A. D. 1178.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1096. Flann O'Hanbeth, king of Deskert-Oirgiall; Maelpatrick O'Hermeay, Bishop of Armagh; Columb O'Harraan, Airchinnech of Ross-aileither; Flann O'Muregan, Airchinnech of Aendrum, in Christo dormientur. Mahon O'Segday, king of Corkduvne; Conor O'Ainiaray, king of Cianaght; and O'Keyne, king of O-Carthinn, fell one with another" [recte, the one by the other] "in fight. Great fright in Ireland from St. John's feast in this yeare, untill God, through fasting and prayer of the Coarb of Patrick, and the rest of the Irish clergie, did save their. Duvgall O'Mael-

The mortality and plague, and the killing of the chief of Delvin-mor, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1095, as follows:

"A. D. 1095" [recte, 1096]. "There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, in so much that it depopulated great provinces and countrys. There was not such a pestilence in this land since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slane, that died of the disease called Boye-Koyneall, untill this present year; of which disease the ensuing noblemen, with infinite number of meaner sort, died, viz.: God-
Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmachadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirtén, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laeghaire, he having been delivered up to them by Muircheartach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donnchadh, son of the Gott [Ua Maeleachlaimn], was slain by the Calraighi. Sithfruich, son of Mac Seallbhaigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Mælpadraig Mac Airmheadhaigh, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1097. Flannagan Ruadh Ua Dubhthaigh, successor of Comman, and lector of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Maelan Ua Cuinn, aircinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois]; Maelbrighde Mac-an-tsaeir Ua Brolchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i.e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair and his own servant of trust, i.e. by the son of Culuachra Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muircheartach frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunclus, archbushop of Dublyn; Brehawre O'Manchan, Cowarb of St. Keven; Donell Dufhe O'Ferall, prince of the borders of Lynster [Foignáis Cruigean]; “Mac Maras O'Koewan, Cowarb of Oenne; the bishopp O'Keherne, Cowarb of Moyeoge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lynster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them” [recte, with such virulence amongst them], “were strocken with great terror; for appeasing of which plague, the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdome to fast from Wednesday to Sunday, once every month, for the space of one whole year, except sollemne and great festivall days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said dayly. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kingdome, were very benefcial” [recte, beneficient] “towards the church and pooremen this year, whereby God's wrath was asswaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were theretofore charged with sesse and other extraordinary contrie charges, with many other large and bountifull gifts. The king's house of Kyncorie was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koynn. Mac-Miccorthean, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of Lagerie, after he was delivered by them to” [recte, delivered to them by] “king Murtagh, for taking from thence” [recte, taking for him] “thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners.”

Clann-Conchobhair.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Maclbhrenainns, or O'Mulrenkins, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.
Muintirteach Ua hBhian 50 Leic Moda, 7 co rpriat mide, 7 co npeim do Connacht an ammar an tuaircpeit 50 ranaidh Maic Conaille, 7 a momrdo agh raph rin gan npeiregan eintipe, nath tamice Donnall Ua Lochaill 50 teonol an tuaircpeit 50 Picn Conaille do tabairt cafa do Muintirteach co na poirique co nosna Dia, 7 coimpeba Phathraice rin lethorra. Lochaill Ua Duibhir, eolcna Bhinnnaige, do marba dhi Ubh hBhinn breipne. In opet Ua Capthaig, ollain Connaict, do marva do Chonnaictaib peiprin. Cnoi mile mon ar ruo Epeam a coicecinne rin mbhiaanri, co po met muca Epeann, 7 po maip timeanri na ecno hirpin co cinb da bliadhan iapamh. bliadhae na cnoi brioim do saini 61, 7 do gheibh peipeaig cinb ar aon pinin. Cloiteach Muintireach 1. Muintireacha buite, co leabhair 7 co ceartseacht 1omdabh loipcead. Plaitheacht Ua Plaitheartaig do tudeacht ma ataippea 50 hAod Ua Conoibairn (1. Aod an sa'hirnaig) 7 cinmar Shil Muintireaig do ghabal do oopirip.

Aoir Criogh, mile nochat a hocht. Donnall Ua hEinni 1. do Dail eCaip anu ameccara, 7 ugaral eppcor, cinb liacna 1 cpeibaio na nGaoideal, torpa cimpeple leiptaip Eoppa rapi an uro edartaiph Roman, sa nGaoideal, do cripofnigao aibentai 1 Callamn December. Se bliadhaa reachtmoacht a aoir an tan no raip a rpripat. Donnall Ua Robartaig, coimpeba Cholaim Chille, Maolru Ua Stipp, peninrio 1 peapleiot Muman 1 Epeann anphina,

1 Fidh-Conaille: i.e. the Wood of Conaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth.

2 A seiseadhach of nuts.—This is explained "the sixth part of a barrel," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—See note under A. D. 1031.

3 The cloiteach of Mainister: i.e. the steeple or round tower of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Dr. O'Conor, in a note to this passage, asserts that the round towers of Ireland were not the cloiteacha of the Irish annals, because the round towers could not be burned; but the round tower of Monasterboice still exists, and is known by no other name than that by which it is called in the text, namely, Cloitheach Mainisterach.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 64, 65.

4 Aedh of the Broken Spear.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, because Aedh of the Broken Spear, King of Connaught, was killed in the year 1067.—See that year, p. 893, supra; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chronographical Description of West Connaught, p. 367.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1097. Lergus O'Crimthir, Coarb of Comgall, post penitentian optimum obiit. Teig mac Rory O'Connor, heire of Connacht, a suis occidus. Flannagan Rus, i. Red, Archinnech of Roscomman, in pace quiesvit. The Steeple of Mainister" [cloiteach Mainisterach], "with the books and much goods" [therein placed] "to be kept, burnt. Maeibrighe mac Antire
Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connaughtmen, in the direction of the North; and they arrived in Magh- Conaille, but they afterwards returned without spoils or hostages, for Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the mustered forces of the North, came to Fidh-Conaille, to give battle to Muircheartach and his forces; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearmnagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. The Druid Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, was killed by the Connaughtmen themselves. Great abundance of nuts throughout Ireland in general this year, so that the swine of Ireland were fatted; and some of these nuts lasted to the end of two years afterwards. It was usually called the year of the white nuts, and a seiscadhach of nuts was got for one penny. The cloictheach of Mainistir (i.e. of Mainistir Buithe), with its books and many treasures, were burned. Faithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i.e. Aedh of the Broken Spear), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muireadhlaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEnni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief annchara and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaedhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, successor of Colum Cille; Maelisa Ua Stuir, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of O'Brolchan, Archpriest or Bishop of Kildare and all Leinster, post penitentiam optimam, quievit. An army by Murtach O'Brien, and Lehmoga, i.e. Mounster, or half Ireland, to Ma-Murhevné: an army by Donell O'Lochlainn into the north of Ireland [recte, with the people of the north of Ireland] to Figh-Conell, to give battle to them; but Daniell, Coarb of Patrick, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlainn O'Dudvar, king of Fernmay, killed by the O-Briuin-Breifne. Great fruit of nuts this year (thirty years from the other nut year to this, called the Yeare of Whyte Nutts), that a man might get a measure called Sessagh, i.e. the sixth parte of the barrell, for a penny."

Two of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1097, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1096, as follows:

"A. D. 1096" [recte, 1097]. "Awargin O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "died. He was prince of Lease. King Mornertagh, with the forces of Lethmoye and Meath, with the forces of a part of Connought, went to Ulster of purpose to gett hostages, and returned from thence without bootie or hostages."

Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh: anglice Donnell, or Daniell O'Rafferty, or O'Roarty. The O'Roartyes were Coarbs of St. Columbkille, on Tóry
198.

\[ \text{annala Rioghachta Eireann.} \]

Eochaí, comapba Cianaim, Róthán Ua Dálmhin, comapba Péiren cétta, L naíthíor togaide iomh, Maolmaithn Ua Ceallairg, comapba Mína Oíde, L Leaghair ecnaoid véce in anó ló. Plaitbhuic, mac tióchnaig baigh tigh, comapba Pinnín Maigh bibe, véce na olítre. Mac Maíar Cairennech i. nuartáil uaccáit raoi l gmiúr píthaí Eaprann véce in nglíona ó locha. Thí loná go lontaib Sall na ninnírive ó buan amach ó Ultair, l a bróipín ó marbaí i. píce ar édo a líonrídhe. Manám Peithri Súilíge rop Chénl Conaill pla eCénell nEógain in nó marbaí Ua Taipceant, i. Úceantac, 50 rochdaíb oile. Creachadh, l inrpeaí Maigh daibh le Muirbh{h}taich Ua Mhónain rop ríopa Teáchba. Sóisialb la Mumíneachaidh co Sliabh Útaidh ón patiob Domnaill, mac-meic Lochlann, act ni půñarat gialla na aiteinéa. Méide do púrpaib eitií Domnaich, mac Muircheadh, Ua Conéac, mac Maoileachlainn. Plaitbhic, mac Plaitbhic, tióchna Slí Muirneadhais l raptáin Connacht, do marbaí do Mhaoúdán Ua Cuanna i ceannáodhailta Ruainít Úi Conéac, i. Ruainít na poide buíne, píg Connacht. Ap do bhuadain báir Plaitbhic, aonphrataidh,

Ocht mbliadána nocht ar mille,
O géin mac De dath níntaígh,
Ní rísél fáir, act ír oifír doimsín,
Co bár peoil Plaitbhic, aígh.

Diarmnait, mac Eoin, mac Diarnaic, ní Laidh, do marbaí do chlóimh Múireadh, mac Diarnaic. Cactaingach, mac an tSeonnáig Uíir, tióchna Tiobha, do marbaí baireisí Teáchba, i. Ua Aire, hi ríoll. Macpaíth Ua Plaitthén do upcin do Muintir Thlaimhin Maigh Ell. Mac Meic-

Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

* Successor of Murachna: i.e. Abbot of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

* Fearsat-Súilíge: i.e. trajestus; or crossing of the Swilly, now Farsetmore, situated about two miles to the east of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note *, under A. D. 1567.

* Magh-Dairbre: i.e. Plain of the Oaks. This name is now obsolete. It was probably near Loch Daibhreach, or Lough Derryvaragh, which form a part of the north-east boundary of Teabhth, or Teffia, in the county of Westmeath.

* Flathbhheartach Ua Flathbheartaigh: anglice Flaherty O'Flaherty.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West Connaught, pp. 367, 368.

* Ua Cuanna.—Now anglicised Cooney and Coyne, without the prefix Ua or O'.

* Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe: i.e. Rory, Roderic or Roger of the Yellow Greyhound Bitch. Dr.
Ireland in general; Eochaidh, successor of Cianan; Ronan Ua Daimhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator; Maelmartin Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura Othna; and Learghus, died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Bairrech, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, died on his pilgrimage. Mac Maras Cairbreach, a noble priest, a doctor and learned senior of Ireland, died at Gleann-da-locha. Three of the ships of the foreigners were captured, and their crews slain, by the Ulidians; one hundred and twenty was their number. The battle of Fearsat-Suilighe was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghaín, in which Ua Taircheirt, i.e. Eigceartach, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and wasting of Magh-Dairbhre, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, against the men of Teathbha. An army was led by the Munstermen to Sliabh-Fuaid, to oppose Domhnall, grandson of Lochlann; but they obtained neither hostages nor pledges. Meath was laid waste [during the contests] between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbeartaigh, lord of Sil-Muireadhhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhan Ua Cuanna, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe, King of Connaught. Of the year of the death of Flaithbheartach was said:

Eight years and ninety above a thousand,
From the birth of the Son of God all-strengthening,
It is no vain story, but it is absolutely certain,
To the death of the faithful Flaithbheartach.

Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Catharnach, son of the Sinnach Odhar, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAirt, of East Teathbha. Maccraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli.

O’Conor translates this, Rodericus Margaritaraum flavarum; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it “Ruaidrius na rurge buide, i.e. a flavo cane venatico dictus,” in his translation of Keating’s History of Ireland; and O’Flaherty, more accurately, renders it “Rodericus de flava cane,” in Ogygia, p. 440.

* Sinnach Odhar: i.e. the Pale Fox.
* Magh-Elli:—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King’s County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Teffia.—See note n, under A. D. 1518.

Aoib Cúort, mile nocha a naoi. Donobad, mac mac Maonaigh, abb lae, vécc. Dhaimaract Ua Maolathghen, ainÉinneach Úim, vécc oibre Carcc. Uámhnaicn Ua Mactíne, comphba Colmán mac Lenín, Annú Ua Longarach, comphba Colam mac Cruímainn, abb Tíne dá glap, vécc. Caoncoimhac Ua Daitghil do gaúl eprcopoive Anu maíca via Óomnaí Chincistigh. Slóigíd lám Mhunphchtaig Ua Mórnaí, Í Í Leit Mhoda co Shabh Fuan Í gáilg Caill Í Lochlainn, Í boi Óomnall í neílaimse poí a cion, Í do nÓin, comphba Phátraicce, Í Í píbhaíona eticir tuairceirn Íeann Í Í Leit Mhoda, comh amlaith píin po récaír poí éinr píin. Slóigíd lám Óomnall Ua Lachlannn Í Í Clannnaíb Neill an tuairceirn tár Tuaim Í.

* Clann-Choireagh.—See note *, under A. D. 1062, p. 882, suprad. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertay, king of West-Connaght, killed by Kindred-Mureay. Three shippes of the Gentyes" [recte, Gálls] "of the Ilands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse" [recte, a little more, "vel paulo plus" in orig.—Ed.] "Maelisa Ua Sture, scribe of phylosophy in Mounster, may of all Scotts" [scriba philosophi Monomantium immo omnium Scottorum], "in pace quievit. Diarmait mac Enna mic Diarmata, king of Lenster, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod's sons. Eocha, Coarb of Kianan, post penitentiam obiit. Ronan O'Davin, Coarb of Fechin Fovar, prius et religiosus optimus, post penitentiam; Maelmartan O'Kelly, Coarb of Mura Othna, largus et sapiens in una die quivereunt. Flathvertach mac Tierny Barky, Coarb of Fínen, in peregreinatione mortuis est. Donell O'Hena, Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fontain of the world, post penitentiam optimam x. Kal. Decembris vitam feliciter finivit. Makmara Carbrech, chosen soul-frend" [amnúca togaíobha]; "Donell mac Rovartai, Coarb of Columbkille, during his life" [pí pí, recte, for a time], "in pace dormierunt. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Fersad-Suliche, where Egert O'Torchert, and others, were slain. This yeare Hugh O'Maylecoine, Coarb of Kiaran of Clon-mic-Nois, natus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the
The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gaeithin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhcobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, and wife of Muirecheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muirecheartach and Tadhg Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Cercach-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Tlamain, i.e. by Cuaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoinnigh Ui-Uradhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choscuraigh and the Eoghanacht of the north of Cliach; and thirty persons, both women and men, were killed in revenge of him.

The Age of Christ, 1099. Donnchadh, grandson of Maenach, Abbot of Ia, died. Diarmaid Ua Maelaithghein, airchinneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. "Uamnachan Ua Mictire, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Annudh Ua Longargain, successor of Colum, son of Cremhthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caencomhrac Ua Baeghill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muirecheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnall] Ua Lochlainn, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year’s peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlann and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1097, thus:

"A. D. 1097" [recte, 1098]. "King Mortagh O'Bryen tooke the spoyle of the people of Teaffa, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Donnogh mac Murrogh, and Connor mac Moylesaghllyn, both of the O'Melaghlyns. Flathvertagh O'Flathverty was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Silmorrey and farther Connought. O'Hairt, prince of the East of Teaffa, killed treacherously. Kaharnagh Mac-en-Tynnaye, alias Foxe, prince of Teaffa. Dowchowly, daughter of Dermott mac Teige, wife to King Mortagh, and Queen of Ireland, died. Donnough mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn tooke the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gilllepatrick, mother of King Moriartagh O'Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year."

* "Ua Mictire.—Now anglicè Wolfe.
* "Ua Longargain.—Now Lonnergan, or Londergan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is very common in the neighbourhhood of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.
* "Tuaim.—More usually called Fearsat-Tuama, now Toome, between Leagh Neagh and Lough Beg, on the confines of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.

6 G
nulltoib. Úlaid uao illongpont ar a eicinn as CraoiB Túlca. Saighite na plóig ar roctain co haon maíthin iomairisc nucchra pop aparle. Compaicre na dà maréplaugh. Mairiob por maréplaugh Úlaid, 7 maithbairn ar ua haum-páin ann. Fáiscgeàit Úlaid iarrt am longpont, 7 loirseàit Clanna Neill é, 7 tìrceart CraoiB Túlca do bhean doibh iar mhn ór a eicinn, 7 comóchta Coim-ghaill híraithcídgmuir dà a eicinn oile. Clanad do mhn dòidh,

Tuicte géill Úlaid ar eiccin,
Innire píodhain co réicch,
La Domnall co lomne leòmain,
Ruip as Cloinne hEogain pél.
Dà eiccin tréna tuicte,
Do laochraíod Úlaid ó céin,
An t ספרí gan doibh abh Coimghaill,
Do rioghad Domnail 1 Neill.
In nòimh bhaithain ar nchòir,
Ar mille bhaithain 50 mblaoth,
O ãeinn Críost cinnte gan eòrnaod,
Ar immte po riolaid taimh.
1 mblaithain coicteine uathaídh,
1 t ספרí bhaithain raibh iom put,
Co cuspóir iar ngaoin eiccin cpeanca,
Iair mbaian CraoiB Tealca tuig.

Ruaiór Ua Ruadaican, tigíena aipéigh Oighiail, 7 macaomhongh Eireann, deic in rín ñu a plata, 7 rín deicmaíod Callann do December. Chinndur 7 Ceall bána do lórrcaid 1 nearaich na bhiaóparo. Doimhse Ìnold ghrána do lórrcaid. Catraoinn, 1. maiom Lócan gheirid, 1a maireap Tlèba, 1. a nia Muintir Taogain, por a aipéigh, óa i tòrpeap 1o Cloinn Ùaimhnaide von chup mhn. Muintirfeach Ua hAirt, tigíena Tlèba, co rochaibh oile am-

*Craebh-Tulcha.—Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massareene, and county of Antrim.—See note *, under the year 1003, p. 750, supra. This place derived its name from a wide-spreadng tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, like Bile Maighe-Adhair, in

Thomond.—See note under the year 981.

* The Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone church or Cathedral of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

*Lochan-guiridh.—The nearest name to this now to be found in or near Tessia, in Westmeath,
The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha. On coming together, the hosts press the battle on each other. Both the cavalries engage. The Ulidian cavalry was routed, and Ua hAmhrain slain in the conflict. After this the Ulidians left the camp, and the Clanna-Neill burned it, and cut down [the tree called] Craebh-Tulcha. After this two hostages were given up to them, and the successor of Comhghall as security for two hostages more. Of this was said:

The hostages of Ulidia were brought by force,
As witnesses distinctly relate,
By Domhnall of the lion fury,
Chief of the generous race of Eoghan.
Two brave hostages were given
Of the heroes of Ulidia on the spot,
The third without reproach, the Abbot of Comhghall,
To acknowledge Domhnall Ua Neill as king.
The ninth year above ninety,
And a thousand years of fame,
From the birth of Christ, certain without decay,
Was that in which these things were accomplished.
From the year in which cook-houses were few,
The third was that in which,
With vigour, after difficulty unspeakable,
After cutting down Craebh-Tealcha, he brought them [i.e. the hostages].

Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, lord of the east of Oirghialla, and the most distinguished of the dynasts of Ireland, died in the fortieth year of his chieftainship, and on the tenth of the Calends of December. Ceanannus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhliag of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i.e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh, was gained by the people of West Teathbha, i.e. by Muintir-Tadhgain, over the people of the east of the same, wherein were slain of the Clann-Diarmada on that occasion, Muircheartach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

is Loughanagor, lochán na gcopp, i.e. the Small Lake or Pool of the Cranes, in the parish of Kil- beggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.
maille ppm in Ua Lachtain. Donochad Ua hAicin, eicpna Maige hAogan, vce. Mac Conmana, mac Duimaill, eicpna Ua eCairin, vce.

Aoif Sroirte, mile ceo. Ao drafts hipemom, erpenn Cille taqa, Conn Mac Funlebone, abb Munagapde, puit esnaode, g ppm rapnior Muiman, og. Flann Ua Cionaeda, aipeoneach Aea Trian g apo ollam Mce. Macraite Ua Fiait, comopa Ciafan g Cipain Tuama Ghene, vce ma oiltpe 1 nAcain bo. Do Uib Naeac Pella a ceneil. Cumhia Ua LaeSain apo taotpeach Sil Ronain, opran g aipeeur pm Tleb g Ua Neill an veirente aipeena, vce ian ecian apo, 1 ian nolitpe roba, hi tiig mic Cuino na mbocht hi cCluam mic Nuir. Sloicce la Muineiseach Ua moRam coopoly pm nEpeam imme co panatpan co hEainn. Tionolte Cenel Conall mo eapanm a ceine pm, g po ruaihrp at eiccein at Muineiseach co no rochpaite po ou pmiteen gan mornap, gan sialla, gan aitirp. Creach-pluaicce la mac meic Lochlanno lam piig nOligh, co po aipce 1 co po moU Tulla g pmpan brigh. Mon longur Tali lap an Muineiseach cibern, 15 panatpan Dpne an a ao in dgeinbte nach eion, g ni po loirpte ni, 1 poi accathpe a nap la mac meic Lochlann eicceh maith, 1 batap. Donochad Ua hEochad, pi Ulab g oipm od mrect Ulab imd vo Geabail la Duimall Ua Lachlann, lam pmig nOligh ipn cuiceceab Callann lun. Tolla na naom

O Lachtain.—Now anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Loftus.

a Magh-Adhair.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare.

—See note under A. D. 981 and 1599. Ua hAichir, now anglice O'Hehir and Hare, was afterwards driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisin, and he settled in Ui-Cormaic, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Sliabh Callain.

b Mac Conmara.—Now anglicised Mac Namara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ui-Caisin, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the deanery of Ogashin, in the county of Clare.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1099. Great sleaing" [recte, great dearth of provisions] "in all Ireland. Kells perished by fire" [Cennannus igne dissipata est]. "Diarmait O'Mealaghain, Airchinnch of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Kildare to the half burnt" [Ceall dara de media parte cremata est]. "Coyncourack O'Boyle took up him the Bushoprick of Ardmac on Whytsontyde Son-" 

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Donogh his Maenay, Abbot of Ia; Uamnachan O'Maigteyr, i. Wolf's-sonn, Coarb of Mac-Lenin; Annad O'Longargan, Coarb of Colum mac Creithainn, in pace pasuvarunt. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and by Lehmoa, to Mountain Fuaid, until Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a year's cessation between them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the North of Ireland, beyond Toym in Ulster; but Ulster being
the rest Ua Lachtain. Donnchadh Ua h'Aichir, lord of Magh-Adhair, died. Mac Conmara, son of Domhnall, lord of Ua Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua h'Eremhoin, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn Mac Gillabhuidhe, Abbot of Mungaird, a distinguished wise man, and [most] learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Cinaetha, archbishop of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran, and Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Achadh-bo; he was of the tribe of Ua Fiachrach-Fella. Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, head of the Ui-Ronain, the ornament and glory of the men of Teathbha, and of the southern Ui-Neill in general, died at an advanced age, and after long pilgrimage, in the house of Mac Cuinn na mBocht, at Cluain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidh. The Cine-Conaill assembled to defend their country against them; and they compelled Muircheartach and his forces to return back without boody, without hostages, without pledges. A plundering army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed the foreigners and the men of Breagh. The great fleet of the foreigners was brought by the same Muircheartach [Ua Brian], till he arrived at Doire; but they did not commit aggression or injure anything, but were cut off by the grandson of Lochlainn, both by killing and drowning. Donnchadh Ua h'EOchadh, King of Ulidia, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

in campe at Krivtulcha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to flight, where O'Harmain was killed. Ulster then left the campe, and burnt it, and cutt downe Krivetulcha. Two pledes were given them, and the Coarb of Comgall for two more. The Doimliag of Ardsrah burnt by the men of Kryve upon O-Fiachracs. Roary O'Ruoghan, King of East Airgiall, and the most vertuous of all the kings of Ireland, in the 45th yeare of his raigne, in x. Kal. Decembris vitam finivit.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Mac Gillabhuidhe.—Now anglicised Mac Gilwee, and sometimes corruptly, Macavoy and Macaboy.

1 Ua Fiachrach-Fella.—Fella, or Fealla, was the name of a district situated on the west side of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.

m Eas Ruaidh.—Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

a The great fleet.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in Trias Thaum., p. 504: “Murchertachus O'Briuin (Princeps Australis Hiberniae) cum magna adversarum classe venit Doriam, civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil effecit, licet invitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio caesus, partim undis absumptus, ingentis clade deletus est per Hua Lochlainn, nempe Domnaldum Septemtrionalis Hiberniae principem.”
The first Henry.—Henry the First was elected King of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1100.—See Chronology of History, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 296 and 366.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1100. Flann O'Cinaech, Airchinnech of Trym and Archpoet of Meath" [died]. "Donogh mac Eochas, king of Ulster, and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in quint. Kal. Junii. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and he preyed the men of Brehg and Fynnall. An army by Murtagh O'Brian to Esroa. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by drowning and killing. Makilcolume, O'Donell's son, killed by his" [own tribe], "being king of Kindred-Lugach. Assi O'Hanragan, minion of Dal-Fiatach; Gilbryde O'Cuirk, king of Muskray-Bresoin; and Gillmanaev O'Heine, king of Fiachrachs, mortui supit. Echry O'Maelmuire, king of Cianacht, killed by O'Conor of Kyannacht."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1098, as follows:

"A. D. 1098" [recte, 1100]. "Donnell mac Donnogh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mac Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroe of Ulster to gett hostages of the
fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Connaught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillacholuim Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gillabhrightdhe Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraighe-Breoghain, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhradhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maelmuire, lord of Cianachta, was killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Glinne [-Geimhin]. The first King Henry assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliabh Fuaid; and they burned Airghialla, Ui-Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maelchiarain Ua Domghusa, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirgheas Ua Muireadhaigh, archinmeach of Cluain-Connhaicne, died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiseal by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the laity, and Ua Dunain, noble bishop and chief senior, with the chiefs of the clergy; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religious, without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A great army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the men of Munster, Leinster, Osraighe, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh, into Inis-Eoghain; and he plundered Inis-Eoghain, and burned many churches and many forts about Fathan-Mura, and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or boottie, with the loss of many of his horse and men in that journey. King Mortagh again, accompanied with a great fleet of Danes, arrived in Derry in Ulster, and did no outrages by the way, and were met by the son of Mac Laghlyn, who gave them an overthow, and made a slaughter upon them."

"Cluain-Connhaicne: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Connhaicne, now the village of Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim, where St. Cruimhthear Fraech erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See note m, under A. D. 1253.

8 To religious.—It is not easy to understand the exact nature of this grant. It appears to be a grant to the cœnobites, with exemption from any duties to lay persons, or secular ecclesiastics.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 131, 153, 154, 155, for a charter, by which the King of Tara and others granted Disert-Columbkille at Kells, in Meath, to religious for ever, about the year 1084.

9 Fathan-Mura.—Now Faham, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of the Cinel-Eoghain, was held in the highest veneration.
1 po reaol griannan Oiliagh i ndoisail Cinn cepad do biorecaitead, i do mhath la Domnall Ua Lochlanna peacht riadh, l po rimacht Muintireachach por a thloch cloch is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort, on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the barony of Inishowen. For a minute description of this a thloch clocha Oiliag, por shoichipt plaic Phuinid.

Griannan-Oiliagh.—Now Greenan-Ely, which is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort, on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the barony of Inishowen. For a minute description of this fort see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry, Townlands.

1 Ceann-coradh: anglice Kincora, situated at Killaloe, in the county of Clare.—See the years 1012, 1015, 1061, 1088.

Every sack.—Dr. O'Conor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: “Et preceptit stricte Murchertas hau exercitii suo omne saxum jaculatorium quod fuit apud eos in Arce, auferre secum ex Alichia Limericum.”—p. 678.

2 Feartas-Camsa.—Now Camus-Macosquin, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note 1, under the year 1005, p. 755.

Slihie-Midhuachra.—This was the name of the great northern road extending from Tara...
Grianan-Oiligh, in revenge of Ceann-coradh, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before; and Muircheartach commanded his army to carry with them, from Oileach to Luimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack of provisions which they had. In commemoration of which was said:

I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,
Though I heard of the billeting of companies,
Until the stones of Oileach were billeted
On the horses of the king of the West.

Muircheartach after this went over Feartas-Camsa into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of Ulidia; and he went the round of all Ireland in the space of a fortnight and a month, without battle, without attack, and he returned to his house by Slighe-Midhluachra. The expedition was called "The circuitous hosting." Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Airgedgleann, and slew the host which he overtook, except very few; among the slain were Echthighern Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaíne; the grandson of Cairthen Ua Mailruain; Ua Indreadhain, chief of Ua Maeleachlainn's household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruaire, lord of Conmhaicne, and royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Gillasromhaoil Ua Ruairc. Cathal Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the people of the east of Teathbha. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, died. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was liberated from fetters by Domhnall, the grandson of Lochlainn, [in exchange] for his son and his foster-brother, in the daimhliag of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of Patrick, and all his congregation, after they had mutually into Ulster; but its exact position has not been yet determined.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, Introduction, p. lix.

7 Airgedgleann: i.e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Donaghmoyne, barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note b, under A. M. 4981; and also note under A. D. 1460.

8 Ua Indreadhain:—Now Hanrahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.
*Bachall-Isa*: i.e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1101. Donogh mac Hugh O'Royrk killed by Fermanagh. Rigan, bishop of Drommore, and all the North, *in pace quiëvit*. Inis-Catha rifled by Galls. An army by Murtagh O'Brien and Lethmoga into Connacht, beyond Easroa into Tyrowen, and broke downe Ailech, and burnt and spoyled very many churches about Fahan-mor and Ardsraha. They went afterwards beyond Fertas-Camsa, and burnt Culrahan, and encamped there awhyle. He took the pledges of Ulster then, and *went overt at Sligo to his home*" [recte, and returned home by the great road of Slighidh-Midbluachra].

"An army by Donnogh O'Maelchlainn into Fernmay, where O'Carroll met him, and killed two hundred of them or more. Ferdounagh, bus hop of Kildare, *quiëvit*. Cathal O'Murigan, king of Tethva, beheaded. Donnogh O'hEocha, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Lagh lain's son, king of Ailech, for his son and brother in law" [recte, foster-brother], "and took their cattles on both sydes, viz. in the Doimlag of Ardmach," [through the intercession] "of the Coarb of Patrick and Patrick's Samtha" [i.e. clergy] "withall, after swearinge by Jesus's Crosstaffe."—*Cod. Clarendon*, tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

"A. D. 1100" [recte, 1101]. "There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell, in the presence of King Mortagh, and in the presence of O'Downan, archbishop and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdome, where the king, of his meer motion and free will, granted to the church, and all devout members thereof, such a graunt as none of his predecessors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the church before, which was his chiefest seat, court, and town of Cashell, to be held in common by all spirituall men and women in perpetuall" [recte, perpetuity] "to them and their successors for ever. King Mortagh, with the forces of Munster, Lyster, Ossory, Meath, and Connought, went to Easroe, in Inis-Owen"
sworn on the Bachall-Isa\textsuperscript{a} and the relics of the Church, on the eleventh of the Calends of January. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, came to invade Ireland, as this quatrain testifies:

A year above one hundred and a thousand,  
Without any danger of miscalculation,  
From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,  
Till the coming of Maghnus to Ireland.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Dunabhra, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhair\textsuperscript{b}, airchinneach of Lughmhadh. Mughron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Maeimnuir Midheach, a learned priest of Cluain-Iraird, died. Cumhaighe Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of

\textsuperscript{[recte, went by Easroe into Inis-Owen]}, “in the North; destroyed all the towns, fortes, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake downe the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Carnsa to Ulster” [i.e. Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], “took their hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without disturbance, strife, or impediment of any man. Two companies of Kerne contended together in Convicknose, that is to say, Moynter-Hagan and Moynter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillafin mac Wallachan, chieftain of Sileanmch, was slain.”

\textsuperscript{b} Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhair.—Now anglice. Murray O’Kirwan. The family now always write this name Kirwan, without the prefix O’.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1102. Sworts of Colum Cille burnt, Donogh mac Echry O’Haiti, heyre of Oneachay, killed by Ulster. Donnell mac Tiernain O’Roirk, king of Conmaene, killed” [by the Conmaene themselves]. “Cumay O’Carrill, Airchinneach of Dun, mortuus est. Flahvertach O’Fothay, kinge of O’Fiachrah of Ardrsar, killed by the men of Lurg. An army by Kindred-Owen into Macova, and Ulster came bee night into their camp, and killed Sitrick O’Maelfavall and Sitrick mac Conray mic Owen, and others, the first being king of Carrack-Brachay. Manus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the Ile of Mann, and made peace of one yeare with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell, Patrick’s Coarb, for a twelve months peace, between Murtagh O’Brien and Donnell O’Lochlainn, and the rest. Mutureach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugvay, killed by the men of Meath. Rosalithir, with the fryers, spoyled by O’Neachay, in revenge of the killing of O’Donncha. Cashill burnt by Ely. Mu’gron O’Morgair, archlector of Ardmac, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses in the 3. Non. of October, vitam feliciter finivit.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.
Ua nEa'tach, do ma'riob vo Ulltornb. Domnall, mac Tiogain Ui Ruairc, tighn na dheireine, Connaicne Conmaacht uile n'i me do ma'riob vo Con-
naicnabh féirinn. Plaitbhi'teach, mac Ro'chaid, tighn Ua Fia'croch A'or
nna'st, do ma'riob dha'hba luisce. Slóiscio la Conel nEogain co Mag
Coba. Do loctan Ulair 'i'in oide 'i'in longoport co no ma'riob Sti'nce
Ua Mailpabhall tighn na Cairese peachude, Sti'nce, mac Connaic, no
Eogain. Eiterneada phi nEoimh hulain Domnall mic A'malta'sa, comarba
Pháiteac, 'i' pei mblioida etip Domnall Ua Lochlainn, Muirbhi'teach
Ua brnain. Mac na heiplimhe Ua Domnha'da vo ma'riob vo Conca Laighe.
Sloiscio phi nEoimh co hAt 'lach 1 naighaí Ma'nigna 1 Fath Lochlainne
tangatai dionorpa Eoamn no poloib 'i'in mblioida phi pei'nb Eoamn,
co t'ranair Muirbhi'teach a mghn vo Sí'crain, mac Ma'nigna, tue peo'tta
argafa ionda. Muirbhi'teach Ua Conchobhair Palege, vo 'ec. Sti'nce,
mac Commons Ua Lao'sacain, taopeac Sil Ronain, vo 'ec. Muirbhi'teach
Ua Mailpreachlaimn vo aicip'soab, phi vo do 'baili vo Muirbha lau 'eir.
Niall mac Neill Ua Ruairc, niscoimhna dheireine, vo ma'riob la pei'nb
luisce.
Aoip Cirpirt, mile cibu a tri. Muirbha Ua Plaite'scan, aneimneach
Ansb bu, raoi ideana 1 naip'seal, 'ecce na oile'me 1 nAro Macha. Cop-
mac Mac Cumna na mbocht, tanap'iri abairi Cluana mic Nóir, phi Sona,
raideib, 'ecce. In phi leition Ua Conamha'di gno muan'ir it'i
mo're, Ua Cing'go phi leigion Oithma'she, mac Mic brnain, raccait
Cille 'bara, Ma'nigna Mac Cumna na mbocht, 'ecce. Ua Canannn
vo toma'riob a tighnpuir Tupe
Conaill la Domnall Ua Lochlainn. Muirchaoid Ua Ruan'a'cain vo
ma'riob por cpe'ic 1 Maigh Coba, an pluag phi vo ma'riob an
Ghollagust
Ua Chopbhaic phi ló' cedona. Ragnall Ua hOCain Rechtape Telca Occ
vo, ma'riobh vo pei'nb Mai'e hlo'a. Coccaod mon etip Conel Eogain 1
Utra, co tama Muirbhi'teach Ua brnain co pei'nb Mu'nan, co Lia'nib, co
nOrrna'ghib, co maitiC Conmaacht, 1 co phi'nb Mile immo rio'gaib co Mag

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Monasicon Hibernicum, p. 678.

960, p. 680, suprà.

Ard-bo: i.e. Collis boeis, now Arbo, an old
church giving name to a townland and parish,
in the barony of Dunganon, and county of
Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh.
There is a very ancient and elaborately sculp-
tured stone cross at this place.—See Archdall's

Inis-mor: i.e. the great Island, now Inch-
more, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree,
belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and
county of Westmeath.—See note 4, under A. D.
Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Conmhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Conmhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitrick Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hEr lainhe Ua Donnchadha was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-cliath, to oppose Maghnus and the foreigners of Lochlann, who had come to plunder Ireland; but they made peace for one year with the men of Ireland; and Muircheartach gave his daughter to Sichraidh, son of Maghnus, and gave him many jewels and gifts. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, died. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Lurg.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaithecan, airchinneach of Ard-bo, a paragon of wisdom and instruction, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, Tanist-abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, and a prosperous and affluent man, died. The Lector Ua Connmhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor; Ua Cingeadh, lector of Dearhmhach; the son of Mac Branan, priest of Cill-dara; and Maclisa Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, died. Ua Canannain was driven from the lordship of Tir-Connaill by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Donn Ua Ruadhacan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormaic the same day. Raghnall Ua hOcain, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha. A great war [broke out] between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraige, and with the chiefs of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

* O'Cingeadh.—Now anglicè King.
* Ua hOcain.—Otherwise written O'HAgain. This family is still very numerous near Tully-hoge, in the county of Tyrone, and in many parts of Ulster. It is anglicised O'Hagan, and frequently Haggan, without the prefix O'.

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Coba hí roimhín Ulaí. Do lótára úile tóibhíní co Machaire Arda Maca

Coill na cCorrai, co mbáthar ríomhair an bpróibhí poth Aro Maca. Domnall, mac Mac Lachlainn, co tsaílceart Eanna ríi ar ní ri in Uí ósrificial Macha agsaí in agsaí ríi, ar na po léiseadh do céitiphe cóit-

eadúch Eanna roin an oibhreach go denán ní ar ri in cóitiphe. O nórsaí scribh tra pbí Muir an luò Múinechtach go hAonaíc Macha co hÉimí, taiméall do Aro Macha co bráic aithíocht nínta ón réite an altní, tó go gceall ríomh feit bó, le toimpair co Maí Coba tóipéní, réigh bármh Nóiscbú Liath, agus rochadhí ọrphaih Múin an mbrí. Do úgair Domnall Do Loí

Lacaithe co Úrchaí Eile an tsáilceart i Móphobh Coba poth amorph lónspoint Liath. Tiomnóilte imphópt Liath, tó Ormaíse, pbí Muir an, go sill ar liot po bháthar, pbí pími autre cóphóir do Maí Coba via Cé vais in Nóim Au-

gúirt ríin oíctipe do oír oíche chun mátha. Ro meabhair tra poth Leóh Mhiobh, po ló só a náfr n. ar Liathim Múinechtach, mac Tiollamochloch, Liath, i dár Ua Lóespún 1. Múinechtach, bhaí the Múinechtach, mac Tómpain, co nóinimh ríomh oile céim no tát

rúide. Ar Ua Cemrepalaithe im úa mac Maolmórda, im Rian, típhina Ua nÓrphóta, amráille oile beó. Ar Ormaíse im Tiollamochloch Ruaí, típhina Ormaíse, im mairéib Ormaíse agseána. Ar Fáil Anu chaite, im Tómpail mac Étine, im Ról mac Anainn, im deoillán Arpprain co nóinimh dúnphoí oile. Pítbí Muir an im úa Ógine n. dá eanair na padóir, im Óuailbe n. píogróíma Copc Oùpine, epi Liath, im Ua Mú-

nóghaíse, típhina Ormaíse acuna, do rochadhí oile po phóinphóise ríi

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8 Magh-Cobha.—A plain containing the church of Domnach-mor Maighhe-Cobha, now Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1252.

9 Machaire-Arda-Macha: i. e. the Plain of Armagh, a level district lying round the city of Armagh.

1 Cill-na-gCorraire.—This was the name of an old church somewhere near Armagh, but its exact position has not been yet discovered. The name would be anglicised Kilnagoryne.

1 King of Connaught.—It is added, inter lines, in the Stowe copy, that he was “Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri,” which is correct.

1 Peata doamhain: i. e. the Devil’s or Demon’s Pet.
to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Ard-Macha, i.e. to Cill-na-gCornaire, and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, was during this time in Ui-Breasail-Macha, confronting them face to face, so that he prevented the people of the four provinces of Ireland from committing depredation or aggression any further in the province. When the men of Munster were wearied, Muircheartach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, to Eamhain, and round to Ard-Macha, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows, and returned to Magh-Cobha, and left the people of the province of Leinster and numbers of the men of Munster there. He himself afterwards set out on a predatory excursion into Dal-Araidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught; and Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraige, Peatadeamhain Ua Beoain, Donncean Ua Duibhecinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Domhnall Ua Lochlaimn, with the Clanna-Neill of the North, proceeded to Magh-Cobha, to attack the camp of the Leinstermen; and the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, assembled together all the forces they had, and fought a spirited battle in Magh-Cobha, on Tuesday, the Nones of August, on the eight day after their coming into that plain. The people of Leath-Mhogha were, however, defeated, and slaughter made of them, viz. the slaughter of the Leinstermen, with Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorcains, i.e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muirreadhaigh, and his brother, and with Muircheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-CEinnsealaigh, together with the two sons of Maelmordha, and Rian, lord of Ui-Drona, and many others also; the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraigh; the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amann, and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Brics, i.e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraige, of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

m Rian.—He is the progenitor of the O’Ryans of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

n Pol, son of Amann: i.e. Paul, son of Hammond.
baó eimilt cúistín. Tá domachtair Clanna Néill an tuairiscint. Fi. Ceilidh Eoghan Í Ceilidh Connall, co mbuaíd i copassair in inaimh co péadab poimai-
neach, i co névalaí iomáidh imon pupall mísho, in camclimne, in péadab poimai-
laíba aise. Mhagair, Íi Díollainne i na minnred, i ghrí no émiall poimainst an bhí in uile, do marbhá do Ultoib an gceith do nán a munique imbe. Ón do bréic ól Línaí in aoiniicent an séin miblaínaí, a an cóir aca óca a mbhunne a níse a nímlinn, a Í mboill uile co coinnceimora rin, a árscó càidh arib e arib, a Í pin ina chiribe. Catalán mac Sinain do marbhá do Chomhríbh Íbhrí. Dómaí, mac Íenna, do caillead do mac Dúnlaing, Í Chaellaidh. Amalghaidh mac míc Íeada mac Ruaidhri Í. Ío Chlomh Choircruaig, Ío marbhá via acaith Ía via ufrástraitheinn Í n doinisi, a naolta Í. Concobair, mac Ruaidhri Í. Cí Conchobair, Ío marbhá lairiom mar an tan rin. Mairiom Íeal Calgan eicir aiceid níne a Ía hianchéinn in no marbhá Cionaíó mac míc Amalghaidh, cífína Cionghairge Ín Chaladh.

Aon Úoir, bheil céd a chaiti. Ío Díollairt Ío Íe Cibéinn, épici Ío Cluana míc Nóir, Ía aiceinneach Anbroair éepacóir Mel, Ío ch. Íoabairn Ío Íe Dúibhí, éeepoc Aíobair Láigín, Peinlimn, mac Íoabairn Mamptrzymać, tagh Ío Bhrían, with the host of Mounster, of Lenster, Ossory, and with the nobility of the province of Connacht and Meath about their kings to Macova to relieve Ulster; they went on all sydes to Killcormaire, to the field of Ard-
mach, and were a whole week in siege upon Ardmacb. Donell Ío Díollaim, with all the northern men, were all the while in Ío Bressall-
Macha face to face to them; but when Moun-
stermen were weary Murtagh went to Aenach-
mach, to Emanmach, and about to Ardmacb, and left eight ounces of gold upon the alter, and promised eight score cownes. He [re]tourned into Macova, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster; he went himself to prey Dalaray, where he lost Donogh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kerry's sonn, and O'Becain, et alii optimi. Donell Ío Díollain went into the North of Ireland to Macova, to meete with Leinster. Lenster and Ossory, Mounster, and
with his son, and many others of the nobility, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Clanna-Neill of the North, namely, the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill; returned to their forts victoriously and triumphantly, with valuable jewels and much wealth, together with the royal tent, the standard, and many other precious jewels. Maghnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body from the breast to the navel, and all their members perfect, with that exception, and their faces turned to each other; and these were two girls. Cathalan, Mac Seanain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra, Donnchadh, son of Enna, was blinded by the son of Dunlaing Ua Caellaigh. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choscraigh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their alumnus, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhhair, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath-Calgaín between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Callraigh-an-Chalaigh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echthighern, Bishop of Cluainmic-Nois, and airchinneach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhir, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-Galls, as they were come against them, but Lethmoga, i.e. Mounster, was put to flight, and their slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmocholmog, and about two O'Lorkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinselay about the two sons of Moymurry, about Rian, king of O'Dronay, with Uoaran, et alii; the slaughter of Ossory about Gilpatrick Roe, King of Ossory, together with the nobility of Ossory; the slaughter of the Genties" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin, about Drostan" [recte, Thorstan] "of Erick, Paul mac Amann, and Beollan Armunn, et alii; the slaughter of Mounstermen about the two O'Bricks, i.e. the two heyres of the Desyes, and about O'Falve, heyre of Corkduivne, and second in Lenster" [epi Laigean], "and about Mureay, king of Kerrey, with his son, and many more, which for brevity of writing we omit. Kindred-Owen tourned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booties about the kingly pavillion, the banner, and many precious jewels" [imon pupoll μισός ἐν χαμφίνnex, τί ἐκείδι μασσίν οἰκίων]. "Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cahalan mac Senan killed by Carbry. Murcha O'Flahegan, Airchinnech of Ardbo, chiefe learned, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
millead uiongháta uo Chrioph, anu plúin, pao plú chars eirde. Copecbach Ua Cnuaíin, pípléí Boiam Chille tampa, vécc. Mairim pía nUitoin bop Ohál nÁraining, 1 eòrcair Oibcisno Ua Dainm 1 ñoíthguin. Ua Conchobair Copeamhóraí 1. Conchobair mac Mauthchlainn, vécc. Mac na hascé Ua Ruain uo mairba la a hraiòinp. O'nécaí Ua Conchobair, tíspína Cian-
nachta an Ghleinne, ù mairba la a muintir pein. Piachpí Úa Flóinn taoiseach Síl Mhaolruain, uo mairba la Conmácneb. Slóighí o la Muiné-
tach Ua mòirmim co Moig Muineimne, 1 po mhillité trestaithe 1 arba
an maige, 1 ap pop an plúaiígí pín po hírpecho Cúlailaí Ua Canvealbháin,
tíspína Loeisgea hí tópaighbaile, 1 aithdaí de anaimh a cífínd nír. Slóighí
la Ódinnall Úa Lochtóin co Mag Coba, co eist gialla Ulaí, 1 po ùbcosc o
co Tréipais anaimh, 1 po loirc bòid móin ù Uib Loeisgea acht an méid via
eacnab ó fha eípadait e, eípadait dés. Leitíinn dairmilece Chuana mic Nóir
vo mairba la Plaidlebaí Úa Loingpí iap na tinnípical la Copbmaic mac
Cúinn na mbócht.

Aoir Chrioph, mile céad a cúirc. Aoi Úa Ruain, raccapt Achará bó,
Múinéachtach Úa Caéarnais, ppmí toxcaí ù muintir Chluana mic Nóir, 1
Ailellan Úa Spelin, raccapt Achará bó, vécc. Cotal, mac Gúilllabraitte,
 mic Tíspínaí, tíspína Úa mòirmim ñrèirpe 1 Gailse, ù mairba ù macair
a mácair pein, 1. ù macair Ódinnall mic Callígh Úib Ruáin. Conchobair,
mic Mauthchlainn, mic Conchobair, tíspína Tréipach 1 ñrèígh uile, 1 leite
Mòè, 1o mairba triu baoil la Úib ñrèígh ñrèirpe. Muinéí Úa Con-
céanm, tíspína Úa nOtaímnava, vécc. Ódinnall, mic an Úbh Mhao-
léchlainn uo mharbhath uo Cheneil Piachach. Ódinnall Úa Mauth-
ch-

* Úa Flóinn.— Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Síl-Maolruain, or O'Flynn, comprised the
parish of Killullagh, and a part of Kilkeaevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See
note 1, under A. D. 1192.

* Dun-Dealga.— Now Dundalk, in the plain of
Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of
Louth.

* Shingles.— Sunn is used in the modern Irish
to denote slate, but at this period it was applied
to oak shingles. “A.D. 1100” [recte, 1104]. “The
shingles of the great church of Clonricknose,
and the lower end of the walls of the fine church,
were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh
O'Longse, after the work was begun by Cor-
mack Mac Conmoglication, Cowab of St. Keyran,
though others call it Mac Dermott's church.”—
Ann. Clon. The Annals of Ulster record the
following events under this year:

“A. D. 1104. Felimi mac Flainn Manistrech,
isiles optimus Christi in pace quievit. An over-
throw of Dalaray by Ulster, where Duveenn
treach, a faithful soldier of Christ, who was a chief senior and learned historian; [and] Cosgrach Ua Cruaidhín, lector of Cill-dara, died. A battle was gained by the Ulidians over the Dal-Araidhe, wherein Duibhceann Ua Daimhin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corcamduaidh, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Macleacliainn, died. Mac-na-haidheche Ua Ruairc was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an-Gheinne, was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruain, was killed by the Connhaicni. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Teamhair, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ulid, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles of one-half the Damhliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Flaitheartach Ua Loingsigh, it having been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht.

The Age of Christ, 1105. Aedh Ua Ruadhain, priest of Achadh-bo; Muircheartach Ua Catharnaigh, a distinguished senior of the family of Cluaim-mic-Nois; and Ailillan Ua Slealain, priest of Achadh-bo, died. Cathal, son of Gillabraite, son of Tighearnan, lord of Ui-Bruine-Reime and Gailenga, was killed by the sons of his own mother, i.e. by the sons of Dunchadh, son of Caileach Ua Ruairc. Conchobhar, son of Macleacliainn, lord of Teamhair, and of all Breagh, and of half Meath, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, who took an unfair advantage of him. Muircheas Ua Cencannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Maelreaclainn, was killed by the Cineal-Phiachach. Dunchadh Ua Macleacliainn was deposed by Muir-
lann do aeprixda la Munephritach Ua bhain, & a dol 1 naMiaallab, & emrop aipeir Mide do apecan do a pr in tir 1rin, & Munephritach Ua bhain co rponeela r3n NEbim ime do dol 1 ndiDhain DonchaD o Ma7 Conaille, & ni tappaD ni aet arbirda nu lorccead, & po panaD ait mide lair iapan eetti macab OiomiDall Ul Mhaoileachlaim iar pemodi rioda do 1 o Oioman-
chaD rna poile. Munfohach mac Cana, Maolhuanaid Ua bhiphe, tiepina
Ua Caipphe, o ohe Toiipnealbaig 1 briain, deG. MaolpcheDlaim Ua Con-
ing vecc. Niall Ooan Ua ConcoDain do marDbaD. Niall mac Mic Riabhaig,
tiepina Callheige, vecc. Doimnall, mac Ainalga, apecmaapba Patraice,
vo dol go haD ciaD do denaim rioda eapr Doimnall Ua Lochlaim, & Mun-
ephritach Ua bhain, go po gabghaD a ecca, & tusaD ma ghaD ma doimnaD
aipeir Etma, go po hongad amnuide he. ThucaD iarph co sanlipia Apa
Macha, co nepbaite 12 August a fosel Laiiphein Inppi Muniphoiag, & po
haonacht co nonpiD in Apa Macha. Ceallach, mac Aoda, mic Maoithora,
coiponeaD 1 ccoipmaip Phatpaice a toga r3n npeann, & go chuaD po
mranaD a lo pele AdamDin.

Aig Spirote, mile ceo a re. Tuata Dl Ua Carail, comapba Caemgin.
Mac biD Dl Ua haDghean, comapba tampe, Munfohach Ua Monelevin.

* Ui-Cairbri.—A sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The family of O’Bilraighe (O’Billery), which is of the same race as the O’Donovans, sunk into obscurity shortly after this period, and the O’Donovans took their place, and remained the dominant family in this plain, till about the period of the English Invasion.

* Ua Conaing.—Now anglice Gunning. This family was seated at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

* Mac Riabhaigh.—Now anglice Macreevy, or Magreevy.

7 Domnhach-arthir-Eamhna: i.e. the church to the east of Eamhain. This is probably the ancient name of Donnycarney, in the county of Dublin.

* Daimhliag of Ard-Macha: i.e. the cathedral church of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Domhliag, by which the compiler evidently meant Duleek, in Meath.

* Adamnan’s festival: i.e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 51.

* Ua hAil gheanain.—Now anglicised O’Hallinan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

* A. D. 1105. Mureacsh Mac Cana; Mael-
ruanai O’Bilrye, king of Carbry; and Melaghlin O’Conaing, in penitentia mortui sunt. Conor O’Maclechlaunu, heyre of Tarach, occisus est. Donell, earb of Patrick, came to Dublin to make peace between Murtagh O’Bryan and Donell” [son of Ardga] “Mac Lochlainn, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was brought to Donach of Airther-Evna, and was chrismated
cheartach Ua Briain; and he proceeded into Airghialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Donnchadh to Magh-Conaille, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, he and Donnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Maelruanaidh Ua Bilraighe, lord of Ui-Cairbre, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. Maeleachlainn Ua Conaing died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchobhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, lord of Callraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath, to make peace between Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and Muircheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness; and he was carried in his sickness to Domnach-airthir-Eamhna, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Muireadhhaigh; and he was buried with honour at Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick by the election of the men of Ireland; and he received orders on the day of Adamnan's festival.

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Ccininhghin; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanain, successor of Bairre; Muireadhach Ua Mael-

there, and brought from thence to Domliag, and there dyed; and his body was brought to Ard-mach" [in Prudie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Murein, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Maelisa, collated in the coarship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feast. Niall Oge O'Conor killed. Murges O'Conkenmain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelesechlainn out of his raigne of Westmeath. Fiach O'Flainn killed." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows:

"A. D. 1104" [recte, 1105]. "Connor O'Me-

laughlyn, king of Taragh, Moybreyne, and halfe Meath, was slain by these of the Brenie. Donnell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynnaleygh" [i.e. the Cinel Phucaé, or the Mageoghegs of the barony of Moycashel, county Westmeath]. "Donogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betooke himself to the contrye of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. King Mortagh hearing thereof assembled together a great army, pur-
sued him thither, and did nothing there but burnt some stackes of corn for protecting him in that contry; and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donogh refused to accept protection of him."
pianab Cluana mic Nóir, Coghmac Úa Cillín, apéimnech Tiège atótheadh
Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmuire Úa Scolaire, comapbha Ruadhain Lotépa, Cathbharr O Dónnall, tuig cornáma, com-
ghlaca, opaain, émighn Chenel Luígheach, drafail báir iar mbeite huada ó domh 7 ó dúnain. Dónnchadh Úa Maolmcheallann i. mac Mupchaoda mic
Floinn, ù Mide, vo màrbhao vo Uib Minneccám i. vo Uib Mic Úair Mide. Dónnall, mac Ruadh Ui Conchobair, vo àiteíogaí lá Múrphíteach
Úa mórían 7 a hnéatain i. Toimheilbaic vo píogaí ecc Aét an teannoint
uar príol Múrphítaic vah éir Dónnall. Sitriucce mac Connfha Úi Láega-
aín, caoirech Sil Rónán 7 tócaiche, toipeach Teatba, vécc. Múrphí-
teach Úa Maolmcheallann vo àiteíogaí, 7 ríge Mide vo gabail vo Mupchaí
vah a éirn. Niall, mac Dónnall Úi Ruain, tanairi oíneip, vo màrbhaí
vo épnaí Luípeic, 7 rochaide oile vo ñeàn claintaib amallle réir. Mac
Óiliammainn aig 1 Ruain vo màrbhao Dónnall, mic Dónnall 1 Ruain.
Ragnall Úa Oíomhaí vécc. Cealláic, comapbha Phádraicce, pop cuantial Ulaí
céona cup 50 tríu ce a oighe t. bó gacha reicth, nu agh nuána gacha trín
lá taobh nubhaoa nóma aréidna. Cealláic pop cuantial Muínaí céona cup
determined. It was probably on the Shannon,
neé Termonbarr, in the east of the county of
Roscommon.
" Ua D貨haich.—Now anglice O'Dea. He
was chief of Ciriel-Fearmaic, in the present bar-
ony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.
" Ceallach.—The two passages relating to
these visitations are translated by Colgan as
follows:
"A.D. 1106. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-
macannahus circuit et visitat Ulotiam; et juixa po-
puli taxationem, ad numerum quemque senarium
personarum accipit unum bovem, vel ad numerum
ternarium unam juvencam cum multis aliis don-
ríis et oblationibus. S. Celsus visitando circuit
Momonim: et in singulis Cantaredis (hoc est
districtu centum villarum seu pagorum) accipit
duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cormac Ua Cilllin, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmuire Ua Scolaidhe, successor of Ruadh of Lothra, [died]. Muircheartach Ua Cearnaigh, chief lector of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age; he was of the tribe of Luighne-Chonnacht. Maelmuire, son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbhaire O'Donnanill, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cine-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ua Minnegain, i.e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concho-bhair, was deposed by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and his brother, i.e. Toirdhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmoinn, as king over the Sil-Muirtheadhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadh Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruairc was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc. Raghnall Ua Deadhai died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ulster for the first time; and he obtained his full demand, namely, a cow from every six persons, or an in-calf heifer from every three persons, besides many other offerings.

Ceallach made a visitation of Munster six, or a young heifer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besides many offerings. Cathvarr O'Donnell, king of Kindred-Lugach, died. Ceallach upon his visitation of Mounster, at his first tyme, and brought his full will, viz., seven coves, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundred or cantred in Mounster, besides many gifts of prise; and became archbispopp by taking orders at the request of Ireland in general. Cainchorack O'Boyl, Arch-bispopp of Ardmac. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his
A D. 1105 [recte, 1106]. "Donnough O'Melaughlyn was killed by O'Myneachan, of O'Mackwaise, of Meath. Bishop O'Boyle, archbishop of Ardmore; Moriegh O'Moyledowne, Bishop of Convaicnose; Cormack O'Killin, dean of the house of" [the guests at] "Clone [vicknose]; and Sittrick mac Convay, chief of Sileronan, died."

1 Between the two Easters: i.e. between Easter Sunday and Dominica in albis, which the Irish called Little Easter.

2 Ath-Calgain.—See note under A. D. 1103. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1107. A snow of 24 howers" [pnechta lai co naíóche, i.e. of a day till night], "the Wednesday before St. Patrick's, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Connorm burnt betwene both Easters, with 70 tuns of drinke called Mích, and old ale" [brógoit]. "Conor mac Donnslevey, heyre of Ulster, killed by Fernvai-men. A discomfiture of the O-Meth by the O'Bressalls, where they were slaughterred with theyre king, viz., Hugh O'Hanrachtai.
for the first time; and he obtained a full tribute, namely, seven cows and seven sheep, and half an ounce [of silver], from every cantred in Munster, besides many jewels; and Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caenchomhrac Ua Baeighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Ceanncoradh and Caiséal were burned by lightning, between the two Easters, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Unithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i.e. Conchobhár Cisenanch), son of Donnsléibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasail-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua hInneachtaigh, and Fearglius, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuamain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh. A battle was fought between the people of the east and those of the west of the Teathbha, in which Cinaedh, the son of Mac Amhalghadh, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgaink was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muircheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-cliath, but he was released immediately. Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed.

Cahasach O'Tuoman, king of O-Briuin-Arcail, wounded by O-Cremthainm, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge [na ógcaul]. "Great weatt this yeare, and it spoyled the corn. Maelpatrick O'Druca na takings" [recte, toyke] "the function of Lector in Ardmach this yeare, in St. Ailve and Molaise of Daivinis their feast day. Maedculin O'Brolchan took the bushoprick the next day. A yeare's peace made by Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell mac Mic Lochlainn."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The year 1107 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1106 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period.

"A. D. 1106" [recte, 1107]. "The family of Kilkenny gave an overthrowe to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the contrey of Teaffa, where Kynath Mac Awalgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

Aog Corport, mile céo aonair. Maothóra Ua Cuilinn, uaral eppucc Tuairceart Eileann, vécc. Oenúr Ua Óomnallam, pún anmána t aghríspíon raimé Colain Cille, vécc hU Csanap. Plaíthíteach Ua Chonghrí, comorba Cíanín, réiscr mór Cluanaic Ua Nóir [vécc]. Sluaircín la Muinechtaic Ua mbríin, co bpríaid Muíin, t co bpríaid Mide, t Connaoc 1 tTípí bhríin bhréine, [th bhrípíom Muícaic Uí Mhaolailclare.]  

1Disert-Chaemhghin: i.e. St. Kevin's Desert or Wilderness. This church is situated in the recess of the mountain on the south side of the upper part of Glendalough, county of Wicklow.
2 Cairbri-Gabhra.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.
3 Inis-LabhRaideh.—See note under A.D. 919.
4 Termonn-Caellainne: i.e. St. Caellaí’s Termon, or Sanctuary, now Termonkeelin, or Termonmore, near Castlerea, in the parish of Kilkevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon. —See note 5, under A.D. 1225.  
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:  
“ A. D. 1108. Lymrick burnt out right” [recte, by lightning]. “Donell O’Hanveth, king of O-Meth; Donell O’Roírk, king of I-Bruin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Connacht, in his first tyme, and he brought his will. Aengus O’Clerekan, Serjeant of Dalvais, i. in Mounster; Ceallach O’Cyvoran, Coarb of Cúinnech” [died]. “Boysterous wynde in the 3. Non. of September. A house taken by
The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, Bishop of Cill-veral, died. Maelfinnen, i.e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colum Mac Crinmhalain; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest, senior, and anmchara of Disert-Chaeimhghin, died. Celech Ua Caemhorain, successor of Cainnech, died. Cocrich, daughter of Ua Noenneannaigh, comharba of Cluain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clercein, Patrick's steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubhdalette, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, went on his visitation of Munster the first time; and he obtained his full demand. Etru Ua Duinncaithnigh died. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelruanaidh upon Goll Garbhraighe, King of Ulidia, i.e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhall, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, lord of Ul-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Corann; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Labhradha was demolished by the Feara-Manach. All Luiinmeach was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. Two persons were burned by lightning at Termomn-Caellainne. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maclisa Ua Cuillen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domhnaillain, chief anmchara and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceanannus. Flaitheartach Ua Loingsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Connaught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn], whence O'Mahon, and by O'Maelruanoy, upon Goll Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was beheaded. Hugh mac Duvdalehe, Suair of Ard-macha, and that should be Coarb of Patrick, dyed. Great oak-fruit in all Ireland. A happy year of corn, fruit, and all good this year. The Island of Lauraa broken down by Fermanach."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows:

"A. D. 1107" [recte, 1108]. "Cogrich, daughter of Unon, abbesse of Clonbrony, died. O'Karvell, prince of the Eoganachts of Logh Leyn, was killed by his brothers."

To aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.—This clause, so necessary to the clearness of the whole
co t'usgat b' agir briottie mór, g co noeachatap poine mòr, locha uachtar, g co t'usgat briottie eirti. Taice iaithinn Ua Ruain, U ò bhriúin co rapecaib Ua Maolteachlamn a longpont leò, g co po marbhrat mac tholla-pulantaig, po rochaide amaille prípr. Slóige ì dá Díomnall Mac Lachlann co tuaircept Epeann ime co Slíb Òuain, co nospina Ceallach, comarba thátar prì mblaitaìna eithi Mhas Lachlann, g Ua ò bríun co npeeachattap tuaircept Epeann iar prì in Chonall 1 in Eògan co Maig hUa ò bríail po amur Ulaò bataf i Moig Coba, co tarpat Ulaò na teopa gialla po trogat réin doib. Cpeach lì Munchaì Ua Maolteachlamn, lì pì Tsinpa co no oinse Òuarn Roìp, g co po marb ò Ua ònn, d. tìghsa ò bh Roìp, var comhairse na baìla fora g comarba thátarais, act po diogail òia fang mn prì. Æoil ò Ua Ruain do òeacht hì longpont Munchaì Uí Maolteachlamn po bì, co no lì a ná m tìre epeackame rainâ thátarais. Ag pìobtain do loircaìb co na teàpla do Uib òrùin, g daomne do marbhaì an, g bhrait do breite app. Díomnall mac M accuses thollapaltarprì do marbhaì do macaoin oile a5 cup cluich. Locoib a5 iè na ngotu unle in anailís tìrib 1 nEònn.

Aoiì Cnròit, mile céò a veich. Cencerch, mac Mac Ulca, aimpanneach Cúla patain, vece i naireigè. Plann hUa hAoibh, comarba Eòine òrann, thollapaltarais hUa Òuinn Roìpa, phìleiginn Cille Dálma, g pà oim Ìomàin, Dìonpomnach Dall, pà oim eicce phìleiginn Cille ëarba, g òban Ua òrùin, pìnòir laimmiùan, vecc. Eicche òghinn ò Ua òrùin, pìmm atlaoch toidhne, vecc. Thollaccomb ò Ua Maolmhuaidh, tìghsa ò bh Ceall g ò bhòn do marbhaì lar an}

passage, and which was omitted by the Four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the Annals of Ulster.

a Loch Uachtar: i.e. the Upper Lake, now Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. It was so called as being the uppermost of the chain of lakes formed by the River Erne.—See note under A. D. 1231.

b Magh-hUa-Breassail: i.e. the Plain of the Ui-Breassail. This is the level plain on the south side of Lough Neagh, where it receives the Upper Bann.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1109. Easter the 8 Kal. of May, and lesse Easter” [Mn-Chàirp] “in some daies of Summer” [recte, on the second day of Summer], “and Mocholmog’s day on Shrove Saturday. Gilláithe O’Carraicme, king of Aine-Cliach, mortuus est. Maelisa O’Cullen, bushep of the North of Ireland. Aengus O’Donallan, chiefe soul-frend by the relieque of Colum Cille” [recte, of the congregation, or clergy of St. Colum Cille], “died. The slaughter of O-Bressail, about their kinge, Dartry, and O-Neachai slayne by O-Meths, and by the men of Fermay. An army by Murtagh O’Brian, in aiding Murcha O’Mailechlainn, and they preyed some of
they carried off many cows and prisoners; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairc came, and Ua Macleachlainn gave up his camp to them; and they killed Mac Gilla-fhulartaigh, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, to Sliabh-Fuaid; but Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a year’s peace between Mac Lochlainn and Ua Briain; after which the people of the north of Ireland, with the Cinelein-Donell and Cinel-Eoghan, proceeded to Magh-hUa-Breasail, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maelleachlainn, King of Teamhair, on which he plundered the Feara-Rois, and slew Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick; but God took vengeance of him for this. Aedh Ua Ruairc came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maelleachlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Breacain was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Domhnall, the son of Mac Gillaphadraig, was killed by another youth, at a game. Mice eat up all the corn fields in certain territories in Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 1110. Cearnach, son of Mac Ulcha, airchinneach of Cuir-rathain, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Einne of Ara; Gillaphadraig Ua Duibhbratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster; Feardomhnach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara; and Bran Ua Bruic, senior of West Munster, died. Echtighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacoluim Ua Maelmuaidh, O-Briuin. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, made one year’s peace betweene O’Brian and O’Lochlainn; and the north of Ireland went after that to besett” [Eastern] “Ulster, who were at Macova, untill Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Coirch, Coarb of the reliques of Clonbronay” [recè, Coarb of St. Samthann of Clonbroney], “quievit. Hugh O’Roirk came into Murcha O’Maeilechlainn’s camp twice,” [so] “that he had his slaughter through the cursinge of Patrick’s reliques” [recte, clergy]. “The slaughter of O’Meth, about their king, Goll Bairche; and some of the men of Feramay were slain by O-Bressails and by O-Nechai. Donell Roa Mac Gillpatrick, king of Ossory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O’Duvderma mortuus est.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.
Anuna rioghadta eireann.

nseocach Ua Aillen. Muncha mac Taioch Ui bhriain, piog amdna Munan, veecc. Cpeach la Domnall mac Lochlainn hi Connachtaibh, co tuc tri nile do bhratt, 1 il mile vo chtpab. Maiom Ruipr 1 Muig Aois bhel aib Cjuchaihna pia Siol Muineaibh, i. m. Thoippoealbaic, ap Chonmacntib vu i ttopedattap tri Ua Muigail .i. m. Siolla na naom, 1 i m. mac Concaille, i maite iomada ainech in Othuapcan, mac Duiibanai Ui Golupe. Maolruanaib Ua Machanein, tighe Muxibh, deibhinn, inshin Cjmeaitig hU Ui bhriam, bu Domnall hUi Lochlainn, piig Oliig, veecc. Ceallach, comrnba Phateapcc pop cuairt Mide ceda cup, co tucce a reip. Maiom pia Conmaicntib pop Shiol Muineaibh .i. m. maim Muige dhaneaip, vu i ttopedattap rochaide in Meimmain Ua Muineaibh, 1 i. m. Ruaini Ua Mhuiploaib.

Aoir Cranford, mile cevo a haon noecc. Cajarach Ua Laoia, vo raimodh Phateapcc, upar piin Epeann, veecc. Din la lethgari vo lorcec cto am porrali gtrim, vo tene doarct. Ceannanour, Pop Laingh, l Ugnaio vo lorccao. Sloigio la hUltiob co Tealaig Oce, co po eapcerat a biltoba. Cpeach la Niall Ua Lochlainn, co tucce tri nile vo buaib ma noojoil. Senad vo tiofol hI Fhaoi mac Naenguir lE nei Epeann in Ceallach, com-

* Ua Aileen.—Otherwise written O’Aileen, now anglicised Hallion.

r. Ros.—Now Ross, near Ratheragh, in the parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.

* The Ui-Fearghaile i.e. the O’Farrells.

* O’hEolusa.—Now anglicised Olus.

* Maghi-Breanaghair.—Not identified.

* Ua Mtreadbaigh: anglice O’Murray, now usually written Murray, without the prefix Ua or O. The head of this family was seated at Ballymurray, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


* Old trees: i.e. the old trees at Tulloghoge, at which the kings of Cinel-Eoghain were inau-
lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen*. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of Ros† in Magh-Aei, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Conmhaicni, where fell three of the Ui-Fearghaile⁡a, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and many other chieftains, together with Durcan, son of Dubhdara Ua hEolusa⁢w. Maelruanaidh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhor; Bebhinn, daughter of Ceinneide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Conmhaicni over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, i.e. the battle of Magh-Breanghair⁢a, where many were slain, together with Meanman Ua Muireadhaigh⁢z, and Ruaidhri Ua Muireadhaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Patrick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-leathghlas was burned, both fort and trian [i.e. third part] by lightning. Ceanannus, Port-Lairge, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tealach-Og, and they cut down its old trees⁡z: a predatory excursion was made by Niall Ua Lochlainn, and he carried off three thousand cows, in revenge of it. A synod was convened at Fiadh mic-Aenghusa⁡b by the chiefs of Ireland, with Ceallach, successor of

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* Fiadh mic-Aenghusa: i.e. the Land of the Sons of Aenghus. This was the name of a place near the hill of Usneach, in the county of Westmeath. Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1111. Synodus indicta in loco Fiadh-
mac-Aengusu appellato, per proceres Cleri et
populi Hiberniae, cui interfuerant S. Celsus Archi-
episcopus Ardmachanus, Moelmurius, sive Mari-
anus Hua Dunain nobilissimus senior Cleri Hi-
berniae, cum quinqua quinta Episcopis, trecentis
Prasbyteris, et tribus millibus Ordinis Ecclesiastici;
et Murchertachus Hua Briain (Australis Hiber-
niae Rex) cum proceribus Lethmoora (id est
Australis Hibernis) ad regulas vitae et morum
Clero et populo prescribenda."

On this passage he wrote the following remarks:

"Hae Synodus in margine Annalium Synodus
de Vsneach, vocatur qui mons speciosus est Me-
die, & in domesticis Historiis longè celebris
propter multos regni conuentus publicos in eo
celebratos, locum etiam huius Synodi refert
Wareus de Scriptor. Hiberniae, lib. i. cap. 8,
vbi Ioquens de scriptis S. Celsi, ait; Refert Ba-
laus cum scripsisse (præter testamentum, de quo
opha Pháthraice, t' im Maolmúne Ua nDúnain, im uapal róith Éireann, co ccaeccait neirgeor co t'pir céadach raccap, t' co tir mili b mac naclá na Mhùirichentaeach Ua nDúnain co maite Leite Mhoda do earad macla, t' robhá ronne cach eirp tuath é ecclaire. Domnchaed Ua hÀnluann, tìsma Ua Niallam, do mairead via brathair a meabal, t' na brathair hic' rinn do mairead do UbU Niallán ina òighail ma ceinn pìc' eòiche. Comóid eiri Domnaill Mag Ìochla, ò ainnchaed Ua hÌochaìda co nìmhna ò a ò caeneoimhna, t' co tìpètrat Uílaì èisthìtha a mìcha réin do Domnall. Catal mac Cataill Ì Mùghom, toreach Clomme Cataill do eòc. Cluain mè Nòir do opeccan do Dhàil eòpir ò aìompla Mhùrghaiteach Ì hÎbhìm. Creach la Toirbhealbeach Ua eò-Concobair, go po aìpèc òìshìmann Òûbòèce. Creach aile lair, gun po aìpèc do deòno Eachlabhù, co phiob Ruòñ, ò 50 Loch Èinne.

Aòir Cìospra, mile céu a do òèce. Congalach, mac Mìc Òncaille, aprimneach Ìaìmp, òcc ò aìsghaitiriÚ òaìpà naìmhna bhìoban nocht a aòir. Ìomnbair, òc'hì Mùnchadhà, mac Òòamadhà, comabhà òbìghche òg ò aìp bhììshìmann. Raì Ìpò Macha co na tìmpal do làogcha in òiscìob.


¹ Uí-Mhailain.—Now the baronies of O'Neill, east and west, in the county of Armagh.

² Ua Muighriuin.—Now O'Moran, or Moran, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was afterwards dispossessed by the O'Flannagans. The Clann-Cathail were seated in the district lying between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

³ Beann-Eachlabhra.—Now Binaghlon, a very remarkable rocky-faced mountain about two miles north-west of Swanlinbar, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note under A. D. 1455.

⁴ Sliabh-Reuisan.—Now Slieve Itshel, a moun-
tain situated partly in the parish of Tomregan,
Patrick; Maelmuire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muirechartaigh Ua Briain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously killed by his brothers; and these brothers were killed by the Ui-Niallain, before the end of twenty nights, in revenge of him. A meeting between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadh, and they made peace and friendship with each other; and the Ulidians delivered hostages to Domhnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Mughroin, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-gCaism, at the instance of Muirechartaigh Ua Briain. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Tearmann-Dabheog. Another predatory excursion was made by him; and he plundered as far as Beann-Eachlabhra, Sliabh-Ruisen, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, airchinnneach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, successor of Bright, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the

and partly in that of Kinnawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. The reader will observe that, in anglicising names of places, a final n, nn, or r, often becomes l, as in this instance, and in that of Loch Ainnin, in the county of Westmeath, which is anglicised Lough Ennell; and in Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1111. Extreame ill [bad] "weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild bestes. Cahasach O'Leday, archpriest of the reliques of Patrick" [recte, of the clergy of Patrick], "in pace quietit. Lugmai burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tulaghoc, and" [they] "cut down the greatt trees. An army by Nell O'Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 eowes. Wild fyre" [lightning] "burnt Dundalethglas, with its forte and Tryan. A Senat in Land Mac Aeneas, gathered by the nobility about Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, and about Maelmuire O'Dunan, the arch Elder of Ireland, with 50 busheps, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen; also about Murtagh O'Bryan, with the nobility of Mounster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O'Hanluain, king of O-Nellans, killed trecherously by his cossens; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Nellans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meting betwene Donell O'Lochlainn and Donagh O'Heochaa, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O'Lochlainn."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

'The fort of Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

6 L
Callamnn Appil, a praedicit vo Triun Maran, am tiber praed vo Trium Mhóp. Cnich la Domnall Ua Lochlainn tar Pine Gall, i. co Oricife Oubgall, co ttucc bóoma món; bráttt iomhá. Ushainne Ua Loncaín, tigéma Ua Mun-

piáig, do ecc iai bhínoima i nGríno valacha. Típ na glápp 1 Paíap vo

lorccaí.

Aoir Cnirt, mide ced a trí décc. Óno San derrnado vo tOinnrcnaí.

Plamaccan, mac Maniopa, aðbair abbáo Aona Macha, décc iai nongá

1 iai naífei wgoiide. Conla Ua Plomnn, comarba Monair Leigélinne,

Diarman Ua Cealláig, comarba Ui Shuanaí, décc. Diarman Ua Lon-

gán, maon Munan, décc oíce pêle Pátraiacce. Piomneap Ua Longríggh,

tigéma Dal nApráide, Maolreachlaínn Ua Concobáin, tigéma Concemob-

mnaí, décc iai naífei wgoiide. Donnchaí O Taincéint, taisech Clomne Snew-

galle, vo mapbaí lá Niall Ua Lochlainn. Slóisí Ua Domnall Ua Lochlainn

co macthe Conél Conail, Eoccain, Aingiall go Úlme Ríce, co no tón-

nábrat Donnchaí, a níge Ulaí, co no nannrát Ullta eitn Ua Manáma, nac Ui Oimnpleíbe. Dal nApráide impor, Ui Étach ace péim.

Slóisí Ua Muníspíntach Ua Mórian co rínaíb Munan co Laigímb, co Connachtan co Mag Coba his pórítpin Donnchaí. Slóisí van la Domnall

Ua Lochlaínn gur na plógaíb peímpatib co Mag Coba hi pórítpin Ulaí, co

náífe iinéi cátá stoípa co no ndbanncaí Ceallaí, comarba Phártaca.

"A. D. 1112. Arx Ardmacanach cum templis, duce plate in Trian-Massain, et tertiani Trian-

mor incendo devastantur."

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he

writes the following remarks:

"Ex hoc loco et aliis dictis supra ad annum

1092, colligimus civitatem Ardmacanam in

quatruor olm partes fuisses divisam. Prima

Rath-Ardmaca, i. Arx Ardmacana, dicebatur:

Secunda Trian-Mor, id est, tertia portio major:

Tertia, Trian-Massan, id est, tertia portio Mas-

san: Quarta Trian-Saxon, id est, id est, tertia portio

Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur adepta

ex eo, quod vel mercatores, vel (quod verosimi-

lius est) studiosi Anglo-Saxones illi inhabita-

verint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglo-Saxones

abstractoris vitae, disciplinae, et bonarum litter-

arum gratià in magno numero olim Hiberniam

frequentare solebant, ut tradunt Venerabilis

Beda in Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum,

lib. 3, cap. 23, lib. 4, c. 3, 4, et passim in illa

Historia: S. Alcuinus in vita Willebrordi, au-

thor vitae S. Geraldii, quam damus Tomo sequenti

et 13 Martii. S. Adelms in Epistola ad Eas-

fridum (quam in sua Syllage veterum Epistola-

rium Hibernarum, pag. 37, producit Jacobus

Userus) Joannes Cambrobritannus in vita

S. Sulgeni, et innumerí alií, quos longum esset

recitare. Sufficiat hic produere solius Gui-

lielmi Camdeni hominis Angli testimonium, qui

in Descriptione Hiberniae ita de haec re loquitur:

Anglo-Saxones nostri illa adae in Hiberniam, tan-

quam ad bonarum litterarum mercatum undique

confluxerunt. Unde de viris sanctis in nostris
tenth of the Calends of April, and two streets of Trian-Masan, and the third street of Trian-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, across Fine-Gall, i.e. as far as Droichet-Dubghaill; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcain, lord of Ui-Muiredhaigh, died after penance. Tir-da-ghlas and Fabhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maelisa, intended Abbot of Ard-Macha, died after uction and good penance. Conna Ua Floinn, successor of Molaisi of Leithghliinn; Diarmait Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh, died. Diarmait Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick's festival. Finnchas Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corcodruadh, died after penance. Donnchadh O'Taircheirt, chief of Clann-Snedhghaile, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Eoghain, Cinel-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Machtghamhna and the son of Ua Duinnsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

scriptoribus legitur; Amandatus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam."—Trias Thaum., p. 300.

* Droichet-Dubghaill: i.e. the Black Dane's Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Clontarif, it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1112. The rath of Ardmach, with the church, burnt, in x. Kal. April, and two streets of Tryan-Masan, and the third street of Tryan-mor. Congalach mac Conchaille, Airchimech of Daire, in the 94th year of his age, in penitentia optima quievit. An army by Donell Mac Lochlainn, through Fingall, and he brought great booty and many captives. Gormlai Nymurcha mic Diermott, Coarb of Brigit, in bona penitentia quievit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Successor of Ua Suanaigh: i.e. Abbot of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

* Clann-Snedhghaile.—Now Clannelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.
po ñé píoda ñ caencompaic. Donnchaíd Ua hEochaída vo bállia la hEoch-
aií hUa Macgama na ñ la hulltaí. Slóige lá Muineáchtaí Ua móman,
ñ la Ubc Mhóda etip laec ñ cléimeach go ānennice. Donnall imoño mac
meic Lochlann, co marígh tuairiorm Éireann co Cluain éccoin Fhíthi-Roíp,
co mbátaí an pé mir i cinn comáir ríma apoile, 50 noemna Ceallách,
comabsa Phátraíce co mbacall loír ñ mbliadaí scórpa. Scanadh cróba
etip ríopa PálmhaÍge ñádém, i tróirseátar na níogdnamna PálmhaÍge 1.
Ua Cnócham, ñ Ua Donnaccáin. bruadán vo gabáil i dCluain nic Nóir an
blaoban ro, i mbátaí ñ ghrághaob óecca ma ro, vo dorna óecca ma leistf
gan gcaltaí, trí oinnr, ñ vá méir i rad a este bhrágrat.
Aoir Cnóirí, mile céo a teich a ceallár. Óianmaí Ua Flínn,
comáirba Ailbe Imleacha lúbaír, varal eircop, ñ Phileísh ñimboach réct,
bíor ñ veirse. Ólan Mac Phlaíinchaí, comóirba Molraí Oímpí, Mo
colam Ua Conbmacán, comóirba Endo Ánann, ñ Phíomannach Ua Clucaím,
comáirba Cnámh, ñece. Ruoírí Ua Cánannán, níogdnamna Ceiml
CnÓch, vo mbíríd la Cénél n有效地. Aod, mac Donnchaíd Uí Eochaída,
níogdnamna Ulaa, ñág. Donnchaíd Ua Loingrí, tigéna Dhaí Ádair,
Muineáchtaí, mac Mic Lochlann, níogdnamna Oílíc, ñece. Téim galair
móni vo gabáil Muineáchtaí Uí bhímaín, co noemna anbóbraít ve, ñ co
no peann ríma nígré. Óianmaí, in, vo gabáil ríse Muían ma ríomhaír
gan ceann. Slóigeád lá Donnall Ua Lachlann co Raí CnÓch, ñ vo

1 Greanog.—Now Greenoge, a townland with
a curious mast, in a parish of the same name, in
the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.
1 Cluain-caeín in Fearsa-Rois.—Now Clonkeen,
in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.—
See note 1, under A. D. 836, p. 454, suprà.
The Annals of Ulster notice the following
events under this year:
“A. D. 1113. Cona O'Fláinn, Coarb of Mo-
laíse Leaglín, quiévit. A thunderbolt fallen in
St. Patrick's cove upon Cruachan Aigle? [Croagh-
phatrick mountain, in the county of Mayo],
and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott
O'Kelly, Coarb of O'Suanaí; Dermott O Lon-
gan, serjeant of Monster; Maelsochlainn O'Co-
nor, King of Coreomrus; Finnebaise O'Longsi,
King of Dalarai, in penitentia mortui sunt. Flan-
nagan mac Móilísa that should be abbot of
Ardmagh, after contrision and confession, in
pace quiévit. Donogh O'Taircheirt killed by Nell
O'Lochlainn, King of Kindred-Conell. Donell
mac Donogh Mac Gilpatrick killed by Gull
Gavran. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with
Kindred-Owen, Kindred-Conell, and Airgiail,
to Glenn-Rigna, and killed” [recte, expelled]
“Donagh, being king of Ulster, and divided
Ulster” [i.e. East Ulster, or Ulidia] “between
Mack-Mahon” [recte, O'Mahon], “and the Dun-
slevis, and left Dalnaray and O'Nehach to them-
seives. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan, Mon-
peace and tranquillity. Dornchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanog*. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlann, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois; and both [armies] remained for the space of a month in readiness, confronting each other, until the successor of Patrick, with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them. A spirited conflict took place between two parties of the men of Fear-Mhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fear-Mhagh, namely, Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Cluain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

The Age of Christ, 1114. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha*, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelcoiliim Ua Cormacain*, successor of Ende of Ara; and Fear Domhnach Ua Clucain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinele-Conaill, was killed by the Cinele-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Dornchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Dornchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muircheartach, son of Mac Lochlann, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muircheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton*, and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall stermer, Lenster, and Connaught, to Macova, to side Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlann, to meet the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, putt them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eochoa blyled by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Lethmoa, both clereke and lay, to Grenog. Donell Mac Lochlann, with the nobility of the North of Ireland, to Clonkyne-Feross, and were a whole moneth camping one against another, untill Kellach, Coarb of Patrick, and Jesus Crosstaff, made peace betwene them for one whole year. A courageous skirmish bytwene the men of Fernmai, where the heyrns of Fernmai were slain, viz., O'Crichan and O'Donnagan."—Cod. Clarand., tom. 49.

*Mac Flannchadha.—Now anglice Mac Clancy and Clancy.

* Ua Cormacain.—Now anglice O'Gorman and Gorman.

* A living skeleton.—The word anáthbhrc, which is otherwise written angbhrc, is explained in Cormac's Glossary as, "ann go dubte réarasc l eighmargal galep co na bh
beachaid Eochaidh Ua Macéainn, co nUltain na teach, % Doineach Ua Longrig co nDail Anaidhe, % Aoigh Ua Ruaine, co reanabh breipne, % Murchadh Ua Mairechlainn co mharbh Mhain. % Do longa an pin ubhlimh tap At Luain co Duin Leoda, % tamh Toippdealbaic Ua Conobairn co cConaacain, % Naill, mac Doimnall Meath Lochlann, a mac fein co maithin Cenel Conaill ma anpeacht. Do cotap uno uile iarain co Tealtach nDeobhair i nDail cCair, co npthapra rapi mblaona rpi rioga Mhian, do beachaid % na Doimnall Ua Loclaun ar puto Conacait na eig. Toippdealbaic Ua Conobairn do inaithpa Doimnall Ui Conobairn, a nphrataair, riim Mhian, % Doimnall do gabail iarctair la hUib Maine, % a eabhair i laim Thoripp- % dealtedbaic. Poban Phelicin, Cluain loraip, Ceall benéom, Cunta, Ceall % Chruitim, Ceall Cainnigh, % Apd Rátghaice, vo lo recess uile an bhlaobdhaip.

Aoir Cnicht, mile céad a cúise véce. Cnairnacht Ua dhain, ri Mhian, % vo eaghbaile la Muireachtaic Ua mOain, % Muireachtaic Ua mOain, vo % eaghbaile na Meath, ri Muireachtaic Ua mBain, % Muireachtaic Ua % Cuannah, coghna Aine, Doimnall Ua Conobairn Ciannachie, Muircha % Ua Flann, mac Flannchaoda, coghna Múricmairche, vo macbaile. Oaimhac % Anndhacán co na lán vo doainbh vo lo recess ophbaib Mhian, % cella % amhla anphsa rpi na mairbh. Cnicht mór la Toippdealbaic Ua cConcho-

*Cill-Cainnigh.* — Now Kilkenny, the chief town of the county of Kilkenny.—See note under the year 1085.

*Ard-Padraig:* i.e. Patrick’s Hill, or height, now Ardpatrick, a small village at which are the remains of an ancient Irish cloigheanach, or round tower, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A D. 1114. Flann Maglanchas, Coarb of Molaistir of Daivinish; Maelcoluim O’Cormacan, Coarb of Enu-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Plainchua, Coarb of Alve in Imlech Ivar, bushop, lector, liberall in bestowing of goods and meat, and” [in doing] “alms deeds;” and “Ferdovnaic O’Cluean, Coarb of Kells; in pace quieverunt. An extrem kind of disease took Murtagh
Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Ceanannigh, where Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Mac-leachlainn, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, his own son, with the chieftains of Cincel-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tealach-Deadhadh, in Dal-gCais; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair banished Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ui-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fobhar-Feichin, Cluain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin, Cunga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cainnigh, and Ard-Padraig, were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and Muircheartach Ua Briain assumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muircheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine; Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Ciarraige; Murchadh Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadha, lord of Muscraighe, were slain. The Daimhliag [great stone church] of Ard-Breacain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in [the country of the] Feara-Breagh. A great predatory excursion was made

O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as hee lett goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of Monster, without taking [asking] "leave. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn to Rath-Cenay, whither Eocha O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longsy with Dalarai, and Hugh O'Roryk with Breifni-men, and Murcha O'Mailechlainn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunlea, where Torlagh O'Conor, with Connacht, and Nell, O'Lochlainn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to mete them, and went all from thence to Tulagh O'nDeai in Dalgais, in Monster, where they and Monstermen made peace for a yeare. Donell O'Lochlainn went along Connaght to his howse. Hugh mac Doncha O'hEochaa, heyre of Ulster; Donogh O'Longsi, king of Dalaray; O'Canannan, i.e. Rory, heyre of Kindred-Conell" [and] "Murtagh O'Lochlainn, heire of Ailech, died."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Lord of Aine : i.e. of Aine-Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, in the county of Limerick.

* Lord of Muscraighe: i.e. of Muscraighe-Mitine, otherwise called Muscraighe-Ui-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-
prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-Geart, p. 44, note *.

* Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo : i.e. Donough, or Denis, descendant of Mael-na-mbo. He was the father of Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland. He was the great grandson of Mael-na-mbo.

* Ath-bo : i.e. the Ford of the Cow. Not identified.

* Buidhi-an-bheithe : i.e. the yellow-surfaced land of the birch. Not identified.

* Mullog : i.e. a patena, or cover of a chalice.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1116. Extreame hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th Kal. Jan. to the 15th Kal. of March, or thereabouts, that it committed great slaughter" [i.e. caused great destruction] "of byrds, chatttle, and men, whereby grewe great dearth in all Irland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmaid O'Bryan, king of Munster, taken by Murtagh O'Bryan. An onsett given by the sonnes of Hugh mac Roarye to Tirlagh O'Conor at Ath-na-bo, where hee was wounded, and" [he] "languished thereof. An overthrow by Donell O'Bryan and Galls of Dublin upon Lenster, where Donogh O'Mael-
by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the Connaughtmen; and they plundered Thomond as far as Luimneach, and carried off countless spoils and many prisoners. A battle was gained by Domhnall Ua Briain and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Macl-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and many others besides them. Domhnall Ua Briain, i.e. the son of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connaughtmen. An onset was made at Ath-bo by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maeileachlainn Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed. Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the Calends of January to the fifteenth of the Calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction of cattle, birds, and men; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Fearghail, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house; and he fortified Buidhi-an-bheithe. He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i.e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullog of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, [namely, Maeileachlainn and Murchadh], but Maeileachlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiarain, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time,

nambo, king of Kinsela, was slain, and Conor O’Conor, king of Ofaly, with his sons, and a number of others. Murtagh O’Teg, king of Ferli, killed. Donell mac Teg O’Bryan, heyre of Mounster, killed by Connaght. Mahon mac Maeilmusay, king of Oneachay, in Mounster; Maeileachlainn O’Fogartai, king of Ely” [died]; “Murtagh O’Bryan received into his reign again, and came upon Lenster and Bregh with an army. Murtagh O’Ciarmaic, lord of Ane; O’Conor Kyerry, Donell; Murcha O’Flainn, mac Flanchaa, king of Musrai, all killed. Doimliag of Ardbrekan, full of people, burnt by Monster, and many more churches in Ma-bregh. A great army by Tyrlagh O’Conor and Connaght, and prayed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoyles and many captives. Maeileachlainn O’Maelechlainn, king of Tarach, occisus est.” —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The oratory of Maelise Ua Broichain.—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

Great plague and famine.—The Saxon Chronicle records a dearth in England this year: "This year also, the Winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c. This was a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land, or in Wales."—Giles's Translation of Saxon Chronicle.

Boromha.—Now Beal-Boromha, an earthen fort, situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. Mr. Dutton, in his Statistical Account of this county, confounds this fort with Ceann-coradh, which was a mile farther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha's stables and out-offices extended from Ceann-coradh to Beal-Boromha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Boromha alone.

Flannan.—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 639. — See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 590.

Ruaidh-Bheitheach: i.e. the Red Birch, now Roeveagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killeedy, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See it again referred to at the years A. D. 1143 and 1599.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

A. D. 1116. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick,
and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalu, with its church, was burned. Cor-
cach-mor-Mumhan, Imleach-Iubhair, the oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, Achadh-
bo-Chainnigh, Cluain-Iraird, the great house of the abbots at Ard-
Macha, with twenty houses about it, and a great portion of Lis-
Mor-Mochuda, were burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. A great plague and
famine this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, ter-
ritories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland
and beyond seas afterwards. Dearbhaile, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain,
died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair;
and he burned and demolished Boromha and Ceann-coradh, and killed many
persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to
God and to Flannan. An army was led by Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men
of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-
Bheitheach, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms,
and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Maelmuire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann
Ua Scula, Bishop of Condere; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuarta, Bishop of
Daimhliag; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearna; Cathasach Ua Conaill,
noble Bishop of Connaught; Anmcha O'hAnmchadha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-
Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died.
Maelmuire Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster, head of the clergy of Ire-
land, upon visitation of Connaught the second tyme,
and brought his full visitation. Hugh O'Kin-
nelvan, King of Laoire; Echry O'Lorkan, King
of Mallan [Ui Faelain?] “died. Kilalduo,
with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Mun-
ster, and Imlech-Iver; Maellisa O'Brolchan's
manse, and part of Lissmore; Achabo of Can-
nech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of
the great Abbot” [recte, the greathouse of the
abbots] “in Ardmac, with twenty howses
about yt, burnt in the beginnyng of Lent this
yeare. Great pestilence and famine yet
in Mounster and Leenster both, that the churches,
townes, and canthreds, were dispeopled through-
out Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-
merable slaughters. Lagmonn mac Donell, sonn's
sonn to the King of Scotland, killed by" [the]
“men of Moriab" [Moray]. “Dervail Ny-
Tyrlagh O'Bryan mortua est. Congalach mac
Gilyaran, Airchinmech of Lisaigy, in bona pe-
nitentia quievit. The slaughter of Roaveai upon
Diermaid O'Bryan.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Archbishop of Munster.—This is probably
an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a
charter in the Book of Kells, in the Library of
Trinity College, Dublin, he is called «grup
lerche Cuino, i.e. senior of Leath-Chuinn, or
northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the
Idunan, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edi-
tion of Ware's Bishops, p. 140, as having flou-
The events of the year 1096. See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

1 O'Cibhleachain.—Now always O'Gibhleachain, and anglicised Geilahan.

2 The Uí-Briuín: i.e. the Uí-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

3 Domhnach Chroim Duibh: i.e. Black Crom's Sunday. This name is to this day applied by the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last Sunday in summer. Crom Dubh was the name of a chieftain in Umbhall, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.

* Leacain: i.e. Hill-side. This is probably Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-deralaw, and county of Clare.—Ordinance Map, sheet 48.

* Leitreach-Odhrain.—Now Latteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1117. Connor O'Carillan by Ferma-nach killed. Diermitt mac Enna, king of Lein-ster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Echtiern, Coarb of Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Irard; Cathasach O'Cnaill, Archbishops of Connacht, in Christo dormierrunt. Maelbryde mac Ronan, Cowarb of Kells, and the slaughter of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh O'Roeryk and O-Briuins, on the Fridai before Crumdufe Sunday; facies Domini super facientes
land, and lord of the almsdeeds of the west of Europe, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on the ninth of the Calends of January. Maelruanaidh Ua Cibhleachain, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Follamhain, comharba of Cluain-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Echtighern, successor of Buithe, died. Maelbrighde Mac Ronain, comharba of Ceanannus, was killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, on the night of Domhnach Chroim Dubh. Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-cliaith. Conchobhar Ua Caireallain was killed by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Leacain was given by Briain, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island [i.e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odhrain, and the southerns were routed, and two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh and many others were slain on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at

_hec secula, ut perdat de terra memoria eorum._

The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac Muragh, and by the sons of Calach O'Conor, with Connaught about them, against Tirlagh mac Diermod and Dalgais, i.e. Munstermen and Dalgais, being overthrowne their slaughter was had. The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Iland putt by Kindred-Conell, that many good men with them fell. Flann O'Skanlain, bushop of Connere; Maelmuire, bushop of Dundalehglas; Gillmochua Mac Camehuarta, bushop of Daimliag; Kellach O'Colmain, bushop of Ferna; Anmeha O'Hannmcha, bushop of Ardert Brennainn; Muireach O'hEanlainge, bushop of Clonfert-Brenninn; Maelruanai O'Kivlichan, Coarb of a long tyme; omnes in Christo dormierunt. Maelmuire O'Dunan, chief bushop of the Irish, and head of Ireland's clergy, and over laetys for almes of all the world, in the 77th yeare of his age, in _Non. Kal. religionis suæ magnæ optimum_
The battle of Lettraic. — Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

The twenty-sixth year. — See the year 1092.

The men of Craebh. — Fir na Craeibhe. This tribe was seated in O'Kane's territory; but their exact situation at this time has not been determined. At a later period they were seated in the present barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

Gleann-Maghair. — Now Glanmire, a remarkable glen or narrow valley, near the city of Cork. — See note under A. D. 1569.

Thirty years of age. — This passage is not in the Stowe copy, and was evidently interpolated into the Academy copy at the suggestion of Charles O'Conor of Belanagan.

Ceann-dara : i.e. Head or Hill of the Oak.

Not identified.

Lis-Arglinn.—Now Listerlin, near Inistioge, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. Dr. O'Conor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows: "Marinum monstrum capta tum a piscatoribus, cujus longitudo fuit talis ut pars esset in Osorria et pars altera in Waterfordia." He refers to the Annals of Ulster for a parallel passage, which he also translates incorrectly, though the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders it correctly.

Hurled it. — The meaning is: "And tore down the royal palace of Kincora, and hurled its materials, both stone and wood, into the River Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1118. Laignen O'Duvdara, king of Fermanach, killed by O-Fiachrachs, and by the
Cluain-mic-Nois, the twenty-sixth year after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhogha, died at Corcach-mor-Mumhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhgnen Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ardsratha], and the men of Craebh. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadhg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, and by Aedh Ua Ruaire, as far as Gleann-Maghair in Munster; and he gave Desmond to Carthaigh, and Thomond to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of both. Another army was led by him to Ath-cliath; and he carried away the son of the King of Teamhair, i.e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Osraighe and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara was gained over the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Arglinn, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it into the Sinaimn, both stone and wood. O'Baoigheallain, chief poet of Ireland, was killed by Spailleach Ua Flannagain, after he [O'Flannagain] had forcibly taken the house in which he was.

men of Krive. Diermaid O'Bryan, king of Monster, and all Lethmoga, mortuus est, in Corkmor, in Monster, after penance and receipt of sacrament. To the value [mepr] of 100 ounces of Mass instruments [do siomh aiprimn] of Kellagh, Comarba of Patricke, was drowned in Davall, and he escaped hardly himself. Paschalis, Comarba of Peter, a religious servant, with love of God and his neighbours, ad Christum migravit. Maria Ni [i.e. Mary, daughter of] Moycolum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, mortua est. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heir of Monster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai, and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaght, and by Morough O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Roirk, into Munster, until they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthai, and Thomond to the sons of Dermott [O'Bryan] and brought their pledges on eyther syde. Another army by him to Dublin, and he brought the sonn of the king of Tarach, who was captive in the hands of the Gall, together with their own pledges, and the hostages of Leinster and Ossory. A wonderfull tale tould by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down
many citiess, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]: "There was another wonderfull tale in Ireland, that yis a Mermaid to be taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lisarglinn, in Ossory, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Reary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died. The discomfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O'Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruagan, and" [recte, who] "slaughtered them. Reary O'Conor, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage to Clonmacnois, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Island of Loch Cre.—Now Monalhincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary. — See note 4, under A. D. 802, p. 412, supra.

*Mochaemhog of Liathe: i.e. of Liathe-mor, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Mochaemhog, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

*The Ui Dubha: i.e. the O'Duddeys. These are to be distinguished from the Ui-Dubha or O'Dowdas of Connaught, who are of a different race. — See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, note 5, pp. 111, 112.

*The Clann-Fiaithbheartaigh: i.e. the family of the Ui-Fiaithbheartaigh, now the O'Lafferty, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

*Tuath-rath.:—Now Toorash, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

*Becan, son of Cula.—He was the patron saint of Imleach-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 6th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaig; i.e. Little Easter, by the
The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinneach of Othain-mor; Fearghal, of the island of Loch-Cre⁷, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, a paragon of penance, died. Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Ireland, prop of the glory and magnificence of the west of the world, died, after the victory of reign and penance, on the festival of Machaemhog of Liath⁸, on the sixth [recte fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalua, after penance, in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Aileach and of Ireland, [and who was] also the paragon of Ireland for personal form, sense, hospitality, and learning, fell by the Cinel-Moain, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Domhnall Ua hAideith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda⁷ and the Clann-Flaithbheartaigh⁹. Flaithbheartach Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Fearnmagh for a time, died. The son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, royal heir of Ossraigh, was slain by the Ossraighi themselves. Cucollchoille Ua Baigheallain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-ratha⁰, with his wife and two very good sons, and also five-and-thirty other persons, consisting both of his family and guests, in one house, on the Saturday before Little Easter, being the festival of Becan, son of Culaⁱ. Aedh

Irish. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1119. Kinn-corad destroyed by Connaught. Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Irland, and the golden jewell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penance, in Mocaymoge's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), in 5 feria, in 28 Luna, mortuus est. Donell O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachai, killed by Echry mac Leithvertai O'Hadith, king of O-Neachai after. Cucholchaile O'Bagellan? [O'Boylan], "archpoet of Irland, and an excellent splenderry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tueth-Rath, together with his wife, and two sonss good inough, and 35 alis of his owne people and strangers, in one house, Saturday in Small Easter, and in St. Becan, son of Cula, his feast" [cum sua uxore et duobus filiis satis bonis et cum xxxv. alis et familia et hospitibus in una domu]. "Flathvertagh O'Laignen, king of Ferenni a long time, died. Hugh mac Branan's" [recte, O'Byrne's] "sonn, king of Leinster, killed. Donogh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyre of Ossory, killed by Ossory themselves. Roary O'Domrarrow, Aircinneach of Athain-mor, quievit. Ferall of Iland Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen knight of God, ad Christum migravit. [Conco'ban huá Saulmpé-bog, toiric Ceneil Moen vo márbad vo lb
The Annals of the Four Masters: An Interpretation of 'The Book of the Kings of Ireland'

Ua h'bhain, tighsha aithin Laighe, do écc. Ua Tuathaill, tighsha Ua Muirléaigh, do moint. An Ua Conólaigh, tighsha Ua n'Uaithne, do écc. Méiréadh lámh Tíopóil Gopunn, < Ceallach Turlough, 50 mih Laighe; Enna Mac Munchaí; 50 mih n'Ogpairge. Domhnaidh mac Giollaapattainn 50 mairbh Gall Aé chaide ina phuir; 50 namnach 50 Cill Dálua, 1 hártaí aithn in de ághaíteann bih Múnmhain.


Aoi Séirfiort, mile riche a haoil. Samuel Ua h'Anglu, eipcho Aé chaide, do 4 Ceannt, roin a laithnna comhairb Pháirtainn, roin gabail eipchovisual Aé chaide a

Dubhái, 5 do Chluíomh Ceanbeitheach. Niail mac Domnall hUa Loclainn, riomhna Clúig 7 Eipceall, 7 Tíu Lúe Eipceall, a’n primis, a’ g’uill, a’ g’anach, a’ g’earna’ go éiteim la Ceann Moen ipin umhu; bluaidh xe: a’ g’iarr 1 luain, 5 in xe. mòd, 5 in peil na ceinn mac mianach 5 in xe. um. Bla. Fhain.]—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49; et Bodl. copy.

Cill-mor Ua-Níallain: i.e. the great church of O’Neilland, now Kilmore, in the barony of O’Neilland West, and county of Armagh.

The bridge of Ath-Luain: i.e. of Athlone on the Shannon.

The bridge of Ath-Croich.—This was near the present Shannon harbour.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 5.

The bridge of Dun-Leoda on the Suca: i.e. the bridge of Dunlo on the Suck. This bridge stood over the River Suck, opposite Dunlo-street, in the present town of Ballinsloe, on the boundary of the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

The fair of Taidiffin.—Toirdhealbhach, or Turlough O’Conor, by the celebration of this national fair indicated his title to the monarchy of all Ireland. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A.D. 1120. An army was led by Donell
Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muiredhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Concannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinainn was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i.e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraighe, i.e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-cliath along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalu; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into the North; and he carried off hostages, under the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster the second time; and he obtained his full demand, and imparted his blessing. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, to the relief of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarcach Mac Uidhirin, chief of Cineal-Fearadhaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain was gained by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Eathach, in which the latter were slaughtered. Branan, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corcachlann, died. The bridge of Ath-Luain, the bridge of Ath-Croiche [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailtin was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli, Bishop of Ath-cliath, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath.

O'Lochlin, for the aid of Murrogh O'Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O'Conner brak of their conspiracie" [recte, made a bpéghrá, i.e. false or pretended peace with them]. "An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O'Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reogh, against Iveragh, where their destruction or slaughter was wrought. Connogher, mac Flannacan, mic Duncuan, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaynes of Uaithi" [Siabh-Fhuait] "by the O'Cremthainns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was there much reverenced, that they deserved his benediction. Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corck-Aghlin, deceased. Ragmarcagh mac Uidhirin, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhaigh, was slain by the people of Fermanagh."—Cod.Clar., tom. 49.

h Samuel Ua hAingli.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 300; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 310, 311. It would appear from a document published by Ussher in his Sylloge, p. 100, that the Danes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.
Postquam post quem habet idus Februarii, nono jubilaei post posteriores annos domesticos, quo est principatus ... quarto, quinto, sexto, septimo, octavo, nono, decimo, undecimo, duodecimo, et viceversa.
by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Ardghar1 Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, sense, prowess, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Doire-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February², being the festival of Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghan Ua hAinmiarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was killed by his brothers. Cumaighe, son of Deoraith Ua Floinn, lord of Durlas, was drowned in Loch-Eathach, after [the island of] Inis-Draicrenn¹ had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallachain³, lord of Ui-Eathach-Munhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-bhair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-Li⁴, both territories and churches. A plundering excursion was, moreover, made by Toirdhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lis-mor, and he obtained countless cattle spoils; and he lost on that occasion Muireadhach Ua Flaitbhheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Muirgheas Ua Lorcan; and many others. Cugaileang Mac Gilla-seachnailll, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Two streets of Trian-Masain⁵, from the door of the fort to Cros-Brighde, were burned in Ard-Macha. A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the cloichtheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloichtheach of Tealach-nInmainne⁶, in Osraigh, was split by

Donnaldus decessit, dies nonus Februarii incidit
in feriam quartam, cujus nocte fertur deceisse.⁷
—Trias Thaum., p. 300.

¹ Inis-Draicrenn.—Now Rathlin, a small island opposite Rockland, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

² Ua Ceallachain.—Now O’Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lis-more is probably the present chief.

³ Traigh-Li.—Now Tralee, the chief town of the county of Kerry.

⁴ Two streets of Trian-Masain.—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


⁵ The cloichtheach of Tealach-nInmainne: i.e.
the steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note *, under A. D. 1026, p. 812, suprā.

* Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne.—This is an error of the Four Masters, because this chieftain was slain in 1058. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices at this year the death of O'Fogarty, chief of the southern Ely, being slain by the army of Turlough O'Connor; but makes no mention of Righbhardan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1121. Donell mac Artgail mic Lochlin, monarch of Ireland, the excellentest of the Irish, as well by favour and countenance" [as] "by birth also, Witt, and chivalry, by happiness and constancie, by bounty and hospitality, died at Derry of Columbkill, in the 38th yeare of his reigne, and the 76th year of his age, upon Wednesday, at night, 4. Id. Februarii, 18. Lune. upon the feast of St. Mocuarog. Cumaigy mac Deory O'Flynn, king of Derlas, being drowned in Loghneagh, after he won the Iland of Darcarren from Iveyagh" [recte, after the Iveyags had won the Iland of Darcarren, now Rathlin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—Ed.] "where there hath been 45 slaine. Gillespgoig Eoghain O'Hainniaraidh, king of Ciannaghta, was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest of Banchor church yard" [now Banagher, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—Ed.] "Great forces gathered by Terlagh O'Connor, and by the province of Connaght, towards Desmond, untill he came within the borders or liberties of Lismore, and brought from thence a great pray of cowes past number[ing], and there lost Muredach O'Flaivity, king of West Connaght; Hugh O'Heidhin, king of O-Fiagh-rach. The steeple of Telagh Innynun, in Ossraighe, burnt with fire" [recte, split by a thunderbolt], "from the which a stone that fell done killed one of the clerks" [recte, one of the students]. "Samuel O'Hangli, bushop of Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Comharb
a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloictheach, which killed a student in the church. Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, died Conchobhar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man’s cubit in the earth: on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargnna Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Buithe, a wise priest; Annadh, son of Mac Ula, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain; and Conchobhar Ua Lighda, successor of Ailbe, died. Conghal, lector of Cluain-Iraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of Breadach, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnsleibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Maelsachlaimn Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-thire, died. Aedh Ua Ruairc, i.e. the son of Domhnall, lord of Connhaicne, fell by the men of Meath, as he was carrying off a prey from them. An army was led by Toirdhallbach Ua Conchobhair to Loch Saileach in Meath, where Mac Murcadh, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh, in Ulidia; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick’s, made Bushop of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. Dà Sreith, in Triain-Massan, from the mote doore” [recte, the rath doore] “to St. Bridgitt’s crosse, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp” [recte, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—En.] “of the steeple of Ardmagh, and many pro-
digies shewen” [recte, caused great destruction of woods] “over all Ireland.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Lann: i.e. Lann-mhic-Luachain, in Meath.
See note 1, under A. D. 929, p. 624, supra.

1 Ua Lighda.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O’.

1 Breadach.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach flowing through it into Lough Foyle. “Bredach est fluviolus peninsulae de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Fabhui apud Magh-bile exoneratur.”—Trias Thaum., pp. 145, 181.

* Cinel-Fearghusa.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated at Tulloghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O’h-Ogain, now O’Hagain, and anglice O’Hagen.

* Loch Saileach: i.e. Lake of the Sallows, now Lough Sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, under the year 738, p. 339, supra.

* Cill-ruaidh.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailbhe, of Emly, erected a cell.—See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 60, note “s. This church is described in the Feithre-Aenguis, at the 16th of October; and in O’Clery’s Irish.
tuigriat bóróma óirmhe. Maolcolum Ua hBróichan, eppcorp Armha Maca, do ecc ina oítheá 1 nDírít Uaire po buain marthta 1 nátreige.


Calendar it is described as "in Dal-Araidhe, on the brink of Loch Laogha," now Belfast Lough. 

Disert-Doire: i.e. the hermitage of Derry, now Londonderry. This passage is translated as follows by Colgan:

"A. D. 1122. B. Moelcolumbus, seu Columbanus Hui Brolchan, Episcopus Ardmacanus, in sua sancta perigrinatione, quam in Deserto seu Ermitorio Dorensi egit, per palmam martyrii in vita sanctimoniam ad Dominum migravit."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1122. Hugh O'Ruark, king of Conmaithe, was slain by Meathmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The scrine of St. Colman, the son of Luaghan, was found in Lynn, a cubite deep in the ground, the Wednesday before Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghsailleagh in Meath, and theither came Mac Murchuda, king of Leinster, and the English" [recte, the Galls. i.e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Loghlynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A great prey taken by Connor O'Loghlynn, and by the people of Kywall-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaidh, in Ulster, and their prey of cows was past number[ing]. Maelcolum O'Brolchan, bishop of Ardmac, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Doire, with vertue of martirdom and repentence. Hugh O'Duibhdirma, cheefe of the Bredagh, and cheefe for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell, were dead [mortui sunt. Bodl. copy].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Doire-Lurain: i.e. Luran's or Loran's
Maelcolm Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire, after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Comhghall, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor-Mochuda. Flann Ua Duibhinsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Maelmaire Ua Condubhain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Flaith-bheartaigh, royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucaisil Ua Cearbhaill; lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnseilhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraighe, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach-Eochaille, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gaileanga took a house at Daimhliag-Chianain upon Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maeleachlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Cianan. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gaileanga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbhe, i.e. Maelmordha, son of Cloithnia. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Cearbhall Ua Ciarمحاic, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imleach, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chiefs escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbhe, and the Church. The Bearnan-Ailbhe was burned on this occasion. The

Derry, or Oak Wood, now Derryloran, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and extending into the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, Bishop Luran was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

a Ua Flaithbheartaigh.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

b Bealach-Eochaille: i.e. the Yonghal Road.—See note a, under the year 872, p. 518, supra.

c Bearnan-Ailbhe: i.e. St. Ailbhe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Alive," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and in Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 656.—See Pe- trie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 334. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cathedra Ailbei," which is equally incorrect. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1123. The people of Gailenga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Cianan from Murcha O'Melaghlynn, king of Temoria, and burned his house and eight of his household servants [recte, 7 o'cetha 8aig me, i.e. and eighty houses about it.—Ed.], "and slew a number of his people, and Murcha escaped by the miracle of St. Cianan from that fire. An hidden assalte given to the Corbe of St. Ailbhe, whose name was Moylmordha macClotha, and likewise to Mac Cearvaill O'Ciarmaic, king of
om an Óthnán Ailbe. Ro marbhad iarann níu ecí má aí mo ˈzab an teag i. an tiollacaoc Ua Ciaráin mac. Deoctain éipde iap naimmumucca, g mo bhíod a cína de a níosgoil rípaide DÉ Ó Ailbe. Donnchad Úa Ceantraigh, tíšína Óthnuman, òg écc, Córim mac a bhátaí a thabhair a ionaí. Taós Úa Mhaille, tíšína Úmaill, òg bádáu co na luimn a nAthairn.

Aoir Ciméirt, mile c'éid píoce a ceachtair. S. Maelmaudóg Ó Mhórsaid, òg rúide i neachpóisít Chonniepe. Maolcolm, mac Maolmaic Ó Connaoin, iaral ˈaccapt, g paí eicnai ˈspáide aipéi Éreamh, dée i dhíir. Pátrai aínt lá piéité Decembín. Póibbin Clocteirci Ciuana mac Nóir la hUa Maitleán, comársba Ciaráin. Taós Mac Cépáin, tíšína Óth- 
numan órban Mumhan, gés iap bhímnáin i gCairiuil. Múiríoc Úa Thomhán, tíšína Óth- 
numan, tíšína Ua mhaippee óroin, ˈaipeacar, ˈirim ain leac Ólaígh éipde [dècc]. ˈAroca, mac Ódua, ˈpiogǒanna Oili̇g, òg marbhad lámumn vóinge in eneac Choluim Cille. Maolríchláin mac Taís, mc Maolmaic, tí- 
šína Maighe Luigí òg marbhad lám fíona ˈbreipne l lám Tíseanmán Úa-Ruaípe. Tiollabhte, mac Tíshíngh Ól Ruaípe, òg marbhad lám Connaic ai bpo LóE En, l pocheide oile amaithe ˈpíir. Múineadach (i. tíshína Cloime Chor- 
snaigh) mac mc Ódua mac Ruaípe, dée i eclopeach. Úchlaíonn Úa Póll- 
ámain, tíshína Cípice na ˈCínaic, l a mac d marbhad lám mac a dthúraic. Súinmain, mac ˈpráin, tíshína aipéi Úa ˈPódláin òg marbhad lám Domnall

Aine, and a house taken within Imleagh, where seven of their men were slain, and those good men made an escape by or through the miracle of St. Ailbhe; and there was burnt the mirtre” [recte, the bell], “and he that took the house, which was Gilleaigh O’Ciarmaic (and he was a deacon nominated) was slain within a month after, and his head was cut off for committing such violence against St. Ailbhe and his God. Aengus O’Gorman, the Corbe of Cogall, died in Lismore of Mochuda, with repentance” [recte, na dthreip, i.e. on his pilgrimage.—Ed]. “Flann ÓDubhinnse, Archdeacon of Louth; Cuaicisil O’Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moylmury O’Con- 
dubhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and Donnseibhe mac Cathalan, the happiest and best of all Ulster, were all dead” [mortui sunt]. “Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, killed” [a suis occisus est. Boll. copy]. “Congalagh O’Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of Ailech, was slain.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

b Maelmaedhog Ó’Morgair: i.e. Malachy O’Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 54-57.

e Inis-Padraigh.—Now Inchpatrick, or St. Patrick’s Island, a small island lying off the coast of the barony of Balrothery East, and county of Dublin.—See note 7, under the year 793, p. 400, suprà.
person who had taken the house, i.e. Gillacaech Ua Ciarmhaic (who was after being named a deacon), was killed before the end of a month; and his head was cut off, in revenge of the violation [of the laws] of God and Ailbhe. Donnochadh, son of Tadlig Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Umhall, was drowned with his ship at Ara.

The Age of Christ, 1124. St. Maelmaedhog O'Morgair sat in the bishopric of Conneire. Maelcoluim, son of Maelmaith Ua Connagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloistheach of Cluain-mic-Nois by Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. Muireadhach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrche, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief old hero of Leinster, [died]. Ardghar, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was killed by the people of Doire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En, and many others along with him. Muireadhach (i.e. lord of Clann-Coscragh), the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedach, and his son, were killed by the son of his brother. Gluniairn, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was

1 The cloistheach of Cluain-mic-Nois: i.e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and church-yard of Clonmacnoise, in Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 407.

2 Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg.—From Diarmaid, the brother of this Maelseachlainn, the Meic Diarmada, or Mac Dermotts, of Moylurg, are descended.

b Loch En.—Now Loch-na-nean, i.e. Lake of the Birds, a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon.—See note \*

1 Crich na gCedach: i.e. the territory of the Cedachs, a sept descended from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This territory was formerly in Meath, but is now included in the King's County. In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services as lying within the county of Meath.—Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, ch. v. p. 35. See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 200, note 6.
mac Mic Phaoilain, la ríogóanna Laijn. Ua mac Taird, mic Ui Loincain, 

ond Ua Mathgnna, ríogóanna Ula, do éirisim la rioga Feainmnaige. Mòr 
coblaic la Toimhdealbcaí Ua Concobain rop Loc Íonecceirse, ë a teabhairt 
leir iarr Dair Danainne co ro ainse Uí Conaill âth raing, ë co rpanneac 
coblaic Òrthaimhnan leir. Mòr longdort òna leir oc Ath caillte ò thà péil 
mantrum co bealtaine. Tìr caipreoil do dèinim lâ Connaicthaí, caipléin 
Dùin Léoda, caipléin na Gàillíní, ë caipléin Cùile Mhaoilte. Cneachpúilinn 
la Toimhdealbcaí Ua Concobain co ro ainse Connaicne a Maig Caillte, ë 
ro ainse Maig Luighe. Ro tìonuílthe Connaicne ë mì Mìde éinime, ë ro 
padhrat amnair ràin oc Cnaic Ròir do ârin, ë ro marbhrait uronce òna 
pìogáib. Ro impo roim ëirn iarrin, ë ro meabhair roò fìhaib Mìde, ë roò 
Connaicnì, co teoprìdrart òrchaide ò roìpèilannán ë roìpèilannán 
nìb lair. Òsail Òrthaimhnan immaic Conbhmain mic Mic Capntaí, ëo marbhaid 
la Toimhdealbcaí Ua Concobain.

Aoir Cpiort, mìle cèò ricë a cùirs. Maoléim Ua Òínnacáin, ràoi ecc- 
namair, ë eòrrcrob Ua cCennphellais, Maoléiména uairal ràgnar, ë ìamnìt ãnnoir 
Chòiri Caoimhín, broinnta tosgaidh hUí Òhiúnain uairal ãnnoir Èineann,

* Mac Fhaolain : anglice Mackelan. This was 

the senior family of the tribe of the Ui Fhaolain. 

Upon their decline, in the thirteenth century, 

the O’Broins, or O’Byrnes, a junior branch of 

the same sept, became very powerful in the 

present county of Wicklow.

*Eas-Danainne : i. e. Danann’s cataract, now 

Dunass rapids, in the Shannon, opposite Sir 

Hugh Massy’s residence, in the county of Clare.

*Faing.—Now Foyne’s Island, in the Shan-

non, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, 

and county of Limerick.

*Ath-caille : i. e. Ford of the Wood, now 

Woodford, a small village in the barony of Leit-

trim, and county of Galway, not far from the 

boundary of Thomond.

*Dun-Leodha.—This castle stood near the 

River Suck, in the present town of Ballinasloe, 

in the county of Galway. The name is still 

preserved in that of Dunlo-street.

*The Castle of the Guillimh : i. e. the Castle 
of the River Galway. This castle stood near the 
mouth of the River Galway, in the present 
town of Galway.

*Cul-Maeile.—Now Colooney, a small town 
about five miles south of Sligo.—See A. D. 1408. 
See also Chorographical Description of West Con-
naught, p. 31.

*Magh-Cairbre.—This was the ancient name 
of the level part of the barony of Granard, in 
the county of Longford.

*Magh-Luighne.—A plain in the barony of 
Lune, and county of Meath.

*Craibh-Rois-da-charm.—The Large or branch-
ing Tree of the Wood of the two Carns. This 
name is now obsolete; but Ros-da-charn was 
probably applied to a wood situated between 
the Carn mountains, in the barony of Granard,
killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fhaelain, royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcaín, both Tanists of Ui-Muireadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Lorcaín, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Deirgdheirc, and he conveyed it over Eas-Danainne; and he plundered Ui-Conaill at Faing, and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-caille from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhar, the castle of the Gaillimh, and the castle of Cuil-maeile. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Connhaicne in Magh-Cairbre, and he also plundered Magh-Luighne. The Connhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn, and slew some of his forces. He [Toirdhealbhach] turned upon them, and defeated the men of Meath, and many of their nobles and plebeians were slain by him. The hostages of Desmond, among whom was the son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthy, were put to death by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1125. Maeleóin Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Ui- Ceinnsealaigh; Maeltrema, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caeimghchin, the bosom fostering of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland, and county of Longford. Two carn's are still to be seen on Sliabh-Chairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbhuidhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinneanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1124. Toirfn mac Turcuil, a prime young lord of the English [rectë, Danes] "or" Gaules of Ireland, perished of a suddain death. Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, in penitentia mortuus est. An ill chauceence happened to the king of Temor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himselfe and his familie upon Easter day. Lymricke all burnt but a little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolum, king of Scotland, bona penitentia mortuus est. The pledges of Desmond were slaine by Terlagh O'Connor, and these were Maelseaghlyn, the sonne of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Caisil; O'Ciarmaic, of Any;" [and] "O'Cobthy, of the Ui-Cuanach Cnamheallly. Ardgar, the son of mac Hugh O'Maelseaghlyn, who should be king of Ailegh, was slaine by the people of Derry within the liberty of Colum Killy."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Cro-Caeimghchin: i.e. St. Kevin's house. This was the name of that building at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, now called St. Kevin's kitchen.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 427-432; and note under the year 1162, infrà.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broke in the roof, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie yeares before. Gillbrattii O'Ruark was drowned in Logh Aillene. Tirlagh O'Connor went, with great forces, into Meath, and banished Murogh O'Moyleaghlin out of his kingdome, soe that instead of one there were
died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Mac Macilesuthain, chief
lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamhlacht\textsuperscript{4}. Cineidigh Ua Conaing,
airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which
fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha\textsuperscript{5}, after
having been fully covered with shingles by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, one
hundred and thirty years since it had a complete roof before. An army was
led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Meath;
and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over
Meath. Maeleachlainn, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord
of these, was slain by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one
occasion, as Muircheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearnmhagh,
went upon a predatory excursion into the territory of the men of Breaga,
Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath and Breagha, opposed him;
and Muircheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearn-
mhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aineislis Ua hEidhin were slain
in treachery at Bun-Gaillimhe\textsuperscript{2}. The bridge of Ath-Luain and the bridge of
Ath-Croich were destroyed by the men of Meath. Flann and Gillariabhach,
the two sons of Aineislis Ua hEidhin\textsuperscript{2}, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flait-
bheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha,
died. Finn Ua Conaingen, airchinneach of Doire for a time, died. Muir-
eadhach Ua Cuillein, airchinneach of Clochar, was killed by the Feara-Manach.
Conchobhar Ua Cleirigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Gillasfinain, successor
of Feichin, and Maelisa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in his-
tory, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig\textsuperscript{a}, died after good penance.
The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter\textsuperscript{b}, at Ard-Macha, which had been
three kings of Meath, and whereof the third
was slain within three days and three nights
after, by name Maelsaglin mac Donnell. Mor-
tagh O'Caroll, king of south Fearnmoy, went
to prey upon the people of Bregh, where they
were met with by Dermott O'Maelsaghlyn,
with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh,
wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the
prey restored."—\textit{Cod. Clarend.}, tom. 49.

\textsuperscript{a} The Ord-Padraig: i.e. the Order of St. Pa-
trick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws
not now known to exist.—\textit{See Genealogies, &c.,
of Hy-Fiachrach}, pp. 74, 75, note \textsuperscript{b}.

\textsuperscript{b} The Regles of Paul and Peter.—This was the
church belonging to the abbey of SS. Peter and
Paul at Armagh. It is called "Basilica SS.
Petri et Pauli" by Colgan, who translates this
passage as follows:
coippcecaio la Cellach, comairba Phattpaice an 12 Callamn Novembein. Coipeac mop Muanan co na tspall do loipcead. Emda, mac Mic Mun-
chaio,1 mac Domnacaid, nip Laicnin, do ecc. Sluasio la Toippoebalbac
Ua cConcobair, co tspce nigf Gall Aea chat, g Laicnin dia mac rip do
Choncobair. Tamn ona iapi nip co tspce maion pop Chonbmac Mac Cap-
teaig, g co po loipe a llongpont oce Sleibh an Chaileig. Mop llongpont lap an
nip cinoa nUcmapmaa of Luchnaraig co rip Bligea, g po apcepc pect ap an
longpont pop Ui Conall, pect ele 50 Moin moi, 50 Sliuna Maaig, 5 pect co
veippers Oippage, 50 po cipn amp Oippage im Ua eCapocce, tug gialla Or-
paiage von chip pin. Domnall Finn Ua Dhuibh, tigeanai Ua nAinialgaia,
do baoda iapi nuenam cippce hi tTip Chonnall. Anpaio scqaiio mop 1 nepinn
1 ccoiteenin, gip bo heccin vo Cheallac vo comairba Paittpaice, beic. mi
peh bhiadain n neccmair Aipp Maia oc piouecceai rip nEippann, g oc tiail
piaga 7 rioiipa pop cac 5epsilon tiuapi 7 esliapi. Cpeacach meabla la Ruaini
Ua Thaittequin 5 nAippthaib, conup tapanapap ripu Aipin, 5 no lapac 7 a
nap, 5 po cispiaob Ruaini po deipinn leo.

Aipn Cnaporte, mile cipu rpee a peacne. Cippapnpeorte Ua Manilein, abb
comairba Ciapan Cluana mic Nopi, tobdap Eipna 7 deipenpe obain 7 oipnacap
Leite Chuinn, cinn popupa 7 riaopiopia Eippann, vez. Manolmaip Ua Zorr-
taan uapal paccap, 7 gopiip rippin Cipmanpa, Congalach, comairba Ciapan,

"A. D. 1126. Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli
Ardmacha extracta per B. Iamarum Hua Hoedh-
again, consecrata est per S. Celsum Archiepis-
copum Ardmachanum 12 Calend. Novemb."—
Trias Thaum., p. 300.

"Sliabh-an-Caithle.—This, which is now obso-
lete, was the name of a mountainous district
near the town of Kilkenny. According to
O'Huidhrin's topographical poem, the territo-
y of O'Cearbhaill of OSSory, which adjoined
Ui-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh
GCaithle.

"Moin-moi.—This place is unknown to the
Editor.

"Gleann-Maghair.—Now Glanmore, near the
city of Cork.

"A great storm of war.—This passage is trans-
lated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1126. Magna belli tempestas per to-
tam Hiberniam Principum factionibus et simul-
tatibus exorta est: ad quam sedendam S. Celsius
Primas Ardamachanus a sua sede spatio unius
anni et mensis absum, discordes Principum ani-
mos reconcilians, et regulas pacis et morum
Clero et populo prescribens."—Trias Thaum.,
p. 300.

"Ua Thaitheoir.—Now O'Togher and Tober.
The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1126. Enna mac Mic Morcha, king
of Leinster, mortuus est. An army by Tirilagh
O'Connor into Leinster, and he had their
pledges. O'Moylrony, King of Fermanagh, a
suis occiscus est. Moylisa O'Conne, chiefe of the
erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Corcach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Enda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i.e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-cliath and Leinster to his own son, Conchobhar; he afterwards proceeded [to the South], and defeated Cormac Mac Carthaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caithligh. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lammas till the festival of Bright; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moin-moi and to Gleann-Maghair, and another as far as the south of Osraighi; and he made a slaughter of the Osraighi, together with Ua Carog, and carried off the hostages of the Osraighi on that occasion. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was drowned, after he had plundered Tir-Conaill. A great storm of war throughout Ireland in general, so that Ceallach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, establishing peace among the men of Ireland, and promulgating rules and good customs in every district among the laity and the clergy. A treacherous prey was made by Ruaidhri Ua Tuathchair, in Airtheara; and the men of Airthéara overtook and slaughtered his people, and Ruaidhri himself was beheaded by them.

The Age of Christ, 1127. Gillachrist Ua Maelcoin, abbot, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chuinn, [and] head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Ceanunnus;
\[ \text{Annals Rioghachta Eireann.} \]

1. Cunga. — Otherwise written Cunga, now Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, where St. Feichin erected a monastery in the seventh century.—See Archdall’s *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 498.

2. Ard-Trea: i.e. the church of Trea. Now Ardtrea, near Lough Neagh, in the barony of Loughinisland, county of Londonderry. According to O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar*, and Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, the virgin St. Treasa, or Treagha, the daughter of Cairthenn, son of Erc, son of Eochaidh, son of Colla Usis, was venerated here on the 3rd of August.

3. Domnall Dall Ua Marchadha.—This would now be anglicised Blind Daniel Murphy.

4. He drove Cormac to Lis-nor.—This Cormac is usually called a king-bishop.—See Petrie’s *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 302–308, where the question is discussed as to whether he was bishop as well as king of Cashel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1127. An army by Tirlagh O’Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Corkmor in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Munster. The Eastmen” [Airthear, Orientales, i.e. inhabitants of Orior.—Ed.] “took Tyflinn of the Mac Synnachs” [recte, took the house of Flann Mac Sinnaigh] “in Trysan-Saxan” [at Armagh] “upon Ragnall Mac Rewye, in Shrovtide, and beheaded him. A battle betweene Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eocha Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit” [i.e., in the heat of
Conghalach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga; [died]. Gillachomhghail Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghin, was killed by the Fórtuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Ard-Trea; and Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conaenaigh Ua Maelguirn, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, was killed by the Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhall Mac Faelain was killed by the Ua Failge, in the middle of Cill-dara, with some of his servants and chieftains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Lis-mor, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Donnchadh, the son of Mac Carthaigh, was afterwards expelled into Connaught, with two thousand along with him, by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, after returning from his pilgrimage; and the men of Munster turned against Toirdhealbhach. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels, upon Loch Deirdheire; and he devastated the adjoining cantreds of Munster. The flight of two fleets at sea, namely, the Connaughtmen and the men of Munster; and the Connaughtmen gained the victory in that battle. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which two kings of Ulidia were slain, namely, Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, and Niall, son of Donnleibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along the conflict] "with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gilchrist O'Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argyall, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Munster and Leinster revolted against Tirlagh O'Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanors of Dangell O'Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O'Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the O'Falies" [rectè, and his son was deposed by the Leinstermen and the Galls, who elected another king over them, namely, Donnell, the son of Mac Faelain. Cearbhall, the son of Mac Faelain, and a slaughter of the Ua Faelain about him, fell by the Ua Failge], "within Kildare, defending the Coarship of St. Bridgett. Tailte, Moregh O'Me Laighlin's daughter, died. Moylbride O'Farannan, Airehinnech of Ardsraha; Moylbride O'Kineth, Airehinnech of Ardtrea, in good penitence, mortuus est. Gilchrist O'Moyleoin, Coarb of Kyaran of Clon-mic-Nois, the best of all Airchinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in Christo quievit." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
maille µnu. Muncaí Úa Maolaischlánn do atéiríogáí, 1 Domnall a mac do gabail a ionair. Domnall do atéiríogáí ríia ceind paíte, 1 Diarmait Úa Maolaischlánn do gabail a ionair.

Àir Crioíte, mile céó piche a hocht. Munghul Úa Nicse, comárpba lao. laéICE Tuama na gualann ùi né, déece i thuing in Ghioill. Comann Úa Doneo-leízinn, abh Ciamhara, do écc. Gíollapátraiicc Úa Céitl, comárpba Caoimhin, do mabhái in ñlaimh in Locha la Laigib. Gíollapátraiicc Úa Domnall mac Scoláige, comárpba beanach Cluana Coirpí, Úa dúann, comárpba Crónán Ruip Òn, Mac Mairp Úa RéadaíÉim, comárpba Mócúna, Gíolla Chiapáin mac Gíollapuig Úi Ónaid, aipcinneach Cunga, Ceinnéitig Úa Conáil, aipcinneach Lir aonheadh Cluana mac Nóir, Gíolla an cónóed, mac Mac Cuinn, tanaí abbaí Cluana mac Nóir, ùi né, 1 Píntape, ann-chapaí Comcumber, déece. Ceinnéitig, mac Úa da mac Óumpréide, ní Ulaí, do mabháin. Úi Maíge híte, in Domnall Úa Nòimmeaghain, do gabail tíce pon Phaoláin Úa Dúibhapa pop tíshína ùi Mánac, 1 a tuimim leó co nünuing do mairbh Phisímanach ina páirpab. Macim Úa Èinníóin ùa maphcúlgh Conconlóin mac muí Lóchlaín pop maphcúlgh Tíshína Úi Ruíme, 1 stopcain Úa Ciapain, tíshína Caimpe, 1 Céitl Úa RághailíE, Sipmuic Úa Maolpúise, mac Úa Úi Dúbhna, tíshína Úa nAmhalgaí, ní pocharoe oile amaille µnu a ndoighl enig Phátraiicc. Cpeachphluaísgho la Conconlóin mac muí Lochlaín, tíshína Cheneoil Gogain, 1 la Dál nAire, 1 la hAinílaílaíB 1 Maíg Coba, co tinghac gialla Úa nEachvach. Tiagáv apróe co hAimhí Mibhe, 1 co ùnaíb ùruaig, 1 po pásgéas, ùa po másinbh tuemam do mhunntiug ann. Cpeachphluaísgho la CuirpbailelaíB Úa Conconlóin ÚaIáinb, co pop ùmce co mór, ùach po timchill Laicenn laim ùi napaínce co poét co hÁit claíÉ. Ar ùu gpearch Éic 1u1 popcaig Úa Gáina, tíshína Luighe, 1 pocharoe ele cén mó éagom. Síth mbliain ùa údán ùa Cheallác, com-

— Inis-an-Ghoill: i.e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inishoill, or Inishaguile, an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughterard and Cong, and belonging to Cong parish.—See O'Flaherty’s Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 24; and Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 161, 162.

— Ua Goirmleaghaidh.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Úa or Ó.

— Cathal Úa Raghailigh.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

— Aedh Úa Dubhtha, lord of Úi-Amhalghadha: anglicise Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tiarwiley.

— In revenge of Patrick’s protection.—The Four
with them. Murchadh Ua Maelseachlaínn was deposed, and Domhnall, his son, assumed his place. Domhnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maileachlaínn assumed his place.

The Age of Christ, 1128. Muirgheas O’Nioc, successor of Iarlath of Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Ghóill. Conaing Ua Bég-leighinn, Abbot of Ceanannus, died. Gillaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillacruihm-thirfраeich Mac Scolaighé, successor of Bearach of Cluain-coirpthe; Ua Banain, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiarain, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, airchinneach of Cunga; Cеinneidigh Ua Conghail, airchinneach of Lis-acidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-chоimhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, annchara of Corcumdhruadh, died. Ceinneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Ith, with Domhnall Ua Goirmleaghaidh, forcibly entered a house upon Fæelan Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Feara-Manach along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhirdhiadh was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of Mac-Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnann Ua Ruaire, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Rghaillligh; Sitriuc Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick’s protection. A plundering army was led by Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain; by the Dal-Araideh, and the Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha; and they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Eathach. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-clíath. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne, was slain, and many others besides him. A year’s peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

Masters have, perhaps intentionally, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnann O’Rúaire, upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals of Ulster, pp. 1030, 1031, infrd.

* Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne.—This name would now be written, in English, O’Gara, lord of Leyny.
annala rioghachta eireann.  [1129.

The dishonor ministered O’Nick, Fermanagh.

The men of Moyyth took house upon the king of Fermanagh, Fylan O’Duvdara, and he was slain by them, and a number of the good men of Fermanagh. Gilpatrick mac Tothal, Coarb of Coemgen, killed by the O’Mureais, in the midst of Glindalogh. An overthrow by the horsemen of Conor Mac Loghlin on the horsemen of Tiernan O’Roírk, where fell O’Ciarray, king of Carbury, and Cathel O’Rogelly, and Sitrick O’Moelbride, and Hugh O’Dunday, king of O’Namalga, et alii multi. Murges O’Nick, Airchinnech of Thomagualann, died at Inis-Gall. A most filthy act, that deserved the curse of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporal, that the like was never seen in Ireland, committed by Tiernan O’Roírk and the O-Briuins. The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his owne clergie among them. The hurt that came of this evil act” [is] “that there is noe saufity” [to be] “in Ireland thenceforth untill this evil deed be revenged by God and man. This dishonor given to the Coarb of Patrick is all one and to dishonor God” [recte, Christ, or the Lord], “for God” [recte, the Lord, or Christ], “himself said in the Gospel: ‘qui vos spernit
of Munster. Tailltin, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. Domhnall, son of Gillafinn, son of Mac Uallachain*, chief of Muimntir-Chinaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Seanain, and the men of Fearnmhagh. Maghnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill and the Cinel-Moein.

The Age of Christ, 1129. Maelbrighde Ua Flannain, anchorite of Lis-mor; Gillacolmain Ua Ceallaigh, noble priest of Dearmhaich-Choluiu-Chille; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Fearna; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain* was [forcibly] taken, by Ua Tairehert, from Aedh; son of Cathbharr Ua Domhnaill, and it was burned over him. A change of lords by the Cinel-Eoghain, namely, Maghnus in the place of Conchobhair; but Maghnus was slain, before the expiration of three months, by the Cinel-Conaill, O'Goirmleadhaigh, and the Cinel-Moein; and Conchobhair was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh*. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhga, was burned by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

* Cill-mic-Nenain: i.e. church of the son of Nen, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.

* The Ui-Cenneidigh: i.e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkenney, in the county of Fermanagh.
The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois.—This passage is given in Connell Macgeoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1129. The great altar at Clonvicknose was robbed this year, and many jewels sacrilegiously taken from thence, viz., Kearnagban of Sollomon's Temple, which King Moylesaghlyn bequeathed to that church; the standing cup of Donnogh mac Flyn; the three jewels that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a cup of silver, a guilt Crosse, and another jewel; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp of the daughter of Rowrie O'Connor; and a cup of silver, which Ceallagh, primatt of Armach, bestowed on the church. The clergy of Clone made incessant prayers to God and St. Keyran to be a means for the revelation of the party that took away the said jewels."

Ceallach.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1129. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Armachanus, occidentalis Europae Primas, vir illiciae castimoniae, et unicus cujus arbitrio Hiberni et externe gentes, Clerus et populus Hiberniae erant contenti; post multos ordinatos Episcopos, Presbyteros, et diversorum graduum Clericos; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et Camelaria consecrata; post multas et magnas eleemosynas, et pias clargitiones; post regulas morum Clero et pacis populo prescriptas; post vitam in jejunii, orationibus, praediacionibus, missarum celebratione et id generis variis pietatis officii transactam; sacramentis Pcenitentiae et Extremae Unctionis præmissus, anno etatis sui quinquagesimo, in Momonia, locoque Ardpatriu dicto spiritum caelo reddidit, primo die Aprilis. Cujus verò corpus feria quarta sequenti ductum est Lismorum S. Mochuda ibi sepeliendum, juxta ipsius testamentum: ibique feria quinta sequenti, cum psalmis, hymnis, et canticiis in Sanctuario Episcoporum vulgo appellato, honorificè sepultum est. In ejus vero locum in sede Armachano sufficitur (vel vereius intruditur) Murchertachus, seu Mauritius,
Manach. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i.e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracan [model] of Solomon's Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall; the Cudin [Catignum] of Donnchadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i.e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, a son of purity, and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head whom the foreigners and Irish of Ireland, both laity and clergy, obeyed; after having ordained bishops, priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; after having established rules and good morals among all, both laity and clergy; after having spent a life of fasting, prayer, and mass-celebration; after unction and good penance, resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Amalgadii filius.”—Trias Thaum., pp. 300, 301.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1129. Makmaras O'Reboghan, Airchinnech of Lismore” [died]. “Gillmochonna O'Duvdirma killed by Ulster,” [on Inis Toiti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—Ed.] “Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, chief and Archbushop of the west of Europe, and the only pleaseinge” [to] “Irish and English” [recte, Galls or Danes], “lay and clergy, after grading” [i.e. ordaining] “busshop, priest, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyardes many, and bestowinge of jewells and goods, and gevinge good rules and manners to all spirituall and temporall, endinge a life in fastinge and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatricke, in Munster, in the Kal. of April, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of April to Lismore, according to his will, and was served” [waked] “with Salmes, hymnes, and canticles, and buried in the busshop's buriall, in Prid. Non. April. the fifth day. Murtagh mac Donell chosen in Patrick's Coarship in Non. April. The house of Columkill, at Killmichenan, taken by O'Tarkert upon Hugh mac Cathbair O'Donell, and” [he was] “burnt by him. The castle of Athlone made by Tirlagh O'Conor. Gilchrist Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fosterer's house, in Fermanagh, murtherously. Nell O'Krighan, king of O-Fischrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
via luain as pornaid iris caeannachtain bliadhain a aoin. Rugaod egra a eorp an aonach iris ceoann an ce cinto go liofa mop Moroda do pein a tetmna buidheim, go ro priontaipib co pralmaid, go imnaid, go canticib, go haobnaicb co honoraicb is miora na neacrod Dha Dapdaom arnaobach. Muiiopetheach, mac Domnaill, doiponead hi ceomairp Rapaicce iarpin.


* Cuaiiphe.—He was the son of Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Donnseibhe, son of Brogarbhan, chief of Ui-Faiughe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014.

* Diarmaid Ua Follamhain, &c.—"A. D. 1130. Dermott O'Fallawyn, chieftaine of Klynodagh, and Gall-Cluana, otherwise named Gillepaticb, chief poet of West Meath, died."—Ann. Clon.

* The jewels of Cluain-mic-Nois.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnois as follows:

"A. D. 1130. The jewels that were stollen from out the church of Clonvicknose were found with one Gillecowgan, a Dane of Limestone. The said Gillecowgan was apprehended by Connor O'Bryen, and by him delivered over to the family of Clonvicknose, who, at the time of his arraignment, confessed openly that he was at Cork, Lismore, and Waterford, expecting for wind to goe over seas with the said jewels; all the other passengers and shippes passed with good gales of wynde out of the said townes, save only Gillecowgan, who said as soone as he wou'd enter a shipp-board any shipp he saw St. Key-
the first day of April, on Monday precisely, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed for interment, on the Wednesday following, to Lis-mor-Mochuda, in accordance with his own will; it was waked with psalms, hymns, and canticles, and interred with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the Thursday following. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Choluim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillacualann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; and Goll-Cluana, i.e. Gillaphadraig Ua hAireachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Cluainmic-Nois were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Cluain-Bhriain, by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Corcach, Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crozier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Gillaphadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne; Dubhrailbhe Mac Artain; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again until he was so taken. This much he confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the said family."

*Cluain-Bhriain: i.e. the Fort of Brian's Lawn or Meadow, now anglicé Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

*Dal-Buinne: i.e. the race of Buinne, son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster. This was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time. It embraced a tract of country lying on either side of the River Lagan, from Spencer's Bridge, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast.—See Colgan's *Trias Th.,* pp. 182, 183; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor,* &c., pp. 44, 233.
co níonaí oile cen mo tát roimh, g níosra an tír cso hainéini na hArd na eití truaiti cille, g tuacht mile don bháis, g ilmile do bhuaibh, g truaí. Teccait maite Ulaíim i mo tirforead bháis in i mho hArd Máchai c aonadail Choncóbaipn co níosraí bitte, g comh luighthe, g co mpriscaibhíot gáilla laip. Longaír lá. Tonnóidhealbaí Ua cConcobaín co riachtaí Teirc, g no aipece Rorg phoill. Longaír eile van, leir i nUibhmuíin, g no aipece Óairbhí uile, g linn mór. Caithnme aer mha Tioghamn Ua Ruairí g n-i nUibh bhruin i Sleibh Ógairne por páirí Mibhe, óg i tsopaí Ua Óloinn Ua Maolchlaínn, ni Thímpaire, A Mhílaíne, mac Mic Sháine, tithe na héag. Oengsar Ua Conaill velbain, tithe na Loíreffiné, mac Mic Ólaladálipaíga, Tithe na veisceir bhi, g ureang oile na aífneir. Meap mór an na huaibh éarnach eití éin, neachnaiobh, g ubhlaíb.

Doir Sphort, mide cén eileoch a haon. Maolíonaí Ua Phóglaí, aip-eaparach Cairíl, Mùrinphraíach Ua hInmhéartaí, coimhna Concaille, veice i nArd Máchai an eapar lá o' October. Oubóiblaí, thigí Ruidhri na Soite buné Ua Choncobaí in hí tiobhna Luigine végs. Cnachphlaighe lámh Tiomhóidhealbaí Ua Concobaí, g lá cáscaí Connacht i Múinin, go no aipece Rui Conaill. Slaigseal lá Concobaí Ua Móire nap, g lápción Múinin i Láirigh, g no ghabhrat a ngialla. Lottará irpín i MΘdh, g no aígirtí is léic Locha Sroinighdhe. Companacht a micheálac, g micheálac Connacht. Snaomhí por micheálap Connacht, g toipiní mac Conconnacht Ua Concobaí von éin iin, g an Phobara Ua Cháitgaí; ollam Connacht. Slóighe lá Concobaí

Ard: i.e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

Tóraí: i.e. Tóraí Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

Ros-Guill.—This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Movagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note 7, under A. D. 718, p. 317, suprad.

Dairbhri.—This is the ancient and present Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 47, note 5.

Inis-mor.—Now the Great Island, near the city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-mor-Arda-Neimhídhe.

Sliabh-Guair.—A mountainous district in the barony of Clonkee, county of Cavan.—See note 7, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, suprad.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1130. Swordes, with the church, and many reliques, burnt. Cuainne O'Conor, king of Offal, mortuus est. Awley mac Senan, king of Galinge; Eneas O'Kinelvan, king of Loequire, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Brefny, at Slewgeary. A battle betweene Scottsmen and the men of Moreb, where 4000 of
many others besides them: and they plundered the country as far as the east of Ard, both lay and ecclesiastical property, and they carried off a thousand prisoners, and many thousand cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, afterwards came to Ard-Macha, to meet Conchobhar; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths, and they left hostages with him. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded with a fleet as far as Torach, and plundered Ros-Guills. He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dairbhri and Inis-mor. A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guaire by Tighear-nan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Macleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Amhlaeibh, son of Mac Seanain, lord of Gaileanga; Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; the son of Mac Gillafhulartaigh, lord of South Breagha, and others not enumerated. Great fruit upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples.

The Age of Christ, 1131. Maelisa Ua Foghladh, Archbishop of Caiseal, [died]; and Muircheartach Ua hInmreachtaigh, successor of Comhghall, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhcobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Luighne, died. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the people of the province of Connaught, into Munster; and they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. An army was led by Conchobhair Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Leinster, and took its hostages. They afterwards proceeded into Meath, and plundered the island of Loch-Semhdighde. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchionnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhnall the men of Moreb, with their king, were slayne. Eneas, son to Lulaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scots in a retyre? [i.e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'Loghlin, and the North of Ireland, into Ulster, and Ulster" [i.e. the Ulidians.—Ed.] "did gather to give them battle. Ulster putt to flight, and their slaughter had about Hugh O'Lingsy, king of Dalaray, and Gilpatricke O'Serry, king of Dal-Buinne, and Duvrailve Mac Cairtin, and a number more; they prai'd the country both spirituall and temporall, and brought one thousand captives and many thousands of chattles and horses. The nobilitie of Ulster afterwards, about their kinge, went to Ardmaghe, to meete Connor, and made peace and tranquilitye, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

1 Ua Foghladh.—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O.

m Loch Semhdighde.—Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmeath.
mac Domnall Ui Loéllann, | la tuairccept nEamnn, | lá hultoib hi cConnocraib, | dó bheagair Connacht a muisr por decead an truaig i ffaill na Siagair (i.e. Connacht), | Réithean ngeadaí eattorna, | torcéach Conn Ua Maol-ánlaicing, | an Tábhachtach Ua daoíghil, | pochoide oile iarin mar uin rim. | Aon aoi comóithi an na hapaíac og Loc Cé, | dó gmaite ríoch mbliadhna. | Creach látíoghadhna Ua Ruairc, | lì pochaidh bréiphe air eiri an truaig hi rim hi cCualgne, | po aiocceirt Ui Méhit. | Oc iompraí imporo dUaíd, | dó vér- | creach Aníghall na hAa Luain via téig compáicte i Maigh Conaille poip an ceap, | pòi Réithean toimpeace stóonna i torcéach Rágnall Ua hEochaíde, | ní Ula. | Cumnae Ua Cínócaí, | tíoghna pòchaidh ioc na mac, | Dónmléibh Ua hInneacataigh, | tíoghna Ua Meit, | pochoide eile heór. | Tuaidhúma uimparoatá látíoghadhmac mac Mic Capaiáis, | lì Conchobair Ua móíinam. | Maiom la Munghchao Ua Mhailleáclann, | por Shiol Rónain aíoch i ttorcéaptaí ile. | Conchobair Ua Óstrain do éomóghin la a fíor ghrada féin gur do hótairphige baip do. | Conchobair Ua Longarcaíne aíoch an tó por són, | por maíhiph fíche po éodhain mo. | Domnall Ua Puírrce, | tíoghna Ua Póipece, | dó éipim la Siol nAnmachaí dechtaí. | Maolpíliaíne, | mac Muirgachtaigh Ua Mhaoitsch- | laíne, | po maíhiph la Póipe Ceall. | Cluain Éipair do anáicneam do Chaípach, | lì pochaidh Teathbá por óí. | Aí por eíthbe do éipn do Munghchao Ua Maoil- | laicheáclann iarin iomaí in po pannapt bu Cluana Éipair. | Maiom Chaille

a Correabhlaibh.—Now the Curlieu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

b O'Maolgeithe.—This name was anciently anglicised O'Mulgeehy; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because gaeite, the latter part of the compound, denotes "of the wind."

c Ua Baeighill.—Now O'Boyle, and sometimes Boyle, without the prefix Ua or O'.

d Loch-Ce.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under A. M. 3581.

e Ui-Meith : i.e. the Ui-Meith-mar, now Omeath, a district in the north of the county of Louth.

f Coill-Cobhthaigh : i.e. Coffey's Wood. This was the name of a woody district in the south of the county of Galway, on the confines of Thomond; but the name is now obsolete. The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1131. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor and Connaghta, into Mounster, and he spoyleth I-Conell-Gaurs. An army by Connor O'Bryan, and the men of Mounster, into Leinster, and they tooke their pledges, and then into Meath, and spoyleth the Iland of Logh Seudy, and their horsemen and the horsemen of Conngahth fought, and the horsemen of Connaght were defeated. Madlisa O'Foglda, Episcopus Cassill, in senectute bona quievit."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1131. Connor O'Bryen arrived in Meath, seeking to get through Athlone to gett
Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaghsai (i.e. Coirrshliabh\(\text{a}\)), and a battle was fought between them; and Conn Ua Maelgacithe\(\text{e}\), Garbhhanach Ua Baeighill\(\text{p}\), and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Ce\(\text{e}\), and made a year’s peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, and the men of Breisne, into Cuailgne; and they plundered Ui-Meith'. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaille, where a battle was fought between them, in which Raghnall Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, with his son; Donnseibhe Ua hImreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith; and many others besides them, were slain. Thomond was plundered by Cormac, the son of Mac Carthaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Briain. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maelachlainn over the Sil-Ronain, in which many were slain. Conchobhar Ua Briain was severely wounded by his own servant of trust, so that he was lying in his death-sickness. Conchobhar Ua Longargain was the name of the person who wounded him, and he was immediately killed in revenge of it. Domhnall Ua Fuirg, lord of Ui-Furgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadha in a conflict. Maelseachlainn, son of Muircheartach Ua Maelachlainn, was killed by the Feara-Ceall. Cluain-Iraird was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbha. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Murchadh Ua Maelachlainn, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Caill-Cobhthaigh\(\text{a}\) was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh hostages there, after he had the hostages of Lynster. Tyernan O’Royrck gave an overthrow to these of Uriell, where Gillaryavagh O’Hoghe, king of Ulster, and O’Krichan, prince of Fearnoye, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters," [viz.] "by Cormack Mac Carrhie and Connor O’Brien. Moyleseaghlyn mac Murtagh O’Melaughly was killed by those of Ferkell. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlone; and the castle of Donleo" [was burnt] "by casual fire. The O’Briens of Thomond banished the Macartys out of Munster into Lynster, and tooke to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Donnogh O’Moylloye, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murragh O’Melaglynn. Mortagh O’Molloye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Muntyr Lwanym, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Moriey, cheif of Montyr-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyernan O’Royrck. Cowchonnoght O’Dalie of Meath, chief" [of Corca-Adain], "and Archpoet of Ireland, died."—Ann. Clon.
 referred and i. cdinicc Citt-Cholgain: and Colgan's Kilcolgan, a comopbup county Cucaille aetatis Oilen ccopcaip Oiapmaic his the DopaD of TTlac prefix Galway ipm w Caiplen town 303 1600 * to [1132. 350. DO TTlaolpeaclamn Maelbrighde man dotii rorum preesbyter Beatus Ware's Bernard, num." octuagesimo, Trias Decc. Do lopccaD ba6 mac Du dioama rabaipc cullme TTlaonmaije Decc. djfpnccn ipm Dapa puiDe Cobccnj Noip, Ua cpech 1040 Ooiljer, Ua die popal Cpfopc, TTlic p. Do loinjCp Ua Rpiaipc Connacr na clothin, and even Norton, without the prefix Us or O'.

  "Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen.—" A. D. 1132. Beatus Maelbrigids, Dolgenii filius, nobilis presbytery Ardmacchannus, ac omnium presbyte- rorum totius Hiberniae senior praepiuus, sacer- dotii anno quinquagesimo secundo, et statis octuagesimo, die 27 Augusti migravit ad Domi- num."—Trias Thaum., p. 303. 1 Maelaedhig Us Morgair: anglicie Malachy O'Morgair. For the history of this remarkable man the reader is referred to his life by St. Bernard, published by Messingham; to Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 54-57.

  "Maeldomhaig Ui Morgair: anglicie Malachy O'Morgair. For the history of this remarkable man the reader is referred to his life by St. Bernard, published by Messingham; to Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 54-57.

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by the people of Upper Connaught, the former having come on a predatory excursion into Munster; and both parties having engaged through mistake, the Sil-Muireadhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadha Ua Maelleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair sat in the successorship of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Maelbrigide Mac Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha, and senior of the priests of Ireland, died in the fifty-second year of his priesthood, and in the eightieth year of his age, on the 27th of August. Uareirghe Ua Neachtain, head of the Culdees of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cúaille Ua Finn, airchinneach of Cill-Colgain, died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maelseachlainn, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-CEinnsealaigh, was slain. Maenmbagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Briain, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaught, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlacibh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was slain by the same fleet. A great slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen by the men of Munster, wherein Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, the two sons of Cathal Ua Mughroin, and many others, were slain. Oilen-na-Beithe in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaith, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitigen, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

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* Oilen-na-Beithe: i.e. Island of the Birch, now Illanaveha in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—Ord. Map, sheet 29.

* Mac Eitigen.—Now Mac Gettigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the situation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A. D. 1087 and 1205.

* The prey of Feasog; Crea na Feapóige.

This may be interpreted "the Prey of the Beard;" but nothing has been discovered to explain why it was so called.

All the copies of the Annals of Ulster known to exist are defective from the end of the year 1131 to 1156. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year, but they belong to the year 1133:

"A. D. 1132. Terlagh O'Connor, King of
Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of” [Synann at] “Athlai, and came himself to the land of Teanna to keep” [i.e. restrain] “the O’Farrels, where he was met by Murrogh O’Melaghly, king of Meath, Tyernan O’Royrek and Teaffysmen, with their forces, and they put the king and Connoightmen out of his camp, and burnt the place afterwards, and killed divers of the king’s armie. King Terlagh made another wooden bridge over the river of Synann at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoyles of West Meath. Tyernan O’Royrek was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and againe restored thereunto.”

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O’Conor marched at the head of an army into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Croma [Croom, on the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, the seat of O’Donovan], and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murrogh O’Melaghylin, from whom he took hostages; also that
and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-
ghair. Magh-Luirc was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Dubhbinnsi, airchinneach of
Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubhdaleithi, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha;
Maelbrighde Ua hAinnin, noble martyr of Ireland, and pious paragon of the
mildness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhadh
were burned. Muircheartach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir-
Eoghain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his
blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Tea-
mhair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog, royal heir of Leinster;
and Donnchadh himself was killed by the men of Meath, i. e. by [the people of]
Aedh Ua hAedha, at the end of a month, in revenge of Conchobhar. Lusca,
with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Fine Gall by the
same party, in revenge of the son of Murchadh, i. e. Conchobhar. A great
depredation was committed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his
son; and he plundered Fine-Gall and the east of Leinster. An army was led
by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught; and
they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and
Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maeileruain; and they demolished Dun-
Mughdhorn* and Dun-mor⁴, and plundered a great part of the country: they
afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donn-
chadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearnmhag in Fine Gall, but the foreigners
came up with them at Finnabhair-na-ninghean⁴; and they made battle, in which
Raghnall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain.
The men of Fearnmhag, however, encountered great danger. A depredation
was committed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Ui-Fiach-
rach of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teathbha over the Sil-
Muireadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlacibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh,

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athlone, being assisted
by the Connhaici and Meathmen.

* Dun-Mughdhorn.—Otherwise called Dun-
Mughdhord; now Doon, four miles to the east
of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note
under A. D. 1235.

⁴ Dun-mor.—Now Dunmore, in the barony of
Dunmore, and county of Galway.

⁴ Finnabhair-na-ninghean.—This was the name
of a townland situated on the south side of the
Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River,
in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.
Aireacairg Ui Róimh, taoireac Cloinne Tomalcaig, 7 in po gaobadh Mac an Ísftaigh Ui Ailighi taoireac Cenel Dóibé, 7 i tospóirta épile. Oíoshadh Aíis Luan 7 a éiríteal liom pearsaela la Muire CHOCH Una Mainleachlaí má la Tiarghún Ua Ruain. Connóil la Toirmhéadbaic Una ConchoBaigh, 7 la ConchoBaigh Una mbainin co maiteib cleireach ConaCoaite 7 Muínin oc Abhaill Cett-epnai, 7 ríte bhabha fao déanaí eataoicha. Maolspéalghlaínam, mac aí Díarmad mac Maol na mbó, 7 Cochain Ua Nialláin, Tiarghuna Polain, vo éitn aghaidh a la hUaigea Ua Tuaile, 7 la hUlt Muirlspéalghlaínam, 7 aí mór amailligh érinn. Dá mac Connóil arteachg aí ChochoBaigh vo bátao 1 Uoch Ríbh. 7íolla na naom Ua bhipi déaca ríte Méaitne Eireann eiríde, 7 a aínebaíl 1 Rop Connáim. 70 fíte mór 1o Épinn, dá ngoiré Maolspéal, dá ná ríte ramaill 1 taimce an bó vidotha oile aí ainnqué Phlaitheartaicg mic Longríte, cona pásaib aír taimpeapu deaca vo buail 1 nÉpinn, lua neibráid, 7Atrí pa tríocá, na ceal
Céad an ríile vo bhaonaíb,
O deim Chíprte 1 mbíteil binn
Sfr an mbó dítrú 1 nÉpinn.

Plaitheartaicg Ua Plaitheartaicg vo marba do la mac Loiglaíghg Uí Loiglaíghg, 1 nótaigil a ataip. Móirpúnaidea Leite Móga uile im Choibmac Mac Cártaigh, 7 im ChonchoBaigh Ua Maolspéalghlaínam a eConaCoaite, 7uín po marba leó mac aí Catoíl Uí ChochoBaigh, 7 7íolla na naom Ua Floinn, taoireac Sil Maolspéalghlaínam, 7 po loircéip Ua Munghóin, 7 Ua mór, 7 po taimpaí gét gan poí gan gialla.

1 Ua hAinlighe.—Now O'Hanly, and sometimes Hanly, without the prefix Us or O'.
2 Abhall-Gheothyarnaigh : i. e. Gethernach's Orchard, a place near Uisneach, in Westmeath.
3 Ua Birn.—Now O'Beirne. He was chief steward to Turlough O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.
4 Plaithbheartach, son of Loingseach.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.
5 Dun-Mughdorm, &c.—This is a repetition, but as it has been evidently copied from a different authority, the Editor deems it right to let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruelties upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O'Foyland, prince of Lynster and Murrogh O'Twahaill, and did execrably put out the eyes of Gillemo-Colmoghe, King of Kwalan-men, which brought all Lynster farr under hand. 'Donnogh of Assialie was killed by others of Assialie, viz., by
chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinlighe, chief of Cine-Dobhtha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadh Ua Maelachlainn and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Chethearnaigh, and a year’s peace was made between them. Maelachlainn, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Maelemore, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Uaigre Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muiredhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Rhib. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commain. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maelgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingsach, and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland; of which was said:

Three and thirty, do not conceal,  
A hundred over a thousand years,  
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,  
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mhogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maelachlainn into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh; and they burned Dun-Mugh-dhorn and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clanmalrie. Connor O'Bryen went with his forces to Dublin, and obtained there of the Danes to be their king. There was a meeting at Usneagh, between King Terlagh O'Conor and Morrogh O'Moyleaghly, king of Taragh, where Morrogh yealded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandchild of Donnogh O'Melaughly, was killed in captivity by Morrogh O'Melaughly, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, son of the said Melaughly, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clonfinloch by these of Sileannmche, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's sonn. King Terlagh O'Conor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came
1046

ANNAL A RIOGHACHTA EIREANN.

Aoife Cuirt, mile céo énoca a ceaí. Céleácaí, mac Conbmac Uí Chumnn na móct, rnuit rínóir, cinn comaire, 7 toban ecca, pínéupa, ént éinog 7 coméada maísla Cluana mic Nóip, vécc in ionmáid Chiaráin iar mbuanait naítríce i Nóm September. Ap do no páid mac Macaim Uí Cio-cáin ó Éaragáin an panna,

Mo gínnaí uínt ut bitháin,
A Mhic Cumo, a Chéileácaí,
A taoipí a Cheileácaí Cluana,
I nglé bitháin gle buada.

Maolciáin mac von Chopmac céona, uapal ríaccáit cuirm críbatá, 7 eccn na uapal éna Cluana mic Nóip, vécc oitche péite Míriv, 7 ba 1 ionmáid Ciaráin beóir. Róíneach Ua Riagam, ainéimeaú Ruir Cré, 7 Sioillabhé- náin Úa hAeradáin, comágra ónainn Cluana réarta, vécc. Ionann Úa hAedáccáin, laí no cumaacéidhe peckleir Pól 7 Peadaí i nArd Macá, vécc 1 Róimm na aithne. béim, náin Mic Concaille banainmneaí Oípse, vécc 22 December. Maolmaóide Ua Móróinip rogh cnaitte Muíin, 7 do beirt a néip. Apú Úa Plaidébetaig, níogdaírna Oíligh do éuitim ló Cenel Conaill 1 púisguin. Donnchaí, mac mic Muphnadá Uí Bhriain 50 na mac do mharbaí ló Dearmuíin. Donncaí 1. mac Conaírne Úa Conórbaí, tiogóin Úa Fálige, 7 Maolshlámh, mac a atáir, do óbeabá ríi aphiile rí etripéanain coméitíím. Slisgfa ló mac Mic Mepcaí, 7 la Láiníb 1 nOrr- naígh, coínria tairítecatà Orraíge 7 no lápar a néip, 7 toíneach ann Úgdhe Úa Tuacaíl, níogdaírra Láiníl co rocainn oile. An Orraíge, 7 Ball Punte Láipse do cuin lá mac Mic Mepcaí, 7 la Láiníb a níofgail an aim pí- mâide. Teampaill do ponaí ló Conpmac mac Miec Cáitnaíg, ní Caíl, do to Munster, but they returned without hostages, and spoilt some corns in Leinster and Osseire. Canute, son of Lane, King of England and Denmark, died. Sitrick the Dane preyed and spoilt Ardabrain, and took certain captives from thence too. Connor O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, took the prey and spoyleys of Swords, together with many captives. 7

1 Imdaigh-Chiarain: i.e. St. Keyran's Bed.
2 This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise. — Endargabail. — See note b, under A. D. 788, p. 395, supra.
3 Ímhar Úa hAedghain: anglicisé Ivor O'Hegan. He was the tutor of St. Malaichy, and is called by his contemporary, St. Bernard, "Vir Sanctissime vitae." — Vita Malach. c. 2.
4 Maolmaedhog. — This entry is misplaced. See it repeated below.
The Age of Christ, 1134. Ceileachair, son of Cormac Ua Cuinn na mBecht, learned senior, head of the counsel, and fountain of the wisdom and history, and head of the hospitality and keeping of the rule of Cluain-mic-Nois, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cicharain, of Eadargabhail, composed this quatrain:

Happy for thee in thy life,
O Mac Cuinn, O Celeachair!
Thou art now, O Celechair of Cluain,
In a bright life of bright victory.

Maelciarain, a son of the same Cormac, a noble priest, prop of piety and wisdom, noble head of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on Michaelmas Night, and it was in Imdhaidh Chiarain he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, airchinnneach of Ros-Cre, and Gillabhrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagain, by whom the church of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Conchaille, female airchinnneach of Doire [Choluim-Chille], died on the 23rd of December. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair made a visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Archu Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oileach, fell by the Cinel-Conaill in the heat of a conflict. Donnchadh, grandson of Murchadh Ua Briain, with his son, was killed by the people of Desmond. Donnchadh, i.e. son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, and Maelseachlainn, his father's son, fought a battle, in which they mutually fell by each other. An army was led by the son of Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen into Osraighhe, and the Osraighi resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Ugaire Ua Tuathail, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge, by the son of Mac Murchadha, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church, which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy,

Donnchadh.—He was the ancestor of Brian O’Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary.

A church, &c.—This is the building at Cashel now called Cormac’s Chapel.—See it described, with beautiful illustrations of the present state of its ruins, in Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 284 to 300.
Muircheartach, son of Domhnall.—St. Bernard inveighs against this Muircheartach and his kinsman Niall, in the seventh chapter of his Life of St. Malachy. They were both descended from the noble family of the Oirghialla, which had now for 208 years possessed itself of the archiepiscopal see, and held it, as it were, by hereditary right. Notwithstanding the good character given of him in the text, St. Bernard pronounces damnation to him as well as to Niall: "Illo igitur

[Mauritio] celeri morte facto de medio, rursum Nigellus, imò verò nigerrimus, sedem pra-

ripuit. Et in hoc animae sua Mauritius adhue vivens præviderat, ut hunc haberet heredem, in quo, qui damnandum exibat, operibus adjiceret damnationis persistere. Erat enim et ipse ex dannata progenic cognatus Mauritii."—See Colgan’s Trias Huma., p. 304; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 54.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“[A. D.] 1134. Connor Mac Dermott O’Bryan, king of both the provinces of Munster, died at Killaloe. Donnogh Mac Carrhie came to Mun-
assembled in one place. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, died, after the victory of martyrdom and penance, on the 17th of September. Niall, son of Aedh, was installed in the successorship of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maelmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlainn Mac Cochlain, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, died. Murchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchohbhair, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghra.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Baeighill, a noble bishop, i.e. Bishop of Clochar, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, comharba of Ros-Commain, died. Gillacommain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commain, was killed by the Connhaicni. Domhnall, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, who had been lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lis-mor, at an advanced age. Fiachra, learned senior of Cluain-Iraird, and of all the men of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, died after good penance. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, i.e. Bishop of Port-Lairge, and chief senior of the Irish, died at Lis-mor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eachmarcach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lis-mor. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, purchased the Bachall-Isa, and took it from its cave on the seventh day of the month of July. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, warlike and defensive pillar of charity and humanity, was slain by the

ster, and committed a slaughter on Terlaugh O'Bryen, that succeeded the said Connor in the kingdom of Munster. Mac Conrye, prince of Delvyn of Tyredaloga, was killed by some of his own family. Terlaugh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Breny, went to the provencies of Lynster and Munster to take hostages, had none, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some corns in the contrary of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloye, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandchild of Rowrie O'Molloye, and the family of Montyr-Rodan, at Dorrowe. Mac Otyr, prince of Innsi-Gall, was chosen to be prince of the Danes of Dublin. These of Ormond and Elie tooke a prey from Kynaleagh.”

Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; i.e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

Purchased the Bachall-Isa; i.e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muircheartach, Niall or Nigeullus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase
vo Mhaolmhuanaid Ua Caiseallain, 7 vo Clonn Diarmada, 7 an mór iarrain ó Chonall por Gozan. Catail mac Tanóig Uí Conócain, tanairi Connaught, vo márbaíd lía phriab Teacsá co rochaibh oile amaille pfip. Cluain Ógraí, Cluainnir, Raith Lúnaí, 7 ilcealla arísna vo lorrcaid. Sochaide vo ÓOdhrumán vo eutim la Thuaomúmain por cócap Cluana coim Modromóc. há tiobráin Fiongheile Ua Caisnín, tióspna Cúirtáinnach, Macéimínaín Ua Donnchaíoda, tióspna Céidt Laothainpe, Maclospín Ua Rína, 7 mac Leoch-lainn Uí Cionanaí Uí Maccaille, go rochaide eile. Aog Ua Conócain, tióspna Conaoimh Ártha, Ua Cúmpaí, vo eutim 1 pfipnóscum ó Thuaomúmain. Maig Naoi, Maig luirce, 7 an Copann vo lorrcaid la Conmaicbh. Por Commáin vo arscain 7 vo lorrcaid taigis teamplaín láp an luic céona a eícimní mór iarrain. Ua Mádááí, tióspna Sin na Maumááí 7 a Maíne pfí pe, vo márbaíd 1 pfipnóscum lía ma Dhiollasaom óin 1 Céneitceig; 7 og a munnipe na amaille pfip. Anlaib, mac Domnaill, Phin Uí Oibhùba, tióspna Úa nAmhaidba, vo márbaíd lía Uí Peánpach an tsaipceinte. Cobláth Munchaíota Uí Mhoileachaim, mhí Tómpach, por Shionainn, 7 por Loch Ríbh. Tánacht Siol Munchaíota co na pfí, 1. Conócain, mac Toirpócailbaí, 7 Uí Maíne co na téig- spna 1. Tanóig Ua Ceallaí, co bharrscábríon sbíbhim bhraighce an Munchaíota. Teine raígnem vo bhean a chins vo cloictheach Cluana mic Nóir, 7 vo tollad cloictheach Ruir Ghé. Aippa Phinnmaíge vo rompu a Mhídeachas, 7 pfí voib pfí bhréipreachaí. 7 Stephan vo ghabaí mághachta Sasan 2 Deceambair.

of the Baculus Jesus by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

* Rath-Lúraigh.—Now Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.
* Cluain-caíin-Moídóg.—See note under the year 1089.
* Ua Caisnín.—Now anglicè O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix Ua or O'.
* Gleannamích—Now Glenworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-gCéart, p. 78, note 8.
* Cínél-Laeghaire.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Corc, King of Munster.

4 Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall.—This should be Cumara, son of Domhnall, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall. His father, Domhnall, was the first person ever called Mac Conmara, now Mac Namara.

5 The cloichtheach of Cluain-mic-Nois: i.e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.
men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghain by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tanist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Cluain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Luraigh, and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modimog. Of these was Finguine Ua Caeimh, lord of Gleannamnach, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; Maelgorm Ua Rinn, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha, of the Ui-Maccaille, and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnail, lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh nAei, Magh Luird, and Corann, were burned by the Connhaici. Ros-Commain was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadh, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlacibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Maeleach-lainn on the Sinainn and on Loch Ribh; the Sil-Muireadhaigh, with their king, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, with their lord, i. e. Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, came, and both left hostages with Murchadh. Lightning struck off the head of the Cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois, and pierced the cloic-theach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearnmhagh turned against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the kingdom of England on the 2nd of December.

—See Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, p. 388.

On the 2nd of December: that is, the day after the death of Henry I. Stephen was elected and crowned on Thursday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135.—See Sir Harris Nicolas’s Chronology of History, second edition, p. 297.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise place the following events under this year; but the most of them belong to the year 1134, according to the Four Masters:

“A.D. 1135. Murrogh O’Melaghlyn was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbess of Killdare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lystner, and compelled to marry one of the said Dermott’s people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventy of the townsmen and house of the abbesse. Cormack Mac Carbie, and Connor O’Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connought, where they cleared the paces of Rabchie and Belfada; they burnt
The two Corks, and Mogorne, and Dunmore; and also killed Cahall mac Cahall, prince of Connought, and Gillenewene O'Flyn, prince of Sile-Moyleoroyne. The Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Morrough O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath. Connor mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath, was killed by Donnough Mac Gillemocholmock, and the Danes of Dublin. For which cause the said Mac Gillemocholmock was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meeting of Connour O'Bryen, king of Munster, and King Terlagh O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at Avall-Kehernye, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Uske, and the county of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, in revenge of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Dermott mic Moylenemoe, and Eochie O'Nolan, king of Fohartye, were killed in a fray by Wogarie O'Twashill, and by the O'Tooles of Lynster, with a great slaughter of many others. Morrogh O'Harie, and his wife, king Terlagh O'Connor his daughter, were killed by Taighleagh O'Harie, Clonvicknose, on the Sunday of Easter, was burnt, with the church-yard of Moriegh O'Duffie, and the place called Lisseannabby. There was a great assembly of Leathmoye in Cashell at the consecration of the churche of Cormack Mac Carhie, king of Cashell. These of Ossorie gave an overthrow to Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, where Owgary O'Toole, chief of the Tooles, was killed. The said Dermott gave an overthrow to those of
The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifne, died at Inis-Clothran. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-fearta-Brenainn. Robhartach Ua Ceallaigh, aircinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gilleachrist Ua hEchain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreatach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh, died. Mac Ciarain, aircinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, aircinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim, chief keeper of the calendar of Ard-Macha, its chief antiquary and librarian, died, after good penance, on the night of Good Friday. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who was first lord of Aileach, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airghialla, and also royal heir of Ireland, was killed by the men of Magh-Itha, by treachery. Echri Ua hAitteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas, after they had treacherously invited him to inaugurate him as king, and some of his servants of trust were killed along with him. The son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed. Donnchadh, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Faelain, fell by Corinac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Cain-

Ossorie, to Connor O'Bryen, and Danes of Waterford, where an infinite number of them were slain. Morogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, gave an overthrow to those of Farnoye, and killed two hundred and fifteen of them, with ten chieftaines. Hugh mac Coghlan O'Flatylye, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willelan, king of France and Saxonia, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morrogh O'Me-laughlin, king of Meath, with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synann, where the princes of Sile-Morye in Connought, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Teig O'Kelly, came and yealded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him.

\[ Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim.\] This entry is translated by Colgan thus:

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Moelisa Moelcolumbi\] [filius]. \"exactissimus calculator temporum Ardmachanæ sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia pani-
tentiâ ipsa feria sexta Dominice passionis de nocte, animam Deo reddidit.\"—\textit{Trias Thaeum.}, p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Conor writes in a note:

"Ecce Bibliothecarii officium in Hibernicis Annalibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

\[ The Tuathas.\] Generally called Teora Tuatha, i.e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the ext-
tent of which see note \d, under A. D. 1189.
Ua Camuelbain, tighná Cenel Laois, do marbaí lá Tighnán Ua Ruainc, g l á hÚib ónmh, g thorpaítaí rocaide do dhíríneachair lá ríshaib Mhiné. Mairim réide éirti Mhúidéalair do dhíríneachair. Creach la hainm Mhiné g nUib ónmh, co cnuccratt buar óímhre. Créiche ēle lár an luèt céona i mbhúinn. Creach Leòca Cairpinneín lá ríshaib Téadha, g no lóierfët an caipéin co náid a náoinm. Creach ēle lár in luèt céona co no oíпечt Muintir Fiúne. Créiche la Doimnall mac Mhoncha Uí Mhaolshlaimn táin Uib Duncáda, g ar lár an eiperf pin do marbaí Tíollaíshineall mac Tíollaíreachnall. Tíollánpúna Ua hOgán do marbaí lá mac Neill mac mac Lochaí. Cuairt Múman lá Mhaolmaodócc Ua Mongair, comóinbá Páisti. Caeméllú abbaid 1 nÁna Macha i. Niall, mac Áedh, i monadh Mhaolmaodócc. Ruaidri Ua Conóbaín g Úana Ua Conndainn do ghabail lá Toippóibailb Mac Ua Conóbaín an comóinbá comóinbá laiplaithe, g i Óubhraid, g na bacla buíde g Uí Dhomhnulláin. Néiñe Ua Maelcóinna, an píchein, do écc. Mhaolmaodócc Ua Mongair do léigín comóinbá Phatstíreace de ar Óthia.

Aidh Caírin, mide céo tríochta a reicht: Doimnall Ua Conaing, aignearpeacc Leice Mòga, tuig énapót, épnaigni, eccna, g eipímóide bíó g peó do truacacháin, g tréináib. An terpúcc Ua Óaóthill, g an terpúcc Ua Maolrhoímaí, vécc. An terpill Ua Cléirígh do éconacairde, g an bail Ua Caíla, iogná fighna, vécc. Macnaic Ua Póinnéir raon píchein, g an mac an fheach le co cúcíma, g co náilghine. Aodh Ua Finn, aigmóipheachtaí peáin mórpeine, vécc. Mac Tíollánpúnaí Chibléalaidn, comóinbá Peíinn Póthain, vécc. Caeméllú ab

1 "Loch Cairgin."—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscommon.—See note 9, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Cllonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1136. Donnell O'Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran, immediately after celebrating of Masse by himself, died, and was buried on Saint Patrick's day, at Clonfert, where he died and celebrated the said Masse. Clonarde was preyed, and the spoyle thereof taken away by the Breóinmien. They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-
dealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearmnagh. Loch Cairgin was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhnigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i.e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Domhnallian. Neidhe Ua Maelchonaire, the historian, died. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair resigned the successorship of Patrick for the sake of God.

The Age of Christ, 1137. Domhnall Ua Conaing, Archbishop of Leath-Mogha, prop of the piety, prayer, wisdom, and bestowal of food and jewels upon the feeble and the mighty. The Bishop Ua Baeighill; the Bishop Ua Maelsofhmhair of Connaught; and the blind Ua Cadhla, a learned sage, died. Macraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an ammchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillafhinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feehin of Fobhar, died. A change

...

1 For defending Desmond: i.e. O’Brien gave hostages to Mac Murrough, and submitted to him as his king, on condition that Mac Murrough should secure to O’Brien the obedience of the Mac Carthys of Desmond, who impugned his authority.

2 Termann Caollaine.—An old church near Castlera, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years A.D. 1108, 1225, 1236.

3 Buidheamhnach: i.e. the Yellow Swamp, now Boyounagh, or Kilboyounagh, an old church in the middle of a bog, giving name to a parish in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

4 Echtge.—Now Slieve Aughty, on the confines of Clare and Galway.—See A.D. 1263,
of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. the airchinneach of Doire [Choluim Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-uamhga and Ard-achadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Domhnall, son of Mur-chadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhne] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Conceanainn was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Muireheartach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearmhash Choluim-Chille, after penance. The siege of Waterford by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Dal-gCais, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Loch-Carman, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Donn-chadh Mac Carthaigh, of the Deisi, and of the foreigners of Port-Laighe. Conchobhar, lord of Thomond and Ormond, went into the house of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and left hostages there for defending Desmond for him. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Ceinneidigh Ua Briain and the foreigners of Luimneach. A fleet was conveyed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Ben-midhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-Eraiird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallainne, were burned. Magh-n-Eo [and] Buidheamhnach were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Droghaiais to the Sinainn and to Echtghe, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhainn-da-leigheach, A. D. 1598.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1137. There was such boisterous, tempestuous windes this year, that it fell'd
Aoif Cnóip, mile céo tnuoch a nocht. Tiollachriphi Ua Mongain, erecor Clochán, aru raoi i níos go 1 ccéibadh, locarnadh polufoa no polilrioccéad tuait 1 ecclaiar trí réicsefhal 1 caomh. cinn, mo chuid oibreachtach do Ólia, aoche. taimpe na híchealpi, go contiùin, déce, 1 a aonacal i necclev Peattán 1 Réil in Ar Aide. Macraffeacc Ua Druccann, raoi ñína na nAoineal arophi leiginn Apa Maća, efim atómáir tampaír Éippa 1 ccéapadh, 1 caomhúepe, déce ina ahigie in lmr Loca Êap an 2 Ianuarni. Ceall bána, Liop món, Thig Móling, 1 Sóip do lóipceal. Cuaimt Muilin cédna cum lá comarba Phátraicc lá mac an éip dána, go tuc a réin. Copbmac, mac Muilphihaí mac Carpeá, ñíp Dhrimumáin, 1 eppuce ñíp Épenn ina réimear an chiochacal réo, 1 maoinne do cléiricb 1 cèattaíb, 1ph learaighé tuait 1 ecclap, do márába ina éip réin 1 ppioll lá Tippóealbach, mac Dhianma ap na Dhrinn, 1 lá ó mac Ui Chonóbáin Ciamaighe. Raígall, mac lóman 1 Catán, tshípna na Crateibe; Ciamaíta, 1 ñíp Li, do éamim trí eanacal 1 meabail, la húíl Eógaín Slíime. Maolriumann Ua Canneallain, cánoel tuaircpeini Épenn an éip an céilí 1 an chaimicead, do marrba do Cénil Moan. Donnall Ua Ciappaí, tshípna Carpeíne, do marrba lâ Tshípna Ua Ruánc. Maíghaíma Ua Concobáin, tshíeapna Ciamaighe Luáire, décc. Tippóealbaic Ua Concobáin co Connacht, Tshíeapnaí Ua Ruánc co fhipnab hiprepe, 1 Donnchaid Ua Chibaill co nÁrághallain, do čionol a roitairthe do éipnaí a fhipabn pein co hanrípen
downe many trees, houses, turrets, steeples, and other things, and whirl'd some of them into the seas. Donnell mac Murrogh O'Mealaughlyn, prince of all Ireland, and King of Meath for a time, a very bountiful and noble prince, as free-hearted as Gwarie of Connought, was killed by the East of Meath for being in rebellion against his father and Meathmen. Waterforde was besieged by Dermott Mac Murrogh, King of Lyster, and Connor O'Bryen, prince of Dalgaisse, where the Danes had a fleet of two hundred ships at sea; at last they obtained hostages of the Danes, and Donnagh Mac Carighe, which they brought with them. All Connought, from Esroe to the Synnan, and from Clonvicknose to Eightgie, was waste this year, save Iarbar-Connought. More, daughter of King Mortagh O'Bryen, and wife to Morrogh O'Mealaughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good death at Dorrowe. Moyleisa, called Crossan Fyn O'King, archpoet of Ireland, in that kind of Irish verse called Crossanagh, died at Clonconrie [Cloncurry] in Lyster.

"Maelpadraig Ua Drugain.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hua Drugain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archischolastici Armdachanius (hoc est, supremus Professor Scholes Armdachani) occidentis Europae scientiissimus, vir pietat et religione præcipuus, in
The Age of Christ, 1138. Gillachrist Ua Morgair, Bishop of Clochar, a paragon in wisdom and piety; a brilliant lamp that enlightened the laity and clergy by preaching and good deeds; a faithful and diligent servant of the Church in general, died, and was interred in the church of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha. Maelpadraig Ua Drugain, paragon of the wisdom of the Irish, chief lector of Ard-Macha; head of council of the west of Europe in piety and devotion, died on his pilgrimage at the Island of Loch Cre, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Sord, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet, and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and the churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O’Conchobhur Ciarraige. Raghnall, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Craebh, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley. Maclruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Domhnall Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, mustered their forces to contest unjustly his own lands

sua peregrinatione in Insula Loch Creensi, die secundo. Januarii obdormivit in Domino.” — Trias Thaum., p. 304.

* The Island of Loch Cre. — Now Mo-in-na-hinnse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note 1, under the year 802, p. 412, supra.

* The son of the poet: i.e. Gilla Macliag.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 305; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 57.

* Bishop of the Kings.—This might be also translated bishop-king of Ireland.—See Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 306, 307, where the author inclines to the opinion that this Cormac, the ancestor of all the septs of the Mac Carthys, was really a bishop as well as King of Munster, in opposition to the opinions of Drs. O’Brien and Lanigan, who consider him as having been only honoured with the title of bishop for his piety and liberality to the Church.

* The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenconkeine in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O’Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.
lā hUa Maoleclann. Táinice don Munchoib Ua Maoleclann, co píthaib Míbe 7 Gallabh, 7 Ógáí mae Munchaib, co Laigínib na náccain don leit aile, co bragartach an úd pócnaide sin co is poib mhaghe lorcseáig. Ro be efa iomór leibh bo éit an úd lorigiú co na boí aice bealaí coile na bicce stoph. Mí ri fíoctaíne doib amlaíb pin aghai éin acchaí. Aice eis a poib veith Ua gan caé gan tiallaí neich éin na poill. Ro millit píth Míbe iarráin anphanna Ua máiní, 7 phi Bhíanna 76 bo 50na díorf láthang donn is mhliaobhain an ceann. Iarrpin don vió-óttar Míig, Laigínig, 7 Díill co hínir Moíta via híapcan, do Ócháatoch óípingd níimhe isbo an píthannáib, 7 an gráim an in 7oc do pochtain na hínir, 7 vo piacé isbeam isbo an imi. Tangfaa doh iarrpin luict na hínir cúsca i nápiéiphab. Ro báide, 7 no mabháit iocáide isb léo, 7 teicte an gráim isb boí 7íim imi épte, 7 ni no róropic lorcseáid na hínir gfe 7íomháil De 7 an eplamna. Ií iomhr 7no mabháid Cúbrúnne Ua Longainn, 7 mac Taig mac Míc Uadghainn 7 mac Mac Túirgálaí.

Aoir Cripórt, mile cédo tríuucha a náis. Catal Mac Maolípinn, comápbha Tíghmaig Cluana hÉoir, torpaí ronára 7 páidórípra eispeise Éireann eplnaóidh bód vo eúait 7 éccoli. Cúconnaéit Ua Dalaig, airdollam lé naí, vécc i cCluain Éipaimh. O Leaccain Míse voipib. Slóighead lá hUltcoib co Tulaig nOc, co po lóiríphad an macaire na ceíallaib. Mátharain Ua Déib, toiprac Clonme Laighbhrítaí 50 maetib a Thuaithe uime, vo mabháid la Munloodch, mac Neil a níugáil Concaobair Uí Loílainn. Domnchaib Ua Maolmuain, tíghina Rhi cCeall, 7 Cheneóil Phirschach, vo mabháid 1 ngeimel la Munchoib Ua Maoleclann. Munloodch Ua Maolmuain, tíghina ele Péan cIr, vo lorcseáid Peadarb Ceall 1. vo Uid Luanaíin 7 tómpall Raisné. Ua Caóla 1. Aòib, tíghina Contaimne mài, vo mabháid

¹ Craebh-Maigh-Lorgaigh: i.e. the Bush or Wide-spreading Tree of the Plain of Tracks. Not identified.
² The lake.—There is no lake around the old church of Inis-Mochná at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note ³, under A.D. 922, pp. 610, 611, surpad.
³ The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen notice the death of Amhlaibh Mor, or Aullavius Magnus Mac Firbis, chief antiquary and poet of Úi-Fiacrach.
⁴ Leacain in Meath.—Now Leckin, near Bunbrusna, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ⁵, under the year 746, p. 349, surpad.
⁵ Ua Dubhda.—Now Duddy. This sept, which
with Ua Maelchlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Maelchlainn, with the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, with the Leinster-men, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Craebh-Maighe Lorgaigh. The two camps were so near each other that there was only a pass through a small wood between them. They remained for the space of one week in this manner face to face, but at length God separated them without coming to battle, without one giving hostages to the other. The men of Meath afterwards destroyed the corn crops of the Ui-Briuin, and of the men of Fearnaghagh, so that an insufferable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meath-men, Leinster-men, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochta to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on rafts, and by swimming, on the lake, to reach the island; and a party of them did reach the island. The people of the island afterwards came to them in vessels, and numbers of them [the aggressors] were drowned and slain by them; and the party who were on the island fled from thence, not having been able to burn the island, through the miracles of God and the patron saint. On this occasion Cubruinne Ua Longairg, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Ualghaire, and the son of Mac Tuagall, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighear-nach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Dalaigh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Cluain-Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tulach-Og, and they burned the plain with its churches. Mathghamhain Ua Dubhda, chief of Clann-Laithbheartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed in his fetters by Murchadh Ua Maelchlainn. Muircheartach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Feara-Ceall, was burned by the Feara-Ceall, i.e. by the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla, i.e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Eoghan, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowdas of Connought.

1 Ua Cadhla.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This name was latinized Quaelus, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the seventeenth century. Comhnaicne-mara is now anglicised Connamara, and is a well-known district in the north-west of the county of Galway. —See Chorographical Description of West Connaught, pp. 74, 366, 367.
lā Dónnchad mac Táitís via muintíre péin. Dónnchad, mac Táitís hUí Mholmhuanaig, do bhall lā Toiphnealbaig Ua cConcobaigh. Flícal, mac Rágnall, mac Muirebaigh, taoiriche Muintíre hEolair, do maithba la Tíghmnán Ua Ruaire ar comairce Ua mōnrín 1 rí mōneipne eitn laeíc g cleiríc mórna 1 rícal. Clando Cánraigh do toimmaigh a Muinnín lā Síol mōnum. Siíc mblaíóna do bónair taití rísaigh Múnan 1 Laigniu lā comairba Phátheach 1 la bácaill lóra. Mālbainigőe Ua bholéáin, ebreór Aodha Mácá, 1 rí mó crábaigh tuairceipt Eireann, raoi an ecena, an eolra, 1 an arísine, déce iar naeipshainn 29 Januaríí. Niall, mac Aotba mac Mholíora, comairba Phátheach ríí péí, déce iar naeipshíge oísepa.

Aoi Sríort, míle céo caeaptachá. Eochaí ó Ua Cealláig, aiposeí ríí Mídó, put eppuc ac hEireann uile, déce ma ríshartáí 1 nDéarmpaigh Cúlm Chille. Domnall Ua Seálbaigh, aipcinneach Cúpcarige, tuig oíotain 1 aip-

* The race of Brian: i.e. the O'Briens and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

* Maelbrigaidh Ua Brolchain.—“A. D. 1139. B. Maelbrigaidh Hua Brolchain, Episcopus Ard-
machanus, speculum religionis et pietatis Sept-
tentrionalis Hiberniae, vir sapientia, mansue-

* Niall, son of Aedh.—He was the grandson of Maelisn, who was Abbot or Archbishop of Armagh from 1065 till 1092, who was the son of Amhalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Ar-
magh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person
called “Nigellus quidem, imó veró nigerrimus”
by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of this
Niall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with
a very appropriate remark, as follows:

“A. D. 1139. Nigellus, filius Aidi, filii Moelise,
comorbanus S. Patricii (id est Antistes Ardmach-
anus) post ferventissimam penitentiam decessit.
Severiori calamó in hunc advertit Divus Bernar-
dus quam domestici Annales.”—Trias Thaum.,
p. 305.

* The successor of Patrick.—This passage is
translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Connaciam pro-
Conmhaicne-mara, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, one of his own people. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Fearghal, son of Raghnal, son of Muireadhach, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, while under the protection of the Ui-Briuin and the men of Breifne, both laity and clergy, relics and shrines. The Clann-Carthaigh were expelled from Munster by the race of Brian. A year’s peace was made between the men of Munster and the Leinstermen, by the successor of Patrick, and the staff of Jesus. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, successor of Patrick for a time, died after intense penance.

The Age of Christ, 1140. Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, chief head of the men of Meath, the most distinguished bishop of all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Dearmhanach Choluim Chille. Domhnall Ua Scalbhaigh, airchinneach of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick made a visitation of Connaught for the first time, and obtained his full tribute, and their churches were adjusted to his jurisdiction by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the chieftains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chieftains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liag, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Conmhaicni. Murchad Ua Macleachlainn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Conmhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Raghnal, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Concho-

bhair et proceribus, summâ humanitatis et re-
verentiâ exceptus, facta el rege plena libertate

circa negotia Cleri et Ecclesiæm sui regni, ea

omnia liberè tractandi, et disponendi, quæ ad rei

Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expedire. Per-

agrañta igitur tota Connacia, et ubique qua reli-
gionem et pietatem concernebant, rité dispositis,
multis auctus donis honorariis ad suæ reversus

est.”—Trias Thaum., p. 304.

Across Ath-liag: i. e. across the Shannon at

Ballyleague or Lanesborough. Dr. O’Conor

confounds this with Athleague on the River

Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and trans-
lates the passage incorrectly, thus:

“Pons ligneus vinarum factus a Tordel-
bacho O’Conor supra vadum fluminis Succæ,
dictum Athliacc, et castrametatus est ultra flu-
men, in planitie Tessin, ad protegendam Con-
maic macmic Dhobharna, toireac Muntine hEolair, co popainib trombait. Con-
dal oc Acluain la Munchao Ui Maoleachlaon, i la Toirphoealbae Ui CCon-
cobaep, i vo popraccomluiige i comoraif, i recappatethe ro pfith. Chlaiofrane-
ne la Toirphoealbae nath Aet Luain co no farraig tarcan Mide. Cualaoi
Ui Canvobhain, tigfna Laogaire, i Planfseacht Ui Cataraig tigfna
na Sairne, i Domnall a bhatap ni ephabail la Munchao Ui Maoleachlaon
na nessa Oainh pein. Tigfina Ua Ruaine vo accup a plantef Ui mbenin
la huiib bruin peirpin, i a cefnour vo jahail vornhir do. Creach la
Toirphoealbae Ui CConcobaep, co no oirec Muntine Maoltrionoa. Tugraf
pu the Tola ruabaire bidobaih pop a pliog roim, i no cunnaet arn donn in
Munchae, mac mic Muniqueoir Ui fieinnceata, toireac Cloinne Munique,
7 in mac mic Aoiba mic Ruaini. Medom pop Thallaih Aea chaet poi
nallaih Puinpe Lainige, vu i teneacn mac Mic Tomain.
Aoir Cnior, mile cew ceatbachaet a haon. Domnall Ua Conpacla,
tigfna Teathba, vece 1 cCluain Eamain iar brisman. Aod Ua Lonsan,
maor Muman, vece. Comabha Ciarpan vo orgain la Sioil naconnce, i la
ConcaBH mac Mic CoClein 1 cCluain prionloca. An creach pin vo aipece
po eodoi la ConcaBH mac Toirphoealbae Ui Concobaep. Diarnain Mac
Munique, pi Lainigh, vo demam peille pop maciib Lainign i. pop Domnall,
tigfina Ua Eaoiain 1 pioguarina Lainign, 1 pop Ua Tuactail i. Munchao
i a marbaid lair uibhlimh, i Muniqueocht Mac Fiolamocolmegg, tigfna Phu
Cualann vo dailaid lair beop. Eonente mep i Lainign boi Cgnoim pin, uair
po marbaid, i po dailaid reacch pfirr vece vo paronclanoib Lainigh vo popainib
olie immagle pinu an tan pin. Domneaoi mac Gual Gaibhe i. Ua Conco-
brain Painige, vo marbaid vo Ub Painige peirpin i. vo Cloinn Mhaoirlign.
Domnall Ua Longrig, tigfina Dail Anaidhe, vo marbaid vo Cneapaiig.
Fioila na naom Ua Fhiaige, toireac Muntine hAngele pfh Aipnaig

men, in planitie Tessin, ad protegendam Con-
macian."—See note 1, under A. D. 781, p. 388,
and note 1, under A. D. 1000, p. 744, supra.
* Ua Finnachtaigh.—Now anglicised Fin-
naghty and Finnerty, without the prefix Ua
or O'.
1 Cluain-finlocha: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow
of the Bright Lake, now Clonfinlough, a town-
land in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of
Garrycastle, and King's County.
2 Goll Gaibhe: i.e. the Blind Man of Fidh
Gaibhe, a famous wood along the River Figile,
in the parish of Cloonsast, barony of Coolest-
town, and King's County.—See Leabhar-na-
gCeart, p. 214, note a.
3 Croiaght.—The situation of this tribe is
Dubhdaire, chief of Muintir-Eolais, with many others. A conference was held at Ath-Luain, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they took mutual oaths, and made mutual armistice, and parted in peace. Another wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach across Ath-Luain, and he devastated the west of Meath. Cu-ulaith Ua Caidealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruairce was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinna. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh, chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinshiacla, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finlocha. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i.e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others [of inferior rank] along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time. Domnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle, i.e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i.e. the Clann-Maelughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraigh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraighe, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In Leabhar-na-gCeart they are styled “in chlaig, i.e. of the fleet,” which shows that they were seated along the sea.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, note 4.
Ereann dēg, iar ceith an aoir, 1 a aônacal a nGim Cloéann. Slóigis lá Concobair Ua mórí an co h'Ac cháic, co teagras fóill a ríse do. Maisi úrghið via muintir as ród a nós a rith m'éin an speam speair doth in apaile loce 1 Laigir. Mongphuaísta lá Slí mórí an lá Concobair h'Ua Concobair, lát Torphoealbaí, lát Taíog, lát Concobair mac Donnall bap iartéa Connaict, co phugrat il mide bó, l ván po oipscéit, i po muintef, i po múrrat Dún nGailimé aon tuap rin. Creach láp an luicict évona i nUb Céimmphelaí, co naucttaíoch Loch Anghman. Creach láp an D'fhainn mac Múrchaí i Laigir, 1 maith pia Laigir raitriaí iar teabhairt mór eilece uaidib. Uibheach Laigín uile vo toic via tríinh péiric i. in Uibheach, 1 bá canaíoch doigha rón i Laigín. Conmádl ríoda oc Uipneac etir Torphoealbaí Ua Concobair, pí Connaict, 1 Múrcaí Ua Múrlechlaí, pí Thnáich. Tug Ua Múrlechaí, ann a bhraíog do Thorphoealbaí tár eamh Mide, 1 Teaibha, bhraíog fni mórpaíne beo iu teabhairt lá Torphoealbaí von eamh pín. Concobair mac mac Donnchaí Uí Múrlechaí loch fáib do 'Múrcaí Úa Múrlechlaí. Do nóin Dha mpanbál a bh Múrchaín ma cionair i. Apt a mae vo ecaí a cionn cóigóiri. André píg Ereann in t'Arct i.nún. Donnall, mac Ruaidhri Uí Thlascair, tigearna pear g'Ceall do fáib do 'Múrcaí Luainn i fRáctáin h'Ua Souaigh. Creachphuaísta lá Torphoealbaí Ua Concobair 1 Póitantaír aipbeach, 1 po oipce Ereann iúbhaí Mide, 1 othoaptaíb, 1 pegela h'Uibhánain.

Aoir Criocort, mile céo ceith eacha aon. h'Ua Rebecán, abb Liadh mórí Moéuda, vo fáib do 'Taíog Ua Céinnéoirí. Catapach Ua Cipceachpe, peapleóin Breà Macla, ragair eicceáine aorba ba ronscé do Ghaillmealbaí, vo ecc. Ceall v'é luai, Eanaic nún, 1 Teach Mócaí vo lopceáid. Con-

1 Muintir-Anghaile.—Otherwise called Anghaile. This was the tribe-name of the O'Farrells, who were seated in the present county of Longford.
2 Dun-Gaillimhe: i.e. the Fortress of the River Gaillimh, now the Galway River. This was the castle which was erected here in the year 1126, q.v.
3 Ulstermen.— This may mean Ulidians or inhabitants of East Ulster, many families of whom were in exile in the province of Leinster at this period.
4 Uisneach.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. —See note 1, under A. D. 507, p. 166, supra.
5 Fotharta-Aibhreach.— A territory adjoining the Hill of Croghan in the King's County. —See note 1, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, supra.
6 Regles-Ui-Dhunain: i.e. O'Dunain's church. This was probably the name of a church at Clo- nard, in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maelmuire O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].
ghaile, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Inis-Clothrann. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the East, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Laeighis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhach, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows; and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gaillmho on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui- Ceimsealaigh, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Laeighis; and the people of Laeighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i.e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of vengeance in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Uisneach between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhach, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhach on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed in fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i.e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Fera-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luaininh, at Rathain-Ui-Suanaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreach; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhunain.

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda, was killed by Tadhg Ua Ceinneidigh. Cathasach Ua Circaerech, lector of Ard-Macha, a wise aged priest, the most learned of the Irish, died. Cill-Dalua, Eanach-duin, and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 132, 155.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year, and contain but a few meagre entries till the year 1152. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with those of the Four Masters at this period.

Eanach-duin.—Now Annadown, in the ba-
ceoain mac O'Donnell a bh'fhian, a'fhoiread Muimh chean gaireb. Leis Móga, oche 1 Cill Valua ri нар mhuaithe ainigh, a'fhoiread Muimh unle do gabail do Thomhaíolbhaic Ua Mhóriain po chéidh uch éir. Daonnaíon, mac míc Captaig do ets 1 'Né marital Muimh, 1 roinn do marbhaidh ód, 1 arailt uraum thionphoirt do ùitim, 1 Daonnaíon boidein do gabail lár na Déibh, 1 a thabhaire airpín do Thomhaíolbhaic Ua Mhóirain. Conchobhair, mac Domnall Uí bh'fhian, do iompanbhaich do Thomhaíolbhaic Ua Mhóirain, 1' Muimh, 1 teac't do poig cocsóidh h. Conchobhair. Mairim pe mac Neill mac míc Loichinn, tighearna Cenel Eogain riopan Fhiaabh Droma, 1 po eachtainiog poim pén co mór 1 príteacham an maoma hi rin. Slíogheal la Thomhaíolbhaic Ua Conchobair, la po Connacht co Fhiaabh Mide 1 hreiphe 1 co Luighb leir do ets rin Muimh, a'c't po iompanbhaich gan b'gan gialla (cen mo ta bhaighe Luigb) iar riDé Orpaighe 1 Caipèir, 1' iar milleaí neit uraum marbhaidh. Móireach la Thomhaíolbhaic Ua Mhóriain la po Luighb 1 Luighb, 1 po oinse Uí Mhóraide, 1 arailt Uaib Ceimphelais, 1 bo beag bhuasomhime leir. Daonnaíon Ua Conchobair, tighearna Conchobhair Luaidh, do marbhaidh lá tighearna Ua cCairpín i. Cúmaic beac. Mac míc Conpo, tighearna Deabhna Thine dà loca, do marbhaidh. Mac Fhiaabh Uí Mhaoilmuaidh, tighearna Féin cCeall, do marbhaidh do mac Rianpín Uí Mhaoilmuaidh 1 Dhaumairg Colain Chille. Mac míc Otrie 1. Otrie do luchte lir Fhail, do gabail cínnach 1 poblachair Ata chrac. Macadhain, mac Fionn Uí Phollamann, tighearna Spídé na cCéivach, do ùitim lá a diar uabhrataigh rin i breill 1 a meabhal.

rion of Clare, and county of Galway. — See note 2, under A. D. 576, p. 209, supra.

2 Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain.— He is called Conchobhar na Catharch in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. He was so called from a cathair or fortress which he built on an island in Lough Derg.

3 Feara-Droma.— This was the tribe-name of the O'Donnells, who were, up to this period, seated at Druim-Lighean, near Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.— See Appendix, Pedigree of O'Donnell.

4 Cumara Beg: i.e. Cumara the Little. He was Cumara Bean Mac Namara, chief of Ui-Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower Tulla, and county of Clare.

5 Deabhna-Thire-da-locha : i.e. Delvin of the Land of the Two Lakes, now the barony of Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Lurigan, or the Bay of Galway, in the county of Galway. — See Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 52, note 1.

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalussian race of Thomond, are still very numerous in this territory, but they usually translate the name to King, from an erroneous belief that the name is Mac-an-righ, i.e. Son of the King; but the true anglicised form of the name is Mac
Ua Briain⁴, supreme king of the two provinces of Munster, pillar of the valour and prowess of Leath-Mogha, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O'Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, over the Feara-Droma⁵, and he himself was severely wounded in the heat of that battle. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath, Breifhe, and Leinster, to march into Munster; but they returned without cows or hostages (save only the hostages of Leinster), after having traversed Osraighe and Laeighis, and destroyed some of their corn. A great predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Leinster; and he plundered the Ui-Muirreadhaigh and some of the Ui-Clansealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i.e. Cumara Beg⁶. The son of Mac Conroi, lord of Dealbhna-Thirc-da-locha⁷, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Cell, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, at Darmhach-Cholum-Chille. The son of Mac Ottir, i.e. Ottir, one of the people of Insi-Gall [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-cliath. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich-na-gCedach⁸, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

⁴ Crich-na-gCedach: anglicè Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King's County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetstown, Killowen, and Clonmore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1629. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.

⁵—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to:

"In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III, it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath."

⁷—p. 35.
Cnech lā Concóbar, mac Toippóealbaig, lā huib Maine am Ceinl Porphgo, co etuipat buan ónmhe.

Aoír Crioíte, mile ceo ceartachat ætpí. Macnaé Úa Púilleacháin, eppcrop 1 óg, Macnaé Úa Pidhan cin ón Ír Locha Cpe, l Gioillachriort Mac an becanaig, aipidnnecht Ónoma móip, décc. Gioilla aongha Úa Cnumáin, ollam Conaect l bpilióeac, décc. Cluain Eanap o lopecaó aip an rann ar mo im Lépp an mempra. Ceanamh, Acéipum, Domnach Schnaill, l Céall varpa o lopecaó. Concaé o lopecaó po ói. Muipeacha, mac Domnaill Úi Mhoiileachtaínn nioódaína Teampach, l laiptain Meóe epi né, l Donnchad Úa Conchoínnit, décc. Moipeach lá Ceinl náogann hic Phímmidhe, via no loiptsc an éin go móin éiríb Í aíbair. Du boipan uin Ópt Úa Ruain leo von ecip pin. Rí Le Ceinl Eógaon o goíbail o Úa náomileadaig i. o Óthomnall Íam monnabhao Muipeachta misc Neill mac Laíamh Úa Conchaírain, Úa Domnall baimaire. Aod, mac Muipeachta Úi Dhóibna, tighna Úa Fioépca an tuipceip Úa nAimal-gadá, dégg. A mac péin i. Ruainí o goíbail lÚa Toippóealbaig Úa Concóbarmpaí rámuíadl laeac l cleipeac, mend, l comainpcead. Ídta na comainp-ghoid Muipech Úa Dúescaig go ccleipeid láochach Connacht, Taib Úa Ómban, tighna Tuaidhúmnaiann, Tighna Úa Ruain, tighna breipne, l Muipeach mac

* Cínel-Forgo.—Otherwise called Ui-Forgo, a tribe seated in Ormond.—See the years A.D. 834, 989, 1060, 1131.

* Less-an-menra: i.e. the Fort of the Shrine, This was the name of the house at Clonard, in which the shrine of St. Finnen was preserved.

* Ui-Fiachrach of the North.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Ui-Fiachrach of the Moy, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The Ui-Fiachrach of the north were seated around Ardstraw and along the River Derg, in the county of Tyrone.

* His own son, i.e. Ruaidhri.—This curious passage, and a few others which properly belong to this year, are translated as follows by Connell Mageoghgan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1139:

"A. D. 1139 [recte, 1143] King Terlagh took his son prisoner (his name was Rowrie O'Conor, he that was afterwards king of Ireland), after that he gave him protection before upon these oaths and securities following, viz.: Moriegh O'Duffie, Archbushopp, with all the laymen and Clergy of Connaught; Teige O'Bryen, king of Thomond; Tyerann O'Reyryck, king of the Breiny, and Murrough mac Gillenevene O'Ferall, chieftaine of the Annalie. They all, both clergy and laymen, fasted at Rathbrendon to gett the said prince Rowrie out of the king's hands, and could not. Also king Terlagh took Morrough O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, prisoner, after he [had] agreed with him that each of them would be true to one another, and seek none advantage or hindrance of another. These were the oaths and surety's that were between them of either
A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Forgo, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuileachain, bishop and virgin; Macraith Ua Fidan, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gillachrist Mac-an-Bheacanaigh, archinchneach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-memra. Ceanannus, Ath-Trim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlaímn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Donnchadh Ua Concheanainn, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cinel-Eoghain into Fearnmhagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruairce was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhnaigh, i.e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muircheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of Uí-Fiachrach of the North, and of Ui-Amhalghada, died. His own son, i.e. Ruaidhri, was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laity and clergy, relics and protection. These were the sureties: Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Tighearnan side for performance of the said agreement, viz.: the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every several houses, together with Moriegh O'Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, the primatt of Ardmach, the staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick brought to this kingdom, the cowarb of Saint Fechine, Saint Fechin's bell, and the Boban of St. Kevin; by all which sureties and oaths they were bound to each other not to seek advantage either by captivity, blunding, or encroaching upon either's land, untill apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties; and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Terlagh, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, untill at last he was enlarged by the intercession of the said prelates and noblemen that were sureties for him, whom they sent, with safe conduct, to Munster. In the mean time King Terlagh seized upon the kingdom of Meath into his own hands, and granted the same to his son, Connor O'Connor, which was made by this devise: the King caused to be assembled to Keylke the nobility of Meath, and O'Bryun of the Brenie, where he apprehended King Murrough of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his said son, with the possession of the kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Gormley tooke the principallity of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Enos O'Clowen, archpoett" [recto, arch-ollav] "of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."
The text is a page from an Irish annal, traditionally believed to record events annually from the 5th through the 16th century. The written content is in Old Irish, providing historical context, usually relating to Irish history, politics, and events. The text appears to be a part of the Annals of the Four Masters, which is a comprehensive history of Ireland.

The specific event described involves a conflict or action in the barony of Rath-Brenainn, involving people named Ua nDhubhaig and Murchao Ua Maolcheallann. The context suggests a historically significant event, possibly related to territorial disputes or alliances.

The text includes references to named places, such as Rath-Brenainn, Dunmore, and various other locations, and mentions historical figures, likely leaders of the time. "Rath-Brenainn" likely refers to a place in Ireland, and "Dunmore" points to a townland or a place of importance. The mention of "Murchao Ua Maolcheallann" suggests a figure of influence in the region.

The document also includes terms like "ó ghabhail" (was taken), "í deireadh Conaict" (at the end of Conaict), "thiarna" (lord), and "coinnmar" (tribute), indicating the nature of the records as administrative and historical in nature.

The text is rich in detail, providing a vivid account of the events, likely influenced by the oral history practices prevalent in medieval Ireland.

The document is formatted in the traditional script of Old Irish, with specific notations and possible abbreviations to denote important events and figures. The text is further enriched by the annotations and footnotes, which provide additional context and historical analysis.

Overall, the text is an integral part of understanding the historical narrative of Ireland during the medieval period, offering insights into the political and social dynamics of the time.
Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghail, lord of Muintir-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Brenainn⁵, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Maelachlainn, King of Meath and its Fortruatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the shrine of Ciaran, called the Oreineach⁶; the Matha-mor⁷; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the Staff of Jesus; the successor of Feichin, and the bell of Feichin; and the Boban of Caeimhghin⁸. All these were between Toirdhealbhach and Murchadh, that there should be no treachery, no guile, no defection of the one from the other, no blinding, no imprisoning, and no circumscribing of Murchadh's territory or land, until his crime should be evident to the sureties, and that they might proclaim him not entitled to protection; however, he was found guilty of no crime, though he was taken. He was set at liberty at the end of a month afterwards, through the interference of his sureties, and he was conveyed by his sureties into Munster; and the kingdom of Meath was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, Conchobhar. This capture was effected as follows: a hosting was made by Toirdhealbhach, as if to proceed into Munster; the Connaughtmen, the Conmaicni, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maelachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor⁹, together with the hostages of Meath in general; but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Feara-Ceall, in violation of relic-oaths¹⁰ and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Ruaidh-Bheithigh¹¹, and demolished its stone-fort, after which they returned without booty or hostages.

The Age of Christ, 1144. Gillaphadraig Mac Conghail, the paragon of the Irish for wisdom, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest; and Flannagan of each other by great oaths, for the preservation of the peace between them.”—Ann. Clon.

⁵ The Ruaidh-Bheithigh: i.e. the Red Birch Tree. This tree, which was evidently the inauguration tree of the Ui-Fincharach Aidhne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevehagh, in the
parish of Killeedy, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway. The ciseal referred to in the text was probably a circular stone wall, built in the cyclopean style around the tree.—

See note *, on Bile Aenaigh Maighe-Adhair, under A. D. 981, p. 714; and also A. D. 1051, p. 861, supra.

* Innis-Fuiteanne.—Now Innisfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note †, under A. D. 1009, p. 761, supra.

† Bealach-Mwine-na-Sride.—Not identified.

‡ Ua Dubhlaich.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

1 Loch-Aininn.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

2 Dealbhna-mor.—Now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

Most of the events given in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1144 are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1140, as follows:

"A. D. 1140, [recte 1144]. There reigned strange diseases of biles and potches this year in Munster, whereof many died, and among the rest these two noble young men, Bryen mac Terlagh O'Bryen, prince of Munster, and Teige
Innis-Faithleanth, a distinguished annchara, died. Ceanannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, heir apparent of Munster, died in fetters with [i.e. while in the hands of] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An epidemic colic in Munster and Connaught, of which Brian, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, died. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and many others of the Connaughtmen, died of the same epidemic. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, heir apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, was killed at Beulach Muine-na-Siride, by Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Feara-Tulach, for he considered him as a stranger in sovereignty over the men of Meath. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave West Meath to Donnchadh, son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tir-da-glas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aininn eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Aininn westwards to the son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. And four hundred cows were given by the men of Meath to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, as eric for his son, Conchobhar. A plundering excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach into Leinster; and he carried off many thousand cows, and made a slaughter of heads. Cearbhall Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, died. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh was mac Terlagh O'Connor, ought not to be forgotten. Connor mac Terlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Turlough, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley cou'd never well brooke. King Terlagh granted the government of West Meath to Donnogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghly; and the government of East Meath to Tyernan O'Royrck and Dermott Mac Murrough, to be held of the king of Connought by services of homadge and fealtie, during pleasure. Rowrie O'Connor was enlarged by his father, King Terlagh, upon further securities. There was an agreement of truce made between king Terlagh and Terlagh O'Bryen, at Tyredaglassse” [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—Ed.], as the prelates of the church ordained between
laíg do mairbhaí la trí m'acair míc mac Concobair Uí Cheallaigh a Dornnchad; Aoílaíb, g Lochlainn, g nóith bós chán co t'òscràpan rìde irainn. Mac Mac Maoláin, tìghthin Faileantrìrgh, do mairbhaí. Conaide, mac Mac Anailghaide, tòraiche Calmaic, do mairbhaí la Plan Mac Anailghaide. Dornnchad, mac Taígh Uí Mhaoilbhuanai, vécc.

Aoil Cnórt, míle céú ceannachta a cuí. Sluaighdach Ua Cacáin, erìcgh g'òg do m'ùint o Léaighmlé, vécc. Treòist do lorcessaí la Dornnchad Ua Ceanbaill po m'ùint Uí Mhaoilechlaímn, g'òr tic prìt do daomh do mairbhaí innte. Cluain rìsìota do lorcessaí. Tene a's o'bháidh la Gilla-machadh, comhba Patròpaice, g la ràmaó Phàdraic in Peàinna, amba í ceartceàpo poín ceach let ar béiliar Eamhna Macha. Máidhm ma Cenél Conaill, g maic Néillis Uí Lochna an Dornnchad Ua nGàinnmhléadanach g poín Conél n'Éagamna. poín an luacht o pléib po éuit, airim ò torroppàtarr rochadh. Sluaighdach la Cenél CConaill hic poitiùin mac Néill Mec Lochna an Dornnchad Ua Ceanbaill po nGàinnmhléadanach g poín Néill na mainnch. Tìghshnaí Ua Ruainn, tìghshna hreàin, do intmuid poín Chomnachta. Chiocas hic Tìghshna in CConaill. Chiocas na Tarppìdealbaic Ua Concoabair M'rhìgh Luinne poín chàidh bheàin, co sàrrachar an m'ile bò. Slòrghaidh la Tàrppìdealbaic Ua m'bbàin la míg Muinaí an Leòr in Eamhna hic Sòibh òlaíma po éacat in cconme Uí Ruainn hic Mìde. Pòrlonrhoir Tàrppìdealbaic Uí Choncoabair m'ìn Rubann, g' a dornnchad Mìdeach, g' Maolbhuanainn.

them. Terlachh O'Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Donnagh O'Melaughlyn, king of" [that part of Meath lying to] "the west of Logh Innill, and the son of Mortagh O'Melaughlyn, of East part of the said logh. Meathmen gave an Erick of four hundred cows to king Terlach for killing his son."

* Cluain-Fiachra. — This was probably an error for Cluain-Fiachra, now Clonfaskle, in the county of Armagh. There is a Cluain-Fiachra in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchaquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.


† Leitir-cranncha. — This name is now obsolete.

* Rubhann. — Now Rue or Killarue, in the barony of Kileicoursey, in the north of the King's County. This place is referred to, in the Annals of Clonmacnois, as in Foxe's Country, which
killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Donnchadh, Amhlraithe, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Maclain, lord of Gailleanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was killed by Flann Mac Amhalghadha. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leithghlinn, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maelseachlann, and three score persons were killed therein. Cluain-Fiachra was burned. A lime-kiln, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacliag, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cinel-Eoghain, i.e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlainn; and they were joined by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftainship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Rauric, lord of Breifne, turned against the Connaughtmen. A prey was made by Tighearnan in Corann. A prey was made by Toirdhealbhach in Magh-Luighne, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitir-Craanncha, in Sliabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Rauric into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann, and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Maelseachlann, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note *, on Coillte-an-Rubha, A. D. 1475. There is another place called Coill a' Rubha, in the south of the parish of Killare, in the county of Westmeath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this passage as follows, under the year 1141:

"A.D. 1141" [recte, 1145]. "King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Leitier-Crannaugh, on the mount[a'ir] of Sliew-Bloome, to meet with Tyernan O'Royre, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor encamped with his forces in Ruwagan, in Foxe's country, and sent his son Donnell, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormac Mac Carie, with great and many forces to Fercall, to defend Meath, that the said Munstermen should not pass through that country to annoy Meath, and were mett by the Munstermen in a wood in the west part of that country, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their houses without doing any thing worthy to be remembered."
mac Murchada Ui Mhaioileachlainn, 7 Concobair mac Donnall Ui bhrann, 7 Diarmain mac Conbairg mac Caireag cce plackaib tuatha in sanapaib occe commet mhin Ceall aip na tirtear Muimhinn mearia. Do buachata Muimhinn anpear la nam vo poibaint na ceoilteach conur tapla an luett naile ina ceinn, 7 po la rat a nain. Iompirt Muimhinn iarruin via tris, gan creich, gan sialla, gan pio gan opra. Aevo mac mc Taog Ui Chumna, teirpeac Mhuineine Fiollcan, vo tuirin la voem vo Mhuineine Ghillcan, 7 la reaithi Teata. Manam Dume Dubain i Dealbh na Maolpschlaighn, mac Murchada Ui Mhaioileachlainn, 7 aip cCaipriaib pop phaisib bhreipne, aipu ino thetineppa tris eco ina negbaio, in Uib Connachtaih, in Uib Cathluain, 7 in Uib Cymbain. Coscaib moip in mbioidamri vo mboi Epe ina roo cripthaig. Creb la Murchaib Ua Maioileclainn in Fhinnmaigh, 7 vo beart ile bo, 7 po maib cooim iomha. Creb la Tighinnae Ua Ruaine i Muc Ui ruigh. Creach oile beor la Murchaib Ua Maioileclainn in Aippigallait, co tepa bu a Cualinse. Mic Muiman vo eocht pliaigit cConnachtaih, 7 pugrat Ua Ceallait 7 Taog mac Concobair, tighina Ua Maine, leo, 7 po maibratRuanpir Ua Plaitbeartaih. Creach la Caipriaib Ua Ciarbha in Uib cOineum. Rin loipheret daingin bana Cuilinn 7 po bhurri tris hicna ina leo, 7 tuirpa bu iomha. Crechpliaigit la Murchaib Ua Maioileclainn in Tigh cOineum la bain ina cumais, 7 vo con eco ina rocaib Maioileclainn, mac Donnall Shugaig, mac Cocalc Phein, mic Strain la Uib cOineum, co rochaioib oile. Fiorn Ua Ceapbail, tanapti Ele, vo maibr. Aamur vo eabairt la Uib cOineum 7 la voem vo Chonnactaih hi colbhall Sii Murchaibh 7 na Tua, 7 Murchaib Ua Maioilepennamh, teirpeac Cloinne Concobair, vo maibrb ann, 7 Donn Ua Manacacain, tighina Ua mOilma ina Sianna.

1 Ua Ciin. — Now anglicised Quin, without the prefix Ua or O'.
2 Muinir-Gilgain. — This was the tribe-name of the O'Quins of Annaly, in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardergh, Moysbe, and Shrule, in that county. — See note 4, under A. D. 1234.
3 Dun-Dubhain: i.e. Dubhan's dun or fort. Not identified.
4 Ui-Connachtaih. — Now Connaught, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is still exist-
tant in the county of Cavan.
5 Ua-Cathluain. — Now anglicised Cahallan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O'.
6 Ui-Cubhrain. — Now Cowran and Corran.
7 Daingean-Bona-Cullin. — Now Dangan Castle, in the parish of Kilmore, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This was the seat of the chief of Ui-Briuin na Sinna, or Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna. It is called Dangan-I-Beirne in various Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
Ua Maelleachlainn; Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, with numerous hosts, along with him, to defend Feara Ceall, and prevent the Munstermen from coming thither. The Munstermen came from the south on a certain day, to scour the woods; and the other party met them, and made a slaughter of them. The Munstermen then returned home without prey, without hostage, without peace, without truce. Aedh, son of Tadhg Ua Cuinn, chief of Muintir-Gilgain, fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teathbha. The battle of Dun-Dubhain, in Dealgghna, was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maelleachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ui-Conachtaigh, the Ui-Cathluain, and the Ui-Cubhrain. Great war in this year, so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maelleachlainn into Fearnmhagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirg. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maelleachlainn into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Cuailgne. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught; and they carried off Ua Ceallaigh, i.e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ua-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Fhlaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ui-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maelleachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maelleachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach, the son of Cochall Fliech Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ui-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill, Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ui-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and of the Tuatha; and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.

* Domhnall Sugach: i.e. Donnell or Daniel the Jocund or Merry.
* Cochall-Fliuch: i.e. Wet-mantle.
* Finn Ua Cearbhaill: anglicè Finn O'Carroll. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbradan, son of Cucoirne, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.
* Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Bodarg, in the barony of Ballintober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mana.

Aoír Créort, mile cé ó ceaptachat a peacht. An teipeor Ua Meannsoin décc. Muíneach Ua Plannacám, rícaspo tógaide, décc iain bríothaíim bócra. Tíólla airb mac mic Floon, Cuillén mac repleiginn Imleacha lubáin, 7 Píadha Mac Muíneadá, aípeindeac Luíghmió rún ré, vo écc. Roip Cré 7 Ofiche do lóopead. Caen teimh vo teacht an bliadhaini

4 Mórmor: i.e. Great Steward. He was probably the Danish mayor of Dublin.

5 Loch-Long. This was the name of a small lough in the parish of Taghmacconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—Ord. Map, sheet 51.

6 Dun-Imghain: i.e. Imghan’s Fort, now Dunnamon, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballinamore, and county of Roscommon.—See note 4, under A.D. 1232.

7 Cluain-Coirpthe.—Now Kilbarry, in the parish of Ternonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A.D. 916; and note 4, under 1238.

8 Cill-Cainnigh.—Now Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 1085.

9 Doire-Cholaim-Chille.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1146. Ventosa et ingens tempestas die 3 Decembris exorta plurimas quercus alias-
The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Úa Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard-Muirtheimhne was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Raghnall Mac Torcaill, Mormaer of Ath-cliath, and Jufranen, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Úa Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Úa Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Úa Ruairc across Magh-n-Aei, to Loch-Long and Dun-Imghain; he destroyed and burned four ships, and slew the son of Úa Macleachlann, who was defending them, and many others. Gillabrighe, son of Dubhda, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Cluain-Coirpthe some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Cill-Caínnigh. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Úa Briain into Leinster; they plundered Úi-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigneach, son of Amhlacibh Úa Caemhain, was killed by Donnchadh Úa Cearbhaill. A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Úa Braein, lord of Breaghmhaíne, died. Ceallach Úa Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Úa Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadh, fell by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall; and Cumeadh, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Úa Meanrgorain died. Muireadhach Úa Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gilla-Ailbe, grandson of Flann; Cuilin, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhaigh, airchinnneach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. RosCre and Oentroth were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloic-
pop Chloitech Domhlaig Cianain, co po éparthaí a bhenuchothaí. Duainán Ua hEaghra do éircim lá hUa nGao aí meabhal. Creach lá Comutaí mac Dhiméithe dá lách nUa Dhib. 14, go aithn íomóin Cluain, MacDhún, Ua Cenél nEógaín, 1 lá Domhnaí Ua Céithfál 50 nAmpéitlailib i nUltáib. Dathar Ulaí an lóngport a shein an bhu Uchdearg. 

*Páisbhait Ulaí an lóngport lá Cenél nEógaín 2 lá hAmpéitlailib. Lottan na noin a bhi an t-éagais Dún anúma hi Leit Chathail. Do beartat Ulaí an t-éagais sóibh a ha go dtí, lór péile Pól 1 píoct, 1 meabhal pop útiliteb oí in po máthair rochaide mór úr is oí in Anam Ua Plátráin, tigithna Lette Cattail. Inbord 1 loiric na píoctaí an pín Leit Cettail ubile, 1 oí píoct gíalla leó ó Uitbh. Táig Ua Óirinne do léigeaí a chumhacht a thair孤儿e eipreach Éireann im comairbha Phátraice. Maelmacotaca Ua Monsean, in Mupeachach Ua nDhúchaí, 1 in Domnall Ua Longapáin, uair bá pop a éomárpa po ghabhá. Meaghrú móir do Éimhin an bhlaebi. Chlaimoconn Ua Céithfál, tigithna Ua Fhaeprach Cionne, do maithriú to mách m fic Domnail Ua Chonchobhain. Maitim Amá Lúinn pop Domnall mac Tomhfeallatáig Ua Chonchobhain, 1 pop Uibh Mhíne mha fhíora Teáttha, oí in nóírach m is Amalgama Ua Phlaíin go poacaithe ubile.

Aoir Crito, mile eacachta a hacha. Teachtaí Cionné na ríghán do popbán láir an eipreach O Caollaithe 2 lá Domhnaí Ua Céithfál, 1 a choméadach lá hUa Monsean, comairbha Pháitraice, 1 neiméad 1. talam eilebró av ón náihois do 1 Luachmaí. Snaíb do chúnóle occ Imrí Páitraice lá Macalmacotaca, comairbha Pháitraice, ba hé a híon cóise eipreach tíosc co nóid cétairiscuí rascapú an épait maíla, 1 poibhir pop eacch eithi útai, 1 eithlaí, 1 ona Maolmacotaca Ua Monsean do ól von d'ápa piect do accallaim comairbha

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* The cloistreach of Daimhliag-Chianain : i.e. the Steepie or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath. 
* Its beannchothar: i.e. the roof or conical cap of the tower. 
* Cluain-Maeldubh : i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maeldubh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magherscloon, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Shirley's Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, pp. 154, 171. 
* Uchdearg.—Now Aghderg, near Lough-brickland, in the county of Down.
* Dun-droma: i.e. the Fort of the Long Hill, now Dundrum, a village on a bay of the same name, in the barony of Leath-Cathail, or Lecale, and county of Down, where the ruins of a strong castle of great antiquity occupy the site of the original dun or primitive fort. 
* Ua Plátna: i.e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon. 
* Cnoc-na-seangan: i.e. Hill of the Ants or
theach of Daimhliag-Chianainn, and knocked off its beannchobhair. Duarcan Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearnnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Cluain-Maelduibh. An army was led by Muircheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlaimn and the Cinel-Eoghan, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the Airghiallas, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchdearg, to meet them; but they abandoned the camp to the Cinel-Eoghan and the Airghialla, who pursued them till they reached the shore of Dun-droma, in Leath-Chathail. The Ulidians gave them battle there, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter; but they were defeated, and a great number of them slain, together with Archu Ua Flathrai, lord of Leath-Chathail. After this the forces plundered and burned all Leath-Chathail, and carried off hostages from the Ulidians. Tadhg Ua Briain was released from his fetters, at the intercession of the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Maelmaedhóg Ua Morgair, Muircadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, and Domhnall Ua Long-garain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoinn Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The battle of Ath-luain was gained over Domhnall, the son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the Ua-Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh Ua Flainn and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-seangan was finished by the Bishop O’Caellaide and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick; and a Neimheadh, i.e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmhadh. A synod was convened at Inis-Padraig, by Maelmaedhóg, successor of Patrick, at which were present fifteen bishops and two hundred priests, to establish rules and morals for all, both laity and clergy; and Maelmaedhóg Ua Morgair, by advice of the synod, went a second time to

Pismires. This church stood on the hill of Knock, near the town of Louth, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


1 Inis-Padraig.—Now Patrick’s Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note ῥ, under A. D. 793, p. 400, supra.
Malachias.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopus olim Armachanus, Occidentalis Europe Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et monitio Hiberni et Norvartian acquiescendo, vir nulli sapientiæ et religionis secundus, Lucernæ lucens, et Clerum populumque sacer operibus et cognitionibus illuminans; pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ Dei; post Episcopos, Prebyteros, aliosque diuororum gradum et ordinum clericos ordinatos; post Ecclesiæ multas, sanctuarium, et monasteria consecrata; post multos labores et diversa munera Ecclesiastica per uniusam piæ exercita; post multas eleemosynas, et pias char
Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias", i.e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Archbishop of the Chair of Patrick, chief head of the west of Europe, legate of the successor of Peter, the only head whom the Irish and the foreigners obeyed, chief paragon of wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp which illuminated territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having performed every ecclesiastical work throughout Ireland; after having bestowed jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy; after having founded churches and monasteries (for by him were repaired in Ireland every church which had been consigned to decay and neglect, and they had been neglected from time remote); after leaving every rule and every good moral in the churches of Ireland in general; after having been the second time in the legateship; after having been fourteen years in the primacy; and after the fifty-fourth year of his age, resigned his spirit to heaven on the second day of November; and the Church celebrates the feast and solemnity of St. Malachias on the third day, it having been changed by the seniors from the feast day of All Souls to the day after, in order that he might be the more easily revered and honoured; and he was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard at Clarvallis, in France, with honour and veneration. Ua Duibhin, Bishop of Cill-dara; the Bishop Ua Naidheanan; Ceallach Ua Domhnagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin", [died]; and Maelchiarrain Mac Mengain, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Choluim-Chille at Ceanannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Cluain-Iraird, Lann-Leire, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solemnium celebrari posset, translatum est in diem sequentem."—Trias Thaum., p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark:

"Haec quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, quibus quoad annum, diem et locum mortis et sepulture consentit Divus Bernardus in ejus vita cap. penultimo et ultimo: quoad reliqua verò per totam illam; nisi quod nec ipse innuat ipsum anno 14 sui primatus decessisse (ut illi Annales tradunt): cum solum tribus annis in possessione pacifica rexerit Metropolim Ardamachanum, nempè ab anno 1133, usque ad 1136, quo resignavit illi muneri, illudque transulit in humeros B. Gelasii; sed illi solum videntur, uti solum poterant intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et versus decimo quinto obierit cum anno 1134, illud susceperit, et anno 1148 decesserit."

* Cill-Beneoin: i.e. the Church of St. Benean, or Beneficus, now Kilbannan, near Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1114.
Sluaighdó la Muipísechtais, mac Neill Ua Lochlann, 1 la Cenél nÉogham, 1 la Donncha Úa Cívpbaill co nÁthigh Íallaib 1 nUílaíb, 1 co tacaíorp gíalla Udla in mac nígh Udla leó, 1 po pháistór cíorna tigighnáof rom Uílaíb d'om cúm rín. Udla 7 Arigíalla do torpóo rom Mag Lachlann 7 rom Cenél nÉogham 1ar rín. Sluaighdó eile dan, la Muipísechtais Úa Laíclamp 1 la Cenél nÉogham tar Tuaim 1 nUílaíb, 1 84g mo ionadáphr pat Cúlaíb Úa Ómmléibh 8 nUílaíb, 1 co tacaíorp Donncha ina rónaí, 1 co ndeathar 198 gíom cúm rín 1 Macaire Conaill, 1 84g do loimp 84g an maíraine acá ra cealla na mar mo anacht comarába Pháistór. Sluaighdó ina lá Tíshímmán Úa Ruighe 1 lá Donncha Óg eCéipbaill 1 nUílaíb, 1 84g Corais Teléa, 1 84g 84g círip 84g an tig; 1 84g rípaic ORp Cúlaíb ina rígh náomhr³. Acat éshna po 84g 84g rígh po céadshn o Uílaíb húdóim. Comóidil lú Úa Loíclamp 8 84g coraíb Cenél Éogham, 1 la Úa eCéapbaill 8 mo chútaíb Arigíalla, 1 84g coraíb Úa 1mo tigighnáof ar 8a Macha, 1 84g coraíp go slúgpo ro 84g bácailt fóra 8 84g 84g maíraine comarába Pháistór, 1 84g 84g rípaic 8 84g rípaic gíalla ac Úa Loíclamp. 8 84g bhráisp Cúnaíl eConaill 8, 84g la Úa Loíclamp. Úa 84g Coraíbbaigh 1. Domnaill, tigíonna Cenéil 84g Éogham 8 heaodh 84g mionnaíbaí 1 Céimnachtaíb la Úa Loíclamp. Síthop Úa Ípraórí, tigíonna Bhéaghmaíne, 8 84g 84g marbhaí ina a bhráispír peípip. Comóidil etip Thoinnifealbaí Úa eConcobaí 1 Tíshímmán Úa Ruighe ag 84g Sinm rátaí 1 84g loíp an taitealpeíc Mac Conaímaíne Úi 84g Pháistór Tíshímmán Úa Ruighe ag 84g boll 84g na comine. Móin 84g círip 84g Thoinnifealbaí Úa eConcobaí 84g 84g rípaíbí Theatba, 8 84g rípaíbí 84g Theatba raip oce Aileuan, 8 84g la com inm 84g etip 84g a náp.

Aoir 84g Conráite, mile ceo ceaptáca an ao. 84g Corla na naom Úa Muipísechtaíb, 8 arail ericorp 84g ceaptáce Úireann rúiníí 84g 84g ecnoise cráipódheach,

1 Tuaim.—Now Toome Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearrst-Tuama in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and Colgan remarks in a note that it was called simply Tuaim in his own time: "Hodie vulgo vocatur Tuaim, est nav. dum vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex Lacu Echach."—Trias Thaum., p. 183, col. 2.

2 Craech-Teolcha.—See notes under A. D. 1003 and 1099.

3 A meeting.—"A. D. 1148. Conventus publicus per Mauritium Huæ Lochluinn eum pro ceribus Tironiae, per Huæ Kervaill principem Orgiellum et alias Ulidiae Principes servaturn Ardmachae: ubi fede quasis et concordiae sub Baculo Jesu inito coram S. Gelasio et Clero Ardmachano omnes aliis obedientiam Mauritiio promiserunt, et obsides dederunt."—Trias Thaum., p. 306.
by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhalli, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain after this. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, across Tuaim, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinnisleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-Chonaill, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhalli into Ulidia, as far as Craebh-Tealcha; and they plundered the country, and placed Cuuladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the Cinel-Eoghain; by O'Cearbhalli, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cinel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Goirmleadhaigh, i.e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cinel-Eoghain for a time, was banished into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitrick Ua Braenain, lord of Breaghmhaire, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Snamh-Rathainn; and the Aithcleireach, son of Cuichairne Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teathbha; and the men of Teathbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muircheartaigh, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muircheartach

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*Sitrick Ua Braenain.—This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Braein, for O'Braein, now O'Breen, was chief of Breaghmhaire, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

*Snamh-Rathainn.—This is probably one of the ancient names of Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.—See note on Snamh-in-redaigh, A.D. 1261.

*Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muircheartaigh: anglice
Muircheartaigh Ua Maolmoicheirghe vacal eircop Ua mórmiúm thrien phriop vacal, 1 an cerng Ua thormórale phriop vacal ceithid, déce iar bhriimh, 1 iar naitire thriogam. Macpáire Clepez aice sa n aimhioineac do muintir Anu Mácín, déce. Leat Oinntiag Cianán vopceann lá Gallath Acla chath, 1 lá Daraime Mac Muinchaoid co Uaithbh, 1 po marbh Fhiar gave mac Mahgartar Ui Lochaoin, tanairri Oinig, po tfé air thriogam na hoingne, 1 tusa a épp co hAm Macha, 1 po haónaithe ann. Dúile Cholam Chillle do lopegran, 1 thig Mic tháimhin co na teampaill. Leipcheach Ua Mórída, tigfha Laothig, 1 na eComainn, déce iar naitire. Cúlaidh 1 mac Conco-baiáin do éocht in Ultoib domphri, co po iomnabh Donncaid a plaicteir Ulaid iar nuacáin, 1 tug Ua Macghina iarainn 1 na mac Aoda me Dhuimphléithe (Donncaid 1 Muinchaoid) amuir longphraideaireim, go naeinimh nu eComulaidh poípe, 1 po marbh Muinchaoid lair. Slíodh lá Cloenel nGogain co Mac an cairn iomnaraideh Conchobhair co po lámpríce Ua Cí Willie imp, uain do paw a mac poim nóab tap chun Ulaid. Slíodh ele lá mac Neill UIi Loche-lann, co éntuirceart Éireann uime 1. Cloenel Conaill, Cloenel Eogain, 1 An- gialla, 1 n Ultoib. Ro aircriste Ulaid iar nuacáin uile ota cuan Sáma Aghneach co Dromaíte na peithri. Ro deachtaigh poineann do gpol innbh Locha Cuan. Ro arghreac don thig Cúmpceilhe Uaiglip, Ceall Aedain, Magh bile, Íomphòir, 1 uile céalla an tíre arísna cénu a thriogam Dún 1 Saball. Táinnce iarpein nUa Dhuimphléithe 1 staigh UIi Lochaoin co tuce a mac poim 1 ngialla do, 1 an po éinmigh do giallaib an céan. Iompoír lairimh poí eCula

Nehemiah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 574.

Maireartach Ua Maolmoicheirge.—Now Murtough O'Mulmoghery, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Ul-Briuin-Breifne, Tir-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 226.

Macraith.—"A.D. 1149. Macratheus, senior et venerabilis ex Clero Ardmacno, pio obit."—Tria Thumna, p. 306.

Inis-Mic-Dairen.—This is probably the island called Inis-Mic-an-Dúrann at A. D. 1543 (see note 1, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Donegal.

Laeighseach Ua Mordha: anglicè Lewis O'More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Faelan, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinaeth, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O'Mores took their hereditary surname.

Magh-an-cháirn: i.e. the plain of the corn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

The harbour of Snaith-Aighneach.—This was the ancient name of Carlingsford Lough.—See note 1, under the year 850, p. 484, suprá.
Ua Maelmoicheirge, a noble Bishop of Uí-Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaile, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith, a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Daimhliag was plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen with its church. Laeighseach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis and the Comanns, died after penance. Cuuladh, i.e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Donnchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe (Donnchadh and Murchadh) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cuuladh, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-an-chairn, to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhaill prevented them, for he delivered his own son up to them, for the sake of Ulidia. Another army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conaill, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snámh-Aighneach to Droichet-na-Feirtsi. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan, and they plundered Inis-Cumseraidh, Leathghlais, Cill-Aedhain, Magh-bile, Beannchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlais] and Sabhall. Ua Duinnsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlainn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

* Droichet-na-Feirtsi: i.e. the Bridge of the Ford. This bridge was near Newcastle, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. See note, under A.D. 1433. This bridge was built by Fiacha, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia. See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 253, 359.

1 Loch Cuan.—Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

m Inis-Cumseraidh.—Now Inch, or Inisecourry, near Downpatrick.—See A.D. 1001, 1061.

* Leathghlais.—This should be omitted here, because Leathghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

° Cill-Aedhain: i.e. Aedhan's Cell. Saint Aedhan's festival was kept here on the 1st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

p Dun and Sabhall: i.e. Dun-Da-leathghlas, or Downpatrick and Saul.
via éasghabh co mbpapaimé vérină, 1 co mbpaitt 1omóa. Čreacb la Dónn-chaib la Ceapbaill 1 la Comulad Ua nDúinnpléide i mbpax év, co trugpac 1abála 1omóa. Taogatap iarrpin píp bípíc na máninóipeacht 1 po ainecrtt 1ut Thimann Peicín, 1 trugpait ní do éripod na maanach. Riúchtur lár má Neill Ui Lochtíann co rapápluadh Chenél Eccéain co Lógin, co ttámé Tíghmán Ua Ruainc ma éach, 1 po fás bráispéise 1ige. Lótaí arpaíd Ua Laclann 1 Ua Ceapbaill 1 hAt Chiat. Támé Dún-Dún 1 Mac Men-chaib, ní Laighn na 1ích, 1 do pone Ua Lochtíann óghpíd éitl Ghallár 1 Fhaireach. Stuanítú lá Tóomócealbaic Ua mbpapain, 1 la Bpaitb Móman i cConnacraibh, co niachttatap Ma8 Ua mbpáin. Trugpait bopamé mnó, 1 po múnpat Dún nGallmhe, 1 po báito Ua Lochtíann, tíghmá Cennamó- npuaib ípín nGallmhe. Ceallachán mác mae Cántaígh, do 1ec.

Aoi Air Oibr, mide cédo caesca. Munneadhach Ua Dubhéach, múnnearpucc Conaict, aípíspóip Eíeann uile, 1 negna, 1 nóitge, 1 téacánach peótt 1 bhí, 1cce 1 Cunga, an rippead 1 cééc do mh Ma1 1 Féil naeim nGallmhe 1ppí an coicccead bhíodain peacht mhoghat a aepí. Mhaoibora Ua Úrpana, aí- chinnneach Oíri Cholum Chille, cinn pónara 1 róipéaitiun tráirpeacht Eíeann, 1céé. Ua Póllamain, comáphba Binóin Cluana hÉpaip, 1céé 1 Cé_cnannur. Cailleach Cille plebe pínoip epláiboch eogaid, 1céé 1píp nóspí eanchéipí aíp gean aoí. An litr tráirpechtach vo Túin mnóipt Anra Macha vo lopccab anó 1éipe Cianán. Ceanannuap, Soro, 1 Ceall mnóipt Ua Nialláihí aíp 1bítíag vo lopccab. Comáphba Phaópance, 1 Samaíó Pháitepance pón ecait 1 Típ nÉóghain, co truçcppott a láin 1píp vo bhua1b i. bo zacha tíge bhítaígh 1 Saerdoig, each zacha toípgh, 1píp bo 1píp 1píp. Cuaitp Cenél

*Magh Ua-mBriuin: i.e. the Plain of the Uí-Briuin. This is a plain in the country of the Uí-Briuin-Seola, or the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway.

*Dún-Gaillmhe: i.e. the Fort of Galway. This was a stone castle.

*Corca-Moíchruadh: O’Lochlainn, now O’Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kilfenora at this period.

*Gaillmhe: i.e. the River Galliv, or Galway, which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of Galway. The town of Galway derived its name from it.


*Trian-mor: i.e. the Great Third or Ternal Division of Armagh.

“A. D. 1150. Civitas Ardmachana in festo S. Kiennea (qui in 24 November incidunt) mag-
returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Cuuladh Ua Duinseleibhe into Breagha, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Breagha afterwards came in pursuit of them, and they plundered the half of Tearmann-Feichin, and carried off some of the cattle of the monks. A royal journey was made by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the cavalry of Cinel-Eoghain, to Lughmhadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Cearbhaill proceeded to Ath-cliath. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house, and Ua Lochlainn made a complete peace between the foreigners and the Irish. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught, until they arrived at Magh Ua mBriuin; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was drowned in the Gaillimh. Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1150. Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, chief senior of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food, died at Conga, on the sixteenth of the month of May, on the festival of Saint Brenainn, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Maelisa Ua Breamain, aircinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraiord, died at Ceanannus. Cailleach of Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Trienn-mor of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cianan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick and the clergy of Patrick made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain, and they obtained their full tribute of cows, i.e. a cow from every house of a biatach and freeman, a horse from every chieftain, and twenty cows from the...
Eogain vo denain la compana Colam Chille la Flainbeantach Ua bpolicam 1 vo bit each gachta toirch, 1 bo gachta neiri biatach, 1 bo gachta trin manipulated, riche bo impopo on nigh pem, fail óin i rabattan cúcce unige, a each, 1 a earradh ò Mhuirentach mac Neill hui Lochlainn, 6 nigh Epeann minim. Mac mic Domnaill hui Concobair vo marbhach lâ Ruaidh, mac Domnaill Uí Concobair. Munchaob, mac Tolla na nain Uí Phirnseil, uinn oirnain, 1 anseantar Annair Connacht, deac i níiir Clochano. Concobair Mac Raighnaill, tigfiina Muinteine hEolair, vo marbhach la hAo, mac Tighinán Uí Ruain. Munneaacht Ua Flannagain, tanfearth Clonme Catala, dég ma aithne i Ceunga. Dianman Mac Branain, tigfiina Connaaclann, vo ùallad lâ Toirpnealbaach Ua cConcobair. An ghiollacluasna Ua Ciarbha, tigfiina Conprüi, vo marbhach vo Ubb Paoláin. Rioch taimuir Mun- fhsiaic Mac Neill Uí Lachlann co maithi thuarcfeibh Epeann co hlimr. Mochta a eomhain Uí Cheapbaill Uí Ruain. Tuigech séill Connaacht vo ó Toirpnealbaach co nuigc pron fhan ruaighdho trína bhínaicéad Pataraice, 1 compana Rathaice co na raibh. Ro pann Míche vo cin hí trí eithtri Ua cConchobair, Ua Ruain, Ua Ceanbhall, 1 ní oíochuiri binn Mun- chaob Ua Maoileachlainn a Míde trína fhréoCause ceompana Phataraice 1 a raith. Ua Ceallaich, tigfiina Ua Macéacht Aithna gnítha, vo marbhach lâ hUbb cComaltain i níiir Lochta Laogaire. Ua Canannain co na plecc vo ùol 1 mhríth Luirg, co trugradh bò roamhá leó. Beinn pict Luirg bòonna, 1 pháinacht rocarbe vo muinntir Uí Chanaann co na ùr mac in ceatain Ua Maelgaise, 1 in ghiollacluasna Uí Canann i nUa Fhógaite, 1 rocaire aile via nuairb. SlóigFear lâ Toirpnealbaach Ua bpírina co Loch Ua nGoban i Machaire Fálain, 10 po anoin Sláine. Rug Ua Ceanbhall, 1

"The visitation of Cinel-Eogain.—"A.D. 1150. B. Flathbertachus O'Brolchain, Abbas Dorensis, circuit regiones de Kinel-Eogain: et al Murchertach Hua Lochluinn Regis Hiberniae viginti boves, cum ipsius Regis equo et sureo annulo unciarum quinque accepti; item a singulis pro- ceribus equum unum et communii reliquorum contributione juxta taxatum personarum numerum, a singulis binis Burgimagistris unum boven, a singulis tribus liberis personis unum boven, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similiter unum." — Trias Thaum., p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks: "Hac contributo videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium Do- rense anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabat."

Mac Raighnaill.—Now Mac Rannall, but more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

Inis-Mochtia.—See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.
king himself. The visitation of Cinele-Eoghaín² was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaitheartach Ua Brochlain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatachs, a cow from every three freeholders, and a cow from every four villains, and twenty cows from the king himself; a gold ring of five ounces, his horse, and his battle-dress, from Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochnainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair: Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghal, pillar of the glory and splendour of the east of Connaught, died on [the island of] Inis-Clothrann. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill³, lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Conga. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Corcachlann, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairebri, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. A royal journey by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochnainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochtá⁴, to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Connaught were brought him to that place, without a hosting, through the blessing of Patrick, the successor of Patrick, and his clergy. He divided Meath on this occasion into three parts between Ua Conchobhair; Ua Ruairc, and Ua Cearbhaill; and they banished Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy. Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Laeghaire⁵. Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feara-Luirg, and carried off many cows. The Feara-Luirg overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maelgaite, Gillamartan Ua Canaun⁶, Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann⁷, in Machaire-Gaileang⁸; and he

² Loch-Laeghaire.—The lake was in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

³ Ui-Maelgaite: i.e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.

⁴ Ua Canann.—Now anglicè Cannon. This family is to be distinguished from the O'Canannains, chiefs of Tireconnell. The former name is still common in the county of Donegal; the latter is obsolete.

⁵ Loch Ua nGobhann: i.e. Lake of the O'Gowans. Not identified.

⁶ Machaire-Gaileang.—A plain in the territory of Gaileanga (now Moregallion), in Meath.
Ua Ruainc popna, co po mairiach uream via munntip, im mac l Ipsinain. Sligeof la Tiornrobealbae Ua Concobaib 1 Muanain dan eiri peap Muman, 7 po ainne MacAine na Muman, 7 tug bu iomda, an a aoi po ragaib uream via munntip im Ua Rodubh. Sligeof la Tiornrobealbae Ua mboinom co hAc chaet, co trangstapor Foill ma eac, 7 arride co Commonmana, 7 Abha, 7 po loirce Odmach mop Mic Lathbe. Sligeof la Munachitaech, mac Neill Ua Lochlaeinn co cCenel nEoghain, 7 co nUitriob, 1 rpruipim Ua Ceanhaill 7 Ua Ruainc co Dun Lochaid 1 Maegeaine, go nuhrpapr Foill uc mbnuana etip Uth Cumn, 7 Lete Mogh. Congal Ua bhaoin, bhrignane, vo maibad la Munntip Cherishnaig nDharpda na Samnaihe hi cCluain mac Nog.

Aoir Cbiort, mile c6o caosca a haen. Ua Maolpoigni, eppr coc Ua nAmalgha, 7 Ua pPiaepach Muaioe, Epolb, eppucc Luminig, 7 brian Clirpeac, mac Traig Ua Maolpu transparency, decc. Cuirioinal comarba Rhoob 1. Johann Rackon, vo locteina nEipin vo epal piaigla 7 roibhr, 7 vo chtiocao coac mac e. Ro ba ina reacstain 1 tric comarba Phatteice 1 nArn Maac co eppucaib bimnaitain. Cuairt Conmaet an daa reac t la comarba Patternaice, la Tiollamaiclaig, mac mac Ruainob, co tug a oighnein. Do pad una, Ua Concobaib pai peirc uinge don don c6in vo comarba Phatteice. Cuairt Sil Catapair la Plantbeancha Ua brol-

\[a\] Ua Isearnain.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the territory of Uachtair-Claich, now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

\[b\] Ua Rodubh.—This name was afterwards changed to Mac Oirechtaigh, now Geraghty.

\[c\] Commarmana.—This was probably the ancient name of the Commar or Confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called Dubhchommarr, i.e. the Black Confluence.

\[d\] Abha.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

\[e\] Domhnach-nor Mic Lathain.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 27th of May, this church is placed in Mughdhorna, from which it appears highly probable that it is the present Donaghmore, near Slane, in the county of Meath. This may help the topographer to fix the situation of Mughdhorna-Breagh, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 807, 836, 867, 860.

\[f\] Dun-Lochaid in Laoithaire.—This was the name of a fort near Tara, in the county of Meath.

\[g\] Gardha-na-gamhnaighe : i.e. the Garden of the Stripper or Milch Cow. This, which was the name of a field at Clonmacnoise, is now obsolete.

\[h\] Ua Maelsfoaghchuir.—Now anglicised Milford.

\[i\] Bishop of Ua-Amhalghadha and Ua-Fiachrach Muaidhe : i.e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tireragh, on the Moy, i.e. Bishop of Killala.

\[j\] Erolb.—He is called Harold by Ware, who says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 505.

\[k\] Johannes Pappion.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:
plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Ifearnain⁸. In the absence of the men of Munster, Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair marched with an army into Munster, and plundered the plain of Munster, and carried off many cows; but he lost some of his people, and among the rest Ua Rodhuibh⁹. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-clath, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commarmana¹, and to Abha¹⁰, and burned Domhnach-mor Mic Laidhbe¹. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlaint, with the Cinele-Eoghain and the Ulidians, to relieve Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc, to Dun-Lochadᵐ, in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine, was killed by Muintir- Ceithearnaigh at Gardha na ghamhnaigheⁿ, at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Maelfoighmhair⁸, Bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe³; Erolbh⁴, Bishop of Luimneach; and Brian Cleinreach, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i.e. Johannes Papiron', arrived in Ireland, to establish rules and good morals, and to set all to rights from their faults. He remained a week in the house of the successor of Patrick at Ard-Macha, and imparted his blessing. The visitation of Connaught was performed, the second time, by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, the grandson of Ruaidhrí; and he obtained his full tribute. On this occasion Ua Conchobhair gave the successor of Patrick a ring of gold, of twenty ounces. This visitation of Sil-Cathasaigh⁸ was made by


On which he remarks: "Ita quatuor Magistri in Annalibus. Causa tamen precise puì ejus adventus fuit ut Quatuor Pallia Quatuor Archiepiscopis, nempè, Ardmacano, Casselensi, Dublinski, et Tuamensi conferret, que et anno sequenti in Synode Kenannasensi contestit. Ejus adventum quidem in sequentem referunt, sed rectius (ut observant citati) referendum in hune annum existimo juxta mox dicenda."—Trias Thaum., p. 306.

The notice of this cardinal's arrival in Ireland is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1151. John Papiron Cardinal came to this kingdom from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives."

*Sil-Cathasaigh.—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Ul-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.

An tIoll láa Carthais Ui Maccaile, do mhabao in Cúil Collange ó Uib Micetípr.

Taobh, mac Ógailmuair Ui Íbhíinnuimhdo m op Thuirrodealbáic Ua mhnain, pop rígb Mhílian, a aitíniz Óth, Taobh do òcach t tois Thuirrodealbáic Ui Choncobáin. Sláigéal lá Thuirrodealbáic Ui Concobáin, la rígh Connaed, in Mhílian, go n sbhe neart Mhílian uile caimnd laignuma in moib Thuirrodealbáic, neart Ógailmuair do Aibáil do mac Conbmaic mic meic Carthais trí comhpháirtacht Connaed. Sláigéal oile beór lá Thuirrodealbáic Ui Concobáin in Mhílian, go deacn Ógailmuair Mac Mhíllitóg, rí Laigín do Laignib na cóinne. Ro moipf Mhílian reampa co pangaconcert Main móir. Lóttar

"Ua Lainn.—Otherwise written Ua Floinn, now anglicised O'Lyn, and not unfrequently Lyn, and Lindsay, without the prefix Ua or O'. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1151. B. Flathbertus O'Brolchain Abbas Dorensis circuit regionem de Sidh-Cathasaich et a terres Domino Cuiladó O'Flanniu acceptit cum annulo aureo duarum unciarum, a singulis nobilibus unum equum, et a quolibet Patre familias unam ovem."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

"Dearbhforgaill.—"A.D. 1151. Dervorgalla, filia Domnaidii, ex uxor Theodoricus, Hibernie successivè Regum in suas peregrinatione obit Ardmacéin, ibique honorificè sepulta est."—Trias Thaum., p. 306.

This Dearbhforgaill was King Turlough O'Co-nor's second wife. His first wife was Taliltin, the daughter of Murchadh O'Meleachlainn, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and heir, Maelissa, who became Abbot of Roscommon, and also of Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn. He married a third wife, Dubhchobhlaich, daughter of O'Mulroney of Moynlug.

"Aedh.—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

"Cathal: i.e. Cathal Croibhdhearg, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1224.—See note §, under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Croibhdhearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

"Domhnall.—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, he is called Domhnall Mor, Tanist of Breifne, and the last to whom the Taradh Cé-
Flaitheartach Ua Broccain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth, and his horse, battle-dress, and a ring of gold, in which were two ounces, from their lord, i.e. from Cuuladh Ua Lainn. Dearbhforghail, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh, Cathal, and Domhnall, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe was killed by the Ciarraighi themselves. Conchobhar Ciabhach [the long-haired] Ua hEaghra, Tanist of Luighne, died [on his bed]. The reason that he died on his bed was, because he was under the laws of Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir, for no lord, of the lords of Luighne who preceded him, died on his bed, in consequence of a curse of St. Ciaran. The son of Maelseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gearr-na-gcuinneog Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Macaille, was killed at Cuil-Colluinge, by the Ui-Mictire. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster; and he subdued all Munster, except West Munster, in which Toirdhealbhach [Ua Briain] was; and the sovereignty of Desmond was assumed by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach. An army was also led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

Ui-Macaille.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.

Cuil-Colluinge.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dubhbach was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 615.

Ui-Mictire: i.e. the family of the O’Mac Tyres, now Wolfe.

Subdued all Munster.—A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O’Connor, with his forces of Connought, tooke hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Terlagh O’Bryen.
Munster in old time was divided into five Munsters, viz., Ormond, Thomond, Desmond, Middle Munster, and West Munster.”—Ann. Clon.

'Moin-mor: i.e. the Large Bog. There are many places of this name in Munster, 'but the place where this terrible battle was fought would seem to be Moanmore, in the parish of Emily, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—Ord. Map., sheet 65.

"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor this year gave the battle of Moynemore against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Dermott Mac Murrogh and the forces of Ireland, where Murtagh mac Connor O'Bryen, and an infinite

number of the families of Munster, were slain, and all Munster brought in subjection to King Terlagh.”—Ann. Clon.

"The Ui-Ceinnéidh: i.e. the O'Kennedys of Glenomra and Ormond.

"The Ui-Dealbhaidh: i.e. the O'Greas, or O'Deas, or O'Days, of Kinel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

"The Ui-Scuain: i.e. the O'Shanagans, or O'Shannons, of Ui-Mbloid, in Thomond.

"The Ui-Cuinn: i.e. the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffermain around Corofin.

"The Ui-Grada: i.e. the O'Gradys.
them, until they reached Moin-mor. The Dal-gCais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain, had set out, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, upon a predatory excursion into Desmond; and on their return from the South they fell in with the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen, and the Meathmen. A battle was fought between them, and the men of Munster were defeated and slaughtered. Seven thousand was the number of the Munstermen slain in this battle of Moin-mor, among whom was Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, and royal heir of Munster; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; Aneslis Ua Grada; [Mac Conmara], the lord of Ui-Caisin; Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; and others, sons of lords, chieftains, and distinguished men. The chief sway of Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. According to the Book of Leacain, the following were the chieftains who were here slain: Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, the second best man of the Dal-gCais; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; two of the Ui-Claineidigh; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh, with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui-Seanchain; five of the Ui-Cuin; five of the Ui-Grada, with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Ogain; four of the Ui-Aichir; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe; and five of the Ui-Echthighern; with numbers of good men besides them; and there survived but one shattered battalion of the three battalions which had come to that place. There were slain in the heat of this conflict, [on the side of Connaught], Tadhg, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muircheartach Ua Cathalain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; four of the Luighni; and many others. Chief sway over Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. An army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Coirrshliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Ardcroney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

* The *Ui-Aichir*: i.e. the O'Hehirs, or Hares, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Sliabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

* Ua Loingsigh.—Now Lynch.

p The *Ui-Echthighern*: i.e. the O'Aherns, or Hearnes of Ui-Cearnaigh, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.
Cenél Conaill, Eogain, ₁ Aípnallab óir Earr Ruaidh, co mhaith an Corrphach na Síora i cConann. Tugta eteipe ó Topphcealbaic Úa Concondair eoca co rin, ₁ po róiprid oir eteipe. Ómraio Laisní beór do iobnachag go a elc vo mac Néill mic mac Laclann i. vo míc Ailíg, ₁ Teaimha. Timpfeatain duinbhais Cluana comppete la Concaille mac Mic Scolain, ₁ lár Tíollacoimhe, mac mic an Úpaíní Úi Amhláig, lár taonra Cenél Ó Dobta. Mórppneach la Ruaidhí mac Topphcealbaic Úi Choncondair, por Tuaidhmhain, go stóip buan roimha, ₁ co ro tóipce Clómcaob. Concondair, mac Dómacair Úi Óbhrain, eteipe aircin Muíin, ₁ mac mic Óonúadó uí Fíollapartraice, eteipe leite Oirrape, vo erpabail lár Díarmait mac Mc McInchada la míc Laisní tré féill ₁ meabail. Dómacair mac Topphcealbaic Úi Concondair vo erpabail lár Cacal, lár Óiphréacait buíóm. Gáim ilpionach, gaeach, áibhéia co rppo noconman. Topphcealbaic Úa Óbhrain vo òul ₁ Luinneach, ₁ nochán ruair a díon ríin Muín, ₁ vo nár peóin roimha lár i. deich riict uinge nó, ₁ lár peó nóimhail in cóin Óbhrain dhonoma, ₁ po pannait lár etip máith Shil Muniiaib, Úa mbrían, ₁ Conmaicne.

Aip Clroidhe, mile céo caecca aodó. Fhionn, mac mic Céilecaip hUí Cemneiti, comapba Colmain mic Céiriomteann, ₁ comapba bainne rni ní. Fíolail na naem Úa Follamain, comapba Comán, ₁ Fíolail Úa Ó'húcúabair, mhlietginn Apro Maca rni ní, ₁ Recclea Cholum Childe á nAip Maí ma beór, dégs. Ciontnónl reannó i nOipnicet Aet a ghrépóraíb Épreann in comapba Pháitrapaice imon eÇiantoil Johnnair Páppion, co erpi mhíb mac neolaptaic aetip màncab, ₁ mac Ópnaípcte aipail vo máglaíb anín. Aititio riide i. mna cúil, ₁ caipópeara ónanmpbaio ₁ phian, gán lós nhapáin a bh anga,

₈ The hostages.—₈ A. D. 1151. The hostages of Lynster were sent to Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, even to his house.—Ann. Clon.

₉ The daimbhallag of Ciuain-Coirpthe: i. e. the great stone church of Kilbarry, in the parish of Tormonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

₁₀ Ruaídhri, son of Tóirdhealbhach: i. e. Roderic O'Conor, afterwards Monarch of Ireland.

₁¹ Cromadh.—Now Croome, on the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, at this time the seat of O'Donovan, chief of Ui-Cairbre Aebhdhia.

₆ The Sil-Muireadhaigh: i. e. the O'Connors of Connaught, and their correlatives.

₇ The Úi-Briuin: i. e. the O'Rourkes, &c.

₈ The Connhaicne: i. e. the O'Farrells, &c. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that, after the battle of Moin-mor, dissensions arose between Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry, and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, during which Cormac O'Cúileain [now Collins] burned the church of Ardfert-Brendan over the heads of O'Connor Kerry's servants of trust.
Seaghsa, in Corann. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages of Leinster were sent to his house, to the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, i.e. King of Aileach and Teamhair. The commencement of the erection of the daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe, by Cucaille, son of Mac Scolaigh, and Gillacoimhde, the grandson of Leastar Ua hAinlighi, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraige, were taken prisoners by Diarmaid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i.e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Borumha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhaigh, Ui-Briuin, and Conmhaicne.

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimmthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Coman; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Colum-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droichet-atha by the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, and the Cardinal Johannes Papiron, with three hundred ecclesiastics, both monks and canons; and they established some rules thereat, i.e. to put away concubines and lemans from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

Droichet-atha: i.e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonenagh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan’s Tris Thaum., pp. 306, 307; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 58, 59. It looks very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

Concubines.—Mr. Moore, who regards this synod as one of great importance, writes:

“Besides the distribution of the palliums, the chief affairs that appear to have occupied the attention of the synod of Kells were some enactments against simony and usury, as well as against the prevalence of marriage and concubinage among the clergy. There was also promulgated, among the acts of this council, an order from the Cardinal, in virtue of his apostolic authority, for the payment of tithes.”

He then writes in a note:
It was surely unworthy of Dr. Lanigan, besides being short-sighted as a matter of policy, to suppress all mention, as he has done in his account of this council, of the above enactment of the marriage and concubinage of the clergy. He has himself, in another part of his work (chap. xxxii. s. 8), referred to some canons of the Irish Church relating to the marriage of monks and clerks, which, combined with other proofs, leaves not a doubt that on this point of discipline some of the Irish clergy followed the example set them at that time by their reverend brethren on the Continent."—Vol. ii. p. 191.

*Tuatha.*—"Hic prima Decimarum mentio apprime notanda est?"—Dr. O'Conor.

*Magh-Ene.*—Now the Moy, a plain lying between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Ballyshannon.

*Rath-Ceannaigh.*—Now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 1114.

*Connhaiene.*—The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

*Bun-cuilinn.*—Now Dangan, near the Shannon, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Roscommon.—See note on Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, under A. D. 1145.

*Dearbhforaill.*—This name is usually latinized Dervorgilla.—See note *, under A.D. 1193. She was forty-four years old at this time.

The Annals of Clonmaenoise notice the fol-
not good not to give such, if it were in a person's power); not to take [simoniacal] payment for church property; and to receive tithes punctually. Imleach-Ibhair and Luimneach were burned. Scrin-Choluim-Chhile, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Treoid, were plundered by the Ua-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, to banish Ua Cearbhaill; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the chieftainship of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene, where they made friendship under the Staff of Jesus, and under the relics of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briains, namely, Tadgh and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannaigh, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on this occasion; they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and East Meath to his son, Maeleachlainn. They took Connhaicne from Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bun-cuilinn, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruaire, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhhsorgall, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, was brought away by the King of Leinster, i.e. Diarmaid, with her cattle and furniture; and he

following events under this year:

"A. D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by continuall contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryens contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that provence in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryens, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neile Mac Loghlyn, came to Meath, which he likewise divided into two parts between Morrogoh O'Melaughlyn and his son, Melaughlyn, that is to say, of the west of Clonarde to Morrog, and of the east, as far as Meath extends, to his said sonn. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, took the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Royrick, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a long space, to satisfie his insatiable, carnall, and adulterous lust. She was procured and induced thereunto by her unadvised brother, Melaughlyn, for some abuses of her husband, Tyernan, done to her before. Kenrick mac David, King of Scotland, died."
The Ui-Briuin: i.e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, or the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

For Ui-Briuin only.—A part of Meath had been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Tlachtgha, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls O'Rourke's Hill, belonged to his portion of
took with her according to the advice of her brother, Mael Falna. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruairc, i.e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only. Finghin, son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his brethren, through mistake. Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, lord of Eile, was slain by the son of the Long-legged Ua Cearbhaill. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by the son of Cronn-Luachra Ua Coscrachain, and by the Calraighi of Corann, i.e. the Callraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarragh-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghadh, lord of Clann-Maelduin, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaighe, wife of Laeighseach Ua Mordha, died. Cumidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Maeleon, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he received a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth; a screball, a horse, and five cows, from the lord Ua Duinnsleibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlann, King of Teamhair and Meath, with its dependent districts, of Airgialla, and, for a time, of the greater part of Leinster, —flood of the glory, magnificence, and nobility of Ireland,—died at Dearmhamh-Choluim-Chille. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and his wife, Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druincliabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumeliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that Drogheda.
chaóta Uí Mhaoléachláinn, 7 Conóbaí mac Dónnall Uí Mhaoléachláinn, 
no dáltaí leip beóp. Niall Ua Móna, tíshina Ua Mci, no léag a germel 
la pi Laighean Diarmaid mac Mupcháda, ian na dáltaí na pi naoan laoé 7 
cléimeach. Muirgím, mac mac Mupcháda (no Muinéchtaí) Uíbín, toir- 
Cloonie Tomaltach, vécc. Dónnachaid, mac Aínechtaí Uí Róinnvé 
that ngeistéid. Sluaigí la Tóipbealbaí mac Concobair é Coine an 7ab- 
láin a ccoimne Muigechlda, pi Laigín, 7 tue inigh Uí Mhaoléachláinn 
co na créi uasta co raite pop conor fü Miide. Táite Tíghshin Ua Ruain 
ina teach von cúp min, 7 no págaí bhraíde occa. Tóipbealbaí Ua 6sháin 
no 6onnaíbaí 7 tuaircseacht Eneann la Tóipbealbaí mac Concobair, 7 
Muina no poim an dú eti Thaig Ua mboim 7 Diarmaid mac Conbhímac 
mic Mupchádaí mac Caíteach. Sluaigí la Muinéchtaí mac Néill Mhéig 
Laclann, 7 la tuaircseacht Eneann 7 popitin Tóipbealbaí Uí 6sháin, via 
úbaíte 7 piše Muina dopniri, co raite co Créib téime. Tóipbealbaí 
Ua Concobair é 6tánol Connacht, co maite co Mag Lci Patraic 1 na6aio 
an tuaircseacht. Táite una Thaig Ua 6sháin co na plóc co Ra6in Uí Shua- 
naígh hit popitin Connacht co 6topa6atain co Mag Ciri. Lui6 ina Ua La- 
lánna ó dá cá6 co poim66a a pilóigh van Át Maighne, 7 popaccaib a plóig 
aonica (cen mo taipriú) occ Créib téime, 7 vo deachaid co na uacá6 plóig do 
úbaíte longpuínt Thaig Uí 6sháin, co eipacaí maio6n pain, 7 6up cúip 6p 
a muimnité. Do ra6e ina beor marain pop mairehluígh Laigín. No aipóí- 
lán aipóí co a longpuínt reipin co Créib téime, 7 bu rómá6 laip, ian nöpir 
úponse úpirbain Téadbá. Táite aipri6e vo ra6i6 Connacht co eipacaí 
leal Cianán. Lui6 Tóipbealbaí mac Concobair van Át Luain pain. Táite 
Ruain, mac Tóipbealbaí, 7 cá6 iarfacn Connacht, 7 giplabh Shíl Mún- 
peadaígh hit Póonuim. An tan e6a popattaí 15 gabaíl longpuínt an6pin 
o

h Doire-an-ghabhdaín: i.e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.
1 Graoch-teine: i.e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Creeve, in the parish of Ardnareer, in Westmeath.—Ord. Map, sheet 24, 31.
2 Magh-lice-Padraig: i.e. the Plain of Patrick's Flag-stone. This is probably the place now called Portlick, situated on that branch of Lough Ree called Killymore Lough, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.
3 Raithin-Uí-Shuaíneigh.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.
4 Magh-Cisi.—See note 5, under A. D. 939, sup.
5 Ath-Maighne.—Connell Mageoghgan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1158 and 1219, that this place was called Lismoyn in his own time. Lismoyn is
was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maelachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was released from fetters by the King of Leinster, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy. Muirgheas, grandson of Murchadh (or Muircheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donncathaigh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodhuibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Doire-an-ghabhlain, against Mac Murchadh, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maelachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished into the north of Ireland by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Munster was divided into two parts between Tadhg Ua Briain and Diarmaid, son of Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster; and they came to Craebhteine. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig against the Northern. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh, to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighne, leaving the remainder of his army (all except these) at Craebhteine; and he marched with this small force to attack the camp of Tadhg Ua Briain, and he defeated him, and made a slaughter of his people. He also defeated the cavalry of Leinster. He then returned to his own camp at Craebhteine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence, to attack the Connaughtmen, and arrived at Iseal-Chiarain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded westwards across Ath-Luain. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the battalion of West Connaught, and the recruits of Sil-Muireadhaigh, came to Fordruim; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

DNNata pug pingeimiul, T>o Cadj chiefest Uo. The M< pop mac 193, Ui a "A. Sionainn gaba a under Conmaicne Ofppopjaill, po 65x559 Doipcpf 1108 cdinic pocafDe laip, pop lainn oiblinib po mic nall im leir Ua immo chaDa, DO baD Cadg DO injfn Qca bpaijeUa laip, Ua 167x167 pi abb maj, been to live TTlurhan, TTlDe TTluipcf|icac lopccaD. pai^iD DOinjfn an Miöe uile öö ó Sionann co raippe, 7 Ui bPaolain, 7 Ui bPailge. Do pat Ui hniAn 7 Conmaicne vo Thigfinan Ui Ruairc, 7 puig a mbpaipge oiblinib laip, 7 [nia níu] po roi via cig ma mneinig, 7 po commid lá hUi Lac- lann Muninnig rop phnab Miöe, rop hniepe, rop Anphiallaig rop Uldac, rop Conallchaib, 7 rop Eoganachtaib, uair po gab galaop Toippdealbae Ui hniAn don etnph rín co na ead rín por toimppre ãan tée do iin Mu Dana. Taög Ui hniAn vo hGabail la Diaimann Fino Ui mbonn, 7 a dalla laip po cévoip. Toippdealbae ona, co na múinti vo bol iin Mu Dana, 7 leig ¡¡ge Mumán vo gabail vo ríia neart Munipstaiµ Mheg Lachlann. bpaipge Ua bPailge, 7 Ua bPaolain vo gabail lá Maoilpealclaimn mac Muipchaøa, pî Miöe. Díbph na ecummeòig Ua hnic, tigína na nÖeiri, vo maph- baó i nseimul, lá Diaimann mac Conbmaic mecc CappTáig. Chaitoipost Aöa Lu¡n vo fíopcaoleao lá Maoipshclainn mac Muipchaøa, 7 a baingh vo lorecaö. Chaitoipost Aöa Liax vo öenam lá Toippdealbae Ua cCon- cobain. Flann Ui Flannaccain, tigína Teabha vo ecc. CUiippnaolail, imfín Muipchaøa Ui Mhaolpeallainn, vo éocht ó ¡¡íx Laígh (ó Óhiaimann) vo paigío Tigfinan Ui Ruairc donoipí.


* To Tighearan, Ui Ruairc.—Nothing has been discovered to show whether she continued to live for any time with O’Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she retired immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

__—See note 8, under that year.__

* The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1153. Murrogh O’Melaughlyn, king of Meath, borders of Lyster, and Taragh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dorowe in his house. Hugh O’Malone,
previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gillachcallaigh Ua hEidhín, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Aedh; Brian Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Ua Maeleachlann came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, and also Ui-Faelain and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Briuin and Conmhaicne to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Munstermen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Ulidia, Conaill, and Tir-Eoglain, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maelseachlann, son of Murchaadh, King of Meath. Gearr-na-gCuinneog Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed in fetters by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maelseachlann, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ath-liag [Ballyleague] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchaadh Ua Maeleachlann, came from the King of Leinster (Diarmaid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Clucain, Abbot of Ceanannus, and Cian Ua Gerachain, successor of Cainneach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King of Munster, died. Cill-Dalua, Imleach-Ibhair, Ros-Cre, Lothra, and Daurnmhaghi, were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighhe-Luachra, died.

Cowarb of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountifull hospitality, was called in generall the fountain of all happiness of Leath-Coyn, died.”

* Daurnmhaghi.—Otherwise written Dearmhach and Darmhagh, now Durrow, in the north of the King’s County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

* Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighhe-Luachra.—He was the son of Mahon, King of Kerry, who was slain A. D. 1138, who was son of Corc, who was son of Mac Beth Ua Conchobhair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who
Mac Tiollamnocolmóg, tighshna Ua nDúncaína, do maighde lá a bhráthar. Píobal, mac meic Cionaire Úi Mhaoilbhrígh, do éimein lá tighshna Sáileigh.

Mac Cuinn na Collrach Úi Mháireachach, tighshna Úa Bheancaitheach, do maighde lá Muineachtaigh Úa Tuaidhail, tighshna Úa Muineachtaigh. Mac Ruaidrí Úa Aineachtaigh, taoidh na Muimhneachtaigh, do maighde lá mac Muineachtaigh mic Íoman Úi Fheargail. Aoibh, mac Ruaidrí Úi Chaonnain do ghabháil tighshaír Típe Conall. Coblach la Toirbhealach Úa Eoinbeair pol aithn timéille Éireann ro éatach leis. Longaí Úan Táilíme, Chonmaicne maith, peap nUaibill, Úa nAmalgaíta, g Ua Mháireachach, g an Corannain Úi Dubhtha in ceistmhar poirpa, g po ainnsceart Típe Chonaill, g Imr Eógaíin. Do éamar ó Chénel Eógaín, g Ó Muineachtaigh, mac Neill aithn muir

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year, 1086, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1069, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, King of Kerry.—See note, A. D. 1067, pp. 891, 892, suprad.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, or Donnell O'Conor, son of the King of Kerry, slain 1098, and grandfather of Mahon O'Conor Kerry, several of whose galleys were destroyed at Scattery Island in the year 1100, both of which events are recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

There is much obscurity in the genealogy of O'Conor Kerry towards the close of the eleventh century; but the following will be found to be supported by the most of the authorities. Macbeth, who died in 1086, had two sons: 1. Cualacha, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Corc, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corca-Dubhne, and is called tanist or presumptive heir to the throne of Munster, and who died, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1138, leaving a son, Diarmaid, Súgaí, i.e. the Jocund, as he is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluagáidecht, i.e. of the hostings, who assassinated Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, A. D. 1138, who built the Castle of Asdee in 1146, and who, in 1150, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Turlough O'Brien, king of Thomond, defeated the princes of the Eugenian line in the territory of Uí-Conaill-Gabhra, in the now county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O'Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Moinmor, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turlough brought aid to him, they were both ultimately so harassed by Diarmaid Mac Carthy that they sought safety by flight from that territory. He closed his turbulent life A. D. 1154, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. After his time the power of the O'Conors waned in Kerry.

The posterity of Diarmaid Sugach, or Sluaghaghach, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghanagranra, which was still existing in the last century.

A careful collation of six different genealogical records gives the following result for the eldest line: Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of
Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrighde, fell by the lord of Gaileanga. Mac-Cuirr-na-gColpach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Feineachlais, was slain by Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh. The son of Raghnall Donn Ua hAireachaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muircheartach, son of Bran Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northwards, i.e. the fleets of Dun-Gaillmh, of Connhaicne-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ui-Amhalghadha, and Ui-Fiachrach, and the Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda in command over them; and they plundered Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eoghain. The Cinel-Eoghain and Muir-

Diarmait Sugach, begat Mahon, who begat Diarmait, who begat Conor, who begat Diarmait, who begat Diarmait, who begat Conor, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1366, as recorded in these Annals, and Donnchadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmait, who was slain A. D. 1405.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Conor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A. D. 1485, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmait, founder of the branch of the lords of Tarbert.

Early after the English Invasion, the dominions of this family were narrowed to the territory of Iraght-I-Conor. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, they were deprived of the greater part of this little principality, and the lands which they had possessed for at least 1600 years were conferred upon the then recently erected University of Dublin. Finally, in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation, they shared in the common ruin of most of our noble Milesian houses.

Some worthy scions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Conor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the Austrian service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1848, from whom some interesting letters on the then recent campaign in Italy appeared in our morning journals. He is son of James O'Connell of Tralee (by Elizabeth O'Connell, of Ballynahowne, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell), and, according to his pedigree at the Heralds' Office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmait, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Conor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note 9, under A. D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, suprd. 9

* Ui-Feineachlais.—See note 1, under A. M. 3501; and note 8, under A. D. 916, p. 590.

1Dun-Gaillmhe, &c.: i.e. the fleets of Galway, Connamara, the Owles, Tirauley, and Tireragh.

—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 352, 353.
co nuaichdhiur 1. 50 cinncoaith longar Tallaoidil, Arann, Cinnitine, Manann
1 cinntain Alban arbin, 1 mac Scellani i ceinnar roppa, 1 tari na etoppaeth
hi ccomphozger leonu heogain ima ccomphaimnce voib 1 von longai oile raeacar
ca longa co hamnur aiztighe eatoippa, 1 hattan ocean iomtuaimcian o
ppum co norn, 1 maithbair rocaide mo r do Chonnaictaib mon cCorpanaih
Ua nDubbvalar na hallinu nachaib. Ro meabann, pop an pluaig nallinnapach,
1 po lag a nap, 1 ragsair a longa, 1 po banao a placla a Mac Scellani.
Sluaighl la Munchipitches Ua Leolaimn co ttoiaircetait Eireann hi cCorpan-
citaib, co natun Oin loigman in Maic Anr, 1 po aircce an Oun, 1 po mill arrib-
anna Maige Luippa, 1 Maige Anr. An a aoi ni mug bu na hbraige.
Aread ariam vo eoriu ta Ah leonu Sufia naan mbieripne co po rianab ri
hrupfh go Thiglipnaih Ua Ruairce, 1 po ronruab Ua Loelaimn Toppaih
Ua Raigallaih cCorpanaitaib. Ui vo aippwise co hAh chiato, 1 vo ratrast Zuill
Aia chiato a niwe do. Vo nai poin vo eio vecc bo do Shallaib na ttoia-
areal, 1 poio via tig inntetain. Creadh la Toippbealtaib Ua cCorboich hi
Mide 1 po ronruab gan bu iap marhbaio a mic 1. Maolheclaimn, 1 Doonchaoda
Ua Cathail, cispina Cenel Adoa na hectge. Maino ni noippnaib po
Uib Ceinopelais, vo 1 ttoiaircen ta ilm mac Eochaoda Ua Nuallain.
Creadhpluarpead la Thiglipnaih Ua Ruairc i Lienemib, 1 po aircce Uib Mu-
neadaif estrar cella 1 tuait. Muintir Maolpiomna vo opeccam vo Mhaoil-
peclaimn, mac Munchaoda, An a ronnarbaib cCorpanaitaib inntetan co na
ctoiapeac 1. loapr Mac Carriagama. Creadh la Dearpmumian po Dhal
car, cread la Dall ccar una po Dearpmumian. A mac ren vo balla
la mac nDioraib Ua Phlama, uair po saipuire cispimne Ua eTunetpe an

1 Galt-Gaeilhil: i.e. the Dano-Gaelis of the
Hebrides.
2 Aran: i.e. the Island of Aran, lying between
Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.
3 Ceann-tire: i.e. Head of the Land, now
Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyleshire.
4 Manainn: i.e. the Isle of Man.
5 Alba: i.e. Scotland.
6 Dun-Inghain.—Now Dunamon, on the River
Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finachtaigh.
7 The ford of Innisín-Sruthra: i.e. the Ford of
the little Island of Sruthair. This was pro-

bably the name of a ford on the Shannon, but
nothing has been yet discovered to prove its
situation. There is a Struthair, now Shrula, in
the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra,
in the county of Roscommon; but neither place
lies on the route from Dunamon into Breifne.
8 As their wages: i.e. as a stipend for their
fealty and future services in war.
9 Ua Cathail.—Now Cahill, without the prefix
Ua or O'. O'Cathail was chief of Kinele of
Aughty, in the south-west of the county of
Galway, before O'Shaughnessy.—See Genealo-
cheartach, son of Niall, sent persons over sea to hire (and who did hire) the fleets of the Gall-Gaedhil\(^a\), of Ara\(^b\), of Ceann-tire\(^c\), of Manainn\(^d\), and the borders of Alba\(^e\) in general, over which Mac Scelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Eoghain, they fell in with the other fleet, and a naval battle was fiercely and spiritedly fought between them; and they continued the conflict from the beginning of the day till evening, and a great number of the Connaughtmen, together with Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, were slain by the foreigners. The foreign host was [however] defeated and slaughtered; they left their ships behind, and the teeth of Mac Scelling were knocked out. An army of the north of Ireland was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Dun-Imghain\(^f\), in Magh-Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Luirc and Magh-Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Innsin-Sruthra\(^b\) into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and Ua Lochlainn banished Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh into Connaught. He proceeded from thence to Ath-cliaith; and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith submitted to him as their king; and he gave the foreigners twelve hundred cows, as their wages\(^g\), after which he returned to his house. A predatory incursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, but he returned without cows, after the loss of his son, Maelseachlainn, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail\(^d\), lord of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtghe, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain\(^h\). A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsinna were plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i.e. Imhar Mac Carghamhna\(^i\). A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal-gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal-gCais from those of Desmond. His own son was blinded by the son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father.

\(a\) gies, &c., of Ui-Fiacrach, pp. 374, 375.

\(b\) Ua Nuallain.—Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Feth, in the county Carlow.

\(c\) Mac Carghamhna.—Now anglicised Mac Carron, and Mac Carron, which is still a common name in Meath.
bélaid a atair. Mac Deóraíb òna dionnaptbaí e Connacht lá h'Ua Lach-
lainn. An tairp òp òm mhílilib Òéanna ríin mbhadaírench. An bapa Henry vo
níogaib òp Sáthair 27 Octobair.

Aoil Criosf, mile céo caogat a cúis. Maolmaine, mac Òollachiaírám,
o襟ínreach Ùir aonadh Criosf i n'Àth Maí, cleítheac arnionneac aer-
eacair do làochtaidh cleítheib Òéanna. Reanghaí Ua Mhnaéta uarpal pacáin
RopraCommáin, maolmainn òa h'Amhligi uarpal pacáin Chuana cóiprée,
vécc. At Thruim co na étímpal vo lóppcead, Ò Chüméig òd i naoin mì vo
lóppcead beóir. Ceall tara, Thuaim do gualann, Ceall Dála, Céllíníom
vo lóppcead. Maolreachtainn, mac Muinchaí Òi Mhaoilteánainn, pì Mìde
Ò. mhinóir Laigean, vo écc òrm thriúcarmaí bхаíann ò aonair vo díig míme i
n'Òaumnaí Cholam Chille, hi truile a mha ò a ríge, aínché péle bríose,
ian mbuaíd naitearghe. Ár míc réim téé mi, ár eoraí mìa na blát écc mo
ríi hióm. An tair Écleir Òa Conobairr Fálíge vo màrbhaí lá a munúil
rèim. Aílán, mac Cana, chísnaí Céneol Aégípa, òtuí gairíoch ò beo-
acra Cenéil Eogán uile, vécc, ò a dúnacai ò n'Àth Maí. Aòb òa h'Éasna,
chísnaí Luighne, vécc. Píaca, mac Céisianna Ùi Cheinn, chísnaí Ciannagg
Loch na naiinr, vécc. Sluaigib lá Muipchíeac, mac Neill Ùi Lochlanna co
hAò Dúíi Calman poí Òndeóm, ò po ùbhr bríose Teátha, ò tug ògairíosc
éimu pì Mìde doineoc po áisefrse porme. Òu rival òna, ríge Mìde ò Shio-
namn co fáinse vo Òhonnchaí, mac Dónmaíl Ùi Mhaoilprchíann, ò po
róin tìa díig uar mì. Chísínaí Òa Ruaic vo ùbhrail Òhonnchaí Ùi Cean-
hail, chísínaí Oinníal, Ian na òil na còmbail go Cìmann òvo uachdar
rochaire, ò a cù ò air lim par Loch Sìlín, ò po baòr còiseidh òn mìr ann, ò po

On the 27th of October.—King Stephen died on the 25th of October, 1154; and Henry II.
was crowned on the 19th of December following.
—See Chronology of History, by Sir Harris Ni-
colas, second edition, pp. 297, 298.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year
altogether. The Dublin copy of the Annals of
Innisfallen accord with the Annals of the Four
Masters, and add that “Ahabseibh ÒDriscoll,
chief of Corca Laeigdhé, or Colleymore, was
slain at the door of the church of Birra” [now
Birr, in the King's County].

Maelmuire.—“A.D. 1155. Moelmurio, sive
Marianus O'Moelchierain, Archidnachus, seu
prefectus Xenodochii Ardmachani, vir venera-
bilis, et erga Clerum et populum benignus et
hospitalis, obiit.”—Trias Thaum., p. 308.

Cill-meadhóin : i.e. the Middle Church, now
Kilmaine, in a barony of the same name, in the
south of the county of Mayo.—See note 7, under
A. D. 1266.

Mac Cana.—Now Mac Cann. This family
was seated in Clanbrassil, on the south side of
Lough Neagh, in the county of Armagh.
The son of Deoradh was afterwards banished into Connaught by Ua Lochlainn: there was a great destruction of the cattle of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuirc Mac Gillachiarain, airchinneach of the Fort of the Guests of Christ at Ard-Macha, a venerable cleric, who was kind towards the laity and clergy of Ireland; Fearghal Ua Finachta, a noble priest of Ross-Commairn; and Maelrnanaidh Ua hAinlighi, noble priest of Cluain-coirpthe, died. Ath-Truim, with its church, was burned; and Dearmugh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-da-ghualann, and Cill-meadhoin, were burned. Maeelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daormhagh-Choluim-Chille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Bright, after the victory of penance. The death of this man was like swine-fattening by hot fruit, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Athchleireach Ua Conchobhair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana, lord of Cinel-Aenghusa, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eoghain, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, died. Fiacha, son of Cethearnach Ua Ceirin, lord of Ciarraige-Locha-na-nairneadh, died. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin; and he took the hostages of Teathbha, and he gave a full restitution of the cattle of the men of Meath to such as he had before plundered. He also gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after he had gone to meet him, to Ceannamus, with a small force; and he incarcerated him on Loch Sileann, where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight, but he was ran-

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1Ciarraige-Locha-na-nairneadh.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note a, under A. D. 1224.

m Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin: i.e. the Ford of Dun-Calman on the River Inneoin. Dun-Calman, now Dungolman, is the name of a fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungolman River.

a Loch Sileann.—Now Lough Sheelan, a large
Jake on the borders of the counties of Meath, Cavan, and Longford. It contains several islands, on one of which the O'Reillys had a castle.

*Tulaintrach* : i.e. Hollywood or Holly-bearing Land. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to is Cullentragh, in the parish of Rathmoline, in the south-west of the county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheets 8, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 50.

*Clonaghla.*—Now Clonlish, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry.

—See note *, under A. D. 1266.

*Lis-an-tsoisela* : i.e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.


The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of
somied, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh, who slew the party who were keeping him; and Donnchadh assumed the lordship of Oirghialla again. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Corann, and he carried off many cows. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-Luain, and the wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was made by him for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The castle of Cuileamhtrach was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; and Donnchadh was then deposed by the Meathmen themselves, in revenge of the dishonouring of Finnen, and they set up Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, in his place. Cuilen of Claenghlais, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnfhlaelaidh, who was slain immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamocholmog, were enlarged by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, [in exchange] for hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Imhar Mac Carghamhna and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir-Maelsinna, over the Breaghmhaini, Muintir-Thadhgain, and Muintir-Tlamain, in which fell the chief of Muintir-Tlamain, Gillafiadnatan Mac Aedha, and his son, Gillariabhaech. It was Ciaran that turned this battle against the Breaghmhaini, for they had gone to Cluain, bringing with them cots, in which they carried off all they could find of the pigs of Ciaran's clergy. The clergy went after them with their shrine, as far as Lis-an-tsoiscela, but they were not obeyed. On the following day they sustained a defeat, in consequence of disobeying Ciaran's clergy. A predatory incursion was made by Domhnall Ua Conchobhair into Tuath-ratha, and carried off a countless number of cows. Magh-Finn was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows:

"A.D. 1155. Gillegott O'Kiera, prince of Carbrey, was killed at Clonarrie by Donogh O'Melaghylyn, king of Meath. Donogh O'Melaghylyn was deposed by the Meathmen of his kingdom, and Dermott mac Donell O'Melaghylyn put in his stead, who was his own brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Brawnie and Moynyr Moylenna by Hymer O'Carbon, and the son of O'Conway, and these of Moynyr Hagan, alias Foxe's Contry. Saint Keyran was entercessor to God to give this overthrow to these of Brawnie, because they went with their cottes and boats to Clon-
Aoír Céide, mile céó caoccat a ré. An céó bhíodhain do Mhuintéir
tach Ua Laeilaim fear Epinn. Maoimadócc mac Uathuain, ab Canán-
aic Saibh, vécc. Taith Ua Catsamair, tíghina Teacht, vécc é eglé-
éactaí. Eochair Ua Cúin am taimhaisíte ór lothaí i clochtaí na
Péanta. Síneadh do lothaí tíghí tóthlaí, ó cóir töimar uthaí omn co
Sioposse. Daoinmá Ua nDhuac, Acáil mic Airne, Cúl Caimhin, fhite cae-
peaí do lothaí. Coblaic lá Tóirpóitluaic Ua eConobair por Loch nDheich
neicne. Táimce aná, Tóirpóitluaic Ua bríonn mar teach, co etapait bráighe
ó úb lám leice Múinain do tabaínt ód. Conmne etíir Tóirpóitluaic
Ua Conobair; Tíghíman Ua Ruain, ré go ndóimhir ré ó óróa cóscein
etíir bhréinpeachaib, Míóeachtaib, Connaotait bi do biltame baoi an
cionn. Tóirpóitluaic Ua Conobair, ré Conmact, Míóe, bhréipnne, Múinain,
Eíonna uile go rnaicraba, tuile orfámí ó rnaicadair Eíonna, August
iarthainn Corpa pilán do déime, trí doicaí, dèmeac, do bhfoinse dosc iap
pin oídthair bhíodhain ríoscua a aoí, a aíonacal hi cCluain mic Nóir lá
náraob电缆e Armáin ias titimmá, iap ponn óí aíonac, bû a eó a
chlenpeib aí ceallaírib Eíonna i ecceímenne. Réige Conmact do mhadail do Ru-
aitr, mac Tóirpóitluaic Uí Conobair, gan nach rnaicraba. Tri mi
Tóirpóitluaic Uí Conobair, bríon bhréipnne, bríon Luigné, Muínechtach
Múinneach do éipadháil lá Slí Muinteoirí, a tabaínt pop cómair Ruaitr
mic Tóirpóitluaic. Bríon bhréipnne do dallal la Ruaitr Ua eConobair
la Diarmaid Mac Taimé. Tóirpóitluaic Ua bríonn do ècth hi cseim
Ruaitr Uí Conobair, aí bráighe dosec do matiib Dáil eCair do fráibail
vécc aíge. Aebh, mac Ruaitr Uí Chanamnín, tíghína Cenel eConail, do

vicknose, and tooke all the swyne and hogg
that the clergy and monckes had upon the
woods of Faialt, which the monckes with the
serine of St. Keyran followed to the place called
Lisantosgely, desiring restitution, which was
denied them, and by God’s will Brawnie re-
ceived this disgrace and overthrow the next
day.”

* Sabhall.—Now Saul, in the county of Down.
—See note 5, under A. D. 1293.

5 Cloichteach of Farta : i. e. the steeple or
round tower of Fartagh, in the county of Kil-
kenny, anciently called Fearta-Caerach.—See
note 5, under A. D. 861, p. 498, suprã.

“Doras Urdioimh : i. e. the Gate or Door of
the Porticus. This passage is translated by
Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1156. Kenannasum cum templis et
adiciais, a cruce porta Dorus Urdioimh, appel-
late, usque ad Siofoic, comburitur.”—Trias
Thaum., p. 508.

* Sifoc.—This name is now obsolete. See it
mentioned in a charter preserved in the Book of
Kells, and printed in the Miscellany of the Irish
The Age of Christ, 1156. The first year of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maclmaedhog, i.e. Aedh Mac Dubhradain, Abbot of the Canons of Sabhail, died. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the cloistheach of Fearta. Ceanannus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Duras-Urdomh to Sifoc. Daurnagh-Ua-nDuach, Achadh-mic-Airt, Cul-Caisin, and Fearta-Caerach. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon Loch-Deirg-dherc; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came into his house, and delivered him hostages for obtaining the half of Munster. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and they made a general peace and armistice between the men of Breifne, Meath, and Connaught, till the May next ensuing. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, Meath, Breifne, and Munster, and of all Ireland with opposition, flood of the glory and splendour of Ireland, the Augustus of the west of Europe, a man full of charity and mercy, hospitality and chivalry, died after the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois, beside the altar of Ciaran, after having made his will, and distributed gold and silver, cows and horses, among the clergy and churches of Ireland in general. The kingdom of Connaught was assumed by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, without any opposition. The three sons of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Brian Breifneach, Brian Luighneach, and Muircheartach Muimhneach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Diarmait Mac Taidhg. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of Dal-gCais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was the north of Osraige."

Archaeological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

* Daurnagh-Ua-n-Duach : i.e. the Oak Plain of Ui-Duach, now Durrow, on the borders of the Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Ui-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenquis, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 20th of October, St. Maeldubh is mentioned as of "Daurnagh Ua n-Duach, in the north of Osraige."

† Achadh-mic-Airt : i.e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamacart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen's County.

* Cul-Caisin.—Otherwise written Cuil-Caisin, i.e. Caisin's Corner or Angle, now Coolcashin, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See note 1, under A. D. 844, p. 470, suprà.
mapbao la h'Ua 5Caetain, g l a reapaib na Cinaidhe tiria meabail. lompu do Uiltacht pop Mhuirepuacht Ua Laeclann, g cocad oirgina proin. Sloigfo la Mhuirepuach'tach 1 nUiltacht, g vo bcrp bpaigioe Ulaod ppi a peir, apa ao vo bcrpaat apaili dUiltacht in Eochaod Ua nDiuinpleide annup ap oirgina von truasg, g no marrba bh Ua Hinnipe, taiprea na Cuirruaintraighe. Ua Lonrdog, ci'shina Thaill Apanibe, vo marrba la Cenel nEogain. Sloigfo oile la Mhuirepuch'tach 1 la tuairpceap Epreann in Laiogib, co tsapi rips Laiogib do Ohippmaic Mac Mupchaoda, var cinn bpaigioe, g no marrpaat Opaipige etip cealla 1 tuata. Mar'm la Ohippmaic mac Domnall Ui Mhoair-leachlaimn pop Ohippmaic, pop a oirgpeaap, vu h'etopaip mac Tiolla-imeacaib Ui Canipa, toepeach Tuaithe bhuoaga. Cpeach la Ohippmaic mac Mupchaoda 1 la Talaib Aca chait, 1 la Donchao mac Domnall Ui Mhaoir-leachlaimn 1 nuirpeap Mide, co no inuippst an etip eicall 1 tuata, g mugrta bu Aipopeacaib, Slaine, Cille Tailtin, Domnaij Pattaicaic, 1 apaili no buan na tuaithe immaille rpiu. Mar'm Cuapan a8 Uip Luijbh 1 Lao- gaipn pop Tigheann Ua Ruain pia nOhippmaic Mac Mupchaoda 1 pia nTalaib Aca chait, 1 pia nDonchao mac Domnall Ui Mhaoirpleachlaimn, arpi e toepeaptaen ile in Ohippmaic mac Dionaibp, toepeac Mhuinipe Thaodan, in Pogapacht Ua eCunn, 1 in Ao8 mac Duibhothra, 1 in mac Cionaeid bpe Ui Ruainp. Aeoi, mac Domchaoi Ui Mhoairlimnaio, ci'shina PpC eCeall, vo marrba la Mupchepiu Luannin 1 la Concobap Ua moiba on oisginirne in mpr Mocuba Raite. Mupchepatmac domnall Ui Mhoairpleacarn, vo opecan 1 vo zabail la Donchao mac Domnall. Donchao mac Domnall Ui Mhoairpleacarn, vo zabail ripse Mide, 1 Ohippmaic, mac Domnall, vo oconchao in Ccom machiningraibh. Mac Teatba, 1 Macaire Cuispeine tionnpaoid

a Cuileanntraigh. —There are two townlands of this name in the county of Tyrone. —See Ord. Map, sheets 53 and 64; and two in the county of Armagh. —Ord. Map, sheets 11 and 22; but, according to the tradition in the country, O'Hinneirghe, now Henery, was seated in Glennconkeine, in the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry.

b Tuath-Bradaighgra. —This is the district now called Tuaithe, or Twy, situated in the barony of Cloisonan, and county of Westmeath. Twy-ford House is in this district, and helps to preserve the name.

c Cill-Tailttae: i.e. the church of Tailtin, now Teltown old church, near Donaghpeterick, midway between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.

d Cuasan, at Lis-Laighdhi. —Lis-Laighdhi is still the name of a fort, a short distance to the north of the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

e Inis-Mochuda-Raithine: i.e. the Holm or Island of St. Mochuda of Raithin, a place near Rahin, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.
slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Craeibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muircheartach into Ulidia, and he obtained the hostages of the Ulidians to secure their obedience to him; however, some of the Ulidians, under the conduct of Ua Duinsleibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua hInneirghe, chief of the Cuileantrach. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muircheartach and the people of the north of Ireland into Leinster, and they gave the kingdom of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha for hostages, and they plundered Osraighe, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladeacair Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Buadhgha. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories, and they carried off the cows of Ard-Breacain, Slaine, Cill-Taillteann, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cusane at Lis-Luighdhi in Laeghaire was gained over Tighearnann Ua Ruairc, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Finnbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cninn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruairc. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir Luainimh, and Conchobhar Ua Braein, of Breaghmhaine, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithe. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teathbha, and Machaire-Cuirrne;
la Ruaidhri Ua eConchobair. Dalainn ingin hracain, bsin Conulaí Ua Caoinvealbain, vécc. Snaísta mór 1 peóid uimiain i ngeimhneach na bliainna po, gum po peóórat locha, 1 ainne Eoearn. Dé pé mé do treasa gum tábhachtáil lá Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair a longa, 1 a féin roigh an leic oíche a oca tháin ngaille 50 Rinn óin. Dhu mairbh imppro, eimprim é Eoearn lá mé do tréísta 1 an peóid.

Aoi Céirse, mile cédo caogao a peacht. Tiollapáisteice, mac Domnchaid Mec Cápaithe, comarba baippe Concaige, vécc. Dámhmir, Líor mór, 1 Léiri co na teimaped do lopecaid. Cú uladh Ua Ógimnpleite Uí Eochaída, pi Úlaí, vécc tuigheannann 1 nóin na lúghrath, 1 a annacal 1 nóin buor-déirim. Domnall Ua Raíalltaí do mairba lá Fáillínabé. Ruaidhri Ua hÉaghrí, tighnana Lughre, do mairbhad lá a thuithe peim. Tadgh, mac Mumchaid Uí Éaghrí, do mairbau lá mac Domnchaid Uí Éaghrí. Cúlaí Ua Canvealbain, tighnana Laoghaire, pi riobanta po emiagh aminail Suaine Óine, piogann poinninal ainnil Mhongán mac Piacán, locarn laraínaí an déire场地, pi boitkib, an ain chainveal bignainna zaphainé Sáineval do mairbaí émaí peall 1 meabhal po mhnaid (1. comaipce) laoch 1 cléipreach Eoearn, lá Domnchaid, mac Domnall Uí Mhaoileáclann, lá piog Mide. Aitáit na comairpsaí do básabr piar, comarba Pháisteach 1 Baccúirl 1rú, mon léigait 1. Ua Convoisce, comarba Colaimm Cille co na mionnaí, Óinne, Eiprop Aíri chiafh, abb na manach, comarba Pháipín co na mionnaí comarba Phéin co na mionnaí, hUa Loailann pi Éeann (1. co beareabhá), Domnchaid Ua Céibail, tighnana O'naigéall, Tighnana Ua Ruain, tighnana bhreispne, Dhiaimhaid Mac Mumchaid, pi Laioghn, mate 1 Mide 1 pih Tíenba aerse. Mainnac éin a

O'Loghlin into East Brehg, and he brought pledges of Leinster from Mac Murcha, for all the Fifth or Country" [recte, for all the fifth or province of Leinster] "Kindred-Owen and Airgialla went to Ossory, until they came to Clardirrymore, and the chiefest of Ossory came to O'Loghlin's house. Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that yeare."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1156. King Terlagh mac Rowrie O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefactor of the church, and all spirituall men in generall, a man of wonderfull hospitality, and, in fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died in Dunmore, the 13th of the Kalenders of June, in the 50th year of his reign, and in the 68th year of his age; after whose death his son, prince Rowrie, was invested in the government of Connoght, as king of that province, untill Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn ended his reign, when Rowrie was promoted to the monarchie of Ireland. Mortagh mac Neale was king of Ireland fourteen yeares. He was of the
by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Dailfinn, daughter of Bracan, the wife of Cuuladh Ua Caeindealbhain, died. There was great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over. Such was the greatness of the frost, that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair drew his ships and boats on the ice from Blean-Gaille to Rinn-duin. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost.

The Age of Christ, 1157. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, successor of Baire of Corcach, died. Daimhinis, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Domhnall Ua Raghallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua hEaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Ua hEaghra. Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aidhne, courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachná, a brilliant lamp of charity to the poor, the chief lamp of chivalry of the Irish race, was killed through treachery and guile, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of Ireland, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelachlann, King of Meath. These were the sureties for him: the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, together with the legate, i.e. Ua Condoirche; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Grene, Bishop of Ath-cliath; the abbot of the monks [of Mellifont]; the successor of Ciarán, with their relics; the successor of Fechin, with his relics; Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland (i.e. with opposition); Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster; and the chiefs of the men of Meath, and of the men of Teathbha in general. Wo to the country in which this deed was perpetrated!

O'Neales of the north. Terlagh O'Bryan, king of Munster, came into the house of Rowrie O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefest of Dalgasse. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, and gave the kingdom and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murogh for yealding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyle all Ossory, without respect to church or chapple.”—Ann. Clon.

Guaire Aidhne.—See note 1, under A. D. 662, p. 273, supra.

Mongan, son of Fiachna.—This Mongan, who was “a very well-spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women,” was killed by a Welshman, A. D. 624.—Ann. Clon.

O'Condoirche.—He was Bishop of Lismore. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 550.
The monastery of Droichead-atha.—This is the name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish annals.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 479.

Finnabhair-na-ninghean.—This townland is mentioned in the charter granted by John, Lord of Ireland, to the abbey of Mellifont, A. D. 1185-6.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 158. The name was applied to a piece of land on the south side of the River Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath. —See note *, under A. D. 1133, p. 1043, supra.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"De hac enim re Quatuor Magistri ex Aulaebus Cluanensis et Senatensis ad annum 1157, sic scribunt: Conventus Synodalis per Clerum Hibernie, et per aliquot ex Regibus et Principibus collectus apud Monasterium Pontanense (sic enim Mellifontense vocant, quia juxta Pontanam situm) ad consecranda Basilicam ejusdem Monasterii. Ibi cum Legato Apostolico, et Comornbano S. Patricii (id est, Archiepiscopo Ardmacchano) decem et septem Episcopi, et innumeris aliis diversorum ordinum. Item ex Regibus et Principibus, Murchertachus Hua..."
A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruairc, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithni. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droicheat-atha, the church of the monks. There were present seventeen bishops, together with the Legate and the successor of Patrick; and the number of persons of every other degree was countless. Among the kings were Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmaid, was made king in his place. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn presented seven score cows, and three score ounces of gold, to God and to the clergy, as an offering for the health of his soul. He granted them also a townland at Droicheat-atha, i.e. Finnabhair-na-ninghean. O'Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O'Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, gave as much more, and a chalice of gold on the altar of Mary, and cloth for each of the nine other altars that were in that church. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, into Leinster; and the King of Leinster, Mac Murchadha, gave him hostages. The people of Laeighis, Ui-Failghe, and of the half of Osraighe, then fled into Connaught. After this he [Muircheartach] proceeded, accompanied by the Leinstermen, into Desmond, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. He went from thence to the Dal-gCais, and expelled them from Thomond, and plundered some of them in Thomond. He afterwards laid siege to Luimneach, until the foreigners submitted to him as their

Lochlainn, Rex Hiberniae; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidia; Tigernanus O'Ruaireche, Princeps Brefniae; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellie. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunhadus O'Moelechluinn fuit per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque præsentes Principatu Midiae exutus; et Diermitius ipsius frater in ejus locum suffectus Marcharchach autor Rex dedit in Eleemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves sive vaccas, et sexaginta uncias ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædiuin juxta Pontanam, quod Finnabhair na ningeon nuncupatur. Dedit eiam Hua Kearvaill alias sexaginta uncias auri ipsis; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruaireche filia principis Midiae calicem aureum pro summo altarí, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, que in eadem Basilica erant."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 655.
Lúinneaé, co Úlnarabat, go ill a rígh do, 1 50 ro díucúrlís Tóirrróelealbác
Ua Íríain uaidib. Ro mian Múmuin aí do iar Leah etví mac Meic Cápaiág 1.
Diarabat mac Copbmac, 1 Concarab mac Oímainl Uí Íríain. Támh iarab
co Mac Úa Íríain, 1 ro la eréic iar Aósanach uabh hí Síol nAmchaidh.
Ro bhíteach tana, maíom ron an pluaigh hi rín, 1 ro marba shochaidh oíth im
Ua Céitáin na Cúraíbhe. Ro mhillist tana, na hÉoítáiní Rof Cíe doim cúip
rín. Ro roí aithne via tíi ian corfrain. Cén crí ro go gniúte na híre do
ösachair Ruaíni Ua Concoabián i Tíin nÉoítáin, giri ro loirc Isir anaiág; 1
ro éisc c a habailís, 1 ro moir an tíin co Cuaille Cíanaé. Sluaighid lá
Ruaíni Ua Concoabair, lá ríigh Conmaért, hi Múmuin, co Úlnarab leith rígh
Múmuin do Thoirrróelealbác Ua Íríain, 1 so marb Diarabat mac Copbmaca
Mec Cápaiág bhráide na uaimh fíi híó via ttuítim occe mean ttírach
Muirícítacht Ua Laclann via ecóinám. Cónoa Úcnach 1. Ecónait mac
Lúcsta, ro mabadh oc Fionócorpái, ba mèintéir cuno móinf é, no mghaol gúi

* Magh-Ua-Farca.—A plain in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.
* Adhairceach.—Otherwise Inis-Adharcaigh, now Incherky, an island in the Shannon, be-
longing to the parish of Lismaugh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The territory
of Sil-Anmchaidh lies to the west of this island.
* Inis-Eanaigh.—Now Inchenny, in the parish
of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.
* Cuaille-Cíanaich: i.e. the Tree of Keenagh,
now Coolkeenagh, in the parish of Faughanvale,
county of Londonderry.—See the Ordnance Map,
sheets 9 and 16.
* Finnchoradh: i.e. the White Weir, now
Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county
of Clare. Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was King
of Thomond in the first century.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Con-
maconeise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon
of Cork, quievit; Cuíla O'Kynelvan murdered
by Dóncha mac Donnall Sugagh O'Melaghlin,
in spight of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff, and
against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the
north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ire-
lnd, consecrated the monk-church" [of Melli-
font, near Drogheda], "in the presence of the
clergy of Ireland, i.e. the Legat Uí Conchri, and
the bishops also, and in presence of many
nobles about O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, Donogh
O'Carroll, and Tigerman O'Ruark. Murcher-
tach O'Loghlin gave 150 cows and 60 ounces
of goul to God and the Clergy, and gave them
town at Dredagh, called Finnvar-na-ningen.
And 60 ounces of goul from O'Carroll, and
see much more from O'Melaghlin's daughter,
Tiernan O'Ruark's wife. That Donogh" [who
had murthered Cuíla O'Kynelvan] "was cursed
by temporal and spiritual, and the cursed
Atheist was excommunicated from the church
for dishonoring the Corb of Patrick, Jesus's
staff, and the clergy, i.e. Donogh O'Melaghlin.
An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the
north of Ireland, into Mounster, until they
came to the Greene of Limerick, and the nobi-
lity of Mounster about their kings came to
O'Loghlin's house, and left him their hostages."


"A. D. 1157. Cowuley O'Keyndelaine, prince
king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i.e. Diarmait, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farca\(^a\), and sent forth a marauding host over Adhairceach\(^b\), into Síl-Annochadh. This host was defeated, and many of them were slain, together with Ua Cathain of Craeibh. On this occasion the Cínél-Eoghain destroyed Ros-Cre. He [Muircheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tír-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanaigh\(^p\), and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht\(^q\). An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and Diarmait, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh, i.e. of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was found at Finnchoradh\(^r\); it was larger than

of the Race of Lagerie, a nobleman both ready and hasty to put in practice all goodness, as liberall as King Gwarye of Connought, as well spoken as prince Mongan mac Fiaghna, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworn to each other before the ensewing oaths to be true to one another, without effusion of blood; for performing of which oaths the Primatt of Ardmagh was bound; the Pope's Legatt; Grenan, archbushopp of Dublyn; the abbott of the monkes of Ireland; the Cowarb of St. Keyran, with his oaths; the Staff or Bachall of Jesus; the Cowarb of St. Feichyn, with his oaths; the oaths of St. Columbkill. These oaths and sureties were taken before king Mortagh; Donnogh O'Kervall, king of Uriell; Tyrran O'Royck, king of the Brenie; and Dermatt Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster; and the principallest of Meath and Teaffe also; and if there were no such oaths or securities it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great convocation of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bushops, with the Primatt of Ireland and Legatt, in Thredath\(^i\) [i.e. Tredagh, i.e. Drogheda] \(\text{"this year about the consecration of the church of the monkes that was there, in the presence of king Mortagh, Tyrran O'Royck, Donnogh O'Kervall, and O'Heoghe, where the said Donnogh O'Melahglyyn was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingdome and principallity of Meath, by the kings and said clergy, and the whole kingdome and government given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof. Cowuley mac Dunlevye O'Heechye, King of Ulster, died. Mac Dowell, Steward of Dunmore, was killed. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, where Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, gave him hostages. They of Affanie, Lease, and Ossory, fled into Connought. The king afterwards, with the forces of Lynster, went to Desmond, where he had the hostages of that contrery; from thence he went to those of Dalgaisse, whom he banished to? [recte, from] \(\text{"Thomond, and also did putt} \)
ap mó bír vao toll a rúla, 1 vao toll a rníofa S[m]intríne. Coblaich mór
lá Ruaidhí Ua cConcóiban roí Sionainn na ná rníte a rámhail an tao ce
Driomhaithe 1 iomart a long 1 a scárp.

Aith Sioirt, mile céò caoimh a hocht. Domnall Ua Longareán, 
poirphor Carth, aíre a naí Muman, raoi an eacna 1 ar déite, vécc
ina rúnataid. An breithin Ua Dúnldún, aipcimeach Earr a dana, ollam
peineach atuaite, vécc. Comhionóil rúin a nod claíreibhe
Eapeann oc oc Místí Mac Tadhg há Ualgar, bail 1 radhattair cóise epriob pice
im leccait comarba Phriathan dhao eapai magtha 1 roibéir. Ar don éir dm
no oirrdaighe claíreibhe Eapeann im comarba Phríathan caite aímaí gach
naepriobh vo comarba Cholain Chille, vo Phlaitebeantac Ua hoileán, 1
ámaicbeann caill Eapeann co coitéch. Epriobh Conaacht uná, no bádtar oí
voi dhr 1 rún aí vo plait 1 vo bulaí, 1 vao via munne implemented ó máthair
hí Cuina Cluana, mao bráthair Cluana doibh, la hámpaidh Diarmada
Uí Maolreáchlann, Mí Mhícheál, 1 po róite via teicibh. Concóiban Ua hoímain dm
mae Domnall, tighbna Aithí Muman, 1 a mac vo ballaí lát Coitebealba
Ua moímain tar comarpe claíreibhe Muman 1 a laoch. Ceáparacán Ua hoímain,
tighbna Loighe, vécc. Ua Domnall, tighbna Copca bheircín, vo máthair
lát hUa eConcóiban Copca Múrmaob. Phíghal, mac Aodha na namur Uí Ruain, 
vécc. Tadhg, mac Aodha, mae Ruain, vécc. Ua Fáilbe, tighbna Copca
some of them to the sword. He also besieged Limbrick, and compelled the Danes to submit
to themselves to his grace, and to acknowledge him as their king, and to foresake Terlagh
O'Bryen, and also to banish him from out of their jurisdiction, and there he divided Munster
in two parts between the son of Mac Carthie, and the son of Domnall O'Bryen; from thence
the king came to the plains of Moyfarcha, took the preyes and spoyle of Sile-Anmch, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an
overthrow. They of the Eogananacht of Cashell destroyed and prey’d Rossery, and from thence
the king came to his house. While those things were adoing, Rowrie O'Connor, king of Con-
naught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Inis-
Eanye, hewed and did cut downe all the trees
in the orchard, and took away all the prey
and spoyle of Tyrewen to Kwaillie-Kyan-
naghty. Rowrie O'Connor, with his forces,
went to Munster, and settled Terlagh O'Bryen
in possession as half king, or king of half Mun-
ster, and caused the son of Cormack Mac Car-
thy to yeald hostages into his handes with con-
dition of forfeiture of their lives, if king Mor-
tagh wou’d not come to defend them. The head
of Eoghie Mac Lughta, that reigned king
of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as
before is remembered) was this year taken out
of the earth where it was buried at Fyneorey.
It was of such wonderfull bigness, as mine au-
thor sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron; the
greatest goose might easily pass through the
a great cauldron; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerousness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiséal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileannain, airminneach of Eas-dara, ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Biri-mic-Taidhg', in Laeghaire, where there were present twenty-five bishops, with the legate of the successor of Peter, to ordain rules and good morals. It was on this occasion the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, ordered a chair, like every other bishop, for the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaitheartach Ua Brolchain, and the arch-abbacy of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr-Cluana, after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maelachlaine, King of Meath, and they returned to their houses. Conchobhar Ua Briain, the son of Domhnall, lord of East Munster, and his son, were blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnachan Ua Braein, lord of Luighne [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnail, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-amhas Ua Ruairc, died. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe, lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the two holes of his eyes; and in the place or hole where the marrow was towards his throat a goose might enter.”—Ann. Clon.

1 Eas-dara: i.e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

2 Biri-mic-Taidhg: i.e. the Hill of the Son of Tadhg. This was the name of a place near Trim, in the county of Meath. This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:

4 A. D. 1158. Synodus per Clerum Hibernie celeberrum fuit apud Brigh-mac-Taidhg in regione de H. Loegaire: in qua prasente Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecclesiastica disciplina stabilienda et moribus in melius commutandis. In haec synodo Comorbanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, et Clerus Hibernie communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandam esse Comorbanus (id est successor) S. Columbae Kille Flathberto O'Brolchain: et insuper supremam prefecturam supra omnes totius Hibernie Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connacie non tunc aderant.”—Trias Thaum., pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

5 Cuirr-Cluana.—A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

6 Ua Failbhe.—New O'Falvy, or Falvy. He
Ouiibne, vo mepba do luib Ségda. Gúluaí, mac Deóparó Uí Phláinn, tighná Ua Túimpe₁ 7 Dáil Aine Ua Bhraide ecuairceart Éifin an eimeach, ducc. Cézél cConailt fo iompo a9 Ua Laclann. Sóighead lá Munúch- tach Ua Laclann no nUicti9 7 coinphail 1 tTip Conailt, 7 po inphit an tigh eitph cealláib 7 tuacait. Túisph ón, Cézél cConailt ammur long- puínt po9 Uicti9, 7 po mepba Ao9 Ua Dúinnlétibe Uí Éocaí9a, ní Uaib, lio, 7 an Táil Ua Scaprain, 7 pochane uairphib 7 sanpháib 9ile cen mo tát pomh. Sóighead lá Ruaidhí Ua cConóbaí9 fó pámceac leigéid, 7 po gat hraisge Ór- pai9e, 7 Laois9i, 7 vo nac zestéal poñ Maicnaí Ua Mon9a, tighná Laois9i. Sipínt mac Úil3la Éiní1 Uí Domnail, téiphe Clomne Plaitémithail, fo mep- ba9 lá Munúcháib, mac mic Tair9g Uí Chealláig. Dá mac Munúcháib mac Tair9g ón, vo mepba9 lá Ruaidhí Ua cConóbaí9 fúneal na doigal 9ide. Coblaigh mór vo o9l ó Ruaidhí O Conóbaí9 hi tTip nÉogain, co nphrínta ulca mórta imth. Creach lá Ruaidhí Ua Conóbaí9 9a ní9 Con- naét 1 tSráib, 7 po oipce dhrach do Mhuiní9i Cépín, 7 puí9 bu iomph. Túisp ón 9in Téaédá maíbdom poñ uairphí via muiní9i grup a9m 1 eitphind Tomai99a Ua Maoilbírín, 7 Donnchaí9 mac mic Ao9a mac Ruaidhí, 7 mac Úil3ila Éiní1 Uí Treaprain, 7 Ua Maclíace, 7 Mac Ao9a na naimí 7 Íoma99a Ua Pollaim, 7 po gaba9 mac Uí Plaitésmith, 79 pocphá 9ile vo mepba9 cen mo tát. Caipprpe Ua Cianbd 7 gorg uaspháid Téaédá vo iompo9 a9 Muaimnaí Ua Maoileláclainn, 7 Donnchaí9 do nphóag bút. Tighná Ua Ruain 7 tUadphá do éict ma nuaechtain, 7 maíbdom Áta Maighne vo bpréad róipra, 7 créadá mó9a vo déiní9 bút pop Siol Róinán, 7 pop Caipprpib. Caipprpe ón, 7 Donnchaí9 do mumbáib 1 Láigh. Síó Caipprpe vo déiní9 róipra, 7 Donnchaí9 do bút 1 cConácaib. Maíbdom roida ón, eitph Connaétaib bpréineacáib 7 Múcheacháib. Púm uíphainm 9iní9 gaitph 9ia étáim tola uipce in Abainn imph na rub hi Sliaib Ruain, 7 po báiteit

was chief of Corca-Dhuibhne, now Coreaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry.

* Uí Sheghdha : anglicè the O’Sheas, who were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the same county.

* Clann-Plaietheamnail.—These were one of the seven septs of Hy-Many.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 31, 76, 77.

* Gillade Ua Treasaigh : anglicè Gilday O’Tracey.

* Ath-Maighbne.—See note under the year 1153.

* Inis-na-subh : i.e. the Island of the Strawberries, now Inishmasoo, near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
Ui-Seghdha. Cuuladh, son of Deoraith Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre and Dal-Araidhe, the Guaire [Aidhne] of the north of Ireland for hospitality, died. The Cinel-Conaill turned against Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the Ulidians and Airghialla, into Tir-Conaill, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories; but the Cinel-Conaill made an attack upon the camp of the Ulidians, and slew Aedh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui Eochadha, King of Ulidia, and the Gall Ua Searraigh, and many others of the nobility and commonalty besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair as far as Leithghlinn, and he took the hostages of Osraighe and Læighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Læighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Enain Ua Domhnaill, chief of Clann-Flaithbheartaigh, was slain by Murcadh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Cearlaigh; and the two sons of Murcadh, son of Tadhg, were killed in fetters by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of him. A great fleet was sent by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Tireoghain, which did many injuries therein. A predatory incursion was made by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Teathbha; and he plundered some of the Muintir-Čeirín, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillade Ua Treasaigh; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaigh was taken prisoner; and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmaid Ua Macleachlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Diarmaid came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Ronain and the Cairbri. The Cairbri then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbri were afterwards conciliated, and Donnchadh proceeded into Connaught. There was then a breach of the peace between the Connaughtmen and the men of Breifne and Meath. There was great rain in the summer, from which there came great floods of water into the river of Inis-na-subh, in

macnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1158. Donell O'Longargan, Archbishop of Mounster, *quit.* An army by O'Laughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the land. A Synod by the Corb of Patrick, and the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Teig, where
there were twenty-five Bishops to persuade good rule and manners among the people in general. In that time did the Clergy of Ireland, with the Corb of Patrick, and the Legat, give a Bishop's chair to the Corb of Columbkill, to Flathertach O'Brochchan, as other Bishops; and the abbacies of churches in all Ireland."—Ann. Ut., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1158. Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connought, with his forces, went to Lethlyn, where he tooke the hostages of Ossorie and Lease, and tooke captive with him Macrath O'More, prince of Lease. Hugh O'Dempsey, prince of Clannalnerie, died. Carbrey O'Kyergie, accompanied with Teaffa-men, made a retrayte upon Dermott O'Melaughlyn, deposed him, and putt again Donnogh O'Melaughlyn in his former place. Tyernan O'Royreke and Dermott followed them to Athmore (now called Lismoyne), where they gave an overthrow and took great preys from Sileronan and Kyergie." [The seipt of] "Carbrey was banished to Lynuster, and afterwards came to an attonement, and Donnogh was banished into Connought. Connor mac Donnell O'Bryen was taken by Terleagh O'Bryen, and his little son with him; they both had their eyes putt out, notwithstanding that there was an agreement between them of continuall peace, with sureties and oaths taken before the prelates of the church. There was convocation of all the clergy in Ireland at Breyvickteig. The Bu-hopps of Con-
Sliabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cucoirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maelmaire Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lis-mor, died. Abel and Gillamuireadhaigh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. Gillacaeinhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Cill-Dalua. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain, i.e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Conmara was drowned in the Sinaiin. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaind, lord of Magh-Luirg, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Domnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maelseachlainn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraith and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonaill, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinaiin to the sea, to Domnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before sureties and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Teabhba, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Domnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, went to prevent the erection of the bridge; and a battle was fought between both parties at Ath-Luain, where Aedh, son of Ruaidhri

nought, with the Archbushopp Hugh O'Hosyn, took their journey to come thither, and as they were passing towards Clonvicknose, with two of the Cowarbs of Saint Keyran in their company, and as they were coming to the joyste or wooden bridge over the Senyn, at Clonvicknose, called Curr Clwana, they were met by the rebell Carbre the Swift and his kearn, who killed two laymen, and did not suffer them to goe noe neerer the said convocation for another cause he had himselfe. There was a great mound of fire seen in the firmament this year, westerly of Tea-Doyn in Munster. It was bigger than Saint Patrick's mount? [Croaghpatrick], "which dispersed in several showers of small sparkling fire, without doing any hurt. This was upon the cave of St. John, in Autumn."

Ann. Clon.

Rubha-Chonaill.—This place retains this name to the present day among those who speak Irish; but it is usually anglicised Rathconnell. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath.
Anna O'Shaughnessy. He was chief of Kineles, a territory lying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway.

Mac Cnaimhin.—Now anglicised Mac Nevin. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 68, 69.

Ui-Briuin: i.e. the Ui-Briuin Breifne, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

Cinel-Duachain.—Otherwise written Cinel-Luachain, a tribe giving name to a territory situated at the foot of Sliabl-an-iarainn, in the county of Leitrim. The parish of Oughteragh is a part of it.—See note 4, under A.D. 1341; and note 5, under 1390.

Muintir-Geradlain.—See note 6, under A.D. 1080, p. 916, supra.

Tir-Beccon.—See note 6, on Ui-Beccon, A.D. 1066, p. 889, supra.
Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was wounded, and he died of his wounds at the end of a week. A great army was after this led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair with the Connaughtmen, and a battalion of Thomond, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, until they reached Loch Semhdhighe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdiaidh [in the plain of the Oirghialla]. Another army was led by Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cínel-Conaill and Cínel-Eoghan, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdiaidh also, to relieve the Oirghialla. A battle was there fought between them, in which the Connaughtmen, the Connhaíeni, and Uí-Briuin, amounting in all to six large battalions, were defeated, and the other two battalions were dreadfully slaughtered; and among the rest Gilla-christ, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg; Muireheartach Mac Taidhg; Muireadhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Uí-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branán Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlach; Ceithearnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chíneatha; Gealbhuidhe Ua Seachnasaigh; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Conceanáin; Athius, son of Mac Cnaimhiné; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murrayad, the son of Domhnall Ua Flaitheartaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Uí-Briuin': Mac-na-haidheche Ua Cearnachain; Cunna Ua Cumrain; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Galain, chief of Clann-Dunghalaigh; Annadh, son of Noenmnaigh Ua Cearbhaill, and his brother; the son of Cufraich Ua Loingsigh, chief of Cínel-Bacat; Macraith Ua Tormadain, and Macraith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cínel-Duachainé; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillachiaraín Ua Ceinneidigh. Muireheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Geradhaíb. He gave Tir-Beecon, Tir-Fhiachach, Cailli-Follamhain, Sodhair, and Finn-tain, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cínel-Conaill and Cínel-Eoghan, and Muireheartach, returned to their houses

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1 Tir-Fhiachach.—See note, under 507, p. 166, supra.
2 Cailli-Follamhain.—See note under A.D. 882.
3 Sodhair.—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.
4 Finn-tain.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.
The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connaght about Gillchrist mac Dermot mic Teig; Murtagh mac Teig; Donogh O'Flathverty; the nobility of West Connaght, and Brian Manegh mac Coner mic Tirlagh; O'Mannaghan, king of O'Briuin, at Synan; Branan mac Gilchrist Mac Branam, king of Corkaghlan; Synan O'Syvlen, king of Onethagh, et ali multi nobles; and upon O-Briuin about Maciernan, Mac Killmon O'Body; Mac Swine O'Gallan; Mac Convay O'Tormadan; Mac Hugh-na-navas, capten of Conmaene; O'Dunclhua; Finvar Mac Finvair O'Geradan, chief of Muintir-Gerudan, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O'Kynedy; and Maceneyhe O'Kernaghan” [was] “killed the next day upon a praye; and Kyndred-Owen carried with them innumerable droves of cowes, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O'Laghlin, with Tyrone,
with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muircheartach, having the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northerns, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-mor, Dun-Ciarrach-he, Dun-nan-Gall, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairc. He billeted the two battalions of the Cinel-Conail and Cinel-Eoghain, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i.e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Ua Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i.e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhaelain. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta for a time, died. Neachtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn, lector of Inis-Clothrann, a paragon in history and poetry, and a good speaker, sent his spirit to his [heavenly] patrimony, amid a choir of angels, on the 17th of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Gillachrist Ua Maelbeltain, the noble priest and chief master, died at an advanced age, after a good life. Aedh of Daimhliag died. Lughmhadh and Ceann-coradh were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Argisalls, Ulster, and Kindred-Connell, into Connaght, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoyleth much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won O’Garmleay and Kindred-Moan. Mylemore O’Longsy, Bishop of Lismore, suam vitam feliciter finivit. Morough O’Rosghan, king of Easterns” [Oriors], “mortuus est. Three O’Muldores murdered by O’Canannan.” — Ann. Ult., Cod. Claren., tom. 49.

“A. D. 1159. King Mortagh came to Rowe-Connell, in Meath, and banished Dermott O’Melaughlin from out of all Meath, and deposed him of his principality, and confirmed Donogh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbel, anchorite of Ardmark, died. Rowrie O’Connor and Tyernane O’Royke took their several oaths to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retrasted against Mortagh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Rowrie O’Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoyles of Meath. The forces of Meath and Teaffa came to hinder the making of the said bridge, with their king, Donnough O’Melaughly, and fought with Rowrie O’Connor, where, in the end, Rowrie O’Connor’s son was sore hurt of an irrecoverable” [recte, incurable] “wound, whereof he died within a week after.” — Ann. Clon.


* Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn. — For some account of poems written by him, see O’Reilly’s Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. lxxv.
lā Muncha Oa Ḍiobollán, tīxhna Dealbhna móine, 7 la a macaib trín a anpoltait t rún éantaib rín. Dá Ḍi Ua Maolbronann na marba òi príoll láp an Arcclepesac Ua cCanannáin, lá tīxhna Canél Conall roí marbaod laóc t clépeac Canél Conall buodh. An tArcclepesac peirin 7 dá Ḍi Ua Canannáin oile immaille rür vo marbaod lá Canél Conall 7 níochgal a nEimí. Lópcán Ḍi Ua Canelbhain, tīxhna Laocháine, vo éuitim lá hAoí mac Conuláid Uí Cannealbán 7 nÉ Troim. Domnall Ḍi Ua Čainmleabhaí, toireacht Ceneoil Moain vo éuitim lá Maolpuanain, tīxhna Mó Manach, 7 mara Canel Moain immaille rūr trín pèill, 7 meabhall, ar poicconghra Muirísbhtaigh Uí Loílaim. Aed Ḍi Uí Ámiceáid, tīxhna Ua Macaille, vo marbaod la macaib an gíollaócaí Uí Ámcheáid. Óproaí mac Túipeall, tīxhna Aed cleat, vo marbaod lá Maolpóin Mac Gíollaúpcaill. Plaitíshíchtach Ua Catúraigh, tīxhna Saite, canneal saoíche 7 túnaimh Muide, vèg. Domnall mac Gíollaúpcaill, tīxhna doirenti bheag, vo marbaod la Muirísbhtaigh, mac Domnall Uí Mhaoileáchlann gan cíonán. Muncha Oa Ruadacán, tīxhna Ua nEacóid, vèg. Taógh Ḍi Ua Ríghail vo marbaod lá a bhráthair peirin, Aed Ḍi Ua Fearnáid. Ruainí Ḍi Ua Tomaltair, taoireáid Muíntír Úa Íolbtaín, eimeach 7 túnaimh Uí Thímpne, vo éuitim lá ripbaí bheirne. Óproaí vo Canéil Eóghain im Ḍi Ua nGáinmleabhaí, 7 im mac Uí Néill, vo íompu ror Ḍi Ua Laclann, 7 creac món vo déanam doib raith. Miúprtaí món vo rár hi ttauirceant Epeann de 7in gupn ro mhill an típ co món. Creach ona la hAoí Laclann na poínn rúin hi TSeaímná Dábeoc, gupn vo bín bhuaip tóipnne úsib. Maíom Mhaidhe Luaidh air CCanél Eóghain Tolcá Occ ror Ḍi Ua nGáinmleabhaí, 7 ror Domnall Ua Criccán, 7 ror Uíb Phiáipach, vo in ro marbaod rochaide úsib, 7 ar doin éin 7in vo poíonn, co neimhceíontach, Muirísbhtaigh Ua Néill la Lochlann Mac Loílaím, 7 ro poicair Lo-chlann irapam na óíochal lá mac Uí Néill. Sluaífhí ona, lá Ruainí Ḍi Ua Can- còban, lá bígh Conacéit, co hAoí réime co Iópanaí, 7 ro gáb bhráthar rúin 1 Uí-Macaille.—Now the barony of Inokilly, in the county of Cork.

2 Ua Ruadhacán, lord of Uí-Eathach: i.e. O’Rogan, lord of Uí-Eathach, or Treeagh, in the now county of Down. The O’Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.

3 Magh-Luaghath: i.e. Luaghath’s Plain. This name is now obsolete, but it was probably the ancient name of the plain now called Magheracregan, situated near Newtown-Stuart, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

* The Cind-Eoghain of Tulaich-Og.—This was the tribe name of the O’Hagans, who were seated at Tullaghoge, or Tullyhogue, in the ba-
Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by the Aithchleireach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of the Cinel-Conaill themselves. The Aithchleireach himself and two others of the Ui-Canannain were killed by the Cinel-Conaill, in revenge of their guarantee. Lorcan Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and the chiefs of Cinel-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAnmchadha, lord of Ui-Maccaaille, was slain by the sons of Gillacaech Ua hAnmchadha. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Ath-cliath, was killed, by Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill. Flathбheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, lamp of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was killed by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadhg Ua Fearghail was killed by his own brother, Aedh Ua Fearghail. Ruaidhri Ua Tomaltaigh, chief of Muintir-Duibhetaoin, [soul of] the hospitality and prowess of Ui-Tuirtre, fell by the men of Breifne. Some of the Cinel-Eoghan, with Ua Goirmleadhhaigh and the son of Ua Neill, turned against Ua Lochlainn, and committed a great depredation against him. A great commotion arose in the north of Ireland, in consequence of this, so that the country was much injured. A predatory force was sent after them [the aforesaid party of the Cinel-Eoghan] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhat was gained by the Cinel-Eoghan of Tulach-Og over Ua Goirmleadhhaigh, Domhnall Ua Crichain, and the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha]; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Neill was undeservedly killed by Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn; and Lochlainn was afterwards slain, in revenge of him, by the son of Ua Neill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, to Ath-Feine, at Iraras; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath, rony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

* Ath-feine at Iraras.—This was the name of a ford on a stream near Oris or Oris, in the barony of Clolonan, and county of Westmeath.
Tóiseach, 7 m i Mhóide, 7 ò m ò mac Domnaill Uí Maoileachainn a ceannar, 7 a tìighean fornna. Comhdh òidh a sce Earr Ruaid éire Ruaidh Ua Chonchobair, 7 Muirechtaoch Ua Loílainn, 7 ò m ò peoil a coime 6 aoidhe gan naom òidh na orpo eacorna. Sluaigh la Muirechtaoch Ua Loílainn co ttuaircheanta Erneann immi co hAch na Daithnicse ar dhaighm òidh Mhóide 7 òidh mòrcheileamh do 6abail. Sluaigh la Ruaidh Ua Chonchobair co Maig Òg Reachtain hi poiméin Tìgheann Uí Ruairc, tìghean órcheileamh, 7 O'híamnach Uí Mhaoileachlainn, òi Mhóide. Aic mò beith òidh gan caite, gan caiteach, gan riò, gan orpa. Coblaich la Ruaidh Ua Chonchobair aì am Sìonaimh, 7 òi Loc n'Deighdeine, 7 òi 6ab brathair Toighnealbaich òi Òbhmna 7 òal cair.

Aon Òsìort, mòile cèd pearect a hain. Àò Ua hOírrim, airdhearg Thuaime, 7 cinn cràbain, 7 ghrnamreachta Leàite Chunm, Taoghs Ua Longanan, eòrph Thuaomhán, Ìraic Ua Cuanán, eòrph Ele ò Ruir Cnè, ò, 7 airdhearg Eòit Muman, MaolBhranaim Ua Ronald, eòrph Ciarrapàiche Luachra, 7 lomaic Ua híamreachtaig, airdhearg Macnaimh, 7 tìghean òi Meit riù, òc. Raìgnall Ua Dàlaig, ólltain Òbhmáin le òan, òc. Ruaidh Ua Concobaír, òi Conmac, no 6abail 6iall Toighnealbaich òi Òbhmna. Sluaigh la Ruaidh Ua Chonchobair go cConmacbair, òi Tìgheann Ua Ruairc go bhradhnaìm órcheileamh, òi Mhóide, 7 òi 6ab brathair Ua bPàolain òi Ua bPàilse, 7 òi 6accaib Pàolain, mac Mhac Pàolain òi tìghnach Ua bPàolain òi Mhaoileachaidh Uí Ruaidh Ua Chonchobair, òi Tìgheann Ua Ruairc, òi tìghnach Ua Ruairc, òi tìghnach Ua Ruairc, òi tìghnach Ua Ruairc, òi tìghnach Ua Ruairc, òi tìghnach Ua Ruairc, òi tìghnach Ua Ruairc.

*Annals of Ulster* and the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* give the events of this year as follows:

“AD 1160. Donogh O'Maolaghlin, king of Meath, killed by Mac Finallan treacherously. O'Canan, king of Kindred-Connell, killed by the Connells themselves by burning a house upon him by O'Boyil. Flathvertagh O'Cathasaigh, king of Saithne, died. Finn ÓGennan, Bishop of Killdare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long time, migravit ad Dominum. Brodar mac Torkall, king of Dublin, killed by south Brey. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugat by Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, upon O'Garmleai, Donnell O'Kighan, and O-Fachrags, that innumerable of them were slain in that skirmish. Murtagh O'Neale was slain by Loghlin O'Loghlin inconsiderably; but Loghlin in revenge of that was killed by O'Neal's son. O'Garmley was murdered by Donnell O'Mulrony by the devise of O'Neale, having dishonored the clearks of Ireland, and the relics or cathers. An army by Murtagh O'Neal, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O'Gormley, where he was slain as aforesaid, and his head carried to Ardmagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“AD 1160. David Mac Moylecolm, King
and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maelleachlann, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrigh; for the purpose of taking the [hostages of the] men of Meath and the men of Breifne. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Magh-Gartchon, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maelleachlann, King of Meath. But God separated them, without battle or conflict, without peace, without armistice. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinaiann, and upon Loch-Derdhure; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the DalgCaís.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOissen, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chuinn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre, a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maelbhrenainn Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarraighe Luachra; and Imhar Ua hInnreachtaigh, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and [who had been] lord of Ui-Meith for a time, died. Raghnall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Ui-Faelain and the Ui-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of the

of Scottland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrad, the Emperor of Allmayne, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdome of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Byens [the Ui-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyerman O'Royrek, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clarvall" [Clairvaux], "died. Melaghlyn mac Murrogh, king of Meath, tooke hostages of Offaelan and Offalie, for their obedience to him."—Ann. Clon.

\* Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre.—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and those of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, is now a part of the diocese of Killaloe.

\* Bishop of Ciarraighe-Luachra: i.e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardfert.
It is noted that the passage, which is left imperfect in all the copies of the Annals of the Four Masters, is here restored from Ma-geohegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Dr. O'Conor translates it very correctly as follows:

"Dedit deinde Diarmutius O'Maolseachlan, uzorem Artghali "Deo et ei." It should be: "Contulit tune Diarmutius O'Maolseachlann Benn-Artghali" [Pinnam Artghali, pagum terra in Meath] "Deo et sancto Kiaramo."

b Leac-Bladhna.—Now Lickblaw, or Leckbla, a well-known place in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See note u, under A. D. 1027, p. 514, suprà.

c Beann-Artghale: i.e. Artghal's Peak or Pinnacle. Now unknown. This passage, which is left imperfect in all the copies of the Annals of the Four Masters, is here restored from Ma-geohegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Dr. O'Conor translates it very in-
Ui-Faelain, and Maeelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Leac-Bladhma. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Conmhaicne, the half of Munster and Meath; and Ua Lochlainn gave him his entire province [of Connaught]. He also gave the entire province of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn granted Beann-Arthghaile to God and [St. Ciaran]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-na-Dairbhrighe; and he obtained all their hostages. It was on this occasion the churches of Colum-Cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchán; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraigh was made by Flaithbheartach; and the tribute due to him was seven score oxen, but he selected, as a substitute for these, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh was killed at Ceanannus, by Maeelseachlainn Ua Ruairc. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maeelseachlainn, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i.e. the son of Godfrey, against Maeelseachlainn Ua Ruairc, in the middle of Slaine; and there were killed therein Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, and his wife, i.e. Indearbh, daughter of Ua Caindealbhain. Maeelseachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui-Ceinnealaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhann, vanagh. Keating states that he was so called because he was fostered at Cill-Chaemhain, now Kileaven, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He is the progenitor of the Kavanaghs of Leinster. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note 4, under A. D. 1175.
Cairbre-Gabhra.—Now the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1103, 1108.

* Aedh Ua Coemh : anglicè Hugh O'Keefe.

* Feara-Muighe.—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843, 1013, 1080.

1 Demon ships.—Dr. O'Conor translates this "naves bellica," p. 807; but he mistakes the meaning intended by the Four Masters. O'Flaherty translates the passage as follows, in his Chorographical Description of West Connaught:

"Anno 1161. Fantastical ships were seen in the harbour of Galway-Dun to saile against the wind, and the next day Galway-Dun took fire."

—pp. 31, 32.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1161. O'Hossen, Archbishop of Connacht, migravit ad Dominum. The visitation of Ossory made by the Coarb of Colum Kill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and had 27 gifts collected for him; 420 ounces of pure sylver, viz.: 30 ounces in each gift. Geffry O'Reilly kyllked. An army by Murlagh O'Logglin in Tir-Briuin, and went over at Cloneois through the country, and Tiernan" [O'Roirk] "left his campe for them. From thence to Tibrat-Messan-Argiallay and Ulta" [came] "thither to them Mac Muracha, with Leinstermen, and a battle of English" [rectè, a battalion of Galls or Danes], "that they went all to Moy-Tethva. O'Conor came over the Sena, and gave pledges to O'Logglin, and O'Neale gave him his whole contry" [5th of Ireland]. "A house taken by Cathal O'Rely uppon Maelaglin O'Roike, in the midst of Slany, where Murlagh O'Kelly, King of Brehg, with a number of his chiefs about him.
grandson of Cronan, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Macleachlainn, son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, and Amhlaeibh Ua Donnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh, lord of Feara-Muighe, and two of the Ui-Anmchadha. Demon ships were seen on the Bay of Gaillimh, and they sailing against the wind. The fortress on the day following was consumed by fire. Domhnall, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Greine, Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages, died; and Lorcan Ua Tuathal, successor of Caeimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comhaltain, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chhille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighnne, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ui-Ciarmhaic. The relics of Bishop Macinenn and of Cummaine Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy.

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Hinreghtay, Airchinnech of Mucknoa, and king of Im eth a while, died. Another army by O'Neale [recte, O'Loughlin], "into Meath, to meet all Ireland, both Clergy and laytie, to Ath-Darbre, where he tooke all their pledges. In that journey were the churches of Colum-Kill made free by Coarb of Colum, viz. Flathvertagh O'Brochan, and he had his dutyes and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A. D. 1161. O'Klocan, Cowarb of Saint Columbekill, in Kells, died. King Mortagh went to Dublin, and caused the Danes to submit themselves to him, and acknowledge him as their king, and gave them 1200 cows in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."
The clergy of Brenann: i.e. the clergy of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, where St. Macinenn was interred in 570, and St. Cumin in 661.—See p. 207, and note 4, under A. D. 661, p. 271, supra.

A separation of the houses.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


A synod.—Thus translated by Colgan:

of Brenainn, and they were enclosed in a protecting shrine. Cairbre Mac Samuel, chief ollamh of Ireland in penmanship, died at Ard-Macha, on the 4th day of February. The monastery of the monks at Iubhar-Chinntrechta was burned, with all its furniture and books, and also the yew tree which Patrick himself had planted. Imleach-Iubhair, with its church, was burned. A separation of the houses from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaitheartach Ua Broichain, and by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were; and Caiseal-an-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it.

A synod of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Claenadh [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy. On this occasion the clergy of Ireland determined that no one should be a lector in any church in Ireland who was not an alumnus of Ard-Macha before. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, the like of which had not previously occurred. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-eyliath, to lay siege to the foreigners; but Ua Lochlainn returned without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fine Gall. He left, however, the Leinstermen and Meathmen at war with the foreigners. A peace was afterwards concluded between the foreigners and the Irish; and six score ounces of gold were given by the foreigners to O'Lochlainn, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. Cill Ua Nilucain and Ros-Mide

qui non prius fuerit alumnus, hoc est, Ardmachanam frequentaverit Academiam." — Tris Thaum., p. 309.

' Cill Ua Nilugain.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for Ceol Ua Milchon, or Cill mac Milchon, now Kilmeelochon, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note *, under A. D. 883, p. 534, suprâ.

* Ros-Mide : i.e. St. Mide's or Ide's Wood, now Rosmead, in the parish of Castletown, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 1164, thus:

"Kill-O'Milchon and Rossemide were freed by Dermott O'Melaglyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cesse and presse for ever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.
The Annals of Muintir-Maelmordha. —This was the tribe-name of the O'Reillys, and it became also that of their territory in the present county of Cavan.

The events of this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1162. The houses at Dyrei were plundered from the churches by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murtagh O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] "where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of Ulster, was made by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Imlagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gillamaclagiac mac Roary, at Claena, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Abbotts, persuading good rule and manners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and" [determined] "that there should be no Lector-scoller in Ireland that were not adopted or suffered by Ardgagh. An army of Murtagh O'Neale, with most of Leith-Cuinn, to Magh-Fithard, where they staid a whole week burning of corns and townes of the Galls. The Galls encountered their horse, and killed six or seven of them, and they got noe good by that jorner. The Galls of Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murecha, and he bore greate sway of them, the like was not" [for] "a great while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Leinster, quievit. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan O'Toole in his place" [from] "being Coarb of Coemgin." —Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows:

"A. D. 1162. Melaghlyn mac Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, and the most part of
were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, for God and Ciaran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muireheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighhe, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha', head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his].people. Maelseachlainn, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn, was slain by Muintir-Maelmordha and the son of Annadh Ua Ruairc. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tadhg, grandson of Carrghamhain Ua Gilla-Ultain, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc upon the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbharr Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbri. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond; and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Macliag, chief of Cinel-Lughna, died. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Carthach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Failghe into Eile and Ormond, and they carried off countless cows. The

Lynster, in his prime and flourishing estate, on the night of Saint Bridgitt, the virgin, died in his house of Dorrowe. King Mortagh, with his forces, came to the river of Inneoin at the foord of Dongolman, and there tooke hostages of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyerman O'Royrek took prisoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Geoffrey O'Rellye, tooke him away by force from the said Tyerman. The bridge of Athlone was broken, and the forte raised to the earth; by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, was killed by Murrogh O'Fynnollan, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortious dealings of the said Donnogh continually used against them.

"A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mac Neale went to Tyrbryun, preyed and spoyled that contrey, where Dermott mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, came to his house, and yealded him hostages. Rovrie O'Connor gave him 12 good hostages. He granted all the province of Lynster to Dermott Mac Murrogh. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other half to Rovrie O'Connor, King of Connoght. Beann-Artgalle was given by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Keyran."

Ann. Clon.
Mac Óonnchaí mac mác Capthaíg do élúó a geimeal. Uí Dhomnaígh i. Ceallaí, Cúbhósa, i Cuilén do mairbhá lá Maoiltiachtóin Ua eConcobaír, tighéna Ua Fáilge, pop láp Cille hachaid. An Cornaímaí Ua ÓDubhá, tighéina Ua nAmalgaíd do mairbhá lá a d'earbhrine.

Aoil Óiríc, mile céd péaraícat a trí. Maoliora Ua Láíchínán, eppcop Imleacá, i comarba Ailbe, Maoliora Ua Conpháin, comarba Comgáill, i abb cananach Ónocháir, Óillíonaítain Ua Ónaígnén, comarba Rechin, i Maoléipán, anphíonphéap Mide, raoi easna, i crában, decc. Óillíonaítain Ua Dhomnaígh, comarba an do Sincéil, i Cailechoonmáin, ininn Naoneamáin, ban abb Cluana Ónaígnén, i comarba Samananni, decc. Gleann dá locha do lorcceáim Ín Cnoí Chriapáin, im Cnoí Chaomhín, i im peccleir an do Sincéil. Tene aoth i naisce lèf tráthiob an gace le féinam lá comarba Cholaim Chille, la Flatheanach Ua Bpolíáin, i lá rámaí Cholam Chille prí pé ricéit lá. Connúin nóisíonna lá Niall, mac Muníctheáig Uí Lachmainn la mac píg Epeann pop let Chúinn. Apeád do oeacháid co hUitlaib airthir co Cilla plébe. lannin a nÁnphíaltáid, i Cipin Dhmíin, i Mide, co nphína éccne tóma i tótaib i cíelláib, i do nóime céitúr i cCionanáir i nAgu Óneacáin, i Poban rechin, i i Eacapu Lobrain, i hi cCluain mic Nóir. Do coitó ian nuq danh Uíc luain hi cConnaítaib do ricéit véce a lión i do pórpat a cconmanead pop Uíb Mainé, i po mairbáit uile la Concobaír Ua Ceallaí, i la Concobaír Maoimáine, i lá Uíb Máine trí peile i méabail cén mó éit fceaolunága i luict elúida, i po gabaí Niall, mac Muníctheáig Uí Lóchlaíon, i po hioínacht réil plán é via éit trí comaíle a nánaec. Muníctheáig Ua Maoimealainn, i mac Dommáil, nóisíonna Temprácaí, do tuaim do Oíoníeit Cúirúaigh, i a bhadá trí Sabhainn. Mac Pino Uí Cheabháill, tighéina Éile Tuaircheart, do mairbá lá Dommáil, mac Torphéadbaígh.

* Successor of the two Sinchells: i.e. Abbot of Cill-sayaod-Droma-foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

* Cro-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciarán's or St. Kieran's house. This was the name of a small church, near St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

* Cro-Chaimeagh: i.e. St. Kevin's House, now St. Kevin's Kitchen, a small church in ruins near the ruins of the cathedral church at Glendalough.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 427-431.

* A lime-kiln.—"A. D. 1163. Flathbertus antistes et clerus Dorensis spatio viginti dierum extraneum et instaurat fornasceem septusginta pedes undique latum pro calcis ad reparationem Ecclesiae Dorensis excoquenda."—Trias Thanum., p. 505.

* Eacharadadh-Lobrain.—Now Augher, in the
son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dimusaigh, i.e. Ceallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Maelsealhlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1163. Maelisa Ua Laignnain, Bishop of Imleach, and successor of Ailbhe; Maelisa Ua Corcrain, successor of Comghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draighnen, successor of Fechin; and Maelchiarain, chief senior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrigide Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain and Cro-Chaeinhghin, and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kiln, measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir's feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuinn. He proceeded to Ulidia, and first to Cill-sleibhe; afterwards into Airghialla, Tir-Briuin, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Ceanannus, Ard-Breachain, Fobhar-Fechin, Eacharadh-Lobrain, and Cluain-mic-Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Ui-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives; and Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, i.e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Corcach, and was drowned in the Sabhrann. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhail, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

barony of Deece, county of Meath.—See note *, under A. D. 1192.

* The Sabhrann.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

b The son of Finn Ua Cearbhail.—He was probably Maelrumanaidh, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhail, lord of Ely-O’Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

Ui Ídhrain. Aitriúgh Oírmaithe Ó Mhaolchaislainn lá fíona Míde, 1 cóite réite úgere ór ó tabairt ó Múinteréid Mac Loítainn rán eimn píse Míde. Cucuairil Ua Fionndaillimn ó mairbó lá hAoib Óa Ruairi trí taing-nacht 1. trí mheadait.

Aotir Créite, mile céad riarraí a feithiú. Dornchaoir Óa Ídhrain, i. mac Oírmaithe, eircíor Cill Oialua, 1 Maelcainmín Óa Óímpáin, maítríchr Luigmaini aro raoi Óeann, 1 abb maintréide canánaç Thímainn Reáine mpe pé, do écc. Teampall mór Ódhrain 1 ríl aithiñch taraide, do dónaim lá comaibh Colaim Chille, Planteáithach Óa Órpolám, 1 lá ramaí Cholaíim Chille, 1 la Múinteréid Mac Loítainn, lá píg Óeann, 1 taipné a dúnaim mpe cóiteát láihte. Lorch.ca Ónra Máca, Cluana mac Nóir, Cluana phíta bhéanaímn, 1 Tuama ná Óualann. Lorch.ca Luigmain arib mro páine ba moo a taré Dornchaí Ói Chearpblaí, tigheána Oíogall, 1 Múinteréid, mac Néill, mpe Ainig, 1 marce Cenél Eogain aon rí aonpónuagaí baile Iora. Mac Dornchaí, mic mac Ceartai, do mairbó lá a híomáin lá mac Coibnánait. Oineach mór lá Ríaina Manach, 1 lá hUib Fríachnach Ónra rítha 1 dThip Eogain. hUa Créocain, tigheána Óa Ríachnach Ónra SMA, do Thuineim la mac Néill Ói Loítainn. Múinteréidach Óa Tuácaíl, tigheána Óa Múntearbaíth, 1 plaid laighe an eimeach 1 Óaráid, déce rí aon naitníge. Tuam Ópéine, 1 Thip ná glar do lorchêa. Dáibh, mac Oinnmleibhe Ói Eócaí, do mairbó lá hUib Eacódaí Ulaí 1 ríuill. Maolfeasdinn Óa Concobair Pailgé, do mairbó lá Clóimh Mhaoilíghra. Amlaídb, mac Óoilachaínmín Ói Cion水电 tí, tigheána Umhmuim, do dálra lá Toirchealba Óa Mórimín.

Moylisa O'Corkran, Coarb-of Comgall, the head of Ulster devotion, quieví. A lyne-kill made 60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Columkill, Flathvertagh O'Brochdan, and Columkill his sanha [clergy] "for" [recte, in] "the space of 20 dayes."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

d The great church of Doire.—From this church the parish of Templemore, which contains the city of Londonderry, derived its name.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


" Muircheartach Óa Thathlai.—He was the father of the celebrated St. Lorcan, or Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin.—See note e, under A. D. 1180; and note f, under A. D. 1590. This Muircheartach was son of Gillacomghaill, son of Donncuan, son of Gillacaeimghin, son of Gillacomghaill, son of Donncuan, the son of Dunlaing, who died A. D. 1013.—See note g, under that year, p. 77, supr.
bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Maelachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muircheartach Mac Lochlann for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cuaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc through treachery, i.e. through guile.

The Age of Christ, 1164. Donnchad Ua Briain, i.e. the son of Diarmaid, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; and Maelcaimhghin Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland; and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann-Feichin for a time, died. The great church of Doire, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they completed its erection in the space of forty days. Ard-Macha, Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Breainn, and Tuaim-da-ghualann, were burned. Lughmhadh was burned for the most part, [by fire issuing] from the house of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muircheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain, were [staying], after they had dishonoured the Staff of Jesus. The son of Donnchad, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his kinsman, the son of Cormac. A great prey was taken by the Feara-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muiredhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Donnseibhe Ua hEochadha, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair Failgh, was slain by the Clann-Maclughra. Amhlacibh, son of Gillacaemheghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:


—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by Ruaidhri, or Roderic O'Conor. In Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 181, it is stated that this
wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161.


"Inis-Lochlain."—Now Inisloghlin, a remarkable earthen fort in the barony of Upper Massareene, county of Antrim, near the boundary of the county of Down. This fort is called Enishlaghlin by Fynes Moryson, who describes it as in Killultagh: "The fort of Enishloghlin, seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way accessible but through thick woods, very hardly passable. It had about it two deep ditches, both compassed with strong paling and strong rampart of earth and timber, and well flanked with bullworks."—History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 190.

"The sword of the son of the Earl."—This was
1165. [ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 1155

The Age of Christ, 1165. Magnus Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Sitric Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciar- dha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Con- chobhair, and the people of all the province of Connaught, upon the Cairbri, in revenge of Sitric. Another depredation by the same, upon the men of Breagha, the Saithni, and the Ui-Colgain; and they plundered the whole country. The Ulidians began to turn against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proceeded with a force against the Ui-Meith, and carried off cows, and slew many persons. They made another depredatory irruption upon the Ui-Breasail-Airthir, and another upon the Dal-Riada. A great army was afterwards led by Muircheartach [Ua Lochlainn], consisting of the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Air- ghialla, into Ulidia; and they plundered and spoiled the whole country, except the principal churches of Ulidia; and they made a countless slaughter of men, and slew, among others, Eachmarcach Mac Gilla-Epscoib and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel- Eoghain to Inis-Lochain*, and burned and destroyed the island. The Cinel-Eoghain afterwards returned to their houses in triumph, with vast spoils and many ships. Ua Lochlainn then went to Ard-Macha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhail, lord of Oirghialla, and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe, came to meet Muircheartach, to request that he would again restore Mac Duinnsleibhe to his kingdom. Ua Lochlainn gave him the kingdom, in consideration of receiving the hostages of all Ulidia; and Eochaidh gave him a son of every chieftain in Ulidia, and his own daughter, to be kept by Ua Lochlainn as a hostage; and many jewels were given him, together with the sword of the son of the Earl. He also gave up [the territory of] Bairche to Ua Lochlainn, who immediately granted it to Ua Cearbhail, i.e. Donnchadh; and a townland was granted to the clergy of Sabhall, for the luck of the reign of Mac Lochlainn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was deposed by Muircheartach, son of Toirdheal- bhach, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

evidently a sword which Mac Duinnsleibhe had won from the Danes of the Hebrides.  

* Bairche.—Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.

7 H 2
Mac Neale O'Loghlin] “gave the domination to Mac Dunleve, and all Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale” [recte, mac Neale O'Loghlin] “through his kingly power. Dermot mac Mie Artan, the most liberal and stout of all O-Neachachs, mortuus est. An army of English and Galls of Dublin, with the Empresse's son, to conquer Wales; were there halfe a yeare bickering and battering, and yet could not prevale; et reversi sunt sine pace retro. Moilcelumb Cenmor (Great head) mac Enrick, the best Christian of Irish Scots, archking of all Scotland, full of all goodness, mortuus est. An army by Murtagh O'Nell” [recte, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin] “and Kindred-Owen to Inish-Lachan, burnt the Iland and pulled it downe, until Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale” [recte, to Mac Loghlin]. “Kindred-Owen about
chobhair and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, was slain by the people of Læighis-Ui-Mordha⁴. Macraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Call and Cínel-Fíachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Bracain. Gillachrist Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1166. Gillamhaic'blen Ua hAnmachatha, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Céilechair Ua Conghaille, airchinnreach of the Teach-acidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchan, of Maethail⁵, was covered by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and an embroidering of gold was carried over it by him, in as good a style as a relic was ever covered in Ireland. Macraith Ua Morain resigned his bishopric; and Gillachrist Ua hEochaidh was afterwards appointed to the chair of Connhaicne⁶. Ard-Macha⁷ was burned in two streets, from the Cross of Colum-Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort, and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Seachnall to the Cross of Bright, except a little. Doire-Choluim-Chille⁸, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choluim-

O’Loghlin came home with great triumph, many shipps, and great boodies. O’Neale⁹ [recte, Mac Neale] “from thence to Ardmagh, whither came Donogh O’Caroll, Archking of Argall, and Eochay Mac Dunleave, to meete O’Neale” [recte, Mac Neale], “to persuade him to give his kine domne to Mak Dunleve, all which O’Neale” [recte, Mac Neale] “granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Dunlive gave every chieftaine’s son, and his owne daughter, as pledges to O’Loghlin, and gave him many jewels, together with the Earl’s son’s sword, and bestowed the land of Bareha upon him, and O’Nell” [recte, Mac Nele O’Loghlin] “gave it to O’Caroll, and a townne was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O’Loghlin’s reigne.”

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

¹ Maethail.—Now Mohill, a small town in the barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim, where St. Manchan erected a monastery about A. D. 608.—See Ussher’s Primordia, pp. 969, 970; and Archdall’s Monasticum Hibernicum, p. 410.

² The chair of the Connhaicne: i.e. the bishopric of Ardagh.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 250.

³ Ard-Macha.—See this passage, given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, by Colgan, from the Life of Gelasius.—Trias Thalam., p. 309.

⁴ = Doire-Choluim-Chille.—A. D. 1166. Doriæ Divi Columbæ usque ad Ecclesiæ quaæ Duibh-
lovecæo. Luighba, Surno Cholaim Chille, I Ano bo, vo loveca. Ce6 Ua Macruadaill, tiqipma Canipece Upachaidhe, vo marba9 la mac Neill Uí Loclaim. Eochaidh mac Quinnlebe Uí Eochaia, ri Ulach, ekip gaire, 1 em9 na nGoainioide, vo uallag la Muirscpctach Ua Loclaim, I an mrí upheld peapn vo Dhal Anawte i. va mac Longiuig. 1 mac me Céapaig Uí Plata-

Preparation co in this sentence is doubt-

ful, for it may signify either with, or together

with, or as far as. Colgan has taken it in the

latter sense; but it is clear from the Annals of

Ulster that he is in error.

Ard-ba.—Now Arboe, in the barony of Dun-
gannon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles

west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D.

1103.

regles appellatur, incendio devastatur."—Trias
Thaum., p. 505.

The preposition co in this sentence is doubt-

ful, for it may signify either with, or together

with, or as far as. Colgan has taken it in the

latter sense; but it is clear from the Annals of

Ulster that he is in error.

Ard-ba.—Now Arboe, in the barony of Dun-
gannon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles

west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D.

1103.

* Leitir-Luin.—This name is now obsolete;

but it is mentioned in an Inquisition (Ultonia,
No. 4, Jac. I.) as situated in le Fues, and as hav-

ing belonged to the abbey of Peter and Paul,

Armagh. It was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield
(Ultonia, Armagh, 40 Car. I. and 10 Car. II.),

and from the denominations mentioned in con-

nection with it we may safely infer that it is

situated in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton,

barony of Upper Fews, and county of Armagh.

See the Ordnance Map, Armagh, sheet 28.
Chille, and Ard-bo³, were burned. Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-
Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duinn-
sleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was
blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-
Araidhe, i.e. two Mac Loingsighs, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Flathrae,
were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of
Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla;
and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north
of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into
Tir-Eoghan, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his
own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i.e.] the
battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i.e. of Breifne, and the bat-
talion of Conmhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin⁳, in the Feadha of
Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghan⁴. When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-
Eoghan with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between
them, in which the Cinel-Eoghan were defeated, with the loss of Muircheart-
tach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry,
hospitality, and prowess of the west of the world in his time; a man who had
never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained
many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gillalainne
and Ua hAdhmaill, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamartain, chief of
Cinel-Fearadhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leath-
Caimm and this battle, Dachiarog⁴, i.e. the saint of Airegal, said:

Lethi-Cam!
Great heroes shall perish there,
They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.

⁳ In Tir-Eoghan: i.e. in Tyrone. The reader
is to bear in mind that the Cinel-Eoghan had
by this time extended their territory far beyond
the limits of the present county of Tyrone.
⁴ Dachiarog.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-
Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already
quoted under the year 825, p. 429, supra. It is
quite clear that the Four Masters took Leithi-
Luin, there mentioned to be the same as the
Leitir-Luin, where King Muircheartach, son of
Niall O'Lochlainn; but their identity is ques-
tionable, as the Leithi-Luin referred to at A. D.
825, is in the vicinity of Magh-Einir, the plain
in which the church of Donaghmore, near Ar-
magh, is situated; but Leitir-Luin is in the
Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Fews.
Sluaighb la Ruaini Ua Conchobair co hEar Ruaidh, 7 no gab gheall Cenel Conaill. Sluiigb la Ruaini Ua Conchobair go Comnaetsaib go bpearnib Mioc, 7 go b hairst Tasseba co hAe chaet, 7 no pigao am Ruaini Ua Conchobair peb ar onopaig do pigao pi main do hAnoinealaib, 7 no cionnaic fioin a eteamaetd do na Gallai ib do buan ionuda, uain no gnaetaid ne pricit ceo bo rob pearnib Ereann robh.

Do bseatarr goll cona rocpairtse voin sup cum la Ruaini co Donnchad ata, 7 taimim Donnchad Ua Chitimbaib 7 mai te A Chairiall ma reac, 7 vo bernaet a ngialla bo. Lopsga dhipna la Mac Munchaib, an oman Comnaet do lopsga a charpteoil 5 a taigi. Do luig airn an pi Ruaini gur an rocpaire cewna lair ap ceula h0 Laiidni, 7 no gab a ngialla, 7 vo luig airn 50 no peindeo Fiodo nuoicipi, 7 iarpoim 51 thub Ceimpealaib, 7 no gab bpeais Diamaino mac Muncbaib 7 Ua Cempealaib arpicna. Sluiigb m6ir do inoig la Ruaini Ua Conchobair go eComnaetsaib go bpeais bpeipne 5 go bpeais Mioc 1 Uaiidni 1 thub Ceimpealaib, 7 1 thub Ceimpealaib, 1 taimame, 1 canamaetg mochbhad Leite Moig aile ma reac. No mna na a Mh unin aib rob 5. a le 50 piv mochip, 7 an le naile do thub Ceimpeal mac Conbaic. Sluiigb la Tigcinna Ua Ruaini co bpeais bpeipne, go bpeais Mioc, go nGallai ib Ata chaet, 7 co Laiidni in thub Ceimpealaib, 1 po hoon-

Ferns.—Now Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruined castle of Ferns, now the property of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq., who has fitted up a small chapel in one of its towers, is supposed by some to have been erected by Dermot Mac Murrough; but the Editor, after a careful examination of the ruins, has come to the conclusion that no part of the present works is as old as Dermot's time.

Fidh-dorch : i.e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fidnargarhy, situated near Gruguematamagh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See Inquis. Kilkenny, No. 8, Car. II.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1166. Hugh O'Moillavall, king of Carrickbrachy, killed by Murtagh O'Loghlin, per dolum. Armagh burnt on St. Senan's day, from Colum Kill's Crosse on both sides to Bishop Owen's Crosse; the Rath all, with the churches, beside Paule and Peter's Regles, and a few other houses, and a streeve by the Rath westerly from Seghnall's Cross to St. Bright's Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugna, Insiskened, and many other churchlands, burnt. Dyrie-Colum-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus. And Ardo by Noars Makany Makillmore O'Morna and Crotyres. Eocha mac Dunleve blinded by Murtagh O'Neall" [recte, Mac Neale O'Loghlin], "contrary to the warrants of the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, and Donogh O'Carroll, archking of Argialls. An army by Rory O'Conner into Meath, from thence to Dublin, and tooke the pledges of Galls, Mac Moreho's, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Argiall; and Donogh O'Carroll, their king, came into his
An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Eas-Ruaidh, and he took the hostages of the Cinel-Conaill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Ath-cliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gaedhil was ever inaugurated; and he presented their stipends to the foreigners in many cows, for he levied a tax of four thousand cows upon the men of Ireland for them. On this occasion the foreigners accompanied Ruaidhri to Droichead-atha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the chief-tains of Airghialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Fearnag was burned by Mac Murchadha, from fear that the Connaughtmen would burn his castle and his house. Ruaidhri then proceeded, accompanied by the same forces, back to Leinster, and took their hostages; and he afterwards advanced to Fidh-dorcha, and cleared the pass of that wood; and next proceeded into Uí-Cléinsealaigh, and took the hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and of the Uí-Cléinsealaigh in general. Another great army of the men of Connaught, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighhe, and afterwards into Munster; and all the kings of Leath-Mhogha came into his house, [and submitted to him]. He divided Munster into two parts, of which he gave one to the Sil-Briain, and the other to Diarmaid, son of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Uí-Cléinsealaigh; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

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house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murchoa, king of Leinster, beyond seas. An army by Donogh O’Carroll, with Airgials, O-Briuins, and Kommacne, to Tirone, to set upon O’Loghlin, at the draught” [i.e. instance] “of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O’Neall” [recte, Mac Neale O’Loghlin], “archking of Ireland. O’Neale” [recte, Mac Neale O’Loghlin] “came with a few of Kindred-Owen-Tuleha-Og, to set on them to the wood called Fi-Oneghacht, and those same” [i.e. even those] “forsake him, whereby Murtagh O’Loghlin, king of Ireland, was slayne, who was Augustus of the north-west part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kindred-Owen were slain about 13; and that was a marvellous example, and a greate miracle: the king of Ireland slayne without battle, or fight, through dishonouring the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus’s Staff, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his sama” [clergy], “and the Coarb of Colum Kille himself fasted, for the matter, and the best of the clergy of Dyry, for carrying him to any buriall. An army by Rory O’Conner and by Tiernan O’Roike to Esroy, that Kindred-Conell came to O’Conor’s house, and gave him their pledges; and he gave them eight score cowses, beside gould and cloathes.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
and the name was Torgest, or Torgesius.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 505.


"Fordrum.—Now Fordrum, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

"Breadach.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen.—See note under A. D. 1122.

"Magh-bile.—Now Moville, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.
was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearna was demolished. They set up as king, Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Flachrach-Aidhne. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairre, over the men of Lurg and Tuath Rath, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conallta, i.e. Gillamaire, royal poet of Ireland, died; he was of the tribe of Ui-Briuin. The son of Domhnaill Bracanach, grandson of Carthach, was slain by Cormac, grandson of Carthach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgelisi, Bishop of Luimneach; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Cluain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethernaigh, priest of Inis-Clothrann; Mor, daughter of Domnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dotheachain, noble priest, chief sage, and pillar of piety of the family of Ard-Macha; and Ua Dubhacan, i.e. Gillagori, successor of Einde of Ara, died. Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of Leath-Mhogha, a man who had aimed at [the sovereignty of] all Ireland, the best man that came in his time for bestowing jewels and wealth upon the poor and the indigent of God, died. Muircheartach, son of Ladhmaun Ua Duibhdhiorma, lord of Fordruim*, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdhirma, and by all the people of Bredach*, in the middle of Magh-bile*; and two of his sons were killed on the following day, and another son blinded. Conn Ua Maelmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, died. A great meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and the chiefs of Leath-Chium, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners at Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*. To it came the successor of Patrick; Cadhla Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tua-thail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearnan Ua Ruairre, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Raghnall, son of Raghnall, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horsemen, of which six thousand were Connaughtmen, four thousand with O'Ruaire, two thousand with Ua Maeleachlainn, four

* * *  

Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha: i.e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a small town in the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath. Tlachtgha was the ancient name of the Hill of Ward, adjoining this town.—See note *, under A. D. 903; and note †, under A. D. 1172.
Ua Maolchaolain, ta riacht céad lá hUa cCinnbail, | lá hUa nEocaib, píche céad lá Donnchaib Mac Paolain | véid céad lá Naollaib Óéca chait. Ro cinnit 
tra veit éinnte ioni thinn comóidh ti nín eitiin càúr ceall | cleipeach, | 
maist rneab | tuac, 50 mmìit eithi na haon inna emnd, | tuccao airreck a 
éireide vo comárba Patnaice lá hUib Fahlse a lámaith na níos pènpaithe. 
Ro pearnadh riom iap nín ro píob, | po caoin loign gan inua gan aighe gnach nech | poic a céle nín comóidh tré pat an míg nó cionóil na maite pín 
co na ploigaid 50 haoin iomaid. Sluaió, | torcaitid ri nópeann, immo níos-
pairí lá Ruaidhri Ua cConcobair. Támh ann Óírmhnaí mac Sochbaic, 
Ua Deargmuíain, Mínpítaice Ua m‘bhain, tiobhna Tuaimmuíain, Óírmh-
naíta Ua Maolchaolain, pí Miùe, Donnchaib Ua Cinnbail, tiobhna Óinéall, | 
maite Laisfh apóisna. Rangatair iomáin ní tiúp Éogain, | po mná 
Ua Concobair an tiúp 1 noit. Tiúp Éogain o Shléib Challain, po éanaid vo 
Niall Ua Lachlann náin cinno na bhraíad 1. Ua Catáin na Ceoibe, | mac 
an Óíall Ui bhian, | Cenél Ógáin ó phobáirí vo Óeó Ua Néill náin 
cinno ná bhraíad atle 1. Ua Macrhoíjaíta vo Óinél Ceoibe, | hUa hUmbhile 
vo hUib Tuipipe, conntait Ói Néill pòdéipín. Loctar iap Épeann ar ecúla 
poibleap náin Sláib Muait aí phúo tiúpe Éogain | Conail, dhrab Éarímhnaí 
cominne a cobhlaí inuithe, | po iónraig Ua Concobair tiobhna Deagmuíain, 
cinno na poibáin vo Tuaimmuíain po doar 50 hÁine cinneac 50 réitaí | maith 
mbard iomhda leá. Taimh trá Óírmhnaíta Mac Mínpíthaic a Bhaoidh co roghain 
Cáll, | po gáib pígh Ua cCinnmuileait. Sluaió oile lá Ruaidhri Ua cCon-
concobair, | lá Tiobhanna Ua Ruain ec nUib Cinnmuileait, 50 rangatair Ceall 
Óreal. Rangtaír deabhdh eitiin upobin vo ghabhlaí, | po mnícpíthaí Con-
naic, | mnícpíthaí Ua cCinnmuileait, | tómacaitri rpeibh vo Chonnabtaí 
im Óinnn éi Mac Maolmuíanait thinn céad muáig. Ói roghain aí, 

*Donnchaib Mac Fhlaelain.—He was chief of 
Ui-Fhlaelain, a tribe seated in the north of 
the present county of Kildare; and not prince of 
the Desies in Munster, as Colgan, by a strange 
oversight, interprets it in his Trias Thaum., 
p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his 
History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 199.

*Callainn.—Now Sliève Gallion, a mountain 
in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Lon-
donderry, and on the borders of the county of 
Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that 
at this period Tir-Eoghan, or the country of the 
Cinell-Eoghan, comprised the whole of the pre-
sent counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and 
also the barony of Inishowen, in the county of 
Donegal, as well as parts of the present county 
of Armagh.

* Cnoc-Aine.—Now Knockany, near Bruff, in
thousand with Ua Cearbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fhaclain⁴, one thousand with the Danes of Ath-cliaith. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and amity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the prosperousness of the king, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by Rualdhri Ua Conchobhair. Thither came Diarmaid, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muircheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghan, and Ua Conchobhair divided the territory into two parts, i.e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghan north of the mountain, i.e. Callainn, to Niall Ua Lochlainn, for two hostages, i.e. Ua Cathain of Craebh, and Macan-Ghaill Ua Brain, and that part of the country of the Cínel to the south of the mountain to Aedh Ua Neill, for two other hostages, i.e. Ua Maeladha, one of the Cínel-Aenghusa, and Ua hUirthuile, one of the Ui-Tuirtre Ua Neill’s own foster-brothers. The men of Ireland returned back southwards over Sliabh-Fuaid, through Tir-Eoghan, and Tir-Conaill, and over Eas-Ruaidh to meet their sea-fleet; and Ua Conchobhair escorted the lord of Desmond, with his forces, southwards through Thomond as far as Cnoc-Aine, with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Galls⁴, and he took the kingdom of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Cill-Osnadh. A battle was fought between some of the recruits and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

⁴ *Galls.*—Hitherto the word Goill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is applied to the English.

⁵ *Cill-Osnadh.*—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note ⁶, under the year 489, p. 152, supra.
The son of the King of Britain: i.e., of the King of Wales. He was probably the son of Rees Ap-Griffith, who had detained Fitzstephen in prison for three years; but his name does not appear in any authority accessible to the Editor. The English writers do not mention him by name.—See Harris’s Hibernica, p. 13.

For his atonement: i.e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

The church of the nuns at Cluain-mis-Bois—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Cloumacnois. Dearbh-forgaill, the foundress, was the celebrated wife of Tigherann O’Ruaire, who eloped with the King of Leinster in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Ailfinn: i.e. Rock of the limpid Spring, now Elphin, the head of an ancient bishopric in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., pp. 89, 139; O’Flaherty’s Ogygia, part iii. c. 78; and Archdall’s Monastic Hibernicum, p. 609.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1167. Murtagh mac Lamon O’Duv-dirma, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the
slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the son of the King of Britain, who was the battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army of Mac Murchadha. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his eíneach. Dearbhail, daughter of Dommhadh Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Ceachenainn [who had been] lord of Ua-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois was finished by Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Fabhar-Fechine, Ailfinn, and Birra, were burned. Muireadhach, the son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Lochlainn. A church was erected at Cluain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Dearthach, by Conchobhair Ua Ceallaigh and the Ui-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, at Cunga. Macraith Ua Morain, i.e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Dunain's fosterson, died at Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cearbhaill, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died. Murchadh Ua Muireadhthaigh, chief sage of Connaught and a noble priest; Maelpadraig Ua Callada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; the great priest, Ua Mongachain, successor of Molaithi of Daimhinis; and Galbhrat, son of Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach,
pi Muían, fi níogadhna Epeann (mac macaí do Ruaidhí Ua Conchobair eiríde) do marbaí lá mac míc Conchobair Uí hIrepian, fi a marbaí féin ro chluíoch có na lucht coccaín lá hUa Páeláin tigearra na nDéiri Muían, fi bá do Ruaidhí Ua Conchobair do níon mumin an tíomh hírpín. Ro marbaí ro céadóír mac míc Conchobair ina бо́гай lá Diarmaid Píos, fi lá hUa Páeláin, fi réite meic eotreach có na muintir. Riogh Muían do gabail do Oínnall, mac Tómpásalbaí Úi Írirain taí eirí Muincheanain, a bháis. Múrchaí Úa Pínoalláin, tíomhna Oealbna móirí, do marbaí lá Diarmaid mac Oínnchaí Úa Maelíreacláinn 1 níochail a acu cót comainigh cóigeaí Connaéct g' Aíghiall. Enda mac Múrchaí, níogadhna Láthún, do nálaí lá hUa Íníollamhártaic 1. Ómnaíoch, tíomhna Oirílige. Connaí lá Ruaidhí Úa Cíneálbaí, lá bígh Epeann go cóigeaí Connaéct uile, fi lá Tíogphrain Úa Ruaíne, tíomhna Ófheipne, fi lá Ómnaíoch Úa Cíneálbaí, go nAighiallaíobh. Ocheain, do ciongadh a neitigh an Diarmaid Úa Maelíreacláinn, fi an chúrsa Móide an marbaí Úa Pínoalláin leó dó taí comainigh cóigeaí Connaéct g' Aíghiall. Do ngrávo am, fim Móide co na níocht eile bò ma nEineach doibh, fi éipac uile do Òelbna. Aonáí Tailtín imóorph do éidem lá bígh Epeann, fi lá Leó Chúinn don cót, fim lá leifrte a Úirpáire, fi a maircplaís ó Mullaí anu go Mullaí tailte. Diarmaid Úa Maelíreacláinn do atei-píogáidh lá hAíghial Móide a níoc na mbo péipírte. Máthú ata an comain oiche Óirim Conchaí, fri an Úa Maelíreacláinn co nglainn Móide por cait Túsc. Úirpáine, oí bh tóirpeaptaí ruchaidh im mac Macbuhyte Úi Íriréin do Óhaidhlingiaí, fi ro marbaí Conchobair mac Mac Cárpaighainn ann léicteach am maína. Dúbombláig, ingín Úi Chúinn, bón Mac Cárpaighainn, véec chap mbuaír

1 Enna Mac Murchadha.—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellaugh.

2 Oichinn.—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath.—See note 4, under A. D. 478, p. 150, supra.

3 The fair of Tailtin.—This was the last time the national fair of Tailtin, now Teltown, near the River Sele or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note 4, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, supra.

4 Mullach-Aiti.—This place bears this name in Irish at the present day; but it is usually called in English the Hill of Lloyd. It is situated to the west of the town of Kells, and is a beautiful fertile hill, 422 feet in height, having now on its summit a handsome pillar about 100 feet high, which was erected by the first Earl of Bective.

5 Mullach-Tailten.—This is evidently an error for Mullach-Tailten, i.e. the summit of Tailtin, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-Tailtin measures about six and a half miles statute measure.
son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and royal heir of Ireland (he was the son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair's mother), was slain by the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Briain, and he himself and his conspirators were killed immediately after by Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi-Mumhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muircheartach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i.e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Ochann, to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Meath, after their having killed Ua Finnallain, in violation of the protection of the province of Connaught and the Airghialla. The men of Meath and their king gave them eight hundred cows for their eric, and another eric to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailltin was celebrated by the King of Ireland and the people of Leath-Chuinn, and their horses and cavalry were spread out on the space extending from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-Taiten. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair, at Druim-criaigh, was gained by Ua Maelseachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Luighne, wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth Ua Sirten, of the Gaileanga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghamhna, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghamhna,

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* Ath-an-Chomair: i.e. Ford of the Confluence. This was the name of a ford on the River Deel, in the barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath.

* Druim-criaigh: More usually written Druim-Crisidh, now Drumeree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Dinnenschus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Criaidh.

* Tuath-Luighne: Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.
ongse 1 atipje, 1 a haonacal 1 nuir Cloeann. Domnao Ua Ceirseall, tigeanra Anghiall, tuile orpan 1 orpceair tuairceuip Epeann, vecc iar na leighe 1 do iupaig orpion via muintir pein.1 Ua Dublin, do Cenel Eogain, iar mbuaio ongse, 1 atipje, 1 iar teoioncacl th1 seo unga onp an peipe an coimhe 1 do cleinchib, 1 eccalpib. Suanthdib l1 Ruaoini Ua eConobair, 1 l1 Tigheamn Ua Rueir, co hAine Chuach, g1 cteanagit bhraid, 1 po rannapat Muima 1 n0o eitir Mac Cophmice Meg Capeag, 1 Domnall mac Toirn- dealbaig Ui bhpiain, 1 do phaoa do p1c1t vecc bo po tr1 in sheclann Muiri- cht1aig Ui bhpiain l1 Oibimm1an do Ruaoini Ua Concobair. Concobair leat dearn, mac Maoileachlann Ui Choncobair, tigeanra Comcoimdpbaoid, do mapbau l1 mac a bhrait1. Domnall Ua Sleibin anp ollaim Ongziall, v1g. Amlaioi Mac Imnaiopeap, anp ollaim Epeann 1 cuircihte, vecc. Dub- coblaic, ina1n mic Ta11g,1 Maoileachlann Ui Maolchuaicnaib, h1n Toirn- dealbaig, p1 Connae, v1g. Marie Cenel Eogain,1 comarba Doipe, do eoc1 h1 teach Ruaoini Ui Choncobair, p1 Epeann co hAe Luann, 1 pulsait onp 1 évach 1 h1 romba le1 u1a etteutib.

Aoir Cn1o1rt, mile seo peareccat a naoi. Conchaic Ua Tomalra1, uapal raccap1, 1 aiporpshilepp1in Chuana mic Noip 1 raoi figna na nSoineal, vecc. Ma1 e1 na Saran co na pelcel1, Fab1n Fhecine, 1 Donhug Chia- nain do lopca1. Ar 1 po bhua1in h1 cteanag Ruaoini Ua Concobair, p1 Epeann, vecc mba g1ca bhla1na uada fein, 1 o g11c nig1 na o1c1ag1o 1o bhra1 orpion leign1n Anu1 Maca 1 nonoin Ph1ttppaice anp leign1n do d1enam do

*Donnchadh Ua Ceirseall: anglicised Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 389.

1 Dubhchochlaich.—This was Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin.—See note.* under A. D. 1151, p. 1096, suprad.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1168. Murtagh mac Donell O'Brian, king of Dalgais, killed at Dunnasciath by" [mac Conner's son, and] "Morogh Mac Cathy his son, king of Desmond; and mac Conner's son was killed for that soon after by Dermod Fyn and by O'Feslan, and seuen of his nobility with them elphin men. Flannagan O'Dubhthay, Bishop of the Tuathes, chief chronicler and learned of the west of Ireland all, died at Cunga in his pilgrimage. An army by Rory O'Conner to Athlone and Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossary, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and sent his army before him over Ath-crogha into Munster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglenay" [Moylena] "to meet the rest of Ire- land, until they came to Green leigh; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges
died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Clothrann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Airghialla, flood of splendour, and magnificence, died after being mangled with his own battle-axe by a man of his own people, i.e. Ua Duibhne,—one of the Cinel-Eoghain,—after the victory of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighernan Ua Ruairc to Aine-Cliach [Knockany]; and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muircheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Letheadora, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corea-Modhruada, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhinn, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlæibh Mac Innaighneorch, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlach, daughter of the son of Tadhg, i.e. of Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbhach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-eo of the Saxons, with its church, Fobbar-Fechine, and Daimhliag-Chiannain, were burned. This was the year in which Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, granted ten cows every year from himself, and from every king that should succeed him, for ever, to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of

\"A. D. 1169. Rodericus Rex summoperè cupiens in Academiā Ardmanchā studia promovere, honoraria annuaque decem bount pensione, stipendium Archimagistri illius scholar adauxit, et dato diplomate suos successores ad eandem pensionem quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, eā conditione ut studium generale pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia undeque, quam ex Albania adventantibus Armdaech continuaretur.\" — \textit{Trias Thaum.}, p. 310.
Athy-na-riach.—Ford of the greyish Cows.
Not identified.

The Flemings.—The Editor has discovered no English or Anglo-Irish authority for calling this fleet a Flemish one. Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 216, note.

"In the Four Masters we find those foreigners who joined the army of Dermot from Wales, called more than once Flemings; and of this people we know some colonies were allowed to establish themselves in South Wales (about Tenby and Haverfordwest) during the reigns of the first and second Henrys. It was most probably, therefore, of Flemings that the colonies planted in these two Irish baronies" [namely, the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the south-east of the county of Wexford] "consisted. 'Even at the present day,' says Mr. Beauford, 'the port and countenance of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutchwomen.'—MS. of Mr. Beauford, cited in Brewer's Beauties, &c."

The Editor, when examining the baronies of Forth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between...
Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, of Ui-Failghe, and Ui-Faelain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Domnchadh Ceinsealach Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breagha. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach*; and he expelled Domhnall Breaghach, in revenge of that deed, and divided Meath into two parts; and he gave the eastern half to Tighearnan and to the men of Breifne, and he kept the western half himself. Brian of Sliabh-Bladhma, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Eiles, was treacherously blinded by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach. Fearchair Ua Fallamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, and steward of Ui-Maine, died after penance. Raghnall Ua Maelmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings* came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i.e. Diarmaid, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes, dressed in coats of mail. An army of the men of Ireland was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Teamhair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and they went from thence to Ath-cliath, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh; and they set nothing by the Flemings; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cinel-Eoghain was assumed by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn.

the personal appearance of the inhabitants of these baronies and those of O'Murphy's country, of the northern baronies of the county of Wexford. The Kavanaghs and Murphys are tall, and often meagre, while the Flemings, Codds, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

* Set nothing by: i.e. thought them not worth notice. The Annals of Ulster contain but a few meagre notices of the events of this year, as follows:

"A.D. 1169. The Daimliag, viz., the sanctuary of Kynan" [now Duleek], "burnt. Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (.i. Liar)" [recte, the Bregian.—Ed.], "and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Conner,
King of Ireland, granted ten cows yearly from him and every king after him for ever, to the Lector of Armagh, in honor of Patrick, for learning to the strollers” [i.e. poor scholars] “of Ireland and England.” — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Comman, son of Faelchu.—He is the patron saint of Roscommon, in Connaught, where his festival was celebrated on the 26th of December. According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, Comman (son of Faelchu, son of Dethlan, of the race of Rudraighe), who was a disciple of St. Finian, of Clonard, was a young man in the year 550; but it adds, that the year of his death is unknown.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 618.

* Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht: i.e. of Achnory.
* The Ui-Caraccain.—A sept seated in the parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—See note 4, under A. D. 1044, p. 845, suprd.

* Fitz-Stephen.—He was the maternal brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald, they being sons of Nesta, mistress of Henry I., who, after separating from her royal lover, married Gerald, Governor of Pembroke, and lord of Carew, by whom she had Maurice Fitzgerald. After Gerald’s death, Nesta became the mistress of the Constable Stephen de Marisco, by whom she had Robert Fitz-Stephen. The character of Fitz-Stephen is thus described by his nephew, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 26:

“O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris exemplum, fortunæ variæ, sortique adversæ plus quam prosperæ semper obnoxium. O virum toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque
The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Faelchu, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithe Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Maelruanaidh Ua Ruadhain, Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordha Mac Uaireirghe, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluain-mic-Nois, and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lumluini, lector of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Braein, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Caracain, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mor, at Ard-Macha. The son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, was slain by the son of Tadhg Ua Briain. Taillte, daughter of Muircheartach Ua Maelachlann, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindileas, son of Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, who was an ollamh in poetry, died. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of Dal-gCais. Robert Fitz Stephen and Richard, son of Gilbert, i. e. Earl Strongbow, came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rotae circumferentias aquanimitatem expertum, et
omnia passum.

"Quae peior fortuna potest, atque omnibus usum,
Quae melior.

"O vere Marium secundum Stephaniden. Cujus
si felicitatem resperexeris: felicissimum dixeris.
Si verum misericias: miserorum omnium miserii-
rimum videbas. Erat autem vir ample corpore
et integro, vultuque decenti, et statura paulo
mediocritatem excedente, vir dapsilis et largus,
liberalis et iucundus, sed vino Venerique trans
modestiam datuas."

Robert Fitzstephen landed at the creek called
Cuan-an-bhainbh, now Bannow, in the month
of May, 1169, with a band of thirty knights,
sixty men in coats of mail, and 300 archers,
among whom was Hervey de Montemarisco, or
Mountmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl
Strongbow.

* Earl Strongbow.—He was Richard de Clare,
Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. He was sur-
named Strongbow, as had been his father, from
his strength in discharging arrows. For Giral-
dus's character of this Earl, see note 6, under
A. D. 1176. According to the work attributed
to Maurice Regan, Strongbow landed at Down-
donnell, near Waterford, on the eve of the feast
of St. Bartholomew, with an army of about
1200 men, of whom 200 were knights.—See
Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's
Hibernica, p. 23.
calls this fortress *Turris Reginaldi*, which is the tower now commonly called the Ring Tower.—

*Lock Garman:* i.e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3. The citizens of Wexford gave their invaders a repulse on the first day, but on the second day they submitted to their lawful prince, Dermot Mac Murrough, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

*Port-Lairge:* i.e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris’s *Hibernica*, pp. 24, 25.

*Officer of the fortress.*—Giraldus Cambrensis
archers, in the army of Mac Murchadha, to contest Leinster for him; and to disturb the Irish of Ireland in general; and Mac Murchadha gave his daughter to the Earl Strongbow for coming into his army. They took Loch Garman, and entered Port-Lairge by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress, and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Maileachlainn, with numbers of the men of Breagh along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagh, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Murchadadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Galls aforesaid; and there was a challenge of battle between them for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danes] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath on this occasion, for Mac Murchadha and the Saxons acted treacherously towards them, and made a slaughter of them in the middle of their own fortress, and carried off their cattle and their goods, in consequence of their violation of their word to the men of Ireland. Asgall, son of Raghnall, son of Turcall, chief king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath, made his escape from them. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the people of Desmond, over the knights who were left to protect Port-Lairge. An army was led by Mac Murchadha and his knights into Meath and Breifne; and they plundered Cluain-Iraird, and burned Ceanannus, Cill-Tailtean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Seire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Briuin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmait Mac Murchadha were put to death by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

1 Cluain-Iraird, &c.—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilskeery, and Castletieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

2 The hostages of Diarmait Mac Murchadha.—Dermot O'Conor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland, and some modern Irish antiquists, as O'Brien, in his absurd work upon the Round Towers of Ireland, assert that King Roderic did not execute the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father's fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this execution took place: "Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus quem ei (supra, c. 10)
1. Conéobair mac Diarmata, piogmacaom Laigín, 1 mac mic Diarmata .
mac Donnall Caomhanach, 1 mac a comalta . Ua Caollaise. Donnall
bráthar 1 Aindri Míode vo iompra ar O Ruain, 1 ar O Ceocéiseir 1 bráthar
vo tabairte vo Mac Munchadá. bráthar Aindri Míode vo mbaa vo lá Tiog-
shan Ua Ruain. Mac mic Paolán, 1 mac Donnchaoi Mic Siollapátraice
vo iompra vo lá Mac Munchada. Siosátho lá mac Munchada i' in mbóire.
1 1 rianteach 1op oirenn via Mhuineá lá hainn, Tíoghshnaid Uí Ruain, 1 vo
paúrach ianteán ammu longpínea pain p'ín vo Laighní, Gallabh, Phipaib
Míode, 1 co nAníghalláb illme, 1 torpísean rochaide id, 1 po págairt a
longpínea. Donnall Ua Óriain 1 Dáil eCaip vo iompra vo Ruainó. Cob-
lach órmaír lá Ruaidri Ua Ceocóiseuir, 1 rop Sionanni oinnpíoad Muíman.
Creach lá hUlub Maina a nUíMhíman, 1 creach la hUaireann Connaic, 1 c'tUaó-
mhíman. Ro hmoineál Ógumhína leó don c'pín, 1 po reoípse clárpíosaé-
Cille Áilua. Lópcán Ua hÉitíscéarn 1 rop mbaa vo macaith mic Mec Con-
mpa, 1 lá hUlub Caipín. Diarmata Ua Cunn, 1opíeac Cloinne hUífhíman,
vo mbaa vo Céilé Aodh na eÉitíscéarn. Diarmata Ua h'omhíbere, tíshína
Ua Met, 1 1opíeac marpaílaígh tíshína Oíthe, 1 vo mbaa vo lín lao-
ghal taimc a hIníb éHípe. Creac lá Tiogshnaid Ua Ruain 1 nGaillághaib
1 li Saoinb, 1 vo b'ert biai ribh iomáda lair. Creac la hAníghalláb hi c'Tígh
b'humhí. Munchadá Ua Peaghail, tíshína na 1Portuacht, 1 vo mbaa vo lín
hUlub macaibh, 1shína macaibh Ua Peaghail, tíshína Cloinne Coíscéir|
toche de sa oileáire 1 Tusaíin dá 1gúla. Óinom anaiéime
amháinntach vo déana lá Magún t'Ua h'Eóda, ní Uíd, 1 vo monach
Anlaoir, mac comaporba Fiúinn Mánge ibh, 1 la hUílaoib aipísína (eisimóta
obsidem dederáid, capitali sententiae condemna-
vit."—Hib. Expug., lib. i. c. 17. See also Sta-
niburth, De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis, lib. 3.
The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from
Donnall Caemhanach, said by Giraldus Camb-
brensis to be a bastard son of King Dermot;
but Maurice Regan conceals his illegitimacy,
and calls him Prince Donald.—See Harris's
Hibernica, p. 16, note 1; and p. 30, note 2.
1 O'Caelaigh.—This name is still very num-
nerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always
incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distin-
guished from O'Céallaigh, O'Céle, O'Cela, and
O'Cadha, which will soon be all anglicised to
Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever
after the extinction of the native language.
2 Diarmaid Ua Cúain.—Now anglicised Dermot,
Darby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O' being never
prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See
note 1, under A. D. 1013, p. 774, suprà.
3 Cinél-Aedha of Echthyge : i. e. the O'Shaugh-
nessys and their correlates, who were seated
in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of
Galway.
land, at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmaid's grandson, i.e. the son of Domhnall Caemhanach, and the son of his foster-brother, i.e. O'Caellaigh. Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O'Ruairec and O'Conchobhair, and delivered hostages to Mac Murchadha. The hostages of East Meath were put to death by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. The son of Mac Fhaelain and the son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig were banished by Mac Murchadha. An army was led by Mac Murchadha into Breifne, and a party of his people were defeated by the soldiers of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ui-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Dalu. Lorcan Ua hEch-thighern was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, chief of Clann-Istearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe. Diarmaid Ua hAinbhfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oileach, was slain on Inis-Lachain, by a fleet which came from the Inishorc [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Gaileanga and Saithne, and he carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the Airghialla into Tir-Briuin. Murchadh Ua Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha, was slain by Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlais. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuaim-da-ghualann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaeibh, son of the successor of Finnen, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Maelisa, bishop,

a Inis-lochain.—See note c, under A.D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note b, under A.D. 1544.

b Fortuatha. — A territory in the present county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaile.

c Ui-Fineachlais. — A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.
Maelstópar, episcop, 7 Σιολλάνασανγκίνητ ματ Ποντίμακ, σοιαμπά Κομπαίλl, 7 Maałmaştan, σοιαμπά Πινύν νο να μπριντ) 1. σοιαμπλενον manach πιαζάτα co na ναββαν πο ονοιάξ Maałmaştanpee Τα Μοργάν, λεγαύt σοιαμπά Ρέκα, 1 Saball Φάδραγκ νο ιοναρμαλ αρ an μααιριεν μο σόζαμβρειτ, 7 pο ρούμαραχρέ πέιι, 7 a μαάμεν 5ο λεύη ετην αλαβράεμ 7 αοομμίb ecclaptaeτα, δύ, εοά, 7 caορέα, 7 na huile πο ειονόιτρε ó αιμεη αν λεγαύt ρεμπαίτε 5ο μιν. Μαάες τιζίφηνα, 7 τοιρίζ νο ποινε an γονοντήριν τρια σοιαιστέ an τί πο υειμππέρε μαμαίς Ομοίενε άεί αρ an abονυε τρια να πιομπάν πέιν. Μαάες Τίρ αν νομναον, αεδ μο ινεερμαν γαν μνεερμαν on cοομβέ, 3αρ πο μαάμβαν in αομπλετ la huατεπi nαματ la τοιρίζ νο ποινε an γονοντήριν, 7 pο πονασ αν πί, 7 pο μαάμβαν γαν βεσε ταττεναι co hαmplεπητάνε τριν παλέ τι νομπάα an κοαιτέλε αμπρεηπένην αρίν ι. τ νύαν. Οια μαάες pο τί ειμεερά an σοιαμπλενον. Οια μαάες τηα 1 ceεμον tλιανό νο μαάμβαν μαλε Tlαρ, 7 πο ποναο α pί. Οια μαάες γαν 3αρ ταττεναι μο μαάμβαν 5ο ινύν λά a υμοπζατάν.

Αούρ Καίνφ, μίλε εεό πεχιμποάγατ ο ηαον. Ρέτωρ Τα Mόρνα, επισκόπ Cλαια μητα οδέπαλνη, manach σπλιβοεαé εέτυρ, νο δάοα 5ον Σιονάν αν 27 νο Dεκεμβερ. Σανί, μσην Σλιμάπμη Mic Μπαρένα, θανκοιμπα ηπιζε, δεγ ιαρ παιτηζε. Σρικτειά Tελέα άηρο νο λορπζαλ λά Τιγζήεν

* Sabhall-Phadraig.—Now Saul, in the barony of Locale, and county of Down.—See A. D. 493, 1011, 1020, 1149.
* Dun.—Now Downpatrick. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1170. Conor mac Murtagh O'Neall" [recte, O'Loghlin], "king of Kindred-Owen, and heir apparent of all Ireland, killed by Hugh Begg Mac Cana, and the Uiibh-Cartagan, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Tryan, in Ardmagh. Donogh Kynselagh O'Kelly killed by Leinster. Dublin spoyled by Dermod Mac Murcha and the forreneres that he brought out of Great Britain to spoyle Ireland, in revenge of his banishment over seas out of his owne land, and the killing of his son. They had the slaughter of the Galls of Dublin and Waterford, and many slaughters were of them also.

Leinster and men of Meath were spoyled both spirituall and temporall; and they tooke Dublin and Waterford. A very indecent act committed by the monke, i.e. Aulyv, son to the Coarb of Finen-Moyle, and by Manus Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, with the principalls of Ulster and Ulstermen also, together with" [recte, with the exception of] "Moylysa, and Gilladomangart mac Donell mic Cormack, Coarb of Con-gall, and Moylmarten, Coarb of Finen, with their people, i.e. a Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Moylemoag O'Morgair, Legat of the Coarb of Peter, in St. Patrick's Savall, i.e. sanctuary, were banished out of the abby built by themselves, and were spoyled altogether, books, stuff, cowes, men, horses, sheepe, and all that ever they gathered there first coming in the tyme of the said Legat.
and Gilladomhangairt, son of Cormac, successor of Comghall, and Maelmartain, successor of Finnen, with their people,—i.e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabhall-Phadraig, were expelled from the monastery, which they themselves had founded and erected; and they were all plundered, both of their books and ecclesiastical furniture, cows, horses, and sheep, and of everything which they had collected from the time of the legate aforesaid till then. Wo to the lord and chieftains who perpetrated this deed, at the instigation of one whom the monks of Droichet-atha [Drogheda] had expelled from the abbacy for his own crime. Wo to the country in which it was perpetrated; and it did not pass without vengeance from the Lord, for the chieftains who had done this deed were slain together by a few enemies, and the king was prematurely wounded and slain, shortly after, at the town where the unjust resolution [of perpetrating it] had been adopted, namely, at Dun. On Tuesday the convent were expelled. On Tuesday also, at the end of a year, the chieftains of Ulidia were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, shortly after, he was killed by his brother, at Dun.

The Age of Christ, 1171. Petrus Ua Mordha, Bishop of Cluain-scarta-Brenainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn, on the 27th of December. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluiniairn Mac Murchadha, successor of Brightit, died after penance. The Cloistreach of Telach-aidar was untill that tyme; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tyme, through emulation, fleshly combination, and covetousness of honor to himselfe; for the monks of Ireland did banish him out of their abbacy, through lawfull causes. Wo', wo', woe and woe the doing, and woe to the country where this act was committed, for it was not without revenge from the Lord, for they were killed at once by a few of their enemies, the principals that committed this act. The king was wounded and Garbeg [recte, in a short time] "unfortunately after in the townes, where this was devised by an unconscionable council, i.e., in Dun. Uppon Tuesday was the Convent banished: uppon Tuesday, at a yeare's end, were the best of Ulster killed, and the king wounded. This Dermot [recte, this Manus] "soone after was killed himselfe by his brother in Dun. Dermot O'Hanveth was killed by a navy that came out of the Iles of Oreadia, in an Iland made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishlaghin."

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Telach-aidar.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Tealach-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coindellibain, chief of Ui-Laeghaire, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish...
Ua Ruaidhe co na lán do saomh amn. Diarmait Mac Murchada, ní Laoisín, an mhí lar a ndúin dao féin féin uile, iar troshurtatai Sacair, t aigh noenmí uile Gaoideal go híomóda, iarn napscain t lopeceo ceall molapóda, Cianannn, Cluain Érainn, tio, do écc ma comho bhlaona do gailaí eutuain- ngseá anaitiú, iarn nó bphén ma bísicthar trí maíomhail. Dé, Cholun Chille, t P轨道a, n aon Éreanna i gcealla nó pápaite, t no lóirce ríte iáain, t in phíopa móir aibb atáb gan tiona, gan atéipé, gan corp éiprot, gan ongab, ainnil po eurill a órócaipilleád. Maoléin mac Ghiolla Seaínnaill tigína Usgheirt ònch, do òcc. Tailtein, mheí Conótabh Uí Mhaolruadh, bún lomáin Uí Chathairpé, tigína Sanéne, díg. Domhnall, mac mac Ruaidhri Uí Mhaolruadh, tigína Peaín Ceallaí, do mhípaí l a Mumtí Múimhneáca. Domhnall Ua Róisínta, tigína Ele véipice, do mhípaí l a Domhnall mac Domhnachana Orpáigé, t po cúip i án t a Éle, uí eóropeatair ríce ar éin cédab. Creach cóiblach la Hulthái hi ò Típ Éóchaim, don níoscab hù tomada leó. Creach la Niall mac Mac Laclána go eCenél Éóchaim i nullthái, t no mhiapáid rochaide leó, t do bhríi naí an tigíne. Óraíthe Anfgiail iapóim do gabail l a Niall Ua Lochnam. Creach móir l a Maignpr mac Dommélaide Uí Éochaidh co nullthoib í eCúil an tigíneáid, t po anigíret Cúil paitaim, t cealla oile, t níosrach uatháin beas go Cenél Éogain popna im Chonótabh Ua Chatháin, t po eáid lomáin iocúna, t po meabaidh roin Ualtoib, t tóri- caiph páp t aifinct do eórapeachaib, t súna tóiseach có rochaí ochumóib oile o Utáib, t no gonaí Maighpr fion, t cípdha ar an cábhadh don cúip gun. Ro mhaipáid iapóim l a órócaipille réim, l a Dommélaide, t l a Ghiolla Chláir pu.

The tower fell about the year 1760. The Editor was acquainted with an old native of this district who saw this steeple standing. —See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 138, note 4.

[Unknown disease.]—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “Dermott Mac Murrough died of an unknown disease, without penance, shrive, or Extreme Uction.” But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 17, that “he died at Ferns after the victory of Unection and penance.” This Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, as follows, in his Hibernia Ex- pugnata, lib. i. cap. 6:

“Erat autem Dermicius vir stature grandis, et corporum peramplum: vir bellicosus et audax in gente sua: ex crebro continuoque bellii clamore voce rauciosa. Timéri a cunctis quam diligi cupiens; nobilium oppressor, humilium erectus, infestus suis, exosus alienis. Manus omnium
burned by Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with its full of people in it. Diarmuid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland, —after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, &c., —died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown disease; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor, without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Maclcron Mac Gillaeachnaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maelachlann, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, died. Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Muineachha. Domhnall Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh [Mac Gillaheadrach] of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the people of the two Eiles, where he slew three hundred persons. A plundering fleet was brought by the Ulidians into Tir-Eoghain, in which they carried off a countless number of cows. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and the Cinel-Eoghain, into Ulidia, and numbers were slain by them; and they carried off countless cows. The hostages of the Airghialla were afterwards taken by Niall Ua Lochlainn. A great predatory force was led by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua h'Eochadha and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cinel-Eoghain, under Conchobhair Ua Cathain, overtook them; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of one-and-twenty chieftains and sons of chieftains, with many others [of the commonalty]; and Maghnus himself was wounded, but he escaped from the conflict on that occasion. He was afterwards killed by his own brother, Donnsleibhe, and Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Mac Gillaepscoip, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni.”

"Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt.—Tuaisceart was the name of an ancient deanery in the north of the present county of Antrim, comprising the modern rural deaneries of Ballymoney and Dunluce. The cuil, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 71, note 5.
mac Mic Gilllacaepcsp, reictaith Manaigh, i n'DOin, iar noenam ule tomis. Creach an SainIMh la Tighimnán Ua Ruainc go bhfhaith bereipne. Ro marbaod leó rochaide, i do bhfrata buair tomoa. Creach aile la Tighimnán na Oer-
ceai. 3fle, i do marbaod laigh Gillla Nenán Mac Liadaim, i. taorpeach Cuanime, i Mac Gilllacaipallamn (i. taorpeac Oerseai. 3fle.) Tomáin lía féin ann Mio de on éip m1 Ua Lamòuir. Donnall 6fle, tighimn Mio, do éabair ilall do Thighimnán Ua Ruainc. Seacht creachta do nénam la hUibh Mame ren Urimpamn é doineach na himpime co doineach mioncair. Creac Donilib Chianán do nénam la poipneod Mili Chocan, i topáin-topaip apoile dobo annabáin lía gailaib Aca claic in ineac Chianain. Cat Aca claic eithi Mili Cocan i Agall, i. mac Racnaimh, pi gail n'Erann peic ni. Topáin-topaip a náir sctepamn a 0i, i anall eithi mpepbhain Saxon i Gaila Aca claic. Do pochaim ann Agall mac Ragnaill, i Ecain loctain-
dac a hlinip h'On, co pochaimb aile cennomat. Shaigfe lía Ruain Ua Concobair, la Tighimnán Ua Ruainc, i la Mupchaib Ua Cliinbail go h'Ac claic, oipbhair ar an laiph 1. Seangbuu, i ar Mili Cocan. doin trá veabaith i tomhain stoppa mi pé coidhr. 0 do cói iarom O Concobair i eoinn Laiab, i maippluaí phe mbréipne i Agall do buain i do lorpeac anbann na Saxonac. Do veóidean iarainn ar an laiph i Mili Cocan co na mupplui ilongpont Leite Cunn, do marbaod rochaide via naorpa pluaig, i tecrap a lón, a neved, a a ccaipib. 1.1om lla mac Cogheach Mac iG Cainteir i Gailaib Lainnig. Ro marbaod rochaide món vido llaip iin Paim ne Mac Gilllacaimnog, i 1m Topáin mac Tpém, i po lorpecc an mapecaib, i le an duitm anmeadiob. Slóigfe lía Tighimnán Ua Ruainc co bhfhaith

* Manaigh.—Otherwise called Mancha Mo-

naigh-Uład, and Cath-Monnaigh.—See note *,

under A. D. 1173; Reeves's Ecclesiastical An-
tiquities, &c., p. 356; and Leabhar-na-g'Ceart,

p. 172, note * . This sept was seated near Moira,

in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. Doctor O'Conor prints this Rechtaire

Mum, which he translates Gubernatore Momoniæ,

but he is decidedly in error.

* Agall.—For a curious account of the deaths

of this prince and Hoan, or John, see Hibernia

Expugnata, lib. i. cap. 21. After a long struggle

with his assailants, Hoan, or John, called The-

woods Vehemens by Giralocus, and le Dene by

Maurice Regan, was at length felled to the

ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford,

assisted by others. Agall, or Hissephilus, at-

tempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on

the sea shore, and brought back alive to be re-

served for ransom. But on appearing before

the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large as-

sembly in the Council house, he proudly and

haughtily exclaimed: "We came here with

only a small force and this has been but the
of Monaigh at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne. They slew numbers of persons, and carried off many cows. Another predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan into South Breagha; and he slew Gillan-Enain Mac Lughadha, i.e. chief of Cuirene, and Mac Gillaseachlainn, chief of South Breagha. Ua Lamdhhuibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Seven predatory incursions were made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, from Palm-Sunday till Low-Sunday. Daimhliag-Chianain [Duleek] was plundered by the knights of Milo Cogan; and some of them were slain on the following day by the foreigners [i.e. Danes] of Ath-cliath, in revenge of Cianan. The battle of Ath-cliath was fought between Milo Cogan and Asgall, [who was for] some time before king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ireland. Many were slaughtered on both sides of the Saxon knights and the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath. Asgall, son of Ragh- nall, fell therein, as did Eoan, a Dane from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the Earl, i.e. Strongbow, and Milo Cogan. There were conflicts and skirmishes between them for the space of a fortnight. O'Conchobhair afterwards went against the Leinstermen, with the cavalry of the men of Breifne and Airghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their commonalty, and carried off their provisions, armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh over the foreigners of Luimneach. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foinne, son of Gillacainnigh, and Torchar, son of Treni; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc*

beginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

* Their provisions.—In the account of the English Invasion, attributed to Maurice Regan, it is stated that the English got such quantities of corn, meal, and pork, as was sufficient to victual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's Hibernica, pp. 25–30; and compare with Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

* Tighearnan Ua Ruairc.—Compare with Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's Hibernica, pp. 25, 26.
breipne dubhlon, 1 la hAiriagallab co hAe chaet, 1 po cuire st veabairi puic Mhli Cocan co na muiniab, 50 naemh ro po peapaib hreipne 1 po Airiagallab. Do pocha am Ae mac Tiaghnain Ui Ruairc, tanairi breipne, 1 mac me Oigimhna Ua Chunn, 1 pocharoe ole immaillie pnu. Creach la oim in Shiol Muineadaig i Tuaimumain, 1 po oircepr Sipeacan Ua Litiuda, 1 po mairbrit e budden i celiacht. Creach la riol nAmhacha 1 la Muineil Chionaeca in Ide, 1 do berrar tui iomha. Creach la mac an lapla 80 po oimce cealla Maige Laigii 1 oirong mon vo Uib Paolain. Creach la hlairean Conaiste, 1 la oim in Shiol Muineadaig 50 po oircepr iarmuma, Copeumoraig, 1 tucraret baor timpine. Creach la muineil me an lapla via po oircepr Cluain Conaige, Salam, 1 Laeprac island. Inghn Ui Eochaoda, bhi Muineadaig Ua Ceartail, tiaghna Oiriagall, veec. Coblae Connaiste o Shamain co shaelte ne ro Sionann, 1 ro loe noerpeirce. Sich do deana in Shomaila bhi dachgach la Tiaghnain Ua Ruairc, 1 aiteil Mide vo tecet via tiis. Ri Sacan an dana heinpe Oiuce na Noitmann, 1 Aquitaine lapla Anvesavai, 1 tiaghna an monan vo tiirb ole, vo tecet in Eanin an bhiadain, da riocet ar vada cef lion a long, 1 ar ann vo gabarat i Pontlaipse.

b Ua Litiuda : i. e. O'Liddy ; now Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

c The King of England.—Henry II. landed at Crook, in the county of Waterford, on the 18th of October, 1171. He was accompanied by Strongbow, William Fitz-Adelm, Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Barnard, and many other lords. His whole force, which, according to the most authentic English accounts, was distributed in 400 ships, consisted of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—See Harris's Hibernica, p. 36.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1171. Diermot Mac Murcha, king of Leinster, after spoiling many churches and temporal Covered [property], "died in Ferna, without Uction; the body of Christ, repentance, or will, in satisfaction of Colum-Kill, Einen, and the saints that he spoyled" [i.e. dishonoured] "in their churches. Askall mac Torecill, king of Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Iles," [were] "killed of" [by] "the said Galls. Sawy, daughter of Gluniron Mac Murcha, Ceard of Brigit, died in repentance. A great army by Magnus Mac Dunlevy, with all Ulstermen, into the northern nookes, preyed Cuirrathan, and other churches; but a few of Kindred-Owen followed them, about Conner O'Cahan, and fought with them, and killed 21 of their chief men, and chief men's children, and another number together with them; and Manus himself was wounded, and that Manus himself was soon after killed by Dunlevy, his own brother, and by Gillanmus Mac Gillespuig, by the Monks' heard or servant" [recte, by the lawgiver, or chief steward of the monachs, or Cath-Monaigh], "in Dun, after committing many great evils, viz., after putting away his wife from his fosterer, Cumoy mac Fleinn, who was his own
and the men of Breifne and Airghialla, a second time, to Ath-cliath; and they made battle with Milo Cogan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airghialla were defeated; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muireadhaigh into Thomond, and they plundered Sirtheachan Ua Litiudha, and slew himself in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmchadha and Muintir-Chinaetha into Ele, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Magh-Laighean, and many of the Ui-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and they plundered the west of Corcumdhruadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Cluain-Conaire, Galam, and Lathrach-Briuin. The daughter of Ua hEochadha, and wife of Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, died. The fleet of Connaught, from Allhallowtide to May-day, upon the Sinainn and Lóch Deirdgheirc. A peace was made by Domhnall Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of England, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Andegavia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hughe's wife before; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing bells, bachalls, clerks, and churches. Dunleve raigned after him. Anne, daughter to Dunleve, Queen of Argiall, died. Slaughter committed upon Tiernan O'Roirc, men of Meath, men of Fernmoy, by Myles Gogan, and his" [knights], "where fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirc, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O'Briuins and Conmaene. There were there killed some of the best of Fernmoy, i. Moylmoghta Mac Confevla, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriagh. Tenny O'Congale, the splendor of Argiall for liberality and martial feates, died. Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus Rex Angliae, et idem dux Normannia et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, et aliarum multarum terrarum, cum ducentis et xl. navibus, and came to shore in Waterford, and tooke pledges from Mounster. He came after to Dublin, and tooke hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Ibruin, Argialls, and Ulster. Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaght, a divin monkey and learned, drowned in the Synan, the 6th Kalends of January."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 4, line 2 of note 1, after "Tultuine," insert "now modernized to Conn tuine, or Tounthinna, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note 2, for "this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal," read "this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down."

P. 8, note 3, for "not identified," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note 4, for "now Teltown, near the River Boyne," read "now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne."

P. 27, line 4 of note 5, for "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note 6, add: "There is a place called Blary, or Bleary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveyagh, and county of Down."

P. 37, note 7, for "both names unknown," read "Glascham is the name of a townland in the north-west extremity of the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath."

P. 38, at the end of note 8, add: "According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O'Flaherty, the Monarch Conmhaeil was buried at Feart-Conmhaeil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Chomhaeil, or Drumconvel, in the parish of Armagh, county of Armagh.—See Ogygia, part iii. c. 20."

P. 38, note 9, for "Ucha—Not identified," read "Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballysonnan, near Killcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note 10, add: "Dubbloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Ferrard."

P. 49, note 11, for "not identified," read "Loch Saileach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51."

P. 58, note 12, on Moin-Foichnigh, for "there is no place now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly," read "Moin-Foichnigh is now called Moin-Boichnigh, or Boughna Bog, and is situated in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath, on the northern boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe."
ADDENDA ET CÓRRIGENDA.

P. 75, note 4, for “Magh-Aeife, otherwise called Magh-Feimheann,” read “Magh-Aeife was the name of a plain in the ancient Ui-Failghe, adjoining Tuath-Leighe, near Portarlington.”

P. 79, A. M. 4702, for “Aenghus Ollamh, son of Labhraidh,” read “Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilioll, son of Labhraidh.”

P. 89, A. M. 5085, for “Ederscel, son of Oilioll,” read “Ederscel, son of Eoghan, son of Oilioll.”

P. 104, at the end of note 4, on Slighe-Dala, add: “The townland of Bealach-mor, i.e. the Great Road or Pass, now Ballaghmore, adjoining the parishes of Ballyadsams and Timogue, in the barony of Stradbally, Queen’s County, marks the direction of the great pass of Slighe-Dala, in the territory of Laeighis, or Leix.”

P. 104, A. D. 157. At the end of this paragraph add: “δα ροιναματι αυ τουρους Conn, ουρ αναεσουνισεν. δα ροιναματι αυ ηοιματ Γη αν ηικεομα με α ινα, i.e. Conn was a prosperous monarch, because he was a righteous judge. The trees and the river-mouths were productive during his reign.”

P. 107, A. D. 165, for “Cairstre Riadal,” read “Cairstre Riada.”

P. 108, col. 2, line 9, for “the Munster sept called Deirgthine,” read “the Munster sept called Dairine.”

P. 111, A. D. 226, for “his hand did not fail Laighe,” read “his hand did not conceal Laighe,” and add: Lughaidh Lagha had slain seven kings, in token of which he wore seven rings on his fingers, by which he was easily recognised. —See the Book of Lecan, fol. 124, a, a.”

P. 112, note 5, for “Suithair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Louth,” read “Sruthair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Longford.”

P. 114, A. D. 248. “The battle of Crinna-Fregabail.—In the Annals of Tighernach this battle is entered under A. D. 251; and in the Stowe copy of the Annals of the Four Masters it is noticed under A. D. 262. It is to be distinguished from the battle of Crinna-Breagh, fought A. D. 226.”

P. 120, A. D. 284, for “Fiorgord mac Cosmaic Cau,” read “Fiorgord mac Muig Cumb, mac Cosmaic Cau; i.e. Fearcorg, son of Moghcorb, son of Cormac Cas.”

P. 124, at the end of note 4, add: “It is very probable that Fincarn, in the parish of Donagh-moyne, county of Monaghan, marks the battle field of Achadh-leithdherg. It is stated in very old accounts of this battle that its site was marked by a carn.”

P. 137, at the end of note 4, on St. Laebhan, add: “The principal church of this saint would appear to be Cill-Laebhain, now Killevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.”

P. 140, note 5, on Dumh-Aichir, for “Not identified,” read “Dumba-Aichir was in Loch nEn, near the town of Roscommon.—See Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1066.”

P. 150, A. D. 479. To this year add: “Cpinntann, mac Enna Ceinnealach, μι Λαγιαν ου ουτιν η ηεοχαον ηγουεν ου ιυ δοιπρες, γ τη ηΑραδιη(Cliae. Μυνεασας Μυνεας, μι ιλας, νεκκ, i.e. Creamhthann, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, King of Leinster, fell by Eochaidh Guinech, one of the Ui-Bairrche, and the people of Ara-Cliah. Muireadhach Muindearg, King of Ulidia, died.”

P. 159, last line, for “A. D. 432,” read “A. D. 448.”
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the Leabhar Breac is, "Ni mo an ográn co ngur, hi ruibeachd an riariacaill."

P. 190, line 3 of note a, for "county of Longford," read "county of Galway."

P. 213, line 8 of note b, for "ó Shlaoí Dhirc," read "ó Shlaoí Liag."

P. 217, col. 1, line 19, for "ridge-pole of the hole," read "ridge-pole of the house."

P. 219, col. 2, line 27. At the end of paragraph here add: "Bun-Aiste is now called Effy's Brook, which is a small streamlet crossing the road at the end of Mr. Putland's plantation, and falling into the River Slaney, in the parish of Rathvilly, barony of Rathvilly, county of Carlow."

P. 242, A. D. 620, after "Colman mac Conwellam ñecc," add: "Aoibh mac Cumaraigh, ñecc, i.e. Aedh, son of Cumasach, died."

P. 282, at the end of note ? add: "Aporcrossan, the church of St. Maelrubha, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called anglicè Applecross, which is the name of an old church situated opposite the Isle of Skye, a short distance to the north of Loch Carron. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. William Reeves, author of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., for this identification. In the Registry of Aberdeen, at 17 Kal. Septembris, is set down the festival of S. Malrubius of Appilhors, which is clearly the present Applecross. Sinclair, in his Statistical Account of Scotland (vol. iii. pp. 377, 379), states that the shell of the old parish church remains in Applecross, and beside an ancient ecclesiastical building; but he takes the name, Applecross, to be a modern one, and derived from 'rows of apple trees, which the proprietor of the estate planted in cross rows.' The Rev. Mr. Reeves, who justly rejects this derivation, thinks that by the change of liquids aper was made apel, and that the noun crossan was shortened to cross. In his opinion the Editor entirely concurs, and he thinks that local inquiry would enable not merely an antiquary, but any intelligent inquirer, to ascertain that the modern Applecross is still called Abercrossan among those who speak Gaelic."—See the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

P. 326, A. D. 728. At the end of this year, add: "Recáebhá hIla Coeárpai, toiread Ua Ceapna, ñecc. Taéleád, mac Cumroo, toiread Luiincthe, ñecc. Cúmrainear, níóth Conalláig Cualann, ñecc, i.e. Reachtabhra Ua Cathasigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Ceannfaeladh, chief of Luighne, died. Cauintighearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died."

P. 331, for "Tola, son of Dunchadh, bishop," read "Tola, Bishop of Cluain-Iraith."

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add: "Inreáteac Hua Canraing, toiread Cianachta, ñecc. Mó ci eir ce ropniel longiur i rup aep ce na boinnub irtin mblioda i, i.e. Inreachtach Ua Canaing, chief of Cianachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 351, A. D. 748, after "Farblai, son of Margus, a wise man, died," add: "Scannlan of Cluain-Boireann died."

P. 355, A. D. 755, after "Muncanat, &c., p. Leigean, &c.," add: "Conchubhar Ua Tadhg Teimhin, sigeamna Cianachta Glunne Geimhin, &c, i.e. Conchubhar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died."

P. 360, line 2 of note ' for "Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker," read "Kiltabeg, situated near Edgeworthstown, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Ardagh, and county of Longford.—Ord. Map., s. 9."

P. 364, note ' on Carn-Fiachach, for "barony of Moycashel," read "parish of Conry, barony of Rathconrath."

P. 368, A. D. 763, line 5, for "Namgal," read "Namgal."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "An cogas ceona eip Ommchau γ Congalač," add: "Caed Foncaladh eip Ommchau mac Domnaill γ Congalač, i.e. the battle of Foncaladh between Donnchadh, son of Domnall, and Conghalach."

P. 389, note ' on Rath-Oenboa, for "Not identified," read "There is a place of this name, now anglicised Raeconbo, in the township of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar."

P. 390, A. D. 784, after "Suileigeasač, coireac Donnlae, &c.," add: "Suibhe, mac Oisucar, &c, i.e. Suibhne, son of Adhmar, died."

P. 407, note ' on Rubha-Chonail, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rubha Chonail, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel and Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar."


P. 462, note ' for "about A. D. 500," read "about A. D. 800," and add: "This Diarmaid of Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, was the grandson of Aedh Roin (King of Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster, who was slain A. D. 732), and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 824 [825].—See note ' under A. D. 823, p. 435. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Disert-Diarmada, about the year 500."

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert: "Conaing, mac Pádraig mac Óíomhnaigh, abb Domnaill Pádraig becc, i.e. Conaing, son of Feardomhach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note ' for Cill-Finche, add: "Now Cill Phlnnle, or Killinny, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Loighne; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Ceanannus, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Righ Roighne, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory."

P. 553, note ' for "huac huapann," read "huac huapan."

P. 578, note ' line 12, for "Linacu Crudeli," read "in Lacu Crudeli;" and add: "This is
probably the small lough now called Loughnashade, situated near the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh."

P. 425, note *, on Loch-Uamha, for “The situation of this lake has not yet been identified,” read “Now Loch-na-hUsma, anglice Lough Nahoo, situated between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, in the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. It contains twenty acres, English measure, and is now in progress of being drained.”

P. 606, col. 1, line 1, for “15 Kal. Juni;” read “15 Kal. Januarii.”

P. 612, col. 1, line 1, for “O’Braie,” read “O’Braein, or O’Braoin.”

P. 750, note *, for “now Dunbo,” read “now Drumbo.”

P. 765, line 5, for “carried off three hundred,” read “carried off three hundred prisoners.”

P. 769, line 18, for “by the son of Ceanannus,” read “by the side of Ceanannus.”

P. 775, col. 2, for “bishop Conor O’Donnell of Raphoe,” read “Bishop Conor O’Donnell of Raphoe, who died A. D. 1399.”

P. 985, line 3, for “dignity of Noble,” read “dignity of noble bishop.”

P. 1121, line 28, for “Magh-Teabhtha and Machaire-Chuirce,” read “Magh-Teathbha and Machaire-Chuirce were plundered.”
Annals of the Four masters.  
Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland.