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

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

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

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AOIS Cμπορτ, naoi ccéd τρί. An reáctmað bliáðain rícht do Phland. Maolmarctain, abb Luġmaíð, Diaipmaíð, abb Daípe Calġaíġ, Cophmac, abb Orpoma Móipe, 7 Suibne, mac Duibdoaboiríht, ppióip Cille dapa, déġ. Maol-occhraí, mac Congalaíġ, tigeapna Locha ġabap, do mārbað la Fogartach, mac Tolaircc. Cat bhealaíġ muġna ría pFlann mac Maolreclann, pí

^b *Bealach-Mughna* : i. e. Mughain's Road or Pass, *Via Muganix*, now Ballaghmoon, in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half north of the town of Carlow ; not Ballymoon, in the county of Carlow, as Dr. Lanigan asserts in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 351.—See *Circuit of Muir-chcartach 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 *Cuth-Bealaigh-Mughna*, or Battle of Ballaghmoon, not now accessible. It is translated by Dr. John Lynch as follows, p. 231, *et sequent.* :

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

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

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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

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

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

“Cormaci jam ad iter accincti jussu, Lorcannus Lacthnaí filius, Dalgasiorum Regulus, Cassiliam accessit, et Regiam subiens, ac in Cormaci conspectum adductus, honorificis salutationum officiis ab eo exceptus est. Cormacus uerò post debitum honorem Lorcanno exhibitum, adstantem Eoganachtorum coronam in hunc sensum affatus est: Non vos fugit (amantissimi Proceres) Olillum illum Olumun, a quo duæ inclitæ Eoganachtorum et Dalgasiorum Gentes propagatæ sunt, firmiter dudum sanxisse, ut Fiachi Milleahoni et Cormaci Cassi soboles in Momoniæ Regno ineundo, vicissitudinem tenerent; Eoganachtorum autem familia vices suas in administrandâ Momoniâ satis superque jam obivit, proinde non grauati feratis, si tandem aliquando æqui et recti ratione habitâ, Dalgasii suum jus postliminio vindicentur, et hic Lorcannus

Εἰρεανν, ἡ πῖα cCṣṣball, mac Muirpeigēin, pṛí Laidḡn, ἡ πῖα cCathal, mac Con-cobair, pṛí Connacht pōp Corbmac mac Cuilennáin, pṛí Cairṛl. Ro meabair

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

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

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

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

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

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

an cat for corbmach, 7 apochair féin ann, gér bo lacha éuitim, uair ní, earpucc, angoipe, corbmó, 7 egnad ósircasíte irin mbepla Scoiteccda epíde. Aiað na Saerclanna torcepatar imaille ppir. Fogapectach, .i. eccnaíde mac Suibne, tigearna Ciappaige Cuirce, Ceallaé mac Cearbaill, tigearna Oppaige, Maolgoim, tigearna Ciappaige Luacra, Maolmóroa, tigearna Raélinne, Ailell, mac Eogan, abb Tríin Corcaige, Colman, abb Cínóéttis, 7 tigearna Corca duibne, 7 apóile raorclanna cenmotátríde go pé mílb hi maille ppir. Ar dia foraitéte rin po ráidead inoro la Dallán mac Móipe,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h *Corca-Duibhne*.—Now the barony of Corcaquiny, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O’Falvys.—See Duaid Mac Firbis’s *Genealogical Work* (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy), pp. 14, 141, 142, 305; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note ^e.

Corbmac Feimín Fogartach, Colmán, Ceallac cnuaid nuígra,
 Aetabrat co níl mílib, hī ccaē bealaig muadh Mughna.
 Flann Teimpra don Tailletín maig, Cearball don Capmain cín ach,
 hī Sepdecim September, cloisfe caē cétaib iolach.
 An tēppcop, an tanmāra, an ruí ba roēla porōare,
 Rí Cairil, rī Iarimūman a Dhé dīppan do Chorbmac.

Ar do bliadain báir Corbmac ro ráithead beór,

O ghnair Iora do nimh, a trí, naoi ccēd do bliadnaib,
 Co báir Corbmac comal nglan, ba liach a écc pí Muimān.

Fiach Ua Uígraðan, ó Denlip, aré ro díctinn Corbmac. Slóigfō la Cenel
 nEogāin .i. la Domnall, mac Aōða, ⁊ la Niall, mac Aōða, co ro loircead
 Tlachtgā leō. Cnāmēimī, mac Maenaigh, tigearna Ele, dēg.

Áoir Criorc, naoi ccēd a cētair. An toctmāð bliadain fichfe do Phlano.
 Ruadān, eppcop Lurcan, ⁊ Cumarcach, mac Ailella, fepitigir Árda Macha,
 dēg. Muíppom, mac Soēlaēam, tigearna Ua Máme, dēg. Ainalgaid, mac
 Congalaig, tanairi bprēg, ⁊ Flann, a brācāir, do mārbad lá Conaillib Muir-
 řeimne. Colmán, mac Cionait, tigearna Ciarraige Luachra, do écc. Dāim-
 liacc Cluana mic Nóir do dēnaib Iar in píech Flann Siohna, ⁊ lá Colmán
 Conaillēch. Dec Ua Uēthlobair, tigearna Dál nAraide, dēg. Ar dō ro
 ráidfō,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flann of Teamhair, of the plain of 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 Iarmumha ; O God ! alas for Cormac !

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

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

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

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

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

"VIII. anno Constantini, filii Edii, cecidit excelcissimus Rex Hybernensium, et Archiepiscopus, apud Laignechos .i. Cormac filius Culenan."

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

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

Αρθρέλ ρεαίτε lang lip, φορuar mór nuile ip mímíð,
Nad maip opgar opuach dīl, cloē puipe Tuaghe Inbīr.

Cearbhall, mac Muirigéin, pí Laiǵín do mārbaðh. Ar occa eccaine po
ráðeað,

Mór liach life longach, gan Cearbhall cubaig ceileach,
Fear pial forað forbarach, dia brognað Eriu éimech.
Liach liompa Cnoc Almaine, aǵhīr Ailleann cen ócca,
Liach lfm Capman, noch a cel, aǵur fēr dāp a róττα.
Nīr bó cian a řaogal rom, daitle Corbmaic po cuilleað,
Lá co leiz, ní maolmaǵail, aǵur aoin bliaðan cen fuilleað.
Ermach piǵe póglaime pí Laiǵean límb laechrað,
Dīppan all nāpō nAlmaine do dōl i řst řsh řaēτpach.
Saeē la řstāb řopchaðe plait nār Nār noitħiǵ mārpa,
Ro τpaēta dponǵa dōpcaðe, ba moō laēāb an laēpa.

Do Cřbhall beop,

ða congðað Cearbhall do řpēr, ba řobpað a řep co bār,
In po baí dia cept ǵan cíop, τaircéall āpa nept řpī nār.

Ǵopinlaē [aðbept],

Ole řopmra commaoin an dá ǵall, mārpaτ Niall aǵur Cearbhall,
Cearbhall la hulb comal nǵle, Niall Ǵlunub la hAlmaðe.

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

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

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

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

“Nī poibī piǵ a n-Oileac ó Mhaircéarτac mórǵnoitēac.

Atā an Nār ǵan piǵ anall, ón ló po τop-
cāp Cearbhall.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of Cearbhall also :

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

Gormlaith^p [said] :

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

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

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

hι Cill Corbbáin po haðnaiceað Cερball, amail arbfhar,

Paulste noi piḡ péim nágha, hι ccill nan po neim maínda,
Muirpeccan, maen ḡan mearball, Cellach ip Círball ciallda.
Colman, bpoen, ip bpan beoða, Fim, Faolan, Ounchað dána,
hι Cill Chorbáin, po chuala, po claitti a nuagha ágha.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéo a cúḡ. Α naoi pichste do Fhlann. Maolmorða, arpcíndech Típe dá ḡlar, déḡ. Uallaacán, mac Caétail, tanairi Ua Paulḡe, do marbað. Cat Maighe Cumma pia Flann, mac Maolreacclann, ḡ pia macaib for ppora bpepne, in po marbað Flann, mac Tigearnaán, tigearna bpeipne, ḡ a mac, ḡ rochaðe do paopclanðaið oile a maille pé tpi míle do tuitim amaille ppiu ipin cath pin. Coblach la Doimnall Ua Maolcclann, ḡ la hlnoreacclach, mac Concobair, for Loé Deirḡdherc, co po paemipe for coblac Munan, ḡ po marbað rochaðe mór leó. Airde miongnað do éocap an bhaðairi .i. di ḡpén dpaepin for a pith i maille i noen ló. Depreth Maighe eo do lorccað. Aoð, mac Maolpatraicc, tigearna Ua pPaicpach, do marbað la Niall, mac Aeða. Duaðach, mac Moela, tanairi na nDéiri, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéo a pé. An deacínað bhaðain picet do Fhlann. Etigén, mac Fingín, abb Treóit, déḡ. Pogaρtach, mac Cele, tigearna Ua mic Uair, déḡ. Aeð, mac Duibḡiolla, tigearna Ua nDpóna na tTpi Maighe, tanairi Ua cCeimpeleiḡ, do marbaðh la hUib baippe. Ar do po pávðeaðh :

¹ *Cill-Corbain*.—Now Kilcorban, in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.

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

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

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

² *Magh-Cumma*.—Not identified. See note ^b, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

³ *Loch Deirḡdherc*.—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

⁴ *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, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Uallachan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Cumma^t [was gained] by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by his sons, over the men of Breifne, wherein were slain Flann, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, and his son, and many others of the nobility, together with three thousand men, who fell along with them in that battle. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, and by Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, upon Loch Deirgdhre^s, so that they defeated the fleet of Munster; and great numbers were killed by them. A wonderful sign^t appeared in this year, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day. The oratory of Magh-eo was burned. Aedh, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall, son of Aedh. Buadhach, son of Mothla, Tanist of the Deisi, died.

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

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

The year 905 of the Annals of the Four

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

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

—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Α ὅcca Αἰλβι αἰνι, caoinið mí Sláine paoipe,
 Eipeaio Aod buiðneac ðsrba, coipí for Fsrna paeime.
 Pearnna mór milib daðraet, nír pánac ar mað cuimneac,
 Marbán bað srzna allað, ó po bið ðpan Duð buiðneac.
 Ro paeit mo dín mo dicitu, mí na píð paeið pózu,
 Ir puaieitíð for páit Aeðán Aeðh i néccaib, a óccu.

Dunlaing, mac Coirppe, píðamna Laiðín, dæg. Domnall, mac Aoda
 Finnleít, tigeapna Ailigh, do gabál bacla. Gaítine, mac Auðrain, tanairi
 Laiðiri, dæg. Duaðach, mac Surain, tanairi Ua mðairpíce típe [dæg].
 Diamm, inðín Duibðiolla, baicéile Dunlaing, dæg, dia nebrað,

Diamm dín ár ndeim, porcaet dpeimmi pið na ndúile,
 Dirpan taeb pfttu puaieitíð, do beít i nuair tið úipe.

Αοιρ Cpiopz, naoi ccéd a peacht. Α haon tpioca do Phlann. Pion-
 naeta eppcop dēcc. Coibmac, eppcop Saiðre, dæg. Maolbpiðoe, mac
 Maoldoimnaiz, abb Lirr móip, 7 Plann, mac Laiðze, abb Copcaizze, dēcc.
 Sápuccáð Arða Macha la Csrnacán, mac Duilgen, .i. cimbíð do bpeít ar
 m cill, 7 a báðað hi Loc Cipp ppi hArðmacáa anairi. Csrnacán, do báðað
 la Niall, mac Aoda, pið an Tuairceipe ipin loch céðna hi ccionaið pápaizze

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The year 906 of the Annals of the Four

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

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

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

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

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

Dunlang, son of Cairbre, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath^b, lord of Aileach, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Gaithine, son of Aughran, Tanist of Laighis, died. Buadhach, son of Gusan, Tanist of 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^c of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, i. e. a captive was taken from the church, and drowned in Loch-Cirr^d, to the west of Ard-Macha. Cearnachan was [soon afterwards] drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, King of the North, in the same lake, in revenge of the violation of Patrick. Ruarc, son of

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

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

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

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

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

Ραοραιcc. Ruarc, mac Maolpaðail, τιγεαρνα Cairpge ðpacáide, dég. Muirfðhað, mac Muðróin, τιγεαρνα Cloinne Caðail, dég.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd a hoct. Α δό τpiocha do Phlann. Τιορραιτε, mac Maoilfinð, eppeop γ abb Imleacha Iuðair, dég. Muirfðhach, mac Cophmaic, abb ðpoma inepeclainn, γ Γαιρβιτ, mac Maoilmóρðα, ταναίρι Conaille Muirτέμne, ðopɣain ι ppoιnnτιγ ðpoma inepeclainn, lá Conɣalað, mac Γαιρβιτ, τιγεαρνα Conaille Muirτεμne. Αρ do eccáine Muirfðhais do páiohðh,

Muirfðhach, ciðð ná caoimðh, α éaoma,
Αρ ðaίma do ðuimbáth αρ néλ co nime naoma.
Μόρ ðeapðaið an τοιρðniðe mac Cophmaic nilib maip,
Αn mionn pοpoll pοιρɣliðe, ba cameall ɣaca clairi.

Soðlaðán mac Ðiarmada, τιγεαρνα Ua Maine, dég hι eccéipcét. Cleipcein, mac Murchaða, τιγεαρνα Ua mðriuun Seola, dég. Cuilennan, mac Maolbriɣðe, dég. Conɣalach, mac Γαιρβιτh, τιγεαρνα Conaille Muirτέμne, do inapðað la Conaillib pείpιν ipin nómað míp iar napɣain an ταιɣe abbaíð ι ðopuim inepeclainn pοp Maolmoρðα γ pοp Muirfðhað, mac Cophmaic, abb ðpoma inepeclainn. Caðpaeinð pια nɣallaib pοp phoipinn no éðblach ðUlltaib ι naipír Saɣan, ðú ι ττορραταp ile im Cumapceach, mac Maoilmoi-épeɣe, ταναίρι leite Chaðail. Maolbriɣðe, mac Topnáin, do ðol ι Muimán do puaρlaccað ailiup do ðhpeaθnaib.

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

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

"A. D. 911" [*alias* 912]. "Flann, mac Mae-loie, prince of Cork, *mortuus est*. Maelbride, mac Maeldownay, prince of Lismor, dyed. Cernachan, mac Dnilgen, heyre apparent of the North-east" [*rectè*, of the Oriors], "put to death, *Linacu Crudeli*" [Zoð Cιpπ], "by Nell, mac Hugh. Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Drum-Inesclainn, and heyre of Tyreconell" [*recte*, Conailli] "by Garvith, mac Maelmoira,

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

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

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

Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Muireadhach, son of Mughron, lord of Clann-Cathail^e, died.

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

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

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

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

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

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

913, as follows :

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

yeare” [in fine ejusdem anni moritur]. “An overthrow by Donncha O'Malsechlainn and Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, Kinge of South Breghe, 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-annuip Saxon], “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.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd a ναοι. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαιν επιόατ το Φηλann. Τιορραιτε, eppcop Cluana heiõnech, 7 Maolmaeooc, abb Opmo míoip, dég. Lirheach, abb Cluana heiõneach, 7 Maolcaipil, abb Mungapac, décc. Κατ-
 παοιναδ occ Gulban Guipт για Niall nGlundub, mac nAoða Finnleir pop
 Connaéταιb .i. pop Maolcluiçe, mac Concóobair, ú 1 ετορцаир ár Connaét,
 im Maolcluiçe feipin co rochaióib oile do roicénélaib. Iomairеаg για
 Maolmichid, mac Flannaccáin, 7 για nDonnchaó Ua Maoileachlainn pop
 Lopcán, mac Dúinchaó, 7 pop Fogapitach, mac Tolaircc, co Laignib leó, in
 po marbaó daoine iomet, 7 in po hergabaó rochaióe mór. Maelpatraicc,
 mac Flátraí, тiгeарпа Rata Tamhnaigе, dég.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd a deich. Αν cεpamaó βλιαδαιν dég ap picit do
 Φηλann. Guill do écét ino Epinn go po gábrac hi Popc Lairge. Sloigеаó
 an Phoéla, 7 Ulaó uile im Niall Glúndub mac Aoða 1 Míche, go Dpeallaiг
 nEillte go paoinió poppae ann για Flann Sionna co na macaib aipm 1 ετοp-
 cpatapi úream dia ccaomaiбh im Feargal, mac Aongura, mic Maoileóúin,
 7 im Maolmoróa mac nEpeimóin, mic Aeóa, oUltairb, 7 im herudan, mac
 Gaipibé, plait Ua mBrepail 7 im Diarmaid, mac Sealbaich, тiгeарпа Dail
 Riatta, 7 im Maolmuire, mac Flannaccáin, тiгeарпа Fearnmairge, 7 im
 Doimnall, mac Gaipibé, тiгeарпа Conaille, 7 im Connican, mic Airéctairg, 7
 im Corbmac, mac Inopeachtairg, тiгeарпа Ciapairge, 7 apioile paopclanna
 cen mo éatpíche. Ar don cáepi ac pubpaó,

brón do Ghpellairg Ellti huair, fuaramar cuain ina táib,
 Arberc Corbmac ppi Niall naé an leccar piar тiaгam paip.

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

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

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

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

^c *Port-Lairge*.—Now *anglicè* Waterford.

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

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

The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tíbraide, 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^e by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over the Connaughtmen, i. e. Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maelcluiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolairg, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathrai, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe^b, died.

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

Sorrow to the cold Greallach-Eillte, we found hosts by its side;

Cormac said to Niall, we shall not be permitted to go westwards,
let us move eastwards.

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

^l *Ui-Breasail*: i. e. of Ui-Breasail-Macha.—See note ^r, 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 mae Hugh into Meath, in the moneth of December; he alighted” [*copair*, i. e. encamped] “at Grelaghelte, beyond Crossa-coile, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and woodd. Aengus O’Maelechlainn and his kinsmen mett them, with the companies of Meath, that 45 men were killed by them about Coinnegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Uahvaran, mac Ailiv;

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd α haon nδέξ. An cúigeað bliaðain dέξ ap pícit do Phlann. Indreað deirceapτ bpfξ, γ deircepτ Cιannaέτα lá Flann, mac Maolfehlainn. Maolbriξde, mac Zeibleacáin, τιξεapνα Conaille, do mapbað la hUib Eacach ipin cξpamíað mí iap ngabáil τοιριξέcta dό. Oengap, mac Floinn, mic Maolfehlainn, μιξdαmíνα Epeann, do ξuin ι ηΞpellaiξ Ellte la Cξpη, mac bιpηη, γ α écc α ccionη pξpccap la iapaín. Conaðη oia dεapbaðη do páuðeacəη,

beannachτ pop láimh Cιpηη, mic bιpηη, po mapb Aengap pηηd muac Páil, Maic ηηd oppain γairccíð γειp oíogal Aeða Ollain ám.

Domnall, mac Aeða .i. Aeð Pηηdaiε mic Néill, τιξεapνα Ailigh, uέξ ηι ccleipcξéτ, iap ηδeιγbξεtað. Conaðη accá éccaoine, γ acc eccaoine Aongupa do páuðeacə,

O ξein Cpioρτ epí co nuagab, co bár Domnall, iap. pξεταib
Séd ip deac na páccab, aen bliaðain [uέξ] ap ναοι ccédab.

Aipirne na bliaðna pa troim céo do Uhanba bpaing,
Aengap Míde an móp ξlonnac, Domnall, mac Aeða Ailigh.

Nocha po éin dEpeannéab mac amíal Aongup Codail,

Ip na peib déidenéab μιξlác po Domnall doðail.

Tron cúma do Thaoidelaib, tamhatap ηηd aipιξ pηη,

Oiap τοpaiγη ηηd eapnaiξ pe, biðail ip na hapipηib.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd α dό dέcc. An pξpíb bliaðain dέcc ap Phicít do Phlann. Maolciapaín, mac Eoéacáin, abb Cluana hEoir γ Mucnaíma,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the birth of Christ, body of purity, till the death of Domhnall, according to the chronicles,—
A better guide cannot be found,—one year [and ten] above nine hundred,
The history of this year is heavy mist to fertile Banbha^p,
Aenghus of Meath, the great champion, *and* Domhnall, son of
Aedh of Aileach [perished].
There came not of the Irish a youth like Aenghus of Codail^q,
In the latter ages there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of
Dobhail^r.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

dé. Dálta Fétgna eiride. Slóiccéō lá Níall, mac Aedá Finnleít hi nDál Araide hi mí lun do punnrao. Loingsech Ua Leetlobair, tigeapna Dál nAraide, dia tarraicéatann occ Fregabail, 7 po rraoinead pía Níall fap co farceatb a brátaip ipin lopec .i. Flaépuae Ua Uetlobair. Aoō, mac Eochagáin, pí an coiccio, 7 Loingreō Ua Uetlobair dia lñmáin iapam go Cárn Epeann, 7 Níall do bpipead fopra do píōip, 7 cñpan mac Colmáin, coipech Chenél Mailce, 7 mac Allacáin, mic Laichtein, do mairbad 7 Dubgall mac Aedá, mic Eochagáin, do épéctnucéad co mór, 7 opoing mór do Ulltoib do mairbad ipin iapmóipeēt pin cen mo éat na deag daoinepin. Siō do óenam iap pin hi calann Nouember eip Níall, tigeapna Oilig, 7 Aedh, pí an coiccio, occ Tealac Occ. Nocoblach mór do Thallaibh do éocht go Loch Daíaoō, go po gabpat longpoet and.

Aoir Cmuort, naoi ccéō a epí dé. An fétmaō bliadain décc ap píet do Phlann. Scannlán, eppcop 7 abb Tainlaéta dé. Scannlán, aipmdeach Congbala Thinne Sínlige, dé. Opgain Copcaige, 7 Lipmóip, 7 Achao bō

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

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

² *Fregabhail.*—Now the Ravel Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note ¹, under A. D. 3506, p. 33, *suprà*.

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

⁴ *Carn-Ereann:* i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Eri, a woman's name, now Carnearny, in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 341, note ¹.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"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 Cornwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1204.

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

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

ó eaétrapuab̃. Ruarc, mac Maoilbriúde, tigeapna Múrcraige éipe, dég. Prituóeēt Flainn Sionna ó a macaib̃ .i. ó Dhonnchaó ḡ Choncúbap ḡ inopaó Míde leo co Loch Ribh. Slóigeaó an Fhochla lá Níall, mac Aeda, pí nAiligh, co po gáb naíom Donnchaóa, ḡ Choncobap pprí peip a naéap, ḡ co ppargaib̃ oppaó eip Míde, ḡ b̃rúgha. Tormach móri meimic do Gallab̃ do tiaéat̃an co Loch Dácaoch beóp, ḡ inopaó tuat̃ ḡ ceall Mumian leo do gréep. Lenae, mac Cathapnaig, tigeapna Corca bhairgind, do écc.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ecéó a cétair décc. Aódh, mac Ailella, abb Cluana f̃h̃ta b̃pénainn, Moenach, mac Dailigem, abb Achaid bó Canúig, Maol-bairppind, paccap̃ Cluana mac Nóir, ḡ Martain, ab Ruir Commáin, dég. Coblaic̃, ingen Duib̃dúin, banabb Cille dapa, dég. Fogartach, mac Tolaircc, tigeapna deirccceirt b̃rúg, ḡ Caélan, mac Fíññc̃eta, p̃g̃daína Laig̃h̃, dég. Gebennach, mac Aóda tigeapna Ua F̃d̃geinte, do m̃arbaó la Nopt̃mannab̃. D̃ran, mac Eacht̃igep̃h̃, tanaip̃i Ua cCeinnealaig̃, do m̃arbaó la Nopt̃mannab̃, ḡ la Diap̃maid, mac C̃h̃baill, tigeapna Oppaige. Ap̃o mac̃a do lopcaó. Iap̃ mbeic̃ ocht̃ mbliad̃na décc ap̃ f̃ic̃it̃ hi píge Epeanñ do Phlant̃ Sionna mac Maileclainn, at̃baé i t̃Taill̃c̃h̃. Ap̃ acc eccaoine Floind̃ do p̃aíófo inop̃o,

Flann fionn Fp̃einann p̃eap̃i ecé claiñ, ap̃op̃i Epeanñ gairgi a gluiñ,
ba pe conc̃h̃itaó ap̃ ñop̃ong, conc̃ap̃laic̃ tonn tal̃m̃ian t̃p̃uiñ.
Tola t̃uile t̃ocaid̃ móir cap̃pmogal cóir c̃poéa caiñ,
Cup̃ c̃puéglan do cup̃aó cáic̃, plaic̃ p̃eap̃ F̃ail co p̃op̃daéail.
Ail iño op̃dan uap̃ ecé ciñ, plaic̃ p̃ind̃ p̃op̃gaíl p̃égt̃a p̃anñ,
Ruic̃en gr̃éne gr̃ata gr̃ind̃ p̃ind̃ na p̃éne p̃ele Flann. 7̃c̃.

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 914. Aedh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn; Maenach, son of Dailigein, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Maelbairrfinn, priest of Chuain-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 Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe. Ard-Macha was burned. After Flann^c, the son of Maelsechlainn, had been thirty-eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Tailtin. It was in lamentation of Flann the following verses were composed:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^f *Tobar-Glethrach*.—Now unknown.

πέ céo im tigeapnaðab̃ Laiḡín, ⁊ imon m̃ḡ Uḡaípe, mac Ailella. Aíada anpro anmanna dpuinge dá maíab̃. Maolmorðo, mac Muípeccáin, tigeapna Aírteir Lipe, Muḡron, mac Cinnéitciḡ, tigeapna na tTpi cComann ⁊ Laiḡiri, Cionaeṫ, mac Tuathail, tigeapna Ua Feneclair, ⁊ rocaíde oile do dḡḡ naoim̃b̃ imon airdearpucc Maelmaeðóc, mac Dárpata, do Uib̃ Conannla do, abb ḡlinne hUirín, ropib̃m̃o toccáide, ancoipe, ⁊ paoi ipin ecena Laiṫion-dae, ⁊ ipin mbépla Scoit̃c̃da. Ar do éat Cinnpuaid po ráib̃d̃o inpro ríor,

Turur Laiḡín lim̃b̃ ócc, iar pot̃t po ḡeal ríogh̃da cuair̃t,
Ní mac cualatair an péo puapatair écc i cCiño Fuait̃.
Flait̃e Lipe l̃éhan ḡlonn cap̃tair ḡlonn p̃pi p̃f̃eal p̃iño,
D̃ur p̃im̃ap̃t ciñ c̃f̃aib̃ ceño ipin ñḡlenn uar ciḡ M̃olinḡ.
Mora airb̃ep̃t im̃ céc̃ p̃eup̃t, deit̃ib̃ir ciḡ air̃oip̃c an p̃óo,
Tair maḡín co m̃ilib̃ c̃fo tairiur Laiḡín lim̃b̃ ócc.

Opḡain Cille dapa ó ḡallaib̃h Chinñ Fuait̃. Maolpuanaid̃, mac Néill, tanairi na nD̃éiri, do maib̃ad̃ lá C̃op̃b̃mac, mac Moṫla, tigeapna na nD̃éiri. Cúlothair, mac Maṫud̃ain, toipead̃ Ua cCeallaig̃ Cualann [d̃écc].

^a *Ui-Feineachlais*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow. — See note ¹, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 195, note ².

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

¹ *Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the now county of Wicklow, containing the church of Tigh-mic-Dimmaí.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 13th November; see note ^b, under A. D. 713, p. 313, *suprà*, where the pedigree of this Cúlothair is given.

The year 915 of the Annals of the Four

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

“A. D. 916” [*al.* 917]. “Snowe and extreame cold in this year, and strange sight” [*rectè*, unusual frost] “that the principall loches and rivers of Ireland were so frozen that there was great slaughter of chattle, byrds, and fishes. Evill favoured signes also that yeare; a flame of fire was seen to come from the west beyond Ireland, untill yt went beyond the East sea. The comett seemed to burn the ayre. Sitrick mac Ivar, with his Navy, taken at Cin-fuad, in the borders of Leinster. Ragnall O'Hivar, with his other shipping, went to the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Lochdachaeach. 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 Ugair, 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^s; and many other chieftains, with the archbishop Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Ui-Conannla, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotie language. It was concerning the battle of Ceann-Fuaid the following lines were composed :

The expedition of the Leinstermen of many youths, upon a very fine road, royal the march ;

Scarcely heard they the [sound of] the road ; they received death at Ceann-Fuaid.

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

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

The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners of Ceann-Fuaid. 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-Cualannⁱ, [died].

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

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

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd aré dég. An vapa bliadain do Niall. Ecce nech, comarba Enda airdne, eppcop 7 angcoipe, décc. Fhraðach, abb Inpi bó pinne, Maoileoin abb Ropa Cpré, 7 Ceallaéan Ua vonaite, abb Tuama inbip, dég. Muiréanó, inǵn Suairt banabb Cille vapa, décc an 26 Maí. Daniel Cluana Cairpíte, rfncharó aínpa, décc. Eirne, inǵn Aóða, mic Néill, pioǵan pfr mbríǵ, décc lá féile Martain. Mór, inǵn Ceapbail, mic Dungaile, bainteǵearna Laǵn Deargabair, décc iar nveíǵbfehaó. Tíǵearnach ua Cléiríǵ, tíǵearna Aíðne, décc. Cft, mac Flaitbearpaich, tíǵearna Corca Mooruadh, décc. Ceall vapa do orǵain do ǵallaið Atha chiat. Orǵain Leithǵlinne, la Ǵallaið, airm in po marbaó Maoi Pátraioc, pacapit 7 ancopi 7 Mongán, ancopi 7 rochaíde oile 1 maille ppiu. Oitiri 7 na Ǵoill do dúl o Loc Dácaoc 1 nAlbain, 7 Conrtantín, mac Aeða do éabairt caéta dóib, 7 Oitiri do marbaó co nár Ǵall immaille ppiup.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd a pearcht décc. Domnall, mac Diarmada, abb Ǵlinne hUirpin, Maelcoe, abb nOenpoma, [décc]. Inpcectach, abb Trepoite, do marbaó na taíǵ abaið paóéipin. Maoilene, mac Maoilbriǵde, abb Lanne Eala 7 Condepe, 7 aule Epeanó, dég. Dubǵiolla, mac Lachtanáin, tíǵearna Teéba, do marbaó. Corbmac, mac Moéla, tíǵearna na nDeiri, dég. Cat Aéta chiat (.i. 1 Cill Moramócc la toeb Atha chiat) pop Ǵhaoídealaib pía nǴallaið .i. pía nloíap 7 pía Sitríuǵ Ǵále, .i. in xiii October, in po marbaó Niall Ǵlínoub, mac Aeða Finnleir pí Epeann iar mbeith dó tpi bliadna ipin pǵi. Concóbar Ua Maoileachlainn, pǵóamna

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

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

^l *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, near the

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall. Egnech, successor of Enda of Araⁱ, bishop and anchorite, died. Fearadhach, Abbot of Inis-bo-finne; Maeleoin, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Ceallachian Ua Daint, Abbot of Tuaim-inbhir^k, died. Muireann, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 26th of May. Daniel of Cluain-Coirpthe^l, a celebrated historian, died. Eithne^m, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, queen of the men of Breagh, died on the festival day of St. Martin. Mor, daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-eliath. 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 Dachaeach 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]. Innreachtach, Abbot of Trefoit, was slain in his own abbatical house. Maelene, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Lann-Eala and Connor, and the glory of Ireland, died. Duibhghilla, son of Lachtnan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi, died. The battle of Ath-eliath (i. e. of Cill-Mosamhogⁿ, by the side of Ath-eliath) [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 Lochdachaeach left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into fower battles, viz., one by Godfry O’Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lordes; and the fowerth by Ranall mac Bicloch, that” [which] “the Scotts did not see; but the Scotts overthrew the three they sawe, that they had a great slaghter of them about Ottir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onsett behind the Scotts,” [so] “that he had the killing of many of them, only that neyther king nor

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

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

Ερεανν, Αοδ mac Εοδαγαν, ρί Uλαδ, Μαολμιτχιδ, mac Πλannaγάν, τιγearna
 δριγ, Μαολcραοιβε Ua Ουιδριονaich, τιγearna Οιργιall, Μαολcραοιβε, mac
 Οοιλgen, τιγearna Τοριtan, Ceallac mac Ροccapιταιγ, τιγearna Δειρcειpιτ
 δριγ, Cpromman, mac Cinneitich, γ pochaiδe aile nach áiremētap, do paoi-
 clannaib γ θαοiεclandoib, immaile pιp an pιgh Niall. Αp don caē pιn
 aδpubpaδ,

δα θαδαιp an Chédaoiη épuaiδ,
 lap ppet pλuaigh po éopaib pciaē,
 Οι do γαιpētep co πτί bpiāt,
 Matan ailceē Aēta cliaē.
 hi ποpécapi Niall, nia popelec,
 Concoδapi conδ goppa γαιpce,
 Aed, mac Eaēach Ulaδ uιpδ,
 Μαολμιτχιδ tuilec opδan aιpδ.
 Μop do γnύpib Γaoiδeal γnát,
 Μóp do dúpib laocpaδ liaē,
 Οo mαcaib pιoγan γ pιγ,
 Ρo biē ι nAē claiδδeacch cliaē.
 δpēta βαpann coimōiδ cáiδ.
 Μαιpce popp τταιpιnn la nepc pλuaigh,
 Nιp ba heccaoiη ιpιn πpáigh,
 δa θαδαιp an Chédaoiη épuaiδ.

Acc égaíne Néill po paiδcδ beop,

δpónach amu Epe uaγh,
 Cen pιupιγ puad pιγi γiall,
 Αp δέγpι nime γan γpéiη,
 Παpγpι muiγe Néill γan Niall.
 Nίpτα mēδapi maitιup pιp
 Nίpτα pιē na puδa pλóigh,
 Nί cuímaing aenach do áiη,
 Ο pop báiδ an bpaenach bpióiη.

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

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

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

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

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

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said :

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

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

Τρυαῖ ριν α Μυῖ ὀρῖς βυῖε,
 Α τίρ νάλαινδ ναυγαῖε,
 Ρο ρεαραιρ ρριτ ριῖ ρυρεαχ,
 Ροτρaccaῖς Νιall μαῖ ἡυνεαχ.
 Cαιτi mail ιαρῑαιρ βῑῑα,
 Cαιτi ἡριαν ceῑ αιρiν ἡρεαῑα,
 Ιναῖ Νιall ερῑῑα Cνυῑα,
 Ρο malαιρτ, α μόρ τρyχα.

Νιall ρο ράῖῑ ιῑῑρῑ an lá ριαρ an chaῑ,

Cepe vambáil boccoit bpeac, aḡur claiḡeaḡ leota liaῑ,

Aḡur ḡai ḡlapp ḡona τρoch, téir maῑan moῑ ὀο Aῑh cliaῑ.

Céleḡaḡaill, mac Scandail, coḡapba Coḡḡaill, ḡ anmchapa Néill ḡlunḡuḡ,
 ap é ρο aḡlaῖḡ ρῑρ Νιall τuiḡeῑτ ὀon éaῑρα, ḡ ap é ὀο ρατ α chuit poḡh-
 ρaῑce ὀο Νιall ap claiḡicloḡ ech ὀο thabhaiρτ ὀῑ ὀia bῑeῑτ ρéin ap iḡ ceat.
 ḡormlaῑῑ, iḡḡḡn Phloinn, ρο ράῖῑ,

Olc ρῑρi commaiḡ an ὀa ḡhall maḡḡpaτ Νιall, aḡur Cearḡball,
 Cearḡball la hUlḡ coḡial ḡḡlé Νιall ḡlunḡuḡ la hAmhlaḡe.

Cáirce an 25 Appil, ḡ min Cháirce i Samḡpaḡ. ὀia cóice mbhaḡḡa ρῑῑceat
 ap τρi éῑὀ tecmoing ρiḡ,

Cáirce i Samḡpaḡ ρῑῑῑhaḡ ρluacῑ iap τεεopaḡḡ bhaḡḡaḡḡ buanbán,
 ὀḡḡḡur áρ nḡoeḡell ὀap ρian, hi penḡaḡḡ ρiḡḡol Paḡl aim Νιall.

¹ *Cnucha*.—Now Caislen-Cnucha, or Castle-knock, on the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin. — See note ², under A. D. 727, p. 325.

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

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

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

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

It should be here remarked that the order of

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

Niall said this before the battle :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comgall po páid,

Fel Coemhan Léth i Corður, do aig bliðain do anpuh,
Cóicc la eppaig iar cCáircc Mion cáircc do bith i raínpaò.

Opðan Fírina 7 Tighé Munna la Gallab.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ναοι ccέδ a hoche décc. An céð bliðain do Donnchað, mac Flóinn tðionna, hi righe uap Eirind. Fincap, eppcop Doimbiacc, Coph-mac, mac Cuilennán, eppcop Uir móir, 7 tiðearina na nDéiri Munian, Loing-reach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmaire, abb Arða bpecáin, Ciapán, abb Damhíur, Scannlan, mac ðopnián, eccnaid, pcpibmð toðaiðe, 7 abb Roppa Cpe, 7 Mepaiðe Cluana móir Maeðócc, déð. Lia mór ipin mbliadainri co poact an tuirce lñr nabaið Cluana mic Nóir, 7 co Clocán Ulaio na tprí ccpop. Ceannandup do ionðpað do ðhallab, 7 bpipeaðh an doimbiacc. Ar mór ócc ðriém popi Uib Máine. Cat i cCiannaçtaib bpiðð, .i. occ Tigh mic nEathach, pia nDonnchað, mac Flóinn mic Maeleaclainn, pop ðhallab, dú in po marbað líon dírimhe do na Gallab, uap ba ipin cat pin po díoðlað cat Áða cliað poppa, díið topepaðap duairlib na Noptmann ann comlíon a topecap do paepclanðab 7 ðaopclannaib ðaoidel ipin cat pin Áða cliað. Ro ðonaðh Muipéðitach, mac Tighíriain, .i. pioðhóamína bpiépne, hi ccac Ciannaçta, 7 atpbat iapañ ðia ðonaib. Muipcað, mac Flainð, tiðearina

"*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" [*rectè*, the second day of Summer]. "Hugh O'Maeilechlainn blinded by his cosen, Donneha, King of Meath. Battle at Dublin by the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland,

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

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

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

Comhghall said :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"This King" [Donnogh mac Flyn] "gave a battle to the Danes, where there was such a slaughter committed on them, that the one-half of the Danish army was not left alive; there was never such a massacre of them before in Ireland; in which great conflict Moriertagh 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 ⁿ, A. D. 916, p. 593, *suprà*.

Corca bhaircín, décc. Flann, mac Lonain, Uirgil Sil Scota, file ir deach bairi i nEirinn ina aimir, do marbaid lá macaib Cuirrbuide, do Uib Foctaid iadriúe) i nduineatáide occ Loc Dácaos i nDéirib Múinán.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, naoi ccéd a naoi dég. An dapa bliadain do Dhonnchaó. Ciarian, eppcop Tolain, 7 Ruman, mac Caťapairg, eppucc Cluana hlopair, dég. Ar dó atpubraó an pann ro,

Compar ecenai urđairc áit, fsi co noccaib occa aib,
Dunnad doim uil inđail, Ruman, mac Caťapairg can.

Maonach, mac Siadail, abb bhincair, 7 pccribmó na nĐaoidel uile, Coirprie, mac Fsiadairg, cfin cpaibá Laidh, comarba Diarmata, mic Aóda rón, aipéinnech Tighe moóua, 7 anchoipe, dég iar ndeighbctaid cian aorua, 7 Fsiđal, mac Maolmorua, ab Saiđre, dég. Ar dób po ráidb,

Ní bliadain cen aipiri, anabaid abb buan bhincair,
Ađur comarba Diarmata, Coirprie ba buaid céé deađ tuir.
Ab Saiđre co pocraiti, Fsiđal fsi co poenđnaib,
Doimnall uel apu uile mair dunnébair for Đaoidéalaid.
Ní puiumu, ní aipéma, po bit iram triainairi,
A taimc de ancđraiđ Eireann irin mbliadairpe.

Doimnall, mac Floinn, mic Maoileclainn, piođamna Eireann do marbaid la a bpaťair Donncaó i mbriugin Đacoga. Ar do báp an Mhaonairg, mic Siadail, ceona, 7 Doimnall po ráidead,

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

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

"A. D. 919" [*al.* 920]. "Maelmuire, prince of Ardrackan, *mortuus est*. An overthrow by Doncha O'Maeileclainn of the Genties" [Gentiles], "where innumerable of them were slain. Finchar, *Episcopus et scriba* of Doimiliag, *feliciter pausavit*. Scannal of Roscre and Scribe of

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

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

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

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

son of Lonan^c, 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 Dachaeach, in Deisi-Mumhan.

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

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

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

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

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

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

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

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

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

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

Cóiccead bliadain baéglac binn
 O Phlann Tímpac torccaib diond,
 Maenac cátraic Comhgail ginn
 Guin Doimnaill la Donnac n'Donn.
 Mór liac Maenac, a Dhé dól,
 Uirdeice daolac in gnáir gloin,
 Droméla Eireann dar dá muir
 Comarba cuir Comhgail caoin.
 Ceann cuindrig an cuicció cóir,
 A mind óir ar mairgi mur,
 Saet lfm egnaió liri Fáil,
 Do dié a daíl n'Gaideal ngur.
 Gfm don lícc logmair lám,
 Go Ruaim páin ar aipde mbroin,
 Nat mair Maenac Muinan muad
 Ar loir truaig a Dhe móir.

Ceallac, mac Congalaid, abb Cille achaid, Cionac, mac Doimnaill, abb
 Doire Chalgaig, 7 Droma Tuama, cfm atcomairc Ceneoil cConaill, dég.
 Flaitebeartach, mac Muiréscitaid, abb Cluana móir, dég. Ar dó ro ráidead,

Caitte annad inn mair uaid, caitte allad eccey lóir,
 Inid Flaitebeartaic find Fáil ro rcar fri miaó Cluana móir.

Maolrinchill, mac Canannáin, dég, ar dó ro ráidead an pann ro,

Uarar Laiðean liri co traid ní bo claid fri forlann féig,
 Clepcect caein, cen mcom naic, ro raic for Maolrinchill réin.

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

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

^m *Druim-Thuama*.—Translated by Adamnan *Dorsum-Tommæ*, now Drumhome, in the barony of Tirlough, and county of Donegal.—See note c,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ἐαρναῖ, mac¹ Flaínn, abb Láinne Léipe, décc, dia nebrað,

Sutpall Muige, maie ppi báǵ, bríǵ mban mbuide bale a bríǵ,
Ruieín gréinn gríann ppi gruað cínaic Léipe liaic a dié.

Macródaide, mic Dunchaða, aipéinneic Cluana boirínn, déǵ. Maonach, Céle Dé, do éiaictain don fáirpige amair do denaíñ peicta Epeann. Ḫoppair ua hloímar do ǵabáil porað i nAé eliaic, 7 Airí Maíca dopeccain lair iarain, 7 la a plóg ipín Saétairn pua íél Marptain, 7 na tairǵe epnaǵe do anacal lair co na luict do Chélib Dé, 7 do lobpnaib. An típ do aipeccain lair in ǵaí airíð .i. ppar co hionir labraða, poir co banna, po éuaic co Maǵ Uillínn. Aíct aía ní éina an pluag do deachaid po tuair doí fáirpnaí Muiréírtach, mac Néill, 7 Aíǵnít, mac Muirchaða, co paoimíð poir na Ḫallaib, 7 topepatair oíong oíó mór oib, 7 do epnatar uaíad oile lá doícaíct céo topaíǵ na hoibde, uair níí bo porpíel doib iaíct. Muirmuict do Ḫallaib oc Loch Peabáil acc Olb co noib longabih poir epioíat 7 Inir Eocchann do oípeccain doibh. Pííǵal, mac Domhnaill, .i. tíǵearna an Phocla, i neapceapóine píu, ǵo po maíí luict luíǵe oíob, 7 po bíir an luíǵ fíipín, 7 pucc a hionnmíur 7 a heuáil. Píche long oile do éoíct co Cínn Maǵair i naipítear Típe Chonaill in mac Uaíína-

¹ *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) *cœpit Dublinum et cum exercitu die Sabbathi ante festum Sancti Martini predi et rapinis devastat Ardmacham : peperit tamen Ecclesiis, Colideis, et infirmis.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296. This event is noticed in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* under A. D. 917, but the true year is 921.

² *Inis-Labhraidha* : i. e. Labhraidh's Island. Not identified.

³ *Magh-Uilseann*.—Now unknown.

⁴ *Inis-Eoghain* : i. e. Eoghan's Island, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

⁵ *Cann-Maghair*.—Now Kinaweer, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county

of Donegal.—See note ¹, under A. D. 702, p. 303, *suprà*.

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

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

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

The torch of the plain (good in battle) of Bregia the fair and lovely,
stout his strength,
Brilliance of the sun, the sun upon his cheek. Cearnach of Leire,
mournful the loss of him.

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

by sea to Lochfeval untill they came to Inis-Owen, viz., at Low, with 32 shippes" [*rectè*, viz., under the conduct of Olv, who had 32 shippes], "where they mett with straights and rocks, where few of them remained *per torporem*. Fergal, mac Daniell, King of the Ochla, contending with them, killed the people of one shippe, bracke that selfe" [same], "and caried the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Cennmaghar, in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uahmaran mic Barith with 20 shippes. The spoyle of 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 eâ tectis crustis per incuriam*]. "Broad spoyle made by them on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavraa westerly, easterly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nilsen, but the north Army were mett by Murtagh mac Nell, and by Aignert mac Murcha, who did overthrowe them, killed many of them, *paucis elapsis subsidio sublustris noctis. Eclipsis*

πάν, mic δαριπθ, γ ní δερζενρατ nach ποδail don dul rom. Maolpechlann, mac Maolruanaid, mic Floinn, dég. Oργain Cluana heidneach, γ lopccad Dερταίγε Mochua, γ oργain Pήma móipe Maodócc do Thallailb.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, naoi cced fiche. An tpeap bliadain do Donnchað. Maolpoil, mac Ailella, eppcop, anchoipe, γ pcpibmð Leitè Chuinn, γ abb Indeðné, décc. Ar dia écc po páidfoh an pann,

Maelpoil basí po opðdun móp eppcop ζαιbð pamat miz,
Suí no nήταð pect por cað pñ poccipðed pectair pñð.

Copbmac, Eppucc Cluana pñpta δρέnainn, γ Ailell, mac Plaitim, abb Cluana móp Maedócc, do écc. Plannagán Ua Riaccán, abb Cille dapa, γ pñðamína Laiげan, dég. Maolionmáin Ua Tharcon, abb Cluana Dolcáin, Colggu, mac Pedaic, abb Sláine, Alldgur Chille Scípe, Aoð Ua Raicénén, pñ puí Epeann, γ eccnaid Saiげpe, Pñðalach, paccapτ Cluana mic Nóip, γ Lonpreat, mac Aonaccáin, pcpitíγip Domíliacc, dég. Ταðg, mac Paolám, tigeapna Laiげan Dñζabair pñip apáite Uí Ceinnrelaiζ, dég, dia nebrað,

Dá deich mbliadain atgleam ap naoi cétaib ap moam,
O gñap Cριορτ, iar maγail, cup an mbliadain itaam.
Ar ipin bliadain deimín iappan maγail ait, aγair,
Ecce Taiðcc upðeipc ainimð, an piz aibimð Dñζabair.

Inpcectach, mac Concóðair, pñðamína Connaçτ, dég. Maolmicduach, tigeapna Aidne, do marbað la Thallailb. Aoð, mac Lonáin Uí Thuaire, tanairi Aidne, décc. Pindgume Ua Maolmuaid, tighina Peap cCeall dég. Slóigfð la Donnchað, pí Epeann, co Connaçtaib, co po marbað ðpem móp dia muin-
tip 1 nDuidéip Aða Luam, dú 1 ttopcáip Cionaed, mac Concóðair, tigeapna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^v *Duibhthir-Atha-Luain* : i. e. the Black District of Athlone. This was otherwise called

Ua Fáilge. Maolmorada, mac Riadáin, tanaig Oppaige, dég. Oigean Cluana mic Nóir do Ghallaib Limmicch, 7 teact dóibh for Loch Ribh, go ro oircepfé a oilena uile. Oigean En inri la Fotaartaib tpe do Ghallaib, dú in ro marbta da céo décc do Thaidelairib, 7 Abél reubmó do dol i martra imaille ppiú. Inopað Cluana mic Nóir la mac nAilgi, 7 a loicead lair iapom. Uatmarán, mac Dubailéin, tigeapna Luigne Connaét, dég. Flaithbeartaich, mac Ionmáinen, pí Cairil, do dul dia oiléire, 7 Lopcan, mac Conluigán, do gabáil piúge Cairil.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéo piche a liaon. An cfrpaiað bliadaim do Thonnchað. Maolcallanð abb Dhirre Diarmada, Maolpaðraice, mac Mopainð, abb Opoma eliað 7 Ápda ppaéta, Dubdaðraine, abb Ropra ailiúir, Maoltuile, mac Colmáin, pepleigint Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Fiachra eccailri bicce, décc. Dumbliúir Cille plebte, paccart Ápda Maéta, do dol i martra la gallaib Snáma Aigheach. Cuongalta, paccart Laimne Léire teúra (.i. cantaire no opator) Epeann etir gúé, 7 crué, 7 roap (.i. ro pior) dég. Maolmorada, mac Conúbair, tigeapna Ua Fáilge, 7 Fíno, mac Chriáin, tigeapna Murcraige, décc. Lioḡac, ingean Ploinn, mic Maoileaclaun, bñ Mhaoilemitchig, tigfina bpiḡ uile, décc, 7 ro haðnaét co naipmizin móir hi cCluana mic Nóir. Spelán, mac Congalaig, tigeapna Conaille Muirteimne, do marbað. Inopfo Fear nÁpda, 7 Laimne Léire, 7 Fear Roir iin mbliadaim hipin. Céle mac Anpotham, tigeapna Ua Crioiméamán, técc. Maolcluthe, mac Conco-

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

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

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

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

of Bealach-Mughna in 903 [908].

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

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

of Riagan, Tanist of Osraighe, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of En-inis^w 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^x, who afterwards burned it. Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach^y, son of Immhainen, 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 Donnachadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Morann, Abbot of Druimcliabh and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhraine, Abbot of Ross-ailithir; Maeltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaglais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Duibhlitir of Cill-Sleibhthe^z, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snamh-Aighneach^a. Cucongalta, priest of Lann-Leire, the Tethra (i. e. the singer or orator) for voice, personal form, and knowledge, died. Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Cearran, lord of Muscraighe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and wife of Maelmithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Feara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain,

Clon-mic-Nois; Loingsech, mac Oenagain, *Equonimus* of Doimliag; and Colga mac Sempuil, abbot of Slane, all died. The shipping of Limericke" [i. e. of Mac Ailche] "to Lochri, and spoiled Clon-mic-Nois, and all the Isles, 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" [*rectè*, 922]. "Teig mac Foylan, King of the west" [*rectè*, south] "of Lynster, died. Flannagan O'Riagan, abbot of Killdare and prince of Lynster, died. Moylepoyle mac Aileall, Bnshop, best scribe, and anchorite of all Leihkoyn, died. King Donnogh went with an army to Connaught, where, in the wilderness

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

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

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

baip, mógdaína Connaé, do mairbhad. Finn mac Maelmorra, mic Muirpeccáin, mógdaína Laigín, do mairbhad lá Ceallaí, mac Cephail. Flaithbeartach, mac Ionmainéin, do gabáil do Ghallaib i n Inir Locha Crí, 7 a bpeit co Luimneach.

Aoir Crior, naoi céad píce a dó. An cúigeaó bliadaim do Dhonnchaó. Duiblitir, abb Cluana heiríneach. Muiríosa, mac Domnaill, abb Maniurpeach buite, cóna atómarc (.i. riapraige) fear móríú uile, óccuib, cléiríib, 7 maorimunnitipe pátraig ó Shiaí Ruaid co Laigiu dég. Maolmorra, mac Congalaig, abb Damhri, Moéta na hInnri, mac Círnaí, ragaip Arda Maí, décc. Cellá, mac Círbail, mógdaína Laigín, lá Donnchaó, mac Domnaill, toiréar péin, 7 Donnchaó, mac Domnaill, mógdaína Tímpaí, do mairbhad la Maolruanaí, mac Concóbaip, i ndiofaíl Celláig, mic Círbail, mic Muirpeccáin. Longur do Ghallaib for Loí Éirne, co ro mairpíte mairísa, 7 oileána an loí, 7 na tuata ar gach taob de, 7 airpíom dóib for an loí go raínpaí ar ciont, 7 an tír draíbaíl dóib i necmaig (.i. i ndeirí) na peepin. Gaill do toét for Loí Cuan, 7 Maolóin mac Aoí mógdaína an cúigí do éirí leo. Dá céad dég do gallaib Loí Cuan do bádaí hi Loch Rúdhruide. Gaill for Loch Ribh .i. Colla mac baip, tigeapna Luimnig, 7 ar leo ro mairbhad Eachtígín, mac Plannchaí, tigeapna břígíname.

* *Loch-Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea. —See note 1, under the year 802, p. 412, *supra*.

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

"A. D. 922" [*al.* 923]. "Maelpatrick, mac Morain, prince of Drumclav and Ardsraha, *mortuus est*. Spelan, mac Congalai, *per dolum occisus*, being king of the Conells" [of Muirtheimhne]. "The spoyling of them of Arta" [Ferrard], "Lainn-Lere, and them of Ross in the same moneth" [*rectè, in eodem die*], "and the spoyle of Cill-sleive by Genties" [Gentiles] "from Suavaighech, Duivlitir, priest of Ardmach, with them" [*rectè, by them*] "to be martyred. Cucongalt, priest of Lainn-Lere,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd fiche a τρί. Αν περρεαδ βλιαδαιν το Dhonnchaδ.
 Pailbe, ancoipe, décc. Catál, mac Concúbaip, ní teopa Connacht, [décc].
 Dubgall, mac Aóda, nig Ulaδ, do mārbaδ la hUlltoib .i. la Cenel Maelce.
 Lorcan, mac Duncáda, tigearna bpiḡ [décc]. Ar dia nécc po páiδfδ,

Ναοι mbliadna aτpḡ, arim bpon, ó Flann Tshpach, ní cori ngel,
 Catál Connaét, ní na nart, Dubgall tuaḡa pi bale bpiḡ.

Domnall, mac Catál, nigdamna Connaét, do mārbaδ la abrátaip, Taδḡ
 mac Catál, ḡ Taδḡ do ḡabáil ionaδ a aτap. Paolan, mac Muirḡdhaiḡ, ní
 Laiḡn, co na mac .i. Lorcan, do epḡabail la ḡallaib Aτha clath. Tompaip,
 mac Tompaet, do mārbaδ do Conmaicmḡ mapa. Flaitéiup, mac Sco-
 pacháin, tigearna Ua Cpioḡtannáin, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ḡcéd, píce, a cftaip. Αν πεαétmáδ βλιαδαιν το Dhonn-
 chaδ. Colman, mac Aililla, abb Cluana loraipδ, ḡ Cluana mic Nóip, erpucc,
 ḡ doctop eḡnaδ, déḡ. Ar leip do pónaδ daimliae Cluana mic Nóip. Το
 Chonaillib Muirteime a cenel.

Αν ofchmáδ βλιαδαιν, vaíl vup, po fḡi paíte ḡ bpon,
 Colman Cluana ḡaip ḡach tuip ; Albdañn do δol vaip 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 (*aræ communis* 924) as follows :

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

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

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

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

^c *Exact*: upon.—This word is glossed .i.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“A. D. 924” [*al.* 925]. “Duvall, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, *a suis jugulatus est*. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Bregli, *senili morte mori-*

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

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

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

Maolpeachlainn, mac Maolruanaid, airdígeadánna Teampach, 7 Duinneacáin, mac Laochair, plaithe Fear Ceall, dég. Oirgan Dúine Sobairce do Ghallaidh Locha Cuan, 7 po marbadh daoine iomdha leó.

Α εἴταιρ πῖστε ἀρ γλέ, ἀγυρ ναοι ἐκέο cen τιμῶβε,
Ο πο γῆταιρ mac De bí co hopeccann Duin Sobairgi.

Raonaidh pia Muirchéartaic, mac Neill 7 pia nUltaibh occ Droicat Cluana na cruinníthi an 28 do December dia Darbaidh do fúnnriat, dú in po marbadh oét céed iuno teoirachaidh .i. Albann, mac Gorrat, Aupen, 7 Roile. Ro gabad caét reachtmaine for anlé oile diobh occ Aét Cruithne, go teáinig Gorrat, tighina Gall, ó Aét chiat dia ceobair. Oirgan Cille dapa do Ghallaidh Puirte Loairge. A horigan doiridiri ó Aét chiat ipin mbliadain éfona. Ferghur, mac Duilgein, tighina Luirg, do marbadh la fíraibh bpeirne. Mochta, eppcop Ua Néill 7 raccart Arda Maá, 7 Muiríach, mac Domnall, tánairi abbadh Arda Maá, dég.

Αοιρ Criorc, ναοι ἐκέο α cúig fichte. An toctmáid bliadain do Dhonnchaó. Corbmac, mac Fíthriann, abb Glinne da Locha, Maolpíctair, abb Cluana pearpa Molua, dég. Soichleacán Tighe Munna do guin 7 a écc di:

¹ *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note °, under A. M. 3501, pp. 26, 27, *suprà*.

² *Cluain-na-gCruimhther*: i. e. the lawn or meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not identified.

³ *Being Thursday*.—This shews that the year was not 924, for in that year the 28th of December fell on Tuesday; but, according to the Annals of Ulster, this victory was gained by Muirheartach in 926, in which year the 28th of December fell on Thursday. Hence, it is quite evident that the Annals of the Four Masters are ante-dated at this period by two years.

⁴ *Ath-Cruithne*: i. e. Ford of the Crutheni, or Picts. This is probably the same as that called Atherathin, 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.

⁵ *Lurg*.—Now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.—See note °, under A. D. 1369.

⁶ *Mochta*.—The Annals of Ulster, though they generally differ two years about this period from the chronology adopted by the Four Masters, yet agree with them in the date of the death of this bishop:

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

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

Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Teamhair; and Duineachaidh, son of Laeghaire, chief of Feara-Ceall, died. Dun-Sobhairceⁿ 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 Chuain-na-gCruimhther^o, on the 28th of December, being Thursday^p, where were slain eight hundred men with their chieftains, Albdann, son of Godfrey, Aufer, and Roilt. The other half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne^q, until Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came to their assistance from Ath-cliath. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was plundered again by [the foreigners of] Ath-cliath in the same year. Fearghus, son of Duiligen, lord of Lurg^r, was slain by the men of Breifne. Mochta^s, Bishop of Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha; and Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

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

"A. D. 925" [*al.* 926]. "Dunsovarche praied by the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken" [*in quo multi homines occisi sunt et capti*]. "An overthrowe geven by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snavaigne, where 200 men were killed" [*ubi cc. decollati sunt*]. "Colman, prince of Clon-Iraird and Clon-mic-Nois, *scriba et Episcopus, in Christo quievit*. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefny. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochaill, viz., Alpthan, mac Gofrith, *pridie Nonas Septembris*. An overthrowe by Murtagh mac Nell at the bridge of Clon-Crumher, *in quinta feria, quinta Kalendarum Januarii*, where fell Alpthann 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. Ulr., 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. Donsovarche was preyed by the Danes of Loch Cuan; Killdare by the Danes of Waterford, and again by the Danes of Dublyn the same year. Mortagh, son of King Neale Glunduffe, made a great slaughter of the Danes, where Alvdon, son of Godfrey, Awfer and Harold, together with 800 Danes were killed. Downeachah, mac Lagerie, prince of Farkeall, died. Moyleseaghlyn, mac Moyleronic, archprince of Taragh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Ὀριαν, mac Cinnediḡ, do ḡenemáin ran mbliadain rin .i. xxi. bliadna poim Maolsechláinn mac Domhnall. Donnḡal, Rora Commám, décc. Caindealbán, mac Maolcóiḡ, tiḡearna Ua Laoḡaire, ḡ Poḡarṑtach, mac Laḡtnáin, tiḡearna Teatḡa, décc. Ḥaoch, mac Dubḡroa, tiḡearna Ciannaḡta Ḥlinne Ḥeimín, do mārbaḡh la Muirḡcṑtach, mac Néill. Siṑruic ua hloimáir, tiḡearna Dubḡgall ḡ Fionnḡgall, décc. Ḥoppaṑt co na Ḥhallaiḡ do pagḡail Áḡa cliaṑ, ḡ a ndol ma pṑpṑiteing iar ré míoṑaibh. Ḥoill Linne Duacáill do deirḡe (.i. páccḡáil) Eṑeann. Oenach Taillṑn do ṑoimṑṑec la Muirḡcṑtach mac Néill im Donnchaḡ Ua Maoleacláinn, ṑṑia imneiri caṑa boi ṑṑoṑa, ḡo poṑ ṑoapṑeapí Dia ḡan fuiluccaḡ ḡan foirḡṑṑiḡaḡ poṑ neach duiḡ. Maolbṑiḡde, mac ṑoṑnáin, comoṑba Paṑṑaice ḡ Colum Cille, ḡ Áḡaím-náin, cṑḡo epábaḡ Eṑeann uile, ḡ upṑóir Eoṑpa, déḡ iar ṑṑḡoṑaṑaḡ ṑocḡaḡde 22 Feṑṑuaṑu. Comḡo ḡoṑaṑeṑṑe a báir a dubṑaḡh,

Ála bliadain décc ní diuir,
 Á hoḡt Cairne Iul Fláinn pṑi húir,
 Á hocht Cairne Maṑṑa muaiḡ,
 Maolbṑiḡde buaiḡ nḤaoiḡeal nḡúir.
 O ḡenair mac deoḡa Dé
 Poṑ biṑ cé hi colla epí,
 Cúig bliadna pṑḡet naoi ccéḡ,
 Co hécc Maolbṑiḡde iar ní.
 Ní bliadain cen aṑṑṑe,
 Anabbaḡ abb Áṑṑa Macha,
 Maolbṑiḡde bapṑ Eoṑaṑe,
 Coṑṑmac Ḥlinne dá locha.

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

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

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

p. 142, note °.

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

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

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

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

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

translation of Keating’s *Hist. Irel.*, p. 218. See note ⁿ, under the year 851, p. 486, *suprà*.

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

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

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

Αηροτάν, mac Μαοιλγυιρμ, do ḡabáil tighearnuira Corcomaoðruað.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, naoi ccéð, píce a pé. An nómað bliaðain do Dhonnchað. Baoitheine, abb ðurriac, Þionnaçta, abb Corcaige, cñu piazla epñoir Epeann, Ciapán, abb Achað bó Caindigh, Celedabail, mac Scannail, do ðol co Róim dia ailtépe a habðaine ðñuðair, 7 atberc na pannahi occ imteçt dó.

Μιτχιḡ ðaínpa ταιριρ do épiall o éopaib tçglaiḡ,
 Do arceanamh imm ailtépi, tap tuinn mapia muaið mñmnaḡ.
 Μιτχιḡ anadh ðinnelaðað collna co líon a caipe,
 Μιτχιḡ iaraiñ impaðað co po ppíç Mac mópi Maire.
 Μιτχιḡ arceanañ pualac, palcpað for tóil co tpeañon,
 Μιτχιḡ ppeiteach ndualcha, agur ðepna ppi ðeañon.
 Μιτχιḡ copp do çairiuccað, ðaiḡ ipa cion pion bpeña,
 Μιτχιḡ forp iar τταιριριυð aipm i tcelecmír ap nðéra.
 Μιτχιḡ focuil tigláiti, tepbað ppi ḡnúiri ḡnáta,
 Μιτχιḡ oñan inðnaiðe tpeapa luain láite bpáta.
 Μιτχιḡ lám copp epéðbaíðe, corcpað im çpábaið nçlinne,
 Μιτχιḡ peic na neapépaiðe ap éip na píaça pinne.
 Μιτχιḡ lám ppi turbaíðe ðoñnain cé cétaib caingñ,
 Μιτχιḡ ḡpér ppi hupnaiḡe, ice aðpað aipðpiz aingçal.
 Áçt inge di aen bliaðain, ní éçta ðom epí píçtið.
 Αηυρññ fo naoñ piazail m nách maiḡin ba μιτχιḡ.
 Ni mapacc mo çoñmaipri, biççip ppi çpábaið epichíð,
 Αñað do píoç pó baoirpi innach maiḡin bá μιτχιḡ.

way of gloss, *inter lineas*, “.i. Corbmac, mac Fíebpam, abb ḡlinne dá locha, i. e. Cormac, son of Fithbran, abbot of Glendalough.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was grievous that Cormac^z 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^a, 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. Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, was slain by [king] Donnchadh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

πάτριας, mac Celen, paccapτ 7 pecnap bñncaip, Maolmuicheirge, peipetigir Cluana mic Nóir, Diarman, mac Cearbail, tigearna Opraighe, Indreachtach, mac Caéal, tigirna Leiri Caéal, [décc]. Gabail for Loch Oirbsen do Thallanb Luimnig, 7 inri an locha do organ dóibh. Comleang nó cóilais for Loch Rib eirip Conmaicne 7 Tuat nElla, in po marbað Caéal Ua Maele, 7 Flaitebeartach, mac Tuatgaile, 7 orong oile immaile ppiú. Slóigib lá Donnchað go Liaethruim ino acchað Muiréscitach, mic Néill, co po pcarpat gan fuiluccað gan foirdearccadh for araile. Dia mboi Donnchað acc uperiall an tplóigib. Ar and ar pubrað,

Abrað neach ppi Donnchað donn, ppi an ponnchað plaite clann,
Cia beith Liað druim ar a cinn, ata gillae diarðain ann.

Cainech, ingib Canannáin, bñ ppi Epeann, décc. Doimnall, mac Taðg, pignðainna Ua cCeinnpelais, dég. Organ Cille dapa ó Doéppitib lá peile bpiðoe.

Aoir Cpiopτ, naoi ccéð pice a hochτ. An taonmáð bliðain décc do Ohonnchaðh. Nuaða, eppucc Glinne dá lacha, Flann Fobair, abb Luðmað, Maolcaomgin mac Scamláin, abb Tighe Moéua, 7 Donngal, abb Rora Comán, dég. Maoldabonna, mac Dobailén, toipeð Luigne, Muiréscitach, mac Eaðra, tigearna Luigne, 7 loðnaðe Ua Mannaðan do marbað. Doipairt, ua hlomair, co nThallanb Aða eliað, do toðail 7 do organ Depce Fearna, airin in po marbað míle do ðaoinibh an bliðain pi, anail arbhair ipin pann,

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

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

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

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

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

"A. D. 928" [*al.* 929]. "Tuahal, mac Maenagan, *Seriba et Episcopus* of Doimliag and Lusca, proctor to Patrick's men from the mountain southerly; alas! *immatura etate quievit*. A Navy at Loch Orbsen in Connaght. Cele, Coarb of Comgall, *Seriba, 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 Osraighe ; Innrechtach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Luimneach went upon Loch Oirbsen^d, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and Tuath-nElla^e, where Cathal Ua Maele, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim^f, against Muirheartach ; but they separated without battle, or shedding blood on either side. When Donnchadh was setting out on this expedition, these lines were composed :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ναοι ccéd bliadhain gan doḡra, a hocht píce non deapba,
O doluid Crioirt dár ccobair co toḡail Dεrce Férna.

Αι na nḡall bádar por Loc Oirbrín do éur la Connaéctaid. ḡoill Luim-
niḡ do ḡabáil longporc i Muḡ Roḡne. ḡoill .i. im Topolb, do ḡabáil por
Loch Eatach, ḡ a longporc occ Ruba Mína. Accolb, iarla, ḡ ár ḡall imbe,
do marbad lá hUib Ceinnrealaḡ. Fínd, mac Mhaoil mórdha, píoḡdaíma
Ua Ffaile, ḡ Flann a deapbráctar do marbad.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ναοι ccéd píce a ναοι. Αη dapa bliadhain décc do Dhonn-
chað. Cpuinniaol, eppcop Cille dapa, Tioppaite, mac Ainorene, abb
Cluana mic Nóir, .i. do Uib bpuin a cenel, déḡ. Maoileoin, eppcop ḡ ancoiri
Aeta Tpuim, décc iar nḡeḡbeataid. Cnḡpaolað, mac Lorcáin, comarba
Cluana hEoar ḡ Cloéar mac nḡaimem, déḡ. bpan, mac Colmáin, abb
Ropa Cré, do marbadh la ḡallaid. Maelbriḡve, mac Feadacáin, abb
Lainne mic Luacáin, ḡ Oncu, paḡar Cille dapa, décc. Cḡnacáin, mac
Tḡearnáin, tḡearna bpeirne, décc. ḡaill Luimniḡ do ḡabáil por Loch
Rib. ḡoppaite do dol i nOppaḡib do ionnarbad Ua nloimair a Moḡ Roḡne.
Donncuan, mac Faoláin, píoḡdaíma Laiḡin, déḡ. Dεrbaile, inḡin Maoilpinnia
píoḡain Teampra, [déḡ].

Αοιρ Crioirt, ναοι ccéd tpuoca. Αη tpeap bliadhain décc do Dhonnchað.
Suibne, abb Lainne Léipe, Duiblitir, mac Sealbaḡ, abb Tḡe Moling, ḡ

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

^c *Rubha-Mena*.—Not identified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 929. The twelfth year of Donnchadh. Crunnmhael, Bishop of Cill-dara, Tibraide, son of Ainnsene, Abbot of Chuain-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 Chuain-Eois and Clochar-mac-Daimheini, died. Bran, son of Colman, Abbot of Ros-Cre, was slain by the foreigners. Maelbrighde, son of Feadacan, Abbot of Lann-mic-Luachain^l; and Onchu, priest of Cill-dara, died. Cearnachan, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, died. The foreigners of Luimneach took up their station upon Loch Ribh. Godfrey went into Osraighe, to expel the grandson of Imhar from Magh-Roighne. Donncuan, son of Faclan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Dearbhail, daughter of Maelfinnia, Queen of Teamhair, [died].

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

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

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

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

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

pepleiginn Shlinne da locha, Feardomnach, mac Flannagáin, abb Cluana Iorair, Fuacarra, abb Inri Camóíga, Maongal, mac beáin, abb Droma eliab, Maolgiucc, abb Fobair, décc. Airiúfó, abb Cuile rathain, do mairbhad la Gallarb. Aongar mac Aongara prímpile^a Eireann, décc. Flann, mac Maolfinnia, tigearna bríg do mairbhad do Uib Eathach, .i. la Cummurcach mac Ecceptai. Conad dia écc ro paróí, do

da deithbip do Shaoídealaib, dá léctir déra pola,

Nat cing Taillte Taoíden Ua Flann, Flann an bhróga.

Cionad, mac Camdealbain, tigearna Cenel Laogaire. Baéall Chiapain .i. an óraíneac do báad hi Loch Tecet, Loc Uí Shadóra amú, 7 da fíri décc amaille ppa, agur a pagbáil ro cé dóir. Loingrech Ua Leatlobair, pí Ulaó, dég. Torolb iarla do mairbhad la Muiréirach mac Néill 7 lá Dál nAraíde. Flann, mac Muireadai, ríogdama laígn, 7 Lorcán, mac Cathail, ríogdama laígn, décc.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéttr trióca a haon. An cšraímad bliadain décc do Dhonnchaó. Corccrach, mac Maoilmuchairgi, eppcop Tighe Mochua, 7 na ccommand. Seachnupach paccart Dearmairge, 7 Feóelm, .i. ingn Domnaill, banabb Cluana bponaig, dég. Catal mac Oóráin, tigearna Laoigiri, 7 Cuilen, mac Ceallai, tigearna Oppairge, décc. Celecen, .i. mac Shairbít, tigearna na nAipítear, décc. Lorcán, mac Eatach, an dapa tiğhina boi an tan rin pop Aipéir Uipe, décc. Raoinfóh i Moig uata ppa pFhigal, mac Domnaill, 7 ppa Siocppraí, mac Uatmairán .i. mac ingne Domnaill pop Muiréirach, mac Néill, dú i ttorcáir Maolgarb, mac Shairbít, tigearna

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

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

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

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

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

^a *Loch-Techet*.—Now Loch Gara, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note ^p, 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 (*æra commun.* 932) as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Θεαρίμυρ, ἡ Conmal, mac Ὀρυσάδραν, co nōruing oile hī maille ppiú. Raom-
sōh pīa cConaing, mac Néill co nḠalluib̄ Loch̄a hEaṡach pōp cōigeaḡ Ulaḡ,
dú i ttorcraṡṡar dā céḡ décc. Ḡoill dō ḡabáil pōp Loch̄uib̄ Eirne, co pō
ionnraṡṡar ḡ ḡo pō aipccpṡṡar iolṡuaṡa, ḡ ilcéalla ḡo Loch Ḡaíḡna. Arḡ-
mach̄a dō opḡain im féil Maṡṡain dō mac Ḡoppaio .i. aínlaib̄, co nḠalluib̄h
Locha Cuan imme. Maṡaḡḡan, mac Aeḡa co cōigeaḡ Ulaḡ, ḡ Aínlaib̄, mac
Ḡoppaie co nḠalluib̄ dionnraḡ ḡ ḡapḡain an cōigeaḡ co Shlaib̄ ḡṡa pīar, ḡ
co Mucnaíḡa pōḡear. Conuṡṡarraib̄ Muipéṡṡach mac Néill. Feap̄aio
caṡ ppiu, ḡ pō meab̄aio pōpṡa co pṡapccaiḡpīoṡ dā pīcīṡ décc cḡn laip lá
ṡaḡḡ bṡaṡe ḡ ḡabála. ḡapḡ ḡoinne ppiḡpīle Eṡeann dō māpḡaḡ ḡUib̄
Cōpḡmaic Ua nEṡṡach Cōḡa. Doinnall, mac Ḡaḡṡar, ṡḡḡeapṡa Luḡḡne
dō māpḡaḡ. Maḡḡm ḡuib̄ éṡṡe pīa nAínlaioib̄ Cenḡcaipṡé ó Luimnech, dú i
ttorcraṡṡar paopclanḡa dō Uib̄ Maíne.

Αοṡ Cṡioṡṡ, naoi ccéḡ ṡpīocha a dō. An cūiceaḡ bliḡḡain décc dō
Ḡhonnchaḡ. Ḡoill Luimnḡ dō ionnraḡ Connaṡṡ co Muḡḡ Luipcc pō ṡḡuaṡṡ,
ḡ co ḡaḡḡḡna pīoṡ. ḡuib̄ḡiolla, mac Robaṡáin, ṡḡḡeapṡa Ua Cōpḡmaic, ḡo

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

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

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

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

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

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

—See note under the year 920.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A. D. 928" [*recte*, 933]. "Seachnassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyle'd the kingdom of Scotland to Edenborough; and yet the Scottish-men compell'd him to return without any great victory. Adulf mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Erne prey'd and spoyle'd 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 Cwau. 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, spoyle'd, and made havock of all places untill they came to Slieve Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriertagh mac Neale, who, in a conflict, slewe 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O'Neachaghs of Ulster."—*Ann. Clon.*

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

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

ἡαρβαδὴ λα Κογγαλάχ μακ Λορκαίν ἐπὶ ταγνῆαχτ. Uallach, ἡγῆν Μυμιν-
necháin, βασιλέως Εἰρεάνν, δέεε. Γοθφρίθ, τιγεάρνα Γαλλ, δέεε. Ρο
λορρε τεने δο μὴν πλέβτε Κοττῆαχτ ἰρὴν μβλιαδαν ρι, γ πο τιορμαίγρτεορ
λοχα γ ρριοθα, γ πο λορρεεὺ βευρ δαοιμε ιομῶα λέ.

Αοιρ Γριορτ, ναοι ccéd τριοχα α ἐπὶ. Ἀν ρειρεαδὸ βλιαδαν δέεε δο
Θοννχαδ. Κορβμακ, μακ Μαεναιγ, ab Ἀχαιδὸ βό, Macclenna, abb Im-
bleach λοβαρ γ Λέτῃ μόιρ Μοχορεμόεε, δο ἡαρβαδ. Μοιρβρίγδε, abb
Μαιριτρεαδὸ βυίτε, γ Μυρβῶαχ, μακ Μοιρβρίγδε, abb Δοιμλιαεε, δέεε.
Ἀνλατ, βαναββ Cluana δρόναιγ γ Cluana βοιρενν, ἡ πο βῆνδῶαχ Καίρεαχ
Δεαρρεαν, [δέεε]. Κοκὺβαρ, μακ Δοιμναλλ, ριογδῶαμνα Ἀνιγ, δέεε, γ α
αδνακαλ co νοηόιρ μόιρ ι nΑρδ Macha. Cionaeδ, μακ Κοιρρε, τιγῆρνα
Ua cCeindrealaig, δο ἡαρβαδὸ λά Γαλλαῖβ Λοχα Γαρμαν, ἡ ρυαβαίρτ αιδέε.
Μοιρμυρε, μακ Cfnodubáin, ταπαίρ Λοιγίρ, δέεε. Οἰλεμ Λοά Γαβαρ,
γ uain Cnoδδῶα δο ἐροτάδῃ γ δο ἐρεαχῶαχ λά Γαλλαῖβ.

Αοιρ Γριορτ, ναοι ccéd τριοχα α εῖταιρ. Ἀν ρεαετῆμαδὸ βλιαδαν δέεε
δο Θοννχαδ. Κοκὺβαρ, μακ Δοιμναλλ, δο ἡαρβαδὸ λα μακ Ρινδ mic
Μοιρμύρδα. Δεε, μακ Γαρβιτ, τιγεάρνα Δεαρλαίρρ, δέεε. Ἀρρυδαν, μακ
Μοιρλγυρμ, τιγεάρνα Κορκομοδρυαδ, δέεε. Cluain mic Νόιρ δοργαν λά
Γαλλαῖβ Ἀτα ειατ, γ α ἡοργανίρ δοριδῶιρ λα Ceallaécán Cairil co ρρεαριδ
Muman. Ἀνλαῖβ Cfnócairech co na Γαλλαῖβ δο ἐτοχτ ὁ Loch Εἰρνε δαρ
δρειρνε, γ co Loch Rib οἰδέε Nottlacc Μόρ ρανγῶαρ Διονανδ, γ πο βάτταρ

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

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

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

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

"Anlatha Abbatisa Cluanæ Bronaig et Clu-
anæ Boiren" [obiit]. "In ejus Abbatiali tem-
pore vastatum est Monasterium istud"!!

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Maelmordha. Bec, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil^g and the men of Munster. Amhlaibh Ceanntairech, 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 ^e, under that year, p. 497, *suprà*.

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

"A. D. 934" [*al.* 935]. "Cormac, Maenach's disciple, prince of Achabo, *obiit*. Maelbride, prince of Monaster" [Buithi] "*obiit*. Muireach mac Maelbride, prince of Doimliag, *immaturâ etate obiit*. The Hand of Lochgavar pulled downe by Aulav O'Hivair. The Cave of Cnova by him turmoyled the same week. Great ackorns.

Cinael mac Cairbre, *dux Nepotum Cinnseilae, cum multis a Nordmannis occisus est.*" [Conor mac Daniell royall heyre of Ailech, *mortuus est, et sepultus est in Cimiterio Regum in Ardmacha.*] *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

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

uī mīr annrīn, 7 po hionnrāð, 7 po hoīrgeað Māð Aī leo. Lorcceadh Aēa chīat la Donnchað mac Flainð, la mīð Epeann. Artuīr Ua Tuatail dēð.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd τμιοχα α cūð. An τοcτiμαð βλιαðain dέcc oDhonnchað. Αιρεαχταχ, abb Dιριρτ Dιαρμαδα. Ρέδach abb Sláine, Μυιρεαδhach, abb βñòcυιρ, [dέcc]. Διαρμιατ, mac Ailella, abb Cille Cuilinn, dέcc ιαρ ρñδαταιð. Aongar, mac Μυιρiðςταιð, ραοι, anðcoipe, 7 ταναιρi abbað lae, dέcc. Αιρεαχταχ, ραðαρτCille hachaið, dέcc. Eocaið, mac Conuill, ρi Ulað, dέð. Cléipcéen mac Tigeapnán, mac Tīðςina ðpeipne, dέcc. Congalach, mac Cαtaláin, τιðeapna ðpeipne, Conaing, mac Néill ðlúnðuib, ρiððaiñna Epeann, dέcc. Cpóingiolla, mac Cuilennáin, τιðeapna Conaille Μυιρτεiñne, dέcc. Macetið mic Ainremáin, τιðeapna Μυððopina Maiðen, Lorcán, mac Congalaid, τιðeapna Ua mic Uair ðrīð, [dέcc], ðair-ðit, mac Maileitið, τιðeapna Pñi Roir, do mārðað. ðpuaðap, mac Duið-ðiolla, τιðeapna Ua cCeimrēalaið, do mārðað la Tuatal mac Uðaire. Amhlaoib, mac ðoppaðha, τιðeapna ðall, do tiachctain im Luðnapað ó Aē chīat, co pucc Amhlaoib Centcaipech do Loch Rib leir, 7 na ðaill bátταρ laip, .i. la caipeç, ιαρ mbpυeað α long. ðaill Aēa chīat do ρáððáil an dúnaið, 7 α ðuol co ðaxoib. Opðain Cille Clete do mac ðapitð, 7 lorcceað

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“A. D. 936” [*al.* 937]. “Diarmaid, son of Ailill, prince of Kilcullinn, *in senectute quievit*. Bruadar mac Duvghilla, *rex Nepotum Cinselaigh, jugulatus est*. Garvith mac Maelmihí” [*recte*, Maeletti], “*rex of the men of Ross, a fratribus jugulatus est*. Crongilla mac Cuilennan, king of the Conells of Murheivne, *dolore mortuus est*. Conaing mac Neill, heyre of Ireland, *moritur*. *Bellum ingens, lachrimabile, et horribile inter Saxones et Normannos crudeliter gestum est, in quo plurima millia Normannorum, que non numerata sunt, ceciderunt; sed rex cum paucis evasit, viz. Aulav. 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 mic Ainsemain, king of Mogorn-Mayen, *mortuus est*. Feach, prince of Slane, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

in doimhlaice, ⁊ bratte po móir do bpeith eirte. Raomeað pía Laiǵnib for occaib an Tuairceirte .i. for muintir mic Néill, dú i ttorchraettar ile im Diarmaic mac Maolmuire, mic Flannaccáin, ⁊ im Ceallach, mac Cumurccaigh do fíraib bprígh co pocaib ele.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéd, τριοχα α πέ. An noimað bliaðain vécc do Dhonna-chað. Maolpatraice .i. mac bpoim, eppcop Lughmaird, Dubtach, comarba Colaim cille ⁊ Adomnáin i nEirinn, ⁊ i nAlbain, Caoncomrac Mucernaia, ancoire, vég. Ciarán, mac Ciarmán, abb Uir móir, vég. Conaingen, abb Tíge Feðgna, ⁊ ppiuiraǵart Arda Macha, ⁊ Pinguine, mac Pubthað, mic Donnagáin, mic Fogairtaiǵ, mic Duinechða mic bíraiz, mic Mercell, pecnap Tíge Moðuá, ⁊ tiǵearna Maíge haðna. Maolcairniz, mac Conaill, abb Tuláin, vécc. Robairtach, Tíge Theille, vécc. Fírgal, mac Domnaill, tiǵearna an Tuairceirte, ⁊ Murchað, mac Sochlacáin, tiǵearna Ua Máine, vécc. Concóbar, mac Maeilcein, tiǵearna Ua Pailge, ⁊ a óa inac do marbað lá Uorcán, mac Paoláin, tiǵearna Laiǵin. Donnchað Ua Maoleaclainn do ionnpað Aipéir Uípe. Amíair, mac Dorraða, do teacht co hAé cliaé do puidir, ⁊ Ceall Cuilinn do orǵain lair, ⁊ veic ccéd do bpoim do bpeit eirte. Imuir caða eirir Donnchað, pí Epeann, ⁊ Muiréirtach, mac Néill Glúnduib, tiǵearna Oiliǵ, co po íroðaiǵ dia. Donnchað ⁊ Muiréirtach co na plóg diblíuib do dol go líonmair lépéionóilte do forbairri for Thallair Aða cliaé, co po cpeératte ⁊ co po cpeératte ⁊ co po ionðpaðrte ina mboí fo inámuir Gall ó Aé cliaé co hAé Truprte. Conað dó rin po páid Congalach, mac Maolmúichiz,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^o *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.

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

Muiréirach dar fine Fáil, ní raḡba ḡrem ná ḡabáil,
Cia beir oc loḡcaḡ ar ḡḡráin, ar iar nḡḡite ar napáin.

Furcar Muiréarach,

Cumba Congalach breaḡ mbuḡe occur duine mut no ḡot
Ar a chinḡ ní tucḡar ḡluiriuḡ acht ma beir co bhuiriuḡ bḡot.

Dá comorba Pattraice .i. loḡé, pcciribmḡ, eḡrcop, ḡ ancuir, an tí pob-
eaccnaḡe do ḡaioḡhelaibh, ḡ Maolpatraice, mac Maeltuile, eḡrcop, ḡ
eccnaḡ. Cúicc miora dó in abḡaine ḡ a écc.

Aoir Cḡiort, naoi ecḡḡ tḡiocha a reacht. An pḡcḡmḡḡ bliḡḡam do
Dhonnchaḡ. Maolḡmnaig, abb Tamlaḡta, Ceallach, mac Caellaḡe, pḡiḡr
ḡaigḡe, uḡḡ. Finnachta, mac Ceallaig, comarba Dḡipe, eḡrcop ḡ raoi
beḡlaḡéne, Laiḡḡnen, comarba Pearna, ḡ Tamlachta, [uḡcc]. Aileach
uorḡan la ḡallaib for Mhuiréirach, mac Néill, ḡ a eḡḡabáil leo co pucc-
rat do éum a long co ro ruaplac Dia uadail. Maḡm ria Congalaḡ, mac
Maolmḡich, for ḡailḡḡaib mḡraib, ḡ beccaib occ Aḡh uálaapcc, dú
tḡorcpadai ceitḡi pḡit lair uḡḡ. Dḡmnaill, mac Loḡcáin, tḡḡearna Aḡne,
uḡcc hi cCluain mic Nóir. Cḡiḡcán, mac Maelenuipe, tḡḡearna Ua Fiaḡh-

reign of Cormac, son of Art, asserts that Ath-Truisten was the old name of Ath-I, now Athy, on the Barrow; but this is an error, for the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Magoghegan, and the Book of Lecan, speak of Ath-Truisten and Ath-I, as two different fords where two different battles were fought between 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 forde near the hill of Mullamaiden," and the following passage, literally translated from the Book of Lecan, will shew that it is not Ath-I, or Áthy:

"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-I" [Athy], "a second battle was fought, in which Eo" [or Ae], "son of

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

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

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

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

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

Muircheartach replied :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

riach, décc. Flann, mac Ceallaiḡ, tanairi Orpailge, décc. Cian, mac Aengurra, do marbhad la hUib Failge. Murchad, mac Finn, do ḡuin la Tuatal. Canoin pátrraicc do cúndac lá Donnchad, mac Floinn, ní Eireann. Ceallaacán, ní Cairil, co ppsaiḃ Mumán, ⁊ Macca cuind co nḡallaib Puirclairgi ⁊ Miðe, co tucrat cpech móir, ⁊ bpoir. Orḡain dñá, Cille heidnech, ⁊ Cille hachad dóib co po ḡabrat a dá nabbad .i. Muirthead Ua Concobair ⁊ Coibdnach mac bsrḡda, co pparccabrat Oillill mic Aengurra, tigeapna Ua pfothad, ⁊ rocaide ele lá hAmmergin tigeapna Ua pfailge. Piri Mumán um Ceallaacán, ní Mumán, co nḡallaib amaille ppiri, do orḡain Miðe, ⁊ Cluana heidneac, ⁊ Cille hachad ḡo po airḡrē an tiri co Cluain Iorairi. ḡoill do verḡu Aḡa cliaḡ .i. Amlaoib, mac ḡotprie, tpe puptacḡ Dé ⁊ Mictail.

Aoir Cpioḡt, naoi ccéd tpiocha a hocht. A haonpíct do Donnchad. Muirpírtach camra, abb bñdchuir, Duibndreḡt, mac Ronán, abb Cluana Dolcáin, Ainbīē, mac Doimnaill, abb ḡlinne huirín, décc. Coibdnach, abb Cille hachad, do bádaḡ hi muir Delḡinniri Cualann aḡ elúd ó ḡhallaib. Flann Ua Caḡail, do dol martra hi cCluain an doḡair lá ḡallaib. Suibne, mac Conbḡstan, abb Sláine, do marbhad lá ḡallaib. Maolbñdaḡta, ancoipe, do écc. Maolmarḡain Ua Sceallán fear legind Leitḡlinne, do écc. Slóighead Iar an riḡ, Donnchad, ⁊ la Muirpírtach, mac Néill, ḡo Laiḡnib, ⁊ co ppoira Mumán, co po ḡabrat a nḡialla. Niall, mac Fearḡaile, moḡḡaḡna Oiliḡ do ḡuin ⁊ bádaḡ la Muirpírtach. Flann, inḡn Donnchada, bairtḡeapna

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

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

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

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

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

^y *Mactail*.—He was the patron saint of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Michael le Pole's church, near Ship-street, Dublin, also, as is highly probable from this passage.—See note ¹, under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 938. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Muircheartach of Camus^z, Abbot of Beannchair; Duibhinureacht, 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^a, while fleeing from the foreigners. Flann Ua Cathail suffered martyrdom at Cluain-an-dobhair, by the foreigners. Suibhne, son of Cu-Breatan, Abbot of Slaine, was killed by the foreigners. Maelbeannmachta, anchorite, died. Maelmartin Ua Scellain, Lector of Leithghlinn, died. An army was led by the king, Donnchadh, and by Muircheartach, son of Niall, to Leinster, and to the men of Munster; and they took their hostages. Niall, son of Fearghal, heir of Oileach, was mortally wounded and drowned by Muircheartach. Flann, daughter of Donnchadh, and Queen of Oileach, died. Aralt, grandson of Imhar,

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

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 939. The twenty-second year of Donnchadh. Eocha, son of Scannal, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Oenacan, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi, died. Maelbrighde, son of Nechtraí, the glory of Cualann, died at an advanced age. Muirheartach, son of Niall, with the men of the North and of Breagh, went into the territory of Osraighe and Deisi; and he totally plundered and ravaged the entire country as far as Leas-Ruadhrach^e, so that they [the inhabitants] submitted to him. A fleet [was conducted] by Muirheartach, son of Niall, and he carried off much plunder and booty from the Insi-Gall^f, after gaining victory and triumph. A slaughter was made of the Deisi by Ceallachan and the men of Munster, because they had submitted to Muirheartach, son of Niall; and he slew two thousand of them, together with Ceileachair, son of Cormac; Maelgorn, son of Gibhleachan; Seghdha, son of Noebelan; Cleireach, 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, *untill*" [*rectè, but*] "he made a good escape from them, as it was God's will. Ceallachan of Cashell, with his Mounstermen and Danes, harried and spoyled all Meath and" [*rectè, as far as*] "Clonard. Congallagh mac Moylemihie gave an overthrow to that part of Lynstermen" [*rectè, Meathmen*] "called Gallenges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn and Mortagh mac Neal went over all Munster and Lynster, and took their hostages. Harrold O'Hymer, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connaught at Ratheyney. Neall mac

Ferall, prince of Aileagh, was killed by Mortagh mac Neale. Flann, daughter of King Donnogh, Queen of Aileagh, died. Moylemartan O'Skellán, Lector of Leighlyn, died. Ceallaghan 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.*

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

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

laṛ na Deiriḃ ḡ la hOṛpaiḡiḃ foṛ piḡ Cairil, du i ttopceṛattar il. Muir-
 cḡṛtach iapaṛiḃ do cḡionól Conaill ḡ Eoḡain, ḡ an Tuairceipe apcḡna co
 hOileac, condo poḡḡa deḡ cḡo lair do ḡléipe ḡairḡḡḡach inḡ Phoḡla,
 ḡ po tairmḡeill Eṛinn láin cḡí pṛí fairpḡe co piacht Áḡa cḡiaḡ, ḡ do
 bḡṛe Siṛpiuc, tiḡeapṛa Áḡa cḡiaḡ hi ḡḡiallnur lair. Do cḡoḡ iapaṛiḃ co
 Laiḡnḡ, ḡ po cṛiallṛat Laiḡin pṛiḡḡeṛe pṛiṛ, conaḡ pṛiṛ deiriḡ occa pḡḡeḡḡḡ
 a piapṛcḡaḡ, ḡ do pṛat Loṛcán pṛí Laiḡḡ lair. Rainic din ḡo pṛoṛu Muinṛn,
 ḡ pobtar eṛlania iadṛiḡe foṛ a cḡionn do cḡaḡ pṛiṛ. Conaḡh eadḡ po cḡinnṛe
 po ḡeḡḡḡ Ceallaḡán do taḡairṛe dia ccinn, ḡ do bṛḡḡa ḡeimel pṛiṛ la Muir-
 cḡeṛtach. Do ḡeochaiḡ iapaṛiḃ co Connaḡtaḡ, ḡ táinic Concḡubṛ mac
 Taiḡḡ ina ḡáil, ḡ ní tapat ḡeimeal na ḡlaṛ pṛiṛ. Do pṛaḡḡ iapṛin co hoilech
 ḡur an pṛiḡḡaiḡ hi rin hi ḡḡiallnur lair, ḡ bátar annṛiḡe co cḡṛe naoi miḡṛ
 oc pḡḡuccaḡ, ḡ po cḡiṛ na ḡéill i neacḡinaḡ na pṛe rin ḡo Donnchaiḡ, pṛí
 Eṛeann, uair ap é boi a Tḡṛpaiḡ, ḡ ap ḡó páinic an pṛiḡe. Conaḡ do taḡairṛe
 Chellaḡán lair aḡṛubṛaḡ an pṛann,

Do cḡoḡh Muirḡḡṛtach fo ḡḡṛ,
 Co Cairil caem calceḡ cairṛ,
 Co tucc Cellacḡán na cḡliaṛ,
 Ní po ḡaḡ ḡiall oile apṛ.

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

^b *A circuit of Ireland*.—According to a poem by Cormacan Eigeas, describing this circuit, Muirheartach proceeded from Aileach to a place called Oenach-Cross in Magh-Line, where he remained for one night, after which he went to Dun-Eachdhach, which is probably Dun-Eight, in the parish of Blaris (see Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 342, note ¹), where he remained another night. He next went to Magh-Rath, now Moira; next to Glenn-Righe, the vale of the Newry River, and thence to Casan-Line, a

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

¹ *Sitric, Lord of Ath-cliaith*.—The Sitric carried off by Muirheartach Mac Neill on this occasion was certainly not lord of Ath-cliaith, or Dublin, for the lord or king of the Danes of Dublin at this time was Blacar, the son of Godfrey. It is highly probable, if not certain, that the Sitric carried off on this occasion was Sitric, brother of Godfrey, son of Sitric, who succeeded as King of Dublin in 948. This Sitric, though

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Αρ γὰρ το ὅρ λα ἡΥῖβ Πάιλγε .ι. λα ἡΑῖμεργιν, μαε Cιοναεῶα, γ λά Ceneλ
 Πηιαχάχ, co πο ἡαρθρατ δά cέδ δέcc ἡι Μυῖζ Cιρῖ δῖβ. Αῖζ .ι. ριoc
 ἀναῖcῖα, comtop πορῖρῖ αῖβne γ locha co πο οἡccpῖcταp να Γαῖλλ ἡμρ
 Μoῶτα ap ἡc ῖζα. Μαolпуanaῖῶ, μαε Floinn, τanaῖρῖ Oἡῖζ, do ἡαρθαῶ do
 Chenel Conaῖll. Caῖpaοῖneaῶ πορ Γhallaῖβ Αῖτα cliaῖ ρῖα nῡῖβ pPaῖλγε
 .ι. ρῖα nΑῖμῖργῖν μαε Cιονaεῖα, τῖγεapῖα Υα pPaῖλγε, δῡ ι τορῖcαῖρ ἡῖλε
 do Γhallaῖβῖ ἡμ Αῖῶ nΑῖbanach, co τοῖpeῖaῖβ ἡoῖῶa cen mo ῖάpῖm.

Αοῖρ Cρῖοpετ, naοῖ cέῶ cῖpacha. Αῖnεpεap βῖaῶῶῖν pῖchῖc do Θῖhonn-
 chaῶ. Δῡncῖaῶ, μαε Cυῖtaῖnen, epῖcop Cluana ἡῖc Nóῖp, γ Cellach, μαε
 Epῖoῖám, epῖcop Cluana ἡeῖῖῖnech, δέcc. Μαeῖlmoῶta, pεῖpῖῖῖῖῖ γ abb
 Cluana ἡoῖaῖpῖῖ, δέζ. Cῖῖn epῖῖῖaῖῖ, εḡna Epεaῖnn epῖῖῖe.

Μαolmoῶta don Μῖῖῖe μαῖζ,
 Μῖῖp ἡach an epῖaῶῖ caoῖn cuῖpῖa,
 Αῖῖbaῖ cῖῖn na ἡanῖcaῖpῖῖe,
 Caoncompῖac moῖtach Μῖḡna.

Paolan, μαε Μῖῖpῖῖῖῖaῖζ, pῖ Λaῖζῖῖ, do écc do epῖccap ι nΑenach
 Cholmáῖn.

Paolán puamann puamaῖze, ap ḡpῖcῖ mῖῖp mῖῖcῖa μαῖzén,
 Coῖmῖῖe Cualann cuanaῖze, do poῖῖbaῶ ἡaoῖch ἡῖ Λaῖζῖῖ.
 Λῖῖpe Epεaῖnn Epεῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖpῖḡῖῖῖῖῖ ῖap ῖpῖῖῖḡa ῖoenaῖp,
 ῖa δaῖζ ῖῖῖp epῖ ḡῖe ῖeῖῖῖῖ, ῖa ἡach pῖaῖῖῖ pεa Paoláῖn.

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

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

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

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

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

A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui-Failghi, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, and the Cinel-Fhiachach, who slew twelve hundred of them at Magh-Cisi°. Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta^p on the ice. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, Tanist of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-cliaith 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^q.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congalach γ Ἀλφιν, δά μᾶς Λορεάν, μῆς Δυνχαδᾶ, δὸ μαρβᾶδῃ λά Congalach, mac Maolmíche. Dunlaith, mḡn Mhaolmíche, dé. Cluan mic Nóir γ Cell dapa δὸ opccan lá blacaire, mac Ḫoppaδᾶ, γ la Ḫallaib Ἀθηα elath. Dún Ustíglairi δὸ opḡain lá mac Raḡnaill co na Ḫhallanb. Ro díogal Dia γ Πατταίcc α τταίcc an ḡnóm pin fair, uair tángatatar Ḫoill dap muii ḡo po ḡabpat ina nuii foppa, conepla mac Raḡnaill α ττοίccᾶ ḡo po ḡab tír. Ro μαρβᾶδ é lá Μαουδᾶν lá mḡ nUlaδ pia ccno pectmaine iairan opccan α neineach Phatταίcc. Lia mór ipin mbliadairi co taplaicfδ alfeh níochtarach δὸ Chluan mic Nóir lap an uirce.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, nao ccéδ cḡpaḡᾶ, α haon. An cḡpaímaδ bliadain pichḡ δὸ Dhonnchaδ. Conola, mac Dúnacám, eppcop γ abb Leithḡlinne, Caon-coíriac, eppcop Doimíacc, Fogartach, abb Saḡḡre, γ Fḡdoínnach, abb Fobair, décc. Αοδ, mac Scannlám, τιḡearna Irluachra, eccnaδ epḡna ιλαίccin, γ ι nḡaoíeilḡ, [décc]. Muipeḡrtach na ccoḡall ccoíccín, mac Néill Ḫlúnduib, τιḡearna Oilḡ, Ecḡtar lapḡair Eoppa ina aimpír, δὸ μαρβᾶδ oc Ἀτ Phioiaδ lá blacaire, mac Ḫoppaδᾶ, τιḡearna, Ḫall an 26 Marta. Ar dia eccaoine atpuḡpaδh,

¹ *Foreigners*: i. e. strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Ragnall and his Irish Danes were stationed; but the son of Ragnall 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 Clonmaenaise, but the true year is 942:

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

thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorean mac Donneha killed by Congalach mac Maclmíhi. Maelmochta, Airchinneeh of Clon-Iraird, *quievit*. Clon-mie-Nois spoyled by the Genties of Dublin and Kildare." —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 935" [*rectè*, 942]. "Donnogh, bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Moreay, 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 Moylemíhi. Blacarie mac Godtry, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donlaith, daughter of Moylemíhi, and sister of King Congalagh, died. Donleithglasse was spoiled by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, Kinge of Ulster. Liahmore, in Connaght, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Δερὶδ διζαλ ἀγυρ διτ πορ ρίολ cloinne Cuinn go brát,
 Νατ μαρ Μυρέρστach ba liach dílécta iat Ḡaoidéal ḡgnát.

Αρδ Macha do opḡain lap na Ḡallaiḃ céḡna araḃarach iap μαρβαḃ
 Μυρέρστach. Μυḡροίν πο ράυη πο,

Α ἡσση ναοι ccéd, ceḡpe deic, ó ḡḡaiar Cμpḡ oind oḡḃpriet,
 Αρḡ do bliḡḡnaiḃ nonpαιḡ co báρ mópoll Μυρέρστach.

Caḡpaoimḡ oc Tpaét Μυḡa ρια Ruaiḡri Ua cCanannáin πορ Cenel
 nEoḡhan ḡ πορ Ḡallaiḃ Loḡa Peaḃail, in πο μαρβαḃ τpí céḡ do Chenél
 Eoḡan ḡ do Ḡallaiḃ in Maolpuanaid, mac Flainḡ ρίoḡḡaiḡna an Tuairceipḡ.
 Lopcán, mac Paolán, ρí Laiḡḡn, do inarḃaḃ lá Noḡpḡmannaiḃ, dia mboi occ
 inḡpaeḃ Aḡa cliaḡ, iap ccaḡpaoineḃ πορ Ḡhallaiḃ ap tóρ dú i ττοpérpataρ
 ile diḃ laiρ, dia neḃpauḃ,

Ma πο biḡ ua ḃpaeḡail ḃpuc,
 ḡpíḃ tuρ τpuc tpeaḡac πορ τοpuc,
 O mú co brát mḃaiḡpneac mḃalc,
 Ní ticeḡ Laiḡneḡ po lopuc.
 Lopcán Laiḡḡn i tpeḡiḃ tpoḡh,
 Maḡḡn céḡ cloḡ caḡiaḃ naḡ
 Oipḡan ḡpauḡiuch πο líon biḡ,
 Αρ cμiḡ, ap caíneḃ, ap caḡ.
 Coimḡe coicciḡ nḠaoidéal nḡaeḡ,
 Ma πο ḡaeḡ πορ laoch ní liḡ,
 ḃa Lúḡ lonn pḡi leim in áḡ,
 Αρ beim do brat ma πο biḡ.

Ceallach, mac ḃece, τιḡeapḡa Oál Apauḡe, do opccain i nOenḡpuiḃ la a
 cenél pḡiρm. Flann Ua Poccapḡai τιḡeapḡa ḃpēcḡpαιḡḡe, ḡ τιḡeapḡa

⁵ *Tracht-Mugha*: i. e. the Strand of Mugh.
 Not identified.

⁷ *Ua-Canannain*. — This family descended from Canannan, the fifth in descent from Flaithbheartach, who was monarch of Ireland from 727 to 734.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, pp. 335, 337, 338.

⁶ *Descendant of Breasal Breac*: i. e. of Breasal Bealaigh, grandson of Cathaeir Mor, monarch of Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

A victory was gained at Tracht-Mugha^r, by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain^z, over
the Cinel-Eoghain and the foreigners of Loch-Feabhail, where three hundred
of the Cinel-Eoghain and foreigners were slain, together with Maelruanaidh, son
of Flann, heir apparent of the North. Lorcan, son of Faelan, King of Leinster,
was slain by the Norsemen, as he was plundering Ath-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^a has been slain,
A rapid brave king, subduer of princes,
From this day till the fierce and terrific day of judgment,
No Leinsterman shall march in his army.
Lorcan of Leinster in a wretched house,
The theme of a hundred renowns, the friend of poetry.
Alas, the world has been filled with wailing,
It is trembling, it is weeping, it is battle.
Lord of provinces of the wise Gaedhil,
If he wounded a hero, it is not joyous ;
He was a puissant Lugh to jump into the ford,
It is a stain for ever if he has been slain.

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

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

Τεαῦδα, Ουβλίννα ιηγή Τίγεαρνάιν, τίγεαρνα ὀρείρνε, βήν Οννχαῦα
mic Πλοινν, πὶ Ερεανν, δέε.

Αοῖρ Ερίορτ, ναοὶ ccéd cḗpachac a dó. Ροβартач, mac Маолцаин-
нigh, abb Cluana an doḃair, Маолпейсине, abb Cluana hlopaip, Dubṭach,
mac Маолrínpul, pḥr leiginn Cluana hlopaip, γ Ήυαιρε, mac Маilecáin,
pacapc Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Плаῖḃeapcach, mac Ionmannéin, πὶ Cairil,
Plann, mac Pind, γ Muirceadhach, mac Маолmóρḃa, dá moḡḃaíḃna Laighn,
dég. Pind, mac Matáin, τίγεαρνα Corca Laighde, do mārḃaḃ ὀPeapoib
Maige Féne. Conn, mac Ονнчаῦа, moḡḃaíḃna Epeann, do mārḃaḃ
ὀPeapoib Peapnmaige. Coirppe, mac Маолpάτcpaicc, τίγεαρνα Ua Liaṭáin,
décc. Caṛpaoneaḃ pna cCeallaḃáin, Cairil pḥr Chemneitcig, mac Uorḃáin,
hι maig dúine, in po mārḃaḃ poḃaḃde. Corccpaḃ Aṭa cliaṭ do Thaeṛḃelaḃ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

royal husbands, furnished by the Annals of Ulster. Cormac Mac Cuileannain, King of Munster, who, according to Mageoghegan, was her first husband, was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, in the year 908.¹ Now, if we take for granted that Niall Glunduffe was her second husband, he must have repudiated her within that year, for Cearbhall, her third husband, was killed in A. D. 909, one year after the death of Cormac.—See p. 573, line 17, *suprà*. This fact proves the utter fallacy of Mageoghegan's story, for Niall Glunduffe lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Cearbhall! The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac Mac Cuileannain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster, who was slain by a Dane named 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'Connor of Belanagare asserts in his Dissertations that Muirheartach made improvements in the art of war, namely, leather cloaks, which were impenetrable to the arrows and javelins of the enemy; from which coverings he received the cognomen of Na gCochall gCroiceann; but this, which is a mere conjecture, is not borne out by any Irish authority, for it appears from the poem of Cormacan Eigeas that these Cochalls were not used as a protection against the arrows and javelins of the enemy, but as coverings against the inclemency of the weather.—See this poem in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, lines 64–70, 99–104, and 119–122.

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

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

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

.1. do Chongalac, mac Maoilmithig, ríogdanna Epeann, ⁊ do Bpaen, mac Maoilmórda, rí Laisín, ⁊ do Cheallac, mac Paeláin, ríogdanna Laisín. Aré corccrað do ríatad fairi .1. a tige, ⁊ a airbeada, a longa, ⁊ a cumdaige olcna do lorccað, a mná, a núc, a daerccapplaig do bpeit i nuaire, a pír ⁊ a aer calma do mairbað, a ógailgeann ó ceitir go duine eidir guin, ⁊ bádað, ⁊ lorccað, ⁊ bpaite aét uatad beacc do dicrís i nuaatad long do poctaratar i nDeleccimr. Conað dó po ráidead,

Naoi ccéo bliadain buan nepnað,
Ceitpe deich a dó atpéghtar,
O gñair Cpirr, iar ríagail,
Co rin mbliadain po meatlað.
Ro corccrað At cliaí cloidbeach,
Co nimat ríat rceo tēglach
Ro cpaidead muintir Thomair,
I maratar domain debrad.
Bpaen Capmain don cat corccrað,
Oí al Alíain co na rlogad,
Ar lá ríg Laiséan lained,
Ro cpaidead agur po corccrað.
Porbarach fpir in cornaí,
Congalach cono mbréx mbrarplan,
Grian iaratar domain datarig,
Co cathaib oca corccrað.

Donnchað, mac Flóinn, mic Maoileclainn, rí Epeann, décc iarr an cúicceao bliadain rícht a flaitfra. Ar do porairmte, agur déccaóine Donnchaða po ráidead an parr,

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

^b *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, *supra*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xxxvi. to xli.

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

The year 842 of the Annals of the Four

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ο ατβάτ Donnchað, ðelm ðopoi, po clon Tíñair toméach lí,
Cen pecht pé leng mîg morna, atá típ nEreann iar ní.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, naoi ccéð cétpacá a tí. An chéð bliðain ðo Chongá-
lach, mac Maolmícheig, op Eriññ hî mîghe. Maoltuile, mac Dúñain, comarba
Tígearnaið 7 Chaimígh, .i. ó Tuiléin, dég. Eappucc éiríðe. Dúaire, mac
Sealbais, abb Dúιτ Dúarmaná, décc. Aengur, mac Donnchaða, mic
Floinn, tígearna Míðe, décc. Aorchað, mac Múrchada, tígearna Iaréair
Connacht, [décc]. Aireacéach, mac Anbith, toirec Calraighe, ðo marbadh.
Dóill Lochá hEacach ðo marbadh ino mîg i mbréir la Dóinnall Ua Néill,
.i. mac Múrcháir, mic Néill Dúnduib, 7 lá a ðhíðpacair. Blacaire,
aon ðo toirecáib Dóill, ðo ionnarbadh a hAcéclach, 7 Amíuib ðap a epí ann.
Ua Canannan, .i. Ruacóir ðo ðol i mbríðuib co pparðuib ðream ðia plóg
ann lá Congalach. Dóill Connaéct lá Congalac, mac Maolmícheig. Dó
éolamain témtíðe ðo aepir pscétmáin mîa Samáin, co po foillmîg an bíot uile.
Cuileannán, mac Coibðenais, tígearna Ua mÍðairce, dég.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, naoi ccéð cétpacá a cétair. An ðapa bliðain ðo Chon-
galac. Placur, abb Fearna móipe, Scannlán, abb Tuama Fionnloá,
Maolbécáð, abb Dáimíir, 7 Dúaire ragap Cluana mic Noir, dég. Amíirgín,
mac Cionacáð, tígearna Ua Fálge, décc an tpeap lá ðo lanuair. Dun-
laing, mac Acáð, tígearna Ua nDóíona, ðo marbadh. Dóinnall, mac Maol-
muíuib, tígearna Connaéct, ðo écc. Dóinnall, mac hUacínarín, mic Dóbálen,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

τιγεαρνα Corca Fhírtí, do écc. Oirgáin Cluana mic Nóir, 7 ceall na Míde aréfná do Thallanb Áta cliaé. Oirgáin Cille Cuilinn, do Thallanbh .i. do Ámlanb Cuarán. Átalratan pí oppóisc Saxon, décc.

Áoir Cíorpt, naoi ccéd cétpacha a cúic. An tpeap blianam do Chon-
galach. Caoncómpacc, abb la, 7 Catapach, mac Suaráin, fearpleiginn
Arda Macha, décc. Catraoineasó pía nDonnchad, mac Ceallaiḡ, τιγεαρνα
Oppaiḡe for Laiḡniu, dú i ttoréair ḡraon, mac Maoilmórpá, pí Laiḡfn dia
nebrasó,

Naoi ccéd, naoi ccóicc do bliadnab, ní péd nách tiamnda troḡda,

O ḡein Cíorpt ar maoin paoir plánda co báp ḡraoin, mic Maoilmórpá.

Áḡur torcair beor Ceallach, mac Cionasda, τιγεαρνα Ua Ceinnrealaḡ ḡo
rochaibh hi maille ppiu ipin cat rin. Conasó dia popaitémst po paideasó,

ḡraon, bpsí Laiḡfn lonnḡalach, Congalach laechda lamopech,

Cétpacha cétt companach oppat in Át cliaé Claidbeach.

O ḡein mic Dé deachraḡit peltat co pel i maḡlaib,

Á cúic la taeb cétpacáit áḡur naoi ccéd do bliadnabh.

Lán an Flinnpádoich do arḡḡat ḡ Chenel Eoḡain ar bñndachtanb pa-
tráicc 7 a comarba an tan rin, .i. Ioseph. Cat eitir eonanb an mára, 7 an
tíre occ Luimnech. Cat eitir píacab Muman i nḡlín ḡamian oc ḡarimr,
7 po meabasó for na píachanb píar 7 do pocair a náp auo. Slóḡeasó la

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

¹ *Corca-Fírtí*.—The inhabitants of Gallen, Leyny, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. See also note under the year 885.

^m *Athelstan*.—This is an error for "Edmund." Athelstan died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, on the sixth before the Kalends of November, A. D. 940, and Edmund was stabbed at Puckle-church on St. Augustin's Mass day, A. D. 946.

The year 944 of the Annals of the Four

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

"A. D. 945. Cluain-mie-Nois and" [other] "churches of Meath robbed by the Genties of Dublin. Maelbeathach Airchinnech of Daivinis ys dead."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 941" [*rectè*, 946]. "Awargin mac Kynaye, King of Affalie" [Offaly], "died. Ettymon" [*rectè*, Edmund], "King of the Saxons, was killed by his own family."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Finnfadhach*.—This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note ^d, under the year 448, p. 137, *suprà*.

lord of Corca-Firtri^l, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-Cuilinn by the foreigners, i. e. by Amhlaeibh Cuaran [and his followers]. Athelstan^m, the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

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

Nine hundred, nine times five years, not a course without gloom
and grief,

From the birth of our noble redeeming treasure till the death of
Braen, son of Maelmordha.

And Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-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 Finnfadhachⁿ of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i. e. Joseph^o. A battle between the birds of the sea and the birds of the land at Luimneach. A battle between the ravens of Munster, in Gleann-Damhain, at Darinis^p; and the ravens of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

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

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

^p *Gleann-Damhain at Dairinis*.—A valley near Molana, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the county of Waterford.—See note ^d, under the year 742, p. 343, *suprà*.

Ruaidrí Ua cCanannáin co Sláine cona tairéstar Ĵaill, 7 Ĵaoiðil .i. Congalach, mac Maoilmiŋiġ, 7 Ámlaoib Cuarán, co paeimíðh for Ĵhallaið Áta chiat in po marbað 7 in po báitheadh roáide. Scolaiġe Ua hAeðaccain, tiġearna Daptraige, 7 Ĵarbiðe, mac Muiríðaiġ, tanairi Ua cCreimtainn, 7 Aoð Ua Ruairc, mac Tiġearnán, a ppiðġuin. Orġann Áta chiat la Congalach, mac Maoilmiðe.

Aoir Ĵriort, naoi ccéð cġpacha a pé. An cġpainað bliðain do Chongalach. Áinnipe Ua Caðlai, abb Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Leacna Miðe, véġ, do Uib mic Uair Miðhe a cénél. Caðarach, mac Domnall, abb Ĵlinne hUirín, véġ. Colmán, mac Maoilpátraic, airéimvech Sláine, do marbað la Ĵallaið. Ĵorc, mac Ĵoiniogán, abb Lothra, vécc. Ĵormacan, mac Maoilbriġde, an táirðile, fear cúmēa Néill Ĵlúnduib, véġ. Cað Áta chiat pua cCongalach, mac Maoilmiŋiġ, for blacaire ua nloimair, tiġearna na Noġtmann, in po marbað blacaire fearin, 7 pé céð vécc cġp ġuin 7 bġoitt, 7 tuilleð air míle amalle ppi. Ar dó po ráidhíðh,

Dapðan Chongalach na tġpach,
 I nÁt chiat ba cuimpele laoch,
 hi ccéin mapur clann ppi clainð,
 Do bġpat Ĵaill ppi cec paeð.

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

The year 945 of the Annals of the Four

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

"A. D. 946" [*al.* 947]. "An army by Roari O'Canannan to Slane, assisted by both English and Irish" [*rectè*, resisted by the Galls, i. e. Danes and Irish], "viz., Congalach mac Maelmihi, and Aulaiv Cuaran, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Finfai .i. a relique, full of white silver from the Owens, i. Tyrowen, to Patrick. Scolai O'Haegan, king of Dartry; Garvith mac Mureai, heire of O'Crivhainns, and Hugh O'Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.

Ua Canannain to Slaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, and Amhlaeibh Cuaran; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaighe O'hAedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ui-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairc³, 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. Aimmire Ua Cathlai, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, and Leacain in Meath^r, died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig, airehinneach of Slaine, was slain by the foreigners. Core, son of Coinligan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan^r, son of Maelbrighdhe, the chief poet, the play-mate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, wherein Blacaire himself, and sixteen hundred men were lost, both wounded and captives, [and upwards of a thousand^t] 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 prairie in Ossory. Cahasach mac Ailce, bushop of Kindred-Owen, *mortuus est.*—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Leacain in Meath.*—Now Leckin, in the barony of Corcree, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Cormacan.*—He was usually called Cormacan Eigeas, or the Poet, and was the author of a poem describing a circuit of Ireland made by Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, king of Aileach, in the Winter of A. D. 942. This poem was for the first time printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1841.

^t *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:

“*Da iṛ in cṡṡṡamāṡ bliāṡam a ṡṡaṡa (946) po ṡiocṡāṡ caṡ Aṡa cliāṡ laṡṡ ṡop ṡṡacaiṡe ua n-loṡamṡ, ṡiṡṡeapna na Noṡṡmann, aiṡṡm in po maṡṡāṡ ṡṡacaiṡe buṡṡm ṡo ṡé ṡéoiṡṡ ṡécc eṡṡṡ ṡum ṡ ṡṡoiṡ immaṡṡe ṡṡṡṡ ṡ noio-ṡail maṡṡṡa Muṡṡcṡṡṡaiṡ mic Néill ṡṡunṡuṡṡ laṡṡ ṡeṡṡ ṡiam.*”

“It was in the fourth year of his” [Conghalach's] “reign (946) the battle of Ath-cliath was fought by him against Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, where Blacaire himself was slain, together with sixteen hundred men, in revenge of Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, slain by him some time before.”

Ḡormflaít, inígn Flainn, mic Maoilechlainn, rioġan Néill Ḡlunduibh, décc iar naitéirce dísópa ina cairimtectuib ḡ doáiluibh. Slóigead lár na Ḡalluib dár Druim ráite, co ro loirceft an deirtech ḡ deichnebar ar reacht fichuib and. Cathupach, mac Ailéi, eppcop Cenel Eoccháin, décc.

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd cŕpacha a reacht. An cúiccead bliadain do Chongalach. Oenacán, mac Eccŕitaiġh, aircindech Eccailri bicce hi cCluain mic Nóir, eppcop, ḡ óġ ióðan, brátairriðe Dúnabhaidġ, mic Eccar-taiġh, do Muġdoiruib Maiġen a éenél, ḡ a écc. Aedán, mac Anailŕ, aircindeach Tuama dá Ualann, [décc]. Plaitbŕitach, mac Muiréŕitaiġ, mic Neill Ḡhlúnduib, do marbad lá Cenél Conaill. Laiðgnén, mac Congalaidġ, tigeapna Ḡailnġ, do marbad lá Fŕuib Cúl. Domnall, mac Fíno mġðamína Laiġn, décc. Fógarptach, mac Donnagáin, tigeapna Oirġiall, décc, iar mbuad naitéirġe. Maubóðan, mac Aóða mic Eochaccáin, ní Ulað, do marbad la hUltoib buðen. Slóigead lá Congalach, inac Maoilmuichġ, co ro hinhir hUí Meit, ḡ Fŕinníadġ.

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd cŕpacha a hocht. An reirpad bliadain do Chongalach. Finnachta, mac Echtiġepn, eppcop, rcpibmð, ḡ abb Luġinaid, ḡ maep muimtiŕe Pátraiac ó ŕleibh poðŕ, Colmán, eppcop ḡ abb Fŕóa dúin, décc. Maoŕmóén, rui eppcop Dairpe Chalġaidġ, Cophmac Ua hAilella, aircindeach Cille Cuilind, Scuirine, abb Deirmaidġe, décc. Donnġal Ua Maoil-

^a *Gormfhlaith*.—See note under the years 903, 917, and 941; and extract from the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the next note.

^{*} *Druim-raithe*.—See note ^a, under the year 788, p. 395, *suprà*.

The year 946 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 947 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 943 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 948.

"A. D. 947. Blacar mac Gofrith, king of Genties, killed by Congalach mac Maelmihi, with 1600 hurt and killed. Anmere O'Haglái, coarb of Ciaran mac an Tayr, *mortuus est*. Colman mac Maelpatriek, prince of Slane, taken and died between them. Gormly, daughter to Flann mac Maeleachlainn *mortua est in penitentia*."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 943" [*rectè*, 948]. "Blacaire mac Imer, king of the Normans, was killed by king Congallagh, and a thousand Danes and upwards were slain with him also. Aynmier O'Kahallane, abbot of Clonvicknose, and of Leackan in Meath, died in his old age. Gormphly, daughter of King Flann mac Moyleseaghllyn, 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 gott up and sate in her bed to behold him; whom he for anger would forsake, and leave the chamber; and as he was departing in that angry motion (as she thought), she gave a snatch after him, thinking to have taken him by the mantle, to keep him with her, and fell upon one of the bed-sticks of her bed, that it

Gormfhlaith^u, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, queen of Niall Glundubh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-raithe^x; and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathusach, son of Ailchi, Bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

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

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Echthighern, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Lughmhadh, and steward of Patrick's people from the mountain southwards; Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Maelfinnen, learned bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac Ua h-Ailella, airchinneach of Cill-Cuilinn; [and] Scuithine, Abbot of Dear-

pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure untill 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.*

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

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

"A. D. 948" [*al.* 949]. "An army led by Madugan mac Hugh, and by Nell O'Nerailb, that they spoyled Tyre-Conell" [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirhevnè] "and Druimniselainn, with Inis-Kynde. A pray with O'Canannan, and killed Flaihvertach O'Nell, and brought the spoyle of the Men of Lii. Hughan of Tuom-daulann, *in Christo pausavit*. Fogartach mac Donnagan, king of Airgiall, *in penitentia moritur*. An army by Congalach mac Maelnihi, and" [he] "prayed the men of Meth and Feruvach."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 944" [*rectè*, 949]. "Flayvertagh, son of Mortagh mac Neall, prince of Aileagh, was slain by Tyreconnell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

μίθε, πρὶ λείγιन्न Cluana mic Nóir, Plann Ua Anáile, apéinneach Glinne
 ua locha, cóno opéann an coicció, dég. Eochacán Ua Cleirigh, maílóir eipen,
 décc. Dapnet eccnaíó décc. Reachtaípa, mac Maonaíg, ppiúrpaccap
 Cluana mic Nóir, apéinnech Imbleacha Fia .i. Imleácha mbeccáin. Oengur,
 mac Úrann, raccap, 7 Spuité Sñoir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Cloictech
 Sláine do lópcaó do Ghallaió co na lán do mionnaibh, 7 óíg óaoimbi in
 Chaomeáir fear lóiginn Sláine, 7 bacall an epláma, 7 clocc bá deach do
 cloccaibh. Catpaomeaó pia Ruaióir Ua Canannán, 1 Míde por Congalach,
 mac Maoilmithig, óú 1 toipéar Congalach, mac Ceallaió, tigeapna Fear
 Roir, co ndpuing oile amaille ppi. Slóigíó oile la Ruaióir Ua Canannán
 1 mórígaib, 7 mopeaó Úreaó uile óó, 7 do beipé ile ói éumaing por Chongá-
 laí. Ro gáblí longporé ppi pé pé mír acc poréar por Mihíde, 7 Úreaóibh
 hi Muine Úpocain, 7 do piacht óligéaó pió Epeann ar gach apó éuicce.
 Catpaomeaó iapamh eipir Ghallaió, 7 gaoíóealaió, .i. eipir Ruaióir Ua
 Canannán agur Gulla Áta chaé a bpéil Anúpeap apptol do ponnparóh.
 Ro meabáó por Ghallaió, 7 po cuipéaó a nár, uap toiperaττap pé míle
 do épén fearaib ann gen moτat gille, 7 glaplaí toipéar Ruaióir óin pio-
 óainna Epeann 1 ppiéguin an éata hípin, 7 toipéar ioimáir tanapir Gall ann
 beop. Térna, imorpio, Goppaió .i. mac Siτpiucca, co nuatáó óaoine hi
 maille ppi. Donnchaó, mac Donncaill Uí Maoilechlaann, píóóainna Míde,
 do marbáóh la a Úeipbhíne bú óéin .i. la Feargal mac Aengura. Slóigíó
 la Congalach, mac Maoilmithig ipin Muimain, 7 po apce iapimúma, 7 po
 marb óá mac Ceinnéitig, mic Lopcáin .i. Echtióípn 7 Donnóuan. Inpavóh
 Maíge Finn lá Congalach. Ruapc, mac Anpé Uí Uaoíacáin, tigeapna
 Fear Cúl Teatá, décc. Maóvóhan mac Aóvha, pí Ulaó, do marbáó la
 hUlcoibh péipin.

^a *Imleach Fia*, i.e. *Imleach Beccain*.—See note ^v, under A. D. 732, p. 329, *supra*.

^a *The Belfry of Slaine*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 948. *Coeneachair*, id est Probus, *Prælector seu prefectus Scholæ Slancensis in ipsa turri Slancensi flammis per Danos encatus interiit, cum multis aliis piis sociis Sanctorum reliquiis et baculo ipsius Sancti Antistitis, nempe Sancti Erci patroni*

loci.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 219. See Petrie’s *Round Towers*, pp. 47, 55, 368, 369.

^b *Muine-Brocaín*: i. e. Brocan’s brake, or shrubbery. Not identified.

^c *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, or Keogh’s country; a district containing forty quarters of land, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 77, 102,

mach, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. Reachtabhra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; airchinneach of Imleach-Fia^z, i. e. of Imleach-Beccain; Oenghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine^a was burned by the foreigners, with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Cachineachair, Lector of Slaine, and the crozier of the patron saint, and a bell [which was] the best of bells. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in Meath, over Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breagha; and he plundered all Breagha, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brocain^b, to reduce Meath and Breagha; and the dues of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Ath-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. Godfrey, 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^c by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Anfith Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Teathbha^d, died. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

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

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

The year 948 of the Annals of the Four

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

“A. D. 949. Donogh mac Daniell, king of Meath, killed by his brothers. Ael, king of Wales, died.” [Scoline Airchinnech of Durrrowe]; “Maelfinman, bushop of Kildare; and Cleircen mac Conallain, Airchinnech of Daire-

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 Cuilecannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Donnchuan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, upon Loch-Deirgdhere. They plundered all the islands of the lake, and obtained the hostages of the Munstermen, over whom they obtained sway, after some opposition. Godfrey, son of Sitric, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, plundered Ceanannus^c, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breacain, Tulan, Disert-Chiarain, Cill-Scire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceanannus^f they were all plundered. They carried upwards of three thousand persons with them into captivity, besides gold, silver, raiment, and various wealth and goods of every description. The spoiling of Sil-Anmchadha^g, and the plundering of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Gailine^h was burned by them. The freedomⁱ of Cluain-Iraird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Muscraighe-thire by Ua-Lomain-Gaela^k. A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra,

Donaghpatrick, Ardbraccan, Dulane, Castlekieran, Kilskeery.

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

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

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

ⁱ *The freedom*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

“Violatio sacrilega Cluanirardie per Congalachum filium Maolmithigi, nullo retinente Rege vel Duce contra eum.”

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

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

“A. D. 950. Macetig mac Culennan, King of

μαρβαδ ποταίδε ιμ Cionaet Cpuac. Dubdabarc, mac Maoilmoróa, tigeapna Uaitne típe, do écc. Claitpurccad mór, 7 mē pola pop Gallaid Áta cliaē.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccēd caoga. An toētmaō bliadain do Chongalach. Adland, mac Egnig, mic Dálaiḡh, comarba Dairpe Colaim Chille eipíde, Guairpe aōne clépech nEpeann, décc. Bλαtmac Sgeillice décc. Flann Ua becaín, aipchinneach Dpoma cliaē, popibhmíde Epeann, décc. Fear-domnác Ua Maonaig, abb Cluana mic Nóir 7 Glinne dá Loća, do Chopca moccha a cénél. Céleclañ ancoipe Arō Macha, 7 Flann, mac Maoil-piachpach, aipchinnech Muige etip dí ḡlaip, décc. Flann Ua Cléirig, tigeapna Dairceipt Connaēt, 7 mīgōamna Connaēt uile, do marbaō do fíraib Mumán. Domnall Donn, mac Donnchaōa ríogōamna Tómpa, 7 Oebinn, inḡln Donnchaōha, décc. Canannán, mac Ceallaiḡ, zanairi Ua cCeimpeilaiḡ, décc iar na ḡuin. Maídm pop Chenél cConaill pia pFírgal, mac Aipt, dú i etopécair Fiaća Ua Canannáin. Concubair, mac Domnaill Uí Maoilech-lainn, ríogōamna Epeand, do marbaōh la a cénel peirpín. Maídm pop Laiḡir, 7 pop Ua pFaircélláin pia tTuatál mac Ugairpe in po marbaōh

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 pray of cowes, horses, gold, and silver" [*ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum vel plus, cum maxima preda boum et equorum, auri et argenti*]. "Hugh mac Maelruanai; Beg mac Duinnuan, King of Tehva; Cennedi mac Lorcan, King of Thomond; Gairvith mac Lorcan, King of the men of Levain. Nell Mohlach killed by Carbry by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosie and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 946" [*rectè*, 951]. "Beag mac Doncwan, King of Teaffa, and Kennedy mac Lorcan, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaissie. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downpatrick, Ardbrackan, Tullean, Disert-Queran, and Kill-

keyre, with many other churches, and took from them about 3000 captives, with many rich booties of gold, silver, and cloathes, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of York for a year after. King Congallach granted that freedom to Clonard, that there shou'd never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon."—*Ann. Clon.*

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

"Guarius filius Colmani, uon solūm in hystoriis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ita ipsi vulgo ob eximie liberalitatis prærogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult quempiam a liberalitate plurimum laudare dicat; *est ipso Guarío liberalior*."

^m *Secillic*: i. e. the sea-rock, now the Great Skellig, a rocky island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about ten miles off the coast of the ba-

where many were slain, together with Cinaeth Cruach. Dubhdabharc, son of Maelmordha, lord of Uaithne-tire, died. Great lues and bloody flux among the foreigners of Ath-cliaith.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlann, son of Egneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Aidhne¹ of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmhac of Sgeillic^m died. Flann Ua Becain, airchinneach of Druim-cliaibh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhnach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corca-Moghaⁿ; Celeclamh, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Mael-fiachrach, airchinnech of Magh-etir-di-ghlais^o, died. Flann Ua Cleirigh^p, lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Oebhinn, daughter of Donnchadh, died. Canannan, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died, after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by Fearghal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Canannain was slain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Faircheallain^a by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many

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

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

^o *Magh-etir-di-ghlais*.—See note ^o, under A. D. 879, p. 529, *suprà*.

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

^a *Ui-Faircheallain*.—See note ^o, under the

year 899, p. 560, *suprà*.

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

“A. D. 951. Scannal, Airchinnech of Donach-Sechnaill; Flann, Airchinnech of Dromcliaiv; Constantine mac Hugh, king of Scotland; Ferdonach, Coarb of Kyaran, *mortui sunt*. A battle upon Scotts, Welsh, and Saxons, by Gentiles” [*rectè*, Galls]. “Flann O'Clery, king of Descert-Connaght; Daniell mac Donogh, heyre apparent of Tarach; Celeclain, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelfiachrach, Airchinnech of Magh between the two streames, in Irish Maghedirdaighlais, *mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 947” [*rectè*, 952]. “Connor mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,

ροάιδε, γ in πο γαβὰδ Cuilén, mac Dúrain. Caéppaoineasó pua nGallais fóp
pápaib Alban fóp úpátaib, γ fóp Sathanaácaib, du i ttopópátopo ile.

Αοιρ Cúiope, naoi ccéó caoga a haon. An nomasó bliadain do Chongal-
lach. Ciapan Ua Gabla, erpucc Cluana pápa úpénainn, Duibinní páo γ
erpucc muinntipe únnchait, Diarmait, mac Caióir erpucc Iní Celtra,
Maolcoṫaig, mac Lacṫnán, comápa Comgaill γ Mocólmócc, [décc]. Cenn-
paolaó, mac Suibne, abb Saigre, décc ma aileipe i nGhionn da loca. Diar-
maite, mac Toppṫaig, abb Úpa móiri. Peúlimiú, dalt Maolmaoócc, abb
Glinne hUipín, páo Laiḡn, Maolmaipe, aipchinnech, Tigḡ Peṫḡna, Maol-
maipṫan, mac Maenaiḡ paccapṫ Dúin Úṫḡlari, Maolpaṫpaice, mac Cop-
ccán, pá leiḡinn Ápa Macha, γ Topmḡal, pá leiḡhinn Tigḡ Mochua, γ Iní
Robapṫaig, décc. Copbmac, mac Maoilṫlari, páo Múman, Anḡal pá
leiḡinn Cluana Iopaiú, γ Colḡḡa, anḡoipe Ápa Maáa, décc. Eicḡne, inḡn
Páḡaile, banríoga Epeann, bñ Congalaiḡ, mic Maoilmiúig, déḡ. Echtiḡn,
mac Cionaiṫ, tiḡḡna Ua Ceinnpelaig, do mapasó la macaib Ceallaiḡ.
Cluan mic Nóir do opccan do pápaib Múman co nGallais Luimnig amaille
páú. Ruadacán, mac Eiciḡn, tiḡḡapna Áipṫir Gailnig, Paolán, mac
Taícc tánapa Ua cCeinnpelaig, γ Duibḡionn, mac Cuilennán, tiḡḡapna
Ua nDuach, décc i naen lá. Opḡain Iní Doimle, γ Iní Ulaó la hÁmlaib
Cuapín, γ la Tuatál mac Uḡaipe. Opḡain Tigḡe Molince iap muiṫ ó Lapaic.

Αοιρ Cúiope, naoi ccéó caoga a dó. An deachmasó bliadain do Chongal-
lach. Robapṫach, comápa Colum Chille γ Ádamnán, Reṫṫaipa, erpocp
γ abb Cille hAchaid, Caoncompac, abb Cille hEapruice Sanctán γ Spuṫpa,

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.*

¹ *Inis-Uladh*: i. e. the Island of the Ulidians. This was a place near Slieve Gadoc, not far from Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^b, under A. D. 594, p. 219, *supra*.

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

The year 951 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 952 of the Annals of

Ulster, and with 948 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 953.

"A. D. 952. Cluoin-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounstermen and Genties. Maelcohai, Coarb of Comgall and Mocolmog, died. Galeng spoyled by the O'Crivthains. Daniell came upon Murtagh, beheading many. Maelmartan mac Maenai; Ruaagan mac Etigen, king of East Galeng; Maelpatrick mac Coscan, Lector of Ardnach; Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Tifethghna; Censaela, Airchinnech of Saighir; Dermott mac Torptha, Airchinnech of Lismor-Mocuda; and Duvinse, bushop of Benchar, *dormierunt*."—

were slain; and Cuilen, son of Gusan, was taken prisoner. A battle was gained by the foreigners over the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which many were slain.

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

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartach, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Reachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Caenhomhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctain^t, and Sruthair^s;

Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 948" [*rectè*, 953]. "Malcolme mac Donnell, king of Scotland, and Dermott mac Torpha, abbot of Lismore, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen and Danes. Eibne, daughter of Ferrall, Queen of Ireland and wife of King Congallagh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Cill-Easpuig-Sanctain.*—Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 8,

n. 13. In the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 9th May, Bishop Sanctan's church is called Cill-da-leis; and, it is added, that he had another church at a place called Druim-Laighille [now Drumlile], in Tradraighe [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 Sleaty.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheet 32.

Flannaccán, mac Allcón, coimparba Mic Nírrí, ⁊ Colmán Eala, Celechar, mac Robartaiḡ, coimparba Finnéin ⁊ Ciaráin, do Uíð Mic Uair Míðe a cenél, Cellachán, pí Chairil, décc. Aod, mac Ḣairbít, tigeapna Corca móipe, ⁊ tigeapna Oartpaitḡe do mapbadh. Níall Ua Tolairce, tigeapna Cuipene, ⁊ ar uad ainmniḡéir Cárin Uí Tholairce porí ḡru Locha Ribh [décc]. Saighir ciaráin do orccain dḡḡraibh Múinan. Ḣran, mac Doimnall, tigeapna Chenel Laegaire ḡrḡḡ, do mapbadh. Conn, mac Epaðain, mic Ḣairbít, tigeapna Maḡe duma, do mapbadh. Ar mór do Choirppib ⁊ tḡḡbaib ria nUa Ruairc, co torcáir ann Ua Ciardá, tigeapna coirpḡe. Ualḡarce, mac Cianáin, tigeapna Oal meirín cuipb, do mapbadh lá Catál, mac Lorcáin, ⁊ torcáir Catál po cédóir fḡirpḡuín. Dunlang Ua Dubáin do mapbadh. Slóicéad Cenél Eocáin lá Doimnall Ua Néill ḡo po inḡirpḡe ḡrḡḡa a haontad Ḣall.

Aoir Cḡiorc, naoi ccéd caḡa aḡrí. An taonmáð bliaðain décc do Chonḡalach. Dunaðac, mac Eccḡpaitḡ, eppucc Cluana mic Nóir. Dunlang, mac ua Dunaccán, abb Inḡrí Doimle ⁊ Tḡe Munna, Maolionmain, eccnað ⁊ ancoipe Ḣlinne da loá, [décc]. Cúlen mac Cellaiḡ, abb Cille dapa, do mapbadh. Aonḡur, mac Loingḡrich, aipcínvec Maḡe bile, décc. Aonḡur, mac Maolbḡḡde, aipchinneach Doimbiacc, Ailne, tigeapna Mugdorn Maḡḡn, ⁊ ḡraon, mac Catácan, tigeapna Raḡa inḡir, déḡ. Mithḡen, mac Cionaedá, tigeapna Ua Mailhéna, Mupchað, mac Cumupccaiḡ, tigeapna Fḡí Roir, ⁊ Flann, mac Ḣleḡneccáin, toirpé Clonne Mupchað, décc. Inḡerḡe, mac Mocáin, tigeapna Ciannachḡa, do mapbadh ⁊ cConnaḡtaib hi

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

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

† *Cairbre*: i. e. of Cairbre-Ui-Chiardha, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name O'Ciar-

dha is now anglicised Keary, and Carey.

* *Dal-Mesincuirb*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow.—See the *Feilire-Aengus* at 22nd May.

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

“A. D. 953. Flannagan mac Allchon, Coarb of Mac Nish, and of Colman Elo; Maelcolum mac Daniel, King of Scotland, killed. Con mac Eraain, mic Garvith, king of Maiduma, killed. Great sleaing” [*rectè*, mortality] “of cowes in

Flannagan, son of Allchu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Celeachair, son of Robhartach, successor of Finnen and Ciaran,¹ of the tribe of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath; [and] Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [*rectè* Abbot] of Corcach-mor, and lord of Dartraighe, was killed. Niall Ua Tolairg, lord of Cuirene, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tholairg², 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-dumha³, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruairc, on which occasion Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre⁴ was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirb⁵, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorcan; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlang Ua Dubhain was slain. A hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breagha by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadhach, son of Egeartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlang Mac-Ua-Donnagain, Abbot of Inis-Doimhle^a and Teach-Munna; Maelinmhain, wise man and anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cuilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingseach, airchinneach of Magh-bile, died. Aenghus, son of Maelbrighde, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Ailinne, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhir^b, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mailhena^c; Murchadh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Feara-Rois; and Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died. Innerghe, son of Mochan, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Connaught, in the army

Ireland. A great slaughter of Carbries and Tethvae by O'Roarke, where O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, fell. Celechar, Coarb of Kiaran and Finan; Ravartach, Coarb of Columcill and Adomnan, *pausaverunt*. Nell O'Tolairg; Kelaghan, King of Cashill; Rechtavra, Airchinnech of Killacha, *mortui sunt*. Bran mac Daniell, king of Kindred-Laoaire-Bregh, *jugulatus est*.
—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

man-Eala, died. Neale O'Tolairge, lord of Machaire-Chivireckny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, tooke the name of"¹ [i. e. from] "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen."
—*Ann. Clon.*

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

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

^c *Ui-Mailhena*.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.

lupcc, Chongalaigh mic Maoilmithig. Sloiccead la Domnall mac Muiréir-
taig co longuib o Thuais inbip for Loc nEathuac for Daball, uarr na
hAirgiallaib, for Loch neirne, iarrin for Loc nUachtair, go po aircc, 7 co po
inbip an breipne é^o tucc gialla Ua Ruairc.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccé^o caoga a cétair. Gaeitheine rui eppcop Dúin
Lethglairc, Oengar^o, mac Noachain, comarba Fechene, Maolpatraice, mac
Conbríctan, airchinnech Sláine, Maonach, comarba Fíndéin, 7 fírléiginn
Arda Macha 7 Maolbrigde, mac Rédán, comarba Mic Neirri, 7 Colmain
Eala, vé^o. Ta^og na tT^ori tT^oor, mac Catail pí Connaét, vécc. Sloiccead
la Congalach, mac Maoilmithig, pí Eireann co Laignib, 7 iar monnrad Laign^o,
7 iar nairge aonaig Lipe pí t^orib láib do cóp ó Laignib co Galluib Áta clia^o,
7 tuccrat Ainlaib, mac Goppada, tigeapna Gall co na Galluib, 7 po
hindleat^o caite^oapnairg^o leó for cind Congalaig, comuib t^oria rin ceilec rin
taipur é cona maiteib oc Tig Gíoghann. Átiad toricratat^o ann^orin, Conga-
lac féir^oin, Maóúdan, mac Ao^oa, mic Maoilemthich, Ao^oh mac Aicheide,
tígeapna Tíelhá. Corbmac, mac Catálán, tígeapna Phír nArda, 7 orp^ong

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

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

"A. D. 954. Aengus mac Conloingse, Airchinnech of Mabile; Aengus mac Maelbride, Airchinnech of Doimliag, *moriuntur*. Alen, king of Mugorn-Maien and Mugorn-Bregh, and Innerg mac Mocaoin, perished prosecuting Congala

in Conaght" [*rectè*, while on an expedition with the Galls, or Danes, in Connaught]. "An army by Daniell mac Murtagh, with shipping from Tuoi-Invir upon Loch Nehach, and upon Davall, through Airgiall upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachter, that vanquishing Brefny they brought O'Roark's hostages."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 950" [*rectè*, 955]. "Enos mac Conloingsie, Archdean of Moyvill, and Enos Moylebryde, Archdean of Dowleek, died. Downagh mac Egertay (of the O'Kellys of Brey), Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

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

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

^g *Feara-Arda*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muirchearnach, with the boats of Tnaigh-inbhir^d, [which he convened] on Loch Eathach, over the Dabhall, over the Airghialla, upon Loch-Eirne, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifne, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc.

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

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

"A. D. 955. Maelpatrick mac Conbretan, Airchinnech of Slaine; Aengus mac Nogain, Coarb of Fechin; Gaeithen, an excellent bushop of Dunlethglais; and Teig mac Cahell, king of Connaght, *mortui sunt*. Congalach, mac Maelmihi, mic Flannagan, mic Cellai, mic Congalai, mic Conaing Carry, mic Congalai, mic Hugh Slaine, being king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" [*recte*, Galls] "of Dublin and Leinster at Tigiuran, in Leinster. They killed alsoe Hugh mac Aitie, king of Tethya, with manie more. Maenach, Coarb of Finnia, and Lector of Ard-mach; Maelbride mac Ernain, Coarb of Mack-nish, and Colman Ela, *mortui sunt*. Mureach,

mac Egnechan, mic Donell, *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ult., 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 Moylecolumbe O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great feilds fought; the one is called the battle of Killmoney; the other the battle of Bealay-leaghta, where Mullmoye, or Mulloye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe: after which battle Meath

μόρ οίλε αμάρλε ρριυ. Conaib do réimior Congalaig hi ríge, 7 daoir ap
 τιgearna Crioirt an tan po marbað an rí ri aether Aoð Ua Rairén,

Iap norðain Aða eliað ðrinn,
 Ro huc gulla a hEinn
 Ie dá bliaðain for a deð
 I réimior caoim Congalaigh.
 A cétair caoga ar rí
 Ocur naoi ccéð, ní gníom puall,
 O ðeim Crioirt i mbeitil bóid
 Co báir mic Maolmúitig muaid.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéð caoga a cúicc. An céð bliaðain do Dhomnall,
 mac Muirceartaig, uar Einn hi ríge. Flann, mac Aeðaccain, abb ðinne
 dá locha, Maolceallaið, mac Aeða, comarba Ailbe Imlið, Colmán, mac
 Congail, comarba Molairi Dairinri, Diarmait, ancoipe ðinne dá locha,
 Maolcolm Ua Canannán, τιgearna Ceneoil Conaill, décc. Maolpoarta-
 taið, mac Flann, rí Cairil, Muirðhað Ua Lachtnáin, τιgearna Teatba,
 décc. Eochaid, τιgearna Locha Cál, Maolrincill, mac Duibcinn, πλαίτ
 Ua mðruim Cualann, déð. Coblach Fhigail, mic Airt, for Loch Cé. ðuin
 Coirppie Finn hUi bpuadair, 7 a nieic .i. Aoð. Riaccán, mac Riannacta,
 Uí Lorcáin, déð. Maelpéclann, mac Ainnrighin, τιgearna Ua Paile, déð.
 Maðm ríα τTuatál, mac nUðaire for Uib Ceinnrealaig, in po marbað
 poðaide. Slóigeað la Domnall, mac Muirceartaig, ðo Laignib, ðo po inoer-
 tar Mað Upe, 7 na Coimne ðo Dún Salac.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéð caoga a pé. An ðapa bliaðain do Domnall.
 Flann, mac Mochlóngrið, comarba Τιgearnaig 7 Maoldóit, Tanatde mac

remained waste and desolate for the space of five years, and without a King."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Domhnall, son of Muircheartach.*—O'Flaherty places the accession of Domnaldus O'Neill in the year 956, which is the true year.—See *Ogygia*, p. 435.

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

^d *Loch-Ce.*—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *supra*.

^e *Comains.*—See it already referred to at the years 870, 898, 915, 931.

^f *Dun-Salach.*—Not identified.

The year 955 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 956 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year

the length of Conghalach's reign, and the age of our Lord Christ, when this king was killed, Aedh Ua Raithnen said :

After despoiling of pleasant Ath-clíath,
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 Maelmíthigh.

The Age of Christ, 955. The first year of Domhnall, son of Muirheartach^b, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann, son of Aedhagan, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelceallaigh, son of Aedh, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach; Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of 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 Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaidh, lord of Loch Calⁱ; [and] Maelsínchill, son of Dubhcinn, chief of Ui-Briúin-Cualann, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Ce^k. The mortal wounding of Cairbri Finn Ua Bruadair and his son, i. e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Ui Lorcain died. Maelsechláinn, 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 Muirheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Comainns^l, as far as Dun Salach^m.

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

(*æra commun.* 957) as follows :

"A. D. 956. Maelfogartai, king of Cashill; Colman mac Congail, Coarb of Molaishe; Echa mac Anluain, king of Lochcall; Scanal mac Luachduiv, Coarb of Láisserin, *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.

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

Uíðir, comarba Comgall, do marbhad la Gallairb. Fiamnachta, mac Lachtnáin, aipchinneach Ffína, Aod, mac Ceallairg, comarba Drenáinn, 7 Lucchaid, mac Colgan, aipchinneach Sláine, décc. Tuatal, mac Ugaire, pí Laignín, dég. Níall Ua hÉpuilb do écc. Maíom for hUib nDunchadha, 7 for hUib Foilge, 7 for Cloinn Cellairg, ag Fíod Chuilinn .i. for Domnall, mac Lorcáin, 7 for Domnall mac Maoilmorða, pia nUib Paoláin .i. pia Murchad, mac Finn, in po marbhad Cfnac, mac Lorcáin, plait Cloinne Ceallairg, 7 Naoidhínán Ua Domnall, 7 rocaíde oile do faorclannaib cenmo éatride. Domnall, mac Aengusa, tigeapna Ua nEathach, do écc.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéd caoga a peact. An treap bliadain do Dhomnall. Oengar Ua Lapáin, eppcop Ratha both, Dubdúin, comarba Colaim Chille, Martain angoipe, comarba Caoimgin 7 Maoilepuain, Maenach, mac Corbmaic, abb Uir móir, 7 Maenach, aipchinneach Loépa, décc. Dubdaboirín, mac Domnall, pí Cairil, décc. Domnall, mac Maoilmorða, tigeapna Ua Foilge, décc. Cluain mic Nóir do orgain lá Matgámain, mac Cemvéiticch, 7 lá fíopa Muinan. Lorcáid tfrmainn Chiaráin ó époir áirb co Sionaid eitir arbar 7 muilmb, an bliadain. Creachluairgib inri Eanáig la Ffígal Ua Ruairc, 7 maíom Maíge Itha, dú i ttorcáir Aod, mac Plaitbeartaig, piğdomna Cenel Eogain. Caéurach .i. ó Dhruim Torraid, mac Doiligin, comarba Patraice Suí eppucc Dáidhel, décc.

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

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

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

See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 12, note ¹.

¹ *Clann-Ceallaigh*.—Otherwise Ui Ceallaigh Cualann, i. e. the race of Ceallach Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.—See note ^b, under A. D. 713, p. 313, *suprà*.

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

¹ *Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach*.—Would be now anglicised Daniel Magennis, lord of Iveagh. This is the first notice of the family of Magennis occurring in the Irish annals.

The year 956 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 957 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 952 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

Uidhir^o, successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtan, airchinneach of Farna; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Breanninn; and Lughaidh, son of Colgan, airchinneach of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of Ugaire^p, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua hEruilbh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha^q, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clann Ceallaigh^r, at Fidh-Chuilinn^s; 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-Eathacht^t, died.

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

"A. D. 957. Flann mac Mochloingse, coarb of Tiernai and Mældoid; Tanaie Mac Uirr, coarb of Benchar, killed by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Nell O'Heraile and Tuohal mac Ugaire, king of Lenster, *mortui sunt*. Lua mac Colgan, Airchinnech of Slane, and Finachta mac Lachtan, Airchinnech of Farna, *mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahall mac Owgayre, king of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^u Successor of Caemhghin and Maelruain: i. e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.

^w Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh.—This

would be now anglicised "Mahon, son of Kennedy." He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Borumha.

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

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

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

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad caoga a hocht. An cēlraimāð bliaðain do Dhomnall. Dubdúin Ua Stearáin, comarba Colaim Cille, ⁊ Catmoḡ, abb Lirr mór, ⁊ eppcop Corcaige, décc. Carlur, mac Cuim, mic Donnchaíð, do marbhad lá Noptmannaibh. Fírgal, mac Augráin, tigeapna Laoigiri Rétae, déḡ. Paolán, mac Fírgaile, tanairi Laoigiri Rétae, do marbhad. Slóigeas la Dommall, mac Muiréscraíḡ, co Dál nAraíðe, co tucc a ngiallu. Fírgaíð, mac Cléiríḡ, tánairi Cairil, do écc. Donnchaíð, mac Lorcáin, mic Catáil, do ḡuin hi tír Ua cCeimprelaíḡ. Fairne fili, ppríméiccíḡ Laiḡín, décc. Fínínecta Ua Cuill, file Muman, décc.

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad caoga anaoi. An cúicceas bliaðain do Dhomnall. Conaíḡ Ua Dommalláin, aipéindech Cloáir mac nDaimen, Donnchaíð, mac Aupchada, tigeapna Ua bhuin Seóla, décc. Fearírgaíð, mac Cléiríḡ, pí Cairil, décc. Fozarptach, mac Ciarmáic, do marbhad i meabail. Ualḡarcc, tigeapna Oartpáige, do marbhad. Soíḡte teineas do écc iap put Laiḡín, a marbáir, co po marb míle do daoinib ⁊ alltoib co micce Ath chiac. Niall, mac Aodha, mic Eochaccáin, pí Ulað, décc.

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad pearcca. An peirceas bliaðain do Dhomhnall. Slóíḡfó lá Flaitébeartach, mac Concobair, la tigeapna Oiligh, i nDál nAraíðe, ḡo po indir Condepe, conartairéstar Ulaíð, co po marbhad Flaitébeartach,

“Cahasach mac Duilgen of Drumthorra, Coarb of Patrick, and an excellent” [*rectè*, the most excellent] “bushop of all the Irish, *in Christo quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 48.

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

“A. D. 958. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by Munster. Martan, the Coarb of Comgen; Duvduin, Coarb of Columcill; Aengus O’Lapan, *mortui sunt*. Duvdavoren mac Daniell, king of Cashill, killed by his owne” [*a suis sociis occisus est*]. “Maenach mac Cormack, Airchinnech of Lismor, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 953. Clonvicknose was preyed by

Munstermen. Dowdavorean mac Donell, king of Cashell, was killed by some of his own people. Donnell mac Moylemorrey, king of Affalie, died. Moonach mac Cormack, abbot of Lismore; and Moonach, archdean of Lohra, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Laeighis-Rettæ*.—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen’s County, containing the fort of Rath-Bacáin, and the rock of Leac-Reda.—See note ^d, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

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

“A. D. 959. An army by Donell mac Murtagh to Dalnaraie, that he brought pledges. Carlus mac Con mic Donogh, killed at Dublin.

The Age of Christ, 958. The fourth year of Domhnall. Dubhduin Ua Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathmogh, Abbot of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, died. Carlus, son of Conn, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Aughran, lord of Laeighis-Retae^a, died. Faelan, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Laeighis-Retae, was slain. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Muirheartach, to Dal-Araidhe; and he carried away their hostages. Feargraidh, son of Cleireach, Tanist of Caiseal, died. Donnchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, was wounded in the territory of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Faifne the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finshneachta Ua Cuill, poet of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 959. The fifth year of Domhnall. Conaing Ua Domhnallain, airchinneach of Clochar-Daimheni, [and] Donnchadh, son of Aurchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola^b, died. Feargraidh^c, son of Cleireach, King of Caiseal, died. Foghartach, son of Ciarmhac, was treacherously killed. Ualgharg, lord of Dartraighe^d, was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-cliaith. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

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

An overthrowe given to Makar mac Aulaiv at Duv (a river). Mureach mac Fergus that he went through Connaght. Cathmog, Airchinnech of Lismor, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

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

^c *Feargraidh*.—See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caiseal.

^d *Dartraighe*.—Now Dartry, or the barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

The year 959 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 960 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 955 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 960. An arrow of fire came from the south-west among Leinster, and killed hundreth thousands of men and chattle, with the houses of Dublin burnt. Mac Erchaa, King of O'Briuin Eola, *obiit*. Uolgarg, king of Dartraí, *a suis occisus est*. Conaing O'Donallain, Airchinnech of Clochar-mac-Daven, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 955" [*rectè*, 961]. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air."—*Ann. Clon.*

ἡ αὐτὴ βράτται, Ταὸς ἡ Conn, ἡ pocharde oile maille ppiú. Aongar Ua Maoldoraidh, tigeapna Cenél cConaill, do marbáð lá Cerél Conaill buddéirrin. Eogan, mac Muirfehaig, do marbáð lá hUibh Fáilge. Murchad, mac Aoða, tigeapna Ua Máine Connacht, décc. Muḡron Ua Maol-mhuaid, tigeapna Fear cCell, décc. Cluain mic Nóir doḡgan doḡppaighibh. Inip móp for Loch Ribh do ḡabáil do Mupéad Ua Chellaig for Cheallaic, mac Ruairc, tigeapna Fear Cúl .i. tigeapna Sil Ronáin, co puccáð co na cúblic i Tír Maíne i neḡabail. Coblach fear Muḡan iap Sionaid, co po inḡiprfe Tírmann Ciapáin ón inḡior riap. Ro ḡabrat muintir Doimnail, mic Dúncáda, ina ndiað, co farceabprfe pír Muḡan a ccoblach leó, ἡ do marbáð doḡonḡ inḡor díob iap braccbáil a long. Muiréshpach, mac Enech-ám, mic Dálaig, decc. Slóigfó lá hUib Néll ipin Muḡan, conbergenpfe oipene mapá .i. mopa. Píḡal Ua Ruairc do pápuccáð Míde. Tene paig-ném do marbáð na ḡḡéiri ἡ na ccáðan i nAipéir Lipe. Longíḡ meic Amáir, ἡ na Ladḡmáinn do éaact i nEipinn, co po opatatar Conaille ἡ Etar co hInip mic Níppáin, co nólchatar na Ladḡmáinn iapettan co pioraib Muḡan, do díogail a mbrátar .i. Oin, co po opatatar Inip Doimle ἡ Uí Liaḡáin, co po loipríc Lipp móp ἡ Corcaic, ἡ co nólhpat ulca inḡa apéḡna. Tiaḡtar

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 Maelbreasail, 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 Maelbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Flaithbheartach, Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Flaithbheartach O'Maeldoraidh, in 1197, the head of the O'Dohertys, became prince of Tirconnell; but, being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John De

Courey, 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.

¹ *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.

² *Feara-Cul*: i. e. the Back-men. The Sil-Ronain of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, were seated on the east side of Lough-Ree, in Westmeath. There was another sept called Feara-Cul of Bregia, near Kells, in East Meath.

³ *The barnacle ducks.*—The caðan is described

and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh^e, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Mughron Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Osraighi. Inis-mor^f in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh from Ceallach, son of Ruarc, lord of Feara-Cul^g [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. Murchheartach, son of Eigneachan, son of Dalach, died. An army was led by the Ui-Neill into Munster, and they committed great plunders there. Fearghal Ua Ruairc devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks^h in Airthear Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amhlaeibh and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Neasainⁱ; and the Ladgmanns afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i. e. Oin, so that they plundered Inis-Doimhle^k and Ui-Liathain, and robbed Lis-mor and Corcach, and did many other evils. They afterwards went

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

ⁱ *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).

^k *Inis-Doimhle.* — Otherwise written Inis-Teimhle, as in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Archdall thinks (*Monas. Hib.*, p. 59) that it was one of the ancient names of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork; and quotes Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 629, where

there is nothing to corroborate this identification. The name Inis-Doimhle occurs in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of January, 3rd of March, 4th of July, and 1st of December; but its situation is not indicated except at 4th of July, where Inis-Doimhle, the church of Finnbhair, is placed in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenghuis*, at 4th July, St. Finnbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed h̄ ɾɪp̄ h̄Ua Ceno-ɾel̄aɾ̄ɔ̄, i. e. in *terra Nepotum* Ceinnsealaigh; but adds that he is interred in the Deise. There may have been another island of the name near Lismore, which may be that alluded to in the text; but the Editor has not been able to find any satisfactory authority for placing any island of this name in Munster.

ιαρτταιν in hUib̃ Liaétáin, co τταρραιὸ πορρα Μαολελουέ Ua Μαολειττινὸ, co πο la a nár .i. cúicc r̃f̃ceat ap̃ ep̃í céð, co na τ̃f̃hνοδαr d̃ib̃ ac̃t luét ep̃i long. Cpeach la mac Am̃laib̃ a h̃inip mac Ñf̃rain co b̃p̃f̃tταιν γ co Moir Conáinn. Cpeach la διττριucc Cam do m̃uir co hUib̃ cColgan, co τταρραιὸ Am̃laib̃ co ñGallab̃ Áeta cliaét, γ col Laiḡnib̃, γ co puḡaib̃ Am̃laib̃ do p̃aig̃it tpe na p̃liapaτ, co p̃aeim̃ið por̃ διττριucc cCam, co nep̃la ma longab̃ iar nár a m̃uiñtipe. Duadach mac Cophmaic, γ Donnchað, mac Cinnpolaib̃, do m̃ap̃bað la h̃Eoganaétab̃ i naen m̃í. Dunchað, mac Laeḡaipe, τ̃iḡeap̃na p̃f̃h̃m̃aig̃e, décc. Slóig̃eað lá Doim̃nall Ua Néill por̃ cuap̃t Epeann, co paib̃e ep̃í tpaét occ Ráit̃ Et̃tan.

Αοip̃ Cpiop̃t, naoi ccéð p̃eap̃cca a haon. An p̃f̃c̃t̃mað bliad̃ain do Dhom̃hnall. P̃oḡhað, mac b̃rain, p̃ep̃ib̃ñið γ ep̃pucc Iñp̃i Alban, Coph̃cp̃ach, mac Óúnaacán, p̃ui ep̃p̃cop, γ ap̃c̃m̃nech Iñp̃i Cam̃d̃f̃gha, Caatal, mac Coph̃maic, p̃ui ep̃pucc Cluana p̃eap̃ta b̃p̃éñant, [décc]. Anaile, p̃ep̃ib̃ñiðh̃ Doim̃h̃iacc Cianáin, décc iar p̃f̃h̃oḡataib̃. Duḡtach Dĩp̃p̃t Chiap̃áin, Caoñcoim̃pac, mac Cúp̃áin, p̃ui ep̃p̃cop γ abb̃ Cluana h̃Eoaip̃, [décc]. Ní ñf̃m̃ḡnaét do dénaib̃ la p̃in p̃iḡ Doim̃nall, mac Muip̃c̃f̃p̃taig̃ .i. longa do b̃p̃f̃it̃ daip̃ Oaball, tap̃ Sliab̃ P̃uaτ co loch ñÁiñd̃iñ, co po hoip̃ccf̃ð oiléna an loca laip̃. Ec̃nech, nac Oálaig̃ τ̃iḡeap̃na Oip̃ḡiall, γ a mac .i. Duḡdapa, do m̃ap̃bað la a b̃p̃át̃aip̃ lá Muip̃chað, γ po d̃ioḡlað ó D̃hia paip̃ an ḡñiōm̃ p̃in, uap̃ po m̃ap̃bað pom̃h̃ iar naip̃m̃ip̃ la h̃Ua cCanannáin. Ua Canannáin, do b̃p̃eít̃ longap̃ laip̃ por̃ lochaib̃h̃ Eip̃ne, ḡo po hoip̃cceað oiléna an locha laip̃. Maib̃m̃ p̃ia P̃eap̃ḡal Ua Ruap̃ic, p̃í Connaét̃, por̃ Muim̃necaib̃ por̃ Siōnnaib̃ .i. maib̃m̃ na Cat̃m̃c̃i ep̃t̃ip̃ Cluain p̃f̃p̃ta γ Cluain mic Ñóip̃, γ Oalcaip̃ do

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

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

“A. D. 961. An army with Flahvertach mac Conor, king of Ailech, in Dalarai, and” [he] “praised Coinire, where Ulster came upon him,

and killed himself and his two cosens, Teige and Conn, with many more. Owen mac Muireai, heire of Ireland, killed by Ofaly. Aengus O'Maeldorai, *a suis jugulatus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 956. Flathvertagh mac Connor, prince of Aileach, made a great prey in Dalnary, and ransackt Courey, and was overtaken by the inhabitants of that country, who killed his two brothers, Teig and Conn, with many others. Iwulfe, king of Seotland, died. Enos O'Moyle-

into Ui-Liathain, where they were overtaken by Maelcluiche Ua Maeleitinn, who made a slaughter of them, i. e. killing three hundred and sixty-five, so that there escaped not one of them but the crews of three ships. A prey was carried off by the son of Amhlaeibh from Inis-mae-Neasain to Britain, and to Mon-Conain. A prey by Sitrie Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Amhlaeibh, with the foreigners of Ath-eliath, 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 Donnehadh, son of Ceannfaeladh, were killed by the Eoghanaehta 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^l.

The Age of Christ, 961. The seventh year of Domhnall. Fothadh, son of Bran, scribe and Bishop of Insi-Alban^m; Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and airehinneach of Inis-Caeindeagha; Cathal, son of Cormac, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, [died]. Anaile, scribe of Daimhliag-Cianain, died at an advanced age. Dubhthach of Disert-Chiarain; Caencomhrac, son of Curan, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Eois. An unusual thing was done by the King Domhnall, son of Muireheartach; namely, he brought vessels over Dabhall, and across Shabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainninnⁿ, so that the islands of the lake were plundered by him. Egneach, son of Dalach, lord of Oirghialla, and his son, i. e. Dubhdara, were killed; but God took vengeance of him for that deed, for he was, after some time, killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannain carried vessels with him on the lakes of Erne, so that the islands thereof were plundered by him. A victory was gained by Fearghal, King of Connaught, over the Munstermen, upon the Sinainn, i. e. the victory of Catinehi^o, between Cluain-fearta and Cluain-mic-Nois; and Dul-gCais was afterwards plun-

dorie, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed. Mowgroyn O'Moyloy, prince of Ferkeall, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by those of Ossorie."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Insi-Alban*: i. e. the islands of Scotland.

ⁿ *Loch Ainninn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. The vessels conveyed by King Domhnall on this

occasion over the mountain of Shabh Fuaid were light skiffs, cots, and curraghs, carried on the shoulders of men, for the purpose of landing on the islands in Lough Ennell.

^o *Catinehi*.—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

opccain lair iarrin. Ar ap Maḡamain, mac Ceinneitig, ria pḡḡḡal Ua Ruairc, dú i ttopcáir tri hUí Lorcáin ḡ peḡt píeet impu. Donnchaḡ, mac Ceallacháin, pí Cairil, do ḡuin ó na brátair féirrin. Pḡḡal, mac Ceallaiḡ, do écc hi Saḡir, iar bpḡnnainn.

Áoir Cḡiorc, naoi ccéḡ rearpa a dó. An tōcḡmāḡ bliāḡain do Dhomnall. Dubrcúile, mac Cionaeḡa, comarba Cholaím Chille, Suibni, mac Niamain, abb Muḡna, déḡ. Suibne, mac Seḡonáin, erpucc ḡ pḡḡḡoir Cilli Cuilind, décc. Fingín, rui erpcop, Dúin Uḡhḡlairi, Corpmac, eḡpucc Tamlaḡta, déḡ. Colmán, mac Cobraḡ, ferleiginn Cilli ḡara, ḡ Muirionḡ, inḡḡn mic Colmán, banabb Cilli ḡara, déḡ. Maolpuanaḡ, mac Flóinn, mic Eccneacáin, ḡ a mac do marbaḡ lá cloinḡ Pḡanḡura. Puraḡhrán, mac bece, tiḡearna Dḡrlair, do marbaḡ la Cenel Eoḡhain. Muirḡeartach, mac Congalaḡ, mic Maoimtiḡiḡ, píḡḡḡamna Eḡeann, do marbaḡ lá Dommall, mac Congalaḡ. Ceall ḡara do apccain lá ḡallaib, ḡ bḡoin mōr do rruitib, ḡ do cléiricib do ḡabáil dóib ann, ḡ Niall Ua hEḡuibh dia pḡuapclaoḡ. Lán an toiḡe móir Sanct Driḡde, ḡ lán an déḡtiḡe aḡeāḡ do puachill Niall díōthḡ la a aḡḡaḡ buḡḡéin. Muirḡḡrtach hUa Canannáin, tiḡearna Cenél Conuill, do marbaḡ lá a deirḡḡine. Maḡm an ḡhealaḡ pe pḡḡḡal hUa Ruairc

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

"A. D. 962. Shipping by Donell O'Neill from Davall over Sliav-Fuaid to Loch-Ainninn, which was not done of a long tyme; but thus in Duvdalethe his book" [*quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Duibhdaleithi.*—O'CONOR's Ed.] "Egnech mac Dalai, and Duvdara, his son, king of Airgiall, killed in the same month. Maelmuire mac Eochaa, Coarb of Patrick, *natus est.* Mac Cellachan, king of Cashell, *mortuus est.* Gefri mac Aulaiv *mortuus est.* Caenchorac, Coarb of Tiarnach, *mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.,* tom. 49.

"A. D. 957" [*recte*, 963]. "Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and homesome man, died. King Donnell brought shipping on Logh-Innell. Dowhagh of Disert-Kyeran, a very merry and

jocund fellow, died. Donnogh, mac Ceallachan, king of Cashell, was killed. Ferall O'Roirk was king of Connaught this time. Ferall gave an overthrow to the Monstermen in a place between Clonvicknose and Clonfert, neer the river of Synan, called the field of Kattince, where there were many slain; and immediately after Ferall preyed and spoyled all the race of Dalgayse."—*Ann. Clon.*

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

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

"A. D. 962. *Nortmanni Kildariam faxdē depopulati, seniorum et Ecclesiasticorum plurimos*

dered by him. A slaughter was made against Mathghabhain, son of Ceineidigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where fell the three grandsons of Lorean, and seven score along with them. Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, was mortally wounded by his own kinsman. Fearghal, son of Ceallach, died at Saighir, after penance.

The Age of Christ, 962. The eighth year of Domhnall. Dubscuile, son of Cinaedh; Suibhni, son of Niamhan, Abbot of Mughna^p, died. Suibhne, son of Segonan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilinn, died. Finghin, distinguished Bishop of Dun-leathghlaisi; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Colman, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of Mac Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Egnechan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghusa. Furadhran, son of Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara^q was plundered by the foreigners, and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there; but Niall Ua h-Eruilbh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House, and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money. Muircheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe. The victory of Bealach^r was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where Domhnall,

captivos tenuerunt: ex quibus tot personas propriis pecuniis redemit Nellus Oheruillbh, quot in magna S. Brigide domo et Ecclesia simul consistere poterant.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630.

^r *Bealach*: i. e. the road or pass. Situation unknown.

The year 962 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 963 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 958 of the Annals of Clonmaenose.

"A. D. 963. This is the last yeare of full profit" [lám tadóirp] "since Patrick came for Ireland. Maelruanai, mae Flainn, mie Egnechan, and his sonns, killed by the sonns of Fiangus. Duvscule mac Cinaeha, Coarb of Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Foruran mac Beee, king of Thurles, killed by Kindred-Owen, by

sleight and malice. Murtagh, mae Congalai, mie Maelmihi, heyre of Tarach, by Daniell mae Congalai, *occisus est*. Kildare rifled by Genties, but O'Nerulv through merciful pietie tooke pittie of them, and redemed all the clergi almost for the name of the lord, viz., the full of St. Brigid's great house, and the oratori-full, he redemed all by his owne moni." [*Sed mirabili pietate misertus est Niall hUa nEruilbh, redemptis omnibus clericis pene pro nomine Domini, .i. lám in tairge móir Sancte Brigide ⁊ lám in deirgairi ipreo cooruaigell Niall duib dia argar féirín.*—O'CONOR'S ED.]—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 958" [*al.* 964]. "Killdare was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and they tooke many captives, and were put to their ransome."—*Ann. Clon.* See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 227.

φορ φηλαῖβ Τεῖβα, ου ἰ τορέαυρ Δοῖννall mac Μυρεcάιν. Μαῖδm φορ Αῖνλαῖβ, mac Σιτρινεcα .i. oc Ινιρ Τεoc, πέ nΟρραιγῖβ, δύ ἰ τορρεπατταρ ἰλι do Ἐhallαῖβ im βατβαρρ mac Νιρae. Coιρppe Ua Ἐυαιpe cenn πέλι Λαῖγῖh, décc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd pφpeca α τpί. An νοῖαδῷ βλιαδαιν do Δhoῖνnall. Dunchaδ, mac Ceallaῖg, eppcop ἡ ab Τίpe δά ḡλαρ, Colmán, abb Διριρτ Διαρματτα, décc. Ιορερ, coῖμαρβα Mic Νειρἰ ἡ Colmán Eala, Cionaδ, mac Maοιλcιapáin, abb Cιρ mοίρ Moδyda, Ἐebennach, mac Caṡail, abb Ιηρἰ Cάταῖgh. [décc]. Slóighead lá Δοῖνnall Ua Néill, co po oipcc Connachτα, ἡ cco ττωcc ḡialla ó hUa Ruairc. Aodh, mac Maοιλmυτḡhḡ, décc ina oiliṡpe. Caοimclud pḡz lá hUib cCeinnpelaῖg .i. Δοῖνnall mac Cellaiḡ α monaδ Δonnchaδa, mic Ταῖdecc. Ἐορτα υῖοφυλαῖg ἰ nEπinn co penad an ταṡαῖρ α mac ἡ α mḡhḡ ap διαδh.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd pearcca α cṡαῖρ. An deacḡmaδ βλιαδαιν do Δhoῖνnall. Cοpḡmac Ua Cilléne, coῖμαρβα Cιapáin, eppcop, ἡ eccnaδ cian-aopḡa, do Uib Pḡachpach Aḡne α cénél, décc. Pḡngḡin, angcoipe ἡ eppcop la, décc. Cḡunnniadel, abb Dec hEpeann, eppcop, ἡ pφpḡeḡḡmḡ Tamlachτα, do δάdaδ occ Tóchar Eeachdach. Aṡṡacan Ua Manchan pφpḡeḡḡmḡ ḡlinne da locha, décc. Dυδδαδoιpφḡh, pui eppcop Maḡe δpφḡ, ἡ coῖμαρβα δυῖτε, déḡ, pui eḡna laḡhen epḡde. Μαῖδm pḡa cCoḡmaltán Ua Clépiḡ .i. Τιḡeapḡna Ua Pḡachpach Aḡne, ἡ pḡa Maοιλpφchlaimn, mac Aṡcḡai, φορ Pḡhφḡal Ua Ruairc, ου ἰ pḡpcaḡṡa pεṡṡ céd im Toḡhḡleach Ua nḡaδpa, τιḡeapḡna Λaḡne deipceipτ. Ceallach, mac Paoláin pḡ Λaḡḡh, décc. Donnchaδ, mac Tυaṡail, pḡoḡḡamḡna Λaḡḡh, Paolán, mac Cοpḡmaic, τιḡeapḡna ua nDeipe

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

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

“A. D. 964. A great, miserable dearth in Ireland, that the father sould his sonn and daughter for meat” [copenad an ταṡαῖρ α mac

ἡ α mḡhḡ ap διαδ]. “An overthrowe by the O’Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle between Scottsmen about Etir, where many were killed about Donogh, abbot of Duncallen. A change of Abbotts in Ardmach, viz., Duvdalehe instead of Mureach. An army by Donell O’Nell, that turmoyleed Connaght, and had O’Rorke’s hostages.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“*Tochar-Eeachdach*: 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 Amlaibh, son of Sitric, by the Osraighi, i. e. at Inis-Teoc^s, where many of the foreigners were slain, together with Batbarr, son of Nira. Cairbre Ua Guaire, head of the hospitality of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 963. The ninth year of Domhnall^t. Dunchadh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Colman, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Joseph, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman-Eala; Cinaedh, son of Maelchiarain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda; [and] Gebhennach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, [died]. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill, so that he plundered Connaught, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc. Aedh, son of Maelmithigh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; namely, Domhnall, son of Ceallaigh, in the place of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg. An intolerable famine in Ireland, so that the father used to sell his son and daughter for food.

The Age of Christ, 964. The tenth year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Cillene, successor of Ciarain, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Finghin, anchorite and Bishop of Ia, died. Crunnmhael, Abbot of Beg-Eire, Bishop and lector of Tamhlacht, was drowned at Tochar-Eachdhach^u. Artagan Ua Manchain, lector of Gleann-da-locha, died. Dubhdabhoireann, distinguished Bishop of Magh-Breagh, and successor of Buite, died. He was a paragon of wisdom. A victory was gained^v by Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, i. e. lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Arda, over Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where seven hundred were lost, together with Toichleach Ua Gadhra, lord of South Luighne. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faelan, son of Cormac, lord of

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

The year 964 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 965 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

"A. D. 965. Mureach mac Fergus, Coarb of Patrick; Cahasach mac Murchadain, bushop of Ardmach; Faelan mac Cormack, king of Lenster, and Faelan, king of Desyes, *mortui sunt*. Maelmuire, daughter of Nell mac Hugh, *mortua est*. Duvdavoren, Coarb of Buti, *vitam finivit*. Ferall O'Roark killed by Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregh.

Mumian, γ Μαολμαίρε, ινḡλν Νέλλ, mic Αῶδα, δέcc. Πήρḡαλ Ua Ruairc, πὶ Connacht, do μαρβαῶ lá Doínnall mac Congálaig, τḡεapna ḡρεacch, γ Cnogba.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéḡ pŕceca a cúicc. An τaonmáḡ bliáḡain δέcc do Dhoínnall. Ailill, mac Maenaiḡ, eppcop Suipḡ γ Lurcan, Daniel, eppcop Leithḡlinne, Flann, mac Aenḡura, abb Lainḡe léipe, Cairppe, mac Laiḡnén, abb Πήna móipe, γ Τḡe Moling, Conḡ mac Copcpain, abb Munḡairpe, γ cŕnḡ Mumian uile, [γ] Concóḡap, pŕpleiḡinn Cille ḡapa, δέcc. Dubŕcuile Ua Mancháin, anchoiri γ centḡ pḡaḡla ḡlinne dá locha, δέḡ. Muirpeáḡach, mac Paoláin, abb Cille ḡapa, γ pḡḡḡainna Laiḡean, do μαρβαῶ lá hAinlaioŕh, τḡεapna ḡall, γ la Cŕḡball, mac Lopcáin. ḡormḡiolla, mac Cŕnnḡubain, aipḡpeacnabb Cluana heíḡneach, do μαρβαῶ la hOpŕaiḡib. Caḡ pḡpmaoile oc Raiḡ bicc pḡa Cenel Eoḡain pḡp Chenél Conaill, dú i ττοpḡair Maolíoŕa Ua Canannáin, τḡεapna Cenél Conaill, γ Muŕcŕŕtach Ua Taiḡḡ, pḡḡḡainna Connaḡt ḡo pochaḡib aile amaile pḡiu. Αῶḡ Ua hAioḡe, πὶ Ua nEathach Coḡa, do μαρβαῶ la a Chenél pḡipin. Cearḡball, mac Lopcáin pḡḡḡainna Laiḡŕn, do μαρβαῶ lá Doínnall, τḡεapna ḡpŕḡ. Maḡḡamain, mac Cindeiḡtḡh, πὶ Cairil, do apḡain Luimniḡ γ ḡia lopccaḡ. Τḡŕŕnach, mac Ruairc, τḡεapna Cairpḡe ḡpachaḡḡ, δέcc. Caḡpaoineaḡ pḡa Maḡḡamain, mac Cindeiḡḡ, pḡp ḡallaib Luimniḡ, dú in pḡ laḡ ap ḡall, γ pḡ loipcc a loimḡŕ pḡipiu, γ pḡ oipcc Imŕ Ubḡáin, γ pḡ μαρβαῶ Maolpuanaḡḡ, mac Flainḡ, tanairi Opŕaiḡe i pḡiḡḡuin occ inḡpaḡ an ḡúine. Sloiḡeaḡ la Maḡḡamain ḡo Sciaḡ inḡ Ecclir, ḡo τḡucc ḡialla Mumian laip ḡa éaiḡh, γ ḡo pḡ inḡaib mac ḡpain τḡŕŕna Deapmumian. Sluaḡ ḡall Aḡa chiaḡ γ Laiḡŕn i mḡpŕḡhaib, co pḡ inḡaipŕŕe ḡpŕḡha, γ pḡ ḡonaḡ ann Cŕḡball, mac Lopcáin pḡḡḡainna Laiḡŕn, co nepbaile rapoin. Sluaḡeaḡ lá Muŕchaḡ mac Πḡḡ, πὶ Laiḡŕn in Opŕaiḡib, ḡo pḡ aipir ceteopa aḡche ann, rap ninḡpaḡ Raiḡne, co pḡḡ Maḡḡamain co ḡpŕaiḡ Mumian pḡap, γ na Deiri γ Opŕaiḡe, ó Aḡh buana

* *Formacil*, at *Ruthbeg*.—Now Formil, in the parish of Lower Badoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

* *Ua-Tuidhg*.—Now O'Teige, and sometimes anglicised Tighe. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

* *Inis-Ubtain*.—This is a mistake for Inis-Sibtonn, which was the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.

* *Sciath-an-Eigis*.—This is the place now called the Hill of Skea, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinelmeaky, and county of Cork. The son of Bran, lord of

the Deise-Mumhan, and Maelmaire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruaire, King of Connaught, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnoghba.

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

Desmond, here referred to, was Maelmhuaidh, the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky.

^a *From Ath-Buana to Commur*: i.e. from Aughboyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,

co Commur, 7 τερνα Μυρchað iomlán uaðaið gan ech gan duine draðbáil. Caemcluð abbaoh in Arð macha .i. Duðdalete 1 monað Muirðohaiðh ó Shlabh Cuillenn.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéo peaρcca α pé. An ðapa bliaðain vécc do Doimnall. Ceallach Ua ðanáin, comarba Comgail, Muirðohach .i. ðalta Mao-naigh, comarba Cainoigh, Epc Ua Suailen, eppcop no abb Tamlachta, Connmac, mac Ainðipraíð, comarba Ulltáin, 7 pacapτ Cfhannpa, [vécc]. Sloiðfó la Doimnall Ua Néill co Laiðmb co por indor o ðhíðba riar zo paurpe, 7 do bñτ ðópoima móρ laiρ, 7 do pað porðair por ðhallaið, 7 por Laiðmbh co cñn ða móρ. Ar ðon cyp rin topéair Fionn, mac ðoirmgíolla, Dungal, mac Dúnðale 1 Riðáin, 7 Ronán, mac ðruaðair, mic Duibgíolla, 7 apoile paopéanna do Laiðmb amaille ppiu. Maolmorðo mac Finn, ríogh-ðáimna Laiðh do ðuin. Ruaiðpi, mac Maolmarτain, tiððina Poðapτ, do mapðað. Flaíðbñτach Ua Muirðohaið, tiððina Ua nEchðach, vécc. Muirðohach mac Pñðara, comorba Paτpaicc, vécc. Caðapach, mac Muρéa-ðain, eppcop Arðo Macha, vécc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéo pñcca α pñct. An tpeap bliaðain ðecc do Doimnall. Maolpindem, mac Uchτain, eppcop Cfhannpa, comarba Ullτain 7 Cairnið, Eoðan Ua Cléirið, eppcop Connacht, Maolðorm, mac Maol-éallaið, abb Inpi Cealτpa, 7 Donnchað, mac Caéláin, abb Cille mic Duach, vécc. Muirpeccen, abb ðipriτ ðiapimata do écc. Aonðap Ua Roðapτaið, ancoipe Ohoipe Chalðaið, 7 Cionað Ua Caémaoil, apcímnech Ohoipe Chalðaið, vécc in aen mí. ðeollán, mac Ciapmaic, tiððina Locha ðaðap, vécc. Tpiðach, mac Mailemuine, tiððina Ua cConaill ðaðpa, do mapðað. Mñp ðíomóρ co τταðairpí ochτ mbuilcc α bun aon cpoimn. Slóicéfo la Muρchað

now Castlecomer, in the barony of Fassadineen, in the north of the county of Kilkenny.

^b *A change of abbots.*—"A. D. 964. A change of Abbots in Armagh, viz., Duvdalehe, instead of Muireach."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

"A. D. 966. Duv mac Maelcolum, king of

Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tienach mac Ruarc, king of Carrick Brachi, *mortuus est*. The battle of Formail by Tirowen upon Tirconell, where Maelisa O'Canannan, king of Tirconell, and Murtagh O'Teig, heir of Connaght, and many more, were killed. Hugh O'Hathi, king of the Eachachs, by his owne killed. Mahon mac Cinedy, king of Cashill, praied and burned Limerick. Cervall mac Lorcán, heyre of Lenster, killed by Daniell, king of

from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots^b at Ard-Macha, i. e. Dubhdalethe in the place of Muireadhach of Sliabh-Cuilenn^c.

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

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

Bregh."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

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

"A. D. 967. Cellach O'Banan, Coarb of Com-

gall, *moritur*. Muireach, Coarb of Cainnech; Flahvartagh mac Mureai, king of O'neagh, *moriantur*. An army by Danyell O'Neill into Lenster, and pray'd from Berva westerly to Farche" [*rectè*, easterly to the sea], "from whence he brought great prayes, and was bickering with Lenster and Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "for two months. Convach Ultan's Coarb *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mac Fínd go Laigníb in Oirraigib, co rabatar cóicc oide innte, co tarraiað Matgamain mac Ceinnéitig, co fíraib Muman, na dá Ele, na Déiri, 7 íomair Phuirte Láirge co nGallaið, 7 Oirraige imo píð, co po loircead la Murchad Dún Ua tocmairc ar eiccen, co tuodatar uaid ríad ríuib cen duine cen ech drágbáil. Slóiccéð lá Matgamain, mac Cinnéitig 1 nDírmu-
main, co po an teóra hoide 1 cCorcaig, co tucc gíalla Dírmiúman lair. Oirgain Cíannra lá Sierrucc, mac Amlaib tigfina Gall, 7 la Murchad mac Fínn, pí Laigín, conur tarraiað Domnall Ua Néill, pí Eireann, 7 co paeimó forpa. Aoð Allán, mac Fírgaile, tigfina Oirraige, 7 Echitigfín, mac Eitig, tigfina na cComann, décc.

Aoir Cíorpe, naoi ccéð rípeca a hocht. An cfeiramað bliadain décc do Dhomnall. Ceanannur do oirgain do Amlaib Cuairán co nGallaið 7 Laigníb, co pucc boraimé inór lair, 7 go bpariccaib rochaide dia inuirtir im brearal mac nAilella, 7 po bñir maðm for Uib Nell occ Arð Maelchon. Maðm for Ualgarce Ua Ruairc rí cConcoðar, mac Taidg, in po marbað Ualgarce, co rocaidib oile arason rir im Duibgiolla .i. mac Laithneim. Slóiccéð lá píð nUlað, lá hArctgal mac Maðuðain go Gallaið, go po oirce Condepe forpa, 7 co farcebað ár cñu lair. Oirgain Luðmað, 7 Orpoma Inerclainn lá Muiréirteach, mac Domnall, .i. mac Rígh Eireann, lá píð nAilíð, for Gallaið, in po marbað ile. Oirccain Maimirteach buite, 7 Lanne Léipe lá Domnall lá píð Eireann for Gallaið, 7 po loircead caocca ar trí céð in aon tig lair uib. Ppauðteach Lanne Léipe do loircead lá Domnall, mac Murchada, 7 ceitirí céð do ðul do guin 7 do loircead ann eitirí forpa 7 mná. Luðmað 7 Orpoma Inercluinn do argain lá Glúmillar .i. lá Murchad Ua Flaitbearraig.

^e *Dun-Ua-Tochmairc*: i. e. Fort of the Ui-Tochmairc. 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 (*aræ com.* 969):

"A. D. 968. Cinaedh mac Calhvaeil, Airchinnech of Dare Calgai; Maelfinnen mac Uchtane, bushop of Kells, and Coarb of Ultan and Carnech; and Owen mac Cleri, bushop of Connaught, *mortui sunt*. Saerlai, daughter to Eleho-

ma, being one hundred yeares of age, died. Beollan mae Ciarneic, king of Loehgavar, in *Christo quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *Amhlacibh Cuaran*: i. e. Aulaf, or Olave the Crooked or Stooped.

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

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

ⁱ *Glúmillar*: i. e. of the eagle-knee. The year

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

The Age of Christ, 968. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Ceanannas was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran^f, with the foreigners and Leinstermen; and he carried off a great prey of cows, but lost numbers of his people, together with Breasal, son of Ailill; and he gained a victory over the Ui-Neill at Ard-Maelchon^g. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruairc by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Duibhghilla, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artghal, son of Madudhan, against the foreigners; and he plundered Coindere^h, then in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn by Muircheartach, son of 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-Ineasclainn were plundered by Glunillarⁱ, i. e. by Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

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

"A. D. 969. Kells praied by Aulaiv Cuaran. An overthrow given O'Roark by Conor mac Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An

army by Artgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster, upon Genties" [*recte*, the Galls], "spoiled Conire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmonai, by Daniell O'Neill, where Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maelmuire, airchinnech; and Cinaeh mac Cron-

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccéd pſpeca a ναοι. An cúiceaō bliādain décc do Dhoimnall. Tuaeal, comarba Chiaráin, eppcop 7 abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Maenach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Finguine Ua Fiachrach, abb Tige Mochua, 7 Maolraína, comarba Canndigh, décc. Ceallach Ua Nuadaite do marbaō do Thallaiḃ 1 ndorap a ppoinntige. Domnall Ua Néill, an rí, do ionnarbaō a Míde tap Shab Fuaid potuaō lá Cloinn Colmáin, conaō dó po páideāō,

Ní má cualamap an gúe, plaitē Tſhſra do cumpcuſaoh,
Teapca nſta, iomaττ peoir, po tippe aiccſſh naicebſeol.

Sloigſō lá Domnall Ua Néill iapam co noccaib an tuairceirt .i. co cConall, 7 Eogan, ſo pſopa Míde 7 co Thallaiḃ, ſo po oipecc a nuile dúine, 7 longporra, 7 co po hoipeceaō Uibh Paſſe, 7 Poſarſa laiḃ, 7 po díogaſ porra don éur rin a bſpſſeapτ pſp, uap do poine longporτ ceca tuaitē 1 Míde o tá Sionainn co bealaō ndúin. Tholl Luimniſ do ionnarbaō a hſniḃ Uibhdáin lá Maſſaſmain, mac Cinnéitſiſ. Oí ſpém euḃrama do paicepſin 1 naipḃ mſſon laiḃ.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccéd pſeachτmoōa. An pſpeaō bliādain décc do Dhoimnall. Cpuḃmſaol, comarba Caoimſin, décc. Muſiſſach Ua Concohaſ, eppcop 7 comarba Pionntain Cluana heidnech, Caſarapach mac Pſearcſura comarba dúin, [décc]. Poſarſach, mac Néill Uí Tholapce, do marbaō la Domnall, mac Congalaſ tria meabail. Muſchaō mac Pſin, rí Laiſſh, do marbaoh lá Domnall cClaon, mac Lopcáin iap ccoimol 7 comſoimailt dóib. Ap do bliādain a báir do páideāō,

Do bliādaib peſτmoſaτ ναοι ccéd, ó ſein Cπιορτ, ní bſc an béd,
Aiporí Laiſſh, lá na línd co bár Muſchaōa, mic Pſinn.

gaille, king of the Conells, and many more. Lugmai and Drum-Inesklaínn spoyled by Murcha, king of Ailech. Mainister and Láinn-Leire rifled by Daniell, king of Ireland, where 350 were burnt in one house."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^b *Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin of Westmeath.

¹ *From the Sinainn to Bealach-duin*: i. e. from

the River Shannon to Castlekieran, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

^m *Inis-Ubhdain*.—See note ^r, 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. Cúlen mac Illuilv, king of Scotland, killed by Britons in open battle. Daniell

The Age of Christ, 969. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Tuathal, successor of Ciaran, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Finngúine Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua, and Maelsamhna, successor of Cainneach, died. Ceallach Ua Nuadhait was killed by the foreigners in the doorway of his refectory. Domhnall Ua Neill, the king, was driven from Meath northwards, across Sliabh Fuaid, by the Clann-Colmain^k; of which was said :

Not well we have heard the voice, that the prince of Teamhair was removed ;

Scarcity of corn, much of grass, will dry up the mind of the terrible.

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

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

Of years seventy, nine hundred, from birth of Christ,—no small deed,—

Till death of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief King of Leinster in his time.

O'Neill, king of" [Tarach], "expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain, .i. O'Maelaghlin. Cellach O'Nuad killed by Genties, in the door of the Pronty" [Refectory]. "Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, *moritur*. Tuahal, Coarb of Cia-

ran ; Maelsavna, Coarb of Cainnech, *moriantur*. An army by Daniell O'Neill to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Γεῖβῖννας, mac Διάρματα, τιγεαρνα Γιάρραιγε, δέcc. Σλόιγῖδ lá Ματ-
 γαῖναιν, mac Ceinneitciγ, i cGiarrarige, co po toγlarταιρ dúine imḃa im Ḃhún
 na Fítreas. Μαθαδάν, mac Ḃrain, do marḃas lá mac Ḃrain. Fínn, mac
 Ḃrain, do marḃas lá Ceallac, mac Doínnall, mic Fínn, mic Maoilmorḃa,
 ciγḡina Ua pPaeláin. Cluain Iorairḃ, Fobair, Lann Eala, γ Διρḡit Tola
 do Iorccas γ do arḡain lá Doínnall, mac Murchaḃa.

Αοιρ Cpiort, naoi ccéḃ peḡtmoḃa a haon. An pḡtmaḃ bliadain δέcc
 do Ḃhoínnall. Dunchaḃ, ḃalta Διάρματα, raoi γ eppcop γ ollain Oppiariγe,
 [δέcc]. Maolmaire, abb Deapmairige do báḃas i nEap Ruairḃ. Decán,
 .i. mac Lacḡnáin, comarḃa Fíndein, .i. Cluana hIpairḃ, eppcop, Aibill, mac
 inḃ Laiγmḡ, abb ḡlunne dá locha, δέcc. Cionasḃ in Ḃḡitairige, ancoiri
 Cluana pḡita, δέcc. Fínachta Ua Flaitḡiu, abb Típe dá ḡlar, Concobair,
 mac Taiḡs an tuir, pí Connacht, δέcc. Cat Ceiri Copairn, eirir Murchaḃ
 Ua Flaitḡearḡaiγ .i. ḡlún llar pí Aibḡ, γ Catál, mac Taiḡs, pí Connaḡt,
 nḡ i tporḡair Catál perrin, γ Geibḡndach, mac Aḃa, ciγḡina Ua Maine, γ
 Taiḡcc, mac Muirḡḡitaiγ, toirḡas Ua nḂiárματα, γ Murchaḃ, mac Floinn,
 mic ḡleḡneacáin, taoirḡas Clonne Murchaḃa, γ Seppirḃ Ua Flaitḡḡitaiγh,
 ḡo lón dírimḡ imaille pḡiḡ, γ Murchaḃ dionḡraḃ Connacht ḡo léir iarḡtain.

Αοιρ Cpiort, naoi ccéḃ peachtmoḃa a ḃó. An tochtmaḃ bliadain δέcc
 do Ḃhoínnall. Maolbḡiγḡe, mac Catḡraiγ, eppcop γ abb Ḃroma móir
 Moḡolmoḡcc, Διάρμαιḡt, mac Dochairḡaiγ, abb Daimhḡiri, δέcc. Coirppe

^a *Dun-na-fithrech*.—Now Dunferrees, in the parish of Lisselton, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

^o *Disert-Tola*: i. e. St. Tola's desert, or wilderness. There are two places of this name in Ireland; one in Thomond, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare; and the other in Westmeath, which is the one above referred to in the text. This is now called Dysart-Taula, and is a townland situated in the parish of Killoolagh, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. The site of St. Tola's church is still pointed out in this townland, but no portion of the walls are now visible, and even the grave-yard has been effaced

by the progress of cultivation.

The year 970 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 971 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 971. Battle betweene Ulster and Dal-narai, where the king of the fifth" [i. e. of the province of Ulidia], ".i. Hugh mac Loingsy, and others, were slaine. Murcha mac Floinn killed by Donell Cloen, *per dolum*. Cahasach mac Fergus, Coarb of Dun" [Downpatrick], "*mortuus est*. Fogartach mac Nell O'Tolairg killed by Daniell mac Congalai, *per dolum*. Crunnmael, Airchinnech of Glenn da Locha, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Gebheannach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraighe, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fithrechⁿ. Madudhan, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faclain. Cluain-Iraird, Fobhar, Lann-Eala, and Disert-Tola^o, were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

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

The Age of Christ, 972 [*rectè* 974]. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Maelbrighde, son of Cathasach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-mor-Mocholmog^q, [and] Diarmaid, son of Dochartach, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Cairbre Ua Corra,

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

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

"A. D. 972. Conor mac Teige, king of Connaght, *mortuus est*. Battle betweene Murcha O'Flaithvertai and Connaght, where Cahal mac Teige, king of Connaght, and Gevennach mac

Hugh, king of Mani, and many more perished. Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Dorowe, drowned in Easro. Becan, Coarb of Finnen, and Ailill, Airchinnech of Glindalough, *secura morte moriuntur*. Duvdalehe among Mounster untill they submitted."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^q *Druim-mor-Mocholmog*: i. e. the great ridge or long hill of St. Mocholmog, now Dromore, the head of an ancient bishop's see in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 118.

Ua Corpa, comarba Caemhgin, Roitectach, arpcinneach Cúile raitein, anchoiri, 7 eccnaid, Coirprie, mac Ectigern, comarba Cluana móir Maedóc, [décc]. Murchað Ua Flaitébrtaigh do dól for cpeich hi cCenel Conaill, co tuc Gabáil mór, cona tarrnaid 1 arpmóipect go mo gonað Murchað, .i. tigfina Oilig, co neibairt di iarom oc Dún Cloitighe, iar ccomain 7 aepícche. Donnchað Fínd, .i. mac Aedha, tigearna Míde, do marbað la hAgha, mac Duibcenn, mac Tadoam, tigfina Tfebha. Maðm oile rra nOppraigib for Uib Ceinnrealaig, 1 ttoprcar Doimnall, mac Ceallaig. Fimneacta, mac Cionaeð, tigfina Porruat Laighn, [décc]. Ar Oppraig 1 nlarar Liphi hi toreraatar piche cft im trí picit óctigfin im Diaimrat, mac nDonnchað, tanairi Oppraig, 7 im ecfigfin Ua Luanaig, tigfina an Fhochla, conað do go ráideað,

Naoi céð, a dó, rechtmogat
 bhaðna, bá buaid cen aeðta
 O Cripot co háir nOppraigí,
 In marar Lipi laodha.
 Leorait rluatg Uí Muirithaig,
 Ní mli an ti not píini,
 Im trí picte óctigfin,
 Picit cft nó dí míli.

Ar Ua cCeinnrealaig dha in Oppraigib, 1 torchar Doimnall, mac Ceallaig, tigearna Ua Ceinnrealaig, go rocaidib oile. Organ Inre Cáthaig do Mhagnur, mac Arait co lAghmannar na nimped imbi, 7 lomar ticchearna Gall Lummig do bpié erri, 7 íápuðað Shíán imbi. Muirébrtað, mac Aodha,

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

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

* *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 hibernicizing 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 Scatterry Island, was profaned on this occasion, by forcibly carrying off as a captive Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, who had taken refuge there. It is highly probable that Ivor was at this period a Christian, but that the

successor of Caeimhghin; Roithechtach, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man; Cairbre, son of Echtighern, comharba of Chuain-mor-Maedhog, [died]. Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh went upon a predatory excursion into Cinel-Conaill, and took a great prey; but being pursued and overtaken, Murchadh, i. e. lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe^r, after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Meath, was killed by Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan^s, lord of Teathbha. Another battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, wherein Domhnall, son of Ceallach, was slain. Finnsnechta, son of Cinaedh, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, died. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi in Iarthar-Liphi, in which were slain two thousand men and sixty young lords, and among the rest Diarmaid, son of Donnchad, Tanist of Osraighe, and 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-Ceinnsealaigh were plundered in Osraighe, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus^t, son of Araltⁿ, with the Lag-manns^w of the islands along with him; and Imhar, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was carried off from the island, and the violation of Seanan^x thereby. Muirheartach,

Danes of the islands of Scotland were still pagans. The Annals of Ulster give a few of these events, under the year 973, as follows:

“A. D. 973. Murcha mac Flaihvertai went upon Kindred-Counell, and tooke great bootie, untill he was kilt” [*rectè*, wounded] “with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Duncloitie, having repented and taken sacrifice” [*rectè*,

taken the sacrament]. “Diarmaid mac Docharty, Coarb of Molashe, *mortuus est*. Doncha Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvchinn. An overthrewe by Ugaire mac Tuohall upon Ossory,” [where he] “killed Diarmaid mac Donchaa. Another overthrewe by Ossory upon Cinnsealai, where Daniell mac Cellai was slaine.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mic Flaínn Uí Maolpeachlaínn, ní Míde, do mairbhad lá Domhnall, mac Congalaigh.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéad reachtmoða a trí. An noimad bliadain décc do Dhomhnall. Foghartach, abb Daíre Calgaigh, décc. Artgal, mac Corepacháin, comorba Comgaill 7 Finnéin, décc, iarí ndeighbftaid cianaoirda. Fearbalaic, abb Reacríanne, do mairbhad lá Gallaid. Cionasodh Ua hArtagáin, pprimégear Eíreann ina aimir, dég. Ceallac, mac Domhnall, tigfina Ua Faoláin, do mairbhad lá Broen, mac Murchada. Muirpeadac, mac Donnchad, mic Cellaid, tamairi Oppaige, dég. Imairciad pleochaid sup po millit toirte. Dubdáleite, comorba Pátraicc for cuairt Muínan co tinnce a ríir.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéad ríctmoða a cétair. An ríctmad bliadain do Dhomhnall. Conaing, mac Fionain, abb Condeirpe 7 Laidne Eala, décc. Sédna Ua Démain, abb nAenpoma, do loyccad ina tigh fein. Donnchad, mac Ceallaid, tigfina Oppaige, décc. Domhnall, mac Congalaigh, tigfina bpsg, décc. Ar dó bo hainm Triubhur Fluich. Tadg Ua Ruadbach, tigfina Cianaicta do mairbhad i nUitaid. Giollacolaínn Ua Cananodáin, tigfina Ceneóil Conaill, do tíaictain for creich i nUit Pailge, co farigaid tigfina cóirppe móir ipa lupcc .i. Feargal, mac Fogartaid. Dunchad Ua Braoin, comarba Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir, do dul dia oibte co hArd Macha. Matgáinain, mac Cindéidigh, áirpóí Muínan uile do srígabáil do Dhonnaídan mac Caíail, tigfina Ua Bídgeinte tina tansnachit, co tairat do Maolmuaid,

¹ *Cinaedh Ua hArtagáin*.—Usually anglicised Kineth O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tighernach at 975, which is the true year. For some account of the poems attributed to him, see O'Reilly's *Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxiii. The death of this poet, and a few other events, are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, at the year 974 :

"A. D. 974. Edgar mac Edmond, King of Saxons, *mortuus est*. Daniell mac Owen, King of Wales, in pilgrimage. Fogartach, Abbot of Daíre, *mortuus est*. Fergal, Airehinnech Rechrain, *a Gentilibus occisus est*. Cinach O'Hartagan, *prim-écés* of Ireland, *quievit*. Very fowle wea-

ther this yeare."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Ua Demain*.—This surname is still common in the north of Ireland, where it is sometimes anglicised O'Diman, but more usually Diamond, without the prefix O.

³ *Triubhus Fluich* : i. e. Wet-Trouse, or Trousers. In Mac Coisi's elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Rourke, the poet states that he had received the price of a trouse (luac Triubair) from Conghalach, at Ath-cliaith, or Dublin. The word does not appear to be of Irish origin.

⁴ *Dunchadh Ua Braein*.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 105, 106; and Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 111.

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

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

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

^a *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. Mac̃gáinán, mac Cínéidigh, áirpí Múinan, do marbhad do Maelmuaid, mac Íbran, do pig hUa nEacach, rap na t-ídnacol do Donnabhan, mac Cúatáil, do pig hUa Fígeinte, a fill.”

“A. D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmuaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Donnabhan,

son of Cathal, King of Ui-Figeinte, in treachery.”

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

“A. D. 976. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Cairbre Aodhbha, treacherously seized upon Mahon, son of Kennedy, in his own house” [at Brugh righ], “where he was under the protection of Colum, son of Ciaragan, bishop of Cork (successor of Barra), who guaranteed his safety, to make peace with Maolmuadh,

mac Brian, τὶς ἴσῃνα Ὀδρυννῖαν, como po mairb raiðe dar ep̃tach naom̃ 7 p̃ípeon.

son of Bran, to whom, and to whose brothers, Teige and Brian, Donovan treacherously delivered Mahon, who was murdered by them, without respect to the saint" [*rectè*, holy man] "who had ensured his safety. Some antiquaries say that it was at Bearnadhearg (Red Chair), on the mountain of Feara-Maighe-Feine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghamhna (Mahon's heap), on Muisire-namona-moire" [now Mushera mountain, near 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 Maelmhuidh, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called "*Cogadh Gacidheal re Galtaibh*, i. e. the War of the Gaels or Irish with the Danes," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The following is an abstract :

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

Cathal, and Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, formed a conspiracy to undermine the power of Mahon, son of Kennedy, King of Munster.

"At the suggestion of Ivor, Donovan invited Mahon to a banquet at his own house" [at Bruce on the River Maigne, in the territory of the Uí-Cairbri]; "and Mahon, although he suspected the loyalty of his host, consented to accept of the invitation, his safety having been guaranteed by Columb Mac Kieragan, successor of St. Barry, or Bishop of Cork, and others of the clergy of Munster. Mahon attended the feast; but his treacherous host, violating the laws of hospitality, and the solemn compact with the clergy, seized upon his person, in order to deliver him up to Molloy, son of Bran, and Ivor of Limerick, who were stationed in the neighbourhood with a body of Irish and Danish troops. Donovan's people conducted Mahon to Cnoc-an-rebhrainn" [Knockinrewrin], "in the mountains of Sliabh Caen, 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 Maelmhuidh, son of Bran, lord of Desmond, who put him to death, against the protection of saints and just men.

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

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

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

and at Limerick, and concludes thus:

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

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

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

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

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and a

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd peachtmoða a cúicc. An taonmáð bliaðain píéct do Dhoimnall. Γορινγal, comorba Tolai, Conaing, mac Caṛáin, abb Fṛina, γ Noembán Inpi Cataicch, décc. Μυιρέσιtach, mac Dóimnall Uí Néill, γ Congalach, mac Dóimnall, mic Congalaid, dá píoghaíma Epeann, do marbadh la hAímlaioibh, mac Siτpucca. Γιolla Colaim Ua Cananṫáin, τιγṛina Céneoil cConaill, do marbad lár an pígh, Dóimnall Ua Néill. Maolpuanaid Γοτ Ua Maolischlainn, πιοghaíma Tṫmṛiac, do marbad a meabail. Inpi Cáthaid do pápuṣad do ḡhrian, mac Cinnoidiγ, φορ Γhallaid Laimniγ, m Ionar co na dá mac .i. Aímlaioib γ Duiḡcṫo. ḡhrian caogad bliaðain ḡaoir an tan pin. Seachnapach mac hḡuaid τιγṛina Eile do marbad.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd peacṫmoða a pé. An ḡapa bliaðain píéct do Dhoimnall. Fíachra Ua hAṛtaacán, abb la Cholum Chille, Maonach, mac Μυιρṫoḡaiγ, abb Dṛoma Inepclainn, [décc]. Caṫ ḡealaid leachta ειττιγ ḡhrian, mac Cindoidiγ, γ Maolmuaid, τιγṛina Dṫmuman, γ τοṛcain Maolmuaidh and γ ár pṫ Muman. Caṫ ḡioṫlanne φορ Laiγmṫ πia nΓallaid

few other events, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 975, as follows :

"A. D. 975. Mahon mac Cinnedi, king of Cashell, killed by Maelmoy mac Brain. Donncha, mac Cellai, king of Ossory; Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregh, *mortui sunt*. Conuing O'Finan, Coarb of Maknisi and Colman Ela, *mortuus est*. Teige O'Ruarach, king of Cianacht, killed. Sedna O'Deman, Airehinnech of Aendrom, *in sua domo exustus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

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

The Annals of Ulster have the following en-

tries under the year 976 :

"A. D. 976. Murtagh mac Donell O'Neil, and Congalach mac Donell, two heyres of Ireland, killed by Aulaiv mac Sitrick. Gilleolum O'Canannan, killed by Donell O'Neil. Aulaiv mac Iluly, king of Scotland, killed by Cinaedh mac Donell. Conaing mac Cagan, Coarb of Maog, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

"A. D. 978. Brian, son of Kennedy, and his son, Morogh, at the head of the Dal-gCais, fought the battle of Bealach-leachta, against Maolmuaidh, son of Bran, at the head of the 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 [*rectè* 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall. Gormghal, successor of Tola ; Conaing, son of Cathan, Abbot of Fearná ; and Noemhan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Conghalach, son of Domhnall, son of Conghalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Cananain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Maelruanaidh God Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathaigh was violated^d by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, against the foreigners of Luimneach, with Imhar and his two sons, namely, Amhlaeibh and Duibhchenn. Brian was fifty years of age at that time. Seachnasach, son of Hiruadli, lord of Eile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 976 [*rectè* 978]. The twenty-second year of Domhnall. Fiachra Ua hArtagain, Abbot of Ia-Choluim Chille, [and] Maenach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta^e between Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, and Maelmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmhuaidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithlann^f [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the foreigners

the original compiler of the *Annals of Innisfallen*], “say that this battle was fought at Bearna-dhearg (Red-Chair), on Sliabh Caoin. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoc-ramhra, south of Mallow, on the road to Cork, that Brian defeated the enemy; and in another ancient manuscript we find that the battle of Bealach-leachta was fought by the side of Magh Cromtha” [Macroon], “near Muisire-na-mona-moire” [Mushera mountain].

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

“In my copy of the *Innisfullenses*, says Vallancey, *Bearna-Dearg*, now *Red-Chair*, on the mountain which was then called Sliabh Caoin, but now Sliabh Riach, between the barony of Fermoy and the county of Limerick, is said to be the pass on which Maolmuadh and his bro-

thers waited for the royal captive, and put him to death.” This should be: “In my copy of the *Annales Innisfallenses*, says Dr. O’Brien, as printed by Vallancey, Bearna-dhearg,” &c. &c. The gap of Bearna-dhearg is situated about one mile to the south of the parish church of Kilfin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kilcruaig 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 (Μύρορ), 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 Macroon, at the confluence of the Lee and the Sulane.

^f *Bithlann*.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.

of Ath-clíath, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Leighe^s and Rechet^h, with numbers of others along with them. A naval victory [was gained] on Loch Eirne by the Airghialla, over the Cinel-Conaill, where many were slain, together with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaighⁱ, and the son of Murchadh Glunillar, and other nobles. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Uí-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhlaeibh, over the king, Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia; Donnagan, son of Maelmuire; and Cinaedh, son of Croinghille, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Donnabhan, son of Cathal^k, lord of Uí-Fidhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

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

years; of Leath-Mhogha, 25 years; and of the whole kingdom 12 years, until he was slain at the battle of Clontarf on the 23rd of April, on Good Friday, in the year 1014."

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

"A. D. 977. Fiachra, airchinnech Iai, *quievit*. A battle between Brien mac Cinedi, and Maelmuai, king of Desmond, where Maelmuai perished. The battle of Bithlainn upon Lenster by Gentiles" [*rectè*, the Galls] "of Dublin, where Ugair mac Tuohal, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airgialla upon Kindred-Conell, where Nell O'Canannan, with many more, were killed. Corca-mor in Mounster, *praied by Deai*" [*rectè*, destroyed by fire]. "Lissmor Mochuda praied and burnt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéo pſctmoða a peacht. An tpeap bliaðain piéſt do Dhoínnall. Cophmac hUa Maeilbſraiğ, abb Ģlinne Fuaid, décc. Plant, mac Maoilmióil, fear leiginn Cluana mic Noir, eppcop 7 aipéindeach Cluana Deoéra. Plantt, mac Mhaolmoedócc, aipéindeach Ģlinne hUirpſn, Caṯapach, aipéindeach Eaccailpí bicce Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Muirſnó, inğſn Chongalaiğ, banabb Cille uapa, décc. Concóbar, mac Fíno, tiğſina Ua Failge, décc. Doínnall Claon pí Laiğſn, do eipgabáil do Ģhallaið Áṯa chiaṯ. Uſchlobap Ua Fiačna, tiğearna Dál Aipaiðe, do mapbað. Cill uapa do opğain do Ģhallaið.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéo peachtmoða a hocht. Múcchpóm, abb lae, pcpibnó 7 eppcop, paoi na tTpi Rand, 7 Rumano Ua hAedaccám, abb Cluana hEoar, décc. Caṯ Tſhpa pia Maoilpeclaino, mac Doínnall, pop Ģhallaið Áṯa chiaṯ, 7 na nindpſó, pop macaið amlaoið an tpaipriuð, du 7 ttopcpaṯṯap ile im Rağnall mac Amlaoið, píogðamína Ģall, 7 im Chonamail, mic Ģilliaippi, 7 paepiabpairo Áṯa chiaṯ, 7 po laoh ueapğ ár Ģall imaille ppiú. Topcpaṯap beóp hi ppiṯğuin an caṯa ðpaoſn, mac Mupchaða, píogðamína Laiğſn, 7 Congalaç mac Plainn, tiğſina Ģailſng, 7 a mac .i. Maolán, Fiačna 7 Cúóúlich, dá mac Duðlach, dá tiğſina Fear Tulach, 7 Laçtnán, tiğſina Muğðopin Maiğſn. Co ndeachaið Amlaoiph iapom tcap muip co nepbail in 1 Colaim Cille. Iap mbeith ceitpe bliaðna piéſt 7 piğe uap Epinn do Doínnall, mac Muipéſpiaiğ na Ģcoçall cpocſnn, mac Néill Ģlún-duib, atbail in Apð Maca iap mbuaiðh naṯpiğe. Ap dia cúimniuccað piðe po píaið Duðóaleṯe,

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

^m *Cluain-Deochra*.—Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies this with Clonrane, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford: "*Tertio Idus Januarii. Epnan Chluana Deoéra a ĢConṯae Longpoirṯ.*"

ⁿ *Eaglais-beg*.—This was the name of St.

Kieran's little church at Clonmacnoise.

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

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of these events at the year 978, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 972, as follows:

"A. D. 978. Murenn, daughter of Congalach,

The Age of Christ, 977 [*rectè* 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Maelbearaigh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaid¹, died. Flann, son of Maelmichil, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinneach of Cluain-Deochra^m; Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach of Gleann-Uisean; Cathasach, airchinneach of Eaglais-begⁿ at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Finn^o, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Fiachna, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [*rectè*, 979]. Mughroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions^p, and Rumann Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhair [was gained] by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaeibh in particular, where many were slain, together with Raghnaill^q, son of Amhlaeibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Conan-hail, son of Gilla-Arri; and the orator of Ath-cliath; and a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners along with them. There fell also in the heat of the battle Braen, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Gaileanga, and his son, i. e. Maelan; Fiachna and Cuduilich, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulach; and Lachtuan, lord of Mughdhorn-Maighen. After this Amhlaeibh went across the sea, and died at I-Colum-Cille. After Domhnall^r, the son of Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance. In commemoration of this, Dubhdalethe said:

Coarb of Brigitt, died. Lehlavor O'Fiachna, King of Dal-Araie, *per dolum occisus est*. Murtagh O'Caran, head of all Ireland in learning, *in pace quicvit*.—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 972" [*rectè*, 979]. "Flann mac Moylemihill, Lector of Clonviernose, died. Morean, daughter of King Congallagh, abbess of Killdare, died. Donnell Kloen, King of Lynster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *The three divisions*: i. e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

^q *Raghnaill*.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginaldus, and Ranulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.

^r *Domhnall*.—"Domnaldus O'Neill, Nielli Glundubii regis e Murcherto filio nepos R. H. viginti quatuor annis, 956–980."—*Ogygia*, p. 435.

"A. D. 973" [*rectè*, 980]. "Donnell O'Neale,

O ghnair mac Dé, ní brécc,
 A hocht reacht nreic ip naoi ccéu,
 Co báir Muḡroin moḡtair paimn,
 Comarba caolai Colaim.
 Sur an ccac i tCúmpaig éailc,
 In po dáilcú epú dár caile
 I nḡasta ḡaeidil ip ḡoill,
 Lá Maelraep-blaðac Seachlaimn.
 ḡo héitreacht Doimnail i Néill
 In Ard Maða mórða ḡéill,
 Ardplac Éireann éirneḡ ḡroig,
 For dpuim doimain ní ad ḡhnair.

Cac edir Ultoib ḡ Dal nAraide, a ttorcúip ní an éoiccú .i. Aodh, mac Lomḡric, ḡo rochaib ele lá hEochaib mac Ardḡair. Dubḡall, mac Donnchaða, tanairi Ailic, do marbað lá Muirfða mac Flann, lá a brácar, ḡ Muirfða mac péirín do marbað la a énel ria ccionn mír a ccionaið Dubḡall. Tighrínán Ua Maoldoraid, tighairna Cenél Conaill, do marbað. Dunḡal, mac Donnchaða, tanairi Orpaig, décc.

Aoir Cúropt, naoi ccétte rectmoða a naoi. An céo bliðain do Mhaolpfehlainn, Mhor, mac Doimnail, mic Donnchaða, mic Flann, mic Maolpfehlainn or Éirinn i rigé. Paolán, mac Coellaide, ruí eppcop, ḡ abb Imleacha luðair, ḡ Murchaib, mac Riada, abb Ropra Comain ḡ ppoip Cluana mic Nóir, déḡ. Aḡda, mac Duibcin, tighrína Teatba, décc i nloimdaib Ciapáin, iar nreigbeacaiḡ. Amilaib, mac Siocpocca airb tighrína ḡall Aca clac,

king of Ireland, after long pennance, died in Ardmach, and thereof was called Donnell of Ardmach, because he resided at Ardmach a long time to do pennance."—*Ann. Clon.*

* *The province* : i. e. of Ulidia, or the circumscribed territory of the Clanna-Rudhraighe.

The Annals of Ulster notice the most of these events at the year 879, as follows :

"A. D. 879. The battle of Tarach by Mael-sechlainn mac Donell, upon Genties of Dublin" [*recte*, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the

Ilands, where their main slaughter was committed, and their 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 tould, were discomfited. Daniell O'Neil, arch-king of Ireland, *post penitentiam*, in Armach obiit. Mugron, Coarb of Columkill 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 Gaedhil and Galls were slaughtered
 By the noble famous Maelseachlainn ;
 [And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill
 At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,
 Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]
 On the surface of the earth was never born.

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-Araidhe, wherein the king of the province^s, i. e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar. Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Aileach, was slain by his kinsman, Muireadhach, son of Flann ; and Muireadhach himself was slain by his tribe before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Dunghal, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [*rectè* 980]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor^t, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faelan, son of Coellaidhe, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair ; and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ross-Chomain, and Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain^u, after a good life. Amhlaeibh^w, son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of

mortui sunt. Duv gall mac Dunchaa, heyre of Ailech, by Mureach mac Flainn, his own cosen, was killed. Muireach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Comaltan O'Cleri, king of Fiachrach Aigne, *mortuus est.* Tiernach O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis jugulatus est.* Braen mac Murchaa, king of Lenster, taken by Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "and killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Maelseachlainn Mor.*—O'Flaherty and Ware

place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.

^u *Imdhaidh-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Kieran's bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

^w *Amhlaeibh.*—This is the first evidence in the Irish annals of a Danish chieftain being a Christian. Ware thinks that the Danes of Dublin embraced the Christian religion in the year 930.

do dól co hl dia oiltpe, 7 a écc innce iar pñhaind 7 deigbceithad. Mór-
ploidfó la Maolrfehlainn, mac Domnall, pí Epeann, 7 lá hEochad, mac
Ardgar, pí Ulad, go Sullu Aea chiat, co tarborat forbair epí lá 7 epí
noidee forpa co tucceat gíalla Epeann ar, im Domnall Claon, pí Laidh, 7
im aidiupe Ua Néill apéna. Fice céd líon na nGíall la taob reót 7 maoinc,
7 la raoinc Ua Néill ó Sionainn co muir cen cáin cen cobach. Ar annrín tra
for uaccart Maolrfehlainn féirpín in earrgaire nairdeirc dia nérbairt,
ceé aen do Thaidéalabhl pí h eopíe Gall i ndaiepe 7 doépaide taed ar dia
éir fordeirín pí píó 7 pí píubá. Ba pí bpiod baibeloin na hEpeann an bpiod
hupín, co po raopaó iat lá Maolreclaind, 7 ba tanairí bpiotte ipfínn beor.

Aoir Cpiort, naoi ccéó oétmona. An dapa bliadain do Mhaolrfehlainn.
Anncaó, eppcop Cille dapa, do éríochnuccáó a deigbceithad ipín cñntar
iar rñodacaid. Eoğan Ua Catáin, abb Cluana fearpa brénaind, Sionach,
mac Muiréilen, abb bñodair, Cleirpéin, mac Donngaile, comarba Fecene,
Conaing Ua Flannagáin for apéindísch Ardá Macá, 7 Roteécach Daimíní
raccart, décc. Domnall Ua hAteid, tigfína Ua nEacach, 7 Loingreach,
mac Forgaraiğ, taoirsch Ua Nialláin, do coméuicim píia apóile. Donngal,
mac Duibríge, abb Fíóa dúin, décc.

Aoir Cpiort, naoi ccéó oétmona a haon. An treap bliadain do Maol-
rfehlainn. Muirfóach, mac Ruadpach, comarba Féchin, brudap mac
Eicéigín, tigfína Ua cCeinnrealaig [décc]. Aréu, mac Néill, píogdanna

^a *A great army.*—This remarkable passage is not in the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period; but it is in the Annals of Tighernach in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 974” [*recte*, 980]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Donell tooke upon him the kingdome, and reigned 23 years. The first act he did was that he challenged the Danes to battle, and gave them the battle of Taragh, where the Danes were quite overthrown, and Randolph mac Awley and Conawill mac Gillearric, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moyleseaghlyn prepared” [*recte*, collected] “together a great army, accompanied

with Eachie 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, untill he compell’d the Danes and the rest of Ireland to yeald him hostages; and afterwards proclaimed that as many of the Irish nation as lived in servitude and bondage with the Danes (which was at that time a very great number) shou’d presently pass over without ransome, and live freely in their own countreys, according to their wonted manner, which was forthwith obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Cloen, king of Lynster, was forced to be sett at liberty; and” [it was] “also procured from the Danes that the O’Neals

Ath-cliath, went to Iii on his pilgrimage ; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army^x was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-cliath ; and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and all the hostages of the Ui-Neill. Two thousand was the number of the hostages, besides jewels and goods, and the freedom of the U-Neill, from the Sinainn to the sea, from tribute and exaction. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said :—“ Every one of the Gaeidhil who is in the territory of the foreigners, in servitude and bondage, let him go to his own territory in peace and happiness.” This captivity was the Babylonian captivity of Ireland, until they were released by Maelseachlainn ; it was indeed next to the captivity of hell.

The Age of Christ, 980 [*rectè* 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Annchadh^y, Bishop of Cill-dara, completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced life. Eoghan Ua Cathain, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beannchair ; Clerchen, son of Donnghal, successor of Feichin ; Conaing Ua Flannagain, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha ; and Rothechtach of 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 Duibhbrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [*rectè* 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhraach, successor of Fechin, [and] Bruadar, son of Echthighern, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir

of the south shon'd have free libertyes from the river of Synan to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awley mac Sitrie, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pilgrimage to the Island of Hugh in Scotland, and there, after pennance, died.”

^y *Annchadh.*—“ A. D. 980. *B. Annchadius, Episcopus Kildariensis sanctè traductam vitam in senectute bona finivit.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630. “A. D. 975” [*rectè*, 981]. “St. Anncha, bushop of Kildare, died an old and holy man.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters agrees with that of the Annals of Ulster at this period. The latter notice the following events under the year 980 :

“A. D. 980. Donell O'Hathi, king of 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 dormierunt. Great fruit this year.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ulad, do marbhad lá a bhráitrib. Aodh Ua Dubda, tighearna tuairgeirt Con-uacht, décc. Flaitébsitach, abb Leitghlinne, do écc. Ailell, dalta Dúncáda, do écc. Dal cCair doireccain do Maoilpeclainn, mac Doimnaill, 7 bile Aonaid Maige hAidhar do éireccadh iar na tocaile a talhain co na ppremaib. Orghain Cille daria la hloimar Puirte Láirge. Inorfo Orghaige lá brian, mac Ceinnéitig. Giolla Caoimhgin do dallad la Doimnall mac Lorcáin.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéd ochtmoða a dó. An cétprímað bliadain do Mhaoilpeaclainn. Cophmac, mac Maoilciarain, comarba Moéta, Aed Ua Moérain, comarba dá Sínceall, Muirbhadh, mac Muirpeccáin, ppríoir Arda Macha, [décc]. Cátraoimead pna Maoilpeachlainn, mac Doimnaill, 7 pna nGluin iarnd mac Ainlaoid .i. mac mátar Maoileaclainn, for Doimnall cClaois 7 for loimar Phuirte Láirge, dú i toiréaratar ile eirtir bádað, 7 marbad im Ghiollaráttaraic, mac loimar, 7 rocharde ele immaille pprí. Inorfo 7 orghain Laighn lá Maoilpeachlainn go muir. Glinn da locha do oreccain do Ghallaid Aia chiat. Giolla Ráttaraic do orghain Leitghlinne, co ttaraic manéine a dá mac do Molairi, 7 aitércur ann go briað. Giollaráttaraic do ergabáil do brian mac Ceinnéitig.

* *Aedh Ua Dubhda*.—*Anglicè* 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'Dowdas have taken their hereditary surname.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 349, 350. The present representatives of this family are: Thaddæus O'Dowda, Esq., *alias* the O'Dowda, of Bunneconnellan, county of Mayo; and his brother, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowd, Esq., barrister at law, is of the sept of the O'Dowdas of Tireragh, in North Connaught, but his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily made out. He is probably descended from Ruaidhri, son of Feradhach, son of Teige Reagh, son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardnaglass, who was the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-

gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1595.

* *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 Clonmaennoise under 976, as follows:

“Dalgaisse was preyed altogether by King Moyleseaghlyn. and he hewed down the great tree of Moye-Ayer, in spite of them.”

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under 981:

“A. D. 981. Bruadar mae Tiernai, king of Cinnseilae, *mortuus est*. Archu mac Neill, killed treacherously by the sons of Ardgar. Hugh O'Duvda, king of the North Connaght, *secura morte moritur*. Kildare rifled by Ivar of Wa-

of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda^z, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. Ailell, the fosterson of Dunchadh, died. Dal-gCais was plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair^a was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Cill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraighe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla-Caeimhghin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Mochta; Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two Sinchealls^b; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Gluniarin^c, son of Amhlaeibh, i. e. the son of Maelseachlainn's mother, over Domhnall Claen and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelseachlainn as far as the sea. Gleann-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Gilla-Phadraig^d plundered Leithghlinn, in atonement for which he gave the mainchine [gifts] of his two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.

terford."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Successor of the two Sinchealls*: i. e. Abbot of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

^c *Gluniarin*: i. e. of the Iron Knee. He was probably so called from having kept his knees cased in iron mail against the stroke of the battle-axe, for some account of which see Giraldus's *Topographia Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 10.

^d *Gilla-Phadraig*: i. e. servant of St. Patrick. This was Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and the progenitor after whom the Mac Gillaphadraigs, or Fitzpatrick's, of Ossory, have taken their hereditary surname. He was slain by Donovan, who was son of Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, in the year 995.

The defeat of Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and a few other events, are given in the

Annals of Ulster at the year 992, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 982. Cormac mac Maeleciarain, Coarb of Mochuda, and Mureach mac Muiregan, sen-
nap of Ardmach, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow by Macilsechnaill mac Donell" [and Gluniarin mac Awlaiv] "upon Donell, king of Lenster, where a great number were drowned and killed, together with Gilla-Patrick mac Ivair of Waterford, and others. Hugh O'Mothrain, Coarb of the Sinchells, *jugalatus est*."—*Ann. Ult.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 977" [*rectè*, 983]. "King Moyle-seaghlyn and Gluniarin mac Awley gave a battle to Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, and to Ivor of Waterford, where many of Donell Kloen's side were both drowned and killed, as Patrick" [*rectè*, Gilla-Patrick] "mac Ivor, and many

Αοιρ Cpiope, naoi ccéd ochtmoða α επί. Αν cúnceasð bliaðain do Mhaoilrfechlann. Uippine Ua Lapáin, airéindeach Daire Calggaig, Muirfeach Ua Flannaccáin, fear leiginn Arda Macha, [vécc]. Doimnall Claon do marbhad lá hAod, mac Ectigepn do Uib cCeinnrpealaig, 7 Fiachra, mac Fmipneacéta, flaité Foréuaé Laiǵin, 7 Maolmúitig, mac Tairbeiré beor tpe éansnaéct. Lochlainn, tigfina Corca Modruadh, 7 Maoilrfechlann, mac Corcepaig, vécc. Trí mic Cearbaill, mic Lorcáin, do orðain Tfirmainn Chaoimǵin, 7 α marbhad α επιύρ για νοίόε, τρια piorταib Dé 7 Caoimǵin. Flaitéðrictach Ua hAnluain, tigfina Ua Niallán do marbhad α meabail lá hUibh ðreapail. Duðdarach, mac Doimnallán, tigfina Deaplaig, do marbhad. Orðain iarétair Míde la ðrian, mac Ceinneititig. Aod Ua Duðda, tigfina éuaigepit Connaéct uile, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, naoi ccéd ochtmoða α cétair. Αν peipeasð bliaðain do Mhaoilrfechlann. Pogaipach Ua Congaile pǵuibnoð toǵaíde abb Daiminri, Flaithehlin airéinneach Saigpe, [vécc]. Eochad, mac Soepǵara, airéindeach Doimhacc Chuanáin, do marbhad. Maelpinnia, airéindeach Doimnaig Páttraic, [vécc]. Maoilpechlann, mac Doimnall, do mörpð Connaéct, 7 do toǵail α ninnpfoh, 7 do marbhad α τοιρεach, 7 do pavad Maǵ nAoi lu luaitpfoh laip. Cpeach po α la moð lá Connaéctair co Loch nAnuind, co po

others. Gleadallogha was preyed by the Danes of Dublin. All Lynster to the sea was preyed and destroyed by king Moyleseaghlyn. Donell Kloen did put out the eyes of Gillekevyn mac Kenny."—*Ann. Clon.*

* *Lochlann*.—This is the progenitor after whom the O'Lochlainns, or O'Loughlins of Burren, in Thomond, have taken their hereditary surname.

† *Ua hAnluain*.—Now *anglicè* O'Hanlon. This Flaitheheartach was the son of Diarmaid, who was son of Aedh, son of Brian, son of Anluan, after whom the O'Hanlons have taken their hereditary surname, who was the eleventh in descent from Niallan, from whom were named the Ui-Niallain, a tribe seated in the baronies of Oneilland and Orior, in the present county of Armagh.

"*Aedh Ua Dubhda*.—This is a repetition.—See note under 980. The Annals of Ulster, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period, notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 983. Ussine O'Lapan, Airchinnech of Daire-Calgai; Muireach O'Flannagan, Lecter of Ardmach, died. Duvdara mac Donallan, king of Turlas, *a suis interfectus*. Donell Claen, king of Lenster, killed by O'Cinnsealai. Flaithevertach O'Hanluain, king of the O'Niallans, *per dolum occisus est* by the O'Bressalls."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 978, thus :

"A. D. 978" [*recte*, 984]. "Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, was killed by Hugh mac nEghtigern of the O'Kinsealies. Hugh O'Dow-

The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Uissine Ua Lapain, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Claen was slain by Aedh, son of Echthighern, [one] of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuathia-Laighean, and also Maelmithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlainn^e, lord of Corca-Modhruaidh, and Maelseachlainn, son of Cosgrach, died. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorean, plundered the Termon of Caeimhghin [at Gleann-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Caeimhghin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAnluain^f, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Breasail. Dubhdarach, son of Domhnallan, lord of Dearlus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda^g, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flaithlemlh, airchinneach of Saighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerghus, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, airchinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, plundered Connaught, destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains, and reduced Magh-Aei to ashes. A depredation was committed by the Connaughtmen, in retaliation, as far as Loch-Ainnim^h;

die, king of the North of Connought, died. The three sons of Kervall mac Lorean preyed the Tyrmyr land of St. Kevyn (Caoimhghinⁱ Ælne dá locha), and were killed themselves immediately the same day together, by the miracles of St. Kevyn. Donell mac Lorean, king of Lynster, was killed by the O'Kinsealies."

^h As far as Loch-Ainnim: i. e. the Connaughtmen plundered Meath as far as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year:

"A. D. 984. Fogartach O'Congaile, Airchinnech of Daivinis; Flaithlemlh, Airchinnech of Saighir; Maelfinnia, Airchinnech of Donagh-Patrick, *mortui sunt in Christo*. An army by Maelseachlainn mac Donell into Connaght, that

they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A stealing army by Connaght" [cpeç poluina la Connachta] "to Loch Annin, burning and killing the king of Fera-Ceall. Maelseachlainn mac Daniell spoyled Connaght, brake down their Ilands, and killed their captaines."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The overrunning of Connaught by the monarch, with another entry omitted by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 879, thus:

"A. D. 979" [*recte*, 985]. "King Moyle-seaghlyn preyed and wasted all Connaught, destroyed their islands and fortes, and also killed and made havock of their cheiftaines and noblemen. Ferall mac Lorean, prince of Kynaleaghe, was killed."

λορρεαδὴ Πῖρ Ceall leó, ἡ πο μαρβρατ τιζεαρνα Fear cCeall. Feargal, mac Lorcáin, τιζεαρνα Ceneoil Fiachach do μαρβαδ. Διαρμαδ, mac Uaṡmáráin, τιζεαρνα Lúigne, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi gcéd ochtmoða a cúicc. An peacṡmað bliadain do Mhaoileaclainn. Maolciaráin Ua Maighe, comárba Colaim Chille do ðul i noṡpγmáρτpa lár na Ḑanaraib i nAṡ cliaṡ. Muirpeṡaṡ, mac Flaind, comórba Conḑlaṡ, dég. Fuatach pcpíne Pátτpαιcc la Maolpeṡlainn ó Aṡ Píρḑiaṡh co hAṡ pṡge τpια ḑcccaṡ mic Cairpeláin. Síṡ do ḑenaim ḑóib iarrin, ἡ μiαρ Pαττpαιcc ó Mhaoilpeachlainn .i. cuairτ pṡr Míḑe ειτiρ cill ἡ τuaiṡ. Eṡgnaim gáca ḑúme ó Mhaoilpṡchnaill pṡiprin la ταḑ peṡṡ cuminal, aṡur a oṡpεpe apṡeana. Mór, inṡn Ḑonnchaḑa, mic Ceallaiṡ, bainpíogaim Eṡeann, décc. Muirṡṡr, mac Ḑomnaill, τιζεαρνα Ua Máine, do μαρβαδ. Cumupcc mór i nAṡo Maṡa ipin ḑomnaṡ pṡa Lúgnaρaḑ ειτiρ Uí Eaṡach ἡ Uí Niallán, ḑú i ττορṡaiρ mac Tṡépṡip mic Celechan, ἡ pochaḑe oile. Ḑanair do τoiḑeaṡṡ inḑ aṡeap Ḑail Riada .i. τεopa longa. Ro μiαṡaḑ, ἡ πο mud-aṡṡḑ pṡṡṡ pṡṡṡ ḑíḑ, iαρ pṡaoincaḑ poppa. hṡ Cholaim Chille do apccann do Ḑhanaraib oiḑce Noolacc, ἡ πο μαρβρατ a nabbaḑ, ἡ cúicc pṡr décc do pṡuicibh na cille a maille pṡip. Cluain mic Nóir do lopccaḑ aiḑce Áine μiα cCáirc móir. Flathpui Ua Loinṡriṡ, τιṡṡṡna Ḑal Aṡaḑe, do μαρβαδ la a Chenél pṡiprin. Sluaṡṡḑ la Laiṡmib i nOpṡaiṡḑ co πο aṡpccpṡṡ τuair-cepτ nOpṡaiṡṡ, ἡ ṡup πο μαρβαδ ann Riacaṡ, mac Muirpeḑaiṡ, ἡ mac Cuilíum. Ḑomnaill, mac Amalṡaḑha, τanaipṡ Ulaḑ, [décc].

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéd ocṡmoða a pṡ. An τocṡmað bliadain do Mhaoileachlainn. Maolpατpαιcc abb Ruip Cpṡ, ἡ Caencomṡpac, mac Ainḑithe, abb Ḑlinne hUipṡṡn, dég. ḑpoen Ua hAṡa, aṡchṡnḑech eccailṡ bicce,

¹ *Successor of Connlath*: i. e. Bishop of Kildare.

² *Ath-Sighe*.—Now Assey, on the River Boyne, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under the year 524, p. 171, *suprà*. The forcible taking away of the shrine of St. Patrick, from Ardee to this place, was considered a sacrilege by the Archbishop of Armagh, who compelled the King of Ireland to make atonement for it by paying a heavy penalty.

³ *Seven Cumhals*: i. e. twenty-one cows, or an equivalent in money or other property.

⁴ *Hi-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. Iona. "A. D. 985.

Hiensis Insula expilata et devastata ipsa nocte Nativitatis per Nortmannos, qui et loci Abbatem, et quindecim ex senioribus impiè trucidarunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 986. A great conflict at Ardmach, the Sunday before Lammass, betwene O'Neachlas and O'Niallans, where Maktrenar mac Celegan, and others, were slaine. The forreners came

and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Fearghal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cinel-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmharau, lord of Luighne, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes at Ath-clíath. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Connlathⁱ, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlainn, from Ath-Flirdiadh to Ath-Sighe^k, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairelan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlainn submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, i. e. the visitation of Meath, both church and state, and a banquet for every fort from Maelseachlainn himself, besides seven cumhals^l, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Domnadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammás, between the Ui-Eathach and the Ui-Niallain, wherein the son of Trenfhear, son of Celechan, and many others, were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Dal-Riada in three ships; seven score of them were hanged, and otherwise cut off, after they were defeated. Hi-Choluim-Chille^m was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the seniors of the church along with him. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Flathrui Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own tribe. An army was led by the Leinstermen into Osraighe; and they plundered the north of Osraighe, and they slew there Riagan, son of Muireadhach, and the son of Cuiliun. Domhnall, son of Amhalgaidh, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [*rectè* 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Caencomhrac, son of Ainbhithe, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Broen Ua hAedha, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg [at Cluain-

into the borders of Dalriada, three shippes, where 140 of them were hanged, and the rest banished. Aei of Colum-Cill rifled" [on] "Christmas eve, by the forreners, and they killed the Abbot, and 15 of the learned of the church" [ḡo rruicib na cille].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The martyrdom of Maelciarain, successor of

Columbkille, and the death of More, Queen of Ireland, is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 980, thus:

"A. D. 980" [*recte*, 986]. "More, daughter of Donnough mac Keally, Queen of Ireland, died. Moylekyeran O Mayney was cruelly tortured and martyred to death by the Danes of Dublin. He was Coarb of Columbkille."

mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lughmhadhⁿ, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered Hi, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i. e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men's eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i. e. the strange Maelgarbh, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [*rectè* 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Braein, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calends of February at Ard-Macha, at the end of the thirteenth year of his pilgrimage. He proposed to set out for Chuain every year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him^o; but they found no force able to detain him but the solicitation of the clergy, and he was wont to remain for them a year. He was the last that resuscitated the dead^p from death in Ireland. It is of him Eochaidh O'Flannagain, the most distinguished historian of Ireland, gave this testimony :

The seat of Macha [i. e. Queen Macha] the treacherous, voluptuous, haughty,
Is a psalm-singing house possessed by saints;
There came not within the walls of her fort
A being like unto Dunchadh O'Braein.

Donchadus his plurimisq[ue] aliis eoruseans miraculis, videret nomen suum magis magisque inter homines celebrari, totamque civitatem importuno strepentem applausu, firmo statuit animo, Ardmacâ relictâ, ad alium se conferre locum. Sed primores civitatis, ubi hoc intellexerant, communicato consilio quosdam ex venerabilioribus ad eum mittunt l[ig]atos humiliter rogantes ut saltem ad unum insuper dignetur apud se commemorari annum. Annuit tandem vir pius et flexibilis. Et cum anno isto evoluto, iterum meditaretur discessum, similo inito con-

silio mittunt et alios ex gravioribus, qui precum importunitate, et personarum reverentiâ meruerunt ipsum uno adhuc anno retinere. Quid moror? Ad annos singulos iteratis legationibus, et intercessionibus a bono flecti nescium a recessu sapius proposito reflectunt et Ardmacâ prope invitum detinent, donec tandem (quod summè optaverant) ejus corporis sacras exuvias retinuerint, et cum honore debito terræ mandeverint, tanti viri patrociniio gavisuri.^p—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106.

^p *Resuscitated the dead.*—His life, as compiled

Colum, airéindeach Corcaige, décc, 7 Dubdavoirenn, airéindeach boithe Chonaig, décc. Fir Muinan do tocht in aréraigibh for Loch Ribh, 7 goill Puirte Laige. Tionóilt Connaétag ina naghaid, 7 feachair iomaircec ftoppa. Torpatar ár móir do Mhuirneachaid 7 do Ghallaibh lá Connaétag im Dunlaing mac Dubdavoirenn, ríogdanna Muinan go rochaidib a maille fir. Do éar Muirgior, mac Concobair, ríogdanna Connaét príú hi príoéguin. Laighné, mac Cearbail, tigeanna Fhinniaige, do marbad for lár Trín Ára Macha, lá Feargal, mac Conaing, tigeanna Oilig, 7 la Cenél Eógan. Congalach Ua Cuilennán, tighina Conaille, 7 Ciarcaille, mac Cairpellán, tighina tuairceirt bairg, do éomhéturim pría apoile. Congal, mac Anpuóán, tighina Corca Moórnaid, décc.

Aoir Criorc, naoi ccéid ochtmoda a hoét. An deacmáid bliadain do Mhaoileachlainn. Dunchaid Ua Roadaín, comarba Cholaim Chille 7 Ádaimnán, Loingreach, mac Maoilpatraice, fearleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, Maoimogha Ua Cairill, airéinnech Dúin Uíghlaig, Cetráid, abb Imleacha Iubair, 7 Macleiginn Ua Muiréadán, airéindeach Chúile raéán, dég. Coirppe mac Riain décc. Muirfohach Ua Cléirig, tighina Aíone, décc. Echmíliú, mac Ronáin, tighina na nAirtir, do marbad do Chonaillib Cerr. Concobair, mac Domnaill, tighina Luigne, décc. Cat Áta clat for Ghallaib mar an righ, Maoilféclainn, in po marbad diong dírinne do Ghallaib laig, 7 po gab forbair an dúine forpa iardáin prí pé fichit oide, conár ibhrit uirce fir

by Colgan, has the following notice of this : "Fuit etiam Donchadus, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hiberniæ sanctis, qui mortuum ad vitam revocavit."

^a *Both-Chonais*.—See note ^d, under A. D. 850, p. 483, *suprà*. Colgan describes this place as "in regione de Inis-Eoguin prope Cul-Maine."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 231, *b*. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (*ubi suprà*) that Both-Chonais is the Templemoyle in the parish of Culdaff. It is obviously the old grave-yard, in the townland of Binnion, parish of Clonmany, and barony of Inishowen.—See the 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 Duvdavoirenn, heyre of Cashill, and Murges mac Conor, slaine together by the O'Briains of Synann" [*rectè*, mutually fell by each other's hands in the territory of the O'Briains of the Shannon]. "Congalach O'Cuilennan, king of Connells, and Ciarcaille mac Cairellan fell *with*" [i. e. by] "one another, the last being king of Tuoscert Bregh. Laignen mac Cervall, king of Fernvai, killed in Ardmach by Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech. Colum, Airchinnech of Core; Duvdavoirenn, Airchinnech of Both-Conais, *dormierunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *The fortress*.—The Danish Dun, or fortress

Colum, airchinneach of Corcach, died; and Dubhdabhoireann, airchinneach of Both-Chonais^a, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Ribh, and the foreigners of Port-Lairge. The Connaughtmen assembled to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them. A great number of the Munstermen and the foreigners were slaughtered by the Connaughtmen. Among the slain was Dunlaing, son of Dubhdabhoireann, royal heir of Munster, and many others along with him. Muirgheas, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by them in the heat of the conflict. Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain in the middle of Trian-Arda-Macha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oilcach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conaille and Ciarcaille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breagha, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Corca-Modhrnadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [*rectè* 989]. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingseach, son of Maelpadraig, lector of Chuain-mic-Nois; Maelmoghna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetfaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Echmhlidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conailli-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress^r for the space of

of Dublin, occupied the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 988. Duncha O’Brain, Coarb of Kyaran. *scriba optimus religiosissimus*, died in Ard-mach, in 14 *Kal. Februarii*, in his pilgrimage. Dun Lehglais rifled and burnt by Genties” [*rectè*, Galls]. “Gluniarn, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Innsigall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O’Robucan, Coarb of Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Eocha mac Ardgal, king of Ulster,

went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O’Nathi was killed. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, took the Coarbship of Colum Cill upon him by advice of Ireland and Scotland. Echmile mac Ronain, king of East” [Oriors], “killed by Conells-Cerd” [i. e. the Conailli-Muirtheimhne]. “Maclegin O’Murchadan, Airchinnech of Cuilrahan, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The killing of Gluniarn, and of Godfrey, the son of Harold, and the battle of Dublin, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 982, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 988. Thus in the former:

rin aét an rál. Do beirpat a oigbéir féin dó fá deóid an ccein bað ní, 7 uinnece óir uaeta ar zach garrda zach hoidce Noðlac mói tria biéiríor. Eochaid, mac Ardgain, ní Ulað do dol for pluaidh 1 cCenél nEoghain co pparccaidh Ua hAitíde. Dubhda Leithe, comarba Pátrpáice, do gabáil comarbaí Choluim Chille a comarbaí fear nEreann 7 Alban. Gluniarn, mac Amlaibh, tigfina Gall, do marbað dia mógað féirín tria meirce. Colbain a ainm an mógaíoh. Dorruidh mac Arailt, tigfina Inri Gall do tuitim lá Dál Riada. Dún Léthglairi do ardgain 7 do loirccad do Thallair. Maolpuanaid, mac Donnchaða, dég.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd ochtmoða anaoi. An tairmíad bliadain décc do Mhaolreaclainn. Corbmac, mac Congaltaigh, comarba brénaimn diorpa, décc. Aed Ua Maoldoraidh, tigfina Cenél cConaill, décc. Cat Cáirn Forðroma ria Maolreaclainn for Thuadmunain, 1 toircair Donnall, mac Lorcan, tigearna Muirccraige éipe 7 Uí Forðgo co ré céo amaille ppirr.

"A. D. 982" [*rectè*, 989]. "Gluniarn, king of the Danes, was unhappily killed by a base churle of his own called Colvan. Godfrey, son of Harold, king of Insi-Gall, was killed by the king of Dalriada, or Redshanks. King Moyleseaghlyn gave the battle of Dublin to the Danes, where an infinite number of them were slain; and he tooke" [*rectè*, he laid siege to] "the fort of Dublin, where he remained three score nights, that he made the Danes" [*rectè*, reduced the Danes to such straits] "that they drank none other drink dnreing the said space but the saltish water of the seas, untill they were driven at last to yeald King Moyleseaghlyn his own desire dnreing his reign, which was an ounce of gold out of every garden and croft in Dublyn, yearly at Christmas, to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever."

* *Carn-Fordroma* : i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of the long ridge. Not identified.

† *Muscraigh-thire*.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-yCeart*, note †, p. 29. For the situation of Uí-Forggo, or Uí-Furgdha,

see note †, under the year 834, pp. 450, 451, *sup*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 989. Daire Calgai riled by forreners. Urard Mac Coshe, principall poet of Ireland; Hugh O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *mortui sunt*. Battle of Fordrom by Maelseachlainn upon Thomond, where fell Donell mac Lorcan, king of Forka, and many more."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The death of Urard Mac Coise, which is not noticed by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 983, but the true year is 990, as appears from the accurate Annals of Tighearnach. 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 Tighearnach at 990.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 69, 72.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain a curious account of the poet, Mac Coise, and a few other events under the above year, as follows :

twenty nights, so that they drank no water during this time but the brine. At length they gave him his own full demand while he should be king, and an ounce of gold for every garden, [to be paid] on Christmas night, for ever. Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, went upon an expedition into Cinel-Eoghain, and lost Ua h-Aitidhe. Dubhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Gluiniarn, son of Amlaibh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Dun-Leathghlaisi was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [*rectè* 990]. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Brenainn of Birra, died. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-Fordroma* [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Muscraighe-thire^t and Ui-Forggo, and six

"A. D. 983" [*rectè*, 990]. "Erard Mac Cossie, chief poet of King Moyleseaghlyn and all Ireland, died in Clonvicknose very penitently. This man, for his devotion to God and St. Keyran, had his residence in Clonvicknose. to the end he might be neer the church dayly to hear mass; and upon a night there appeared an angel unto him, that reprehended him for dwelling so neer the place, and told him that the paces of his journey, coming and going to hear mass dayly, wou'd be measured by God, and accordingly yeald him recompence for his pains; and from thencefoorth Mac Coyssie removed his house a good distance from Clonvicknose, to a place among boggs to this day called the place of Mac Coyssie's house, from whence he did daily use to repair to Clonvicknose to hear masse, as he was warned by the angel.

"Before Mac Coyssie fell to these devotions. king Moyleseaghlyn, of his great bounty and favour of learning and learned men, bestowed the renewes of the Crown of Ireland for one year upon Mac Coyssie, who enjoyed it accord-

ingly, and at the year's end, when the King would have the said Renewes to himselfe, Mac Coyssie said that he would never suffer the King from thencefoorth to have any part of the Royalltys or profitts, but wou'd keep all to himself, whether the king would or no, or loose his Life in defence thereof: whereupon the King challenged Mac Coyssie to fight on Horseback, which mac Coyssie willinglie consented to do, though he knew himself unable to resist the valourous and incomparable hardy hand of King Moyleseaghlyn, who was generally coumpted to be the best horseman in these parts of Europe; for King Moyleseaghlyn's dileight was to ride a horse that was never broken, handled, or ridden, untill the age of seven years, which he would so exactly ride as any other man would ride an old Tame and Gentle Horse. Notwithstanding all Mac Coyssie was of such hope that the King of his favour of Poetry and Learning would never draw him blood, which did embolden and encourage him to Combatt with the King, and being on horse-

Doipe Chalgaig do orðain do Thallanb. Sluaig na nGall 7 na nDanar 7 Laigín 1 Míde, co ro inderrft co Loch Ainbín. Doimnall, mac Tuatail, do eargabail lá Donnchað mac Doimnail, pí Laigín. Donnchað, pí Laigín, do ergabail lá Maelrschlann, mac Doimnail pí Epeann. Dubdaleite, comorba Pattraice do gabáil comorbair Cholunn Chille tré comairle fear nEpeann 7 Alban.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéd nochad. An dapa bliadain décc do Mhaoirschlann. Dubhletir Ua bpuadair, fspileigín Leitglinne [do écc]. Ar fair tugad an teirtri,

1. Dubhletir dind egnai uag, ba buaid ppecpai ppi ccé mbáig,
ba pí leigín leabpað lóir ba dlum óir op Eirinn áin.

Ceallach mac Cionaeða, abb Imleacha Píae .i. Imleach mbécám, dég. Donnchað Ua Congalaig, píogðainna Tínpach, do mairbað oc Comarpu hi meabail lá Cloinn Cholmáin an traipiuð .i. la Concobar mac Cearbail. Taðg, mac Donnchað, tanairi Oppaige, do mairbað la píopa Muman. Aoð Ua Ruairc, píogðainna Connaét, 7 Dubdarpach Ua Píachna, do mairbað lá Cenél Eogain. An gaeð do plucað mri Loá Cimbe co hobanð 1 naon uair, co na dpeich 7 ponnach .i. trichat traigíð. An Siondach Ua Leocán, tigearna Galng, décc. Donnplébe, mac Diapmata, décc. hUa Dungalaið, tigírna Murcpaige, do mairbað.

back, Mac Coyssie well provided with horse and Armor, and the king only with a good horse, a staff without a head, fell eagerly to the encounter, Mac Coyssie desirous to kill the King, to the end he might enjoye the revenewes without contradiction. The king cunningly defended himself with nimble avoidings and turnings of his horse, fearing to hurte Mac Coyssie, untill at last, with his skillfullness and good horsemanship, he vanquished Mac Coyssie, and enjoyed his kingdome and the revenews thereof ever-after, untill Bryan Borowe, and his Mounstermen, tooke the same from him.

“Hugh O’Moyledorye, prince of Tyrconnell, died. King Moyleseaghlyn gave a great overthrow, called the overtow of Fordroyne, where

Daniell mac Lorcan, prince of Muskry, with many others, were slain.”

There is extant a curious elegy on the death of Fearghal O’Ruairc, written by Urard Mac Coise; but it would appear from a reference it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of Clontarf, that it was composed by the poet of that name who died in 1023. It consists of twenty-two quatrains of Dan Direach poetry. The ollav, prostrate on the grave-stone of his patron at Clonmacnoise, bewails his loss in a very pathetic strain, and utters the praises of the departed prince with all the warmth of grief. There is a good copy of it made in 1713 by Maurice Newby, in a small quarto paper manuscript, No. 146 of O’Reilly’s Sale Cata-

hundred men along with him. Doire-Chalgaigh was plundered by the foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Ainninn. Domhnall, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland. Dubhdalethe, successor, assumed the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 990 [*recte* 991]. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Duibhlitir Ua Bruadair^u, lector of Leithghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given :

Duibhliter, the stronghold of perfect wisdom, the gifted respondent
to every challenge ;

He was an adept in learning of various books, a flame of gold over
noble Ireland.

Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, i. e. Imleach-Becain, died. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh^w, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu^x, by the Clann-Colmain in particular, i. e. by Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain by the men of Munster. Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, and Dubhdarach, Ua Fiachna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The wind sunk the island of Loch Cimbe^y suddenly, with its *dreach* and rampart, i. e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Leochain^z, lord of Gaileanga, died. Donnsluibhe, son of Diarmaid, died. Ua Dunghalaigh^a, lord of Muscraige, was slain.

logue, now in the possession of the Editor.

^u *Ua-Bruadair*.—Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.

^w *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now O'Conolly, and Conolly, without the prefix O'.

^x *Comarchu*.—This is probably the place called Cummer, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

^y *Loch Cimbe*.—Otherwise Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3506, and A. D. 701, *suprà*, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's

edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 148.

^z *Ua-Leochain*.—Now O'Loughan and Loughan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.

^a *O'Dunghalaigh*.—Now anglicised O'Donnelly and Donnelly. The O'Donnellys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Ballydonnelly, now Castlecaulfield, in Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 890. Duncha O'Congalai, heyre of Tarach. killed by sleight" [*per dolum*] "by

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd nochat α haon. An tpeap bliadain décc do Maoileaclainn. Diarmait, pñpleigind Cille dapa, γ abb Cluana heidneac, décc. Conad dó po páidead,

Diarmaitte dind ind econa áin, pñ co pñialblaic co nall báig,
Dippan, α pí na pect pán, écc do éuittect na comdál.

Maolpídar Ua Tolaitte, comarba brenainn Cluana pñpta, γ Maolpinnia, mac Spelám, comarba Ciaraín mic an tpeap, décc. Giollacommáin, mac Néill, tigñna Ua nDiarmada, γ Cúchnad, mac Taidg, do coméuitim pñia pñle. Donn mac Donnghail, mic Duindcuan, tigñna Teatba, do marbad lá α muinntir buddéin. Slóigñ lá Maolpeachlainn hi cConnaéctaiñ, co tucc brat béróma ar mó an tucc pí pñm. Ar iappm táimic bñian co bñpñaiñ Muinan, γ Connaécta hi Mide co ticci Loch nAindind, γ ní po gñaiñ boin na duine co ndéaiñ app i ccoir néluða. Mór, ingñ Taidg an tuir, mic Caatail, bainpíogan Epeann, dég.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd noch α dó. An cñpamñ bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlainn. Maelpóil, eppcop Muğna, décc. Tuatál, mac Maoile-puða, comarba Pinnia, γ comarba Mocólmóc, eccnau γ pñaglóir eipñde, dég. Mac Leigind, mac Dunğaláin, aipcñndech Dúin leatğlaip, Dunchaoh, pñap leigind dúin, Maolpinnia Ua hAonaiğ, pñap leigind Póðap, γ eppcop tuat Luigñe, dég. Dunchaoh Ua hUctáin, pñ leiginn Cñannpñ, décc. Domnall γ Plaitbñpñtach, dá mac Giollacolaim, mic Canannan, do marbad. Ruaiðpñ,

Maelsechlainn. Teige mac Donogh, heyre of Ossory, by Monster; Hugh O'Rorke, heyre of Connaght; Duvdarach O'Fiachna by Kindred-Owen, all killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries under the year 984, which corresponds with 990 of the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 984" [*rectè* 991]. "Donnough O'Konolye, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of Clan-Colman and Connor mac Kervall. The Island of Logh Kymie was, by a greate whirle winde, sunck on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunck."

^b *Cuccanann*.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O'Concanainns, now Coucannons, who became the chiefs of Ui-Diarmada of Corcamoe, in the north-east of the present county of Galway.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year :

"A. D. 991. Maelpedar O'Tola, Coarb of Brenainn, Maelfinnia O'Moenai, Coarb of Ciaran of Clone, *dormierunt*. Duncha O'Duncuan, king of Tehva, *mortuus est*. An army with Maelsechlainn into Connaght, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephen's night, that the firmament was all fyery."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Age of Christ, 991 [*rectè* 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, died ; of whom was said :

Diarmaid, stronghold of noble wisdom, a man of generous fame, of
great battle ;
Pity, O king of the righteous laws, that death has now approached
him.

Maelpeadair Ua Tolaid, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta ; and Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacommain, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Diarmada ; and Cuccanann^b, son of Tadhg^c, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Donnghal, son of Donnucuan, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught ; and he brought from thence a prey of cattle, the greatest that a king had ever brought. After this, Brian came with the men of Munster and Connaught into Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn ; and he did not take a cow or person, but went off from thence by secret flight. Mor, daughter of Tadhg of the Tower, son of Cathal, Queen of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 992. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Mughain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelrubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mocholmoc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleighinn, son of Dunghalan, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaisi ; Dunchadh, lector of Dun ; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Luighne^c, died. Dunchadh Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domhnall and Flaithbheartach, two sons of Gillacolum, son of Canannan^d, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlainn plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Borumha upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows :

“ A. D. 985” [*rectè*, 992]. “ King Moyleseaghlyn, with an army, went into Connought, and from thence brought many captives and rich booties, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. Dureing the time the king was occupied in Connought, Bryan Borowe, with

his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, untill he came to Logh Innill” [*Loch Ainninn*, now Lough Ennell], “ where the king’s house was, in soemuch that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withall, untaken, ravished, and taken away.”

^c *Tuath-Luighne*.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

^d *Son of Canannan*.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannain, for Gillacolum,

mac Corccraig, tigfina deirceirt Connaēt, do mabhad lá Concobar, mac Maoileaclainn, γ lá mac Comaltáin Uí Cléraig. Concobar, mac Cearbhaill Uí Maoileachlainn, décc iar ndeicé bfeithid. Maolruanaiō Ua Ciarda, tigfina Cairpre, do mabhad lá fiosa Tfeba. Ecnec Ua Leocáin, tigfina Tuata Luigne, do mabhad lá Maolreachlainn γ lá Catal, mac Labrada. Cleicein mac Maoileodúin, tigfina Ua nEatach, do mabhad lia a muinntir peirrin. Muirecan ó bhoit Domnaig, comarba Pátraice, for cuairt i tTír nEogain, co ro epleg grád mē for Aoō, mac Domnaill, hi ppiadhairi ranēta Pátraice, γ co tpucc mōrchuairt tuaircēirt Epeann iaromh. Puarlaccaō Donnchaōa, mic Domnaill, pí Laiḡn, ó Maoileachlainn. Nó cōblach for Loc Rib la brian, mac Cindéidig, gur po aircc fiosa bpeirne. Dunaōaē, mac Diarmaōa, tigfina Corco bhaircīō, décc. Cpeach lá Gallaiō Aēa chiaē, gur po oirgreaō Arō mbpeacáin, γ Domnaē Pátraice, γ Muine bprocáin. Forōaē teineaō do biē for mīn go matain. Aēō, mac Ectigēirin, tanairi Ua Ceinnpealaiḡ, décc. Ioīar do ionnabhaō a hAē chiaē tria iēē na naoīn. Donō, mac Donnḡail, tigfina Teatēba, déḡ. Ruaiōri Ua ḡuráin décc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccēō noch a tri. An cūnceaō bliadhann décc do Mhaoileaclainn. Muirḡr, mac Muirfohaiḡ, abb Munḡairti, Pōḡaritch, mac Diarmaōa, mic Uaēmaráin, tigfina Corca Firitri Connaēt, do mabhad do ḡhailnḡaiō Copainō. Congalach, mac Laiōḡnen, .i. Ua ḡaōra, tigfina ḡailnḡ, déḡ. Maolcairiōa, tigfina Ua mōriūin, Aēō, mac Dubḡaill, mic Donnchaōa, tigfina Maiḡe lēē γ mōḡdaiōna Oiliḡ, décc. Conn, mac

prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 975, was son of Diarmaid, who was son of Canannan, the progenitor of the O'Canannains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335.

^e *Both-Domhnaigh*.—Now Badoney, in the valley of Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, col. a, not. 121.

^f *Degree of King*.—This passage affords a curious corroboration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 452, namely, that “it is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the

introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh.”

^g *Ua-Gusain*.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 992. Tuohal mac” [Mael-] “Ruva, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, and Conor mac Maelsechlainn, *mortui sunt*. Maelruanai O'Ciarga, king of Carbry, killed by the men of Tethva. Two O'Canannans killed. Egnec 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 Cearbhall Ua Maelseachlainn, died after a good life. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Egnech Ua Leochain, lord of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Maelseachlainn, and Cathal, son of Labhraidh. Cleircen, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by his own people. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh^e, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation in Tir-Eoghain; and he conferred the degree of king^f upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation, and he afterwards made a great visitation of the north of Ireland. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was ransomed from Maelseachlainn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, so that they plundered Ard-Breacain, Domhnach-Padraig, and Muine-Brocain. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Echthighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imhar was expelled from Ath-cliaith through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donnghal, lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusan^g died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Muirgheas, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungairid. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of Uathmbaran, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gaileanga of Corann. Conghalach, son of Laidhgnen, i. e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gaileanga, died. Maelcairearda, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O'Haenai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bushop of Tuoth-Luigne, in *Christo Jesu pausat*. Clerchen mac Maelduin, king of Ouehach, *a suis jugulatus est*. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all Ireland this year. Moregan, Coarb of Patricke, visiting Tyrowen, where he did *read*" [*rectè*, confer] "the degree of king upon Hugh mac Donnell, in presence of Patrick's *Samhtha*" [i. e. the clergy of Armagh.—Ed.], "and went in visitation of all the north of Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the

Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 986, as follows:

"A. D. 986" [*rectè*, 993]. "Twahall mac Moyrowa, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Mocolmack, a man sadge and holy, died. Donnogh O'Hugh-tan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortality in St. Keyran's see of Clonvicknose. Connor mac Kervall O'Melaghlyn died. Moyle-ronie O'Kyergie, prince of Carbry, now called Brenyngham's Countrey, died. The two O'Kannans were slain, that is to say, the two sons of Gillacholume, Donnell and Flathverta."

ghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gillacele, son of Cearbhall, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlaeibh. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh^b, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghain, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The sixteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Rebachan, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathaigh. Clerchen, son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, and Odhran Ua h-Eolaisⁱ, scribe of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Muirheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Aenach-Thete^k, and plundered Urmhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar^l and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force, by Maelseachlainn, from the foreigners of Ath-cliath.

of Scotland, killed *per dolum*. Donach-Patrick rifled by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin, and by Murtagh O'Congalai; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same moneth. Colla, Airehinnech of Inis-Cahai, *mortuus est*. Clerean mac Leran, priest of Ard-mach, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 988, as follows:

"A. D. 988" [*rectè*, 995]. "King Moyleseaghlyn burnt and spoyled all the Hether Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the feild. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sittrick mac Awley. Randolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hymer was putt to flight and Sittrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cynath, son of Maleolme, king of Scotland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Konolaye; but God revenged the same on Mortagh before the end of the same month, by looseing his life. King

Moyleseaghlyn took from the Danes of Dublin the Sword of Charles, with many other jewells."

ⁱ *The ring of Tomar*.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note ^b, under A. D. 846, p. 475, *suprà*. This entry is the theme on which Moore founded his ballad, "Let Erin remember the days of old." In his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 95, he adds the following note, which is very incorrect:

"The Collar of Tomar was a golden torques, which the monarch Malachy took from the neck of a Danish chieftain whom he had conquered."

There was no Tomar in Malachy II.'s time, and the chain or ring referred to in the text was certainly preserved at Dublin as an heirloom by the descendants of Tomar, or Tomrair, the Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Seiath Neachtain, near Castledermot, in the year 846 [847].—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.

χιατ. Ραḡνall do m̃ap̃bað do Λαιḡnib, .i. do m̃ac Mup̃chaða mic F̃inn, ḡ loimar do t̃echeað doṛiðiri a Að chiat, ḡ Siτpioc̃ do ḡab̃al a ionaið. Ḣiollap̃at̃p̃aice, mac Duinñcuam, tiḡḡina T̃t̃eḡa, do m̃ap̃bað. Maolmaipe, mac Scannl̃ain, eṛp̃eop Aṛḡa Maða, do écc.

Αοιρ C̃pioṛτ, naoi cc̃éð noch̃a a cúicc. An p̃f̃et̃mað bliað̃an d̃écc do Maol̃p̃eaðl̃ainn. C̃op̃b̃mac Ua Cong̃aile, abb Dãm̃iñpe, d̃écc. Diaṛmaio, mac Dõm̃naill, tiḡḡina Ua c̃Ceinñpeal̃aiḡ, do m̃ap̃bað do Dõñduḡán, mac loimar t̃p̃ia t̃ang̃naçt̃. Ḣiollap̃at̃p̃aice, mac Dõnñchaða, tiḡḡina Op̃p̃aiḡe, do m̃ap̃bað do D̃hõnñduḡán mac loimar, ḡ do D̃hõm̃naill, mac Paol̃ain, tiḡḡina na ñD̃éiṛpe. Dõnñduḡán, mac loimar, do m̃ap̃bað la Λαιḡnib iap̃om̃ .i. lá Com̃duib̃ḡ, mac C̃ioñaḡda do Uib̃ Pãilḡe, i c̃iñð p̃eaçt̃m̃aine, i ñuioḡail Diaṛmata, mic Dõm̃naill. Dõm̃naill, mac Paol̃ain, tiḡḡina na ñD̃eiri, d̃écc. Aṛḡ Mach̃a do loṛccað do t̃ene p̃aiḡñén eτ̃t̃pi tiḡib̃h ḡ dõm̃ũliacc, ḡ cloic̃t̃eaçha, ḡ a p̃ið̃ñiñeð do hũle uilḡḡno. Ní t̃ám̃ic i ñẼrĩnn o conoc̃baðh, ḡ ní t̃ap̃ḡa co lá b̃p̃at̃ae uioḡail ãm̃l̃aioh, conað do aτ̃p̃ub̃p̃að,

Cúicc bliað̃na noch̃at̃, naoi cc̃éð ó ḡem̃ C̃pioṛτ, ap̃eað aτ̃p̃f̃t̃,
Co loṛccað caṛ̃p̃aé, ceñ cliṛ mic ãiṛḡ Cal̃p̃p̃ainn, mic Oit̃io.

Sl̃oiçcheað lá Conaille ḡ Muḡḡoṛna, ḡ t̃uaiṛceiṛt̃ m̃b̃p̃f̃ḡ ḡo Ḣ̃l̃ñt̃ Riḡe, conuṛ t̃ap̃p̃iaio Aod̃, mac Dõm̃naill, tiḡḡina Oib̃ḡ, co t̃t̃apaτ̃ deað̃aio uoið co p̃iaoim̃ið̃ p̃oṛoið̃, ḡ p̃o m̃ap̃bað tiḡḡina Conaille ãm̃ð .i. Maτ̃uḡan Ua C̃p̃iõñḡille, ḡ dá c̃éð amaill̃e p̃iṛ. Caṛ̃p̃aiõñf̃o p̃oṛ p̃f̃p̃aib̃ Mũm̃an p̃ia c̃C̃ataḡ ḡ p̃ia Mũiḡḡear d̃á mac Rũaioṛi, mic Coṛcc̃p̃aiḡ, ḡ p̃ia ñUa Ceal-

^m *Donndubhan, son of Imhar: anglicè* Donovan, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grandson of Donovan, *rex Nepotum Fidl̃heinte*, who was slain by Brian Borumha in 976 [977]. Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, was married to a daughter of this Donovan, who had himself formed an alliance with the king of the Danes of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 976; and *Appendix*. Pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2436.

ⁿ *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Faelain, or O'Faelain, now *anglicè* O'Phelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have

taken their hereditary surname.

^o *Cloictheacha*: i. e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

^p *Fidl̃neimhedh*: .i. p̃ið̃ c̃ill̃i, 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'Connor translates this “*turres cælestes*,” but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

^q *The great son of Calphrann, son of Oitidh*:

Raghnall 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. Gilla-phadraig, son of Donnucan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Maelmaire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Daimhinish, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar^m, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelanⁿ, 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^o, and its Fidl-neimhedh^p, with all destruction. There came not in Ireland, since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a vengeance like it ; of which was said :

Five years, ninety, nine hundred, from birth of Christ, it is told,
Till the burning of the city without sparing, of the great son of
Calphrann, son of Oitidh^q.

An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breagha, to Gleann-Righe ; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i. e. Matudhan Ua Croinghille^r, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirgheas, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by Ua Ceallaigh^s.

i. e. St. Patrick.—See note ^r, under A. D. 432, p. 131, *suprà*.

^r *Ua Croinghille*.—Now Cronelly without the prefix O'.

^s *Ua Ceallaigh*.—Now *anglicè* 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,

λαιῖ, δὴ ἰ τοροπαττορ ile, ἡ τορῆαιρ Μυρῖορ mac Ruaidṛi ἰ φριῖḡuinn. Ἰολλαπατταicc Ua Flannacáin, τιῖερνα Τῖτῃδα, δὸ μαρβαδ la Ριαῖρα mac Ρουυῖ, τοοριοῖ Μυντιρε Μhaoilṛinda. Μυρῆαπτach δεῖḡ Ua Conga-laiḡ δὸ μαρβαδ. Ματῃḡaínain, mac Cṛṛbaill, τιῖḡḡḡna Ua nDunchaða, δὸ μαρβαδ ἰ nAṫ cliaṫ la Maolmóṛḡa, mac Μυρchaḡa, ἰ nDíogail a aṫhar.

Αοιρ Cṛioρτ, naoi ccéḡ noch a pé. An τοῖτμαḡ bliḡḡain décc δὸ Μhaoileacḡlann. Colmán Copcaḡḡe τυιρ opḡain Epeann, Conḡ Ua Laiḡḡnén, abb Ρearma, ἡ Dubṫach Ua Taḡḡain, .i. mac Duibṛind, paccapτ Cluana mic Nóir, δεḡ. Ruaidṛi, mac Néill Uḡ Cananḡain, τιῖḡḡḡna Cenel Conaill, δεḡ. Μαῖḡḡḡm for Uib Méit occ Sṛuṫair pṛia mac nDonnchaḡa Ρind, ἡ pṛia pṫṫṛaib Roir, co τοροῖαιρ ann τιῖḡḡḡna Ua Méit ἡ pochaḡḡe oile. Cluain loṛaiṛḡ ἡ Cḡnanḡur δὸ apccain lá ḡallaib Aṫa cliaṫh. Maolpeachlann, mac Maolpuanaḡḡ, pṛíogḡaínna Oilḡ, δεḡ. Domnall, mac Donnḡaḡa Ρhinn, δὸ ḡallaḡ lá Maolpeachlann, mac Domnaill.

Αοιρ Cṛioρτ, naoi ccéḡ noch a peachτ. An noḡaḡ bliḡḡain décc δὸ Μhaoilḡchlann. Conaḡḡ Ua Copccṛaḡḡ, pṛia epṛcop Cluana mic Nóir, δεḡ. Oiapmaṫτ, mac Domnall, τιῖḡḡḡḡna Ua cCeinnṛelaiḡ, Ἰολλαπατταicc, mac Donnchaḡa, τιῖḡḡḡna Opṛaḡḡe, décc. Ἰiolla Epḡaín, mac Aḡḡa, τιῖḡḡḡna Teṫḡa, δὸ μαρβαδ lá Síol Ronáin. Oipṛine Ua Machaínén, τιῖḡḡḡna Muḡḡḡḡḡḡ, δὸ μαρβαδ lá Maolḡacḡhlann ἰ nImṛ Moḡṫa. Slóḡḡḡḡaḡ lá Maol-ṛḡchlann ἡ lá ḡṛian, co τṫuccṛaṫ ḡialla ḡall pṛi pṫaḡair δὸ ḡhaoiḡḡelaiḡ. Maelpḡclannḡ co pṫṫṫaib Mḡḡe, ἡ ḡṛian co bṫṫṫaib Muḡan δὸ ṫionol po ccḡḡṛi ḡo hAṫ cliaṫ, ḡo τṫuccṛaṫ ḡialla ἡ an ba deach dia pḡḡḡḡḡ uaḡḡḡḡ.

houses, or places, or churches, unburnt. Diarmaid mac Donell, king of Cinnsealaies; Gilpatrick mac Doncha, king of Ossory; and Cormack mac Congalai, Coarb of Daivinis, *mortui sunt*. Tir-Conell" [*rectè*, Conailli-Muirhevnè], "Mugorn, and Tuaiscert-Bregh, with their force, along to Glenn-Rie, where Ilugh mac Donell, king of Ailech, mett them, and gave battle, and discomfitted them, and killed Madugan mac Crongilla, king of Conells, there, and 200."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plundering and destruction of Armagh by fire, in the year 989, as follows :

"A. D. 989" [*rectè*, 996]. "They of Uriell preyed Ardmach, and tooke from thence 2000 cowes. Ardmach was also burnt, both church, house, and steeple, that there was not such a spectacle seen in Ireland."

¹ *Sruthair*.—Now Sruveel, in the district of Ui-Meith-Macha, parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 8. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 996. An overthrow of the O'Mehes at Sruhar, by Donogh Fin's son, and by the

wherein many were slain ; and Muirgheas, son of Ruaidhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillapadraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fiachra, son of Rodubh, chief of Muintir-Maelfhinna. Muirheartach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, son of Cearbhall, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was slain at Ath-cliath by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 996. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Corcach, pillar of the dignity of Ireland ; Conn Ua Laidhgne, Abbot of Farna ; and Dubhthach Ua Tadhgain, i. e. the son of Duibhfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair^t, by the son of Donnchadh Finn and the Feara-Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

The Age of Christ, 997. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-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 Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha^a. 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 Ailech, died by phisic given him. Clon-Iraird and Kells spoyled by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Donell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelseachlainn. Maelcolum mac Daniell, king of North Wales, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 990.

"A. D. 990" [*rectè*, 997]. "The Scottish men in battle slewe their own king, Constantyne, and many others. Malcolme mac Donnell, king of North Wales, died. Duffagh mac Tagaine, priest of Clonvicknose, died. Rowrie mac Neale O'Kanannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died."

^a *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939.

Orðan ðaípe Calgaich do ðhallabhb. Slóiccé la Maelpeachlainn i cConnaétabb, co po moir, no loipee Magh Ai, 7 co po papcebaí mac tígíuna Ciarraige leó. Imhar co nðallabhb, 7 co nOrpaigib for eíreic i nUib Ceinnpeilaig, co ppargaibíste forpna a ngríga 7 aiaill dia pluaigh.

Aoir Crioite, naoi ccéó nochat a hocht. An píctmaó bliaðann do Mhaolpeclainn. Dubdaleite, mac Ceallaig, coinorba Paípaice 7 Colaim Cille, déz 2 lún ipin tpeap bliaðann oétmogac a aoipe. Ceall ðaípa do arðan do ðhallabhb Aíta eliaih. Niall, mac Aíga, moððamna Teatba, do marbaó lá Calpaigib hi cCluain mic Nóir im péil Ciaráin. Donnchaó, mac Domnall, do epðabáil do Sítpioc, mac Amlaíb, tígíuna ðall, 7 do Mhaolmorða mac Mupchaó. Diaimait, mac Dúnadhaig, tígíuna Sil nAnmchaó, do marbaó lá mac Comaltáin Uí Chléipicch, tígíuna Aíðne. Iomaipecc eípe Aírðiallab 7 Conaille, ðu i ttopícar ðiolla crioite Ua Cuilennáin, tígíuna Conaille, 7 pochaóe oile imalle píp. Maolpfehlainn Ua Maolpuanaió, tígíuna Ua Cíeméainn, do marbaó la hUibh Ceallaigh. Inoríó Ua nEaíach la hAóó, mac Domnall, co tpucc boíomá móir, 7 bá ðipíðe do gairí cpeach móir Mhaige Coða. Lia aílbe do éuitim, 7 ba he mað nAílbe pípim ðiongna Maige bípíð. Do ponta cétopa cloca muilinn ði lá Maileachlainn. Slóiccé laí an píð Maolpfehlainn, 7 lá brian, mac Cíndeitíig, go ðlínð Mama. Tangadap ðna ðoill Aíta eliaí dia pobaípe co paomíð for

"*Was lost by them* : i. e. by the Connaughtmen. The meaning is : "On this occasion the Connaughtmen lost the son of the lord of Ciarraighe-Aí." "

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 997. An army by Malsechlainn and by Bryan, that they brought pledges from the Galls for submission to Irishmen. Duvdalehe, Patrick's Coarb and Columcill's, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burninge of Ard-mach to the haulfe. Daniell mac Duncuan killed by Gailengs. An army by Malsechlainn into Connaght, and" [he] "prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lenster, and prayed them." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the An-

nals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 991, thus :

"A. D. 991" [*rectè*, 998]. "King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Borowe joyned together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connaught together, and tooke their hostages and jewells, such as they made choice of. Duffdalehe, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devoute sadge and holy man. Derye-Kalgie was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gilpatrick mac Donnogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and spoyled Moye-Noye in Connought."

* *The Calraighi* : i. e. Calraighi-an-chala, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlounan, and county of Westmeath.

* *Magh-Ailbe*.—Now Moynaivry, a townland

foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Ciarraighe was lost by them^w.• Imhar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ, 998. The twentieth year of Maelseachlainn. Dubh-daleithe, 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-cliaith. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraighi^x, at Cluain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donn-chadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmaid, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh. The plundering of Ui-Eathach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle spoil; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The stone of Lia Ailbhe fell (and Magh-Ailbhe^y was the chief fort of Magh-Breagh), and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlainn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlainn, and by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, to Gleann Mama^z. The foreigners of Ath-cliaith came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deece, and county of Meath.

^x *Gleann-Mama*.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. —See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 36. In the Annals of Tighernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Laws of Tanistry*, &c., with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, who assigns to King Maelseachlainn, or Malachy, alone, all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mama; and Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, transfers all the warmth

and energy of Dr. O'Brien in vindicating the character of his ancestor to General Vallancey, who was only the editor and not the author of this Treatise, and had no feelings of this description towards Brian Borumha. Mr. Moore writes:

“We have here another historical partisan in the field. The author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, with whom Malachy is not undeservedly a favourite, assigns to him alone all the glory of this achievement. He attributes (says Vallancey!)” [*rectè*, says O'Brien] “the whole honour of this action to Malachy, with an utter exclusion of Brian, although the Annals of Innisfallen expressly mention Brian as solely

Ἐhalluib, ἡ πο λαὸ α νάρ im Αρατε, mac nAmloib, ἡ im Chóilén mac Eóigen, ἡ im maibib Áta cliaé apéna, ἡ πο μυδαίγιδ ile do Ἐhalluib im caégleó im. Do deachaid Maolsechlainn ἡ ὅριαν iarpim co hÁt cliaé, ocyr bátar pécemain lán ann, ἡ puccar a óp, ἡ a aipge ἡ a bpar. Ro loipgeit an óin, ἡ ionnarbaiar eíghina Ἐall. i. Sitric mac Amloib. Ar do tairngepe an caéa im aepubaid,

Τιφαίδρι do Ḡlenn Mama,
Ní bá huicce dar lánia,
Ibair neic diḡ tonḡaig
Imon cloich i cClain conḡar.
Mebar ar an maibm co mbuid
Corri tar cailli po éuaid,
Co loipgeidri Át cliaé cam,
Iar nḡorid for Laiḡemnaig.

Mac éicnig, mic Dalaiḡ, eíghina Airḡiall, do mabaid lá mac hUí Ruairc. Mac Ónaidaiḡ, mic Ḡaópa, do mabaid. Dunḡal, mac Cionaeḡa do mabaid lá Ḡiolla Caoimḡin mac Cionaeḡa.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéḡ noch a naoi. An taonmaid bliadain pécet do Mhaoileclainn. Diarparar, .i. Conaillech, pḡ leiḡinn Cluana mic Nóip, déḡ. Plaitḡḡrtach Ua Canaḡdaím, eíghina Cheneoil Conail do mabaid lá a cenel buḡdaím. Ua Domnaill, .i. Cúcaille, eíghina Duplair, do mabaid lá hUa Néill .i. la hAḡa. Muirḡiur, mac Aḡa, eíḡapna Ua nDiarpara, do

engaged in the affair, without attributing any share of it to Malachy. Vallancey" [*recte*, O'Brien] "then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachy had no share whatever in this exploit."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

^a *Clain-conḡair*: i. e. Slope of the Troop. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 998. Gillenan mac Agdai killed by Kindred-Ronain murderously. Gillechrist O'Culennan killed by Argiallai, 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-Ailve fell, being chief monument of Mabregh. and Maelsechlainn made fower millstones of it after. Great booty with Maelsechlainn from Lenster. Mac Egný mac Dalai, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Royrk. The spoyling of Ouehach by Hugh mac Donell, from whence he brought" [a] "great many cows. An army by Bryan, king of Cashill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Gentics" [*rectè*, the Galls] "of Dublin" [and Lenstermen along with them] "came to resist him,

foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlacibh, 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 Amhlacibh. To predict this battle was said :

They shall come to Gleann-Mama,
It will not be water over hands,
Persons shall drink a deadly draught
Around the stone at Claen-Conghair^a.
From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat,
Till they reach past the wood northwards,
And Ath-cliath the fair shall be burned,
After the ravaging the Leinster plain.

Mac-Egnigh, son of Dalach, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the son of Ua Ruaire. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillacacimhghin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, i. e. Conaillech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Domhnall, i. e. Cuchail, lord of Durlas, was slain by Ua Neill, i. e. by Aedh. Muirgheas,

but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Aulaive, and about Culen mae Etigen, and about the chiefes 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" [*rectè*, 999]. "Donnogh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mae Awley, and held captive. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed all Lynster. Kildare was preyed and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Bo-

rowe, with a great army, went to Gleanmamye, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Harolde mac Awley, and Cwillen mae Etigen, with many others of their principalls, were slain; after which slaughter, King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan entered into Dublin, and the forte thereof, and there remained seven nights, and at their departure tooke all the gold, silver, hangings, and other pretious things, that were there with them, burnt the town, and broke down the forte, and banished Sitrick mac Awley, king of the Danes of Dublin, from thence."

μαρβαδ lá a múinntir feirín. Ceallaé Ua Maoilecorghair, prímeccsf Connaéct, décc. Iomair Ruire Láirge décc. Na Gaill do ruidir do Aé eliaé, 7 a ngeill do brian. Aod Ua Ciardóda do dallaó dia brátair .i. dUalgarig Ua Ciardóda. Slóiccfo mór la brian, mac Cinneitciú, do maireb 7 do plógaib déirceirt Connaéct co nOrraigib, 7 Laigrib, 7 co nGaillaib Aéa eliaé do torraéctam temrach, aét do éuttar na Gaill creich marbach rínra hi Muicch bpfz, conur tappaid Maolrfchlaimn, 7 no figfó reanóear epóda ftoppa, 7 no meabaid for na Gaillaib co ná tñina aét uatbaó díob. Do deachaid brian iaram co mboí hí Fearra neimead i Muig breag, 7 luib for a éula gan cat, gan mopaó gan lopecan. Céona hionipóó brian, 7 Connaéct ap Maoileachlainn mórín.

Αοιρ Crioρ, míle. An dapa bliadain píst do Maoileachlainn. Maolpoil, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir 7 comarba Peóeme, 7 Flaitem, abb Corcaige, décc. Feargal, mac Conaing, tighina Oilig, décc. Dubdapa Ua Maoileuin, tigharina Pfi luirg, do marbaó. Laighnen Ua Leoghan do marbaó la hUltoib. Niall Ua Ruairc do marbaó lá Cenel Conaill 7 la hAod Ua Néill.

^b *The foreigners*: i. e. the Danes of Dublin. Hugh Mac Curtin, in his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215, Dr. O'Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry*, and others, assert that Maelseachlainn resigned the monarchy of Ireland to Brian, because he was not able to master the Danes; but this is all provincial fabrication, for Maelseachlainn had the Danes of Dublin, Meath, and Leinster, completely mastered, until Brian, whose daughter was married to Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, joined the Danes against him.—See his proclamation in 979, and his victory at Dublin, A. D. 988. Never was there a character so historically maligned as that of Maelseachlainn II. by Munster fabricators of history; but Mr. Moore, by the aid of the authentic Irish annals, has laudably endeavoured to clear his character from the stains with which their prejudices and calumnies have attempted to imbue it.

^c *Feart-Neimheadh*: i. e. Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Feartagh, in the parish of Moy-

nalty, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath.

^d *The first turning*.—It is remarked in the copy of these Annals made for Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, that, according to the old Book of Lecan, this was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn Mor, *by treachery*, after which the hosting was made: “Do péir reimleabair Zeacam céo iompóó brian 7 Connaéct for Maolreacáinn Mór, tpe meabul, 7 an plóigeaó iap rin.” Tighernach also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, *impóó tpe meabul*, i. e. turning through *guile*, or *treachery*. No better authority exists.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 999. *Hic est octavus sexagesimus quingentesimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos*. Plenty of fruit and milke this yeare. Donell O'Donellan, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Neil. Ivar, king of Waterford, died. The Genties” [*rectè*, Galls] “againé 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 Osraighe and Leinster, and with the foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Teamhair; but the foreigners^b set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlainn opposed them; and a spirited battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners were defeated, and only a few of them escaped. Brian afterwards proceeded to Fearta-neimheadh^c in Magh-Breagh, but returned back without battle, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning^d of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1000. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaithemh, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oilcach, died. Dubhdara Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirc^e, was slain. Laidhgnen Ua Leoggan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Conaill

and their hostages to Bryan. Flahvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by his own^e [a suis occisus est. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. "An army by Bryan to Fertnive in Maghbreg, and Genties" [recte, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troupe of horse before them, untill Maelseachlainn mett them and killed them all almost. Bryan 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 alter at Ardmach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell,

prince of Durless, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tyrone. Hymer of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yealded hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flahvertagh O'Canannan, prince of Tyreconnell, was killed by some of his own family. Ulgarge O'Kyerga did put out the eyes of his brother, Hugh O'Kyerga. Bryan Borowe, with a great army, accompanied with the Danes of Dublin, went towards Taragh, and sent a troop of Danish horse before them, who were mett by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybrey; and from thence Bryan went to Fearty-Nevie, in Moybrey, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any."

^e *Feara-Luirc*: i. e. the men of Lurg, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

Εὐνοπαολᾷ, mac Concobair, τῆς αἰῶνος Ἰαβρα, ἡ Ριόγβαρταν, mac Duibepóm, δέεε. Cpeach mórí la pìopa Muinan i ndeapceapit Míde i noin lanuapí, conap tapraíð Aongus mac Carrpaig go nuathad̃ oia muinapí, co papceapípat na gabála, ἡ ár eñd laip. Tócap Áta luam do dénam la Maolpeachlainn mac Domnaill, ἡ la Catál mac Concobair. Tócap Áta liacc do dénam la Maolpeaclainn co ndice lfe na habann. Diapmaíð Ua Lachtnán, τῆς ἱερᾶς Τεαδῆ, do mapbad̃ lá a muinapí péipín.

Αοῖρ Cpiopt, míle a haon. An tpeap bliadann píct̃ do Mhaoilechlainn. Colam, abb Imleacha lubhair, [decc]. Tπέμπφρ, mac Celecám, ppíopí Apda Macha, do mapbad̃. Conang Ua Píachpach, abb Tíge Moúua, Cele, mac Suibne, abb Sláne, Catálán Ua Copcpám, abb Daíninpi, Maonach, apṭipe Cñannpa, ἡ Plann, mac Eogam apdopíct̃ín Leit̃e Cuinn, δεγ. Maelmuíad̃, mac Duibgiolla, τῆς ἱερᾶς Delbna bfepra, do écc. Sitpiocc, mac Amílaíð, τῆς ἱερᾶς Gall, do dol for cpeich mō Ultaíð ma longat̃ co po oipcc Cill Cleite, ἡ hup Cuípcpaig, ἡ do bept bpatgabáil moip eipṭíð míle. Slóiccf̃o lá hAod̃, mac Domnaill Uí Néill co Tallct̃m, ἡ luíð for cúla po píct̃, ἡ caoncompac. Cpeachad̃ Connact̃ beóp la hAod̃, mac Domnaill. Ceapnaacán, mac Plann, τῆς ἱερᾶς Luigne, do dol i Pípnmaig for cpeich, ἡ po mapbad̃ é la Muipcṣṭach Ua Cíapda, tánapí Cairppe. Slóiccf̃o lá bpiac co nGallaíð, co Laiécm̃, ἡ co pṣṣuib̃ Muinan co hAṭ Luam, co po heimpt̃-

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 Mael-seachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, each carrying his portion of the work to the middle of the Shan-non."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1000. A change of abbots at Ard-mach, viz., Maelmuire mac Eocha, instead of Muregan of Bohdovnai; Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech, died. Nell O'Royrke killed by Kindred-Owen and Conell. Maelpoil, Coarb of

Fechin, *mortuus est*. An army by Mounstermen into the south of Meath, where Aengus mac Carrai mett them, rescued their praies, and committed theire slaughter. The battle" [*recte*, the causeway] "of Athlone by Maelsechlainn and Caell O'Conor."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 994, as follows:

"A. D. 994" [*recte*, 1001]. "They of the borders of Munster came to the neather parts of Meath, and there made a great preye, and were overtaken by Enos mac Carrhie Calina, who tooke many of their heads. Ferall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Royrke 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 Dubhcon, died. A great depredation by the men of Munster in the south of Meath, on the Nones of January; but Aenghus, son of Carrach, with a few of his people, overtook them, so that they left behind the spoils and a slaughter of heads with him. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag^f was made by Maelseachlainn to the middle of the river. Diarmaid Ua Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcraín, Abbot of Daimhinis; Maenach, Ostiarius^g of Ceanannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Brehon^h of Leath-Chuinn, died. Maelmhuaidh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleitheⁱ and Inis-Cumhscraigh^k, and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailltin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachán, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh; and he was killed by Muirheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners^l, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Cowarb of Saint Feichyn, died. King Moyleseaghlyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connought, made a bridge at Athlone over the Synan. Dermott O'Lahtna, 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-halfe of the river."

^g *Ostiarius*, ἀρσις: i. e. the porter and bell-ringer.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 377, 378.

^h *Chief Brehon*: i. e. chief judge.

ⁱ *Cill-cleithe*.—Now Kilclief, in the barony of

Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.

^k *Inis-Cumhscraigh*: i. e. Cumhscrach's Island, now Inishcourcey, a peninsula formed by the western branch of Loch Cuan, near Saul, in the county of Down.—See Harris's *History of the County of Down*, p. 37; *The Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 104, 396; and Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq. of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 93, 379.

^l *With the foreigners*.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of deposing the monarch, Maelseachlainn, he invariably joined the Danes against him, and this is sufficient to prove that

mechfó lair Uí Néill an deirceirte, 7 Connaçta, co po gairb a ngialla. Do deachaid brian 7 Maolreachlainn iarrin co ppsraib Epeann iompu eirir phiora Míde. Connachtaib Muninschaib, Laigmu, 7 Gallair, go pangattar Dun Dealgá 1 Conaillibh Murteimne. Do maçt Aoð, mac Doimnaill Uí Néill, ríogðatna Epeann, Eoçaid, mac Arðgair, rí Ulað, co nUitreib, go Cenel Conaill, 7 Eoçain, 7 co nAipgiallaib ina ndáil gur an maigim céona, 7 nír pelecprtar rícha reir, co po pccarrat po opað, gan giallaib, gan gabail, gan oipceir gan airtíre. Meirpíschán, .i. mac Cuind, eigírna Gailng, 7 bpoðub, .i. mac Diarmata, do manbað lá Maolreachlainn. Caeniclúð abbaðh 1 nAip Macha .i. Maolmuire, mac Eochaða 1 monaðh Mhuiriccéin ó bhoitth Doimnaigh. Slóigfó la brian go hAé cliaç, co pug gialla Míde 7 Connaçt.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, míle a dó. An céð bliaðain do bhríam, mac Cindéirteig, mic Lopeáin ór Eirinn hi ríge, lxxxi bliaðain a aoir an tan rin. Dunchað Ua Mancháin, comarba Caoimgin, Flanchað Ua Ruaidíne, comarba Ciapáin mic an tpaioir do Chopca Moccha a cenél. Eoçan, mac Ceallair, Aip-éindeach Aipð bpsáin, Dongal, mac Deoan, abb Tuama Driéne, [décc]. Cpeach móp la Donnchað, mac Donnchaða Fínn, 7 la hUib Méit, co po oipceirfó Lano Léirre, conur tarrpað Caçal mac Labpaða, 7 conur tairpçtar pír bpsg co paomíð forpa, 7 co fariccaibpíot a ngabáil, co po lað a nár iaromí eirir epçabáil 7 mapbhaðh, im Shionach Ua hUapçura, eigírna Ua Meit. Do poçair don Caçal, mac Labpaða aghaid ino aghaid 7 Lopeáin

the subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster writers, with a view of exonerating Brian from the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have asserted that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connaught to depose Maelseachlainn, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

^m *Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

ⁿ *An army, &c.*—It is stated in the Royal Irish

Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from *Leabhar Lecain*. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1001. An army by Bryan to Athlone, that he carried with him the pledges of Connaght and Meath. The forces of Hugh mac Donell into Taitlen, and went back in peace. Trenir mac Celegan, Secnap of Ardmach, killed by Maeleginn mac Cairill, king of Fernvay. The praises of Connaght with Hugh mac Donell. Merlechan, king of Galeng, and Broda mac Diarmada, *occisi sunt*, by Maelsechlainn. Colum, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, and Cahalan, Airchinnech of Daivinis, *mortui sunt*. Cernachan

that he weakened the Ui-Neill of the South and the Connaughtmen, and took their hostages. After this Brian and Melseachlainn, accompanied by the men of Ireland, as well Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Munstermen, and Leinstermen, as the foreigners, proceeded to Dun-Dealgan^m, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, and Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, repaired to the same place to meet them, and did not permit them to advance further, so that they separated in peace, without hostages or booty, spoils or pledges. Meirleachan, i. e. the son of Conn, lord of Gaileanga, and Brodubh, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, were slain by Melseachlainn. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, in the place of Muireagan, of Both-Domhnaigh. An armyⁿ was led by Brian to Ath-cliaith; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years^o was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caemhghlin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUarghusa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting

mac Flainn, king of Luigne, went to Fernvai for booty, where Murtagh O'Kiargay, heyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Melseachlainn to Dun Delgan, .i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [φορραῖ].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:

"A. D. 995" [*recte*, 1002]. "Moylemoye mac Dowgill, prince of Delvin Beathra (now called Mac Coghlan's Countrey), died. Columbe, abbot

of Imleach, died."

^o *Seventy-six years*.—See A. D. 925, where it is stated that Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in that year; and that he was twenty-four years older than King Melseachlainn, 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 Melseachlainn, who was then about fifty-three.

face to face. Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Trotan, son of Bolgargait (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Osraighe, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, the son of his father's brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfhiacra, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Ui Conchille. Conchobhar^p, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and Aicher Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of Umhall. Aedh, son of Echthighern, was slain in the oratory of Fearna-mor-Maedhog, by Mael-na-mbo^q.

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Cainneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubhshlaine Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain^r, airchinneach of the Lis-acidheadh^s of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna^t, the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Maelseachlainn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eothaile^u, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. 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 Kedcagh, Conarie More, and King Neale of the Nine Hostages; yett he, in regard of the state of the kingdome, when he came to the government thereof, was judged to bear the bell from them all."

^r *Eochaidh Ua Flannagain*.—Connell Mageoghegan, who had some of his writings, calls him "Eoghie O'Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna."—See note ^b, under A. M. 2242; and extract from *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 103, 104. O'Reilly has given no account of this writer in his *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*.

^s *Lis-acidheadh*: i. e. Fort of the Guests.

^t *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, a parish in the north of the county of Armagh. The

ancient parish church stood in the townland of Tullydowey, in a curve of the River Blackwater, on the north or Tyrone side.—See the Ordnance Survey of the County of Tyrone, sheet 62. Joceline calls this church *Cluain-fiachail* in his *Life of St. Patrick*, c. 87; but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registries of the Archbishops Sweteman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluain-Fiachna, variously orthographied, thus: "Ecclesia de Clontecyna"—*Taxation*, 1306; "Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfekyna,"—*Regist. Milo Sweteman*, A. D. 1367, fol. 45, *b*; "Clonfeguna,"—*Reg. Swayne*, A. D. 1428, fol. 14, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Mey*, i. 23, *b*, iv. 16, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Octavian*, fol. 46, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Dowdall*, A. D. 1535, p. 251.

^u *Traigh-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^p, under A. M. 3303.

mac Finn, mic Duibgiolla, do mabhad do Chorp, mac Aeda, mic Duibgiolla
 i nDoiagh deiréaige Galinne, tria meabail. Diai dia muinntir féin do mab-
 had an Chorp rin po céadóir, co po mórad ainm Dé 7 Móconócc dé rin.
 Driuan, mac Maolruanaid, tighina Iaréar Connaét, do mabhad lá a muinn-
 tir feirín. Dá Ua Canannáin do mabhad do Ua Maoldoraidh. Muirfeach,
 mac Diarmaida, tighina Ciarráige Luachra, dég. Naebán, mac Mailcía-
 ráin, príincéir Eireann décc. Cath Craoibhe tulcha eittir Ultaib 7 Cenel
 nEogain, co masinid for Ultaibh. Do éir ann Eochaid, mac Ardgar, pí
 Ulaó, 7 Dubtuinne a bdráir, 7 da mac eocáda .i. Cúdúilg, 7 Doimnall,
 Garbhúh, tighina Ua nEatach, Giollapátrair, mac Tomaltaig, Cumur-
 cach, mac Plaitéir, Dublanga, mac Aeda, Caéal, mac Etrioch, Conene,
 mac Muirfeirtaigh, 7 forglá Ulaó aréna, 7 po riáct an iomguin co Dún
 Eatach, 7 co Druim bó. Donnchaó Ua Lomghrich, tighina Dail Araidhe, 7
 rioghdaína Ulaó, do mabhadh arnabáirach la Cenel nEogain. Aod, mac
 Doimnall Uí Néill, tighina Oilig, 7 rioghdaína Eireann do éuitim hi prí-
 guin an éata, ipin cúicead bliadann décc a plaitéir, 7 in nasmaó bliadham
 fichte a aoirí. Imarpecc eittir Taóg Ua Ceallai 7 co nUib Máine, 7 co
 fíraibh Iarthair Míthe hi foiréir Uib Máine, 7 Uí Fiaichrach Aídhne co
 nIaréar Connaét ina fóiréir, dú hi eittiréar Giollaceallai 7 mac Comal-
 táin I Cléirig, tighina Ua Fiaichrach, Concúbair, mac Ubbán, 7 Ceandao-
 laó, mac Ruaidrí, 7 rochaíthe oile. Do ceap oin Finn mac Marcáin
 tanaíir Ua Máine i príotguin. Doimnall, mac Flannaccáin, tighina Fíir
 Uí, décc. Maodán, mac Aengusa, toiréac Gaillíng mbícc, 7 Fíir cCúl do
 mabhad.

* *Gailinne*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

* *Craebh-tulcha*: i. e. the Spreading Tree of the Hill. This is probably the place now called Crewe, situated near Glenavy, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim.

* *Dun-Eathach*.—Now Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 47, 342.

* *Druim-bo*: i. e. Hill of the Cow, now Dunbo, a townland containing the ruins of an ancient

Irish Round Tower, situated in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and county of Down.—*Ibid.*, p. 342, note 1.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1003. Aenghus mac Bresail, Coarb of Cainnech, in Ardmach, in peregrinatione quievit. Eocha O'Flannagan, Airchinnech of Lissoige” [at Ardmach] “and Cluoan Fiachna, cheife poet and chronicler, 68 anno etatis sue obiit. Gillakellai mac Comaltan, king of Fiachrach 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^w, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Corc immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O'Canannains were slain by O'Maeldoraidh. Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Naebhan, son of Maelchiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebh-tulcha^x, between the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i. e. Cuduiligh and Domhnall; Gairbhídh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumuseach, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlangha, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muirheartach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach^y and Druim-bo^z. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of the conflict, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the twenty-ninth of his age. A battle between Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gillaccallaigh, son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Conchobhar, son of Ubban; Ceamuafaeladh, son of Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Marcan, Tanist of Ui-Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, died. Madadhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gaileanga-Beaga and Feara-Cul, was slain.

sunt. Donell mac Flannagan, king of Fer-Li; and Mureach mac Diarmada, king of Ciarray Luaochra, *moriantur.* The battle of Krivtelcha, betwene Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthrowne. Eocha mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Duvtuinne, his brother, his two sonns, Cuduly and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and bade, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nehach; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumaseach mac

Flathroy; Duyslanga mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Dunechdach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniell, king of Ailech, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donncha O'Longsi, king of Dalnarai, killed by Kindred-Owen, *per dolum.* Forces by Bryan to Traohaila to make a circuit, untill he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannans killed by O'Mul-

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mίle α ceάταιρ. Αν τρῖς βλιαδαιν do δhριαν. Doinnall, mac Maicmaυha, abb Maimrτpeach δυῖτε, eppcop γ ρῖnόιρ naeῖn epῖde. S. Aeδ pῖpλεῖγινo γ abb Tpepoῖτε, eppcop, eccnaiδ, γ oιλιτpeach, dέcc. Iap noῖghδeαthaῖo ι nApo Macha, co nonόιρ γ co naipmῖoῖn móιρ. Ap occá éccáine po páioδo,

Αn τεccnaiδ an τάρo eppcop,
Αn naeῖn De, co pεῖb noelδa,
Ro pait uainn α nabpalachτ,
Oτ luiδ Aoδ α ταeb Tῖmῖa.
Nao map Aeυh von δpeaḡmḡḡ binn,
Co nḡelblaiδ ḡlino ḡléte panδ
Eappa an ḡlé ḡemm ḡleδῖno ḡpinn,
Teapoα leḡeanδ Epeann and.

Maolbῖcchde Ua Rmῖδa, abb lae, dέcc. Doinnall mac Néill, abb Cille Lampraḡe, dέcc. Poḡapτach, abb Leitḡlinne γ Saiḡpe, dέcc. Muῖpῖδach, τῖḡῖpna Conaille, do mapδaδ lá Muḡδopnaiδ. ḡiolla Comḡaill, mac Apḡḡaiρ, γ α mac, γ dά céo mapaoῖn pú do mapbhaδ do Mhaolpuanaῖo, mac Apḡḡaiρ aḡ copnaῖn pῖḡe Ulaδ. Slóḡheaδ lá δpian, mac Cindeiῖoḡ co pῖḡῖaibh dei·ceipτ Epeann imme co Cenel nEoḡain γ co hUlτaiρ, do cūnḡiḡ ḡiall. Apeaδ loḡap oap Mῖde co mbatτap aῖde ι τTaillτῖn. Loτap iapoῖn co mbátτap pῖcῖmῖuῖn occ Apo Macha, co papeaῖb δpian xx uncca dόρ por aῖtόιρ Apoα Maḡa. Loτap iap pῖn ι nDail nAῖaῖde, co tucpat aῖττipe Dal nAῖaῖde, γ Dál Pῖaτach apḡῖna. Inḡeipci, τῖḡῖpna Conaill, do mapδaδ. Aῖh cliaῖh do loḡccaδ lá Deiρceipτ δpῖḡ hῖ τaῖde. Inḡpῖsoh Leitε Caῖail lá Pῖaῖtδeapτach Ua Néill, γ Aoδ, mac Tomalτaḡ, τῖḡῖpna Leitε Caῖail,

doray. Duvslanè O'Lorkan, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, *quiecit*. Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *From the side of Teamhair*.—This alludes to the position of Trefoid, now Trevet, in Meath. This passage is incorrectly translated by Dr. O'Connor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 297)

as follows :

"A. D. 1004. *Sanctus Aidus Scholasticus, seu Theologiæ Lector, Abbas Trefotensis* (in Media) *Episcopus, Sapiens, et Peregrinus, Ardmache in vitæ sanctimoniâ, cum magno honore sepultus decessit. Cujus Epitaphium his Hibernicis versibus descriptum ibidem legitur.*" [Here he gives the Irish verses as printed above in the text.] "Qui versus latine redditi talem exhibent sensum :

The Age of Christ, 1004. The third year of Brian. Domhnall, son of Maicniadh, Abbot of Mainstir-Buithe, a bishop and holy senior, died. St. Aedh, lector of Frefoit, bishop, wise man, and pilgrim, died after a good life at Ard-Macha, with great honour and veneration. In lamentation of him was said :

The wise man, the archbishop,
The saint of God of comely face,—
Apostleship has departed from us,
Since Aedh departed from the side of Teamhair^a,
Since Aedh of sweet Breaghlmhagh liveth not,
Of bright renown, in sweet verses sung ;
A loss is the gem, shining and pleasant,
The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

Maelbrighde Ua Rimheadha, Abbot of Ia, died. Domhnall, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Lamhraighe^b, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn and Saighir, died. Muireadhach, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna. Gillacomhghaill, son of Ardghar, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, contending for the kingdom of Ulidia. A hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of the south of Ireland, into Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidia, to demand hostages. They proceeded through Meath, where they remained a night at 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-cliaith was burned by the people of South Breagha, by secrecy. Leath-Chathail was plundered by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill ; and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

"Iste sapiens, Archiepiscopus, Sanctus Dei decorus forma ;

Transiit a nobis Apostolus, quando decessit Aidus ex partibus Temorix.

Quandoquidem non vivit Aidus de Bregmagia speciosa vir celebris famæ, lucens lucerna ;

(O detrimentum!) pretiosa gemma, decus clarum, interiit in eo doctrina Hibernix."

^b *Cill-Lamhraighe.*—In the gloss to the *Feilire-*

Aenguis, at 6th of December, the church of Cill-Lamhraighe, of which Gobban Mac Ui Lannairech was the patron, is placed "in Uib Camphrend n. a nuptar Oppaige," in Ui-Cairthenn, in the west of Ossory. It is the church now called Killamery, situated in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. There is a tombstone with a very ancient inscription near this church.

δο μαρβαδ λαίρ. Ραοινδ̃ oc Loch δινρενδ̃ ρια ρϕλαιτβ̃ςιtach φορ
 Υιβ̃ Εατ̃ach γ φορ Υλταιβ̃, ηι τοορχαιρ Αρταν, ριογδα̃ιηνα Υα ηΕατ̃ach δο
 μαρβαδ̃.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, m̃ile a cúicc. An c̃f̃er̃amhaδ̃ bliad̃ain δο δ̃h̃man. Ρ̃íñg̃in,
 abb Ropa Cρ̃é, δέcc. Dunchaδ̃, mac Duñad̃aic̃ch, ρ̃f̃r̃leĩg̃inδ̃ Cluana mic
 Nóir, γ a hañg̃coipe iarr̃in, c̃f̃ño a ρ̃iãg̃la, γ a ρ̃f̃h̃c̃aiρ, δέcc. S̃h̃ñ ρ̃il̃ Cuinn
 na m̃bõc̃t̃ ep̃ĩde. Maol̃p̃uãnaδ̃, mac Aẽda Uí Dũb̃da, τιγ̃f̃r̃na Υα Ρ̃iãc̃p̃ac̃
 Muir̃p̃ece, γ a mac .i. Maol̃p̃f̃chl̃ainn, γ a δ̃p̃ãt̃aiρ .i. Ḫẽbeñdãc̃ mac Aẽda,
 δέγ. C̃p̃eac̃h m̃óρ̃ lá ϕ̃laĩt̃b̃ς̃itach, mac Muir̃c̃f̃ĩtaĩg̃ lá τιγ̃f̃r̃na ηΑ̃ib̃g̃ h̃í
 Conaill̃ib̃ Muir̃t̃ẽm̃ne, conuρ̃ ταρ̃p̃aiδ̃ Maol̃p̃f̃chl̃ainn, ρ̃í Ṽ̃f̃h̃p̃ach, co ρ̃p̃ar̃-
 cc̃aib̃f̃c̃t̃ d̃á c̃éδ̃ d̃iob̃ ειτ̃tiρ̃ μαρβαδ̃ γ ep̃g̃ab̃áil̃ im̃ τιγ̃f̃r̃na Υα Ρ̃iãc̃p̃ach
 Αρ̃da ρ̃p̃ãt̃a. Cãt̃al, mac Dunchaδ̃a, τιγ̃f̃r̃na Ḫ̃ail̃eng̃ m̃óρ̃, δο μαρβαδ̃.
 Ec̃m̃il̃δ̃ Υα h̃Ãit̃ĩde, τιγ̃ep̃na Υα ηΕατ̃ach, δο μαρβαδ̃ lá ηΥλταιβ̃ ρ̃éiρ̃in.

Sl̃iocht̃ lũb̃aiρ̃ Cluana mic Nóir, γ lũb̃aiρ̃ an Oíl̃éñ .i. Oíleñ na naom̃̃ φορ
 Loch Rib̃h̃.

M̃óρ̃p̃l̃uac̃cheaδ̃ ρ̃f̃r̃ ηΕ̃p̃eanñ lá δ̃h̃man, mac Cinñé̃ιτ̃tĩg̃h̃, δο c̃ũiñg̃iδ̃ g̃iall̃
 co Cenel̃ Conaill̃ γ Ε̃õg̃ain. Αρ̃f̃δ̃ lot̃aiρ̃ d̃ap̃ láρ̃ Connacht̃ φορ Ε̃ap̃ Ruad̃,
 d̃ap̃ láρ̃ Ṽ̃ĩpe Conaill̃, t̃p̃na Cenel̃ ηΕ̃õg̃ain, φορ Ρ̃f̃ĩtaiρ̃ cam̃p̃a ι ηḪ̃al̃ Riada
 γ ι ηḪ̃al̃ ηΑ̃p̃aĩde, ι ηΥλταιβ̃, ι Conaillẽ muir̃t̃ẽm̃ne co τοορ̃p̃ãc̃t̃at̃t̃aiρ̃ im̃
 luc̃chnãp̃aδ̃ co δ̃eal̃ach̃ d̃ú̃m̃. Lot̃taiρ̃ im̃op̃po Λ̃ãig̃iñ d̃ap̃ δ̃ĩf̃g̃a ρ̃õdeap̃̃ d̃ia

^c *Loch-Bricrenn*.—Now Loughbrickland, in the county of Down.—See note ^r, under the year 832, pp. 447, 448, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1004. Hugh O’Flannagan, Airchinnech of Maine-Colum Cill” [now Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.—Ed.]; “Ragnal mac Gofray, king of Ilands; Conor mac Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Maelbryde O’Rimea, Abbot of Aei; Donell mac Macnia, Airchinnech of Mainister, *in Christo mortui sunt*. Gilcomgail, king of Ulster, killed by Maelruanay, his owne brother. Hugh mac Tomaltay killed by Flavertagh O’Nell, the day he spoyled Lecale.

Muregan of Bothdonay, Coarb of Patrick, in the 72nd yeare of his age, died. Hugh of Treod, cheife in learning and prayer, *mortuus est*, in Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scotland at Monedir, where the king of Scotland, Cinaeth mac Duiv, was slaine. An overthrow at Lochbrickrenn given to Ulstermen and O’Nehachs, where Artan, heyre of Ehaches, fell. Great forces by Bryan, with the lords and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmach, and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick’s altar, and went back with pledges of all Ireland with him.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Book of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This is probably the chronicle translated into English by Connell

Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Bricrenn^c, by Flaithbheartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Ulidians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its anchorite afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conn-na-mbocht. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son, i. e. Maelseachlainn, and his brother, i. e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaithbheartach, son of Muirheartach, lord of Aileach, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne; but Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his party], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gaileanga-Mora, was slain. Echmhilidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois^a, and the Book of the Island^c, i. e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, into Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Feartas Camsa^f, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Bealach-duin^g. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagha

Mageoghegan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

^a *The Book of the Island*.—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A. D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magraidin's death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

^f *Feartas-Camsa*: i. e. the ford or crossing of

Camus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 342, 388, and note ², under A. D. 938, p. 639, *suprà*.

^g *Bealach-duin*.—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 969, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned

ετίρ, γ Γαίλλ πορ μωρ τιμέεαλλ ταιρ δια νόυν. Μωρμνιζ ιμορρο, γ Ορραιγε, γ Connaéτα ιαρ πυτ μίθε ριαρ νοέυμ α τίρε. Ρο γιαιλρατ, ιμορρο Ulaíð dono pécτρα, áct ní tucpat géill Conaill γ Eoγaín. Maol na mbó, τιγεαρνα Ua Cennpelaig, do mārbað lá a Chenél féin. Maolruanaíð, mac Aρoγaín, pí Ulað, do mārbað la Maadaán, mac Doimnaill, ιαρ mbeit leit bliathain arrige an éó:ccíð. Maadaán, mac Doimnaill, pí Ulað, do mārbað don Topc, .i. Dubtuinne, πορ λάρ Dúine Leathglairi, ταιρ τυρτυγαð naom nErfinn. Dubtuinne, .i. an Topc, pí Ulað, do mārbað, επέ pιoρταib Dé γ Páttraice lá Muirceadac mac Maadaán, a nofoγail a átar. Muirceen boét o bhoitli Doimnaigh, comorba Páttraice, déγ. Sechtmoγat bliathain a aoip.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, míle a pé. An cúiceað bliathain do bhpian. Ceand-paolað, aipchinneach Oipoma móip Moóolmócc, Caiceap, mac Maenaig, abb Mungaraτ, γ Ceallach Ua Mínoγopáin, aipchinnech Copcaige, décc. Píachpí Ua Pócapíta, paccapí Cluana pípta bpiénann, décc. Ap dó do páideað,

Do neoch panaccpa po Epiño,
Eoip achaoñ γ éill,
Nočan puapap uacht na tepca,
Co panacc Cluain pípta pino.
A Chpípt ní pccéipaiρ hi pεγða
Manbað Píachpí an bεpla binn.

Tuazal Ua Maoilmacha, paei γ comorba Pháttraice i Mumain, γ Robaptach Ua hAilγupa, aicpípe Cluana mic Nóip do écc. Do bpiγhmainbh a cenel. Tpiénpíρ Ua baigeallán, τιγpina Oapτραige, do mārbað lá Cenel

was in the present county of Louth. It is probably intended for Bealach-Duna-Dealgan, i. e. the road or pass of Dundalk.

^b *The foreigners* : i. e. the Danes, who were Brian Borumha's allies, and who assisted him in deposing Maelseachlainn II., and in weakening the power of the Northern Ui Neill.

ⁱ *Westwards*.—The writer is not very accurate here in describing the points of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Ossory, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1005. Arneach mac Coseraí, bushop and scribe of Ardmach, and Finguine, Abbot of Rosere, *mortui sunt*. Maelruanaí O'Duudai, his sonn, Maelsechlainn, and his cosen, Gevennach, *mortui sunt*. Echmili O'Haty, king of Onhach, by Ulster, Maelruanaí mac Flannagan, by the Conells, and Cahalan, king of Galeng, *occisi sunt*. Forces about Ireland by Bryan, into Connaught, over Esroe, into Tir-Conell, through Kindred-Owen, over Fertas-Camsa, in Ulster, in Aenach-

to their territory, and the foreigners^b by sea round eastwards [southwards ?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Osraighi went through Meath westwardsⁱ to their countries. The Ulidians rendered hostages on this occasion ; but they [Brian Borumha and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceimmsealaigh, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, was slain by Madadhan, son of Domhnall, after being one-half year in the government of the province. Madadhan, son of Domhnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc, i. e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i. e. the Torc, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhach, son of Madadhan, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died ; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Ceannfaeladh, airchinneach of Druim-mor-Mocholmog ; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid ; and Ceallach Ua Meanngorain, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Focarta, priest of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Of him was said :

Of all I traversed of Ireland,
Both field and church,
I did not get cold or want,
Till I reached the fair Cluain-fearta.
O Christ, we would not have parted in happiness.
Were it not for Fiachra of the sweet language.

Tuathal Ua Maoilmacha, a learned man, and comharba of Patrick in Munster ; and Robhartach Ua hAilghiusa, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, died ; he was of the tribe of Breaghmhaine. Trenfhear Ua Baigheallain^k, lord of Dar-

Conaill until Lammas, to Bealach Maoin" [*rectè*, *duin*], "until they submitted to Patrick's reliques" [*rectè*, to Patrick's clergy], "and to his coarb, Maelmuire mac Eochaa. Battle betwene Scotsmen and Saxons, where Scotsmen were discomfitted, with a great slaughter of their good men. Maelnambo, king of Cinnsealai, killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Gilcomgaill,

mac Ardghair, mic Madugan, king of Ulster, killed by his brother, Maelruanai mac Ardghair." — *Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

^k *Trenfhear Ua Baigheallain*.—This name would now be anglicised Traynor O'Boylan. The O'Boylans, now Boylans, were chiefs of Dartry-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, adjoining Lough Erne.

Conaill pop Loch Erne. Cúconnacht, mac Dunaðhaiḡ, ταιοipech Síl nAnm-
cáda, do marbhad la Murchead mac brian. Ua Dúngalaḡ imorpio tiḡḡina
Muircepaḡe típe pop marb hi pparraḡaḡ Lothra. Muirfohach, mac Cri-
ocháin, do fáccail comarbaḡ Cholaim Chille ap Dha. Aénuaḡucchaḡ
aenaiḡ Tailltín lá Maorlechlóinn, ḡ pḡdomnach do oirḡneadh hí comarbaḡ
CholaimChille a comarple pḡ nEpeann ipin aenac pin. Soirccél mópCholaim
Chille do ḡubḡoio ipin oḡḡe apin epḡoim iapḡarḡach an domliacc móipChín-
anna. Pḡuimmo iapḡar domliain ap aoi an éuḡtaḡḡ ḡaenḡa, ḡ a paḡbáil
ḡia piḡḡe aḡhaḡ pop ḡib míoḡaibh iap nḡaḡḡ ḡé a óip, ḡ póio taipip.
Slóḡḡ la Pḡaḡḡḡḡḡach Ua Néill co hUltaib, co tḡucc peḡḡ naḡḡipe uaḡḡ-
aibh, ḡ co po marb tiḡḡina Leithe Caḡail .i. Cúulaḡ mac Aenḡara. Dom-
nall, mac Duibḡunne, pí Ulaḡ, do marbḡaḡ lá Muirfoac, mac Maḡuḡán, ḡ
do Uaḡḡaeḡ Sléibe Puaḡ. Airmfoach, mac Coḡcepaḡ, epḡcop, ḡ pḡpḡbḡoḡ
Aḡḡa Macha, do écc.

Αοḡ Cḡioḡḡ, mḡle a pḡaḡḡ. An peipḡ bliadain do ḡḡipian. Muirfoach
pḡ epḡcop, mac bḡaḡar Ainmipe ḡoiḡḡ, do múcaḡ i nuaimh i nḡailenḡaibh
Coḡano. Pḡḡdomnach, comarba Cholaim Chille hi cCḡanḡup, ḡ Paḡḡna,
comarba Pḡḡéin Cluana hloḡaḡḡ, ḡécc. Pḡḡneḡḡa Ua Pḡachra, abb Tiḡe
Moḡua, ḡ Tuacal Ua Concoḡar, comarba Pḡonḡain, ḡécc. Maolmaḡe
Ua ḡeapazaḡ, comarba Caimniḡ, ḡ Céleḡar, mac Duimḡuan, mḡ Cui-
neḡḡiḡ, abb Típe ḡa ḡlaḡ, ḡéḡ. Maḡm pḡa nAonḡup, mac Capḡaiḡ,
pop PḡraḡCeall, ḡú i tḡoḡḡar Demun ḡaḡlaḡ Ua Maolmuarḡ. Secc

¹ *The Great Gospel*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 1006. Codicem Evangeliorum Divi Columbæ gemmis et auro cælatum quidam latrunculi è Basilica majori Kenunnasensi de nocte furantur: et post duos menses auro et calatione exutus, reperitur sub cespitibus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 508.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i. p. 127.

^m *Erdomh*: i. e. the *porticus*, sacristy, or lateral building, attached to the great church of Kells.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 433 to 438.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1006. Maelruana mac Ardḡair killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Menngoran, Airchinnech of Cork, *quærit*. Trener O'Boyllan, 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 Dundalehglas. Cuconnacht mac Dunai killed by Bryan, *per dolum*. An army by Flahvertach O'Neil into Ulster, that he brought seven pledges from them, and

traighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borunha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailltin by Mael-seachlainn; and Feardomhnach was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel¹ of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh^m of the great church of Ceanannus. This was the principal relic of the western world, on account of its singular cover; and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off it, and a sod over it. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Ulidia, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leath-Chathail, i. e. Cuuladh, son of Aenghus. Domhnall, son of Dubh-tuinne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Madudhan, and Uarghaeth of Sliabh Fuaid. Airneadhach, 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 caveⁿ, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnach, successor of Finnen of Chuain-Iraird, died. Finshnechta Ua Fiachra, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Tuathal O'Conchobhair, successor of Finnatan, died. Maelmaire Ua Gearagain, successor of Cainneach; and Ceileachair, son of Donneuan, son of Ceinncidigh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the Feara-Ceall, wherein fell Demon Gatlach Ua Maelmhuidh. Great frost and

killed the king of Lecale, Cu-Ula mac Aengusa. Forces by Bryan into Kindred-Owen to Duncrainn, nere Ardmach, and brought with him Criciden, Coarb of Finnen Maibile, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The Tork, king of Ulster, killed by Mureach mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureach mac Crichain renounced" [*rectè*, resigned] "the Coarbship of Colum Cill for God. The renewing of the faire of Aenach Taillten by Maelsechlainn. Ferdovnach" [was installed] "in the Coarbship of

Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The book called Soseel mor, or Great Gospell 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'Connor's edition the passage is complete, and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.

ⁿ *A cave*.—This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which curious legends still exist among the peasantry.

mór 7 pneácta ó ocht ló lanuair co Cáipe. Muireadach, mac Duibtuinne, rí Ulaid.

Aoir Crioirt, míle a hocht. An ríctmáth bliadhain do dhriam. Caatal, mac Carphura, comarba Canaigh, Maelmuire Ua hUchtáin, comarba Cfhannra, dée. Echtigearn Ua Dhoirmgilla, dée. Duibcoblai, iníon rí Conaé, bín dhriam, mic Cinneitig, dée. Taog Duibúileac, mac rí Conaé, do marbhad la Connmaicib. Suppán, mac Uí Treapraich, tigfina Ua mBarraice, dée. Maúdan, tigfina síl nAnnchaóda, do marbhad lá a bráda. Slóghfó lá Flaitbhíach Ua Néill go ríora bhrígh, co tuice bofoina móir. Maóim for Conaétaib ría ríraib bheirne. Maóim óna for fearaib bheirne ría Conaétaibh. Cloctra, mac Aongusa, ríim ríle Eireann ina aimir, dée. Suppán, mac Tríraigh, tigeara Ua mBarraice, do ée.

Aoir Crioirt, míle a naoi. An toctmáth bliadhain do dhriam. Conaing, mac Aedagáin, eppcop, dée hi cCluain mic Nóir. Do Muídhornai Maighín a chenél. Cpundmaol eppcop dée. Secannlán Ua Dúngaláin, abb Dúin Uíghlairi, do ballad. Diarmuid, comarba Deapraigh, Muiríoch, mac Mochlo ngrí, aréinneach Mucnaí, Maolruáin Ua Cfháill do muinnitir Inri Fáilín, ríim ríoi iaréar domáin ina aimir, 7 tigfina Eoghanachta Lochá Léin, dée iar ndeighbthaid. Maicán, mac Cinneitig, cño cléipeac Muman, dée. Comarba Colaim mic Crioimáin, i. Típe da glap, Inri Cealtara, 7 Cille Dalua, do ée. Caatal, mac Concobar, rí Conaé, dée iar bfháinn. E rí Mac mic Taidce an tuir. Deapbail, iníon Taidce,

* *Muireadhach*.—This is inserted in a modern hand, and is left imperfect. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1007. Ferdovnach, Coarb of Kells, viz. Cenannas; Celechair, mac Duncuan mic Cinedi, Coarb of Colum mac Crivthainn; and Maelmuire, Coarb of Cainnech, in *Christo dormierunt*. Mureach mac Madugan, heyre of Ulster, killed by his own. Fachtna, Coarb of Fiúin of Clon-Iraird, *quirit*. Great frost and snow from the first" [*rectè*, sixth] "Id. of January untill Easter."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Tadhg Dubhshuilcach* : i. e. Teige, Thaddæus,

or Timothy, the Black-eyed.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1008. Extream revenge by Maelsechlainn upon Lenster. Cahal mac Carlusa, Coarb of Cainnech; and Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Kells, *mortui sunt*. Maelan-in-gai-moir, .i. of the great speare, king of O'Dorhainn, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ardmach, in the midst of Trian-mor, for the uprising of both armyes. Donncha O'Cele blinded by Flahvertach at Inis-Owen, and killed him after. An overthrow given to Connaght by Brehnymen; and another by Connaght given them. An army by Flah-

snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach^o, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carlus, successor of Cainneach; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain, comharba of Ceananus, died. Echthighearn Ua Goirmghilla, died. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuileach^o, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Conmaicni. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ui-Bairche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Conmaicni by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connaughtmen. Clothna, son of Aenghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gusan, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [*recte* 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Conaing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Chuain-mic-Nois; he was of the tribe of the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Crummhael, a bishop, died. Scannlan Ua Dunghalain, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearrach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingseach, airchinneach of Mucnamh; Mael-suthain Ua Cearbhaill, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann^a, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein^r, died after a good life. Marcan^s, son of Ceinneidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Crimhthainn, i. e. of Tir-da-ghlas, Innis-Cealtra and Cill-Dalua, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Dearbhail,

vertach O'Neill to the men of Bregh, from whom he brought many cows. Maelmorra, king of Lenster, gott a fall, and burst" [broke] "his legg. Duvchavlay, daughter to the king of Connaght, wife to Bryan mac Cinnedy, *mortua est*. The oratory of Ardmach this yeare is covered with lead" [*Oratorium Ardmacha in hoc anno plumbo tegitur*]. "Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Inis-Faithleann*.—Now Innisfallen, an island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, on which are the ruins of several ancient churches.

^r *Eoghanacht Locha-Lein*.—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihiy, in the south-east of that county.

^s *Marcan*.—He was a brother of Brian Borumha.

mic Caatal, décc. Caatal, mac Duibdara, tigfina Ffímanach, décc. Muirfóach hUa hAeda, tigfina Murepaigne, [décc]. Slóighfó lá brian co Claenloch Sléibe Fuaat, co pucc aittipe Cenél Eoghain γ Ulaó. Aod, mac Cuinn, rioḡdanna Oiliḡ, γ Donnucan, tigearna Muḡdorp, do mairbáó.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, míle a veich. An nomáó bliáóain do dhriam. Muirfóach, mac Cpiocháin, comarba Colaim Cille, γ Αδάinnáin, paoi, γ eppcop, γ mac oicé, fípleiḡinó Arda Macha, γ áóbar comarba 'Phattpaicc, décc iarpan cftpaniáó bliáóain peaétiuoóat a aoiri a u. Calaimn Ianuairi, aióce Saéairn do fionniadh, γ po hadnactó co nonóir, γ ḡo nairimúitiu ipin doimhlaac mór i nAró Macha ap bélaib na haltópa. Flano Ua Donnchaóa, comarba Oennaé, décc. Flaitbeartach Ua Cetenen, comarba Tigfinaig, rínoir, γ puí eppcop, do ḡuin ó fíraib dhreipne, γ a écc iar pin ina éill feirpin hi Cluain Eoar. Duibtach, mac Iapnán, aipéindeach Deapmaigne, Dálach Díripit Tola, comarba Fécene γ Tóla, papiubḡ toḡaíde, Fachtna, comarba Fin-dein Cluana hlopario, décc. Slóiccheaó lá brian co Maḡ Corann, co pucc leir tigfina Ceneóil Conaill .i. Maelpuanaó Ua Maolboraó, ppa péir, ḡo Cínn Coraó. Maolpuanaó Ua Doimnaill, tigearna Ceneóil Luigdeach, do

¹ *Feara-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

² *Claenloch*.—Situatd 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 Connaght” [*in penitentia moritur*]; “Mureach O’Hugh, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Duv-dara, king of Fermanach, *mortui sunt*. Maelsuhain O’Cerval, chiefe learned of Ireland, and king of Eoganacht Locha-Lein. Markan mac Cinnedy, Coarb of Colum mac Crivhainn, of Inis-Celtra, and Killydalua, and Mureach mac Mochloingse, Airchinnech of Mucknav, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh mac Cuinn, heyre of Ailech, and Duncuan, king of Mugorn, *occisi sunt*. Forces by Bryan to Claenloch of Sliave-Fuaid, that he got the pledges of Leth Cuinn, .i.” [the northern] “half of Ireland. *Estat torrida. Autumnus fructuosus*. Scannlan O’Dungalain, prince

of Dundalehglas, was forcibly entred into his mansion” [*rectè*, was forcibly entered upon in his mansion], “himself blinded after he was brought forth at Finavar by Nell mac Duv-thuinne. Dervaile, Teg mac Cahal’s daughter, *mortua est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

³ *On Saturday night*.—These criteria clearly show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated at this period by one year. In the year 1010, the fifth of the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Friday, as appears from the order of the Dominical letters, and of the cycle of the moon. But in the next year, 1011, the fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Saturday.

⁴ *Oenna*: i. e. Endeus of Killeany in Aranmore, an island in the bay of Galway.

⁵ *Magh-Corrann*.—Not identified.

⁶ *Ccann-Coradh*: i. e. Head of the Weir, now

daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Feara-Manach^t, died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraighe, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Claenloch^u of Sliabh-Fuaid, and he obtained the hostages of the Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donnchuan, lord of Mughdhorna, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [*rectè* 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, a learned man, bishop, and virgin, lector of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died after the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the fifth of the Calends of January, on Saturday night^v precisely; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the great church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Donnchadha, successor of Oenna^x, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, a [venerable] senior and distinguished bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain-Eois. Dubhthach, son of Iarnan, airchinneach of Dearnhach; Dalach of Disert-Tola, successor of Feichin and Tola, [and] a distinguished scribe; [and] Fachtna, successor of Finnen of Chuain-Iraird, died. An army was led by Brian to Magh-Corrann^y, and he took with him the lord of Cinel-Conaill, i. e. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in obedience, to Ceann-Coradh^z. Maelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill^a, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was slain by the men

anglicised Kincora. This was the name of a hill in the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, where the kings of Thomond erected a palace. It extended from the present Roman Catholic chapel to the brow of the hill over the bridge; but not a vestige of it remains. The name is still retained in Kincora Lodge, situated not far from the original site of Brian Borumha's palace.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 46.

^a *Ua Domhnaill*.—Now *anglicè* O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domhnaill to be found in the Irish annals. This family, who, after the English invasion, became supreme princes or kings of Tirconnell, had been previously chiefs of the cantred of Cinel-

Luighdheach, of which Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domhnall, son of Eigneachan, who died in the year 901 (see p. 563, *suprà*), who was son of Dalach, who died in 868,—who was the youngest son of Muircheartach, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, from whom was derived the triebname of Cinel-Luighdheach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfoda, i. e. Fergus the Long-headed, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cinel-Luighdheach, see note ^c, under the year 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

μαρβαð lá pñrað Maige hlethe. Oengur Ua Lapáin, tighfina Cenél nEnda, do marbað lá Cenel nEogain na hInri. Murchað, mac ðriann, co bñfriað Munán, co Laighnibh, co nUibh Néill an déirceirt, 7 co bFlaibñfritach, mac Muiréñfritag, tighfina Oilig co nogañ an Fhochla do ionðpadoh Chénel Luigh-deach, go puccraet epí éed do bpoio 7 cpeach móp do moibibh. Domnall, mac ðriann, mic Cindeidið, mac pið Eireann, déð. Slóicéð lá Flaibñfritach Ua Néill, co Dún Eaðach, co po loipe an dñn, 7 co po ðpup an baile, 7 do hepe aiteipe ó Niall mac Duibhétunne. Aod, mac Maðgamna, píoððamna Cairil, décc. Paelán, mac Dunlaing, tighfina Ua mbuidé, décc.

Αοip Cpiope, mile a haon décc. An deachmað bliaðain do ðhrian. Teðm móp .i. enuic, 7 epñgaie i nApo Macha o Shamain co bealtanne co nebletar opoñð móp do ppuéib, 7 do macaib leigim, im Chñnoþhaolað an epabaill, eppcop, angcoipe, 7 aieñip, im Maolbpiðve mac an ðhobann, pñpleigimð Apoð Macha, 7 im Scolaiðe mac Cléipçen uapal paccap Apoð Macha. Aðbaðatar poim don teðman pin, 7 poçaðe oile amaille ppiú. Mapán, abb Lucchmaioh, Cian, comapba Camnigh, Caoncompac Ua Scannlám, aipçindeach Daímne, Maclónain, abb Ropa Cpe, 7 Cono-mach Ua Tompac, pacap, 7 toipeach ceileaðapá Cluana mic Nóip, déð. Slóighñ lá Flaibñfritach mac Muiréñfritag hí Cenel Conaill, co puacht Maðh cCfetne. Ruð bóðabál mñp, 7 do ueochað plán dia thich. Slóighñ lá Flaibñfritach mac Muiréñfritacch opoiðip i Cenel Conaill co puacht Opum cliabh 7 Tpacé nEoçmle, dú im po marbað Niall, mac ðiollapac-

^b *Cinel-Enda*.—A territory lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See note ^d, under 1175.

^c *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i. e. of Inis-Eoghain, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1010” [*rectè*, 1011]. “Dunaach in Colum Cill’s in Ardmach; Flaithvertagh O’Cehinan, Coarb of Tiarnach, cheife bushop and anchorite, killed by Brehnemen in his owne cittie. Mureach O’Crichan, Coarb of Colum Cill, and Lector of Ardmach, in *Christo mortuus*

est. Flavertach O’Neill, king of Ailech, with the young men of the Fochla, and Murcha Bryan’s sonn, with Mounstermen, Lenster, and the south O’Nells, spoyled Kindred-Conell, from whence they brought 300 captives, with many cowes. Bryan and Maelsechlainn againe in campe at Anaghduiv. Maelruanay O’Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, killed by the men of Magh-Itha. Aengus O’Lapan, king of Kindred-Enni, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Hugh mac Mathgamna, heyre of Cashill, *mortuus est*. An army by Flaivertach O’Neill against mac Duvthuinne to Dun-Echach, burnt the said Dun, broocke the towne, and tooke Nell mac

of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lapain, lord of Cinel-Enda^b, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island^c. Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinel-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinncidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiseal, died. Faelan, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [*rectè* 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great malady^d, namely, lumps and griping, at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died, together with Ceann-faeladh of Sabhall, bishop, anchorite, and pilgrim; Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, lector of Ard-Macha; and Scolaighe, son of Clercen, a noble priest of Ard-Macha. These and many others along with them died of this sickness. Martin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Cian, successor of Cainneach; Caencomrac Ua Scannlain, airchinneach of Daimhinis; Maclonain, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Connmhach Ua 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^e; he carried off a great prey of cows, and returned safe to his house. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, a second time into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Drim-eliabh and Tracht-Eothaile^f, where Niall, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and

Duvthuinne's pledges. An army by Bryan to Macorainn, and carried with him the king of Kindred-Conell close" [prisoner] "to Cenn-Cora, i. Maelruanai O'Maeldorai. Dalach of Disert-Tolai, Coarb of Fechin" [*bona senectute*], "*in Christo mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d A great malady.—This passage is translated by Colgau as follows:

"A. D. 1011. Ardmacha a festo omnium Sanctorum usque ad initium Maii, magna mortalitate infestatur; quâ Kennfailadius de Saballo, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus;

Maelbrigidus Macangobhann, Scholasticus, seu Lector Ardmachanus; Scolagus, filius Clercheni, nobilis Præbyter Ardmachanus, et alii innumeri Seniores et studiosi Ardmachani interierunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

^e Magh-Cedne.—Now Moy, a plain situated between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1301.

^f Tracht-Eothaile: i. e. the Strand of Eothaile, now Trawohelly, a great strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh 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^g, which they burned ; they preyed as far as Tealach-Oogh^h, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to his house. An army was afterwards led by Flaithbheartach, till he arrived at Ard-Uladhⁱ, so that the whole of the Ardes was plundered by him ; and he bore off from thence spoils the most numerous that a king had ever borne, both prisoners and cattle without number. A battle was gained over Niall, son of Dubhthuinne, i. e. the battle of the Mullachs^k, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muirheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach ; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Ailell, son of Gebhenach, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died. Crinan, son of Gormladh, lord of Conaille, was killed by Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1012. The twelfth year of Brian. Mac-Maine, son of Cosgrach, comharba of Cill-Dalua^l, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cian Ua Geargain, successor of 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 Maeldoraidh ; and Magh-Aei was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Connaughtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and the son of Niall O'Ruairc, and the men of Teathbha in Gaileanga ; but a few good men of the household of 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 spoiled and gott the greatest bootyes that ever king had there, both men and chattle, that cannot be numbered. Forces by Bryan into Magh-Murthevni, that he gave freedom to Patrick's churches by that voyage. A discomfiture of Nell mac Duvthuinne by Nell mac Eochaa, where Murtagh mac Artan, heyre of Onelachs, was killed, and mac Eochaa raigned after. Caenchorack O'Scanlan, Airchinnech of Daivinis ;" [and] "Macklonan, Airchinnech of Rosree, *mortui sunt*. Aengus, Airchinnech of Slane, killed by

the heyre of Duva" [oo map̃sao oo Air̃c̃innech Dub̃sao, i. e. was killed by the airchinnech of Dowth]. "Crinan mac Gormlaa, king of the Conells, killed" [by Cucuailgne].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^l *Cill-Dalua* : i. e. the Church of St. Lua, Dalua, or Molna, 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.

Μαοιρ-σκληανν, ἡ Οὐβτακλῆγῃ Ὑα Μαοιρκαλλανν, τιγῆρινα Δεαλβνα δῖκε. Οὐντχαδῖν μᾶκ Οὐντχαδῖν Πινν, πρίογδῶμννα Τλῖνπᾶχ, Ḳῆρνακῶν, μᾶκ Πλαιντ, τιγῆρινα Λυῖγνε, Σῆνᾶν Ὑα Λεοκᾶν, τιγῆρινα Ḳαῖλῆγ, ἡ ποχαιδῖε εἰε ἀμᾶλλε πριυ. Μαοιρ-σκληανν ἰαριανῖν δια ταππᾶχτᾶν, κο ππαρκαδῖτα οκκα ἰα γᾶβαλα, ἡ τορῶαν Ὑαλγᾶρκε Ὑα Ḳαπρῶα, τιγῆρινα Κοιρππε, κο ποκάινδῖε εἰε κεννιούτᾶρον. Σλόιγῖδᾶ μῶρᾶ λά Μαοιρ-σκληανν ἡ κερῖε Ḳαῖλ, γο πο λοῖρκε αν τῖρ γο ἡḲῶαρ κκο ταππᾶνδ Σιτρινκε, ἡ Μαοιρμῶρῶα κπειχ δια κπεικᾶνδῖε, κο πο ἡαῖρῶατ δᾶ κῖδῶνδῖε ἡμ Πλᾶνδ μᾶκ Μαοιρκαλλανν, ἡμ μᾶκ Ḳορ-κῶν μῖκ Ἐκτιγῖερν, τιγῆρινα Κενεοῖλ Μεαχαῖρ, ἡ ποχαιδῖε οἰε, ἡ ἀρ εἰρῖε μᾶνδῖν αν Ὅρᾶιγνεν. Κομῖδ δια κνῖννῖκεκῶ πο πᾶνδῖν ἡμ πᾶνδ,

Νί μᾶ λῶνᾶρ Λυαν πορ πεαχτ, πρι Μῖδῖε πρι ποῖννῖτεκῖτ,
βάτταρ παλτε Ḳοῖλ πο κλορ, κκε αν Ὅρᾶιγνῖνδῖν δον τυπαρ.

Σλόικῖδῖε λά Πλαῖτῖρπᾶχ, λά τιγῆρινα ἡḲῖλῖγ, κο Μαῖγῖν ἀττακῶ ἡ τακῶ Ḳῆνᾶνῖα, κο παργᾶνδῖε Μαοιρκαλλανν αν τεαλᾶχ δῶ. Ḳιλλᾶμοκῶννα, μᾶκ Ρογᾶρκαῖγ, τιγῆρινα κειρκεῖρτ δῖρῖγ, πογλαῖγῃ Ḳαῖλ, ἡ τυῖε ορῶαν ἀῖρτιρ Εἰρεανδ, κκεκ. Κῖρῖκ λά Μυρκαδ, μᾶκ δῖριαν, ἡ Λαῖγνῖν, κο πο ἀρκε αν τῖρ γο Ḳῖλῖνδ δᾶ λοχα, ἡ κο Ḳῖλ Μαῖγνεανν, γο πο λοῖρκε αν τῖρ υἰε, ἡ κο πκε γᾶβάλα μῶρᾶ, ἡ βῖοῖδ διαῖρμῖνδῖε. Λογῖρ μῶρ δο ῖεαχτ δονᾶ Ḳαῖλᾶνδῖε ἡρῖν Μῖνῖαν, κο πο λοῖρκεῖτ κπεικᾶχ, ἀκῖτ πο δῖογᾶῖλ Ὅια αν γῖνῖνδῖε πῖν πορπα πο κῖδῶρ, ἀρ πο ἡαῖρῶαδ Ἀῖνλαῖνδῖε μᾶκ Σιτρινκεκᾶ ἡ μᾶκ τιγῆρινα Ḳαῖλ, ἡ Μαῖγᾶμᾶν μᾶκ Οὐβγῖοῖλ, ἡ Σοχαῖδῖε οἰε λά Κατᾶλ μᾶκ Οὐννᾶῖλ, μῖκ Οὐνδῶαδῖορῖνδῖε. Μυρῖεῖρπᾶχ, μᾶκ Ἀῶα Ὑῖ Νῖῖλ, δο ἡαῖρῶαδῖε λά Ὅᾶλ Ρῖαδᾶ κο κῶρμῖγ οἰε ἀμᾶλλε πριρ. Κογᾶδ μῶρ εἰττιρ Ḳῆλλᾶνδῖε, ἡ Ḳῆοῖ-δεαλᾶνδῖε. Σλόιγῖδῖε λά δῖριαν κο ἡḲῖτ αν Καῖρῖνδῖε, ἡ πο γᾶνδ πορῶαν, ἡ δυνᾶδῖε ανδ πρι πῖε τεῶρα μῖορ πορ Ḳῆλλᾶνδῖε. Δᾶνγῖν ἰομῶα δο δῖνᾶν λά δῖριαν,

^m *O' Maelchallann*.—Now *anglicè* Mulholland, without the prefix *O'*. There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

ⁿ *Dealbhna-Beag*.—Now the barony of Fore, or Demifore, in the north-west of the county of Meath.

^o *Edar*.—Otherwise called Beann-Edair, which

is still known throughout Ireland as the Irish name of the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

^p *Draighnen*.—Now Drinan, near Kinsaly, in the county of Dublin.

^q *Maighen-Attued*: i. e. Attaedh's little plain. This would be anglicised Moynatty; but the name is obsolete.

^r *Cill-Maighneann*.—Now Kilmainham, near

slain in it Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn; Dubhtaichligh Ua Maelchallann^m, lord of Dealbhua Beagⁿ; Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne; Seanan Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlainn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlainn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar^o; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; the son of Lorcan, son of Echthigern, lord of Cinel-Meachair; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnen^p; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

Not well on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to
 overrun;
 The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the
 Draighnen.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach, lord of Aileach, to Maighen-Attaed^q, 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-Maighucann^r, and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and innumerable prisoners. A great fleet of the foreigners arrived in Munster, so that they burned Corcach; but God immediately took vengeance of them for that deed, for Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, i. e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhghall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O'Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riada, with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gaeidhil. An army was led by Brian to Ath-an-chairthinn^s, and he there encamped, and laid siege to the foreigners for three months. Many fortresses were erected by

Dublin.—See note ^q, under the year 782, p. 389,
suprà.

^s *Ath-an-chairthinn*: i. e. Ford of the Rock.
 Situation unknown.

.i. Καταρρ Cinn coradh, γ Inir Gaill Duib, γ Inir Lochla Saighlín. Laigen γ Gaill i gcoccað for bhrían, γ bhrían occ méomíed for Mumain oc Sleib Maipsece, γ laigin do inorað lair co hAé cliaé. Opgam díomoi for Conaillib lá Maelsechlainn i ccionadh pápaigete Finnoraioig Pháटरαice, γ bhríte baclaé Páτραιc ó Conaillib .i. ó macaib Concualgne.

Aoir Cpíopt, míle atpí décc. Rónan, comarba Fécin, Flaithbeartach mac Domnaill, .i. do Chloinn Cholmáin, comarba Ciarpáin γ Findein, γ Cono Ua Duigrað, comarba Caoimhín, décc. Coirppe Píal, mac Caéaril, ancoipe Glinne dá locha, Naoinian Ua Seiméid décc. Dá angoipe iadpíde. Dunlang, mac Tuatáil, pí Laigín, décc. Coirppe, mac Cleirceinn, tigfina Ua Píðgeintí, do mārbað i meabail lá Maolcolaim Caonpaigeach. Iomaipecc

¹ *Cuthair-Cinn-coradh*: i. e. the Stone Fort of Kincora at Killaloe.—See note under A. D. 1010, *suprà*.

² *Inis-Gaill-duibh*: i. e. the Island of the Black Foreigner. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1016, that this was the name of an island in the Shannon, but it has not been yet identified. It was probably another name for the King's Island at Limerick.

³ *Inis-Locha-Saighlean*.—Unknown to the Editor. Keating mentions the first establishment of surnames, and the following erections by Brian Borumha, from whom the O'Briens of Munster took their hereditary surname of Uí Briain, i. e. Nepotes Briani.

“Ille præterea primus instituit, ut cuique genti certum cognomen, inderetur, quò exploratius esset ex quâ stirpe quæque familia propagaretur: cognomina enim antea in incerto vagabantur, et in longâ majorum serie contexendâ consistebant. Templum etiam Laonense, ac Templum Insulæ Celtrachæ condidit: obeliscumque Tuamgrenensè” [cloigēac Tuama Ḃpéme] “restauravit. Multos quoque pontes construxit, et vias publicas lapide struxit. Multa propugnacula, et insulas firmis munitimentis vallavit. Cassiliam etiam, Cennabradham,

Insulam Lochkeensem” [? Loch Cre juxta Roscrea] “Insulam Lochgairensem” [Lough Gur], “Duncocharmagham” [Bruree], “Duniasgum” [hodie Cahir], “Duntreliagum” [Duntryleague] “Dungrottum” [Dungrod in valli de Gleann Eatharlach ad radices Montis de Sliabh Grod in agro Tipperariensi], “Duncliachum” [in vertice collis de Knoekany] “Inisangalldubhum, Insulam Lochsaighlensem, Rossium Regum, Keanchoram, et universæ Momoniæ portus [municipia?] munivit. Adeo acuratâ Regni administratione, ac severâ disciplinâ Brianus usus est, ut feminam unam ab aquilonari Hiberniæ plagâ ad australem progressam annulum anreum in propatulo gestantem nemo attingere, vel minima violatione afficere ausus fuerit.”—Dr. Lynch's Translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 251.

These places are all known except Inis-an-Ghoill Duibh, and Inis-Locha Saighleann.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1012. Forces by Maelsechlainn into Tironell” [*rectè*, into Conaille-Muirhervi], “in revenge of forcing” [*rectè*, the profanation of the] “Finnfai of Patrick, and breacking Patrick's Crosstafe in the contention of Maelduire and Bryan. A great army by Uolgarg O'Ciargai, king of Carbry, and by Nell O'Royrk's

Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-coradh^t, Inis-Gaill-duibh^u, and Inis-Locha-Saighleann^w, [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliabh Mairge, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-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 Cucuáilgne.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [*rectè* 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall, i. e. of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Ciaran and Finnen; and Conn Ua Diugraídh, successor of Caeimhghin, died. Cairbre Fial^x, 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^y, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, was treacherously slain by Maelcoluim Caenraigheach^z. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were mett by the good men of Maelsechlainn's household, after drinking that howre. and through drunknes they gave them battle by pryde, whereby fell there Duncha mac Dunchaa Finn, heyre of Tarach; Cernachan mac Floinn, king of Luigne; Senan O'Leogan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelsechlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prayes, and killed Uolgarg O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as farr as Ed, neare Kells, and Maelsechlainn avoyded the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Descert Bregb, died in Maelseachlainn's house after tipling. He was the man that made the Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "plough by theire bodies, and two of them by their tayles harowing after them. An overthrow to the men of Meath by Genties" [*rectè*, by the Galls] "and Lenster at Draynan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkyrhyenn, where he remayned for three months. Great forces with Murcha mae Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendaloch, and to Killmanane, and burnt all the country, and caryed away great prayes and

innumerable captives. The slaughter of the Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "by Cahall, mac Donnchaa, mic Duvdavoirenn, where Sitrick, sonn to king of Galls, and Mahon mac Duvaill mac Awlaiv, and others, were slaine. A discomfiture of Connaght by O'Maeldorai, where Donell mac Cahell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connaght, was lost. Murtagh mac Hugh O'Neill killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinchora, Inis-Galduv, and the Iland of Loch Saylenn. Lenster and Genties" [Galls] "made warre with Bryan. The forces of Mounster and Bryan at Mountaine Marci, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flann, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^x *Cairbre Fial*: i. e. Carbry the Hospitable or Munificent.

^y *Cleirchen*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O'Cleirachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

^z *Maelcoluim Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates this: "Malcolumba tributi regii (exactore

Ui-Eathach^a themselves, i. e. between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh^b, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann^c, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Roghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, with a great slaughter along with them. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Ireland; and he slew Cathal, son of Domhnall, and carried off hostages from Domhnall. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Bréaghla; and they plundered Tearmonn-Feichine^d, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliath. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlainn; and they took with them ten hundred men with coats of mail. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful, and furious battle was fought between them,—the likeness of which was not to be found in that time,—at Cluain-tarbh^e, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, in the eighty-eighth year of his age^f; Murchadh, son of Brian, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, in the sixty-third^g year of his age; Conaing, son of Donnchuan, the son of Brian's brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh^h, son of Brian; Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelanⁱ, lord of the Deisi-

slain, and this seems correct.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106, note 3; and *Ogygia*, p. 435, where O'Flaherty has the following remarks on the reign and death of Brian Borumha:

“Brianus Boromæus ex Heberi progenie, ut superius capite 83, è rege Momoniæ R. II. duodecim annis: Cruento Danorum Cluantarvensi prælio prope Dublinium, Anno ætatis 83, cum Murchado filio annorum 63, et Tordelvaeho Murchadi filio annorum 15, aliisque multis proceribus occubuit feria 6 Parasceves, ut habent Dungallenses annales et Ketingus: Octava Paschali ætatem attingente, ut in Scotochronico; sed accuratius apud Marianum Scotum in Chronico ita traditur; *Brianus Rex Hiberniæ Parasceve Paschæ, sexta feria 9 Calendas Maii, manibus et mente ad Deum intentus necatur. Quibus omnibus annis 1014, et dies 23 Aprilis apertè*

designatur.”

^g *Sixty-third*.—This should probably be fifty-third, or, perhaps, forty-third. The eldest son of Murchadh was fifteen years old at this time, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise. This looks very like the truth: the grandson was fifteen, the eldest son forty-three, and Brian himself seventy-three.

^h *Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh*.—“Terrence, the king's grandchild, then but of the age of 15 years, was found drowned near the fishing weare of Clontarf, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Faelains, or O'Phelans, of the Desies, took their hereditary surname. This Mothla was

lám, τῖςῖνα na nDéiri Muían, Eóca mac Dunaðhaiḡ, .i. plaicé Cloinne Sganmlán, Níall Ua Cuinn, ἡ Cúúilḡ, mac Cindéitciḡh, epí coenmētḡ dhriann, Taðḡ Ua Ceallaḡ, τῖςῖνα Ua Máine, Maolpuanaið na paiope Ua hEidh, τῖςῖνα Aíðne, Sebeannach, mac Dubacáin, τῖςῖνα Fearmaḡe, mac Dea-chaiḡ, mic Muirfohaiḡ Chlaoin, τῖςῖνα Ciarrmaḡe Luachria, Doimnall, mac diaimada τῖςῖνα Copca dhaircín, Scannlán, mac Caatail, τῖςῖνα Eoḡanaácta Loáa Lem, ἡ Doimnall, mac Eimíne, mic Camoiḡ, moiríaoir Maip 1 nAlban. Ro meabaið iarain an cat epia neapc caatḡe, ἡ epoaácta, ἡ ionmbuaite

the first who was called O'Faclain, i. e. *Nepos Foilani*.

¹ *Níall Ua Cuinn*.—He is the ancestor of the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain, a distinguished sept of the Dal-gCais, who were originally seated at Inchiquin and Corofin, in the county of Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present head of this family.

² *Three companions*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, these are called "three noblemen of the king's bed-chamber." In the translation of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen they are called "Brian's three companions, or aid-de-camps."

³ *Tadhg O'Ceallaigh*: i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many are descended. According to a wild tradition among the O'Kellys of this race, after the fall of their ancestor, Teige Mor, in the battle of Clontarf, a certain animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many), issued from the sea to protect his body from the Danes, and remained guarding it till it was carried away by the Ui-Maine.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 99. There is a very curious poem relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, now preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, Egerton, 90. It gives a list of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, who were cotemporary with Tadhg Mor O'Ceallaigh, who is therein stated to have been the principal

hero in the battle, next after Brian; and it adds that he did more to break down the power of the Danes than Brian himself. According to the tradition in the country the Connaughtmen were dreadfully slaughtered in this battle, and very few of the O'Kellys, or O'Heynes, survived it.

⁴ *Maclruanaidh na Paidri O'hEidhin*: i. e. Mulrony O'Heyne of the Prayer. He was the first person ever called O'Heidhin, as being the grandson of Eidhin, the progenitor of the family, brother of Maclfabhaill, 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.

⁵ *Dubhagan*.—He was descended from the Druid Mogh Roth, and from Cuanna Mac Cailchíne, commonly called Laech Liathmhuine.—See note i, under A. D. 640, p. 258, *suprà*. From this Dubhagan descends the family of the Ui Dubhagain, now Duggan, formerly chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, of whom the principal branch is now represented by the Cronins of Park, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, who are paternally descended from the O'Dubhagains of Fermoy.

⁶ *Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen*.—He was evidently the ancestor of O'Conor Kerry, though in the pedigrees the only Mac Beatha to be found is made Mac Beatha, son of Conchobhar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen, son of Conchobhar, the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry

Mumhan; Eocha, son of Dunadhach, i. e. chief of Clann-Scannlain; Niall Ua Cuinn^k; Cuduiligh, son of Ceinneidigh, the three companions^l of Brian; Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh^m, lord of Ui Maine; Maelruanaidh na Paidre Ua hEidhinⁿ, lord of Aidhne; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan^o, lord of Feara-Maighe; Mac-Beatha^p, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra; Domhnall, son of Diarmaid^a, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Scannlan, son of Cathal^r, lord of Eogh-anacht-Locha Lein; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin^s, son of Cainneach, great steward of Mair in Alba. The forces were afterwards routed by dint of battling,

derive their hereditary surname. Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, of the Austrian service, is one of the representatives of this family. The following are also of the O'Connor Kerry sept: Daniel Conner, Esq., of Manche, in the county of Cork; Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., who is son of the late Roger O'Connor Kierrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the *Chronicles of Eri*; Daniel Conner, Esq., of Ballybriton; and William Conner, Esq., of Mitchels, Bandon, county of Cork; also William Conner, Esq., late of Inch, near Athy, in the Queen's County, author of "*The True Political Economy of Ireland*," &c., who is the son of the celebrated Arthur Condorcet O'Connor, General of Division in France, now living, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, who is the son of Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of William Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of Mr. Daniel Conner, of Swithin's Alley, Temple Bar, London, merchant, and afterwards of Bandon, in the county of Cork, son of Mr. Cornelius Conner of Cork, whose will is dated 1719, son of Daniel Conner, who was the relative of O'Connor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant, of London, to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry, conveyed Asdee by deed, dated August, 1598.

^a *Domhnall, son of Diarmaid*.—This Domhnall was the progenitor of the family of O'Domhnall, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscinn, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the present county of Clare. According to Duaid Mac Fir-

bis's genealogical work, a Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe was the nineteenth in descent from this Domhnall. The editor does not know of any member of this family. The O'Donnells of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnel is the present head, are descended from Shane Luirg, one of the sons of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

^r *Scannlan, son of Cathal*.—He was the ancestor of a family of O'Cearbhaill, who had been lords or chieftains of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donohoes, a branch of the Ui-Eathach Mumhan, dispossessed them.

^s *Domhnall, son of Eimhin*.—He was chief of the Eoghanachts of Magh Geirrginn, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainè Leamhna (the brother of Cairbre Luachra, ancestor of the O'Moriarty's of Kerry), son of Core, son of Lughaidh, son of Oilíoll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, son of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster, and common ancestor of King Brian, and of this Domhnall of Marr, who assisted him against the common enemy.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81.

"In Cluantarvensi prælio ad annum 1014, a Briani regis Hiberniæ parte desideratos legimus Donaldum filium Evini filii Canichi Mormhaor Mair, et Muredachum Mormhaor Leavna: ab hoc priscos Marriæ Comites, Cairbreo Picto Satos; ab illo Levinia Comites Manii Levinii posteros oriundos censendum est."—p. 384.

ma Maolseachlainn ó Thuleamh co hAé chlaí pop Galluib agur Laigib, 7
 torcáir Maolmórbha, mac Murchada, mac Finn, ní Laigib, 7 mac Brogarbáin
 mac Concobair, tanaí Ua Fáilge, 7 Tuatal, mac Ugaire, ríogóanna Laigib,
 7 áir diairimíde do Laigib amaille ppiú. Torchaí Dubhghall, mac Ain-
 laibh, 7 Siollacaráin mac glumairn, dá tanaí Gall, 7 Sichpuié, mac
 Lodaí, iarla Iní hope, Brodaí, torreach na nDanmairce, 7 bá héiríde ro
 maib órián. Ro machtaíe lucht na deich céte líneach uile anní, 7

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 terrors of the battle, in which he is made to say that he did not join either side in consequence of being paralysed with fear by the horrific scenes of slaughter passing before his eyes.

“Malachiam Midia Regem a Cluantarfensi pugnâ reducem, mense post pugnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentis Primores sciscitantur quonam pacto illud praelium gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapso de cœlis angelo (inquit) rationem quâ illa pugna inita fuerit, nuncianti fidem vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similem unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in hominis situm esse potestate non credo quâvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius effigiem animo vel cogitatione formare. Quæ mihi parebant acies decertantibus se non immiscuerunt; sed pugnâ iniri cœptâ, trans agellum sepimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissiti, spectatores se pugnae præbuerunt: cum interim, strictis in ictum telis ad certamen utrinque ambæ acies concurrerunt, eo splendore protegentes capita palmæ, et vibrata dextris tela micuerunt, ut candescentium mergorum, littora catervatim æstu accedente circumvolantium, specimen dederint, et ita fulgor armorum oculos nostros perstrinxit, et hebetavit, ut eos rectâ in pug-

nantes convertere non potuimus. Insuper cæssorum circinnî acutissimâ gladiatorum acie quasi abrasi, et levissimo quoque vento validius perflante in nostra tela perferebantur. Et si alteri parti opem ferre statueremus, arma nostra inter se inautu implexa ita tenebantur, ut ea vel expediendi satis tempestivè, vel distringendi potestas nobis erepta fuerit. Atque hinc liquet, quanquam Brianum Malachias in hoc praelium comitatus fuerit acie se decertaturum ab illius parte præ se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc praelium, cum Danis pacta iniisse, suas se copias pugnâ subtracturum, et neutrius se partibus addicturum. Kineloni et Kinel-Conelli huic certamini non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas ultrò ad hoc bellum Briano detulerunt, sed oblatam opem ille respuit, et cum multas res hactenus, experts eorum subsidii, præclarè gesserit, hoc etiam se facinus, illis in subsidium non adscitis, aggressurum affirmavit.”—*Lynch’s Translation of Keating’s History of Ireland*, pp. 260, 261.

This passage was abstracted by Keating from the historical tract already referred to, called *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maelseachlainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Dalcassian writers, however, in order to exalt by a comparison the character of the popular hero, Brian, did not hesitate to blacken unjustly the fame of his injured

bravery, and striking, by Maelseachlainn^t, from Tulcainn^a to Ath-cliath, against the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Maelmordha^w, son of Murchadh, son of Finn. King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar^x, Tanist of Ui-Failghe; and Tuathal, son of Ugaire^y, royal heir of Leinster; and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were also slain Dubhghall, son of Amhlacibh, and Gillaciarain, son of Glunairn, two tanists of the foreigners; Sichfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Innsi hOrc^z; Brodar, chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten hundred in armour^a were cut to pieces, and at the least three thousand of the

competitor. — See Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 108, where the author has made the proper use of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, in vindicating the character of Maelseachlainn.

^u *Tulcainn*.—Now the Tolka, a small river which flows through the village of Finglas, and, passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

^v *Maelmordha*.—He was not the ancestor of the Mac Murrroughs, or Kavanaghs, as generally supposed, but was the father of Bran, the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, have taken their hereditary surname.

^x *The son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar*.—This should be Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. He is the ancestor of O'Connor Faly.

^y *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Innisfallen, Mac Tuathail, i. e. "the son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire," or "Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." This Tuathal was the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Ui-Muirreadhaigh, Ui-Mail, and Feara-Cualann, in Leinster, took their hereditary surname.

^z *Insi-hOrc*: i. e. the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, on the north of Scotland.

^a *The ten hundred in armour*.—In the Niala Saga, published in Johnston's *Ant. Celto-Scand.*,

a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some time after this battle, what had become of his men, and the answer was, that "they were all killed." This seems to allude to the division in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that the Irish had gained a real and great victory. According to the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, and the account of this battle inserted in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, thirteen thousand Danes and three thousand Leinstermen were slain; but that this is an exaggeration of modern popular writers will appear from the authentic Irish annals. The Annals of Ulster state that seven thousand of the Danes perished by field and flood. The Annals of Boyle, which are very ancient, make the number of Danes slain the one thousand who were dressed in coats of mail, and three thousand others. The probability, therefore, is, that the Annals of Ulster include the Leinstermen in their sum total of the slain on the Danish side, and in this sense there is no discrepancy between them and the Annals of Boyle, which count the loss of the Danes only. In the Chronicle of Ademar, monk of St. Eparchius of Angouleme, it is stated that this battle lasted for three days; that all the Norsemen were killed; and that crowds of their women in despair threw themselves into the sea; but the Irish accounts agree that it lasted only from sun-rise to sun-set on Good-Friday.

αναγ λυζα δε πορεπατταρι επι μίλε το Θhallanb ann. Αρ το βάρ δηριαν,
 γ don cat pin το páιδεαδ an pann,

Τρί βλιαδνα δέcc μίλε μυαδ, ó γήnαιρ Cρίορτ, ní cop cian,
 Δο βλιαδnab poín, peγδa an pann, γo πο láδ ár Gall im δριαν.

Λυδ τρα Maelmuire mac Eoδaδach, comarba Páττpαιcc, co ppuicib
 γ mionδaib co Sopδ Colann Chille, co ττυccpατ αρ copp δριαν, μγδ Epeann,

^b *Sord-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Swords, in the county of Dublin. Ware says that, according to some, the bodies of Brian and his son, Murchadh, as well as those of O'Kelly, Doulan O'Hartegan, and Gilla-Barred, were buried at Kilmainham, a mile from Dublin, near the old stone cross.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 68.

The most circumstantial account of the battle of Clontarf accessible to the Editor is that given in the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, from which, and from other romantic accounts of this great battle, a copious description has been given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen compiled by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry; but it has been too much amplified and modernized to be received as an authority. It also gives the names of chieftains as fighting on the side of Brian, who were not in the battle, as Tadhg O'Connor, 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 Clonmaenise that “the O'Neals forsooke king Brian in this battle, and so did all Connought, except” [Hugh, the son of] “Ferall O'Rourke and Teige O'Kelly. The Lynstermen did not only forsake him, but were the first that opposed themselves against him of the Danes' side, only O'Morrey” [O'Mordha, or O'More] “and O'Nollan excepted.”

The following chiefs are mentioned in the

account of the battle of Clontarf in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as fighting in the second division of Brian's army, viz.: Cian, son of Maelmuaidh, son of Bran (ancestor of O'Mahony); and Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann (ancestor of O'Donohoe), who took the chief command of the forces of the race of Eoghan Mor; Mothla, son of Faclan, king of the Desies; Muirheartach, son of Annchadh, chief of the Ui-Liathain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Lein; Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cairbre Aebhdha; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach, chief of Ciarraigh-Luachra; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan, chief of Feara-Maighe-Feine; O'Cearbhaill, king of Eile; another O'Cearbhaill, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting Oebhinn (now Aoibhill), of Craigliath (Craglea, near Killaloe), the Leanan Sidhe, or familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, which are given in the romantic story called *Cath-Chluana tarbh*, as well as in some Munster copies of the Annals of Innisfallen, and in the Annals of Kilronan, and also in some ancient accounts of the battle in various manuscripts, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this 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 Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord-Choluim-Chille^b; and they carried from thence the body of

vertheless, made his way to Murchadh, who, on reproaching him for his delay, was informed that Oeibhinn was the cause. Whereupon O'Hartagain conducted Murchadh to where she was, and a conversation ensued in which she predicted the fall of Brian as well as of Murchadh, O'Hartagain, and other chief men of their army :

“*Tuitrió Murchaó, tuitrió Brian,
ir tuitrió uile ar aon rian,
ba dearg an maí go amárac,
óó tpuil pe go mórpoáac.*
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 Ollamb, or Doctor, attached to the court of Brian, and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of these ancient poems, an allusion to the inspiring theme of Clontarf. By the bards of the north, however, that field of death, and the name of its veteran victor, Brian, were not so lightly forgotten. Traditions of the dreams and portentous appearances that preceded the battle formed one of the mournful themes of Scaldic song; and a Norse ode of this description, which has been made familiar to English readers, breathes, both in its feeling and imagery, all that gloomy wildness which might be expected from an imagination darkened by the recollections of defeat.”
—Vol. ii. pp. 128, 129.

This battle is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray, “The Fatal Sisters.”—See Johnson's *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ*, Hafn., 1786.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1013” [*al.* 1014]. “*Hic est annus octavus circuli Decimovenalis et hic est 582 annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos.* St. Gregorie's feast at Shrovetide, and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this yeare, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.* An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king

ἡ κορρ Μυρχαδὸ αἰετ, ἡ εἰνδ Conaing, ἡ εἰνν Mothla. Δαί μορρο, Μαολ-
μαίρε co na raíad acc aipe na ccorp co nonóir ἡ co naipmictin móir, ἡ po
haðnaicit iapaín in Aíð Macha in alaíð nuí. Iomairecc eictir dá mac
bhriain, .i. Donnchað ἡ Ταðγ. Μυιδεατ φορ Donnchað, ἡ do fuic ann Ru-
aðorí Ua Donnaccáin, τισῖννα Αἰαδῆ, ἡ pochaide oile amaille pyp. Slóighfó
lá hUa Maoldoraid, ἡ lá hUa Ruairc hī Maéc nAoi, co po maibpat
Domnall, mac Caíal, ἡ co po indipfó an maḡ, ἡ co puccrat gialla Connaét.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle α εἵταιρ décc. An céo bliadain do Mhaileachlainn
Mór, mac Domnall, op Eínnn iap maibad bhriain, mic Cinneitrig. Ronán,
coímaiba Fécin, ἡ Colum Ua Flannaccáin, abb Main Cholunm Chille,
Conaing, mac Fínd, abb Daípe Móir ἡ Leith Mochoemocc, décc. Μυιρσίρ-
tach Ua Lorcáin, aipéindeach Loḡia, décc. Níall, mac Deapḡḡáin, aipéin-
neach Múngaipre, do maibad. Donnḡal mac Ua Chantene, aipchinneach
Tipe da ḡlar, [dég]. Μυιρσίρταḡ, mac Μυιρσίρhaiḡ Uí Néill, do maibadh
lá Concoḡar Ua Domhnalláin, τισῖννα Ua Tuiptri. Donnchað Ua ḡoiḡ,

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 scene.
Gentiles and Lenster dispersed first altogether,
in which battle fell of the adverse part of the
Galls" [*in quo bello ceciderunt ex adversa caterva
Gallorum*]. "Maelmora mac Murcha, king of
Leinster; Donell mac Ferall" [*rectè*, Donell
O'Ferall of the race of Finnachadh Mac Garchon].
"king of the Fortuaths, .i. outward parts of Len-
ster; and of the Galls were slaine, Duvall mac
Aulaiv; Siuchraí mac Lodar, Earle of Innsi
Hork; Gilkyaran mac Gluniarn, heyre of Galls;
Ottir Duv; Suartgar; Duncha O'Herrail;
Grisene, Luimni, and Aulaiv mac Lagmainn;
and Brodar, who killed Bryan, .i. cheife of the
Denmark Navy, and 7000, betwen killing and
drowning; and, in geveing the battle, there were
lost of the Irish, Bryan mac Kennedy, Archking
of Ireland, of Galls and Welsh, the Cesar of the

North-west of Europe all; and his sonn, Murcha,
and his grandsonn, Tirlagh mac Murcha, and Co-
naing, mac Duncuan, mic Cinedy, heyre of Moun-
ster; Mothla, mac Donell, mic Faelain, king of
Dessyces in Mounster. Eochaa mac Dunaai, Nell
O'Cuinn, and" [Cudailigh] "mac Kinmedy,
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 Mnireaiklyn, king of Kerry
Luochra; Daniell mac Dermada, king of Cor-
cabascin; Scannlan, mac Cahal, king of Eogan-
acht Lochlen; Donell mac Evin, mic Cainni, a
great *murmor* in Scotland" [*rectè*, morrmoer of
Marr in Scotland]. "and many more nobles.
Maelmuire mac Eocha, Patrick's Coarb, went
to Sord Colum Cill, with learned men and re-
liques in his company, and brought from thence
the body of Bryan, the body of Murcha, his
sonn, the heads of Conaing and Mothla, and
buried them in Ardmach, in a new tombe [i
nulaio nuí]. Twelve nights were the people
and reliques" [*rectè*, clergy] "of Patrick at the

Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla. Maelmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Maeldoraidh and O'Ruairc into Magh-Aei; and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and plundered the plain, and carried off the hostages of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [*rectè* 1015]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mór, son of Domhnall, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Ceineidigh. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Maein-Choluim-Chille^c; and Conaing, son of Fiinn, Abbot of Doire-mor^d and Liath-Mochaemhog^e, died. Muirheartach Ua Lorcain, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Dearggan, airchinneach of Mungairit, was killed. Donnghal Macua Chantene, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain^f, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodyes, *propter honorem Regis positi*. Dunlaing mac Tuohall, king of Lenster, died. A battle betwene Kyan mac Maeilmuai and Donell mac Duvdavoren, where Kyan, Cabell, and Ragallach, three sons of Maclmuai, were killed. Teige mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slain. An army by O'Maeldorai and O'Royrk into Magh Naei, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoyled the Magh" [i. e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught], "and caryed ther captives; *licet non in eadem vice*. Dalnarai dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Coarb of Kyaran and Finnen; and Ronan, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digrai, *in Christo dormierunt*. The annals of this year are many."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Maein-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Moone, an old church, near which are the remains of a very ancient cross, called St. Columkill's Cross, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the south

of the county of Kildare.

^d *Doire-mor*: i. e. *Nemus Magnum*, now Kilcolman, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochoemhog, or Pulcherius, as follows: "Ipse enim" [Colmanus] "erat in suo monasterio quod Scoticè dicitur *Doire-mor*, id est, nemus magnum; et est positum in Mumuniensium et Lageniensium; sed tamen positum in regione Mumuniensium, in regione scilicet Eile."—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 960; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, ad xi. Mart., p. 591.

^e *Liath-Mochaemhog*.—Now Leamakevoge, near Thurles, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under A. D. 655, p. 266, *suprà*.

^f *Conchobhar O'Domhnallain*.—This would now be anglicised Conor O'Donnellan, or Cornelius Donolan. This family is of a different race from the O'Donnellans of Ballydonnellan in Hy-Many, in the county of Galway.

tiğhina Chianaceta Ñinne Ñeimin, do marbað. Ñiollacpirt mac Néill, mic Dublach, do marbað lá Maolpschlann. Muiréfhítach, mac Anmáda, tiğhina Ua Liatáin do marbhaðh lá Macfhghaíain, mac Maolínuað. Meánma, mac tiğearna Ua Cairín, décc. Donnchað, mac Aðda bícc Uí Maolteachlann, do marbhað lá Ñállanb. Maolípu, mac tiğhina Ua Maine, do marbað occ lubar Arnun lá pñraib Tíðba. Mac Rağnall mic Ionair, tiğhina Pñipit Láirge, do marbað lá hUib Liatáin. Cú Dub, mac Maolpaðail, toirpeac Cairrge bñacharğe do marbað lá Sil Tarðğ 1 mðpñğanb. Slóighíð lá Doimnall, mac Duibðaðoiríno, co Luimneach. Da mac bñian 1. Donnchað 7 Tarðğ ap a chño. Pñipitap ionairícc ítoppa. Maðm por ðeipceipit Epeann, 7 do éuit ann Doimnall co rocharðib amaille pñip. Slóighéað lá hUa Néill 1. lá Plaitéðhítach co pñraib Míðe 7 bñğ ime ilLairgnib, co po oipcc an típ co Leitğlinn, co tuucc gaðála 7 bñoit co po marb tiğhina Ua mbuðe 7 rocaðe ele. Sloicéð lá Maolpeðloinn 7 lá hUa Néill, 7 lá hUa Maolðopaið co hAé chiat, co po loipceipit an dún, 7 gach apañbe ó dún amac do éairğib, 7 do ðeoácap iapoiñ in Uib Cheimpeleag co po airceipit an típ uile, 7 tuuccrat ilmíle do bñait 7 innlib co tarairuipit cpech ðia épeachañ ann go po marbta ðpong mór díob in mac miğ Connaceta, 1. an Sléğanaç, 7 cor agbað ann Congalach, mac Concóðair, tiğhina Ua Pañğe, 7 Ñiollacolann Ua hAğða tiğhina Tíðba, 7 rocaðe apéñna. Slóighíð lá Maolpeðlann 7 lá hUa Néill, 7 lá Maolðopaið, 7 lá hUa Ruairc ilLairgnib, co tuuccrat gíalla Lairğñ 7 do paðpat miğe Lairğñ do ðhonn-

^a *Donnchadh O'Goaigh.*—*Anglicè* Donough O'Goey, or Denis Gough.

^b *Dubhlaech.*—"A. D. 1008. Gillechrist mac Neale O'Dowley was killed by the king."—*Ann. Clon.* He is the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubhlaeichs, or Dooleys of Fertnlagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Ceinsealaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilioll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rath-Oilealla, in Ui-Feidhlimthe, was called.—See Duaid Mac Fírbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

¹ *Anmchadh.*—He is the progenitor after

whom the O'Anmchaidhs of Ui-Liathain, in the now county of Cork, took their hereditary surname. They are descended from Eochaidh Liathanach, third son of Daire Cearba, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381.

¹ *Meánma.*—He was son of Aedh, son of Enda, son of Eissidh, son of Sida an-Eich-Bhuidhe, the ninth in descent from Caisin (*a quo* Ui-Caisin), the ancestor of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

¹ *Iubhar Arnun*: i. e. Arnun's yew tree. This is probably the place now called Cill-Iubhair,

Donnchadh Ua Goaigh^g, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, was slain. Gilla-christ, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech^h, was slain by Maelseachlainn. Muirchear-tach, son of Anmchadhⁱ, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Maelmhuaidh. Meanma^k, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Maeleachlainn, was slain by the foreigners. Maelisa, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Iubhar Arnun^l, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Raghnaill, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhaill, chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the race of Tadhg in Breagha^m. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann, to Luimneach. The two sons of Brian, namely, Donnchadh and Tadhg, met him, [and] a battle was fought between them, wherein the [people of the] south of Ireland were defeated, and Domhnall fell, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i. e. by Flaithbheartach, with the men of Meath and Breagha about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Leithghlinn, carried off spoils and prisoners, and slew the lord of Ui-mBuidheⁿ, and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraidh, to Ath-cliath; and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress^o; and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealagh, and plundered the whole territory, carrying off many thousand captives and cattle. A party of his marauders were overtaken, and a great number of them killed, together with the son of the King of Connaught, i. e. Sleghanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; Gillacolum Ua hAghdha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraidh, and O'Ruairc, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

i. e. church of the yew, *anglicè* Killure, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

^m *Race of Tadhg in Breagha*: i. e. the Cianachta Breagh, descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum.

ⁿ *Ui-mBuidhe*.—A sept seated in the barony of Ballyadamis, Queen's County. The church of Killabban was in their territory.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 617; and *Leabhar-nagyCeart*, p. 213, note ⁿ.

^o *Outside the fortress*.—"A. D. 1008" [*rectè*, 1015]. "King Maelseaghlyn, O'Neale, and O'Moyledorie, with their forces, went to Dublin and burnt all the houses therein, from the Forte out, and from thence they went to O'Keanseallye, 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-Coluine O'Hugh, prince of Teaffa."—*Ann. Clon.*

cuan, mac Dunlaing. ⁊ po mairpfe Oppaige, ⁊ tuccepat airce ne d'ime ⁊ braitte iomda. C'fich mór lá Maolpoirtaig i ndál gCair, comur tarrpaíð Donnáð, máe b'riam co nDál cCair co paeimíð forparríðe, ⁊ toréap ann mac Ruaidrí i Donnaccán, ⁊ mac Uí Chaataláin, ⁊ daoine oile beop, ⁊ do b'fite Maolpoirtaig na gabala lair iarram. Aoð Ua Ruairc, .i. mac ien f'fígaíl, t'íghna b'p'pne, ⁊ moíðamína Connaé, do mairbáð lá Taðg an eich gíl mac Cattaíl mic Concoðair, lá m'íð Connaé, acc Loch Néill i Maigh Aoi, a n'ioígaíl Domnall a b'p'at'ar. An Sleíganach Ua Maolpechlaimn do mairbáð la hUib cCennpelaig. C'indeiúig mac f'fígaíl, t'íghna Laoigíri, técc. Aoð mac Taíðe mic Muiréada Uí Cheallaig, t'íghna Ua Maine do mairbáð i cCluain mic Nóir. Siollacpirt, mac Néill, mic Dublaig, do mairbáð la Maolp'schlaimn, mac Domnall. Dúngaí Ua Donnchaíð do d'ul ap c'p'eich go hArað clíac sup po mairbáð f'ind mac Ruaidrí Uí Dhonnaigáin, t'íghna Arað ⁊ Ua cCuanach lair.

Aoir C'p'iopt, mile a cúicc técc. An d'apa bliáðan do Mhaol'schlaimn. Plannaccán, mac Conaing forp'p'cinnéð Ápda Macha, ⁊ Muirgíor, airéimneach Uir Aoiðeáð, técc. Diarpmaítt, Ua Maol'teléa, comarba Comgaill, ⁊ Eit'he, m'ígh Uí Suairt, comarba b'p'íghde, técc. Airb'f'itach, mac Coirp'ioðp'oin, airchinnech Ruir aib'it'ir, ⁊ Maolp'at'p'iaice Ua Sluaígaíð, p'aoi Epeann, técc. Mac liacc .i. Muiré'f'itach, mac Conc'f'itach áp'd ollam Epeann an tan f'ín, técc. Ba hé céo p'ann Mic liacc annpo,

^p *Loch Neill*: i. e. Niall's Lake. There is no lough now bearing this name in Magh-Aei, or Plain of Connaught.

^a *Aradh Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltelly and the hill of Knockany are referred to in ancient documents as in this territory.

^r *Uí-Cuanach*.—Now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year 1015, which corresponds with 1014 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1015. Donell, son of Duvdavoren, killed by Donogh mac Bryan in battle. Flaver-tagh O'Nell came into Meath to assist Maelsechlaimn. Maelsechlaimn after went into Lenster

with an army and spoyled them, and brought great booties and pledges with him. Nell mac Ferall mic Conaing, *a suo genere occisus est*. Murtagh mac Mureach O'Nell killed by the O'Tuirties. Duncha O'Goai, king of Kyanacht, killed by Kindred-Owen. Murtagh O'Lorecan, airchinneach of Lothra; Cernach mac Cahasai, Airchinnech of Dunleghlaise. Nell mac Dercan, Airchinnech of Mungaret” [Mungret, near the city of Limerick]. “Dungal O'Cainten, Airchinnech of Tirdaglas, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh O'Royrke, king of Brefni, killed by Teige, king of Connaught, deceitfully, at Loch-Nell, in Magh-Aei, rescuing the crostaffe of Iesus, whereby he lost” [the prerogative of] “any of his posterity to raigne, his sonn Hugh excepted

of Leinster to Donnucan, son of Dunlaing; and they plundered Osraighe, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Maelfothartaigh in Dal-gCais; and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and the Dal-gCais, overtook him, but these were defeated, and the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, the son of Ua Cathalain, and other persons also, were slain; and Maelfothartaigh afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruairc, i. e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill^p, in Magh-Aei, in revenge of Domhnall, his brother. The Sleghe-nach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Ceinneidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall. Dunghal Ua Donnchaidh went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Cliach^q, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanach^r, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015 [*rectè* 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flannagan, son of Conaing, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Muirgheas, airchinneach of Lis-acidheadh^s, died. Diarmaid Ua Maeltelcha, successor of Comhghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdobhroin, airchinneach of Ros-ailithir; and Maelpadraig Ua Shughadhaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliag^t, i. e. Muircheartach, son of Cuceartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliag's first quatrain:

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnen, Cronan, and Fechin, *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^s *Lis-acidheadh*: i. e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

^t *Macliag*.—He was chief poet and secretary to Brian Borumha, and is said to have written a life of that celebrated monarch, of which copies were extant in the last century; but no copy of this work is now known to exist.—See Mac Curtin's *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the*

Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 214, 217; O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for some account of which the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, pp. 70–72, and Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 208, where a short poem of Mac Liag's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Mac-Liag is called "Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan."

Muiréistach b'fec, mac Maolceптаigh, basí acc ionghairpe na mbá,
 A ré ar indraic nach ar iomlaic, tabair ríghach fíndraic dó.

Da hé a pann d'íodhach annro,

A éluic ата i cind maóairt, dot ip ní teccait capaitt,
 Ge do né tu do d'ing dang ar d'ic pcentep an palann.

Slóicéid lá Maolpeclainn ind Ultoib, go tucc gíalla Ulaó lair.
 Giollacolaic Ua hAóda, tighína Tíeda, do marbhadh ó mac Duinn, mic
 Donnáile, i nDruim páite. Macraí, mac Muiríbhair Claoim, tighína
 Ciarráige Luára, do marbadh. Donnucan, .i. an baethan, mac Dunlaing.
 tighína Laighn, 7 Tadh Ua Riain, tighéarna Ua nÓróna, do marbadh lá
 Donnchadh, mac Giollapatraice, i Leithghlenn iar ndénam dóib coctair 7
 comluige i teúr laoi. Moling po cairngir innro,

Donn durgin, agur an ríghaird ruidneé,
 Tíerat commono i nGlen Dúig, nír nain comluigi croideris.

Dúndaléglarr do lorccadh uile cona daimhlice, 7 cona cloictech do tene
 déait. Cluain mic Nóir, 7 Cluain píra dénaimh, 7 Cnannur do lorccadh.
 Cat eictir Ultoib 7 Dal nAraide, 7 po rraimeadh for Dal nAraide ríra
 Niall mac Eóada, 7 do fuit ann Doimall mac Loingrig, tighína Dail
 nAraide, 7 Niall mac Duibtuinne, mac Eóada mic Ardgarí aitéirí Ulaó, 7
 Concobar Ua Doimalláin, tighína Ua Tuirter, 7 arail amaille ríru.
 Slóighid lá Maolpeachlainn i nOrrraigib, go po indir Orrraige, 7 do raó

^u *The salt.*—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: “mna po báitir oc fíndraic palann don éluic.”

^v *Druim-raite.*—There is a place of this name, now *anglicè* Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

^x *O'Riain.*—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idrone, and throughout Leinster; but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, of Owny O'Mulryan,

in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathaer 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 Cathaer Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owny-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimthainn, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, son of Labhraidh, son of Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Baiccadha, son of Cathaer Mor.

^y *Donn Durgin.*—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling

Muirheartach Beag, son of Maelcertach, who has been herding
the cows,

It is more worthy that he retaliates not,—give him a handful of
findraip.

His last quatrain was this :

O Bell, which art at the head of my pillow, to visit thee no friends
come ;

Though thou makest thy “ding dang,” it is by thee the salt^a is mea-
sured.

An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacolum Ua hAghdhai, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Druim-raite^w. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donnucan, i. e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain^x, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy :

Donndurgen^y, and the royal Bard^z of lances,
Shall violate friendship at Glinngerg^a; mutual oaths shall not
prevent bloodshed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Daimhliag^b and Cloictheach^c, by lightning. Chuain-mic-Nois, Chuain-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 “Donnucan.”

^z *The royal Bard* : i. e. “Tadhg.”—*Gloss.*

^a *Glinn-Gerg* : i. e. “Leithghlinn.”—*Gloss.*

^b *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.

^c *Cloictheach* : i. e. the steeple, or round tower belfry. This steeple was pulled down at the re-erection of the church of Down; but a drawing of it is preserved, and will be published in the Second Part of Petrie’s *Round*

gabala 7 braitte lair, 7 ro marb Dúngal mac Dúllapadraice mic Donnchaí 7 rocaíde oile. Slóicéib lá Maolpeaclainn in Ompaigib dorídiir co ro inoir Ife an tíre, 7 tucc a ngialla. Do deochaid iaram in Uaib Ceinrelaig, co roir inbairtair, 7 tucc a mbuar 7 a mbraitte. Connachta do arccain, 7 do bairib Cindóiraib 7 Cille dá lua. Fir muin do orđam Inri Clođrann 7 Inri bó finne. Debdach, mac Aeda, tigfina Ua Máine, do marbaib lá hUib Maie feirín. Maoliora, mac Flannaccáin, do marbaib. Maolmriac nEilbh roir Eođanaib Cairil, dúb eoróair Doinnall, Ua Doinnall, ríogđamna Cairil, 7 Doinnall, Ua Ruadri, tigfina Aiaib, 7 rocaíde oile.

Aoir Crioit, míle a ré décc. An trear bliadain do Mhaolpeaclainn. Diarmait Ua Maoltealca, comarba Comgall, eaccnaib forpette rooirib, 7 earrcop, décc. Caencomrac Ua Duin, per leiginn Dlinne hUirfin, décc. Ceallach Ua Maolmíde, arpíndech Droma paitte, dég. Oengur, mac Flann, arpínteaib Lainté Léire, 7 Diarmaid Ua Maolmaoib, abb Dlinne hUirpen, décc. Condmach, fípleiginn 7 abb Achaid Uiglaib, do marbaib lá hUib bairpche. Oengur mac Carrag Calma, ríogđamna Teanpach tuir orđam Eireann, décc do éreagait. Fírgal, mac Doinnall, mic Concobaib, ríogđamna Ailigh, do marbaib lá Cenel Eođan paitéin. Cono, mac Concobaib, mic Eigneacháin, décc. Donoebh, mac Donnoebh Uí Congalaig, ríog-

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^a *Cean-coradh and Cill-Dalua*: i. e. Kincora and Killaloe. "A. D. 1009 [*recte*, 1016]. "Connoughtmen broke down Killaloe and Kykorey (King Bryan's Manour-house), and took away all the goods therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Inis-Clothann and Inis-bo-fine*.—These are islands in Lough Ree, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough. —See note ^c, under the year 719. Inis-Bo-fine, i. e. *insula Faccæ Albæ*, belongs to the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016:

"A. D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conaing, Air-

ehinneeh of Ardmach; and Muges, Airchinneeh of Lisaei, *mortui sunt*. Ethne Nyn-Suairt, Coarb of Brigitt" [*Eihne, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Killdare.*—*Ann. Clon.*]; "and Diarmaid mac Maeltela, Comarb of Comgall, died. Mac Liag, high poet of Ireland, *mortuus est*. Battle between Ulster and Dalnarai; and Dalnarai were vanquished, where fell Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnarai, Nell mac Duvthuinne, and Conor O'Donallan, king of O'Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Coscrach, mac Mureai, mic Flann, king of the men of Magh-Itha, *a suis occisus est*. Duncuan mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Teg O'Rian, of Odrona, killed by Duncha mac Gillapatriek, in midst of Lethglinn. Dunlehlais 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 Osraighe; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dalua^d. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine^e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Maelisa, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal heir of Caiseal, and Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Aradh, and numbers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [*rectè* 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid Ua Maeiltealcha, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Caencomhraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmidhe, airchinneach of Druim-raithe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, airchinneach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Conmhach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlais^f, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar of the dignity^g of Ireland, died of the cholic. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves^h. Conn, son of Conchobhar, son of Eigneachan, died. Donnchadh, son

Kells, burnt. Airvertach mac Coise-Doveran, airchinneach of Roshaillehir, died. Peace in Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

At the year 1009 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which corresponds with 1015 of the Annals of the Four Masters, the following entry occurs:

"There was great scarcity of Corne and victuals this year in Ireland, insoemuch that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five groates, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barren" [cake].

Achadh-Urghlais.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlais and Acheadh-finglais, now Agha, a townland containing the ruins of a very ancient church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county

of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old Leighlin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 352; and also Lanigan's *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."

^g *Pillar of the dignity*.—"Enos mac Carry Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *The Cinel-Eoghain themselves*.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: "Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain, and

damna Epeanō, do mārbaō lā r̄sraib̄ b̄r̄f̄ḡ buōdēm. Ziollaéir̄t̄ Ua Lorcáin, tiǵs̄rna Caille Pollamain, do mārbaō h̄i cCfnannur. Flano Ua beice, tiǵs̄rna Ua Meir̄t̄, do mārbaō. Muir̄f̄dach Ua Duib̄eoin, tiǵs̄rna Ua mic Uair̄ b̄hr̄f̄ḡ, do mārbaō lā Plait̄beartach Ua Néill. Ar̄ do éabair̄t̄ for̄ Zhallaib̄ lā Maoilpeachlann i nOōba, dú i t̄tor̄p̄r̄att̄ar̄ ile. Zaeithim Ua Mor̄da do mārbaō. Duōdaboir̄penn Ua Rian do mhar̄bhaid̄h.

Áoir̄ C̄priōr̄t̄, mile a r̄f̄c̄t̄ décc. An c̄f̄r̄raib̄aō bliad̄ain do Mhaoil̄schlann. Z̄or̄m̄ḡal̄ m̄o Ar̄o ailein, p̄r̄m̄i anm̄c̄ara Epeann, 7 C̄or̄p̄mac Ua M̄it̄it̄teain, abb Achaiō ab̄lae, décc. Muir̄f̄dach Ultach, anm̄c̄ara Cluana mic N̄oir̄, décc. b̄raon, mac Mhaoilm̄or̄da, mic Mur̄chaōa, r̄í Laiǵn̄, do d̄allaō m̄n Āt̄ eliāt̄ lā Sīr̄pioce, mac Āml̄aioib̄ a meab̄ail, 7 a écc dé. Conḡal̄ach, mac Concōbair̄, mic F̄in̄o, tiǵs̄rna Ua F̄ail̄ge, do écc. Maolán, mac Ec̄c̄n̄iḡ Uí.Leōc̄ain, tiǵs̄rna Zhail̄n̄ḡ 7 t̄uāt̄ Luic̄c̄ne uile, do mārbaō do na Sāīr̄m̄b̄. Cear̄ball, mac Maoilm̄or̄da, r̄iōḡd̄am̄na Laiǵn̄ do mārbaō i meab̄ail. Coccōā ētir̄ Maol̄r̄schlann 7 h̄Uí Néill an T̄uār̄ceir̄t̄, co n̄deac̄átt̄ar̄ Eōganaiǵ̄ tar̄ Sh̄iab̄ F̄uāit̄ fō t̄uāō. C̄reach lā Maol̄r̄eac̄-

heir to the kingship of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves."

¹ *Gaeithine Ua Mordha*.—This would be now anglicised Gahan O'More. This family took their hereditary surname after Mordha (*Majesticus*), son of Cinaeth, son of Cearnach, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Gaeithine, the first chief of Laeighis, who attached the Three Comanns to Leix, who was the twenty-first in descent from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under the year 1017:

"A. D. 1017. Aengus mac Carrai Calma *mortuus est*, being heyre of Tarach. Ferall, mac Donell, mic Conor, heyre of Ailech, killed by Kindred-Owen. Flann O'Bece, king of Meth" [i. e. Ui-Meith], "killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Cormack mac Lorcan" [king of Onchachs], "killed by the O'Trenas. Doncha mac Donchaa O'Congalai, heyre of Ireland, *a suis occisus est*. Mureach O'Duiv̄eoin, king of the Mic Cuais of Breḡh, killed by Flavertach O'Nell.

The slaughter of Lenster and Galls by Mael-sechlainn at Fodvai. Aengus mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Lann-Lere, and Cormack O'Maelmie, Airchinnech of Dromrath, *mortui sunt*. Gilkrist O'Lorkan, king of Coillfallavan, kild at Kells. Con, mac Conor, mic Egnechan, *mortuus est*. Glendaloch burnt for the most part."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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: "Hæc insula est etiam in Oceano, distatque paucis leucis versus occidentem ab Imagia" [Omey].—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 114, note ". Colgan translates this passage as fol-

of Donnachadh 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 Duibheoin, 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. Dubhdabhoirenn Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [*rectè* 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean^k, chief anmchara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhein^l, Abbot of Achadh-abhla^m, died. Muireadhach Ultach, anmchara of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Braenⁿ, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, at Ath-cliath, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelan, son of Egneach Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni^o. Cearbhall, son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Maelseachlainn and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachs went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into

lows: "A. D. 1017. S. Gormgalius de Ard-oilen, præcipuus Hibernorum Synedrus, sive spiritualis Pater, obiit."

¹ *O'Mithidheoin*.—Now *anglicè* O'Meehin, or Meehin, without the prefix O'.

^m *Achadh-abhla*: i. e. Field of the Apple-Trees, now Aghowle, or Aghold, in the barony of Shillelagh, and county of Wicklow, where are the ruins of an ancient monastic Irish church in good preservation.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 731) erroneously places this monastery in the county of Wexford. It was anciently called Crosailech, and was founded by St. Finian of Clonard, who resided here for sixteen years, and who is still remembered as the patron of the parish. This place was never identified before by any of our modern antiquaries.

ⁿ *Braen*, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh.

—He is called Bran in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster,—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49,—which is the true name. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui-Brain, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. His father, Maelmordha, was the principal Irish champion in opposition to Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf.

^o *Saithni*.—A sept of the Cianachta, or race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, seated in Fingal in Magh Breagh, in the east of ancient Meath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this territory took the surname of O'Cathasaigh, now *anglicè* Casey. They were dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who sold their lands.—See Giraldus's *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24; see also *Leubhar-na-gCeart*, p. 187, note.

lainn go Biora Ceall, γ ταπεινὸν ὄροντ' ὅν τε πλουᾷ ἡ Βίονα Ceall γ ἡ ἑλε, go po marbáð ann Domnall Ua Caimdealbáin, τῆς ἑρῆναις Ceneoil Λαογαίρε, γ Carr Míde, πῆς ταίρε Μαοίρσχεναίλ, γ Ua Cléircéin, τῆς ἑρῆναις Caille Pol-lamain do ḡuin, γ α ἔcc ιαρ πῆς. Flannaccán Ua Ceallaiḡ, γ Congalach, mac Μαοίρσχελαινν, do ḡuin ἰρῆν μαḡḡḡν ἑόννα. Ḥiollacolainn, mac Μυρβῶαιḡ Uí Μαοίρτρεα, γ Aeð Ua hEpaðáin, τῆς ἑρῆναις Ua nÍbríaril Macha, vécc. Círinach Ua Mórðo, τῆς ἑρῆναις Λαοḡḡḡḡ, do marbáð. Μυρβῶach, mac Μυρβῆρταḡḡ, τῆς ἑρῆναις Βοτάρτ, do marbáð.

Αοῖρ Crioρτ, míle α hocht vécc. An cúicceað bliaðain do Mhaoileach-lainn. Domnall, mac Μαοίρσχεναίλ, nuc Domnall, comarba Pinnen, γ Mocholmocc, vécc. Onḡaricc Ua Maοileóuin, pscnab, .i. πρῶτορ, Cluana mic Nóρ, vécc. hUa hProubáin, abb Ácúð úρ, do marbáð. Ceallðara do uile lóρccað do éne deaíτ, cenmoτa aοin τῆς αḡḡḡḡ. Opḡain Cínamra do Siτpiucc, mac Amlaoib, co nḤallaib Áτa cliaτ, co pugpat ḡabála Diaρmíðe γ bpaίττ, γ po marbpat daοine iοmða pop lár na cille. Sepín Ciaráin do opḡain do Domnall mac Ταḡḡ, γ α marbáð pein α ccínd pῆς τῆναις τῆναις πῆς πῆς τῆναις Δέ γ Ciaráin. Dá mac Μαοίρκαóloinn, mic Μαοίρpuanaíð, Apðḡar, γ Apðcú, dá pḡḡḡḡḡḡ Oibḡ do marbáð ἡ Cenél Eoḡain páóéin. Maτḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Conaing, mic Duinncuain, pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Muiḡḡḡḡ, vécc. Mac

^v *Domhnall Ua Cuindealbhan*.—Now *anglicè* Daniel O'Kindellan, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron, the lineal descendant of Laeghaire mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i. p. 142; and note ^v, under the year 925, p. 619, col. 2, *suprà*.

“A. D. 922” [*rectè*. 927]. “Coyndelvan mac Moylcron, prince of the Race of Lagerius, died, of whom the sept of Moyntyrr-Kenydelan.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^v *Ua-Ceallaiḡ*: i. e. O'Kelly of Bregia, of the race of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 544 till 565. Of the fallen state of this family Conell Mageoghegan writes as follows, in 1627, in his trans-

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 778:

“They are brought so low now a days that the best Chroniclers in the kingdom are ignorant of their descents, for the O'Kellys are so common everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties of them be of the family of O'Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meere churles and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys in it, I mean of Brey.”

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1011 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

[the territory of the] Feara-Ceall ; and a party of the army was overtaken by the Feara-Ceall and the Eli, so that Domhnall Ua Caindealbhain^p, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlainn's lawgiver, were slain ; and Ua Cleircein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh^a, and Conghalach, son of Maelseachlainn, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillacoluim, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltrea, and Aedh Ua hEradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Cearnach Ua Mordha, lord of Lacighis, was killed. Muireadhach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [*rectè* 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Domhnall, son of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog, died. Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceanannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaebh, and the foreigners of Ath-eliath ; and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners, and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Tadhg ; and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. Two sons of Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Ardghar and Ardehu, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donnucuan, royal heir of

“A. D. 1018. Gormgal in Ard-Olean. prime-soul-frend” [p^unⁱ-amⁱc^ap^a] “in Ireland, in Christo quievit. Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, blinded at Dublin by Sitrick mac Aulaiv. Maelan mac Egni O’Lorkan, king of Galeng and all Tuothluigne, killed *by an arrow*” [*rectè*, by the tribe of Saithni]. “An army by Kindred-Owen to Killfavrick, killed many, and imprisoned” [*rectè*, lost] “Gilchrist, mac Conaing, mic Congalai. Antrim spoyled by Fermanach. Donell O’Cynnelvan, king of Laoaire, and Casmie, heard” [Re^ce^cta^pe] “to Maelsechlainn, killed by Ferkall and Ely, about a pray. The Comet permanent this yeare for 14 days in harvest. Gilcolum mac Mureai O’Maeltrea, and Hugh O’Heruan, king of O’Bressall-Macha, *mortui sunt.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1011” [*rectè*, 1018]. “Moriegh Uitagh, anchorite of Clonvicknose, died. Broen” [*rectè*, Bran] “mac Moylemorry, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by the deceit of Sittrick. There appeared this year in the Autumne two shining Cometes in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Moyleseaghlyn, with a great army, went to Ferkall and Elye, where he tooke a great prey, and through the stordy resistance of the inhabitants of the said countrey, in defence of their preys and libertys, Donnell O’Koyndelaine, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and Casmie, the king’s Stewarde” [Re^ce^cta^pe]. “with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylemorry, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Caṡarnaiḡ, mic Aōḡa do Uib Cairpeni, do conñionnraigeaḡ for Dhonnchaḡ mac ḡriain, co tpariat beini do claiḡeb ina cfnḡ, 7 ḡar a lánin ḡur bñ an lánin, .i. a ḡarḡ ḡear ḡé. Terna iarain mac ḡriain, 7 po marḡaḡ mac Caṡarnaiḡ. Maolmorḡa, mac Maolínuaḡ, tanairi ḡealbna, do marḡaḡ. Ua ḡeibhennaiḡ, tanairi Ua Máine, do marḡaḡ. Flaitḡbñrtach Ua Néill do ṡeaṡt a tṡíri Conaill, ḡo po harceṡaḡ lair ṡíri nḡna, 7 ṡíri Luṡcḡach. Ruaiḡin Ua hAilellán, tiḡḡina Ua nḡaṡaṡ, do marḡaḡ lá pḡopa ḡḡimñaiḡe, 7 po marḡaḡ ḡá mac Ceinneidiḡ .i. Congalaṡ, 7 ḡiollamuire ina ḡíoḡail po cḡḡoir. ḡiollacaimḡin, mac ḡunlainḡ, mic ṡuaṡail, mḡḡaḡinna Laiḡín do marḡaḡ do Laiḡuib biḡḡéin .i. do Laiḡir. Ailéni mac Oirpene, tiḡḡina Muḡḡoir, 7 oirpene Ua Caṡarnaiḡ, tiḡḡina Saṡne, do marḡaḡ lá ḡaileanḡaib. Ruaiḡin, mac ḡaolán, tiḡḡina ḡḡarḡ, do marḡaḡ.

Aoir Cḡíorṡ, mīle a naoi ḡécc. An pḡieaḡ bliḡḡain do Mhaolḡchlaimḡ. Maolínuaḡ Ua Maolínuaḡ, tiḡḡina ḡear cCeall, do marḡaḡ hi Maḡ ḡéne lá Muḡcḡrtach Ua Cairpaiḡ. Slóiccfn lá Maolḡeachlainn, 7 lá hUa Néill 7 lá ḡonnchaḡ mac ḡriain, 7 lá hAṡ Ua Ruairc, co Siḡann, co ṡṡuccṡat ḡiolla Connaṡt do Mhaolḡchlaimḡ. Flaitḡbñrtach Ua hḡḡaḡa do ḡallaḡ lá Niall mac ḡḡaḡa. ṡearmann ḡinḡia do oḡḡann ó Uib ḡaolán. ḡon-

¹ *Ua Geibhennaiḡ*.—Now anglicised Keaveny. This family descends from Geibhennach, son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Many, who was slain in 971.—See note under that year; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 62, 63.

² *Tir-Lughdhach*: i. e. the territory of the Cinel-Lughdhach.—See note ^c, under A. D. 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

³ *Gillacaeimghlin*: i. e. Servant of St. Cocimhgin, or Kevin. He was the grandson of Tuathal, the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The O'Tooles descend from his brother Donn, or Donnucan, who was appointed king of Leinster by the monarch Maelsechlainn II., in 1015.

⁴ *Ua-Cathasaigh*.—Now O'Casey, or Casey, without the prefix O'.—See note on Saithne under A. D. 1017.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1019:

“A. D. 1019. Alen mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, and Ossen O'Cahasay, king of Sainhi, killed by Galengs. Kildare all burnt by fyre, called *Tenediait*. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, in *Christo quievit*. Ardgar and Archu, mic Maelsechlainn, mic Maelruanaí, two heyres of Ailech, *a suis occisi sunt*. Gilkyvin, heyre of Lenster, killed by his owne people. Mahon, mac Conaing, mic Duinnucan, heir of Mounster, died. Flavertach O'Nell came to Tyrconell, and preyed Tir-Enna and Tirlugach. Roary O'Halelan, king of O'Nechach, killed by the men of Fernmai. The two sonns of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soone, .i. Congalach and Gilmuire. A skyrnish given by O'Cassens about Donogh mac Bryan, that his right hand was cut off.”

Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of a sword in his head and across the arm, so that he struck off his right hand, i. e. his right palm. The son of Brian afterwards escaped, and the son of Catharnach was slain. Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibhennach^f, Tanist of Ui-Mane, was killed. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Lughdhach^g. Ruaidhri Ua hAileallain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnmlagh; and the two sons of Ceinneidigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacaeimhghin^h, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i. e. by [the people of] Lacighis. Aileni, son of Oissene, lord of Mughdhorna; and Ossene Ua Cathasaighⁱ, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 [*rectè* 1020]. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelmhuaidh O'Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain in Magh-Lena^w by Muirheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruairc, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua hEochaidh^x was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. The Termon of Finnia^y was plundered

[The] "Damliac of Dorow, i. a sanctified place" [*rectè*, the great stone church] "broken by Murtagh O'Carraigh upon Maelmoi, king of Fercall, bringing him forth forcibly, and" [he was] "killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the year 1012, as follows:

"A. D. 1012" [*rectè*, 1019]. "All the town of Kildare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Awley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havock of all the kings in the church of Kells, and killed many within the 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-

mond, fell upon Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cutt off his right hand. Donnogh escaped alive; the other was killed in that pressence. Moylemorry mac Moylemoye, prince of Delvyn, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^w *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, near Tullamore, in the King's County.—See note ^a, under A. D. 902, p. 564, *suprà*.

^x *Ua-hEochaidh*.—Now O'Haughey, and sometimes anglicised Haughey, Haugh, Hoey, and even Howe. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidh, son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, who was the eighth in descent from Bec Boirche, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 716.—See p. 315, *suprà*.

^y *The Termon of Finnia*: i. e. the Termon of

nall, mac Muirfohaiḡ, tiḡsrna Ua Máine, do mairbāð. Aeð Ua hInoḡeach-taiḡ, tiḡsrna Ua Méit, do mairbāð lá hUib Niallám. Cúluaéra Ua Con-
cobaip, tiḡsrna Ciappaige Luára, do écc.

Aoir Críort, míle piche. An ríctmāð bliāðain do Maolshlann. Corbmac Ua Fíno ruí eppcop Muinan, décc. Ardḡmacha do loḡccāð gur an pait uile, ḡan tsharccain aoin tiḡe mte cennoḡta an teach pḡpeapḡpa namá, ḡ po loḡccāi iol taiḡe ip na tḡeaðaiḡ, ḡ po loḡccāð in Doimhliacc mór, ḡ in Cloicḡeach co na cloccaiḡ, ḡ Doimhliagḡ na Toe, ḡ Doimhliacc an tḡaḡaill, ḡ an tḡrñ catāoir pḡoicḡḡta, ḡ Carrat na nAbbað, ḡ a liubair i tḡaiḡib na mac leiḡinn co momatḡ ḡip, ḡ aipḡit, ḡ ḡach pḡoit apḡḡna. Ceall ḡapa co na ḡḡḡoiḡ do loḡccāð. ḡlñḡ ḡa loḡa co na ḡḡḡaiḡib do loḡccāð. Loḡccāð Cluana loḡairḡ, Aḡianḡ, Suirḡ, ḡ Cluana mic Nóir. Scḡín Patḡḡaice, ḡ an Fínnḡoiḡeach Patḡḡaice do oḡccain ó mḡḡḡḡḡḡib, ḡ lá hUa nAḡiḡt, ḡ lá hioḡtar Ua nEaḡḡac, co puccḡatḡ un céḡ bó leó. Maolmuirḡ, mac Eochaḡa, comḡrba Patḡḡaice, cñḡ cléḡech iapḡair tḡaircḡit Corḡpa uile, ḡ tuile

Clonard in Meath, of which Finnia, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

² *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.

³ *Culuachra*: i. e. *Canis Montis Luachra*: i. e. dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Sliabh Luachra.

⁴ *Except the library only*: literally, “save only the house of the manuscripts.” Colgan mistakes the construction of the language of this passage, and omits several items, in his *Annals of Armagh* (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298), as follows. The errors and omissions are marked by brackets:

“A. D. 1020. Ardmacha tota incendio vastata usque ad arcem majorem in qua nulla domus fuit combusta” [*rectè*, servata] “præter Bibliothecam solam; sed” [*recte*, et] “plurimæ aedes sunt flammis absumptæ in tribus aliis partibus

civitatis et inter alia ipsum summum templum,” [turris cum suis campanis] “Basilica Toensis, Basilica Sabhallensis, Basilica vetus concionatoria” [*rectè*, rostrum vetus concionatorium, currus abbatialis]; “libri omnes studiosorum in suis domiciliis, et ingens copia auri et argenti, cum aliis plurimis bonis.”

But this passage is more correctly rendered by Mageoghegan in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, and in the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster*.—*Vide infra*.

⁵ *Maelmuire*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1020. S. Moelmurius (sive quod idem est) Marianus, filius Eochodii, Comorbanus S. Patricii, caput Cleri Occidentalis Europæ, præcipuus, sacrorum Ordinum Occidentis, Doctor sapientissimus, obiit die tertio Junii, feria Sexta ante Pentecosten: et in ejus locum electus Comorbanus S. Patricii instituitur Amalgadius communi consensu cleri et populi.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The most of the passages given by the Four

by the Ui-Faelain. Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Innreachtaigh^z, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Culuachra^a Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1020. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Finn, a distinguished Bishop of Munster, died. Ard-Macha was burned, with all the fort, without the saving of any house within it, except the library only^b, and many houses were burned in the Trians; and the Daimhliag-mor was burned, and the Cloitheach, with its bells; and Daimhliag-na-Toe, and Dainhliag-an-tSabhaill; and the old preaching chair, and the chariot of the abbots, and their books in the houses of the students, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Gleann-daloch, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Finnfaidheach [a bell?] of Patrick, were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua hAidith, and [the people of] Lower Ui-Eathach; and they carried off with them seven hundred cows. Maelmuire^c, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, head of the clergy of all the north-west of Europe, and flood of the dignity of the western world,—this

Masters under the years 1019, 1020, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 1020, and some of them are given in the Annals of Clonmaenise 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 Damiag with the houses” [*rectè*, with the roof], “or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Taei, and Chariott of the Abbott, with the old chaire of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsonday. Maelmuire mac Eocha, 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-Niallans.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1013” [*rectè*, 1020]. “Murtagh O’Carry Calma tooke Molloye, or Moylemoye, prince of Ferkall, from out the church of Dorrow, and killed him at Moylena, adjoining to Dorrowe. King Moyleseaghlyn, O’Neale, Donogh mac Bryan, and Art O’Royrck, with their forces, went into the provence of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king’s hands. Kildare, Gleandalogha, Clonarde, Aron, Swords, and Clonvicknose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ardmach, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [Cenmořa an zeach repeapřa nama]. All the houses were burnt; the great church,” [the] “steeple, the church of the Savall; the pullpitt, or chair of preaching, together with

ορῶν ιαρέαιρ δομῶν in τρῶι eccnaide do écc, an τρῶι lá do mí lun ιρῶι
 Αοιηε για cCinectídiep do ῖονηιαδ, γ Αιμαλζαῖδ ι ccomapbar Πάτραιcc do
 ῖεῖρ τυαῖτε γ ecclaipe.

Αοῖρ Cpíoρτ, míle piche a haen. An τοῦτμαῖδ βιαῖδαν do Mhaoilsch-
 laim. Μαοναῖ, παccapτ γ αιpénneach Λαινne Λέιρε, do écc. Maolmaire,
 ιηζή Αιηλαοῖβ, βήη Maoilschlainn mic Doimnaill, δέζ. Αοδ, mac Πλανη,
 mic Maolpſchlainn, píoζḡamha Epeann, do μαῖβαδ do Ua Μαῖζτεachán
 do Πήpῶῖδ ḡιλε. ḡpanacán Ua Maoiluidp αιpῖί Μῖοδ, do βάῖαδ δια βεαλ-
 ταινne hi Loch Αιηḡιḡ, γ Mac Conailliz, pῖῖḡ peacṑaipe Maolpſchlainn, do
 écc, ιαῖ noṑccain Sepíne Ciaráin ḡḡḡ a ḡḡῖ. hi ccinn nóηhaide ιαῖῖ an
 οṑccain. Μαḡḡḡ για ηUζaipe, mac Ounlainz, για pῖζ Λαῖζή, πορ Siṑucc,
 mac Αιηλαοῖβ, co ηζallaḡ Αῖṑa cliaṑ occ Oeṑge Moζoρḡz, co po laḡ ḡḡῖz
 ár ζall ι ηUḡ ḡṑium Cualaḡ. Cúcaille, mac Oublaṑ, τῖζḡṑa Pcap
 Tulaṑ, ḡécc. Cúcaille, mac Mapcám, do μαῖβαδ lá Siol ηΑηmṑṑa. Mac
 Concḡṑann, τῖζḡṑa Ua ηOiaṑmaṑa, do μαῖβαδ la ηUḡ ζaḡpa. Cpeach
 ḡḡῖ lá Maolpſchlainn πορ ζulla, γ cpeach ιρῶι οḡḡe éḡḡa ιapaḡ la
 ηUḡ Néill πορ Chiannaṑṑaḡ. Cpſch ḡḡῖ ιρῶι lá apnaṑapach lá Maol-
 pſchlainn πορ Cenél ηEocṑain, γ a monapbaḡ tap Sliab Puaḡ ḡḡ ṑuaḡ.
 Mac Eṑṑz mic Pollaṑann, τοῖpeach Clonne Puaḡach, do écc. Pṑop cpuiṑ-

much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlaeibh.*—It is curious to remark how Sitric, King of Dublin, stood allied to his Irish enemies. He was the brother-in-law of King Maelseachlainn II., and the son-in-law of Brian Borumha! It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

² *Dergne-Mogorog.*—Called Deilgne-Moghoroe in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Delgany; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of *p* to *l* in the anglicising of names of places in Ireland is very common. Deirgne, or Deilgne, is to be distinguished from Deilg-inis, which is the Irish name of Dalkey Island. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in a note to

the Life of St. Canocus:

“A. D. 1021. Augurius filius Dunluig Rex Lageniæ in conflictu habito ad Dergneam S. Mogoroci, in regione de Ily-Briuin-Chualann, contrivit Sitricium filium Amlai, et Nortmannos Dublinienses usque ad internecionem longe cruentam.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 11.

³ *Cuccanann.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O’Conceannainn, now Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corcamoe, in the north of the county of Galway.

⁴ *The Uí-Gadhra*: i. e. the family of O’Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaileanga and Sliabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

⁵ *Fallamhan.*—He was the ancestor of the family of O’Fallamhain, *anglicè* O’Fallon, who were seated in the territory of Clann-Uadach,

learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Amhalghaidh was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenach, priest and airchinneach of Lann-Leire, died. Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlaeibh^d, wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Ua Maigh-teachain, [one] of the Feara-Bile. Branagan, son of Maeluidhir, a chief of Meath, was drowned on May-day, in Loch-Ainninn [Lough Ennell], and Mac-Conailligh, chief lawgiver of Maelseachlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both; this happened at the end of nine days after the plundering. A victory was gained by Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Derge-Mogorog^e in Ui-Briuin-Cualann, where he made a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners. Cucaille, son of Dubhlaech, lord of Feara-Tulach, died. Cucaille, son of Marcan, was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha. The son of Cuceanann^f, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra^g. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cianachta. A great depredation was committed by Maelseachlainn upon the Cinel-Eoghain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. Mac-Etigh, son of Follamhain^h, chief of Clann-Uadach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^m; and note ^v, under A. D. 1225.

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is correct from this period forward. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1021. An overthrow by Ugaire, king of Lenster, to Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Dublin, at Delgne-Mogoroc. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O’Neill through O-Dorthainn. They were at Matechta and killed the Lehderg in the meeting” [*rectè*, in a conflict], “and O-Meiths and men of Mugorn mett him, together with the men of Saini” [Saithni], “the men of Fernvai, and O’Dor-

hainn, with their kings. Also O’Celegan, O’Lorkan, with O-Bressalls, and O-Niallans, were all before him at Ardmach” [*rectè*, Oenach-Macha, near Ardmacha], “that they came all at once about him; but the son of Hugh caried his prayes from them all, and was” [i. e. had] “but 240 men, and some were killed in the midst of Ardmach betwene them. *Sic in Libro David-lethe*. Branagan O’Maeluire, Deputy king” [ὑποβασιλευς] “of Meath, drowned, May-day, in Loch-Aininn. Awalgai, Coarb of Patrick, went into Mounster and 100 men” [*rectè*, céona cup, i. e. *primâ vice*, i. e. for the first time], “and visitted about. Kellach O’Cahasai, king of Saithne, killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann mac Maelsechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Hugh,

neac̃ta do p̃f̃t̃ain i nOrraigib. Amalg̃aib, com̃arba P̃at̃raice, do dol ip̃in Muiñain c̃ẽuna cup, co t̃ucc a m̃or̃ c̃uair̃t̃.

Αοιρ̃ C̃p̃iõr̃t̃, m̃ile p̃iche a d̃o. Mãõm Ãt̃a bũĩde T̃lãc̃t̃g̃a p̃ia Maol-
p̃f̃chl̃ainn p̃op̃ T̃halloib̃ Ãt̃a cl̃iãt̃, d̃u i t̃op̃ẽpãt̃tãp̃ ile, dia nẽb̃iaib̃,

Α̃ c̃op̃cẽap̃ dẽap̃g̃ dẽĩd̃ñach, p̃eãp̃cẽop̃ occ an Ãt̃ m̃bũĩde,
T̃p̃iõc̃a l̃ãt̃e l̃ẽimẽñdach op̃in co c̃f̃ño a ũĩde.

M̃ĩ do ma b̃f̃t̃haib̃ iapp̃in. Mãõilẽãcl̃ainn M̃õr̃, mac Dõm̃ñaill, mic Dõnñ-
c̃ãd̃a, tũip̃ op̃ũain, ḡ õipẽãc̃ãp̃ iap̃t̃ãip̃ d̃õm̃ain, do ẽcc h̃i c̃P̃õ l̃ũip̃ Ũõc̃a
h̃Ãinño, iap̃ m̃bẽĩt̃ ep̃ĩ b̃liãd̃na c̃f̃ẽpãc̃at̃ i p̃ig̃e uap̃ Ẽp̃inñ, mãd̃ iap̃ l̃f̃bãp̃
Cluana mic Nõip̃, .i. aḡ cop̃ p̃ig̃he b̃p̃iãin, mic C̃innẽĩd̃ig̃, ãp̃ an ãp̃em̃h̃, i
nẽc̃m̃ãñg̃ nãoi m̃b̃liãd̃na iap̃ c̃Cãt̃ Cluana tãp̃b̃ ip̃in t̃peap̃ b̃liãd̃ain p̃f̃c̃t̃-
mõg̃at̃ a ãoĩp̃i, an c̃f̃ẽpãm̃ãd̃ Nõiñ do Sẽp̃tẽm̃bẽr̃ dia dõm̃ñaig̃ do p̃õr̃ñrãd̃,
iap̃ nãĩt̃p̃ig̃e d̃iõcp̃a mã p̃f̃c̃toib̃ aḡũp̃ tãip̃m̃tẽãc̃taib̃, iap̃ nãip̃ĩt̃t̃iñ c̃ũip̃p̃
C̃p̃iõr̃t̃, ḡ a p̃õla, ḡ iap̃ na õñg̃ãd̃ ill̃ãmaib̃ Amalg̃ãd̃a, com̃arba P̃at̃raice
ap̃ po b̃ãoi p̃ĩde, ḡ com̃arba Cholãim̃ Chille, ḡ com̃arba Ciãrãiñ, ḡ ep̃ĩñõr̃
p̃p̃ũĩc̃d̃ Ẽp̃f̃iñ h̃i p̃p̃f̃f̃c̃nãp̃cup̃ occa, ḡ po c̃ẽlẽb̃ãip̃p̃iõt̃ õip̃p̃p̃inñ, ḡ mũna,
p̃p̃ãl̃ma, ḡ cãñt̃ice do p̃ãĩt̃ a ãñma. D̃ã liach do ãoĩl̃c̃cẽnẽãc̃aib̃ an cõm̃ĩde
an b̃ãp̃ ip̃in Mãõil̃p̃f̃chl̃ainn ãm̃ãil̃ ap̃ p̃ollũp̃ ip̃in p̃anñ,

T̃p̃ĩ c̃ẽd̃ p̃op̃t̃ occ an p̃ĩg̃, ĩmma tõpãp̃ĩ b̃p̃õit̃ ip̃ b̃ĩd̃,
Ãl̃t̃p̃om̃ õ p̃ĩg̃ na ñd̃ũile i m̃f̃õñ g̃ach d̃ũime d̃ĩf̃.

heyre of Ailech; and Donell O'Murchaa. *occisi sunt.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Cloumaenise under the year 1014, as follows:

"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. Cowchoylle mac Dowlye" [*recte*, mac Marean O'Dowlye], "prince of Fertullagh, died. There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylemary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and

wife to King Moyleseaghlyn, died."

¹ *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*: i. e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a town in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath, and about six miles north-west from Trim.—See note ¹, on Tlachtgha, under A. D. 1172.

² *Cro-inis-Locha-Ainnim*: i. e. the island of the house or hut, in Lough-Ennell. This island is still called Cro-inis in Irish, and sometimes Cormorant Island in English. It lies in the north-west part of Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, and belongs to the parish of Dysart. Some fragments of the ruins of a small castle, or stone house, are still to be seen on this island. The fort of Dun-na-

A shower of wheat was rained in Osraighe. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, went into Munster for the first time, and made a great circuit thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1022. The victory of Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha¹ [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, where many were slain; of which was said:

His last bloody victory was in the evening at Ath-buidhe;
Thirty revolving days from this until his death.

He lived but a month after this. Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-inis Locha-Aininn^k, after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, which places the reign of Brian, son of Kennedy, in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Cluain-tarbh, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday¹ precisely, after intense penance for his sins and transgressions, after receiving the body of Christ and his blood, after being anointed by the hands of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for he and the successor of Colum Cille, and the successor of Ciaran, and most of the seniors of Ireland, were present [at his death]; and they sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles, for the welfare of his soul. Sorrowful to the poor of the Lord was the death of Maelseachlainn, as is evident from this quatrain:

Three hundred forts had the king, in which flesh and food were given,
Guests from the king of the elements were in each fort of these.

Sciath, the seat of King Maelseachlainn, which consisted of several concentric entrenchments or circumvallations, is situated on the brink of the lake opposite this island.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows in his *Annals of Armagh*:

"A. D. 1022. Malachias magnus filius Domnaldi Rex Hiberniæ supremum caput Ordinum, et Procerum Occidentis postquam annis 43 regnasset juxtà Annales Cluanenses cum novem annis quibus regnavit post prælum Cluantarbhense; anno ætatis 73 quarto Nonas Septem-

bris cum summâ pœnitentiâ migravit ad Dominum, viatico corporis et sanguinis Christi piè sumpto, et sacra unctione præmunitus, in manibus Amalgadii Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Aderant etiam Comorbanus S. Columbæ, et Comorbanus S. Kierani, et alii plerique seniores" [ῥητοῖ] "totius Hiberniæ, qui sacrificiis, hymnis, canticis, et psalmodia ejus exequias sollemniter celebrarunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

¹ *On Sunday*.—These criteria indicate the year 1022, and shew that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.

Αρ δο βλιαδναϊβ βάιρ Μαιολεαχλαϊνν βεόρ πο παϊδσδ,

Δά βλιαδαν δά δειρ ιρ μίλε, ό ζειν Οριορτ εφιν ζαδ ρίγε,
 Ζο ήεεε υί Colmáin na cepeach, Maolrfehlainn comlán cuimneach.

Flann Ua Tacáin, αιρέμνεαχ Όριμναγε, εεεναϊδ όριρραιζτε, γ Μαολ-
 cobá Ua Gallcubhair, κοινορβα Σερίνε Αδαμνάιν, δέεε. Λαετνάιν Ινρι Καοιν,
 κοινορβα Δεαζα, δέεε ι ηΑρδ Μαάα. Καταραχ Ua Zarpáin, ρήλειζινη
 Cluana mic Nóir, δο Chuirceuib a énel, γ Ioreph, mac Dúinchaóda, ανμέαρα
 Cluana mic Nóir, δέεε. Αάαρ Κοινη να ηβοόετ εριδε. Μυιπεν να εφηζαδ
 δο ηαριβαδ ό όιβ ζιλλιβ δο Λυιζμιβ. Δοιμνall, Ua Murchada Gluineillair,
 τιζήρινα αν τυαιρπειρτ, δο ηαριβαδ λά Γιανναάεταϊβ Glinne Zeimín. Δοιμnall,
 mac Aóda Uí Mhaoldomair, δο ηαριβαδ. Μυιρβδαχ Ua Slebene, αρδ ολλαιν
 τυαιρπειρτ Ειρεανν, δο ηαριβαδ λά ριορα Ροιρ. Mac Cshbaill, τιζεαρινα
 Ele, γ Δοιμnall, mac Ceallach, πλαϊε Ροεταρτ, δο ηαριβαδh. Σιτριοεε, mac
 Iomair, τιζήρινα Ρhuirτ Λάιρζε, δο ηαριβαδ λα τιζήρινα Ορραιζε. Macleizimn,
 mac Coirill, τιζήρινα Οιρζιall, δο έεε ιαρ βρφημναιδ ινα ρςεταϊβ. Μα-
 ζαμναι, mac Laiðgnéin, mic Cshbaill, τιζήρινα Ρήιμναιζε, δο ηαριβαδ ηι
 cCluain Eoarι λά Καταλ Ua Crioóáin. Μυιρβήρταχ Ua Carrraig Calma

^m *Flann Ua Tacain*.—For some ancient in-
 scribed tombstones to persons of this name,
 see Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 324.
 325.

ⁿ *O'Gallchubhair*.—Now O'Gallagher. This
 family took their hereditary surname from Gal-
 chobhar, sixth in descent from Maelcobha,
 monarch of Ireland from A. D. 612 till 615,
 whose eldest son, Ceallach, was monarch from
 642 till 654.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 336.

^o *Serin-Adhamhnain*: i. e. Adamnan's Shrine,
 now Skreen, an old church giving name to a
 townland and parish, in the barony of Tíreragh,
 and county of Sligo.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanc-*
torum, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 42. Near this
 church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan.
 —See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 267,
 note ¹.

^p *Deagha*: i. e. St. Dagæus, who is the patron

saint of Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.—
 See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 348 and 374;
 and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 465.

^q *Conn-na-mBocht*: i. e. Conn of the Poor.
 He was the ancestor of a family at Clonmac-
 noise called Mac Cninn na mBocht, otherwise
 O'Gorman.

^r *Cearbhall*.—He is the ancestor from whom
 the family of O'Cearbhaill of Ely-O'Carroll, in
 the now King's County, derived their heredi-
 tary surname.

^s *Ua Cricchain*.—Now *anglicè* Creighan, and
 Cregan, and sometimes scoticised to Creighton.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
 macnoise, 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 sonn, king of Ely;

Of the year of Maelseachlainn's death was also said :

Two years, twice ten, and a thousand, from the birth of Christ, the
head of every king,

Till the death of the descendant of Colman of preys, Maelseachlainn,
the perfect, the memorable.

Flann Ua Tacain^m, airchiuneach of Dearthach, a distinguished wise man; and Maelcobha Ua Gallchubhairⁿ, comharba of Scrin-Adhamhnain^o, died. Lachtan of Inis-caein, successor of Deagha^p, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Garbhain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of Cuireni; and Joseph, son of Dunchadh, annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died: the latter was the father of Conn-na-mBocht^a. Muiren of the tongue was slain by two Gillies of the Luighni. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Gluillar, lord of the North, was slain by the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Mael-doraidh, was slain. Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Feara-Rois. The son of Cearbhall^r, lord of Eile; and Domhnall, son of Ceallach, chief of Fotharta, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the lord of Osraighe. Macleighbinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearumhagh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Crichain^s. Muirheartach Ua Carraigh

Daniell O'Kelly, king of Fothart; and Sitrick mac Ivar, king of Waterford, killed. Mac Leginn mac Cairill, king of Airgiall; Flann O'Tacan, Airchinnech of Dorow, died. Lachtan, Coarb of Iniskyn-Dea, died in Ardmach. Maelseachlainn, mac Donell, mac Doncha, the glorious and courageous post or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 43rd yeare of his reigne, in the 73rd yeare of his age, in 4 *Nonas Septembris die viz. Dominico ii. lune*. A sea battle betwene the Galls of Dublin and Nell mac Eochaa, king of Ulster. The Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls] "put to flight, that theire bloody slaughter was had, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carroi, heyre of Tarach, killed by Maelseachlainn. An overthrow at Sliavfuaid of Air-

gialla by Nell mac Eochaa, that their bloody slaughter was comitted. Mahon mac Laignen, king of Fernvai, killed by Cahalan O'Chrichan, in the midst of Clonoais, Muren Natenga, .i. of the toung, killed."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, t. 49.

"A. D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sittrick 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 crabbs" [wild apples]. "There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdome. King Moyleseaghlyn gave an overthrow to the Danes, where many of

do mairbad lá Maolrfehlainn God i meabail. Muircómpac for ran pparicec ecpir Ghalluib Áta eliaé 7 Niall mac Eocáda, pí Ulaó, co paeimó forr na Gulla, 7 tuccad iadpém i mbroir, 7 tuccad van, a longa leó aét uaatá atpula ar ap éiccin. Flaéroi, mac Duibhlánza, mic Aoda mic Tomaltairz, tigfina Leite Catail, do tuitim lap na Galluib ipin muircómpac pin ipin ríctimáó mbliadain décc a aoiri. Donncaó, toirfch Cloinne Catail, décc. Cloichrínféta di mór po ríh ipin Sainriáó, combdair méide ubla piadain na cloca, 7 po artpairz toirneach, 7 teimnteach mór, co po muðairgead daoine 7 ceatpa peacónón Eipeann. Orccain Chille dapa ó Dhonnpléibe zo nUib Paolán. Maróm hi Sliab Fuaio for Airgialluib pi Niall mac Eocáda, 7 po cuircaó deargár Airgiall ann.

Áoir Críort, míle piche a trí. Maolmaire Ua Cainen, eccnaó 7 eppcop Suiró Cholaim Chille, décc. Domnall mac Aoda bioc Uí Maol-eachlainn, an dapa tigfina boí for Míde, do mairbad lá mac Sínain Uí Leocain 7 lá Luighnib. Crísch lá Gulla dap deirceart mbrísz, 7 dap Domhlaicc Chianáin, 7 Ainbié Ua Cataraiz, toircaé na Saitne, do mairbad dóib ipin ló pin. Dúncaó Ua Duinn, tigfina brísz, peall do Ghalluib pair ma nairfche féin, 7 a bpeiré dap muir pair dap pairuccáó Colaim Cille ap aré a comairba bai a ccomairce pair. Lochlainn, mac Maoleachlainn, tigfina Inpi hEogain 7 Maíge hléa, do mairbad lá a óríbpaatair féin .i. lá Niall 7 lá Ciannaéta Glinne Gemmin. Taósz, mac bpiain, mic Cindeirteiz, do mairbad do Eilb i puill, iap na epáil dia bpaatair féin do Dhonnchaó, forpae. Concóbar, mac Aengupa, mac Carraicé Calma, do mairbad lap na Gutta i meabail. Teapmann Cluana mic Nóir do orzain do Ghaópa, mac Dunathairz, zo puc iléída bó app. Slóighíó lá hUa Concóbar, .i. Taósz an eich gíl, pí Connaét, i nUib bpiuin, dia po mairbad ann Domnall

them lost their heads, fifty days before his death. King Moyleseaghlyn, mac Donnell, mic Donnagh, king of all Ireland, having thus triumphantly reigned over all Ireland, and his enemies, the Danes, died in Croiniss upon Lough Innill, neer his house of Downe-ue-sgyath, in the 43rd year of his reign, in the fourth of the Nones of September, the Sunday next before the feast day of St. Keyran, in the year of our

Lord 1022. The Archbishop of Ardmach, the Cowarb of St. Columb and the Cowarb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extream Unction, died a good death.

“This was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood that had crown; yett there were seven kings after without crown, before the coming in of the English, &c. &c. After the death of

Calma was treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-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. Flathroi, son of Dubhslangha, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach, fell by the foreigners in that sea battle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Very great [showers of] hail fell in the summer, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland. The plundering of Cill-dara by Donnisleibhe and the Ui-Faelain. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid over the Airghialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla there.

The Age of Christ, 1023. Maelmaire Ua Cainen, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluim-Chille, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maeleachlainn, the second lord that was over Meath, was slain by the son of Seanan Ua Leocain and the Luighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and to Daimhliag-Chianain; and Ainbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh Ua Duinn, lord of Breagh, was treacherously seized upon by the foreigners at their own assembly; and he was carried eastwards over the sea, in violation of Colum-Cille, whose successor was his guarantee. Lochlainn, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Inis-Eoghain and Magh-Itha, was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, was treacherously slain by the Eili, at the instigation of his own brother, Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas^t by treachery. The Termon of Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and carried off many hundred cows from thence. An army was led by Ua Conchobhar, i. e. Tadhg of the White Steed, King of

King Moyleseaghlyn, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, during which time the realm was governed by two learned men; the one called Cwan O'Lochan, a well-learned temporal man, and chief poet of Ireland; the other, Corcran Cleireach, a devote 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 wonderful great snow at this time before the battle of Slieve-Grott."—*Ann. Clon.*

^t *Guttas*: i. e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlin of Meath.

Ua hEaḡpa, tiḡḡma Luḡne Connaḡt. Epaḡ Mac Coḡrpe, áḡo éḡomiacḡ na nḡaoidéal, décc hi Cluain micNóir, iar nḡeḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Aoir Cḡḡḡḡ, mīle píce a cḡḡar. Paḡḡḡa ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ paḡarḡ Cluana mic Nóir, aḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡae, aḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, abb na nḡaoidéal, décc hi Róin iar nḡol dia oileḡḡe. Dubḡláine, ḡḡḡḡ anmḡara na nḡaoidéal, ḡ paḡarḡ Aḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, décc hí cCluain mic Nóir. Donḡḡḡḡḡ, tiḡḡḡma Ua Paolain, ḡo ḡabáil tiḡe oc Dubloch ḡḡ Aḡḡḡḡ, mac Dúnlainḡ, ḡḡ píḡ Laiḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡ Mhaolmóḡḡa mac Loḡcáin, tiḡḡḡma Ua cCeinnḡealainḡ, ḡ ḡḡ a mḡc, ḡ ḡḡ maḡḡḡa iatḡ a ḡḡḡḡḡ and lá Donḡḡḡḡḡ. Cuán, Ua Loḡcáin, ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Eḡeann, ḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡo maḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ a naon uar an luḡḡ ḡḡ maḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ. Cúccalle, mac ḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ, décc. Donḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Maolmḡḡḡa, tiḡḡḡma Ua Paoláin, ḡo ḡoḡḡ ḡḡ cḡeic ḡ nUib Paḡḡḡ conar ḡḡḡḡḡḡ tiḡḡḡma Ua Paḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡo Uib Muḡḡeḡḡḡḡ co ḡḡ maḡḡḡḡ é ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ cḡeich Cille ḡḡḡ. Cath Aḡḡa na cḡḡḡḡ hi cCoḡḡḡ eḡḡḡḡ Ua Maolḡḡḡḡ ḡ Ua Ruairc, ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ Ua Ruairc, ḡ ḡḡ laḡ ár a ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ. píce cḡḡ aḡeḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ann im Ruairc Ua nḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ. Ar ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ,

"*Erard Mac Coisse.*—He was evidently a different person from the Urard Mac Coisse, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 990. This Erard, who died in the year 1023, was probably the author of the Elegy on the Death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, as a distinct reference is made in the elegy to the death of Brian, and the battle of Clontarf, thus:

"Subac Síol ḡCunn ḡar éir ḡḡḡḡḡ
ḡo éḡḡḡḡ a nḡḡḡḡ éluana ḡḡḡḡḡ."

"Joyful are the race of Conn after Brian's
Fall in the battle of Cluain-tarbh."

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which are correct at this period, contain the following entries under this year:

"A. D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moone, the 4th Ides of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sonn, the 27th of the same Moone,

on Thursday. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Hugh Beg's sonn, killed by Mac Senan O'Lochan. Donogh O'Duinn, king of Bregh, taken by Gentiles" [*recte*, Galls] "in his own name" [*rectè*, at their own *Iraght*, or public assembly], "and caryed beyond seas. Lochlainn mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, killed by his owne people. Teig mac Bryan killed by Ely. Conor O'Carrai killed by the Guttas. Leovellin, king of Brittain, died. Enrick, or Henricus, king of the World, died. After him did Cuana" [i. e. Otho III.] "assume the kingdome of the World. Two O'Macoydens killed by Galengs. Donell O'Hayra, king of Luigne Connaght, killed by Conor, king of Connaght."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of February. Donell mac Hugh Beag O'Melaghlyn, king of halfe Meath, was killed by the sonn of

Connaught, into Ui-Brinin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connaught, was slain. Erard Mac Coisse^u, chief chronicler of the Irish, died at Chuain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Fachtna, lector and priest of Chuain-mic-Nois, airchinneach of Finnabhair-abha, airchinneach of Indeidhnen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaedhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief annethara of the Gaedhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Chuain-mic-Nois. Donnsleibhe, lord of Ui-Faelain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch^w, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Donnsleibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchain^x, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned historian, was slain in Teathbha, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Cucaille, son of Gairbhith, [one] of the men of Breagha, died. Donnsleibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muireadhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croise^y in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ruairc was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i. e. twenty hundred^z of them were slain, together with Ruarc, grandson of Diarmaid, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said :

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, monarche 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.

^w *Dubhloch* : i. e. the Black Lough, or Lake. Not identified.

^x *Cuan O'Lothchain*.—For some account of this poet the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 73; and *Leabhar na gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xlii. to xlv. It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that his murderers "met tragical deaths, and that their bodies were not interred until the wolves and birds had preyed upon them,—a manifest miracle wrought by God for the poet."

^y *Ath-na-croise* : i. e. Ford of the Cross. There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

^z *Twenty hundred* : i. e. 2000. This was a remarkably large number slain of O'Rourke's people at so early a period, and shews that his territory must have been densely inhabited.

In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled with carcasses ; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi and the Leinstermen to Tulcainne^a; and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann^b, by Gearrgaela, over the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamura, son of Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui-Niallan, was slain by the Ui-Doctain. Maclmuaidh Ua Ciarrdha, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the miracles of God and Comhdan.

The Age of Christ, 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Choluim-Chille ; Maeleoin Ua Torain, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Chile ; Ceannfaeladh, son of Flaithbheartach, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis ; and Gillachrist, its lector, died. Maelbrighde Ua Crichidein, successor of Finnia and Comhgall, died. Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh^c, Abbot of Drum-leathan ; Saerbhreathach, Abbot of Imleach Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [*rectè* south] of Ireland ; and Muireadhach, son of Mugbron, successor of Ciaran and Comman^d, died ; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach^e. Niall Ua Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile,

Lector and priest of Clonvicknose, Archdean of Fynnawragh, abbot of Hugh, Archdean of 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 sufficiency the causes of Ireland were committed to be examined and ordered, was killed by one of the land of Teaffa. After committing of which evil fact there grew an evil scent and odour of the party that killed him, that he was easily known among the rest of the land. His associate, Corkran, lived yett and survived him for a time after. Dowslany, that was first preist of Ardbracken, and afterwards prime-anch-

rite of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Ua-Faircheallaigh.*—Now O'Farrelly, or Farrelly. The O'Farrellys were the hereditary coarbs of St. Mogue, or Erenachs of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, till the suppression of the monastery, and are now very numerous throughout the county.

^d *Successor of Ciaran and Comman:* i. e. Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscommon.

^e *Imleach Fordeorach.*—This is probably the place now called Emlagh, situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlerea, and county of Roscommon.—See A. D. 751 ; and the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 27.

ḡaile, τάναρι Τεαῖβα, δο μαρβαδ. Θεαρρḡαοла, τιḡήνα ḡrscch, δο μαρβαδ ἡ δο λορρεαδ δο ḡειρρετ ḡrḡ ἡ δο Μαῖḡamain Ua Riaccám. Slóiccḡ lá Flaitḡrḡtach Ua Néill ἡ ḡḡrḡḡaib, co τucc ḡalla ḡaonḡeal ó ḡhallaiḡ. Slóiccḡ lá Domnall ḡotte ἡ ḡḡrḡḡaib, ḡo po ḡḡarḡ hUí Néill τar Shabh Fuaid po ḡuaid, ἡ co παρρεαḡḡiot a pḡaḡa ἡ a neocha lair, ἡ co τucc αιτḡpe pḡr ḡḡrḡḡ uaidhibh. Maolrḡchloind, ḡotte τιḡήνα Mide, δο ḡcc po cḡḡoir ḡar a eiri. Ua Comaltán [Uí Chléirḡḡ], τιḡήνα Ua Riḡrḡc Aḡḡne, décc. Cḡrḡ lá Caḡalán τιḡήνα Fḡḡḡaḡe por Fḡrḡib Manach. Cḡeacḡ lá Fḡora Mhanach po cḡḡoir ḡo Loch nUaḡḡne, ḡo po loirḡrḡ, ἡ co po ḡarḡḡat rḡḡe pḡr décc por ḡrḡ an locha. Dúḡḡal Ua Donnḡaḡa, pḡ Cairḡl, δο ḡcc. Tearmann pḡicín ḡo arḡcain ἡ δο λορρεαδ αιḡḡe Notḡlacc mḡr lá hUib Cḡiḡcám.

Αοιρ Cḡiḡrḡ, mḡle pḡche a pé. Conall Ua Cilline, coḡarḡba Cḡonáin Tuama ḡḡéine, Maolπατḡραιcc Ua Ailecain pḡrḡḡḡḡḡ Duin Uḡḡlaḡpe [décc]. Maolpuanaid Ua Maolḡoraḡ, τιḡήνα Cemuil Conall, δο ḡol τar mḡr dia oirḡpe. Slóiccḡ lá Donnchaḡ, mac ḡḡiaḡ, co τucc ḡalla pḡr Mide ἡ ḡḡrḡḡ, ḡall, Laiḡḡ, ἡ Orraḡe. Slóiccḡ lá Flaitḡrḡtach Ua Néill ἡ lá Maolrḡchloind, mac Maolpuanaid, hí Mide, co τuccḡatḡ ḡalla, ἡ ḡo ḡḡaḡḡat por lic oirḡeαḡ ἡ ḡḡr Mḡḡḡa, ἡ po ḡḡḡrḡḡe ḡ ḡḡr por ḡhallaiḡ. Muirḡeartach, mac Congalaḡ, τιḡήνα Ua pḡoilḡe δο ḡarḡbaḡ lá ḡallaiḡ Aḡa cliaḡ. Aḡḡḡḡin Ua Mḡrḡa, τιḡήνα Laiḡḡir, ἡ Cuḡuḡḡ Ua ḡeapḡḡu,

¹ *Grandson of Comhaltan*.—He was Cugaela, son of Gillachcallaigh O'Clery.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 393. See also the years 964 and 976, *suprà*.

² *The Fera-Manach* : i. e. the men of Fermanagh.

³ *Loch-Uaithne*.—Now Lough Ooney, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.—See note 7, under A. D. 850, p. 482, *suprà*.

⁴ *Tearmann-Feichin*.—Now Termontekkin, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth.—See note under A. D. 1013.

⁵ *The Ui-Crichain* : i. e. the followers of Cathalan O'Crichain, chief of Farney.—See Shirley's *Account of the Dominion of Farney*, pp. 4, 5.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1025. Flannavra. Coarb of Aei” [Iona]; “ Muireach mac Mugron, Coarb of Kiaran ; Maelcoin O'Toran. Coarb of Daire ; Cenfela mac Flavertai, Airchinnech of Daivinis ; Maelbride O'Cryeven, Coarb of Finnen and Comgall ; Duivinse O'Fairchellai, Airchinnech of Dromlean ; and Syrvrehagh, abbot of Imlech-Ivair, *in Christo dormierunt*. Nell O'Conor, heyre of Connaght ; and Gerrgaela, king of Bregh, killed. Maelsechlainn Gott, king of Meath, died. An army by Flavertach O'Nell into Bregh” [and] “ into Fingall, and brought the Irish hostages from the Galls. Cahalan,

Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearrgaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghainhain Ua Riagain. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Ui-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlainn Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhaltan^f [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearnmhagh, against the Feara-Manach^g. A predatory excursion was made by the Feara-Manach to Loch-Uaithne^h, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal Ua Donnchadha, King of Caiséal, died. Tearmann-Feichinⁱ was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Ui-Crichain^k.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cillene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpadraig Ua Ailecain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, so that he obtained the hostages of the men of Meath, of the men of Breagha, of the foreigners, of the Leinstermen, and of the Osraighi. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muirheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Aimerigin Ua Mordha^l, lord of Laeighis, and Cuduiligh Ua Beargdha, lord of Ui-Duach,

king of Fernvai, with his associates, upon Fermanach. Fermanach, with their strength, presently to Loch" [Uaihui, that they burnt and killed seventeen men on the brink of the loch] "Termon-Fechin distressed by Cahalan O'Crichan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1025. Gearrgaela. King of Moybrey, was both killed and drowned by the south of Moybrey, and by Mahon O'Riagan. Flathvertagh O'Neale, with his forces of the North,

tooke with him all the Captives of Ireland that were with the Danes. Donell God, with his forces, banished O'Neale over the mount[ain] of Sleuwe Fwayde. Melaghlyn God, king of Meath, died this time."—*Ann. Clon.*

^l*Aimerigin Ua Mordha.*—This Aimerigin was the son of Cinaeth, who was son of Ceinneidigh, who was son of Mordha, the progenitor after whom the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, took their hereditary surname.

τιγσίνα Ua nDuach, do marbað la apoile, 7 com ár Ua nDuach, 7 Laiḡiri, áct po meabaið for Ua nDuach. Maðm pía Roen for ḡhulla Áta chiat occ Loich Rén. Cpschplóicécfó lá hOrpraigib in Uib Muirfóhaiḡ, 7 puccpat ḡabala mópa, 7 po ḡonpat Muiréfpitac, mac Dunlaing. Do neoácttar Uí Muirfóhaiḡ i nOrpraigib, co po oipccpíte Tealac nDinnamð, 7 po marbpat an pccnapaið. Slóicécfó la tiḡsína nOrpraigé in Uib Ceimpealaiḡ co por inoir. Trí catá do bripfó do Raon, mac Muiréfpitaiḡ, mic Maorleachlainð, do moḡðamna Tínpa, .i. do Chloinn Cholmain, cat for píopa Míðe, cat for píopa bpfḡ, 7 cat for ḡhallaið Áta chiat. An clocan ó tá ḡarrða in ðamð co hllaið na ttri ccpor do dénam lá bpfpal Conaillead hí cCluain mic Nóip. Cpsch móp lá ḡípp an cogaið for Donnac Sschnaill, 7 ḡípp an éogaið férin do marbað ar na marac, 7 a óá bpatar immaile ppip .i. Etigen, 7 ḡiollamait, lá Muirfóhaið Ua Céle ma tíḡ pén, tpe ffpitaið Dé 7 Ssch-naill inoirin.

Αοip Cpíoipε, míle piche a peachε. Dunchaðh mac ḡiollamoónna, comarba Sschnaill, an tscenaið bá deapccaiḡéi oEipioncáið, décc hi cColóin ran nḡípmáin. Maolpuanað Ua Maoldopaið, tiḡsína Cenel Conaill, do ecc ma oibépe. Ruaiðri mac Fḡḡarpaiḡ, tiḡsína deipceipε bpfḡ, déḡ iar naithripḡe 7 iar pfnoðataið. Taðḡ mac ḡiollapaccpaiḡ do óallað lá tiḡsína

^m *Loch-Rein*.—There is a lough of this name at Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.—See note*, under A. M. 3506. But the one referred to in the text would appear to be in Meath.

ⁿ *Tealach-Dimainn*.—Otherwise written Tealach n-inmaine, now Tullamaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.

^o *Garrdha-an-bhainbh*: i. e. the Garden of the Sucking Pig; the name of a field at Clonmacnoise. Mageoghegan explains it as if written ḡarrða a ðanabbaið, i. e. the “Abbess her gardaine;” and this is probably the true name.

^p *Uluidh-na-dtri-ḡross*: i. e. the monument, or penitential station of the Three Crosses. This monument is still pointed out at Clonmacnoise.

^r *Gearr-an-chogaidh*: i. e. the short man of the war.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1026. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Bregh, Fingall, Lenster, and Ossori, and” [he] “gott their pledges. An army by Flavertach O’Nell into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and spoyled it. An army at the same tyme by Eochie’s sonn, upon the Galls, and burnt and brought many captives and many jewells. Gilkieran mac Uolgarg, cheife of O-Duivinrechts, died. Maelruana O’Mældorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O’Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther” [*rectè*, peall, i. e. treachery] “by Donell O’Kelly, donne upon Mureach O’Cele,

were mutually slain by each other; and the Ui-Duach and Laeighisi were mutually slaughtered, but the Ui-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Loch-Rein^m. A plundering army was led by the Osraighe into Ui-Muireadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muirheartach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muireadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundered Tealach-Dimainnⁿ, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muirheartach, son of Mael-eachlainn (i. e. one of the Clann-Colmain), royal heir of Teamhair,—one battle over the men of Meath, another over the men of Breagha, and the third over the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The paved way from Garrdha-an-bhainbh^o to Uluidh-na-dtri-gcross^p was made by Breasal Conaillach, at Chuain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gearr-an-chogaidh at Domhnach-Seachnaill; and Gearr-an-chogaidh^q himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etigen and Gillamaith, by Muircadhach Ua Ceile, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Seachnall.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadh, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Seachnall, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coloin^r, in Germany. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died on his pilgrimage. Ruaidhri Mac Fogartaigh, lord of South Breagha, died, after penance, at an advanced age. Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig was blinded by the

and killed him in a meeting.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1026. Donnough, son of King Bryan Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lynstermen, and Ossorie, to himself. Flathvertagh O’Neale, and the son of Moyleseaghlyn mae Moyleronie, with their forces, came to Meath, took their hostages, and upon ice entered Innis-Moghty, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Gearr-an-Choggay made a great prey upon Downaghsohlyn (or Downsohlyn), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Moriegh. Cowdoly O’Bearra

killed Awargin O’Morreye, king of Lease. Moyle-ronie 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 Clonvicknose, called the Abbess her Gardaine, to the heap of stones” [Uluib] “of the Three Crosses, was made by Breassall Conalleaghe.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Coloin*: i. e. Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.

Ορραιγε, Donncað mac Giollapatairce. Slóigfð lá Donnchað, mac ðriain
 1 nOrpraigib, ðo paomid þor a munþir, 7 þo maþað an tan þin Ðaðpa mac
 Óúnaðaið, tiðfina síl nAnmécáða, 7 Doimnall, mac Síncáin, mic Plaiðbirtaið,
 þioððamna Munan, Maolríchloinn, mac Concóðair, tiðfina Copco Moðruað,
 7 dá mac Cuilén, mic Concóðair, tiðfina 7 tanairi O Conaill, dá mac
 Ecceairtaið, tiðfina 7 tanairi Eocchanaácta, 7 Occán Ua Cuirc, mac Anluain,
 mic Ceinðeirtaið, 7 rochaðe oile nach aipeimter. Scrin Choluim Chille do
 orðain do Raen, 7 boraimie mór do bpeit erðe. Scrin Mocholmóc do
 apccain lá hAmlaib 7 lá Dunchað tiðfina ðrífð. Slóicéð lá Siþmóc, mac
 Amlaib 7 lá Dúnchað, tiðfina ðrífð 1 Míðe co Léice mblaðma co coimþ-
 naáctar þrú þir Míðe im Roñ Ua Maolríchlann. Þérar cat ítoppa.
 Maðheað þor Ðallab, 7 þor þioþa ðrífð. Cuirtir a nári im Dhúncað, mac
 Duinn, tiðfina ðrífð, agur im Ðhollaupaille mac Ðiollacaomíðim, tiðearna
 Ua mbriúim Chualann. Soirer þor Roen ðoríðiri, 7 maðfð þair, 7 maþð-
 tar Roen, tiðfina Míðe co rochaðib oile. Catálán Ua Cpioácáin, tiðfina
 Þrínmáið, 7 Airíall aréñna, 7 Cúlocha Ua Ðairþit, tiðfina Ua Meit do
 coimtuirtim þria þoile. Doimnall, mac Plaiðbirtaið Uí Néill, décc. Cpeach
 lá Cenél Eogann þor Ultoib, co tpuccrat bóþoina mór. Mac Cuind, mic
 Donoðgaile, píððamna Teðba, décc.

* *Scrin-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Columbkille. This shrine was in the church of Skreen, near the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

* *Scrin-Mocholmog*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Mocholmog. This shrine was at Teach-Mocholmog, now Staholmock, in the barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.

* *Leac-Bladhna*: i. e. Bladhna's flag-stone, now Lickblaw, a townland containing a curious moat and the ruins of an old church, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See it again referred to at the year 1161.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1027. Roary mac Fogarty, king of

Descort-Bregh, died in his pilgrimage. Teig Mac Gilpatrick blinded by Donogh Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory. An army by mac Bryan into Ossory, where Ossory had the slaughter of his men about Dogra" [*recte*, Gadhra] "mac Dunai, king of Silnanmchaa, and about Donell mac Senchan, and about many more also. Daniell mac Flavertach O'Nell died. Roim, king of Meath, and Donncha O'Duinn, king of Bregh, fell one with another in battle. Cathalan O'Críchan, king of Fernvai, and Culocha O'Garvi, king of Meath" [*recte*, of Uí-Meith] "fell also one with another in fight. An onsett by Kindred-Owen into Ulster, and" [they] "brought great booties. Duncaillen in Scotland all burnt. Gillmochonna, Coarb of Sechnall, *Sapientissimus Scotorum in Colonia quierit.*" —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

lord of Osraighe, Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, into Osraighe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Domhnall, son of Seanchan, son of Flaithbheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Ui-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuirc, son of Anluan, son of Ceinneidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluim-Cille^s was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholmoe^t was plundered by Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhmaⁿ, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maeleachlainn, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breagha were defeated and slaughtered, together with Dunchadh, son of Donn, lord of Breagha, and Gillausaille, son of Gillacaeimhghin, lord of Ui-Briuin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and of the Airghialla in general, and Culocha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Ui-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Domhnall, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, died. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians; and they carried off a great prey of cattle. Mac-Cuinn, son of Donnghaile, royal heir of Teathbha, died.

“A. D. 1027. Teig Mac Gillepatrick had his eyes put out by Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick. Donnogh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the inhabitants of that contrey gave an overthrow to some of the army of prince Donnogh, killed Gara mac Downagh, prince of Sil-Anmchie, Donell mac Seanchan, mic Flathvertye, prince of Mounster, and Moyleseaghlyn O'Connor, prince of Corcomroe; the two sons of Cowlenan mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell” [Gavra]; “and the sons of Egertaghe, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyle-

ronie O'Moldorai died in pillgrimage. Roen O'Melaghlyn robbed the shrine of Saint Columbe. Richard, king of France, died. Sittrick mac Awley and Donnogh, king of Moybrey, with their forces, came to Meath, to Leyck-Blae, and Moynevilan, and were mett and strongly opposed by Roen O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, who gave the Danes the overthrow, and killed Donnogh 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.*

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mίle piche a hochτ. Τυατάλ Ua Dυbannaigh, epucc Cluana Ipaipθ, an τeappucc Ua Suairlich, 7 Ταυδ, mac Eaτάch, apcínδεαch Cille Dάλna, décc. Αρτ Ua Dυnéαδa, apcínneach Mungairτι, véδ. Γιolla-epioρτ, mac Dυibéuίnn, uapal παγαipτ Αpθα Macha, vécc ι Roρ Comám. Cορfnmac, mac Dυibeaέτγa, comarba Tola, Γιollapaτeρaicc Ua Plait-bήptaicch, apcínδεαch Suipθ, Cορmac, Saγairτ Cήannpa, Maolπατeρaiz Ua baογalán, Sacapτ Cluana mic Nόip, Plaitma hUa Tιγήnán, pήpleiγinn Cille Dáceallóc, 7 Cήnach, apτipe Cluana mic Nόip, vécc. Dpian Ua Concóδair, Scopn Ua Ruairc, Plaitbήptaach Ua hEpuδain, 7 Concóδap, mac Eoάδa, do mαpbaθh. Maolmoipθα, τιγήna Pήi Roip, do mαpbaθh la Conaίllib Mupτeínnε. Mac Concuailγne, τιγήna Ua nEaτάch, do écc. Plannaccán Ua Ceallaiz, τιγήna bήγ, 7 Cιeπiocc, mac Aίmlaib, τιγήna Γall, do θol do Róim. Cpích lá Cenel nEoócain ι eTup Conaίll, γo τεucc-pac γabála mópa. Donn Ua Conγalaiz do mαpbaθ do Conaίllib. Depτech Sláine do euitim. Dec Ua hAγθα, τιγήna Teatba, do mαpbaθ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mίle piche a naoi. Donnpléibe Ua bpoγapitán, τιγήna Ua Pailge, do mαpbaθ. Donnchaθ Ua Donnacán, τιγήna Pήnnaiγe, 7 Cionaeθ, mac Angeippe, τιγήna Conaίllι do coméuιtιm hí Cill Slébe. Dpian Ua Concóδair, píoγδaiínnα Connaέτ, do mαpbaθ do Mhaolpfehlainn, mac Maolpuancuθ, τιγeapna Cpυmέann. Mupécήptaach Ua Maoluoρaíθ do mαpbaθ do Uib Canannán oc Rait Canannán. Aοθ Ua Ruairc, τιγήna Dapτpaizε, 7 τιγήna Coipppe, 7 Aengup Ua hAengupa, apcínneach Oρoma cliabh, 7 epí píceτ duíne do lopccaθ maille ppu ι nliup na laínde hι cCoipppe

* *Cill-Dacheallog*.—Otherwise called Cill-Mocheallog, i. e. the church of St. Dacheallog, or Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, a well-known town in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss to the *Féilire-Aenguis*, at 26th of March, Cill-Dacheallog is described as situated “ι nUib Caippe ι Mumán, i. e. in Hy-Cairbre in Munster, i. e. in the country of the Uí-Cairbri Aebhlha, i. e. *Nepotes Carbrei 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 Corea-Laighdhe, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberies, now forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from the year 1027 to 1037: ~

The Age of Christ, 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinneach of Mungairit, died. Gilla-christ, son of Dubhchuillinn, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commam. Coiseanmach, son of Duibheachtgha, successor of Tola; Gillapadraig Ua Flaithbheartaigha, airchinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceanannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaithnia Ua Tighearnain, lector of Cill-Dacheallog^w; and Cearnach, Ostiarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhair; Scorn Ua Ruairc; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Erudain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Conailli-Muirthiimhne. Mac Concuaighe, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlaidh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghain into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli. The oratory of Slaine fell. Bec Ua h-Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1029. Donnsleibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearnmhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeirree, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe^x. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Crumhthann. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by the O'Canannains, at Rath-Canannain^y. Aedh Ua Ruairc, lord of Dartraighe; and the lord of Cairbre; and Aenghus Ua h-Aenghusa, airchinneach of Druim-eliabh; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne^z,

"A. D. 1028. Teig mac Eacha, Airchinnech of Kill-Dalua; Art, Airchinnech of Mungarty; Gilkrist mac Duvelhulinn, gentle priest of Ard-mach, died in Roscommam. Bryan O'Connor; Scorn O'Roirk; Flavertach O'Hernan; and Conor mac Eocha, *occisi sunt*. Maelmocta, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O'Connors. Damliag rifled by Farmanach. Mak-Concuaighe, king of O-Nehachs, died. Sitrick mac mick Aulav, king of Galls, and Flannagan O'Cellai, king of Breghe, went to Roome. Kindred-Owen with thaire night into Tir-Conell, and brought great

booties. The Derhach" [i. e. the Oratory] "of Slane fell. Donn O'Congalai killed by the Conells."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^x *Cill-sleibhe*.—Now Killeavy, at the foot of Sliabh Cuilinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

^y *Rath-Canannain*: i. e. Canannan's Fort. Not identified.

^z *Inis-na-lainne*: i. e. the Sword Island. This was the name of an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, but it is now obsolete.

Μόρι. Αιηλαοιβη, mac Σιτριόcca, τισήνα Γαλλ do ὀργαβάρ do Ματζαμáin Ua Ριαγáin, τισήνα ὀρβίξ, ἡ do ὅν do ἔεθ décc bó ὀρπαρccλαḡ app, ἡ Σέct ρίct each mḡρcténach, ἡ τρι ρίct uinge ὀόρ, ἡ cloiḡḡn Caplura, ἡ αιττιρε Γαιḡeal ειττιρ Λαḡnḡb, ἡ Ὑct Cunno, ἡ τρι ρίct uinge ὀαιργct ḡil ma uḡa ḡeimlscḡ, ἡ ceitpe ρίct bó ρocail, ἡ impiḡe, ἡ ceitpe heitτιpe ὀO Ριαγáin ρéim ρpi ρct, ἡ lán lḡḡ bpaḡacc an tpeap αιττιpe. Maolcolaim, mac Maolbρίḡoe, mic Ruaiḡri, décc. Concḡobar, ρίḡḡḡaiḡna Connaḡct, do ḡallaḡ la Taḡḡ Ua cConcḡobar. Maolbρίḡoe, ρpimḡpaḡp Epeann, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle τpiocha. ὀpeapaḡ Conailleach, comapba Ciaráin, décc. Maolmaprtain, epḡḡ Cille ὀapa, [décc]. Eochaḡ Ua Cetḡnen comapba Tισήnaiḡ, apḡpaḡi Epeann i nḡna, décc i nAḡḡmaḡa. Aḡḡḡur Ua Cpuiḡtḡr, comapba Comḡaill, Tuathal Ua ḡapbain, epḡḡ Cill Cuiḡinn, ἡ Maelḡḡar ὀall, ρḡpḡiḡḡn Cille Achaḡ, décc. Flann Ua Ceallaḡ, comapba Caoimḡin, décc i cCluain mic Nóir. Epépa ḡpéme hi ρpiḡ calainn September. ḡacall lopa do ḡápuccáḡ m tḡr capḡbḡ, ἡ po mapbaḡ ma cionn nomáide an peap po ὀa ḡápaḡ. Plaitḡḡḡrtach Ua Néill do ḡul do Róim ὀia oibḡpe. Ruaiḡri Ua Canannáin, τισήνα Cenel Conaill, do mapbaḡ oc Moḡaiḡn lá hAḡḡ Ua Néill, ἡ epeach an tpeachta ainm an tḡlccáḡ ὀia po mapbaḡ. Taḡḡ an eic ḡil Ua Concḡobar, .i. ρí Connaḡct, do mapbaḡ lap an nḡotte .i. lá Maolḡschlainn Ua Maolpuaracḡ, τισήνα Mḡe ἡ Cpeḡtáinne. Aḡḡ Ua Maolḡpaḡḡ do mapbaḡ la hAḡḡ Ua Ruairc. Maiḡm ρop Ua Maoleacḡlann, .i. Concḡobar, ρiap an nḡotte, .i. ὀomnall, ὀú i tḡḡpáip

* *Fetter-ounce*: i. e. the price of his fetters.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1029. Donnsléve O'Brogarvan, king of Ofaly, killed by his owne. Donncha O'Donnagan, king of Fernvai, and Makigerece, king of Conells" [i. e. Conaille-Muirhevne], "fell one with another at KILLSLEVE. Bryan O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, killed by his" [own people]. "Hugh O'Roirk, Aengus O'Maengusa, Airchinnech of Dromkliav, and 60 men with them, in Iland-na-lainne. Murtagh O'Maeldorai, killed by the O'Canannans. Aulain mac Sitrick, king of Gentiles" [*rectè*, of the Galls or Danes of

Dublin], "taken captive by Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, whom he kept untill he had 200 cowes, 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 cowes, persuading brybe, and four pledges to O'Riagan himself to kepe the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maelcolum mac Maelbride mac Roari, and Maelbride O'Brolchan, cheife mason" [ppim-paep] "of Ireland, *mortui 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. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce^a, and eighty cows for word and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riagain as a security for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, died. Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was blinded by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighde, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Conaillach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuilinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun^b on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned^c [in a matter] relating to three horses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhairn^d, by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the "Prey of the Snow." Tadhg of the White Steed Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, was slain by the Gott, i. e. Maelseachlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Cremthainne. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc^e. A battle was gained over Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i. e. Domhnall, wherein fell

his back."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

^c *Was profaned.*—See *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Introduction, p. xiv. note ^a, where Dr. Todd has collected all the curious notices of this staff preserved by the Irish writers. The Staff of Jesus was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

^d *Modhairn.*—This was anciently the name of

the River Foyle, flowing between the counties of Tyrone and Donegal; but the name is now applied only to one of its tributaries. A mile below the confluence of the Rivers Derg and Strule they receive the Douglas Burn, and thence the increased volume of waters is borne down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne River.

^e *Art Ua Ruairc.*—This Art was the second son of Scan-Fearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourk's took their hereditary surname.

hUa Cſinaćáin tiğſina Lúighe, 7 ba hepiðe maiðm Aća Fſina. Riğe Miðe do ġabáil do Ua Maolſchlainn iar na ionnarbað ap Loch Rið iar in nġotte hUa Maeileaclainn. Taðğ, mac Lopeáin, tiğſina Ua Ceinnſealaiğ, do écc ina oilēpe i nġlionn dá loća. Cumara mac Mieliaec, apð ollan Epeann, vécc. Maelóuin, mac Ciarpmaic, tiğſina Chemeoil mðinnig, do marðaðh la Concóðar Ua Loinſriğ. Concóðar, mac Taiðğ Uí Cheallaiğ, tiğſina Ua Máine, do marðað lá fſraib Tſéba. Domnall ġotte, pi Miðe, do marðað tpe meðal o Choineapate Ua Cobéaiğh ó a amur fein. ġormlaiðh, inğſn Murchaða, mic Finn, máthair piğ ġall .i. Siſtſriğ, 7 Donncharð mic ðriam, piğ Munan, 7 Choncóðair, mic Maolſchlainn, piğh Tſmpra, vécc. Arí an ġormlaið pi po ling na tpi léimeannae, dia neðraðh,

Tri léimeanna po ling ġormlaið,
Ní lingſeð bñ co þráð,
Léim in Aſh eliað, léim i tſſinſraiğ,
Léim i cCapel Copnmauğ ór cað.

Comtuſim do Choingailſiğ 7 do mac Sſnám Uí Leóćain, dá piogħaðmna ġailſiğ. Flano Ua Flano, tiğſina ġailſiğ, do écc in aſtſrićce hi cCſhan-nur. Donncað, tiğſina Cairppſe, do marðað la hUib Fiaćpać Muſſiſe i noðar tiğe Scſine Aðamñáin. Tuatál Ua Dubnaiğ, eppcop Cluana Epaið, vécc, iar nðeiğhbſtha.

¹ *Ath-fearna*: i. e. Ford of the Alder, now Aghafarnan, in the parish of Enniskeen, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 2.

² *Cinel-Binnigh*: i. e. race of Eochaidh Binnneach.—See note ², 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 Sitrie Mac Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin, and Brogarbhan, chief of Offaly, who fought against Brian Borumha at

the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table :

1. Finn, slain 928.

2. Murchadh.	2. Conchobhar, died 977.
3. Gormlaith.	3. Conghalach, d. 1017.
4. Sitrie mac Auliffe.	4. Conchobhar, <i>a quo</i> O'Conor Faly.
	5. Brogarbhan, slain at Clontarf, 1014.

⁵ *Scrin-Adhamhnain*.—Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The Ui-Fiachrach Muirisee were seated in the barony of Tireragh. The district called Muirisc, or Muirisee, extended from the River Easkey eastwards to a stream which flows into

Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna^f. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled up Loch Ribh by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinusealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cumara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Maelduin, son of Ciarnhac, lord of Cinel-Binnigh^g, 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^h, one of his own soldiers. Gormlaithⁱ, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the king of the foreigners, i. e. of Sitric; Donnchadh, son of Brian, King of Munster; and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, died. It was this Gormlaith that took the three leaps, of which was said :

Gormlaith took three leaps,
Which a woman shall never take [again],
A leap at Ath-cliath, a leap at Teamhair,
A leap at Caiscal of the goblets over all.

Cugaileang and the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, two royal heirs of Gaileanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gaileanga, died penitently at Ceanannus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisc, in the doorway of the house of Scrin-Adhamhnain^k. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died after a good life.

the sea between the townlands of Ballyaskeen and Dunnacoy.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of *III-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note ^b, and the map prefixed to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1030. Breasal Conellech, Coarb of Kiaran; Eochai O’Cethenen, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmach. O’Crumhire, namely, Aengus, Coarb of Comgall, died. Flavertach O’Neill went to Rome. Teg O’Conor, 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 Innabar, killed by the Orc O’Ruagan, in murther. Kindred-Owen broke O’Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrym” [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. “Maelduin mac Ciarmaic” [who had profaned the effigy of?] “the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*” [*recetè*, Maelduin mac Ciarmaic, the *μυρεῖσθαι* .i. *τιζεσθαι*, i. e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O’Longsy].—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, mīle tpiocha a haon. Caṭupach, coīnarba Pīngin, do dal-
laō. Maolputhain, anmēara ḡrian, mic Ceimdeitig, ἡ Conance Ua Csh-
baill, aipēinnech ḡlinne dā locha, ceann epābaō, ἡ dēipce na nḡasoīel,
dēcc. Mac Pīnō, aipchinnech tigē aoiḡō Cluana mic Nōir, ἡ Mac Del-
haoiṭh, coīnarba Cponān Tuama ḡreīne, dēcc. Plaiṭḡsṭach Ua Néill do
tōiḡeaōt ó Rōim. Ar ppi peimhṣr Plaiṭḡsṭaiḡ po ḡaibhṭi an connrao
dinhōr in Arō Macha amail ar pollur ipin pao,ḡ

Seirḡohach do ḡrān corca,
No tpiān dāipnibh dūb corcra,
No do dḡicnaib dapaḡh dūinn,
No do enoib palach pionneull.
Poḡaibṭe ḡan taōa tinn,
In Arō Macha ar aon pinginn.

Arō mḡrṣcain do arccain do ḡhallaiḡ Aṭha eliaṭ, ἡ dā cēo do daoinib
do loṣcaō ipin doimhacc, ἡ dā cēo do ḡreitḡ i mḡpōitṭ. Inip Eoḡain do
arccain do Plaiṭḡbheaptach, mac Muipḡsṭaiḡ Uī Néill, ἡ dia mac .i. Aōōh.
Slōicḡō la mac nEochaōa co Tealaō Occ, ἡ nochā tṭappaō nī. Aōō
Ua Néill do dōl ṭaipir papi co tṭucc epī mīle do buaib, ἡ dā cēo ar mīle
do ḡpōitṭ. Ua Donnacāin, tigṣṣina Arao tīpe, do mārbaō lá hUa mḡrian,
.i. Toipḡelbaō. Ua hAḡhōa, .i. Aḡhōa mac ḡiollacolum, tigṣṣina Ṭḡḡba do
bāpṡcāō lá a bpaṭṡib lá Muimṡir Maolpīnn. ḡlunaiṡin, mac Siṭpice, do
mārbaō la dēipceṣt ḡreagh. Diapmaṡ, mac Doimnaill, mic Paolāin, tig-
ṣṣina na nḡeiri, ἡ Donnplēbe, a ḡrāṭhaiṡ, do mārbaō lá Muipḡsṭach, mac
ḡrian, hi ccaṭ Slēibe Cua. Inoṡō nOṣpaiḡe lá Donnchaō mac ḡrian,
co po mārḡrat Oṣpaiḡe don cupi pin an ḡillapintach Ua Anpaōain, ἡ dā
Ua Maolēchlann, mic Floinnaḡratṭ, dā pioḡōamīna Chonaill ḡaḡra, ἡ

¹ *Maelsuthain*: i. e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was anm-chara, or spiritual adviser to Brian Borumha, is to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which he wrote "*in conspectu Brian Imperatoris Scotorum.*"

^m *Teach-nAidheadh*: i. e. house of the guests, i. e. the hospital.

ⁿ *Penny*; pinginn. In a Brehon law tract,

preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 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. *Seiscadhach* 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. Maelsuthain¹, anmchara of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cearbhaill, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaedhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aeidheadh^m of Cluainmic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. It was during the reign of Flaithbheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain:

A sesedhach [measure] of oaten grain,
Or a third of [a measure of] black-red sloes,
Or of the acorns of the brown oak,
Or of the nuts of the fair hazel-hedge,
Was got without stiff bargaining,
At Ard-Macha, for one pennyⁿ.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Inis-Eoghain was plundered by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, i. e. Aedh. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh to Tealach Og, but he seized nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed him by eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-tire, was slain by O'Briain, i. e. Toirdhealbhach. Ua hAghda, i. e. Aghda, son of Gillacolum, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gluniaru, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarnaid, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Brian, in the battle of Sliabh Cua^o. Osraighe was plundered by Donnchadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighe slew on that occasion Gillarintach Ua Anradhain^p; the two grandsons of Maeleachlainn, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maelcolum Caenraigheach^q. Gilla-

aged Latin *sexterium* and *sisterium* occur.

^o *Sliabh Cua*.—Now Slieve Gua, in the barony of Decies without Drum, and county of Waterford.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3790, and A. D. 593.

^p *Ua-Anradhain*.—Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanrahan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

^q *Maelcolum Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the

Maolcolum Caonraigech. Ξιollaóim̃gaill Ua Slebene, p̃rimollam̃ tuairceir̃t Eireann, décc. Cono na m̃bocht, c̃h̃o Celed̃ ñdé, 7 ancoir̃i, Cluana mic Nóir, do c̃eir̃ t̃ionól air̃ge do boct̃aib̃ Cluana i nIreall Chiaráin, 7 po et̃hbar̃ p̃iche bó uair̃ p̃éin inñtí. Ar do do p̃á deaó,

Α Chuinn Chluana, at̃clop̃ t̃ú α h̃Epiño i nAlbain,
Α ch̃iño op̃oain, noch̃an up̃a do ch̃ill uar̃gaín.

Flait̃b̃sr̃tach Ua Murchaóda, ταιορ̃eac̃ Cenel m̃bogaine, do écc. Cuplebe Ua Dob̃ailen, ταιορ̃eac̃ Corca p̃ir̃t̃i, do m̃ar̃baó i puill. Ua Ruairc, Art, .i. an Caileach, do ar̃gaín Cluana p̃sr̃ta b̃r̃éñainn, 7 po meab̃aó p̃air̃ir̃in lo c̃éona p̃ia nDonnchaó mac b̃riain go p̃p̃ar̃gaib̃ ár̃ daoine 7 f̃tar̃i. Raḡnall mac Raḡnall, mic Iom̃air, τ̃iḡsr̃ina P̃air̃t L̃air̃ge, do m̃ar̃baó i nÃt̃ ch̃iãt̃ i puill.

Αoir C̃p̃íor̃t, m̃ile ep̃iocha α dó. Maolmor̃oá angcoir̃e décc. Muḡron Ua Níoc, abb Tuama óa ḡhualann, décc. Omb̃m̃or̃i, liãct̃air̃e Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Doim̃nall, mac Maolpuanaó Uí Mhaol̃uop̃aio, τ̃iḡsr̃ina Cemuil Conaill, do m̃ar̃baó lá Cloiño P̃hianḡara. Mac Mãt̃ḡam̃na, mic Muir̃f̃õh̃aig, τ̃iḡsr̃ina Ciair̃raig̃e do m̃ar̃baó. Diair̃mair̃t̃ mac Eãt̃ach, c̃h̃o cloiñde Scand̃láin, décc. Donnḡal, mac Duinñc̃õt̃aig̃, τ̃iḡsr̃ina ḡail̃nḡ, do m̃ar̃baó do Ua Cap̃raig̃. Ẽp̃ru Ua Conaig̃, p̃íog̃oam̃na Muiñan, do m̃ar̃baó lá muiñt̃ir̃ Imleacha Ib̃air̃. Mãoim̃ Op̃oma b̃h̃õc̃uir̃ for̃ Ul̃taib̃ p̃ia nÃir̃ḡial̃laib̃. Mãoim̃ Im̃bir̃ boinne p̃ia Sĩep̃ioc, mac Ãm̃laoĩb̃ for̃ Conaill̃ib̃ 7 for̃ Uib̃ τ̃Tõp̃t̃áin, 7 for̃ Uib̃ Méit̃, in po láo α ñár̃ .i. ep̃í c̃éó ior̃i m̃ar̃baó 7 sr̃gaib̃ail. Coñc̃õbar̃, mac Maol̃f̃chl̃ainn Uí Dub̃oai, do m̃ar̃baó dia b̃r̃átair̃, .i. do mac Neill i Oh̃ũoai. Ceallach mac D̃unchaóda, τ̃iḡsr̃ina Ua nD̃ún-

south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.

* *Iseal-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's low land. This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

* *Ua-Dobhuilén*.—Now always anglicised Devlin, without the prefix O'. This family of Corea-Firtri, in the now county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O'Devlins of Muiñtir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Lon-

donderry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1031. Flavertach O'Neil came from Rome. Ardbrackan rifled by the Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin: two hundred men burnt within the Damliag, and 200 captives caryed. Kildare burnt through negligence of a wicked woman. An army by Mac Eocha to Tolanoog, and Hugh O'Neil came eastwards about him, and brought 3000 cowes and 1200

ehomghaill Ua Slebhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Conn-namBocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, the first that invited a party of the poor of Cluain at Iseal Chiarain^r, and who presented twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said :

O Conn of Cluain ! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba ;

O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaithbheartach Ua Murehadha, chief of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Cusleibhe Ua Dobhailen^s, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruairc, Art, i. e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; and he was defeated on the same day by Donnehadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Ragh-nall, son of Raghmall, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at Ath-eliath.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maelmordha, anchorite, died. Mughron Ua Nioc, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann, died. Duibhínnsi, bell-ringer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dombnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head of Clann-Scannlain, died. Donnghal, son of Donneathaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Ua Carraigh. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the people of Imleach-Ibhair. The victory of Druim-Beannchair^t was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne^u [was gained] by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith, in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Dubhda, was slain by his kinsman, i. e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhda. Ceallach, son of

captives with him. Another army by Mac Eochaa in I-Eachach, and burnt Kill-Cummar, with the Oratory ; killed fower of the Clergy, and earyed 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan into Ossory, where his men were slaughtered, Maelcolum Caenrígech and many others. Cahasach, Coarb of Coggan, blinded by Duvlaing. The snow army by Hugh O'Nell, into Tirconnell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-

Conell. O'Donagan, king of Arahire" [Ἀραὶο χήπε], "killed by O'Bryan, .i. Tyrllagh."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Druim-Beannchair* —Now Drumbanagher, about seven miles from Newry, on the road to Tanderagee, in the barony of Lower Orior, and county of Armagh.

^u *Inbher-Boinne* : i. e. the mouth of the River Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-Colptha.

chaba, décc. Maégaráin Ua Riagáin, tiúghina búrgh, do éuraim la Domnall hUa Ceallaiú, ip in domnac pía cCaire. Domnall hUa Ceallaiú, mac Flannaccáin, do éallad lá Muiréscitac Ua Ceallaiú. Congur Ua Tiúghináin, do marbad do Chenél Aoða. Muirchað, mac Seappaiú, tiúghina Coirppe Móiri, décc. Muiréscitach, mac (no Ua) Maoilrschláinn do éallad la Concobar Ua Maoileachláinn. Taúgh Ua Súaire, tiúghina Ua Cuilinn, do marbad la mac Maoil na mbó. Mac Conconnaét .i. Ua Dunadhú, tiúghina Sil nAnmchaða, do marbad. Maeltuile, eppcop Arda Macha, do écc.

Áoir Críoret, míle triocha a trí. Muiréach Ua Maonacáin, uapal eppog 7 ansgoipe, 7 Muiréach Ua Manécáin, comorba Cronáin, décc. Conn Ua Sinach, ardsansgoipe Connaét, décc. Conn, mac Maoilepáttaricc, aréindeách Munghairi 7 Díriret Oengura, décc. Aed mac Flaitébsitaiú Uí Néill, tiúghina Oibú, 7 ríogdánina Eireann, décc, iar naéirige 7 rínnann toécaíde aúde péile Anóear. Maídm pía Muirchað Ua Maoilechláinn pop Concobar Ua Maoileachláinn, in po marbad Maoilpuanad Ua Cappaú Calma, 7 Lopcan Ua Caimelbáin, tiúghina Laoúairi, 7 tiúghina Fíri cCúl, co rochaíob oile. Concobar Ua Muiréohaiú, tiúghina Ciappaiúge, do marbad. Aenach Capman do denaim lá Donnchað mac Giollapáttaricc iar ntabail rige Laúgh do go maithib laoc 7 clépeac Laúgh, 7 Orraiúge mar aen mór. Maídm eap Ele 7 Uí Fiaéirach Aíone, i ttoréairi bpaen Ua Cléirú, 7 Muiréach mac Giollapáttaricc co rochaíob oile. Aímpgim Ua Círbail, tiúghina Ele, décc. Aengar Ua Catáil, tiúghina Eoganaéta Loéa Léin, do marbad. Scríu Phírtar, 7 Phóil acc tepsírain pola pop aléoir Páttaricc i nArda Macha hi fiaónaire caic i coiténne. Pocáirtach Ua Aedá, tiúghina Muíge (no Tuairi) Luiricc, 7 Ua Fiachrach Ardairiéta, do marbad do fíraib

* *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 *Hare's Bishops*, p. 49, he is called Maelmuire.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, killed by Donell O'Kelly, *per dolum*. Gilcomgan mac Maelbryde, Mormoer of Mu-

reva, burnt with 50 men about him. Donncha O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell; Makmahon mac Mureai, king of Kyarry; Donell mac Duincothai, king of Galeng, *occisi sunt*. Etru O'Conaing, heyre of Mounster, killed by the men of Inleth. The discomfiture of Drumbenchar upon Ulster by Airgiall. The dispersion of Invir-Boinne by Sitrick mac Aulaiv upon the Conells, upon O-Dorhuin, and upon O-Meth, and he had their slaughter. Maeltuile, bushop of

Dunchadh, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagan, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Tighearnain was slain by the Cinel-Aedha. Murchadh, son of Serrach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died. Muircheartach, son (or grandson) of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ui-Cuilinn, was slain by the son of Mael-na-mbo^w. Mac-Connacht, i. e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Mael-tuile^x, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Maenagain, a noble bishop and anchorite ; and Muireadhach Ua Manchain, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Sinaich, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Maelpadraig, airchinnech of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa^y, died. Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, died, after laudable penance and mortification, on the night of Andrew's festival. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in which Maelruanaidh Ua Carraigh Calma, Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, lord of Laeghairi, the lord of Feara-Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, after he had assumed the kingdom of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Osraighe. A conflict between the Eli and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillaphadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed. The shrine of Peter and Paul emitted blood upon Patrick's altar at Ard-Macha, in the presence of all in general. Foghartach Ua hAedha, lord of Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)^z, and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardmach, in *Christo quievit*. Hugh O'Foiri took the bishoprick in hand."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^y *Disert-Oenghusa*.—Otherwise written Disert-Aenghusa, i. e. Aenghus's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart-Enos, near the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's

County. The Aenghus who gave name to this place was the celebrated Aenghus the Festilogist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 4, 5, 579, and p. 582, n. 6.

^z *Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)*.—The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-

Maeltuile^a was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Maeleachlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i. e. the chief of Cuirene, on the island of Loch Semhdidhe^b. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraige-thire, died. Cumumhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadh, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile^c was plundered by Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, aircinneach of Corcach, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicnia Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cill, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochonna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Feara-Rois. Dubhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe. Gillacoluim Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muirheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmlaine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartach^d, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold of Disert-Tola^e by his own people; and Tola, through the power of God, wreaked vengeance upon the person who committed the profanation, for he was slain within the same hour. Gillaulartaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh^f; Cathal, son of Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumuvan mac Roary O'Cetfa, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Muireach Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinaeh killed by Maelcolum mac Cinaeh. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghannacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paule streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Neil, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, *post penitentiam mortuus est*, on St. Andrew's eve.²—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Ua Flaithbheartaigh*.—Now O'Flaherty. This Muireadhach was the grandson of Flaithbheartach, from whom the hereditary surname of O'Flaherty was derived, and was, therefore, the

first person of this family ever called O'Flaherty. He had three sons: 1. Ruaidhri of Loch Cime; 2. Donnchadh Aluinn; and 3. Aedh, from whom all the septs of the O'Flahertys of West Connaught are descended. They were originally seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^b *Disert-Tola*.—This church stood in the townland of Diserttaula, in the parish of Killoolagh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

^c *Deisi-Breagh*.—Now the baronies of Deece, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under the year 753, p. 356, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Cualann, γ α βñ .i. ιγññ mic Ξιollaconīgñ, do mārbað do mac Ceallanğ mic Dunchaða, γ do mac Aoða, mic Tnaðail. Amlaoib, mac Siττpiocca, do mārbað lá Saðanaib ağ dol do Róim.

Αοιγ Cpioγτ, mīle τpiocha a cúcc. Flaibéβτach Ua Murchaða, τiğñina Ceniúil mboğane, do mārbað co noγung oile amaille pγip. Iapnán Ua Flanðhaða (cú na naem γ na bñpén do γaipéi ðe) do techt ap cpeich i nDelbna co na τaiptctap uate do Delbna co τtapðpat iomaiecc dó, γ po lað ár a muintipe, γ po mārbað Iapnán pén tpe pioptaið Dé γ na naem. Rağnall Ua hloñap, τiğñina Pγipτ Láipce, do mārbað i nAeth eliaeth lá Siτpioc, mac Amlaoib. Apð mðpñcain do opccain do Siτpiocc iapam, γ Soγð Cholann Chille do opccain γ do loγccað do Choncòðap Ua Maoileclainn ina díogail. Cúpléibe, mac Dobpáin, τiğñina Copca Pñpτí, [vécc]. Cellpaille γ elaoñað do opccain do Thallaið, conup τaippaið mac Donnchað mac Doimnailł go po lá a noñğ ár. Cpech lá Donnchað mac Dunlaunğ poγ Pñpaið Cualann, go τtucc bó γaðail móγ γ bpoio.

Αοιγ Cpioγτ, mīle τpiocha a pé. Aonğap Ua Flainn, comapba ðpénainn Cluana pñpτα, γ Ceallach Ua Selbaigh (.i. epocce), comapba ðaippi pγuit pññóγ Muman, vécc. Aonğap, mac Catán, abb Copcaige, vécc. Flaibéβτach an epoptcáin Ua Néill, τiğñina Oilig, vécc iap nðeigbñethaið γ iap bpennainn. Maelechlainn Ua Maelpuanað, τiğñina Cpenñcainne, do mārbað lá hAoð Ua Concòðap, a noioğail Thaðğ an eich ġil, γ ðpian. Doimnall Ua hUaτmapián, τiğñina Pñp Lí, do mārbað do Dál nAriaðe. Donnchað, mac Flóinn, pioğhòainna Tñmñac, do mārbað la pñpaið ðpéipne.

"A. D. 1034. Maelcolum mac Cinaeh, king of Scotland, died. Aulaiv mac Sitrick killed by Saxons" [as he was] "goinge to Rome. Gillasechnaill mac Gillamochonna killed. Doncha mac Bryan spoyled all Ossory. Cathal, mairtir, and Airchinnech of Cork; and Conn macMaelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungarti, *dormierunt*. Ulster forces into Meath to Mac Millen's house. Gil-lafularti, king of Dese-Bregh, killed. Maenia O'Hnachtan, Lector of Kells, drowned coming from Scotland with Colm Cill's booke, and three *minns*, or swearing reliques of St. Patrick, and thirty men with them. Suivne mac Hugh"

[mic Cinaeh], "king of the English and Irish, *aliter* Fingall" [*rectè*, Gallgaels], "*mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^ε *Cu-na-naemh agus na bhfíren*: i. e. the watchdog of the saints and jst men.

^h *Sord-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

ⁱ *Claenadh*.—Now Clane, in the county of Kildare.—See note¹, under the year 777, p. 382, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

wife, the daughter of Mac Gillacoeimhghin, were slain by the son of Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathal. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfiren^g"), came upon a predatory excursion into Dealbhna; but a small number of the Dealbhna-men overtook him, and gave him battle, wherein his people were slaughtered, and Iarnan himself was slain, through the miracles of God and the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Ath-cliaith by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh; and Sord Choluim Chille^b was plundered and burned by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtri, [died]. Cill-Usaille and Claenadhⁱ were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them, and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, upon the Feara-Cualann; and he carried off a great seizure of cows and prisoners.

The Age of Christ, 1036. Aenghus Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Chuain-fearta; and Ceallach Ua Sealbhaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri^k, learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain^l, lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Maeleachlainn, lord of Creamthainne, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of Tadhg of the White Steed, and of Brian. Domhnall Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe. Donnchadh, son of Flann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Scolog.

"A. D. 1035. Cnut mac Sain, king of Saxons, died. Cahal mac Awalg, king of West Leinster, and his wife, daughter to Caeimgin mac Cinaeh, and his greyhound, killed *at once*" [i. e. together] "by the sonn of Kellach mac Dunchaa. Flahvertach O'Murchaa, king of Kindred-Boguine, with many more, killed. Iarnan O'Flanchaa, persecutor of saints and the righteous, came with his" [followers] "into Delvin, and a few of Delvin skirmished with him, and gave him the overthrow, where he was killed, and his men

slaghtered by myracle of the saints. Ranall O'Hivair, king of Waterford, killed in Dublin by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. Ardbrakan rifled by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Conor O'Maeleachlainn in revenge it." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Successor of Bairri*: i. e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.

^l *Flaithbheartach an Trostain*: i. e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.

Scolócc .i. Níall Ua Flannagáin, tighfina Tíēba, do mairbhad la ríraib Tíēba búēim .i. lá Muinntir Tíamáin. Murchad Ua an Chapaill .i. Ua Flaētibírtach, 7 Níall, mac Muirghísa da ríoghdamna iarpair Connaēt, do mairbhad. Cúiciche, mac Ece necháin, tighfina Ceneoil Enna, décc. Donnchaō, mac Dúnlainē, tighfina Laighn, do dallad lá Donnchaō, mac Giollaparaice co neibail de a ccionn treēctmaine. Ruaidrí, mic Taidē, mic Lorcáin, do dallad lá mac Maoil na mbó .i. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, mac Donnchaōa, tanaip Orpaighe, do mairbhad. Muirērtach, mac Giollarátpaice, tighfina Leite Orppaige, do mairbhad dUa Caellaigí dia muinntir péin i ppioll. Cell dapa 7 Cenannur do lorccad. Deaptech Laipigí driúin do lorccad 7 do orccain dfráib Míde.

Aoir Críort, míle trocha a ríche. Flann, ppíoir Glíne hUírean, Cionad hUa Maoilteimín, rruiríróir iarpair Laighn, déē. Coirppe, mac Rodaige, arphindsch Eccailí díce, décc. Catál mac Ruaidrí, tighfina iarpair Connaēt, do dól dia oiliēpe co hAph Macha. Flann, mac Donnall Uí Maoileachlainn, do dalladh la Conchoīap lá a deapbpaipair. Trí hUí Maoīdopaīd do mairbhad lá hUa Canannáin. Trí hUí Phollamán, 7 Finnachta Ua Earcāda do mairbhad dAōd Ua Conchoīap. Cúionmáin Ua Rubanō, tighfina Puirp Laipge do mairbhad lá a cenél péirpín. Poirp Laipcei do orccain, 7 lorccad lá Diarmaid, mac Mail na mbó. Scpín Cholain Chille, 7 Domliacc Chiaráin do orccain do Ghallab Acha eliaē. Muirghísp Ua Conēfnáin, tighfina Ua nDiarmada, décc. Apéu Ua Celecáin, tighfina Ua mōrfráil, 7 Ruaidrí Ua Lorcáin, tighfina Ua Níalláin, do mairbhad i Cpaōb Caille lá Muirfōach Ua Ruadacáin 7 lá hUib Eātach. Cearnacáin Gort do mairbhad lá hUa Flannagáin, .i. Siipuc, do Uib Máine. Gíllacaemgín, mac Amalgaōa, tighfina Ua Ceallaig do mairbhad do macaib Aōda, mic Tuātal. Iomáir do mairbhad do Ghallab Puirp Laipge tre

^m *O'Caellaighe*.—Now anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1036. Daniell O'Innathmaran, king of Firli, killed by Dalarai. Scolog O'Flannagan, king of Tethra, by his" [people] "killed. Donell O'Flainn, heyre of Tarach, by Breifni

killed. Murcha O'Cappall, and Nell mac Murges, two heyres of West Connaght, killed. Cuchie mac Egnechan, king of Kindred-Enna, died. Donogh mac Dunlevy, king of Leinster, blinded by Mac Gilpatrick, and died thereof. Flahvertach O'Nell. Areking of Ailech, *post penitentiam optimam, in Christo quievit*. Aengus mac Flainn, Coarb of Brenainn Cluona, and Kellach O'Selva,

i. e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i. e. by Muintir-Flamain. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i. e. Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Cuciche, son of Egneachan, lord of Cinel-Enda, died. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and he died at the end of a week. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo, i. e. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain. Muirheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, was treacherously slain by O'Caellaighe^m, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Ceanannus were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann-Uisean; Cinaedh Ua Macleimhin, learned senior of the west of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Rodaighe, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Macleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maeldoraigh were slain by Ua Canannain. Three [of the] Ui Follamhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadhia, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Cuimhain Ua Rubann, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by his own tribe. Port-Lairge was plundered and burned by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mboⁿ. Scrin-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain^o were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Muirgheas Ua Conceanainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Arclu Ua Celechain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcain, lord of Ui-Niallain, were slain at Craebh-caille^p, by Muireadhach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eathach. Cearnachan Gott^q was slain by Ua Flannagain, i. e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaeimbghin, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh [of Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imhar was

Coarb of Bairri. *mortuus est*. Roary mac Teig mic Lorkan, blinded by Mack Moylnambo."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁿ *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo*.—He was the first of the ancestors of the Mac Murroughs, who became King of Leinster. Maelmordha mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, was the ancestor

of the O'Byrnes, and not of this sept.

^o *Scrín-Choluim-Chille and Daimliag-Chianain*: i. e. the churches of Skreen and Duleek in Meath.

^p *Craebh-caille*.—A place on the River Callan, in the barony and county of Armagh.—See note ^e, under the year 825, p. 438, *suprà*.

^q *Cearnachan Gott*: i. e. *Victoricus Balbus*.

meabail. Dunchaō mac Dunlaing, .i. pī Laigfn, do epǵabail i nDírſte Diarmada, 7 a dallaō do Donnchaō Mac Giollaparadice, 7 a écc iapiam po cfoóir. Ruaidri, mac Taidg Uí Lorcáin, tanairi Ua cCennpealaiǵ, do epǵabail i nDaimliag Cille Cuilinn lá Donnchaō Mac Giollaparadig, 7 a dallaō iappin lá mac Maoil na mbó.

Áoir Críort, míle tpuocha a hocht. Flaitébhſtach, mac Loinǵricch, erpucc 7 pſpleiǵinn Cluana mic Noir, Cumdén, erpcop, 7 abb, 7 pſpleiǵinn Condépe, comarba Mic Neiri 7 Cholman Éala, hUa Gabaid, pui erpcop Dirſte Diarmatta, 7 mac Céin, mic Maoilmuaō, décc. Áhll Ua Cair, pſpleiǵinn Deapmaiǵe, Maolmáirtan Cam, pſpleiǵinn Condépe, Flannaccán, pſpleiǵinn Cille dapa, [décc]. Coirpre Ua Comǵiollam, comarba Canndiǵ, décc i Róim. Colman Caech Ua Congaile, comarba Molairi, Niall, mac Riagáin, oipcinneach Sláine, do marbaō lá hUa Conduib. Giollaepiopte, mac Caébaipri Uí Domnaill, gabal fulaig éogaō, 7 copnaíma Cemil Conaill, do marbaō lá mac Cumn Uí Domnaill. Ua Muirpeccern, tiǵſina Tſéba, do marbaō. Laioǵnén hUa Leocáin, tiǵſina Gaifng, do epǵabail. Cúduilǵ Ua Donnchaōa, píoǵdaimna Cairil, do marbaō do Uib Faolám. Reacpu do oipccain do Thalluib. Meap dí móp ipin mbliadairi, a ré a méo co po meē opca na noie. Da Scainoir do cop ioiri Delbhna, 7 Ua Maine i naine

* *The Daimliag of Cill-Chuilinn*: i. e. stone church of Kileullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Roary, King of West Connaght, went in pilgrimage to Ard-mach. Flann O'Maelechlainn, by Conor O'Maelechlainn blinded. Archu O'Celegan, king of O-Bressaill, and Rori O'Lorkan, king of O'Niallan, killed at Krivehoill by Mureach O'Ruagan and by O'Nechachs. Cu-inmain O'Roban, king of Waterford, killed by his" [own people]. "Cernachan Gott killed by O'Flannagan of O-Maine. Three O'Maeldoraies killed. Great raine this year."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylenemo of

Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burnt Lymbrick. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorye, and soone after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor O'Melaughlyn did putt out the eyes of Flann O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

* *Reachru*.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Ragharee island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lambay, in the county of Dublin. As Lambay belonged to the Danes at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

* *The Orcs*: i. e. the pigots, rutlands, *luchans*, or last pigs farrowed.

* *Dealbhná*: i. e. the inhabitants of Delvin

killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner at Disert-Diarmada, and blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Ua Lorcain, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was taken prisoner in the Daimhliag of Cill-Cuilinn^r, by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was afterwards blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cuinnen, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere, successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; hUa Gabhaidh, distinguished Bishop of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, died. Ailill Ua Cair, lector of Dearthach; Maelmartan Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coimhghillain, successor of Cainneach, died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died]. Niall, son of Riagain, airchinneach of Slaine, was killed by O'Conduibh. Gilla-christ, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill, supporting pillar of the war and defence of the Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn O'Domhnaill. Ua 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. Reachru^s was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit in this year, so that the *ores*^t of the pigs were fattened. Two rencounters between the Dealbhnaⁿ and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival^v,

Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

* *Ciaran's festival*: i. e. the 9th of September.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1038. Cuinniden Connere, Coarb of Maknise and Colman Ela, and Colman Cam, i. Crooked O'Congail, Coarb of Molaise, *in Christo quieverunt*. 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. Ore Allai, i. 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 geven to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyaran's feast, wherein many were slaine. Cuduil O'Dunchaa, heyre of Cassill, killed by O'Faelan."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1038. Flathvertagh mac Loyngsye, Lector and Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Aileall O'Gair, Lector of Dorowe, died. There was such abundance of akorns this year that it fattened the piggs" [pigotts] "of piggs. There arose great contentions and fraye between those of Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and those of Imain in Clonvicknose, on St. Keyran's day, and fell twice the same day to the fraye, in which strife there were slain 53 persons of Imaine."—*Ann. Clon.*

péle Ciaráin i cCluain mic Nóir, 7 po meabhador andor for lb Maine, 50 po marbad triar ar easgaid dñ Maine.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle τμιοχα α ναοι. Μαεμα, eppcop 7 comarba Manir-
treach buiti, Celecáir Ua Cuilennán, comarba Τιγεαρμαίξ, 7 Μυρσδωαχ,
mac Flannacáin, φοραιρκοινδεα Αρδα Macha, décc. Cloicteach Cluana
loraird do éuitim. Domhnall mac Donnchaða, τισίρνα Ua Paelám, do
marbad lá Domhnall Ua Fsrígaile, τισίρνα na bFopruac. Mupchað Ruad,
mac Maoileachlann, do dallas lá Concobar Ua Maoilshlann. Μυρσδωαχ,
mac Flaitébsrtaíξ Uí Néill, do marbad lá hUib Labraða. Donnchað Deapce,
mac Airτ .i. an Caileac Uí Ruairc, τισίρνα αιρτίρ Connaét, ppi lám a aτari,
do marbad lá hAod Ua cConcobar. Slóíξñ lá Donnchað, Mac Giolla-
páττpαιcc co nOppaíξib i Míde, co po loipepse co Cnoξba, 7 co Opocac aτα.
Aod Ua Flannagáin, τισίρνα Luipce 7 Ua pFiaépaé, do marbad. Mac
Ruaidri, τισίρνα Fsrinmaíge, do éuitim lá a múmτπι féirín. Mac Ruipri,
τισίρνα Ceneoil Phiaéach, do marbad lá τισίρνα Fbí Ceall. Donnchað
Mac Giollapáττpαιcc, τισίρνα Oppaíge 7 Laiξñ dupmóρ, décc iar mbeit i
ngalari potta.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceathpacha. Maolmaire Ua Ochτάin, comarba
Cholaim Chille 7 Aðamnán, décc. Dúnchað Ua hAchanngae paoi τιαχτανα
lñgínd Arda Macha, déξ. Copceapach, mac Andgeada, comarba Flannan
7 Opencann, déξ iar popbhac a ðaighbfehaoh. Oiapmarτ Ua Sfehnupaíξ

* *The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraird*: i. e. the steeple or round tower belfry of Clonard, in Meath.

† *Domhnall Ua Fearghaile*.—Duald Mac Firbis gives the pedigree of a Domhnall Ua Fearghail, King of Fortuatha Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesincorb, son of Moghcorb, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Conchobhar Ahhradbruadh, Monarch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, *suprà*. The valley of Glendalough, and the district of Inaile, in the present county of Wicklow, are referred to as in the Fortuatha-Laighean.

‡ *The Uí-Labhradha*: i. e. the O'Laverys, a family still numerous in the barony of Iveagh,

and county of Down.

§ *Cnodhbha and Droichead-atha*: i. e. Knowth and Drogheda.—See notes * and †, under the year 861, p. 497, *suprà*.

|| *Uí-Fiachrach*: i. e. Uí-Fiachrach-Ardsratha, a tribe seated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh. The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1039. Jaco, king of Bryttain, *a suis*; Donell mac Doncha, king of O'Faellan, by Donell O'Ferall; Doncha Derg, .i. Read, O'Roirk, by the O'Conors; Roary, king of Fernvai, *a suis*;

at Cluain-mic-Nois, in both which the Ui-Maine were defeated, and fifty-three of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maicnia, Bishop and Comharba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cuileannain, successor of Tighearnach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraird^x fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile^x, lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Ruadh, son of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Labhradha^z. Donnchadh Dearg, son of Art, i. e. the Cock, Ua Ruairc, lord of East Connaught, in conjunction with his father, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig and the Osraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cnoghbha and Droichead-atha^a. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach^b, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Fearnmhagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinel-Fhiachach, was slain by the lord of Feara-Ceall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Macmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunchadh Ua hAnchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flannan and Brenainn^c, died after a well-spent life. Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh^d, the most

Hugh O'Flannagan, king of Luirg and O-Fiachrach, all killed. Donogh mac Gillpatrick, arch-bishop of Leinster and Ossory" [died]. "Macnia, Coarb of Buty, *Episcopus et plenus dierum*; Ceilechar O'Culenan, Coarb of Tiernach, *vitam feliciter finierunt*. Mureach mac Flannagan, Airchinneach of Ardmach, by O-Hehachs; Mureach mac Flavertaich O'Neill killed by Lethrens. Cervall mac Faelan killed by Gentyes" [*rectè*, 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. Leighman-ehan was preyed and spoyled by those of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of

Imaine and those of Delvin in Clonvicknose before."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Successor of Flannan and Brenainn*: i. e. Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert.

^d *Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh*.—This may be understood as denoting Diarmaid, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the present county of Galway, for the first of this latter family, who was called O'Shaughnessy, was Raghnaill, whose father, Gealbhuidhe, who was slain in the year 1159, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnaill, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.

ραοι eccna Λεϊτε Cunn, γ comarbadh Sschuall, décc. Corerán Cleirech, angoire, arbdéfn̄ iartair Eorpa ar érábaid̄ γ eccna eiríde, γ a écc hi Lioir mór. Echtiǵsna, mac brian, tiǵsna bpsǵm̄ane, décc. Ua Dublach, tiǵsna B̄r̄ tTulach, do marbad̄ dia muin̄tir féin. Cat Cille Dronnán do b̄irf̄ do Thallab, γ do mac brian for Cheapball mac Faolán, γ Cearball do marbad̄ and. Ceall dapa, Cfhannur, Dún dá l̄t̄glarr, γ ilcealla oile aréfn̄a do lorccad̄. Maem Choluim Chille, D̄ir̄st̄ D̄iar̄mat̄ta, Moǵna Moǵn̄óc, γ Cluain mor Mhaedoc̄ do orǵain lá D̄iar̄mat̄ta, mac Maoil na mbó, tiǵsna Ua cCeinnrealaig, γ b̄rois̄ mór do b̄reit̄ ar na d̄r̄eais̄ib̄. D̄er̄tsch Lāt̄r̄iǵ b̄riúin do lorccad̄ γ do orccain la f̄s̄iain̄ M̄ide.

Αοιρ C̄r̄ōr̄t̄, m̄ile c̄f̄r̄acha a haon. Maolb̄r̄iǵde Ua Maoilf̄in̄, rac̄car̄ γ angoire, γ epr̄cor̄ Th̄inne dá locha, décc. Cor̄cer̄ach Ua Toic̄t̄iǵ, ar̄b̄r̄f̄leis̄inn̄ Cille dapa, décc. Soer̄gar, f̄s̄r̄leis̄inn̄ γ ar̄c̄innech̄ Top̄aiḡe, décc. Mac b̄s̄chaid̄, mac Ainn̄ipe, ár̄b̄ ollain̄ Ar̄da Macha, γ Epean̄ ar̄éfn̄a, déǵ. Maolpuan̄aid̄ mac Roem, p̄iǵd̄ain̄na T̄s̄n̄r̄ach, do marbad̄. Paelan h̄Ua Mór̄da, tiǵsna Laois̄ir̄i, do dallad̄ lá Mupchād̄, mac Dunlainḡ, iar na c̄oir̄ber̄t̄ do Donn̄c̄ad̄, mac Aōda do, uair ar é Donn̄chād̄ do ǵab̄ epiom̄ ar t̄úr̄ con̄tapā do Mupchād̄, mac Dunlainḡ. Muir̄c̄s̄r̄tach Mac Th̄ollap̄at̄t̄raicc do marbad̄ do Uib̄ Caollūide i meab̄ail. Th̄ollāc̄om̄ǵaill, mac Duinn̄cuan, mic Dunlainḡ, do b̄reit̄ ar écin a Cill dapa do Mhupchād̄, mac Dunlainḡ, airm in po r̄áraiǵeas̄ com̄ar̄ba b̄riǵde. Dá mac Mhic Ph̄aolán, mic Mupchāda .i. Donn̄chād̄h, γ Th̄uniar̄n do marbad̄ do a Cilldapa mac b̄roem,

* *Coreran Cleireach*.—He was the colleague of Cuan O'Lochain in the provisional government of Ireland after the death of Maelsechlainn II., in 1022.

† *Cill-Dronnan* : i. e. the Church of St. Dronnan. The festival of St. Dronnan of Cill-Dronnan is set down in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 12th of December ; but the situation of the church is not described

‡ *Maem-Choluim-Chille*, &c.—These churches are situated in the present county of Kildare, except Cluain-mor-Maethog, 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*. Coserach mac Aingea, Coarb of Flannan, and Brenainn ; Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Colum Cill ; Dermot O'Sechnasai, Coarb of Sechnall, *in Christo dormierunt*. Coreran Clerk, the head of Europe in learning and godliness, *in Christo pausavit*. Duncha O'Caneg, Lector of Ardmaeh, *mitissimus et doctissimus, in Christo pausavit*. Donncha

distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corcran Cleireach^e, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lis-mor. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Feartha-Tulach, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dronnan^f was gained by the foreigners, and the son of Brian [*rectè* of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Faelan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara, Ceanannus, Dun-da-leathghlas, and many other churches, were burned. Maein-Choluim-Chille^g, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluain-mor-Maethog, 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-Brinin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Ua Maelfinn, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Ua Toiethigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Soerghus, lector and aircinneach of Torach^h, died. Mac Beathaidh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maclruan-aidh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was blinded by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, after having been delivered to him by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, for it was Donnchadh that took him first, and then delivered him up to Murchadh, son of Dunlaing. Muir-cheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui-Caelluidheⁱ by treachery. Gillachomhghaill^k, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Brigit was violated. The two sons of the son of Faelan, son of Murchadh, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of Braen^l, son of

mac Crinan, king of Scotland, *a suis occisus est*. Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills, *mortuus est*. All Kildare burnt at Michaelmas. Kells, Dunda-lehglas, and many other churchtownes, burnt.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1040. The overthrow of Kildronnan, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Coreran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mac Broyme, prince of Bawnie, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Torach*.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Ui-Caelluidhe*.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O’.

^k *Gillachomhghaill*.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O’Tuathail, or O’Toole, of Leinster.

^l *Braen*.—This name is more usually written Bran. He was the ancestor of the O’Brains, or O’Byrnes, of Leinster.

mic Maílmórda. Císc hAírgiallaib i Conaillib, co po bpirftar Conaille
 poppa i Maig da cáinneach. Císc hUa Néill i nUib Eatach Ulað, co
 tucpat cpeich móir. Cpeach lá hUib Ceinnrelaig in hUib Baíppci, conur
 tappad Murchað, mac Dúnlaing, co po bpir poppa hi Cill Molappóc, 7 co
 pparccaðpat áir mór im Doínnall Reamap, daíma tighfina Ua Ceinnrelaig.
 Cuíce hUa Dúnlaing, tighfina Laigiri, 7 a mac, 7 Calleoc a bñ, do maíbað
 do Mac Conín, hi Taigh Mochua mic Lonáin, 7 po maíbað poín féim iap na
 maíach lá hUa Bpoenáin inn, 7 ar pirt móir do Mochua im. Fína mór
 Maodóg do lopcað lá Donnchað mac brian. Gíno Uirín do arccain do
 mac Maí na mbó, 7 in depteach do bpirfoh, 7 céo do baímbh do maíbað, 7
 reacht ccét do bpech ar a noíogail Fína móir do argain do mac brian,
 7 do Murchað, mac Dúnlaing, 7 a noíogail a braçap Doínnall Reamap.

Áoir Cíopt, míle cfíapacha a dó. Maolbriðe, erpuç Cille dapa, Ahill,
 Mucaná, chíó manach na nGaoídeal, décc, hi cColáin. Eoacáin, arçin-
 deach Sláine, 7 fíleigín do Suir, 7 pçirbín do togaíde, Loingreac Ua Maol-
 fchnaill, fíleigín Cluana hloapio, Loingreach Ua Flaitén, comapba
 Ciapáin 7 Cponáin, Maelpftar Ua hAilecáin, fíleigín Arda Macha, 7
 toirac na mac leigín do maíbað. Fiacha Ua Maílmopda ppiín Spuit
 Epeain, décc. Flano, mac Maílfchlann Guit, piðdaíma Tínpac, do
 maíbað lá Concòbar, mac Maíleachlann. Murchað, mac Dúnlaing, pí
 Laigín, 7 Donnchað, mac Aeða, tighfina Ua mBaíppce do tuitim la Giolla-
 páttapacc, mac nDonnchaða, tighfina nOrraige, 7 la Coincoigepice Ua Mórda,

^m *Magh-da-chainneach*.—Not identified.

ⁿ *Cill-Molappog*: i.e. Molappog's Church. This name is now applied to an old grave-yard in the townland of Donore, parish of Leamhdhruim or Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perches to the south of this grave-yard is a holy well called *Tobar-Molappog*. There is another old church-yard of this name near the village of Croghan, to the north of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon; but the place referred to in the text is certainly the Kilmalappoge in the county of Carlow.

^o *Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain*.—Now Timahoe, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmaennoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1041. The annals are too many of killing of men, dieing, praies, and battles. None can tell them wholly, but a few among many of them by means that men's ages could not be thoroughly knowne. Macheli, 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'Nehach in Ulster, and brought a great prai. Gilcomgaill mac Donkwan mic

Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainneach^m. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh into Ui-Bairrechi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappocⁿ, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i. e. the Fat], heir to the lordship of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Cuciche U Dunlaing, lord of Laeighis, and his son, and Cailleoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain^o; and he [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ua Broenain, for this act; and this was a great miracle by Mochua. Fearna-mor-Maedhog was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Gleann-Uiscan was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor, by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Domhnall Reamhar.

The Age of Christ, 1042. Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailill of Mucnamh, head of the monks of the Gaeidhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, airchinneach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; 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-Bairreche, fell by Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe,

Dunlaing taken forceably out of Kildare, and killed after.”—*Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Moylenemo was king nine years. The kings or chief monarchs of Ireland were reputed and rekoned to be absolute monarchs” [i. e. full or supreme monarchs] “in this manner: if he were of Leigh-Con, or Con’s half in deale, and one province in Leath-moye, or Moye’s half in deale, at his command, he was coumpted to be of sufficient power to be king of Taragh, or Ireland; but if the party

were of Leath-Moye, if he could not command all Leath-Moye and Taragh, with the lordshipp thereunto belonging, and the province of Ulster, or Connought (if not both), he wou’d not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Moylenemo cou’d command Leathmoye, Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole” [of Ireland]. “Moylebride O’Moylefyn, preist, died. Moyletonie mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foreners.”—*Ann. Clon.*

τιγσίνα Λαιγίρι, γ λα Μαερατέ Υα Δοννχαδὰ, τιγσίνα Εοζαναχτα ηι Μοιγη Μυιλτιάτ, ι Λαιγίρι, γ αρ ιριν κατ ριν Μαίγρι Μαλεστ τορκαίρι Σιόλλα-εμίη Υα ηΑηροτάν, τιγεαρνα Υα Σρεμήταννάμ, γ Εαχδονν, mac Δύνλαιγ, ταναιρι Λαιγίη, σο ποχαιδὶβ ἰλε. Μαερατέ mac Σορμάν, mic Τρεαρραγ, τιγσίνα Υα μδαιρρίε, γ α βήν δο μαρβαδ ι ηΔιρριε Διαρμαδα λά ηΥηβ βαλ-λάιν. Σιερμυε γ Καλλεαχ-Ρίονάμ, α ηγίη, δέεε ι ηαεν ἡνι.

Αοιρ Σρίορτ, μίλε σεατρacha α τρι. Πλαιτέβήταχ, επρεορ Δύνν Λέτ Γλαίρρι, δο έεε. Concóbar Υα Λαιδγνέν, απρέμτεαχ Ρσίνα μόιρι Μαεδόγ, γ Τίγε Μολιγ, δέεε. Αοδάν Connachtach, anchoipe γ ρήρλεϊγινν Ρορρ-commáin, Ceallach Υα Cleirceim, coíμαρβα Ρινδέιν γ Moccol mócc, γ Κατάλ, mac Ruaidrí, τιγσίνα ιαρέταρ Connaéτ, δέεε ιμα οηέρε ι ηΑρδ Macha. Domnall Υα Ρήργαίλε, τιγσίνα Ρορτυατέ Λαιγίη, δο μαρβαδη λά mac Τυατάιλ, mac Ριαχρach ι εΤήρμονδ Caoimhgin. Flann Υα ηΑηρεθ, τιγεαρνα Υα Μειτη, δο μαρβαδ λά ηΥα Σεαρβαίλλ, λα τιγσίνα Ρεαρνμιαγέ. Σιόλλα-mochonna Υα Δυιδόιορμα δέεε. Ceinnéιτεγ Υα Cuirc, τιγσίνα Μυρεπαγέ, δο μαρβαδ. Μαίδμ ρορ Chenel cConaill ρια cCenel Εοζαίη ι εΤήρμονη Δάβεοε. Σρεαχ λά ηΑηνυδ Υα Ρυαίρε δαρ Λυγμίαδ, δαρ Δρυιμ ηερε-claínn, γ δαρ Conaílle uile, áετ ρο υιογαιήριετ ηα ηαοίη ρο céυόρι ι. Μοέτα γ Ρονάν, άρ ρο μαρβαδ Αηνυδ ρια ccínn ράτε λά ηαοιησίρ ι. mac Αίρε δήεε. Τρορρεαδ δο Σαμιαδ Ciaráin ι εΤεαλαέ Γαρβα ρορ Αοδ Υα Coimrclaí, τιγσίνα Τέβδα, γ βήρηνάη Chiaράin δο βήν co loρρ bacllae loρa ραρ, an

¹ *Magh-Muilceth*: i. e. Muilceth's Plain. Now unknown in Leix, or the Queen's County.

² *Ui-Creamhthannain*.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the district around the rock of Dun-Masc, or Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1042. Fernmor-Maog burnt by Donogh mac Bryan. Glen-Uissen burnt by Mac Moylnemo, and he brake downe the oratory, killed an hundreth, and captivated four hundreth, in revenge of Fernmor. Loingsech O'Flahen, Coarb of Kieran and Cronan, *quievit*. Hugh mac Maelmuire and Inrechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, Ab., died in Corkmor in Mounster" [*recte*,

Hugh the Abbot, son of Maelmuire, by Innechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, died at Cork-More in Mounster]. "Murcha mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and Donell mac Hugh, king of O'Bairche, slaine by Gilpatrick mac Donogh, king of Ossory, and by Mac-Rath mac Doncha, king of Connaght. Flann mac Maeilechlainn, heyre of Ireland, killed by murther. Maelpedar O'Halecan, Lector and cheife learned of Ard-mach, killed by the men of Fernmai. Aillen Mucnova, head of the Irishe in *Colonia, quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz.:

"Flann mac Moyleseaghlyn God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlyn."

and Cucoigëriche Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muileceth^p, in Laeighis; and in this battle of Magh-Muileceth was slain Gilla-Emhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Cremhlthannain^q, and Eachdonn, son of Dunlaing, Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Macraith, son of Gorman, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Ballain. Sitric, and Cailleach-Finain, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaithbheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhgnen^r, airchinneach of Farna-mor-Maedhoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ceallach Ua Cleircein, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Caeimhghin^s. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth^t, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhirma^u, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuire^w, lord of Muscraighe, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, over the Cinel-Eoghain, at Tearmann-Dabheoc^x. A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruairc, over Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclainn, and over all Conaille; but the saints soon took vengeance, namely, Mochta and Ronan, for Annudh was killed before the end of three months by one man, i. e. the son of Art Beag. The fasting of the clergy of Ciaran at Tealach-Garbha^y, against Aedh Ua Coinfhiacla^z, lord of Teathbha; and Bearnan Chiarain^a was rung with

^r *O' Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O'.

^s *Tearmann-Chaeimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.

^t *Ua hAinfeth*.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvy, without the prefix O'.

^u *O' Duibhdhirma*.—This name is still extant in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Diarmid by some, and changed to Mac Dermot by others.

^w *Ua-Cuire*.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.

^x *Tearmann-Dabheog*.—St. Daveog's Termon or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirlough, and county of Donegal.—See note ^z, under A. D. 1196.

^y *Tealach-Garbha*.—Now Tullaghangarvey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

^z *Ua-Coinfhiacla*.—This name is now obsolete.

^a *Bearnan-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's gapped or broken bell. Dr. O'Connor translates it "Cithara Ciarani," which is incorrect.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334.

τιοναδ in po iompa a dpuim ppur na cleiruib. Ro diéñdaíð Aed ipin ceirp ionaδ pin iua ecionn míor lá Muiréírtach Ua Maoilechlaind. Císcé lá hOrraigib, 7 lá hairéir Muinán .i. lá Macraíe Ua nDonnéada, 7 lá hEch-tigírin Ua nDonnaccáin, tigírina Aíraoh go Dún na ríat, 7 po loircepfé an dún, 7 po gabrat gabála beacca. Conur tapraíð Caréach, mac Saorí-beréchai, tigírinae Eoghanaachta acc Maeilecaennaigh for brú Síúipe, 7 po ppaoiníð pía eCáirtach for Orraighibh, 7 for Urimuínain, dú in po marbáð Ua Donnaccáin, tigírina Aírað go rochaíðib il. Conaoh é maíðm Maoile-caennaigh inpin.

Áoir Cíóirt, míle eítracha a eítaip. Maelmoéta, erpuz Luímaíð, Maenach Muchánia, Aod ó Scelice Mhíchil, 7 Ailill, mac bpeapail, pac-caip for Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Cumapccach Ua hAilellám, tigírina Ua nEadhach, do marbhaoth ó Uibh Capacáin. Níall Ua Célechán, tigírina Ua mÓrfaíl, 7 a bráthair .i. Trepéir, do dailaoh la macaibh Maðadáin epia mebaíl, 7 tangnachta. Domnall Ua Cuirc, tigírina Mur-craige, do marbáð dUa Flaithén, 7 dUa Oíppén. Cíech la Níall mac Maoileachlaind, lá tigírina nAiligh for Uib Méé, 7 for Chuailgne, co pucc dá céð décc bó, 7 rochaíde i mbraíte a ndíogail páraigíte Cluig mð

^b *Buchall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier, preserved at Armagh, and which was on this occasion sent for by the clergy of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, to add solemnity to their denunciation of the chief of Teffia.

^c *Dun-na-sciath*: i. e. the *Dun* or Fort of the Shields, now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort called Dun-na-sgiath was on the top of a round hill in this townland, where some remains of it are still traceable.

^d *Macícaennaigh*.—This is evidently the place where the River Multeen unites with Suir, near the village of Golden, about three miles to the west of Cashel, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 1043. Cahal mac Roary, king of West Connaght, died in pilgrimage in Ardmach. Donell O'Ferall, king of the borders of Leinster" [Fortuatha Laighen], "killed by his owne men. Flann O'Hanveid, king of O-Methes, by the O'Carrolls and king of Fernvai; Hugh O'Coiniakla, king of Telva, by Murtagh mac Maelechlainn; and Kennedy O'Cuire, king of Muskrai, *occisi sunt*. Ceallach O'Clerkin, Coarb of Finnen and Mocholmog; Carbry O'Laignen, Airchinnech of Ferna and Tymoling; Gillamochonna O'Duvidirma, *in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Maeleoini upon the brink of Sure, upon Ossory and Ormond, by Carthach mac Saeirvrehai, where O'Donagan, king of Ara, was lost. A dispersion of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Termon-Daveog."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want

the end of the Bachal-Isa^b against him ; and in the place where Aedh turned his back on the clergy, in that very place was he beheaded, before the end of a month, by Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory excursion was made by the Osraighi and the men of East Munster, i. e. by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, and Echthighern Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, as far as Dun-na-sgiath^c; and they burned the *dun*, and seized some small spoils. But Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maeilcaennaigh^d, on the brink of the Siuir ; and he defeated the men of Osraighe and Urmhumhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maeilcaennaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughmhadh ; Maenach of Mucnamh ; Aedh of Sgelic-Mhichil^e; and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident priest of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Cumasgach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ui-Caracain^f. Niall Ua Ceileachain^g, lord of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, i. e. Trenfhear, were blinded by the sons of Madadhan, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuire, lord of Muscraige [Breogain], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, into Ui-Meith and Cuailgne ; and he carried off twelve hundred cows, and led numbers into captivity, in revenge

this year altogether.

^e *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 ^m, under A. D. 950, p. 666, *suprà*.

^f *Ui-Caracain*.—This sept occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the River Blackwater, and coextensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—(See the Ordnance Survey of the county of Armagh, sheet 4 ; and of Tyrone, sheet 55.) In the Registry of Primate Fleming this parish is called “Derrybruchaise, *alias* O'Karegan” (A. D. 1409, fol. 7); and among the Collections of Primate Mey, A. D. 1444, it is named Doirebrochais, *alias* O'Caragan. In Pynnar's Survey the territory of O'Carraghan, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mount-

joy, is represented as in the possession of Sir Robert Heyburne in 1619.—(Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 204.) In the Ulster Inquisitions we find mention of “Sir Robert Hebron of Killiman.”—(Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. II.) This property subsequently passed into the Stuart family, who obtained a patent for it under the name of “the Mannor of O'Corragan,” and it is now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill, near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

^g *O'Ceileachain*.—Now anglicised O'Callaghan by the more respectable families of this sept ; but Kealahan, without the prefix O', by the peasantry of the name, who are pretty numerous in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They are to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a totally different race.

of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta^b. Another predatory excursion was made by Muirheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Aralt, by whom also the shrine of Patrick was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Donnchadh afterwards gave satisfaction to the church, to wit, perfect freedom [of the church] to God and to Ciaran till the day of judgment, and forty cows to be given by him immediately; and he gave a curse to any one of the Munstermen that should ever inflict any injury upon the clergy of Ciaran. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Connhaicni, and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon them for it, i. e. an unknown plague [was sent among them], so that the Booleysⁱ were left waste with their cattle after the death of all the [shepherd] people; after which the clergy of Ciaran received their own award [in atonement], namely, the *manchain* of the son of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Mac-na-h-aidhche, and twelve sons of the sub-chieftains, the best of the Connhaicni, along with him, and a screaball for every *dun*. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Connhaicne, by the men of Meath, at the Eithne^k, where fell the son of Ruithin Ua Doineannaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief of Muinntir-Scalaighe; Ua Ledban, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muireadhaigh by the men of Breifne, i. e. by Art Ua Ruairc, where the Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamocholmog^l, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

“A. D. 1044. Cumascach O’Hailillen, king of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragans. Nell O’Celegan, king of Bressals, and his brother, Trener, blinded by the sons of Madugan by trechery. Donell O’Cuirk, king of Muskrai, killed by O’Lahen and O’Hussen. An army by Nell mac Maeilechlainn, king of Ailech, upon the O-Meths, from whom they carried 240 cowes” [*rectè*, 1200, ou céo décc bó], “and many captives from them, and the men of Cuailgne, for enforcing” [i. e. profaning] “the bell, Clogin-echta. Another army by the same Nell, king of

Ailech, upon Mugorn, and he brought cowes and captives for the same business, .i. the” [profanation of the] “Bell. The Clearke, O’Conor, killed.”—*Ann. 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 freedom, and forty cowes at that present; and gave his malediction to any Munstermen that would ever after abuse any” [person or thing] “belonging to St. Keyran. Clonvicknose was preyed

Aoir Críort, míle cṡpaca a cúicc. Maolmaruain pinn pṡileigim Ceann-
 annra, Cána napal paccap Ḃcaíḃ bó, Muirṡḃhach, mac mic Saepṡura,
 aipṡmṡeach Doimṡiacc, Caṡurach Ua Caṡail, comarba Caomṡin, Caṡurac
 Ua Corpáin, comarba Ḃlinne hUirṡn, Corbmac Ua Ruadṡpach, aipṡmṡch
 Ṣṡmáinn Peicṡme, Ḃ Maonach Ua Ciorṡubáin, comarba Mochta Luṡmáir,
 décc. Cluan Iorairṡ do Iorccad po éirí i naoin peacṡmáin cona doimṡiacc.
 Flaitṡṡṡṡṡach Ua Canannáin, tiṡṡṡṡ Cheneoil Conaill, Ḃ Ḃlunnaṡn Ua Clep-
 cen, tiṡṡṡṡ Ua Coirppṡ. décc. Congalach Ua Loclainn, tiṡṡṡṡ Corco
 Moṡruadh [do écc]. Ar por Ultóib hṡ Reachṡanne la o Ḃhallaiḃ Áṡa
 eliaṡh, .i. hṡmáir mac Aṡailṡ, in po marṡad epí éṡṡ im Raṡnall Ua nEoch-
 aṡa. Cṡeach la Muirṡṡṡṡṡ, mac Flaitṡṡṡṡṡ hUṡ Néill hṡ pṡṡaiḃ ḃṡṡ
 conuṡ ṡarraiḃ Ḃairṡiṡ Ua Caṡaraiṡ, tiṡṡṡṡ ḃṡṡ hṡ cCarán Linne, Ḃ an
 muir lán ar a ccimṡ, Ḃ do éṡṡ Muirṡṡṡṡṡ lair, ḡo nṡruing dia muirṡṡṡṡ
 imme. Carṡach, mac Saoirṡṡṡṡṡṡ, tiṡṡṡṡ Eṡṡanaṡṡ Chairṡṡ do Iorccad
 i ṡṡaiṡ ṡeimṡṡ ḃUa Longaṡcáin, mic Duimṡcuain co nṡaomibh oile a malle
 pṡur. Doimṡall hUa Cṡṡṡṡṡ, cṡṡṡ Ḃhal cCar, Ḃ orṡan Muṡán, décc. Mac
 Maoileachlann, mic Cinnṡaolaiḃ, mic Concoṡair, piṡṡaṡṡna Ua cConaill,
 do marṡad. Aṡalṡaiḃ, mac Flainṡ, ṡoirṡac Calṡaiṡṡ, do écc do ṡalair
 anaṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ epí ṡṡaiṡ iar ccoimṡimṡ éicṡne do éor por Cluan mic

by the O'Fearalls, of whom a certain poet made
 this Latin verse:

*"Hæc urbs horrendis hodie vastata inimicis
 Quæ prius ante fuit Scotorum nobile culmen."*

"For which outrages committed upon the
 clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued
 them with a strange unknown disease, that they
 died so fast of that infection, that their towns,
 houses, and Darie places" [booleys], "were
 altogether waste, without men or cattle, inso-
 much that at last they were driven to graunte,
 in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of
 O'Royreke's son, and the twelve best sons of all
 the O'Fearalls, and a certain summ of money
 for their maintenance, which was paid by the
 pole throughout the countrey, for apeasing the
 indignation which the saint conceived against

them."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Ua-Cirdubhan.*—Now *anglicè* Kirwan, a
 name still very numerous throughout Ireland,
 but particularly in the county of Galway.

ⁿ *Ui-Cairbre* : i. e. Ui-Cairbre-Aebhdha, in
 the present county of Limerick. The O'Cleir-
 cheans, now O'Clerys, are still in this territory.

^o *Casan-Linne.*—See note ^b, under the year
 939. This was evidently the month of the
 river of Ardee, near Castlebellingham, in the
 county of Louth.

^p *Carthach.*—He was the ancestor of the Mac
 Carhys of Desmond.

^q *Calraighe* : i. e. Calraighe-an-chala, or the
 parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clon-
 lonan, and county of Westmeath. The Amhal-
 ghaidh here referred to was the progenitor after
 whom the family of Mic Amhalghadha, or Ma-

The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Ceanannus ; Cana, noble priest of Achadh-bo ; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusa, airchinneach of Daimhliag ; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Cacimhghin ; Cathasach Ua Corcraim, comharba of Gleann-Uisean ; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichine ; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain^m, successor of Mochta of Lughmhadh, died. Cluain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill ; and Gluniarn Ua Clercen, lord of Ui-Cairbreⁿ, died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruidh, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reachrainn, by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, i. e. Imhar, son of Aralt, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnaill Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha ; but Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, overtook him at Casan-Linne^o, when the sea was full in before them, and Muircheartach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach^p, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donnucan, 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^a, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible refection

gawleys, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1045. Muireach mac Saergus, Airchinnech of Doimliag ; Cahasach O’Cathail, Coarb of Coevgin ; Maenach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugmaí, *in pace dormierunt*. Congalach O’Lochlainn, king of Corkeomrua ; Gluniarainn O’Clerkean, king of Carbury ; Flahvertach O’Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell ; Donell O’Cetfaa, the glory of Mounster, killed all” [*rectè, mortui sunt*]. “ The Airchinnech of Lehglin killed in the church doore. An army by Murtagh O’Neill upon the men of Breggh, and Garvie O’Cahasai, king of Breggh, met him at Cassan Linne, and the towne full before him” [γ in mui]

lân ap a cinn, *rectè*, the tide full before him], “where Murtagh fell with many of his” [people]. “Carthach mac Saervrehaí, king of Eonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Duncuan, *cum multis nobilibus ustis*. Battle betwene the Scotts themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Duncaillenn.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year :

“A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cahassagh, Cowarb of St. Keryn, died. Hymar, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatriek” [and] “in Rathklyn” [now Lambay, south of Innispatriek, in the county of Dublin], “to the number of 300 of them.”

Nóir. Cluain fířta ħrénaimn co na doimhíacc do loiceaċ la hUib Maíne. Cúconnaċt, mac Ĥaċra Uí Ĥhúnaċaig, do marbaċ ann.

Ĥoir Ĥríort, míle ceatpacha a ré. Maolpatraice Ua ĥileoice áirċ-řřřleiginn Ářċa Macha, řaoi ĥi ceřabaċ ģ in oigē, ģ Maolbřigĥe, řaccapř Cille ĥara, ĥécc. Muipeaċach, mac řlaieĥřřřaig Ĥ Néill řřřĥĥanna Oibig, ģ Aiteiċ Ua ĥAiteiċ, ĥigřřna Ua nĤaċach Ulaċ, do loiceaċ Ĥ ĥaig ĥeínř la Comulaċ, mac Conęalaiig, ĥigřřna Uachtař ĥřpe. Ář Ua Ruairc, řř Connaċt, do marbaċ do Chenel Conaill řřř ĥara blaċain řař noiceain Cluana mic Noir. ĥUa řinnęuine, ĥigřřna Eoęanachta Caille na manach, do marbaċ. Conĥobair Ua Loingřig, ĥigřřna Ĥail Áraĥe, do marbaċ do mac Ĥonnail ĥUa Loingřig Ĥ Ĥaigřib (.i. Ĥ nUib ĥuĥe) ĥar řářúċaċ Néill, mic Eoċaċa, .i. řř Ulaċ, ģ Ĥiarmada mic Maelnambó. Ĥorimplaie, inęř Maileachlainn, ģ Maolpuanaċ Ĥort, ĥécc. Maę Áraile do ionnarbaċ do Ĥhallaiĥ, ģ Mac Raęnaill do řřřĥaċ. řřřgal Ua Ĥiarĥa, ĥigřřna Ĥairppe, do marbaċ ĥUa řlannagáin, ĥigřřna Ĥeaċĥa.

Ĥoir Ĥríort, míle ceatpacha a řeacht. Ceĥernach, eppcop ó Ĥigh Collam, do écc in ĥl, Ĥ naileĥpe. Ĥillamolairp, řřřleiginn Ĥugmaibĥ, Maelmoicheiręe, řřřleiginn Cluana Ĥrairĥ, ģ Cúđuibig, mac Ĥaieine, řor airĥinneach Ĥřannařa, ĥécc. Ĥaircaille, mac řoęlaċa, maer řil Ĥeċa

¹ *Uachtar-thire*: i. e. the upper part of the territory. This is shewn under the name of *Watertiry*, on Mercator's map of "Ultonia Orientalis," as the territory adjoining the inner bay of Dundrum on the west, containing the castle of "Dondrom," and extending from Maheracat southwards to below Magheraye. In 1605, Phelomy Mac Arton made over to Lord Cromwell "the Castle of Dondrome, with the third parte of all that his countrie called Killanarte, or in *Waterterrye*, or elsewhere in county of Downe."—(*Cal. Canc. Hib.*, vol. ii. p. 71). See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 351, note ".

² *Eoghanacht-Caille-na-manach*.—Now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the county of Tipperary.

³ *Ui-Buidhe*.—Now the barony of Ballyadams,

in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1046. Mureach mac Flahvertai, heyre of Ailech, and Aitey O'Hatei, king of O'Nehach in Ulster, burnt in a burning house by Con-Ula mac Congalai, king of Uochtar-hire. Art O'Royrke, king of Connaght, killed by Kindred-Conell. Fergall O'Ciargai, king of Carbre, killed by O'Flannagan, king of Tehva. Conor O'Longsy, king of Dalarai, killed by Donell O'Longsi his sonn in Lenster. Maelpatrick O'Bylece, Arch-Lector of Ardmach, and cheife in praier and hospitality" [*recte*, chastity] "died in his good old age. Duvdalehe mac Maelmuire tooke his place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise are defective from the year 1045 to 1054.

at Chuain-mic-Nois. Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by the Ui-Maine. Cuchonnacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrighde, priest of Cill-dara, died. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oileach, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, were burned in a house set on fire by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire^c. Art Ua Ruaire, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Chuain-mic-Nois. Ua Finngüne, lord of Eoganacht-Cailleana-manach^s, 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^t), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormfhlaith, daughter of Maelseachlainn, and Maelruanaidh Gott, died. The son of Aralt was expelled by the foreigners, and the son of Raghmall was elected king. Fearghal Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha.

The Age of Christ, 1047. Cethernach, bishop from Teach-Collain^a, died at Hi, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmoicheirghe, lector of Chuain-Iraird; and Cuduiligh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Ceanannus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha-Slaine^w, died.

^a *Teach-Collain*: i. e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh Collain in Irish, but anglicised Staekallan. 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, Staggonnell, Stillorgan, in Irish *Ṭig Chillín*, *Ṭeac Chonaill*, *Ṭig Lorcáin*.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 32, note ^p, where it is shewn that *Ṭig Riagla*, i. e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Lecale, county of Down, was anciently anglicised Starely, Staghreel, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name *Ṭeac Collain*,

as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is *Ṭeac Conáin*, i. e. St. Conan's house. In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Conan of Tigh-Conain, in the land of Ui-Crimhthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's *Trius Thaum.*, p. 184, not. 9; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 76; also note ^w, on *Achadh-furcha*, A. D. 503, p. 163, *suprà*.

^w *Sil-Aedha-Slaine*: i. e. the race of the monarch Aedh Slaine, seated in Bregia in East Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1047. Great snowe this yeare from

Sláine, décc. Lando, ingfh mic Sealbaacán, comarba bprighe, 7 hUa baille, fírléiginn Ruir Cre, décc. Muiréirach mac Mhic Madaóan, tigfína Ua mbríair, do marbað. Niall Ua Ruairc do marbað la hUa Concobair i ym Copand. Sluaicéid la Niall, mac Maíreachlainn, co Cenél nEogann 7 co nAírgiallaib, i mbrígaib, go po marbpat Madaóan hUa hlfínnan toireac Clonne Creccain. Gorta móp do táctain i nUtaib co bparccab-priot a tír, co ndéatar hillaigib, 7 i r tía milleað cattagh táinig in gorta rin .i. feall por dá mac brian mic Maoilmoróa, .i. Murchaó 7 Ceallach, do mac Eóada, 7 do maíuib Ulaó, ian na mbeir hi ccomairce rruí, 7 ar ar ulc rru mac Mhaol na mbó do ponpat Ulaó an feall rin. Sneéta móp i ym mbliadainr da na rruir rannail riam o féil Maire co féil Pátrairc, co po la ár ninnli, 7 ríadníl, 7 énlaité aeoir, 7 annanna an mair a coiténne. Ár don tpeaéta rin a dubraó,

Seacat mbliadna cétpacha cáin acur míle co nglan bail,

O gein Críort clú cen tearca co bliadain an móp rpeaéta.

Mac Donnachó Guit, rigóamna Tínpach, 7 hUa hEidín tigfína Ua Fíachpach Aíðne, décc.

Aoir Críort, míle ceatpacha a hocht. Céle, eppcop Ardachao epp-cuir Mel, décc. Aeah mac Maolán hUí Nuadair, aircínneach Suir, do marbaðh oíde Aíne dídne ría Cáire por lár Suir. Cloitma, comarba Ailbe, décc. Fírdómnach hUa Innarccag, comarba Finnén, do marbað do mac Taidg Uí Maípuanaó. Duncáó Ua Céileachair, comarba Ciarcán Saigre, décc. Giollacolum Ua hEiccnig, tigfína Aírgiall, dég, 7 a adnacal i nDún da lctáir. Dunlang, mac Dunáil, tigfína Ua mbríuin Cualann, oróán airéir Eireann, do marbað la a bráitrib. Maolpabail Ua hEidín, tigfína Ua Fíachpach Aíðne, décc. Fírgal hUa Maolmuiaó, tigfína FírcCeall, décc. Cíndpaulaó Ua Cnill, ollam Muman, Mac Conmapa hUa Míe

our Lady day in Winter untill St. Patrick's day, that the lieke was not seene, of which died great slaughter of men, cattle, and wild creatures of sea and land. *Nativitas* Donell mic Avalgaa, Coarb of Patrick. Murtagh mac Madugan, king of O-Bressaill, killed in Ardmach, by Madugan O'Celegan, *per dolum*. Lann ingen Mic

Selvachan, Coarb of Brigitt, died. Nell O'Roirk killed by O'Conor. Nell O'Maelechlainn, with his" [forces] "into Bregh, and killed O'Hifernan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Ardachadh of Bishop Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel was the first founder and patron.

Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid ; and Ua Bailen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muirheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua 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 hIffer-nain, chief of Clann-Creccain. A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory, and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of the violation of a covenant this famine came on, namely, a treachery was committed on the two sons of Maelmordha, i. e. Murchadh and Ceallach, by the son of Eochaidh and the chiefs of Ulidia, after they had been placed under their protection ; and it was to annoy the son of Mael-na-mbo that the Ulidians committed this act of treachery. Great snow in this year (the like of which was never seen), from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea in general. Of this snow was said :

Seven years and forty fair, and a thousand of fine prosperity,
From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the
great snow.

The son of Donnchadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Cele, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop Mel^x, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, airchinneach of Sord, was killed on the night of the Friday of protection before Easter, in the middle of Sord. Cloithnia, successor of Ailbhe [of Imleach], died. Feardomhnach Ua Innascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Dunchadh Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillacolum 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. Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Ceannfacladh Ua Cuill^x, chief poet of Munster ; the son of Cumara, grandson

¹⁷ *Ceannfacladh 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 mairbhadh do mac Taidg Uí Mhaoilruanaid. Thairbit hUa Caeta-raig, tighfina bairg, do eirgabáil do Choncóbar Ua Maoilrschlaimh, co fparccaithe reáct naittipe occa. Cpeach lá mac Maoil na mbó poyr na deirib co pucc braitte 7 inbail. Cpsich lá Concóbar Ua Maoilreáclaimh dár Mağ Liri go puğ gabála móra. Cpeach lá hUib Paoláin dár Cluain Iorairb, a ndioğail na cpece rin. Slóicéib lá mac nEócaða 7 lá mac Maoil na mbó hi Míde, co po loircceft cealla Míde aét mað beag. Cpeach la mighdamnaib, no toirpeácaib, hUa Máine i nDeibhna co po mairbta na ríog tóirig uile ann .i. Ua Maoilruanaid, 7 Ua Flannacáin, 7 an Cleirpeac Ua Taidg, 7 mac buadachain, mighdamna Dealbna.

Clair Cpsíort, míle ceátpáca anaoi. Maoileaindig Ua Taichlig, comairba Daiminri, dég. Tuatál Ua hUail, oiréinneach boite Chonuir, Tuatál Ua Muirgíra fírléigind Tuama Fionlocha, décc. Flaitébfírtach, mac Domnaill hUí Lomgriğ, do mairbhadh do mac Concóbar Uí Lomgriğ. Muirébfírtach hUa Maoilreáclaimh do mairbhadh lá Concóbar Ua Maoilreáclaimh tre meabail. Concóbar Ua Cinpáolað, tighfina Ua Conaill Gabra, do mairbhadh do tighfina Eoganachta Locha Léin. Iomair Ua beice, tighfina Ua Méit, do mairbhadh. Anaerplep, mac Domnaill, tighfina Corca bhaircind, do mairbhadh do mac Arrié mic Domnaill, .i. mac a úfírbáetar. Slóicéib lá hUltaib, 7 lá Laighnu, 7 la Gulla hi Míde, do cúingib aittipe fírl móbíğ.

Borumha, who was killed in Ossory in the year 1027.

^a *Dealbna*: i. e. Dealbhna-Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, in the present county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Dalcassian race of Thomond flourished till this period, when they were totally subdued by the Uí-Maine.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1048. Dunlaing mac Dungail, *a fratribus suis occisus est*. Fergal O'Maelmuai, king of Ferkall; Gilcolum O'Hegni, Arcking of Airgiall; Cenfaeln O'Cuill, archpoet of Mounster; Maelfavaill O'Heighin, king of O'Fiachrach, *mortui sunt*. Clothna, Airchinnech of Imleach-Ivair; Ferdovnai O'Hinascai, Coarb of Finnen.

Duncha O'Celechar, Coarb of Kyaran of Saigir, *in pace quieverunt*. The Coarb of Peter, and 12 of his chieffe associates, died with him, by drinking of poyson given them by the Coarb that was there before."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Ua Taichligh*.—Now anglicised Tully and Tilly.

^b *Ua hUail*.—This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where Both-Chonais is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

^c *O'Muirgheasa*.—Now always anglicised Morrissey, with the prefix O'.

^d *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomlinlough, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See note ^b, under the year 944, *suprà*.

^e *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now anglicised Linchey, and

of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Mael-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraid, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Mael-na-mbo into Meath, and they burned the churches of Meath, except a few. A predatory excursion was made by the royal heirs or chieftains of Ui-Maine into Dealbhna^a, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleircach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhachain, royal heir of Dealbhna [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh^a, comharba of Daimhinis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail^b, airchinneach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirgheasa^c, lector of Tuaim-Finnlocha^d, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh^e, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaelaidh^f, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice^g, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anaessles, son of Domhnall^h, lord of Corcha-Bhaiscinn, was killed by the son of Assith, son of Domhnall, i. e. his brother's son. An army was led by the Ulidians, Leinstermen, and foreigners, into Meath, to demand the hos-

sometimes Lynch. The name is still common in the county of Down.

^a *Ua Cinnfhaelaidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy, or Kinaily, without any prefix. The name is still common in their original territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, or the baronies of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

^g *Ua Beice*.—Now made Beck and Peek, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this kind to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

^h *Anaessles, son of Domhnall*.—From Aedh, another brother of this Anaessles, descended the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare. Their father, Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and Murchadh, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Vaskin, died in the year 918.—See p. 599, *suprà*.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirg O'Donnell of Tir-

Ró marbta imorpio a naittepe lá Concóbair im Toirpdealbach Ua Cataraigh. Ró loipeirste na rluaiḡ an tír etir cealla, 7 dúine iar rin. Slóicéfo lá mac brian co Maḡ nAirb, co pucc ḡialla Laiḡn 7 Oppaige. Amalḡaio, comorba Páttraice, décc, 7 Dub da lete, mac Maolmuire, mic Eochada, do ḡabail a ionaio ara pìorupléiginn an lá tírta Amalḡaio, 7 Aoḡ Ua Foppeth do ḡabáil an pìorara leiginn.

Aoir Críort, míle caocca. Cleirchén hUa Muineoc, uapal eppcop Leitḡlinne, 7 ceand epábaidh Oppaige, Diarimaid hUa Rodacám, eppcop Ffina. Conall, aipéindeach Cille Moceallóc, 7 a pfléiginn cfour, Dubtach mac Mílfa, comarba Canndiḡ, ḡuaire Ua Mancám, paccap ḡhlinne dá locha, Diarimaid hUa Céle, aipéinneach Telca Foirteceirn, 7 Achaid aball, déḡ. Diarimait Ua Lacám, pfléiginn Cille daria, décc. hUa Scula, aipéinneach Inri Cátaigh, Maolan pfléiginn Cfhannra, eḡnaio dñrpaigíte eipíde, 7 Maolónn Ua hEiccfrtaigh, aipéinneach Lotra, décc. Maolrchlann, mac Cinnraolaid, décc. Donnchaio .i. an Corpalac mac ḡiolla Phaolán .i. Doimnall, tiḡfina Ua pFoilḡe, do marbaio lá Congalaic mac mic bporapbáin mic Concóbair. Maolpuanaio, mac Concóirne, tiḡfina Ele, do marbaio dia munuiri pén. Scainofri etir pìora Maiḡe hlta, 7 Airḡialla, hi ttorcáir Eochaid Ua hOirpeine. Dubdaleite, comarba Pháttraic, por cuairt Cenél

connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1013. p. 775, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Their hostages*.—Six hostages of Magh Bregli, or Bregia, were in the hands of Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn (Conor O'Melaglin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

^k *Magh-nAirbh*.—A plain in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbrid Britain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, pp. 39, 40.

^l *Amhalghaidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows :

“A. D. 1049. Amalgadius Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus decessit. Et Dubdaletus filius

Moelmarii ex Scholastico, seu Theologiæ professore Ardmachano in ejus locum sufficitur eodem die quo Amalgadius decessit. Et Dubdaletus in munere Professoris succedit Aidus Ua Foirreth.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1049. Amalgai, Coarb of Patrick, 29 annis transactis in principatu, penitens in Christo quievit. Maelcainni O'Tahli, Coarb of Daminis, Tuohal O'Huail, Airchinnech Buthyeonais, mortui sunt. Flahvertach O'Longsi killed by Conor O'Longsie's sonn. Murtagh mac Maeilechlainn, killed by Conor O'Maeilechlainn, against God and Man's will. 'Conor O'Cimfaela, 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 hostagesⁱ 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^k, and he obtained the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe. Amhalghaidh^l, 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. Cleirichen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leithghlinn, and head of the piety of Osraighe; Diarmaid Ua Rodachain, Bishop of Farna; Conall, airchinneach of Cill-Mocheallog^m, and its lector previously; Dubhthach, son of Milidh, successor of Cainneach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmaid Ua Celeⁿ, airchinneach of Tealach-Foirtcheirn^o and Achadh-abhall, died. Diarmaid Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died. Ua Scula, airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, died. Donnchadh, i. e. the Cossalach^p, son of Gillafhaelain, grandson of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Conghalach^q, grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne^r, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOissene^s was slain. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

being Lector before. Hugh O'Forrey took his former place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Cill-Mocheallog*.—Now Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.—See note ⁿ, on *Cill-Da-cheallog*, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Ua Cele*.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy, without any prefix.

^o *Tealach-Foirtcheirn*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Foirtcheirn, i. e. Foirtcheirn's hill. This was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of Ravilly, and county of Carlow. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 12th of June, Tulach-Foirtcheirn is placed in Ui-Felmedha, which is the ancient name of the territory, from which Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-Offelimy

in old English records.

^p *Cossalach*: i. e. Dirty-footed.

^q *Conghalach*.—He was son of Donnsléibhe, son of Brogarbhan, who was slain at Clontarf in 1014, who was son of Conchobhar, the progenitor of O'Conor Faly.

^r *Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne*.—This Cucoirne was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-Cearbhaill, or O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll, took their hereditary surname; and this Cearbhall was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster.

^s *Ua hOissene*.—Now anglicised Hessian and Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Εοζαιν, γ δο βήρε επί céo bó uaðabh. Doinfnð mór do éiaétain hi επίρ Ερεανν, co pucc íé, γ blióct, γ mñrr, γ iarcc ó ðaoimib, co po fáρ ειρionηpacuy hi each, co ná haincfð ceall na dún na cairðfr epiope na comluige, go po tionoðpat eléirig Muman, γ α laoiçh, γ α pioçpaið im Donnchað mac ðriain .i. mac piz Ερεανν, γ im Céle mac Donnacáin, im cñn epaðaið Ερεανν co Cill, Ðalua, co po opðaiçpior cáin γ copce çach inðliçð o biucc co mór. Tucc dia píte γ poinfnñ por plioçte na cána pin. Ceall ðapa co na doimiliacc do lopccað. Cluain mic Nóir do opçain pó επί ι naon práte, peaét ó Siol nAnmchaða, γ pa ðó o Callpazib çup na Sionnchaib. Lant lepe do opçain γ do lopccaðh. Ðaipe Caelainne, γ cloicteach Ropa comáin do lopccað opfrabð ðrepne. Ðaimiliacc do lopccað. Inip Cloépanð do opccain. Ðubðalete por cuairð Chenel nEozain co tpeu επί céo bó uaðab.

Αοιρ Cpiope, mile caecca α haon. Mac Ðluaçaðaiç uapal paçapc Cluana mic Nóir, ðécc. Muipéçpach, mac ðpic, tiççpna na nÐeip, do lopccað do hUib Paoláin. Ua Concoðair, tiççpna Ua Poilçe .i. Conçalaç, mac Ðunnpléibe mic ðpoçapbain, do mapðað dia muinnepi pém. Maðm pua nUa Maolðopað por Connaçtaib, dú hi tepoçhpactap ile do Chonnaimb. Ðiapmanð, mac Ðominaill, mic ðriain, do mapðað lá muipchað mac ðriain epua meabail. Mac Lachlainn do ionðapbavh α tiççpinup Toléa Occ, γ Αοð Ua Feapçail do çabáil α ionað. Mac Paolain, mic ðpic, do mapðað lá Maolpçhlainn, mac Muipéað mic Taðç mic ðpic. Αmalçað, mac Caçail, tiççpna lapçair Connaçt, do ðallað lá hΑοð Ua Concoðair, tiççpna Αipçip Connaçt, iar na ðeit ι nepçabáil ppi pe bliaðna co tpuilleað, co po çabpðe iar pin apup ι mapçap Connaçt. Caçal mac Tiççpnaín, tiççpna

¹ *Sinnacha* : i. e. the family of the O'Caharneys, or Foxes, of Teflia in Westmeath.

² *Doire-Caellainne*.—This was another name for Tearmann Caellainne, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon ; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.

³ *Cloictheach of Ros-Comain* : i. e. the steeple, or round tower belfry of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1050. *Dominica incarnationis*, Maelruanai mac Concorne, king of Ele ; Donncha

mac Gilfaelan, king of Faly, killed. Kildare, with its Doinliag, burnt. Maelan, Lector of Kells, *sapientissimus omnium Hibernensium* ; Duvhach mac Mileaa, Coarb of Cainnech ; Ua Seula, Airchinnech of Innis-Cahai ; Maelduin O'Hegertai, Airchinnech of Lohra ; and Clerken O'Muneog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, *mortui sunt*. Diarmaid O'Cele, Airchinnech of Tulach-Fortearn ;" [and] "Maelsechlainn mac Cinfaela, *mortui sunt*. An uprore betwene the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla, where Eocha O'Hussen perished. Duvdalehe

Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gossiped or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, i. e. the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favourable weather in consequence of this law. Cill-dara with its Daimhliag [great stone church] was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnacha^t. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Caclainne^u and the Cloictheach of Ros-Comain^w were burned by the men of Breifne. Daimhliag [Chianain] was burned. Inis-Clothrann [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalethe made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghadhaigh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muirheartach, son of Breac^x, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains^y. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsluibhe, son of Brogarbhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraidh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Connhaicni were slain. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadh, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the lordship of Tulach-Og; and Aedh Ua Fearghail took his place. The son of Faelan, son of Breac, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Faelan, son of Breac. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connaught, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O'Conchobhair] fixed his residence^z in West Connaught. Cathal, son of

visiting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cowes. Cluain mic Nois rifled three tymes in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmchaa, and twice by Callrai with" [the] "Foxes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^x *Breac*.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county

of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

^y *Ua-Faelains*.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O'.

^z *Fixed his residence*: i. e. at Inis-Creamha, ou the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

ὀρεῖρνε, δὸ ὄυλ φορ ερεῖχ ἰ νεαβha co po εῶccharl Dún Feich ἰ ετορcharp caecca δὸ δαιοιμβh, ἡ ἀρα εῦεαῶ ρεαχτ εῶδῶ βό. Μαῖδm φορ Connaiaineib Sleib Fopmaoile ρια νεοδῶ Ua cConchobair, du ἰ ετορcharp ἀρ Connaiaine. Λαιδcenn, mac Maolain hUí Leocáin, εἰςfina Gailng, ἡ α βῆn ingfn an Ghuire, δὸ ὄυλ δια ναῖερε δὸ Ροῖm, co νερβαλτατταρ εῶρ oc εἰαχταν on Ροῖm. Δοῖnnall βάν hUa ὀρῖαν δὸ ἡαῖβᾶδ la ρις Connac̃t. ὀλε μαῖγε Αῶαρ δὸ εῖραεραδ la hAod Ua Concobair. Paelan mac ὀραετάν, mic ὀρῖc δὸ ἡαῖβᾶδ ἰ νδοῖmῖacc ὀρ ἡόρ Μοῦδα lá Μαοῖρfchlaimn mac Μυρcheapταῖς, mic ὀρῖc.

Αορ Cρίορτ, mίle caecca αῶδ. Αῖρτυρ, mac Μυρfobaiς, αῖρῖcneach Cluana Μαεῶcc ορδάν Λαιςfn, [δέcc]. Echεἰςfina hUa Eḡrám, comarba Ciaráin Cluana mic Νόρ ἡ Commáin, δὸ écc ἡα αῖερε hι cCluain lραρδ. Μυρεαobach hUa Sionacáin, μαορ Ρατραcc hι Μυῖαν, Μυρfobach, mac Διαρμαδα, comarba Cρionán Ruir Cῖé, ἡ Cléipeach Ruaδ [Ua] Λαταcáin δέcc. Gíollapáτραcc, mac Δοῖnnall, ρρῖορ Αρδα Macha, δέcc. Mac-ραιε Ua Donnchaδa, εἰςfina Eoḡanachta Chairil, ἡ ριοḡdaῖmna Μυῖαν, δέcc. Cρεach lá mac Mail na mbó hι Fíne Ghall, ḡo po loῖρc an εἰρ ó Αῦ chiac̃ co hAlbene, ac̃t noῶa ταρραδῶ bú co νδfῖρπαε ρεανδρεαcha mόρα ἡmon dún, dú ἰ ετορεραταρ ile ille ἡ ἡunδ, co νδεαχαδῶ εἰςfina Gall ἡ. Eachῖαρεach, mac Raḡnaill ὀαρ μυρ, ἡ po ḡaδ mac Maoil na mbó ρῖγε

^a *Eabha*.—A level plain lying between Binbulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.—See A. M. 2859, 3656, 3790.

^b *Dun-Feich*.—This is most probably the fort now called Dun-Iartharach, or the West Fort, which is situated on the hill of Knocklane, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo. It is situated on the western part of the hill, overhanging the sea, and is defended by a fosse and mound on the south-east side; at about eighty paces to the south there is another fosse and mound, extending across the whole breadth of the declivity of the hill.

^c *Sliabh-Formaile*.—This was the ancient name of Sliabh-Ui-Fhloinn, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Connhaicne were seated at this period.

^d *Magh-Adhair*.—See note under A. D. 981. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1051. Murtagh mac Brick, king of Desies in Mounster, burnt by O’Faelan. Mael-bruadar mac Brick killed in the Doimiliag of Lismore by Maelsechlainn O’Brick. Amalgai mac Cathail, king of West Connaght, blinded by Hugh O’Conor. Laiguen mac Moylain, king of Gaileng, with his Queen, viz., the daughter of Gutt” [O’Maclechlainn], “went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the way. Mac Lochlain from being king of Tulach-Og, and Hugh O’Ferall made king.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Cluain-Maethog*: i. e. Cluain-mor-Maethog, now Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

Tighearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha^a, and demolished Dun-Feich^b, where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Connhaicni of Sliabh-Formaeile^c by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Connhaicni. Laidhcenn, son of Maelan Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, and his wife, the daughter of the Gott [O'Maeleachlainn], went on their pilgrimage to Rome; and they died in the east, on their return from Rome. Domhnall Ban Ua Briain was slain by the King of Connaught. The Tree of Magh-Adhair^d was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelan, son of Bradan, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Maelseachlainn, son of Muircheartach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Cluain-Maedhog^e, the glory of Leinster, [died]. Echthighern Ua Eaghraín, successor of Ciarán of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraid. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleireach Ruadh Ua Lathachain, died. Gillaphadraig, son of Domhnall, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Macraith^f, grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil^g, and royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Fine-Gall^h by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and he burned the country from Ath-cliath to Albeneⁱ; but he did not seize cows until they had great skirmishes around the fortress, where many fell on both sides, so that the lord of the foreigners, Eachmarcach, son of Ragnall, went over seas, and the son of Mael-na-mbo^k assumed the kingship of

^f *Macraith*.—He was brother of Carthach, the progenitor of the family of Mac Carthy.—See A. D. 1045.

^g *Eoghanacht-Chaisil*.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilíoll Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of 'Sliabh-na-mban-bhfionn' are referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht Chaisil.

^h *Fine-Gall*: i. e. the territory then in the possession of the Danes of Dublin. The name is now applied to a district in the county of

Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the north of the city.

ⁱ *Albene*.—Not identified.

^k *The son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, gives this chieftain a Danish descent; but we have very ancient Irish authorities to prove that he was the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. His real name was Diarmaid, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Macl-na-mbo, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth

Ἔαλλ δαπα εἶρι. Ἐρεαχ λά hUa Concoðair δαρ Conmaicne, co por inoir co móir. Ar Calraige immo tiğsina .i. im mac naireachtaig, lá Conmaicmib tria morðair Ciaráin. Dubísra, inğn ðriain, décc. Doinnall, mac Ğiolla-ériorc, mic Concuailgne, do marðað lá tiğsina Fñi Roir. Ðraon mac Maolmorda, .i. pí Laiğn, do écc hi cColom.

Αοιρ Ἐρίορτ, míle caocca a trí. Ðoilğén uapal paccapt Αρða Macha, Doinnall Ua Céle, aipéinneach Sláine, Cophmac hUa Ruaðpach, aipéindeach Ἐρmainn Feícine, γ Mupchað Ua ðeolláin, aipéinneach Ðroma eliað, décc. Plaiðéirtach Ua Maelpaðall, tiğsina Cairpce ðpacáide, décc. Niall Ua hEiccniğh, tiğsina Fñi Manach, γ a ðpacáir Ğiollaériorc do marðað lá Fñiað Luipce tre meaðair. Ðonchað Ua Ceallachain, píogðairna Cairil do marðað doOppaigibh. Maolepón, mac Caðair, tiğsina ðeipceipre ðpíğ, do marðað do hUa Riagáin, .i. aðce Luain Cápcce, γ cpeacha leiρ por Ğullai. Ἐρεαχ λά mac Lachlainn γ la Fñiað Maige hiða por Cenel mðinwicch Locha Ðpochair, agur puğpac trí céð bó. Cochlán, tiğsina

in descent from Enna Ceinnsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him :

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Ceinnsealach.
2. Diarmaid.
3. Donnchadh, surnamed Mael-na-mbo.
4. Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo, King of the Danes of Dublin.
5. Murchadh, *a quo* Mac Murrough.
6. Donnchadh Mac Murrough.
7. Diarmaid Mac Murrough "of the English."
7. Murchadh "of the Irish," ancestor of Mac Davy More.
8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family.
8. Enna, ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

¹ *Braen, son of Maelmordha.*—He is more usu-

ally called Bran mac Maelmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, Maelmordha, at Clontarf in 1014, he succeeded as king of Leinster; but he was deposed by O'Neill in 1015, and, in 1018, he had his eyes put out by the treachery of Sitrick, King of Dublin; after which we may believe he retired into the Irish monastery at Cologne, where he remained till his death.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1052. Donell Ban O'Bryan killed by Connaght. Donell mac Gilchrist mic Concuailgne, killed by the king of Ferross, .i. Men of Ross. Bryan" [*rectè*, Bran or Braen] "mac Maelmorra, king of Leinster, died in *Colonia*. Macraith O'Dunchaa, king of Eonacht Cassill, died. Echtiern O'Hayran, Coarb of Kyaran and Comman; Mureach O'Sinachan, Serjeant of Mounster, *in pace dormierunt*. Gilpatrick mac Donell, Secnap of Ardmach, killed by mac

the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Conmhaicne, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Calraighi, together with their lord, i. e. Mac-Aireachtaigh, by the Conmhaicni, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, died. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucuailgne, was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Braen, son of Maelmordha¹, i. e. King of Leinster, died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domhnall Ua Cele, airchinneach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinneach of Druim-cliabh, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Feara-Luirg, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain^m, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maeleron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagha, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagainⁿ, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochlainn^o and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cinel-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait^p; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan^q, lord of Dealbhna, was

Archon O'Celechan treacherously" [Mureach mac Diarmada, Airchinnech of Roscre, obiit].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain*.—This means Donnchadh, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel. He was of the same stock as the Mac Carthys.

ⁿ *Ua Riagain*.—Now O'Regan, and often Regan, without the prefix O'.

^o *Mac Lochlainn*.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Loughlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ui-Neill.

^p *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.—There were three tribes of the Cinel-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eoghain, namely, Cinel-Binne of the Glen, Cinel-Binnigh of Tuath-Rois, and Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Drochait, or Lake of the Bridge. These tribes, which gave their names to three districts adjoining each other in Tyrone, lay east of Magh-Itha.

It would appear from the Annals of Ulster at

this year that the church of Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, was in Cinel-Binnigh Locha-Drochait.

^q *Cochlan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of the Mac Coghlan of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1053. Macnahaiche, .i. the night's son, O'Roireke, heyre of Connaght, killed by Dermott O'Cuinn, in the Island of Loch Arvach" [Lough Arrow]. "Mureach mac Dermot, Airchinnech of Roscre; O'Ruorach, Airchinnech of Termon-Fechin; Flaithvertagh O'Maelfavill, king of Carrack-Brachai; Dolgen, gentle priest" [uaíat íacape] "of Ardmach; Donell O'Cele, Airchinnech of Dromcliv, *omnes in pace dormierunt*. An army by Macklochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, upon the Kindred-Binni of

Deallbna, do mairbhad i meabail. Cúrian Ua Maoileodáin, tigfina Ffí Luirce, do mairbhad la Mac na haidce Ua Ruairc, tré meabail ina aipeacht féin. Mac na haidce Ua Ruairc do mairbhad do Chonmáicneib fo céadóir. Slóicéfo lá mac bhríain .i. Donnchaib, 7 la Concobar Ua Maoilrfehlainn hi Fíne Gall, co tuccepat fíu Tíeda, .i. na Sionnaig, braitte iomda a doimhlaig Luirce, 7 co pucepat aitepe ó mac Maoil na mbó im Móir inígn Congalaig Uí Concobar. Diarmaid, mac Maoil na mbo, 7 Siollapáttairig, tigfina Orpraighe do dól i Míde, go tuccepat bhoir, 7 gabála dímhópa a ndóigail Moire, inígne Congalaig Uí Choncobar, do dól go Concobar Ua Maoileachlainn oar ráirúgadh Siollapáttairice, 7 a ndóigail na bopóma pug Ua Maoileclainn a Laigib. Slóicéfo lá mac Maoil na mbó i mbrígaib 7 hi Míde, co po loirce ó Shlá ne co iartar Míde eir cealla 7 tuata. Cpeach lá Uíleobar, mac Laidgnén, tigfina Oirgiall, pop Gailínghaib, 7 pop tífeda fíu Míde 7 bprí, co pug móir do buaib 7 braitte, co ndíchaib ina noiaid Congalach, mac Sínáin, tigfina Gailíngh co tataraid bú Ffí Manach co na tairéttar iaram Fírimanach imo tigfina .i. Domnall mac Maolruanaid, co ttorcáir leó Congalach, mac Sínáin, tigeapna Gailíngh co rochaide oile cenmóttarom. Amílaib Ua Macainén, tigfina Muídhorn, dég.

Aoir Chríort, míle caocca, a cétair. hUa Gearruir, eppcop Cille Dálua, Maolcolaim Ua Collbráin paccart, Guair hUa Lachtnáin, fípleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Cuilennán Claen, fípleiginn Leiréglinne 7 Dúirte Diarmaida, dég. Aed Ua Ffígaile, mic Conaing mic Néill, ríghdaíma Oirí, 7 tigfina Cemul Eogain Tealcá ócc do mairbhad do Uíleobar, mac Laidgnén do tigfina Oirgiall, 7 do fíraib Feapnmaige. Dubgall Ua hAedogáin, tigfina Ua Niallám, do mairbhad do Ua Laicén. Maíom Fínnmaige pop Uib Míe 7 pop Uacáir éiré pia nUib Eathach, dá i ttorcáir an Chroibdearig, tánaíur Uacáir éiré. Aod, mac Cindéitig, mic Duinnéan, muir 7 oirvan

Loch-Drochaid, and caried away 300 cows, and killed Duvenna mac Cinaeh, sechnap of Clonfiachna, and Cumacha mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgaís. Maelcron mac Cahail, king of Bregb, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaghan, heyre of Cassill, killed by Ossory. Nell O'Hegny, king of Fermanagh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghlan, 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-haidheche Ua Ruairc, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidheche Ua Ruairc was killed by the Connhaicni 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 Maeleachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraig; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O'Maeleachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Breagha and Meath, and he burned from the Slaine to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Oirghialla, against the Gaileanga and the fugitives of the men of Meath and Breagha, and he carried off many cows and prisoners; but Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, went in pursuit of them, and overtook the cattle spoil of the Feara-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, with many others besides him. Amhlacibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; Mael-colum 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 Oilcach, and lord of Cinel-Eoghain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Feara-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Laithen. The battle of Finnabhagh^r was gained over the Ui-Meith and the people of Uachtar-thire in Ui-Eathach-Uladh, where Croibhdhearg [the Redhanded], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Donnchuan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died.

^r *Finnabhagh*: i. e. the White or Fair Plain, situation of Uachtar-thiré see note under A. D. now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the 1046.

Ὀαλ εἰ Καίρ, δέξ. Mac Ualghairg, τῆς ἡμέρας Κοιρρπε, δὸ μαρβαδ ἰ μεαβαίλ. Cloicteach tenfō do fāirceppin ipin aer uar Rop Deala dia doimnaig fēile ḡiurḡi fpi pē cúig nuair. Éóin duba diairimide mo ḡ arp, ḡ aon én moir ma mōon, ḡ no tēigfō na heoin bēga po a eiribride an tan tēicēoir ipin cloicteach. Tāngattar amach con uairgabattar in coin boí fórlar in baile ἰ náirde ipin aer, ḡ tarlaicfēt anuair doiridoir, co neirbaile po céoir, ḡ tuairgabrat epí bputa ḡ dí léimō ἰ náirde, ḡ po léicceft anuair for cōir céona. An éoil forpa ndeiridōar na heoin do rocair fótaib, ḡ in dairbpe forp a ndeiridōar na heoin po bóí for epit co na frémaib ἰ talmain. Loch Suidhe oirpān hí Sléib ḡuairpe a elúdh ἰ ndeirpead oide fēile Míeil, co ndeachaid ipin Feabail, ḡur bó hiongnad mōr lá cach. Creach lá hAod Ua Concōdar, lá pīg Connaēt, co Corca bhaircino ḡ co Tpatraige, ḡo po ḡaib ḡabála diairimide. Dá mac Carēaig do marbad do mac hUí Donnchaōa. Sluicēfō lá mac Maíl na mbó ḡ lá ḡiollapáttarice, τῆς ἡμέρας Oipraige, ḡ lá Laiḡmē, ḡ lá ḡallaib ipin Muimain, co ránceattar Imleach lubair, ḡ co po loirceft Dún epí liacc, ḡ noch a tarraiad mac ḡriain iad, uair po bóí ἰ ndérceft Eireann. Toirdealbāc Ua ḡriain ḡo cConnachtaib ler do dul ἰ tTuac Muimain, ḡo ndēina airḡne móra, ḡ ḡo po marbad ler Aod mac Cennédōig, ḡ ḡo po hoirḡeac Tuam Fionnlocha.

* *Mac Ualghairg*.—Now anglicised Mac Gorrick; a name still common in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

† *A steeple of fire*.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 140, *b*.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 215, note 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: "ḡ in dairbpi forp a n-depi in t-én mōr út po fuc laip co na frémaib a talmain; and the oak, upon which the said great bird perched, was carried by him by the roots out of the earth."—*Irish Nennius*, p. 217.

‡ *Loch Suidhe-Odhrair*: i. e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhrair, i. e. *lacus sessionis Odhrani*. Suidhe-Odhrair, *anglicè* Syoran, or Secoran, is now the name of a townland in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. There is no lake there now.

§ *Sliabh-Guaire*.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-

Mac Ualghairg^s, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire^t was seen in the air over Ros-Dealalaⁿ, on the Sunday of the festival of George^w, for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it, and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out, and raised up a greyhound, that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, and let it drop down again, so that it died immediately; and they took up three cloaks and two shirts, and let them drop down in the same manner. The wood on which these birds perched fell under them; and the oak tree upon which they perched^x shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhrair^y in Sliabh-Guaire^z migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhaill^a, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraighe^b, where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha^c. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners, into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag^d; and the son of Brian did not overtake them, for he was in the south of Ireland. Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, accompanied by the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, where he committed great depredations, and slew Aedh, son of Ceinn-eidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Finnlocha^e.

tainous district, anciently in Gaileanga, but now in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See note ^z, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*; and *Lcabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 188, note ^v.

^a *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, Killonasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Kilcorney, Clonloghan, Dromline, Feenagh, Bunratty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-dhrom, in the Shaanon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

^c *Ua Donnchadha*.—Now anglicised O'Donohoe.

^d *Dun-tri-liag*: i. e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Galbally, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lisimore, fol. 209, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

^e *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a cúicc. Maolúin, mac Gilleandnear, eppcop Alban 7 opdan Gaoideal ó éleiréib, dég. Tsaéal Ua Pollamain, comarba Finnén Cluana Iragiud, Maolmarτain, mac Arpda, comarba Coingail, Maolbríge Ua Maolpuam, airéinnech Sléβτε, Maolbríge, mac baettain, rípleiginn Arda hreacáin, Colam Ua Caéal, airéinneach Ropra Ailétir, 7 Oðap Ua Muiréohaiḡ, airéindeach Lurcca, 7 flait Ua Colḡán, do écc. Píachpa Ua Corcpáin, hUa Ruarcáin, airéindeach Airpne Coemáin, 7 Gormán annéapa, décc. Doinnall Ruad Ua hriam do marbáð do hUa Eíðin do tigeapna Ua Píachpach Aíðne. Gíllapáτραιcc, tigeapna Opραιḡe, décc. Cpeach na bealtaine do óenatí do mḡ Connacéτ, Aoð Ua Concóðair opar lapéar Míðe, co mḡ ḡabála ionḡa, 7 bpoιττ mór app. Cpeach lá Dalccair im Murchað Ua mḡriam opar Corcumopuað, co muccaττ ḡabála mópa, 7 co ττappap cpeach oib, 7 co mo marbáð rochaíðe mór. Ceandpaolað Ua Muircaðaiḡ, tiḡhina an opara painḡ do Cíappaiḡe Luacépa, do marbáð do Ua Concóðair nnc Muircaðaiḡ, do tigeapna na painḡe ele co rochaíðib oile apason mḡ. Maíom pna ττοιρpḡealḡbach Ua mḡriam opar Murchað Ua mḡriam .i. Murcha an pccéτ ḡapp, 1 ττοιρχpaopar ceíτpe ééð im cúic τοιρeachaib dég. Ua Síðliam, tiḡhina Ua pḡailḡe, do marbáð.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a pé. Aeð Ua Poirpoidh, apḡ rípleiginn, 7

the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the years A. D. 944, 1049.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1054. Ivar mac Geralt, king of Gentyes” [*rectè*, Ivar mac Harold, king of the Galls or Danes], “died. Hugh O’Ferall, king of Tulachog, and Archon O’Celechán’s sonn, killed by the men of Fernvay. Duvall O’Hegan, king of O’Niallans, killed by the Lahens. The discomfiture of Finmai upon the Omethes and Uochtar-tyre by the O-Hehachs, where the Crowderg, .i. the Readhanded, was slaine, being heyre of Uoghtar-tyre. Hugh mac Cinedy mic Duinnucuan, the *muir*n” [minion] “of Kindred-Tirlagh, slaine by Connaght. A battle betwene Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and

1500 Saxons were slaine, with Dolfin mac Fintor. The loch or lake called Loch Suie-Odran in Mountain-Guaire, stole away in the later parte of the night of St. Michael’s eve, untill it came into the river Favall, which was never heard before.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, namely, “Hugh O’Kennedie, the chiefest of Dalgasse, was killed by O’Connor.”

‘*Airdne-Caemhain* : i. e. St. Coemhan’s or Cavan’s hill or height. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as “le taobh Loḡa ḡapman,” i. e. by the side of Wexford bay. It is the place now called Ard-cavan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church, situated close to the margin of Wexford haven, in the barony of Shelmalier.

The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaedhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Comhghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, airchinnech of Slechte; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, airchinneach of Rossailithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corerain, Ua Ruarcain, airchinneach of Airdne-Caemhain^f; and Gorman Anmchara^g, died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin^h, lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe. The May prey was made by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in West Meath, whence he carried great spoils and many prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Dal-gCais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Brian, over Corca-Modhruidh, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muireadhach, lord of the other division, and many others along with him. A battle was gained by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, i. e. Murchadh of the Short Shield, wherein were slain four hundred men and fifteen chieftains. Ua Sibhliain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1056. Aedh Ua Foirreidhⁱ, chief lector and distin-

^f *Anmchara*: i. e. friend of the soul, i. e. a spiritual adviser.

^h *Ua h-Eidhin*.—Now anglicised O'Heyne, but more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1055. Donell Roe, i. Read O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmartan Mac Assie, Coarb of Comgall; Colum O'Cahail, Airchinnech of Ross-Ailithir; Oer O'Mureai, Airchinnech of Lusca; Gilpatricke, king of Ossory; Fiachra O'Corkrain; all died in the Lord. An overthrowe by Tirlagh O'Bryan upon Murcha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the cheifes.

The battle of Mortartai by Duvdalehe, Coarb of Patricke, upon Loingsech O'Maeilechlainn's sonn, viz., Coarb of Finnen" [and Colum Cille, wherein many were killed].—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1055. Gorman, a venerable anchorite, died. Hugh O'Connor made a great prey in Meath, called the prey of May." [*Cpreac na Beallzame*.] "Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, died of grief."—*Ann. Clon*.

ⁱ *Aedh Ua Foirreidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298:

"A. D. 1056. *Beatus Aidus Hua Foirreth, Archischolasticus, seu supremus moderator Schola*

guished Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said :

Of brilliant fame while he lived was
Aedh O'Foirreidh the aged sage ;
On the fourteenth of the Calends of July,
This mild bishop passed to heaven.

Cetfaidh, head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor. Flann Mainistreach^k, lector of Mainistir-Buithe, the paragon of the Gaeidhil in wisdom, literature, history, poetry, and science, died on the fourteenth of the Calends of December, as is said :

Flann of the chief church of melodious Buithi,
Slow the bright eye of his fine head ;
Contemplative sage is he who sits with us,
Last sage of the three lands is fair Flann.

Daighre Ua Dubhatan, annchara of Chuain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Suibhne Ua n-Eoghain, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin ; Cathasach, son of Gearrgarbhan, successor of Cainneach in Cianachta^l; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-namBocht, the father of Cormac, successor of Ciaran, died, i. e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Dunnadhach, son of Egertach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh. Etru, son of Labhraidh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid^m, lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laeghaire of Teamhair ; but the lord of Laeghaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, upon the Dal-Araidhe ; and he carried off two thousand cows

Abbot of Dromachose, or Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. —See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 374, note ^a; and notes under

A. D. 1090 and 1206.

^m *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

piche céo do buaib, 7 epí píóit do bpoite. Cpeach do deochaiú Eochaiú Ua Plaitéin aidoce Noolace nóir i Maig nleá, co tpucc cúig céo bó co habaimn maighe hUaía, 7 popácpa na bú occ an ábaimn, 7 po bánte oécpa ap cēpachac oib im Chuilennan mac Dhrécáin. Tadh, mac an Cleirigh Uí Chonócobair do mārbað do Uib Maine. Ruaidri Ua Gáðpa, tanairi Luighe, do mārbað. Cpeach pluaigheað lá Diarmada mac Maol na mbó ipin Mumain, co po loipce dún mic ningsuir, 7 Oenach Téte, 7 dún Furudhráin. Giollaácaimghin mac Giollaácaimghaill, 7 Maolmorða mac mic Paoláin, do mārbaðh lá Murchað mac Diarmada tpuá peill, 7 meabail. Oðap, mac Floinn, tighína Calpaighe, do mārbaðh.

Áoir Críorp, míle caocca a pſcht. Muḡrón Ua Mutáin, comārba baipre, uapal eppcop 7 pſileiginn, do mārbað lá lacpoñdaib do Chorca Laighe, iap ttoíðeaét do ó na iapmepge. Robairtach, mac Pſpoomnais, comārba Cholann Chille 7 Ádaimnám, 7 Dubdoleite Ua Cionaeða, aipcinnach Copcaighe, vécc. Niall Ua hEgneacháin, tighína Ceneoil Enða, do mārbaðh lá a cenél péirp. Maolpuanaio Ua Póccapra, tighína déirp-

ⁿ *The River of Magh-Uatha*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *Abaimn Maighe nleá*, 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.

^o *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.

^p *Oenach-Tete*.—Now Oenach-Urmhumhan, *anglicè* Nenagh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

^q *Dun-Furudhrain*: i. e. Furudhran's or Foran's *Dun* or Fort. Not identified.

^r *Gillachaeimghin*: i. e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O'Toole, the son of Gillachomhghaill, who was living in 1041, who was son of Donnucan, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1056. Cahasach mac Girgarban, Coarb of Caimnech in Kyanacht; Cetfa, head clearke of Mounster, died. Hugh O'Forrey, archlector of Armach, in the 75th yeare of his age, *in pace quieuit*. Gormgal, prime soul frend" [of Inis-Daircraigren], "*plenus dierum in penitentia pausavit*. Teig O'Conner, the Clarke's sonne, killed by O'Mane. Edru mac Lobraa, *chief monke*" [*rectè*, chief of Monach in Uladh], "the most famous *tuir ordain*" [pillar of the glory] "of Ulster, *in penitentia mortuus est*. An army by Nell mac Melaghlín 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 quieuit*. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Tola, and a learned man at Swerts" [Swords], "and did breake the great tree. Eochai O'Flathien, 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-Uathaⁿ; and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuilennan, son of Deargan. Tadhg, son of the Cleric Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, Tanist of Luigne, was slain. A plundering expedition was made by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and he burned Dun-mic-Ninguir^o, Oenach-Tete^p, and Dun-Furudhrain^q. Gillachacimhghin^r, son of Gillachomhghaill, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhar, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1057. Mughron Ua Mutain, successor of Bairre, noble bishop and lector, was killed by robbers of the Corca-Laighdhe, after his return from vespers. Robhartach, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan, and Dubhdalethe Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEigneachain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogarta^s, lord of South Eile^t, was slain by Donnchadh, son of

cowes in the river, and 48 men were drowned, with Culennan mac Dergan.”—*Ann. 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 preyed and spoyled all Lynster from the mountaine of Slieve Blaume to Clondolcan, adjoyning to Dublin. Flann Lector, the best” [i. e. most] “learned chronicler in these parts of the world, died. Odor mac Flynn, prince of Callrie, was killed by Swynie O’Nogann, Cowarb of the Termyn of Saint Fehyne.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *O’Fogarta*.—Otherwise written O’Fogartaigh, and now anglicised Fogarty, without the prefix O’. According to O’Heerin’s topographical poem, this family is of the race of Eochaidh Balldearg, king of Thomond in St. Patrick’s time.

^t *South Eile*.—Now the barony of Eile-Ui Fho-

gartaigh, *anglicè* Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCcart*, pp. 78, 79, note ⁱ.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1057. Nell O’Hegnegan, king of Kindred-Enna, *a suis occisus est*. Dungall O’Dunchaa, king of Eonacht-Cashell, killed by Murrogh mac Brien, with many others. Finguine O’Finguine, heyre of all Mounster, killed by Melaghlin O’Bric. Echmarkach O’Kernay, Airchinnech of Dunleghlais, went in pilgrimage. An overthrow by Rory O’Ruogan, with the Eastians” [Orisors], “upon Gilchrist O’Faelchon and O’Nehach. Maelrony O’Fogartay, king of Deskert-Ely, killed by Donogh mac Brien. Murtagh O’Tressay, king of Barche, *mortuus est*. Duvdalehe O’Cinaeha, Airchinnech of Cork, and Rovertach mac Donell, Coarb of Columbkil, *in domino dormierunt*. Daniell O’Ruairk killed by Donell mac Maelruany,

ceip Ele, do mairbāð lá Donnchaoh, mac ħriam. Dungal, mac Micraē Uí Donnchaōa, tiġſina Eoġanaēta, do mairbāð co nōruing oile imapaon nīp. Cat eitip Domnall Ua Maolruanaō, tiġſina Pēp Manach, 7 Domnall Ua Ruairc, tiġſina ħreipne, du i ttopācip Ua Ruairc, co rochaōibh iomōaib dia mūintip imaille pīpīp. Mōirēpeach Luigne lá ħaō Ua cConcōbar. Ĥp Ua mħriūm do ċop do Choncōbar Ua Maoileachluinn aġ tabairt cpeēe doib tairip i nĊear Laiġmb. Dunchaō Ua Donnchaōa, tiġſina Ĥairil, do mairbāð.

Ĥoir Crioṛt, mīle caocca a hocht. Colmán Ua ħAipeachtaġ, comarba Comġaill ħnōācip, Maolpinnēin Ua Ĥuairc, angcoipe Ĥaimīnī, 7 Maolīora Ua Flannēua, pīuit īfnōīp Imleacha luāip, dēcc. Imlēch luāip do lorccāð co léip eitip Ĥaimliacc 7 cloicēeach. Cat Ĥléibe Crot iar lorccāð Luimniġ lá Ĥiarmāð mac Maol na mbó pōp Donnchaō mac mħriam, i ttopācip Ĥairpīe Ua Lioġda, airēinveach Imleacha luāip, 7 mīōġbarōān, mac Concōirne, tiġſina Ele, 7 Ĥpōng mōp oile cēnmoāōirīde. Ĥallbrat Ua Ĥſibail, mīōġdāinna Tſīnpach, do mairbāð lá Concōbar Ua Maoileachluinn, tṛé inēabail. Clāīdeb Ĥarlopa 7 mōpan do pēdāib airēna do ħreit do mac Maol na mbó na inaō pīn, ap mō boī a ccomairce pīp. Ceallach, mac Muīpēcāin, tiġſina Ua Mīc Uair ħrīġ, dēcc. Ĥṛīn Ĥolaim Ĥille do opccain do pſīaib Teatēa 7 Ĥairbī, 7 pō ċuīpīſt pīp Mīde āp pſī Teatēa 7 Ĥairpī, ina dīōġail.

Ĥoir Crioṛt, mīle caocca a naoi. ħUa Loricāin, abb Cille ħachāð, dēcc. Domnall Ťéipeach, ecnāð 7 ancoipe, dēcc. Domnall mac Eōdoppa,

king of Fermanach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year and the year 1058.

^u *Ua Guaire*.—Now anglicised Gorey, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^v *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone church.

^x *Cloictheach* : i. e. the Round Tower Belfry, which was a separate building from the Daimhliag.

^y *Sliabh-Crot*.—Now Mount-Grud, in the townland of Cappa-Uniae, parish of Killardry, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort and castle of Dun-gCrot are situated at

the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Aherlagh.

^z *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^a *Righbhardan*.—He was Righbhardan, or Riordan O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll. His father, Cucoirne, was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor after whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster.

^b *Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill*.—This would now be

Brian. Dunghal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruairc fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luighne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i. e. through his territory]. Dunchadh Ua Donnchadha, lord of Caiseal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Comhghall of Beannchair; Maelfinnen Ua Guaire^u, anchorite of Daimhinis; and Maelisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhliag^w and Cloictheach^x. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot^y was gained by Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo over Donnchadh, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairbre Ua Lighda^z, airchinneach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righbhardan^a, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile; and a great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill^b, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Carlus^c and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Mael-na-mbo for him, for he was the security for him. Ceallach, son of Muireagan, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Choluim-Chille was plundered by the men of Teathbha; and the men of Meath made a slaughter of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, in revenge thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas,

anglicised Galbraith O'Carroll. This sept was of the south Ui-Neill race, and not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

^c *The sword of Carlus.*—This sword was carried off from the Danes of Dublin, in the year 994, by King Maelseachlainn II., in whose possession it remained for some time; but it would appear to have been recovered by the Danes in the beginning of the next century, for it was forced from them soon after.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1058. Imlech-Ivair all burnt, both Daimliag and steeple. Lulach mac Gillcomgain, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maeleolumb mac Donncha in battle. The overthrow of Mountaine Crott by Dermot mac Mailnamo, upon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Ligday, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, was slayne, and Ribardan mac Concorne, king of Ely, and many others. Galwrat O'Carroll, heire of Tarach, *mortuus est*. Colman O'Hairectai, Coarb of Comgall; O'Flancua, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, *in pace quieverunt*. Mac Bethai mac Fin-

aircínneach Maimtreach dúit, Aneirlir, mac Uídir, aircínneach Lupeca, Eochaid Ua Cionaeó, aircínneach Áta Truim, Conaing Ua Faircéallach, aircínneach Droma Léain, comarba Maeócc la Connachtaibh 7 Laiḡniu, [vécc]. Conn na mbocht orðan 7 airreachur Cluana mic Nóir, vécc iar ríndatag. Niall Ua Maoldoraid, tigḡina Ceneoil Conaill, vécc iar ndeigbḡthaid, 7 iar naitrige ina tairnitḡctaid, 7 peactaibh. Aeóuar Ua Dubda, tigḡina Ua nÁmalḡada, do marbað lá a cénel féirín. Cael, mac Tigḡinain, mic Néill, mic Aeó, tigḡina Airḡir Conaḡt, do marbað lá hAó Ua Ruairc. Duarcán Ua hEaḡra, tigḡina Teópa Sloinne Luighe, do marbað. Tomaltach Ua Maoibḡenainn, tigḡina Shil Muirpeadhag, Maolrḡchlainn Ua bḡic, .i. tigḡina na nDéiri, do mucað in uain lá Maolrḡchlainn mac ḡiollabḡḡde, mac Paolán. Congalach Ua Riaccán, ríḡḡanna Tḡmriach, do marbað lá Mupchað mac Diaḡmava. ḡiollacaoinḡin, mac ḡiollacoinḡaill, ríḡḡanna Laiḡn, 7 Maolmóḡda, mac mic Paolán, do marbað do Mhupchað, mac Diaḡmava tré féill 7 meabail. Ruairi Ua ḡaḡra dainna tigḡina Luighe [vécc]. Cḡeach la Mhaolḡeachlainn Ua Maḡaḡan i nAirḡearaibh, co ruḡ tri céḡ bó, 7 co ro marb ḡiollamuḡe, mac Airḡḡtaig, tigḡina Cloinne Sionach. Cḡich la hArḡar Mac Lachlainn, do Chenel Eoḡan i nDail Airaḡe, co tḡucraḡ boḡḡna mór, 7 dá céḡ cḡir marbað, 7 eḡḡaḡail. Mac bḡrain do ðul i tech Aóḡa Uí Choncḡḡar co tḡucc aḡiaḡ dḡ. Maíḡm rí aConcḡḡar Ua Maoileachlainn, tigḡearna Míḡe, rḡr

loich, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolumb mac Douncha in battle."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *In Connaught and Leinster*.—St. Maedhog's successor in Connaught was the abbot of Drumlane, in the now county of Cavan, which was then a part of Connaught; and his successor in Leinster was the Bishop of Ferns.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1172.

^c *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^d *Ua Maelbhrenainn*.—Now anglicised Mulrenin, without the prefix Ua or O'. This is the only member of the O'Mulrenin family that ever became chief of all the Ui-Muireadhaigh.—

See note ¹, under A. D. 700, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Gillacomghaill*.—This is a repetition. See this entry already given under the year 1056.

^f *Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra*.—This would be now anglicised Rory or Roderic O'Gara.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1059. Maelsechlinn O'Madagain came with his force into the East" [Orior], "and carried 300 cowes, or a few more, and killed Gilmurre minion of Children-Sinay" [muḡe Cloinn Smag]. "Maelsechlinn O'Brick smothered in a cave by Maelsechlinn O'Faelain. Hugh O'Duḡday, king of O-nAvalgai, a suis

airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithi; Aneslis, son of Odhar, airchinneach of Lusca; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedh, airchinneach of Ath-Truim; Conaing Ua Faircheallaigh, airchinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster^d, [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Chuain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha^e, was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearnan, son of Niall, son of Aedh, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcán Ua hEaghra, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenaim^f, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and Maelseachlainn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlainn, son of Gillabhrighde, son of Faelan. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Gillacomhgaill^g, royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra^h, heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Madadhain into Airtheara [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillamuire Mac Aireachtaigh, lord of Clann-Sinaich. A predatory excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Borumha] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A victory was gained by Conchobhair Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath,

occisus est. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn of Kindred-Owen into Dalarai, and he brought a great prey, and 200 men were killed and taken by him. Cahall mac Tiernan, king of West Connaught; Congalach O'Riagan, heir of Tarach; Duarcán O'Hagra, king of Luigne" [Gillacoevigin, son of Gillacomgaill, royal heyre of Leinster, *a suis*]; "Gildomangart O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallan; Muircach O'Flainn, king of Turtry; Tomaltach O'Maelbrenan, chief of Sil, or posterity of Mureay, *mortui sunt.* Donell mac Oaesa, Airchinnech of Manister; Eocha O'Cinaecha, Airchinnech of Trim; Aneslis Mac Uvir,

Airchinneach of Lusk; Conaing O'Fairchellay, Airchinnech of Drumlehan, *mortui sunt.*"—*Ann. Ult., Con. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1059. Neale O'Moyledorie, 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 Murrough mac Dermott, king of the Danes. There was another overthrow given to the Lynstermen in Dorowe the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkil."—*Ann. Clon.*

Mhurchaδ, mac Diarmada mic Maol na mbó, τῆς ἡνὰ Γαλλ, δὴ ἰ τορραδαρ ἰλε, ἡ παῖνεαδ φορ Λαῖγνῖδ ἰ nDeapmáig Cholaim Chille ἰρῖν λό ἔεδνα co po laδ a nár τρια ῖορταῖδ Dέ ἡ Cholaim Chille. Meap mór fo Eirῖnδ an bliadain pe. Coccad mór ειπιρ Λαῖγνῖδ ἡ Μῖδεαχαῖδ, ἡ τορραδαρ ἰλε ó Λαῖγνῖδ ann im Muipéσpach mac nDalbaig mic Maolpuanaῖδ.

Αοῖρ Cρίορτ, míle ῖσpcca. Maolciaráin Ua Roðocáin, apcínneach Suipδ Colum Chille, ἡ Ailill Ua Maolciarain, apcínneach Eccaῖῖr δicce, dέcc. Ceannadup do loρccaδ uile τῆς ἡ τῆσpλαῖδ. Loρccaδ Λειτḡlinne go léir cñ mo tá an deipṑeach. hele, ἡ hUῖ Forḡga do éiachtain φορ cpeich go Cluain mic Nóῖr, co puccpat ḡabail o Chpοῖr na pepeapṑa, ἡ co po mapḡpat dῖp .i. Mac leḡinn ἡ laoc. Ro ḡpeῖr Dia ἡ Ciapan Delbna, co na τῆς ἡνὰ, .i. Aod Ua Ruairc, ina ndeadhaid, ἡ po bῖpṑpṑe φορpa, ἡ po laῖpṑe anáῖr im tanairῖ Ua Forḡga, eῖpṑde po mapbh an mac Leḡinn. Rangatṑar Delbna τṑát epḡe ap na bápach ḡup an ḡabail leó ḡup an ionad ap a puccad. Murchaδ, mac Diarmada, do dol ἰ Manainn, co tucc cáin eῖpḡe, ἡ co po bῖp ap mac Raḡnaill. Plaitéσpach Ua Ceallaig, τῆς ἡνὰ bṑpḡ, dέcc ina oilṑpe. Andad Ua Loclainn, τῆς ἡνὰ Corcumδpuad, do écc.

Αοῖρ Cρίορτ, míle ῖσpcca a haon. Muṑeadhach Ua Maolcolúim, apcínneach Doṑpe, Maolcolum Ua Loḡḡriḡ, paῖ ἡ paḡapṑ Cluana mic Nóῖr, Ciapán, ῖσpṑeḡḡn Cñannṑa, eccnaῖδ dḡpcaḡṑe, Tḡḡḡḡnach Doṑpṑeé Cṑo

ⁱ *Ua Maelchiarain*.—Now anglicised Mulhern, without the prefix Ua or O. Erard Mac Coisi, in his elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, refers to the house of O'Maelchiarain as being not far from the Grave of Fearghal at Clonmacnoise; and adds that it was a habitation which admitted no guests in the evening.

^k *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.

^l *Ui-Forgga*.—Called Ui Focertai in the Annals of Tighernach at this year. The Ui Forgga were seated near Arderony, about four miles north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ui-Focertai were the O'Fogartys of Elio-

garty, in the same county.

^m *Manann*.—Now the Isle of Man. The Annals of Tighernach also record this expedition of the ancestor of the Mac Murrroughs.

ⁿ *Corcumdhrudh*.—This name is now written Corcomroe, which is a barony in the west of the county of Clare; but the territory of this name was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1060. Great strife in Ardmaech between Cumašcach O'Herogan and Duvdalethe about the Abbacy. All Kells with" [its] "Doimliag burnt. Leighlin all burnt beside the relique" [*reelè*, except the oratory]. "Daniel Desech" [i. e. of Desies or the Desian], "chief

over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinstermen were defeated on the same day at Dearnhach-Choluim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Great fruit throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinstermen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinstermen were slain, together with Muirheartach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maelruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, airchinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarainⁱ, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Ceanannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Leithghlinn was all burned, except the oratory. The Eli and Ui-Forgga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra^k, and killed two persons, i. e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhna, with their lord, i. e. Aedh Ua Ruairc, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Forgga^l, who had slain the student. The Dealbhna arrived at rising-time on the following morning, bringing the prisoners to the place whence they had been taken. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, went to Manann^m, and carried tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Ragnall. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Annadh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corcundhruadhⁿ, died.

The Age of Christ, 1061. Muircadhach Ua Maelcoluim, airchinneach of Doire; Maelcoluim Ua Loingsigh, a learned man and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Ciaran, lector of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Tighearnach Boircheach^o,

soule-frend" [Anmécapa, i. e. spiritual adviser] "of Ireland, and Con-na-mboght, i. of the poore, in Clonmienoise, *ad Christum vocati sunt*. Maelchiaran O'Robuean, Airchinnech of Swerts" [Swords], "*mortuus est*. Murtagh mac Gilfurlarty, heire of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carbryes by the men of Bregb, viz., by Leochan mac Maelan. Flannagan O'Kelly, king of Bregb, died in his pilgrimage."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1060. They of Ely O'Karoll and O'Forga came to prey Clonvicknose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse-

na-skreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spirituall; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Beathra, with their king, Hugh O'Royrek, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthrow, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O'Forga, that before killed the spirituall man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveyed."—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Boircheach*: i. e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

ανινάρα Ερεανν, ανζοιρε, γ κομαρβα Πιννειν, γ Μαολβριζοε mac an Ḫobann, δέcc do plágh. Occán Ua Corppmacán, αιρύνδεαχ Inri Cumpceaið, γ Conaing πορραιρύνδεαχ Αρða Macha, δέcc. Domnall Ua Maoldoraið do μαρβαð lá Ruaiðri Ua Canannáin ι ccað. Cúulað mac Congalaiz, τιζήνα Uaétair típe, δέcc ιαρ δειζβίςχαιð. Niall, mac Maolrschlann, τιζήνα Oiliğ, δέcc. Slóiceað lá hAð Ua Concóðair .i. an Ḫha bíρναiz, co Cñn copað, ζο πο έριρ an dúnaið, γ co πο μυραð an τιορρατ λαιρ, γ πο τοcαιé α ví bratcán, γ πο λοιρ Cill Dalua βέop. Muinntir Murchaða do ζαβαίλ πορ Loch Oirbérñ, co πο αιτίρiogρατ Að Ua Concóðair. Μαίðm Ḫinne Ραττραicc ρια nAð Ua Concóðair πορ Ιαρéαιρ Connaéτ, ιη πο μυðαιζιé ile ιη Ruaiðri Ua Φλαίτβεραιτaz, τιζήνα Ιαρéαιρ Connaéτ, γ πο διcñδαð é, γ ρuccað α ceann co Cpuachain Chonnaéτ ιαρ ρραοιneað πορ mac Aða mic Ruaiðri. Ḫlínð dá locha do λορccað cona écmplaib. Flann Ua Ceallaiz, aðβαρ τιζήνα Δρεaz, do μαρβαð do na Saiérib. Ḫairbié Ua Caéapaicch, τιζήνα Bpíğ, δέcc. Mac Mic Dúngail, τιζήνα Ua mðriúim Chualann, δέcc. Mac Maol na mbó pí Laiğñ γ Ḫall do dul ιριη Muñain ιη Saiñain, ζο πο lá βεapζáρι pñ Muñan ιριη Cnaímcoill, γ ζο πο λοιρ macáιpe na Muñan εττιρ éiğib, γ αρβαρ.

Αοιρ Cpiopτ, mile pñcca α δó. Ḫiolla Cpiopτ Ua Maoldoraið, κοιμαρβα Cholann Chille εττιρ Eriññ γ Albain, Maolpuanað Ua Daizpe, ρριη ανιμάρα Tuairceιρτ Epeann, γ Murchað Ua Laiðgnén, αιρύννεαχ Pñna,

^p *Inis-Cumhscraigh*.—Now Inishcoursey, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under the year 1001.

^q *Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh*: i. e. Hugh of the Broken Spear.

^r *Muintir-Murchadha*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Flahertys and their followers, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clare, on the east side of Loch Oirbsean, or Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 367.

^s *Gleann-Phadraig*: i. e. Patrick's glen or valley. Not identified.

^t *Cruachain in Connaught*.—Now Ratheroghan, in the county of Roscommon.

^u *Cnamhchoill*.—A celebrated place situated about one mile east of the town of Tipperary.—See it referred to at A. D. 1560, 1582, and 1600.

^w *The plain of Munster*.—This, which is otherwise called the Great Plain of Munster, is situated in the present county of Tipperary, and is bounded on the north by the Abhainn Og-Cathbhadha (Owenogoffey), near Nenagh, and extends thence to the Galty mountains.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1061. Mureach O'Maelcolumb, Airchinnech of Daire; Kiaran best learned of Ireland; Ogan O'Cormagan, Airchinnech of Iland Cosgray; Tiernach Barkegh, Coarb of Finnen,

chief anmehara of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, airchinneach of Inis-Cumscraigh^p; and Conaing, fossairechinneach 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-Dalua. The Muintir-Murchadha^r invaded Loch Oirbsean, and deposed Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Gleann-Pha-draig^s was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Ruaidhri. O'Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, was beheaded, and his head was carried to Crua-chain in Connaught^t, after the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, had been defeated. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, heir to the lordships of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ui-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamh-choill^u, and burned the plain of Munster^w, both houses and corn.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba; Maelruanaidh Ua Daighre^x, chief anmehara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadh Ua Laidhgnen^y, airchinneach of Farna,

and chief sonl-frend" [anmcapa, *synhedrus*] "of Ireland; Conaing mac Innair, Sub-Airchinneach of Ardmach, *in penitentia quieverunt*. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannan in battle. Garvie O'Cahasay, king of Bregh; Cu-Ulah mac Congalay, king of Uochtar-thire, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Nell mac Maelseachlainn, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*. An army by Hugh O'Connor into Cenncora, that he broke the kingly citie, and filled up the well there." [Gleann-da-locha was totally burnt].—*Ann. Ulst., 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 Kyncoroe, burnt Killaloe, and also did eat the two salmons that were in the King's Fountain or Fishponde there. Keyran, Lector of Kells, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Ua Daighre*.—Now generally anglicised Deery or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O', in the north of Ireland.

^y *O'Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.

δέεε. Κατέραονεαδ πέ ηΑοδη αν Ξηα βεαρναίξ ηΥα Concóδαιρ φορ mac Ruaidōri, in πο μαρβαδ οέτμοξατ δο Cloinn Chorpcaίξ. Ταδξ, mac Αοδα Υί Concóδαιρ, δο μαρβαδ λά mac Αοδα mic Ruaidōri, γ λα ηλαρταρ Connaét, Cpeach λα ηΑρδοξαρ mac Λοέλαινν ι coiceaδ Connacht, co τυυερατ πέ mίle δο buaib γ mίle δο bpaite. Ōonncuan Υα Μαάαννε δο μαρβαδ λα Ξιollaáiaránn Υα Machaínen, τίξήνα Μυξδορην. Ruaidōri, mac Concaíρξε, ταναίρ Fíρnnáίξε, δο μαρβαδ δο mac Néill Υί Ruairc. Διαρμαίδ, mac Mupchaδa co Λαίξmib δο δoí don Mumáin, co πο loίρεc Luimneac γ Ōín na Tpaépapla, δια nδεβραδh,

Rangattap Λαίξην Luimnech,
Na daíξpí o Ōruim daíρbpech,
Ro páccpaτ ann an pluaξ puaίξeclh
Luimneach na ξual ξann ξainneac.

Níall mac Eochadā, pí Ulaδ, γ α mac Eochad mac Néill mic Eochadā, píoξdāínnα an éuicciδ, déeε in lδ Nouemβην δια παρδαιν.

Αοίρ Cpíoρτ, mίle pφpeα α τpί. Cioηaδ, mac Αίcίρ, απcίnnεacη Ξίρ mόίρ Moóyda, Eochad Υα Ōalláin, απcίnnεacη Condepe, γ Μαδυδαν Υα Célecán, ppoίρ Αρδα Macha, déeε. Ceallach Υα Caomh, eccnaδ γ anξcoίpe, déeε. Υα Míadacáin, pφίλέίξinn δο munnίρ Cluana mic Noίρ, γ mac Ōonnγail pεpλείξinn Cille παρα, déeε. Conaíγ Υα ηEαξpa, pφίλείξinn Cluana mic Noίρ, déeε. Ξορmlaίτ, mξήn Caétail mic Ruaidōri, déeε ina

¹ *The son of Ruaidhri*: i. e. of Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roderic O'Flaherty.

² *Clann-Chosgraigh*: i. e. the race or progeny of Cosgrach; a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aedha (now *anglicè* Mac Hugh) was the chief family.—“*Siol mac Αοδα δο'n ταοδ εοίρ ap Cloinn elápfáirpíng Chorpγaίξ*, 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*.

³ *Dun-na-Trapcharla*.—There is no place now bearing this name near Luimneach, or the city of Limerick. It may have been the ancient

name of Doon, near Pallasgrea, in the county of Limerick.

⁴ *Druim-dairbhreach*: i. e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1062. Rory O'Flaherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O'Connor in battle. Gilchrist O'Maeldoray, Coarb of Columbkil in Ireland and Scotland; Mailruan O'Daigry, chief soule-frend” [*anmécara, synhedrus*] “of Ireland, in *Christo dormierunt*. Teig mac Hugh O'Connor killed by Kindred-Cosgray, .i. by West Connaght, *per dolum*. An army by Artgar mac Loehlainn into Connaght,

died. A battle was gained by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri^z, wherein eighty of the Clann-Choscraigh^a were slain. Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and [the people of] West Connaught. A plundering excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lochlainn into the province of Connaught, whence he carried off six thousand cows and one thousand prisoners. Donncuan was slain by Gillachiarain Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna-Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrge, Tanist of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruaire. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapcharla^b; of which was said :

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach^c;
The stately host left Luimneach
One heap of sand-like coal.

Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and his son, Eochaidh, son of Neill, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the province, died on Thursday, the Ides of September.

The Age of Christ, 1063. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, airchinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinneach of Coindere; and Madudhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caeimh^d, wise man and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain^e, lector of the family of Chuain-mic-Nois, and Mac Donghail, lector of Cill-dara, died. Conaing Ua hEaghra, lector of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of

from whence they brought 6000 of cows" [uile mīle oo buuib] "and 1000 of men. Donncuan O'Machyen killed by Gilkieran O'Machainen, king of Mogurn. Eocha mac Nell mic Eocha, heire of the fifth of Ireland, and Eocha O'Laithe, king of Kindred-Duvtire, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Rory mac Concargie, heire of Fernvai, killed by Nell O'Rourk's sonne."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1062. Prince Teig mac Hugh O'Connor was treacherously by the O'Flathvertyes slain. Neale mac Eochie, king of Ulster, and

his son, died. Gillaerrie O'Moylemihie, a rich young prince of all Ireland, died. Lymbrick was burnt by king Dermott mac Moylenemo, and by Terence or Turlough O'Bryan."—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Ua Caeimh*.—Now anglicised O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix O'. This family descends from Art Caemh, who was son of Finguine, King of Munster, who was slain in the year 902.

^e *Ua Miadhachain*.—Now always anglicised Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

hoilēpe in Ar̄o Macha. Cat̄al mac Donnchaḁa, tiḡsr̄na Ua nEathach Muin̄an .i. tiḡsr̄na Raithlinne do m̄arib̄aḁ l̄a a m̄ac f̄eip̄in .i. an Fionnph̄úilech. Cúóúil̄iḡ Ua Taid̄oḡ, tiḡsr̄na F̄sr̄ Uí, décc. Maolr̄schlann Ua Maolubáin, m̄ioḡḁaínn̄a Ouil̄iḡ, do m̄arib̄aḁ l̄a Cenél cConaill. ḡiollaep̄raíe Ua Maolm̄it̄hiḡ, oic̄c̄tiḡsr̄in na nḡaoiḁeal, décc. Slóic̄c̄f̄o m̄ór̄ la hAr̄oḡar, .i. mac Loéluinn, ót̄a ḡl̄n̄o Súil̄iḡe m̄iar co hiar̄eap̄ Luiḡne, ḡ co muaiḁ O nAmalḡaíḁ, ḡ t̄ángat̄tar tiḡsr̄inaḁa Connaēt uile ina t̄eac̄h im Aoḁ Ua Conc̄oḁar, ḡ im Aoḁ mac Néill l̄ Ruairc, ḡ im mac Air̄c l̄ Ruairc. Uaiḁn̄ alla ḡep̄c̄ i cC̄sr̄a do t̄oḡail do Conmaic̄inib̄ f̄op̄ muin̄tip̄ Uí Chonc̄oḁar Aoḁa, ḡ po m̄úct̄a oēt̄ f̄ic̄it̄ do ḁaoim̄ib̄ inn̄te, ḡ pucc̄ta f̄eótt̄a Conḁach̄t̄ eip̄te. Luimneach do lopec̄aḁ l̄a Toir̄p̄ḁealb̄ach Ua m̄b̄riain, ḡ l̄a Diarm̄ait̄e m̄ac Mail̄ na mbó. T̄peaḡait̄ ḡ enuicc̄ h̄i Laḡn̄ib̄, ḡ po l̄t̄ eíḁ f̄o Eip̄inn. Ar̄eolt̄ m̄ór̄ f̄op̄ m̄oib̄ib̄ ip̄in m̄bliḁḁain̄p̄i, ḡ t̄ep̄ce ar̄b̄a ḡ annloinn. Eochaiḁ Ua hEochaḁa, pí Ulaḁ, décc. Sluaḡḡheḁḁ l̄a [Diarm̄aiḁ] mac Maol̄ na mbó i Muin̄ain, ḡo t̄eanḡat̄ar m̄ait̄e m̄ac̄aip̄e na Muin̄an ina t̄eac̄ḡ ḡo f̄arḡaib̄f̄c̄ ḡialla occ̄a. T̄áin̄iḡ mac ḁh̄riain ḡ Mur̄chaḁ an f̄eēt̄ ḡip̄i, a m̄ac, do c̄um Toir̄p̄ḁealb̄aiḡ Uí ḁh̄riain dia f̄ob̄aip̄t̄ t̄apeip̄ Diarm̄aḁa, ḡo t̄apaḁ Toir̄p̄ḁealb̄ach m̄aiḁm̄ f̄op̄ Mur̄chaḁ ḡo po l̄a ár̄ a muin̄tip̄i. Do chuaiḁ Diarm̄aiḁ iart̄tain ip̄in Muin̄ain ḡo t̄euḡ ḡialla Muman o uir̄ḡi f̄oḁear ḡo Cnoc m̄b̄r̄eain̄n, ḡo t̄euḡ na ḡéll̄ ip̄in ill̄áin̄ Toir̄p̄ḁealb̄aiḡ, a ḁalta. Laoiḡf̄eac̄h, mac F̄aeláin l̄ Mih̄ór̄ḁa, tiḡsr̄na Laḡip̄i, do m̄arib̄aḁ.

^f *Cuthal, son of Donnchadh.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.

^g *Raithlinn.*—See note ^f, under A. D. 903, p. 569, *supra*.

^h *The Finnskuileach*: i. e. the White-eyed.

ⁱ *Mac Lochlainn.*—He was at this period the head of the North Uí-Neill, or King of Aileach.

^k *Gleann-Suilighe*: i. e. the glen or vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under A. D. 913, p. 585, *supra*.

^l *The River Muaidh of Uí-Amhalghaidh*: i. e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Came into his house.*—This always means, “made his submission to him.”

ⁿ *The Cave of Alla Gerc.*—Now the Cave of Aille, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo. This was formerly a part of the territory of Ceara.—See the map to *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Index, p. 477.

^o *Cnoc Brenainn*: i. e. St. Brendan's hill, now Brandon hill, a high mountain in the north of the barony of Coreagniny, and county of Kerry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1063. Gormlath ny-Cahel mac Rory, in her pilgrimage in Armagh, died. Madagan

Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh^f, lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, i.e. lord of Raithlinn^g, was killed by his own son, i.e. the Finnshuileach^h. Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, lord of Feara-Li, died. Mael-seachlainn Ua Madudhain, royal heir of Oilcach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Gillaerraith Ua Maechmithigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaoidhil, died. A great army was led by Ardgar, i.e. Mac Lochlainnⁱ, from Gleann-Suilighe^k westwards to the west of Luighne, and to the [River] Muaidh of Ui-Amhalghaidh^l; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house^m with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and the son of Art Ua Ruairc. The cave of Alla Gercⁿ, in Ceara, was demolished by the Connhaicni, against the people of Ua Conchobhair (Aedh), and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Luimneach was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The cholic and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia. Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, King of Uladh, died. A great army was led by [Diarmaid] the son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and the chiefs of the Plain of Munster came into his house, and left hostages with him. The son of Brian, and Murchadh of the Short Shield, his son, came to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, to attack him after the departure of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo]; and Toirdhealbhach defeated Murchadh, and slaughtered his people. Diarmaid afterwards proceeded into Munster, and took the hostages of Munster from the Water southwards to Cnoc Brenainn^o, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Laeighseach, son of Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was slain.

O'Celegan. Seenap of Armagh, *mortuus est*. Cahel O'Donna, Archking of Oneach-Munster; Cuduil O'Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailsechlainn O'Madagan, heire of Ailech, killed by his enemyes, viz., Kindred-Conell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suille westerly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Onavalgai, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O'Connor and Hugh mac Nell O'Rourk, and

with Art O'Rourk's sonne. The cave called Uaiv-Alla, in Ceara, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O'Conner's men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochaa, archking of Ulster, died in the Ides of November upon Thursday, and in the 18th of" [his reign?]. "Cinael mac Aichir, Airchinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O'Dallain, Airchinnech of Coimnre, *in pace dormierunt*." — *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pearceá a cftair. Dóilgen, Ua Sona, airéindeach
 Αρδα ρρατά, Corbmae, airéindeach Αρδα δρεαάιν, Eochaid Ua Doreid,
 airéinneach Domhnag móir Mairge lte, an Dall Ua Lonáin, airéile ἡ αἰρ
 jeanchaid na Mumán, ἡ Gíollahuaraille Ua Maolmícheilg, décc. Donnchad
 mac Briain, airéirí Mumán, do aitéiríoghað, ἡ α ὅυλ do Róim iarrin, co ner-
 bailt po buaid aitéirige i mairirirí Stépan mairtír. Muiréiríach Ua Néill,
 tigheirna Tealá Occ, do mairbað la hUib cCreméainn. Ardagal mac Loé-
 lainn, tigheirna Oilig, décc i tTealac Occ, ἡ α αὐνακαλ in Ardmacha co
 nonóir, ἡ co nairmíoin i tumba na rioghraide. Diarmuid Ua Lorcáin, ríog-
 dáina Laidh, do mairbað lá Cenel Eogain. Murchad Ua Palláin, mair-
 tairí Míde, ἡ α bráctair, do mairbað i meabail. Duvdalethe, mac Maol-
 muire, comairba Phátríacc, décc iair naitirige tocchaid an céo lá do Sep-
 tember, ἡ Maoliora, mac Aimalgáda do gabáil na habóane.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pearceá a cúicc. Maolbríge Ua Mannaicé, erpuz,
 Dubtach Albanach, áir anmáira Eireann ἡ Alban, décc i nArd Macha.
 Ar do Dubtach po raidead,

Dubtach duine dligtheach dúr,
 Rontá an rorað rligtheac rair,
 Nám fuair an tannmáira ad cið,
 Ar a tír clár tana coem.

Domnall, airéinneach Luccháid, décc. Donnchad Ua Matgáin, rí
 Ulað, do mairbað lá hUltaib buodéirrin i nDairmliag bhneair. Brógar,

^v *Ua Doireidh*.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^a *Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe*.—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castelfinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, n. 163, 164.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1064. Dolgen O'Sona, Airchinnech of Ardsraha; the blinde O'Lonain, prime poet of Mounster; Gillaarhaly O'Maelmihy; *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Cormac, Airchinnech of

Ardbreccan; Eocha O'Dorey, Airchinnech of Donaghmor in Ma-Itha, *in Domino dormierunt*. Murtach O'Neil, king of Telcha-Oge, killed by the O'Cryvthaines. Donogh O'Brien, from his Crowne deposed, went to Rome in his pilgrimage. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patriek, in Kal. Septembris, *in bona penitentia mortuus est*. Maclisa mac Awalgaa took his place. Dermot O'Lorkan, heire of Leinster, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ulster. Ardgar mac Loghlan, king of Ailech, died at Telach Oge, and was buried in Ardmagh, *in Mausoleo Regum*. Maklewelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob's sonne. Ech-

The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh^p, airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe^a; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahuasaille Ua Maelnithigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. Muirheartach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by Ui-Cremhthainn. Ardghal Mac Lochlainn, lord of Oileach, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcaín, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdalethe, son of Maclmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach^r Albanach, chief annchara of Ireland and Alba, died at Ard-Macha. Of Dubhthach was said :

Dubhthach, a strict, austere man,
Who made the roomy, cheap abode,
The friend of souls, thou seest, has obtained heaven,
[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile.

Domhnall, airchinneach of Lughmhadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimh-

markagh, king of Genties" [of the Galls or Danes], "died. *Hic est primus annus Cicli magni paschalis a constitutione Mundi, principium vero tertii cicli magni paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et Kal. 4, concurrentes bisextiles, et est secundus annus Indictionis.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the death of Donough O'Brien, at Rome, under the year 1063, as follows :

"A. D. 1063. Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe was king, as some say, and was soone deposed

again, and went to Rome to do penance, because he had a hand in the killing of his own elder brother, Teig mac Bryan. He brought the crown of Ireland with him thither, which remained with the Popes untill Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donnogh mac Bryen died in pillgrimage in the abbey of St. Stephen the protomartyr."

^r *Dubhthach.*—"A. D. 1064. *B. Dubhthachus Albanus, Archisyncdrus, seu precipuus Confessarius Hibernia et Albania spiritum reddidit Deo*

naíma Comgall ar leiríde ro marbhadh an rí a mbínnéar, do marbhadh la
 tighína Dal nAraíde. Domnall Ua Lomgriú, tighína Dal nAraíde, 7
 Muiréiríac Ua Maolraibail, tighína Cairrge brachaidhe, do marbhadh la
 hUib Meiré. Echmílí Ua hAiteir, tighína Ua nEaíach, do marbhadh lá
 Cenél Eogain. Leocán, mac Laithneen, tighína Thailín, do marbhadh lá
 Concóbar Ua Maileachlainn. Orghain Cluanae mic Nóir lá Connaitíne, 7
 lá hUa Máine. Cluan fírtá do orghain dóib iapra bárpach. Irtá ro na
 toiríú bártar hi ruíde .i. Aod mac Néill Uí Ruairc, 7 Diarmait, mac Taidg
 Uí Cheallaiú, tighína Ua Máine. Raimc Ua Concóbari Aod uia roiríú,
 7 rraoinneadh forpa tria fíortuib Dé, Ciaráin, 7 brénainn, ipa cealla ro
 oirceirí, 7 ro cuiríad a núsicár lá hAod, 7 fáccbairt a nísra lair imon
 luing tucceat ó éá in fíortíce aniar dár lár Connaitíce co Sionainn. Terna Aod
 Ua Ruairc ar i morghail rin, 7 acbail gan fíuríe iapraí tré fírtuib Ciaráin.
 Do éirí dín Diarmait mac Taidg Uí Cheallaiú, 7 a mac Concóbari lá ríú
 Connaitíce, lá hAod Ua cConcóbari pia ecionn bhíadna. Duaircán, mac
 Maolmíadaiú Uí Eolupa, toiríac Muiníre Eolair, do marbhadh lá hUa Con-
 cóbari .i. la hAod. Cno mír mór an bhíadainn, co ro gáí ruibál do glairib
 7 iníon íroctuib. Cuilín Ua Domnalláin, ollainn bpeirínnachta Ua Fáilge,
 do marbhadh dUib Crimthannám.

Aoir Críort, míle fearce a ré. Doncha Ua Dairíene, comíorba Doire,
 Coimíoran, comíorba Canúig, Fíacá Ua Riadáin, airíenníeach Cluana boir-
 ínn, [vécc]. Fogairíach, uapal fáccairt Achad bó, vécc iap ríndatíad
 togháide. Fogairíach Fíonn do Ultoib, ecenad 7 angcoirí, vécc i cCluan
 mic Nóir. Thollabraide, tighína bréiríne, do marbhadh lá hUib bíscon, 7
 Orlaí a bín, mghín Concóbari Uí Maolraichnail, vécc. Thollabraide dín

Arthmache. Fortè est S. Dubthachus Confessor, ejus Natalis celebratur 7 Octobris."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

* *Uí-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. .i. Duvhach Scotts" [Scotch]
 "prime soul-frend" [pínn-annéapa] "of Ire-

land and Scotland, in Ardmagh, *quievit.* Doncha O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by his owne at Benehar. Donell, Airchinnech of Lugmai, and Airchinnech of Drom, died. Hugh O'Hualgarg tooke upon him the reigne of Kindred-Owen. Broder, enemy of Comgall, who killed the king in Benehar, 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'Longsy, king of Dalnaray,

liag [stone church] of Beannchair. Brodar, the enemy of Comhghall (it was by him the king was killed at Beannchair), was slain by the lord of Dal-Araidhe. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muirheartach Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhilidh Ua hAitcidh, 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 Macleachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Conmhaicni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ua Conchobhair (Aedh) came against them, and defeated them, through the miracles of God, Ciaran, and Brenainn, whose churches they had plundered; and a bloody slaughter was made of them by Aedh; and they left their boats with him, together with the ship which they had carried from the sea eastwards, through the middle of Connaught, to the Shannon. Aedh Ua Ruairc escaped from this conflict, but he died without delay afterwards, through the miracles of Ciaran. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, Conchobhar, were slain by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, before the end of a year. Duarcán, son of Maelmhiadhaigh Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. Cúlen O'Domhnaillain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthannain^s.

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comharba of Doire; Coemhoran, successor of Cainneach [i. e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Chuain-Boireann, [died]. Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Beccon^t; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar

and Murtagh O'Mailfavail, king of Carrak-brackay, killed by O'Meth, Leochan mac Laignen, king of Galeng, killed by Conor O'Melaghlín. Echmíle O'Hathey, king of Onehach, killed by Kindred-Owen."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Ui-Beccon*.—A tribe, descendants of Beccon,

who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbeccan, in the barony of Ratoath.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 13; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 182, note ¹.

macríde Domnaill, mic Tighínáin, mic Ualgairg, mic Néill. Ceallaic, mac Muiréisirtaig Uí Cheallaiḡ, do mairbhad. Mac Sínáin, tighína Thailḡ, do mairbhad. Giollamoninne, mac Aodá, mic Ualgairce, do mairbhad. Cionasó, mac Oḡairínáic, tighína Conaille, décc, iar naitéirḡhe. Réolu do arépuccli hi péct Calainn Mai dia Mairt, iar Mhonáirce, co nár mó dealbad no polup ercca ná a foilḡ, ḡ ba foḡere do éac amlaḡ rin í co cḡnn ceateora noiḡce iarain. Mac Conaig Uí Mhuirpeccáin, aḡbar tighína Tḡḡba, do mairbhad la hAḡó Ua Concobair, ḡ lá Tḡḡḡ Ua Muirpeccáin. Aoiḡḡnn, inḡḡn Uí Concobair, bḡn Uí Mhuirḡḡáin, décc. Uilliam Conqueperi do ḡabáil ríḡḡḡḡḡḡ Saxon, an 14 October.

Aoir Críort, míle fearcca a peacht. Celechair Muḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, erpuḡ Cluana mic Nóir, do écc. Do Uib Ceallaicḡ hḡrḡḡḡ a cénél. Scolaiḡe, mac Inḡreḡḡḡḡḡ, airḡinḡeach Muchaíma, ḡ airḡinneach Duimlḡḡḡḡḡḡ, décc. Echḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Floinn Mairḡḡḡḡḡḡ, airḡinnech Mairḡḡḡḡḡḡ búiḡe, décc. Morḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Lḡḡe Moḡca lá Diarḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Maoil na mbó, la ríḡ Laiḡḡḡ, la Murḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ lá Toirḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua hḡriain, la ríḡ Muíman, hi cConnaḡḡḡḡḡ, co tḡḡḡḡḡ Aḡó Ua Concobair, rí Connaḡḡḡ cait tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ fḡri a cḡionn, ḡo río mairbhad ann Ua Concobair, tighína Ciarrḡḡḡḡḡ Lḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡaoine iomḡa

"*Son of Niall* : i. e. of Niall O'Rnaire.

"*A star*.—The appearance of this star is also recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, as follows :

"A. D. 1066. In this year King Harold came from York to Westminster at that Easter which was after the mid-winter in which the King died ; and Easter was then on the day 16th before the Kalends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen in the heavens as no man ever before saw. Some men said that it was Cometa the star, which some men call the haired star ; and it appeared first on the Eve Litanía Major, the 8th before the Kalends of May, and so shone all the seven nights."

"*William the Conqueror*.—The commencement of the reign of this monarch is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, Saturday, the 14th of October, 1066. His coronation took place at Westminster on Christmas Day in

that year.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 293.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1066. Hugh O'Roirk, king of O-Briuin, died presently after rifling St. Patrick's shrine. Cellach mac Murtagh O'Kelly ; Gilbrath, king of O-Briuin ; Maksenan, king of Galeng ; Gilmoninn mac Hugh mac Ualgarg, killed. Great fruit of Nuts in Ireland" [*ut rebellarent fluminibus*]. "Duncha O'Daiven, Coarb of Daire ; and Cinaech mac Ormick, king of Conells, *in penitentia mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1065 :

"A. D. 1065" [*rectè*, 1066]. "There appeared a comett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moone at the full. Gillebrwitte, prince of the Brenie, was killed,

Ua Maeleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Dombnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall^u. Ceallach, son of Muireheartach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gaileanga, was killed. Gillamoinne, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharmhac, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star^v appeared on the seventh of the Calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner till the end of four nights afterwards. The son of Conaing Ua Muireagain, heir to the lordship of Teathbha, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair and Tadhg Ua Muireagain. Aebheann, daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror^w took the kingdom of England on the 14th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1067. Celechar Mughdhornach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Scolaigne, son of Innrechtach, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhaich Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair^x, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,

and Orlaith, his wife, also. Fogartagh Fyn, an anchorite and sadge, died at Clonvicknose. There was a battle fought in England between Harolde and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrow given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen ships of them killed."

^u*Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe.*—According to the Annals of Tighernach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year, his name was Hugh. His son, Cathal, carried on the line of the subsequent princes of Kerry, for an account of whom see note to these Annals at A. D. 1154.

Some notice of his predecessors, kings of Kerry, may not be uninteresting here:

Flann Feorna (son of Colman, son of Coffey, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth

century, for whose pedigree, with many collaterals, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maelcobha, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, King of Kerry, A. D. 782, leaving a son, Coffey (Cobtaic), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Inrechtach (Inpeactac), 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

imaille ppiyr. Κατ Τυπλαigh Αδναigh, ειπι Αοδ αν Θhae εςpπnaigh
 Ua Concoβαιp, pί Connaέτ, γ Αοδh mac Αιpτ Uallaigh Uί Ruaipe go pφpαιb
 δpειpne ime, ου ι εποpάβαι Αοδ Ua Concoβαιp, pί cόiccιδ Connaέτ luam
 γαιpccιδ Λειτε Cuinn, γ do cφpατ maίτε Connaέτ imaille ppiyr, im Αοδ
 Ua Concόhαιnt, τιghίna Ua nΘiaρmaθα, γ co poάaiθib ioθδaiθ apέcna. Αp
 do poρaiτmεt bάip Αοδα Uί Concόβαιp, do pάiθcδ an paνnt,

Sfeht mbliadhna pφpεατ, ní puall,
 Αgυr míle móp in buaiθ,
 O gém Cpíopt, ní paθb in pmaέτ,
 Co εποpάβαι Αοδ pί Connaέτ.

Μυipέpταch Ua Capέaiγ do bάδαθ ι Λoc Cálγaich. Ppíh όpυιέ γ ppuh
 ollan Connaέτ epíde. Taδg Ua Muipeccán, τιghίna Tεαtθα, do mapθαδ

Kerry, at the years 932 and 947 respectively. With the last mentioned they disappear from history, and probably became extinct. Their succession appears to have been interrupted after the death of Inrechtach, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Cionuετ), 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 (Maelpeachtlaun), 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. Culuaehra; 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 Culuaehra 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 (Muipeadac), called Claon, or the *Crooked*, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O'Muireadhaigh. Muireadhach Claen had two sons, Mahon and Macbeth, both kings of Kerry: the former had issue, Flann, King of Kerry, slain A. D. 1015 (Innisf. B.), and a son, whose death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Macbeth, fell leading his tribe against the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left three sons: 1. Macraith O'Muireadhaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1027 (Innisf. B.); 2. Conor O'M., King of Kerry, slain, according to the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1033; and lastly, Cinfaelad O'M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muireadhach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macraith, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culuaehra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culuaehra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culuaehra

and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adh-naigh^r, between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, the son of Art Uallaeh 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 Coneheanainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, 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 Loeh Calgaich^z; he was the chief poet and chief ollamh of Connaught. Tadhg Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Rory, who had Tadhg (of whom, perhaps, Culnachra, named by Tighernach the Annalist, as having died King of Kerry, A. D. 1020, was an elder brother), who had Hugh, the prince referred to in the text, and probably also an elder son, the Conor O'Connor, 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'Connor Kerry family see note on *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe*, A. D. 1154, *infra*.

^r *Turlach Adhnaigh*.—This is probably the same place as Turlach Airt in Aidhne, between Moyvoela and Kilcornan, near Oranmore, in the county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty in *Ogygia*, p. 327.

^z *Loch Calgaich* : i. e. Lacus Calgachi. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1067. Scolay mac Inrechtay, Airchinnech of Mucknova; the Airchinnech of Dun-

legklas; Hugh mac Ualgarg, chief of O-Duvinrecht; Echtigerne mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Manistir, *in Domino mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh O'Brien to Lochkime, and" [there was] "killed in that journey O'Conner, King of Kerry-Luachra. Kildare with its church burnt. Hugh O'Conner, surnamed Hugh of the wanting" [defective] "speare, archking of all Connaught, the martiall prop of Leghquin, i. e. the North half of Ireland, killed by Conmacne; with whom was Hugh O'Conkenainn also killed, and many more by Hugh mac Art Uallaigh O'Rourk, in the battle of Turley-adnay."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1066, as follows :

"A. D. 1066" [*rectè*, 1067]. "Mortagh O'Carhie, chief Poett of Connought, was drowned upon Lough Colgay. Celeagher Moyornogh, Bushop of Clonvicknose, died. Dermott O'Moylenemo, and Terence or Terlagh O'Brien, King of Munster, with their forces,

la Muinrip Tlamán i Maonmhaig. Donnpléibe Ua Thadra, tanairi Luighe, do mairbhad la brian Ua nEagha. Maoilrschlunn, mac Shiollabruigoi, tighfina na nDéiri, do eirgabail do Thairrdealbác Ua brian go tparad é illánn i bpi, go po daill pidi é.

Aoir Críort, míle fearcca a hocht. Cionaod, mac Muirpeadad, comarba Caoimhín, Angene Mac an bheccánai, comarba Mocolmócc i Comgall, Domnall Ua Cataraig aipinneach Dúin, i Colmán Ua Críocain, fshleiginn Arda Macha, décc. Murchad Ua brian, .i. an récét gurr, mac Donnchaoda, mic brian boroime, píogdanina Munan, do mairbad lá ppora Teatba a noigail a cepeiche, i a noircene, i a éinn do bpiet co Cluan, i a éolann go Deapmhaig. Domnall Ua Maoilschlainn, .i. mac Neill mic Maoileaclainn, tighfina Orlig, do mairbad hi maíom Siébe lá a ósbratair lá hAod mac Néill mic Maoileaclainn, i ip don Domnall Sin do goiréi Domnall na mboct, i arbeapa gomba pé ba epáibóide po boí i nEirinn ina péimf. Plaitéirtach Ua Fshgail, tighfina Tealcá Occ, do gurr do énel mboinúg. Maoilpora, mac Amalgaoda, comarba Pátraice, pop cuairt Munan céona péct, co tucc a lán cuairt etip ppepall, i eubarpa.

Aoir Críort, míle fearcca a naoi. Cobétach, paccart Cille dapa, énn orpam i aipeacair Laigín, décc. Aod, mac Dubgall, peacnab Cluana Fiacna, [décc]. Plannaccán, mac Aeda, popaipinneach Arda Maca, décc iar noigbétad. Dúin dá lftglar, Aip ppaéta, Lurcca, i Sorb Cholunn Chille, do lopccad. Ua haeda, tighfina Ua Fiacrac Arda ppaéta, décc. Mac mic Thadra Uí Dunadhais, .i. tighfina Shíl nAnnchaoda, do mairbad dua

went to Connought, where they were mett by Hugh O'Connor, king of that provence, who gave them a feirce battle, where O'Connor Kerry, with many others, were slain. Soone after the Breniemen gave the said Hugh a battle, and slewe him therein. Hugh mac Art O'Royreck had the victorie."

^a *Sithble*.—Now Sivey, in the parish of Desert-creat, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 38.

^b *Screaballs*.—A screaball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver *pingins*

or pennies. The offerings referred to in this passage meant valuable property, such as goblets, cattle, rings, &c. &c.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1068. Donell O'Cahasay, Airchinnech of Dun; Colman O'Crichan, Lector of Ardmach; Macbeeanay, Coarb of Comgall; Cinach, Coarb of Coemgin, *ad Christum migraverunt*. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster the first time, and brought his full visitation, as well offerings" [*recte*, screaballs] "as other dueties.

Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlamain, in Maenmhagh. Donnsléibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Bric, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cinaedh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Caeimhghin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganaigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comhghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinneach of Dun; and Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i. e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Cluain [-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^a, by his brother, Aedh, son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn; and this Domhnall was usually called Domhnall of the Poor, and it is said that he was the most pious that was in Ireland in his reign. Flaithbheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cinel-Binnigh. Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in screaballs^b and offerings.

The Age of Christ, 1069. Cobhthach, priest of Cill-dara, head of the glory and dignity of Leinster, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghall, Vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna^c, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh^d, i. e. lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by

Murrough O'Brien, heire of Mounster, killed by the men of Tehva. Flathertach O'Ferall, king of Telcha-Oge, wounded by Kindred-Biny. Donell mac Nell, called the Poore's Donell, killed by his brother, Hugh O'Melachlin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries, which are entered under the year 1067, as follows:

"A. D. 1067" [*rectè*, 1068]. "Murrough O'Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by

the people of Teaffa for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonvicknose, and body buried at Dorrowe. Donnell O'Melaghlin, prince of Aileagh, was killed by his own brother."

^c *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1003, *suprà*.

^d *The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh*: i. e. of Gara O'Deny. He was Diarmaid, son of Madadhan, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-

maodúáin. Sluaigh lá Murchaí mac Diarmada, hi Míde co ro loirc tuata, 7 cealla .i. Dhránar, 7 Fábair Fheicín, 7 Aríod mórscann, 7 ro marb óna, Féicín eirpium inó gnuir do gnuir, 7 ro marbáí deapic ar Gall 7 Laiḡín do tḡmannaiḡ examlaiḡ. Mac lairín mic Dubḡaiḡ, tighḡna na cCo-mann, décc. Faolan .i. an Dall Ua Mórda decc i nAchaí bó. Gíollumolua Ua bhuaidéada, tighḡna Rata Tannaiḡ, décc. Gíollumaire mac Duib, plait Círmḡannáin, do marbáí do Macraíḡ Ua Mórda, i nDorpar deḡtaíḡe Tighi Moḡua, iar comluighi doibh fon cammín ar túr, 7 an cammin i pparraíḡ mic Duib, ḡo bfuil faíl mic Duib beor, 7 ḡo mbia tpe bíḡḡorí forr an Cammin. Macraíḡ Ua Mórda iartain do marbáí aḡ Muilḡn na ceḡorán i baíl achaiḡ bó, 7 óna, an Cammin ina pparáí, i neneach Fionntain, Moḡua, 7 Colman.

Aoir Cíorḡt, míle pḡachtmoḡa. Ailil Ua hAḡḡeḡuich, aró comarba Ciarán Cluana mic Nóir, déḡ ina oileḡpe i cCluam loraíḡ. Do cḡpca Ráide cenel Ailella. Donḡal mac ḡormáin, áiró pḡleiginn Leite Chuinn, 7 tánaíḡ abbaiḡ Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Caḡarach, mac Cairpḡpe, abb Munḡaíḡde, cḡnn clépeḡ pḡarí Munan, décc. Pḡḡal Ua Laiḡḡén, abb Oḡna, 7 Maolbriḡde, mac Caḡaraḡ, forpḡaríḡneach Arda Maḡa, décc. Mac baíḡḡe, abb lae, do marbáí. Murchaí, mac Diarmada, mic Maol na mbó, tighḡna Gall 7 Laiḡín pḡi láin a aḡar, déḡ i nAḡ claiḡ, dia doimnaḡ lá feile Muḡpe ḡeimíḡ do ḡonnaíḡ. Ar dia éccaoime ro pḡáí an file na ḡonnaíḡ,

nadhach, the ancestor of the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 143.

^a *Faolan, &c., Ua Mordha*.—He was the son of Aimirgin, who was slain A. D. 1026, son of Cinaedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor of the O'Mores of Leix.

^b *Dubh*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Duibh, now Deevy, or Devoy, seated in Uí-Crimthannain, now the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^c *Caimmin*: i. e. *Curculum*. This was the name of some relic, but it is now unknown. The Editor is of opinion that it was the crozier of St. Mochua of Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, or

of Fintan of Clonenagh, in the Queen's County.

^d *Muilleann-na-Crossan*: i. e. the Mill of the Crossans. This mill was called from the family of Mac Crossan, one of whom became very 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:

"A. D. 1069. Covhach, priest of Kildare, *in Christo quievit*. Dundaethglas, Ardsraha, Lusk, and Swords of Columbkill, *ab igne dissipatu*

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. Maciain, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faelan, i. e. the Blind, Ua Mordha^e, died at Achadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Bruaideadha, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh^f, chief of Crimhthannan, was slain by Macraith Ua Mordha, in the doorway of the oratory of Teach-Mochua, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin^g, which was in the possession of the son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin. Macraith Ua Mordha was afterwards killed at Muilleann-na-Crossan^h, in the vicinity of Achadh-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Finntan, Mochua, and Colman.

The Age of Christ, 1070. Ailill Ua hAirretaich, chief successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidheⁱ. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chninn, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathasaigh, fosaichinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid^k, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under his father, died at Ath-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 Duvall, Secnap of Clonfiachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suvair" [foraircinnnech, i. e. attendant, or resident airchinneach] "of Ardmagh, in *penitentia mortui sunt.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one of these entries, which is given under the year 1069, thus:

"Cowhagh, priest of Kildare, flower of all Lynster, died."

ⁱ *Corca-Raidhe*: i. e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar.—See *Ogygia*, p. 333.

This tribe was seated in and gave name to the present barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.—See notes under A. D. 807 and 1185.

^k *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He is the progenitor after whom the Mac Murronghs, 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."

Cumá áiporiz i nAé eliaé
 Ní ba fairbpicch co brát mbaot ;
 Folaín an dún cen ua nDuach,
 Luaé po gonaó lué a laoch.
 Toirpreach ceó dprím ip in dún,
 Imá cínó nap caoirpreach pluagh,
 Aro ceil cách corp an rígh,
 Ra ríl ceó olc co brat mbuan.
 Murchaó mac Diarmada déin,
 lomóa diangata na diaíð,
 Atá i mbpon do báir an máoil
 Ceó plógh po pcaoil gnár don ghiaíð.
 Adbal an béd nach buan é,
 Ecc po pa tpuacch ara tí
 Nach po moch po éog dpeacó ðe,
 Neach nap é do cor a crí.
 Maic im cpod hUí Maoil na mbó,
 Ro bponn pcor, 7 po pccail bú,
 Ar cínó pe na ðul co Dia.
 Cia rir pa fearr do cpud cú.

Glúiniarh, mac Diarmada, mic Maoil na mbó, do marbaó dfeairiáð Míðe, 7 ip ann po haðnaicéð hi nDaínihiacc Cíánain. Concóðar, mac an éléirigh l Choncóðair, .i. pioððamhá Connaéct, do marbaó do Connmaicmib tpeé féill. Murchaó Liaetanach, mac Aeða Uí Concóðair do marbaó i meabail la muintir pollamain. Maíðm pua nDonnchaó Ua Ruairc, 7 pua nUib ðriuin por ppora Tfeða, dú i tporéair Conn mac mic Cuinn, tiðhina Tfeða co ndriuing oile. Aoð na Deapða Ua Ciarrða, tiðhina Cairpre, do marbaó imeabail. Muiréhrach Ua Concóðair, tiðhina Ua Failge do ðallað la a ðhrðpaéair, Concóðar. An clocán ó cpoir eppcor Etén co hIpdom Chia-

¹ *Descendant of Duach.*—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462. — See p. 69, *suprà*.

^m *Muintir-Follamhain* : i. e. the O'Fallons of

Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under A. D. 1225.

ⁿ *The causeway.*—See note ^p, under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-

There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliath,
 Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day ;
 Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Duach¹,
 Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.
 Sorrowful every party in the fortress
 For their chief, against whom no army prevailed ;
 Since the body of the king was hidden from all,
 Every evil has showered ever constant.
 For Murchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,
 Many a fervent prayer is offered ;
 In sorrow for the death of the chief is every host
 That was wont to defeat in the battle,
 Great the sorrow that he was not everlasting ;
 Pity that death hath attacked him.
 Too early it was that he removed from him his complexion,
 That he removed one like him from his body.
 Liberal of wealth was the grandson of Mael-na-mbo ;
 He bestowed horsés, and he distributed cows,
 For the sake of his going to God.
 Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth ?

Gluniarn, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the men of Meath ; and he was buried at Daimhliag-Chianain. Conchobhar, son of Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Connhaeni. Murchadh Liathanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir-Follamhain^m. A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin over the men of Teathbha, in which Conn, grandson of Conn, with others, was slain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain. Muirheartach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causeway^a from the Cross of

lowing events under this year :

“ A. D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airchinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and *Gentiles*” [*rectè*, Galls] “died, and was buried in Dublin. O'Echain,

king of 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'Mældoraye's sonne.

ρίαν do ðenam̃ hi cCluain mic Nóir lá Maolciarpáin mac Cuinn na mBoét, 7 an clocán o Cpor Comgail co hUlaib na tTrí cCpor, 7 uaib riap go béi na rriáide.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle peétmoða a haon. Giollacpíορτ Ua Clothocán, pñ-leiḡinn Αρða Macha, 7 αρð ραι na nḤaοiðel, décc iar pñnainn. Donnḡal Ua Coibðḡiaḡ, uaralḡacarp Cluana hEiðneach, décc. Ruaiðri Ua Cananán, tiḡḡina Ceneoil Conaill, do marbað lá hAongur Ua Maolḡoρaiðh. Aeḡreðán Ua Muirḡḡáin, tiḡḡina Tḡḡa, do marbað la Conmaicm̃. Mac Riḡbarðan mac Concoirne, tiḡḡina Ele, do marbað a ccaḡ ḡo rochaibibh oile i maille pñr lá Donnchað Ua Ceallaiḡ, tiḡḡina Ua Maine. Rí Ulað .i. Cú ulað Ua Flaiḡrí, do aḡḡmoḡaḡ 7 a ionnaribað ilLaḡm̃ lá hUa Maolpuanaib, 7 lá hUḡoib, 7 po marbað an tUa Maolpuanaib rin po céðoir hi ccaḡ lá Donnpleiðe Ua hEochaða. Mac Giollabriḡḡe Uí Maolmuaiðh, tiḡḡina Pñ cCeall, décc. Donnchað Ḥot, ríḡḡaḡna Tñḡḡach, do marbað la Concoðar Ua Maolſchlann. hua Siblén .i. Giollaḡátḡḡaice, tiḡḡina Ua Foilḡe, do marbað hi ccaḡ lá Concoðar Ua Concoðair, toρcair ann ḡeór Maḡḡam̃ain Ua Uaḡḡarain, 7 Loρcán mac Flaiḡmað Uí Duib, tiḡḡina Ua Cpeim̃ḡannám ḡo rochaḡib ele. Ceall ḡara, Ḥlñḡ dá locha, 7 Cluain Ḥolcán, do loρcað. Pinnaḡḡa mac Eicneḡáin hUí Cuinn, 7 Donn mac Foḡarḡaiḡ hUí Chuinn, do marbað do Connaḡḡaib a pill. Caḡ etḡir Ḥomnall, mac Muρchaib, 7 Donnchað, mac Ḥomnaill Ream̃air, ḡo po marbað ann Taðḡ Ua Riain.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle peachtmoða a ḡó. Maolmuirpe Ua Muirpeccán, aip-cinḡeach Tuḡm̃ða, 7 Duḡoib, comarba ḡricḡe, décc. Diaρmaḡ, mac Maol na mbó, rí Laḡḡn, Ḥall Aḡa cliaḡ, 7 Leḡḡe Moḡa Nuḡḡat copnam̃-

Cathvarr O'Maelcohay killed by Mac Innerge by murther. Murtagh O'Loingsay killed by his" [own people]. "Ailill O'Hairedy, Coarb of Kiaran, *quievit*. Mac Gorman, Lector of Kells, and chief learned of Ireland" [*quievit*]. "Termon-Daveog rifled by Rory O'Canannan; *et vendicavit Deus et Daveog ante plenum annum*. Glun-Iarainn, .i. Iron knee, mac Dermot, killed by them of Luigne, beside a pray they had from Leinster. The King of Tethva and the King of Carby killed. Maelbride mac Cahasay mac

Innavar *Suvoir*" [foraipcinnec] "of Ardmagh, killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^o *Ua Clothocan*.—"A. D. 1069. O'Cloughan, Lector of Ardmach, and one famous throughout the kingdom, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *The son of Righbhardan*.—This Righbhardan, the son of Cucoirne, had a son, Domhnall, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll.—See his death recorded under the year 1052.

^q *Ua Duibh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Deevy, or Devoy, without the prefix

Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluain-mic-Nois, by Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chomhghaill to Uluidh-na-d'Tri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1071. Gillachrist Ua Clothocan^o, lector of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Donghal Ua Coibhdheanaigh, noble priest of Cluain-eidlmeach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aeghredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Conmhaeni. The son of Righbhardan^p, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Domchadh, 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 Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabrighde Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Hua Sibhlen, i. e. Gillaphadraig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghamhain, Ua-hUathmharan; Lorcan, son of Flaithniadh Ua Duibh^a, lord of Creambthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Cluain-Dolcain, were burned. Finnachta, son of Eigneachan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Maelmuire Ua Muireagain, airehinneach of Tuidhnidha^r, and Dubhdil, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo^s, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and of Leath-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'Mailruanay, but that O'Mailruanay was soone killed in battle by Donsleve O'Heachaa. Gilchrist O'Clothacan, Lector of Ardmagh, in *Christo quievit*. Kildare, Glendalough, et Clondolcan, *cremata sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Tuidhnidha*.—Otherwise written Tuighneatha. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 28th of August, as the church of St. Uindic. It is the place now called Tynan, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

^s *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Caradoc calls him "Dermitium Macken-Anel, dignissimum et optimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in referring his death to "*circa an. 1068*."

ταῖς Λαιγῆν πρὶ Λεῖτ Cuinn, do mairbad, ⁊ do diéineatað hi cCaé Oðba dia
 Mairt an uir Ió Feðru, iar mairdm in éata fair lá Concobar Ua Maorleac-
 lainn, .i. pī Mide, ⁊ po mairbad ðna, ilcéda do Ḡhalluib ⁊ Λαιγνib imaille
 ppi Diarmaitt ip in caé rin. Ro mairbad ðna, ann Ḡiollapáटरραιcc Ua Fér-
 gaile, tigðna na Forruat, ḡc. Ar do báρ Diarmada do páiðfð,

Α δό pfcet ndeich ap mīle,
 Ο ḡein Cρίορτ cé co pīme,
 Ḡup an mbliaðainpī céð pfr,
 I ττορcaip Diarmait Λαιγῆν.
 Diarmait donuḡlan ḡo ndpeic ndait,
 Rí no congbad cleé coccadð,
 Ðar pucc hi paot fair ḡann pīé,
 Ðicḡ laoch Λaðpānn co loingpib.
 Ro tereccait óicc áille ann,
 Im éñð Cláipe, ⁊ Cualant,
 Ðon beip hi pīan ḡair nach fairm,
 Ðíé pīg Riadain co po báḡ.
 Co ττορcaip oc Muilinn Chul
 Ruip forcaip ap páp mūr
 Ḡup bié in bpeo baot τρια bpaé,
 Nī ppié laoc leó no lamhaoh.
 Adbal an teéct mo céé mairt,
 Ar cpeéct cpo im cpíðe coinnapτ,
 Ðon τpīuaḡ a Caínðpūm níp cfrτ,
 Ðíé ap paepi dúinn éap ðliḡrτ.
 Ro mūch a mñman co mór,
 Diarmait deoḡair po dian bpon,
 Nī pūil dia báρ ppié na plfð,
 Ní bia píoh ní bia perrfð.

¹ *Ladhrann* : i. e. Ard-Ladhrann.—See note ^d, under A. M. 2242. The heroes of Ladhrann were the Uí-Ceinnsealaigh.

² *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 Odbhba, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmaid, in that battle. In it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmaid was said :

Two, seven times ten above one thousand,
 From the birth of Christ is reckoned,
 To this year, in which Diarmaid,
 First man in Leinster, fell.
 Diarmaid, of the ruddy-coloured aspect,
 A king who maintained the standard of war,
 Whose death brought scarcity of peace,
 The loss of the heroes of Ladhraun^t, with their ships.
 Comely youths were cut down there,
 Together with the head of Claire and Cualann^u.
 It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant,
 The loss of the King of Riada^v of great valour.
 Until at Muillenn-Chul^w was slain
 A brave chieftain of a strong fortress,
 Until the furious fire-brand fell by treachery,
 They found no hero who dared with him contend.
 Great the loss, greater than all deaths,
 It is a red wound through my firm heart ;
 For the host from Caindruim^x it was not just
 To destroy our noble chief they had no right,
 It has quenched their spirit greatly,
 Diarmaid of the laughing teeth under violent sorrow ;
 There is not on account of his death banquet or feast ;
 There will not be peace, there will not be armistice.

^v *The King of Riada* : i. e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i. e. of Lacighis or Leix.

^w *Muillenn-Chul* : i. e. the mill of Cul.—There is no place now bearing this name near Navan in

Meath, where this battle was fought.

^x *Caindruim*.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means “the men of Meath.”

Cuulað hUa Flátrai, pí Ulað, 7 Mac Aírida, .i. Ðaðaðan, tiððina Ua nÐobla, do lorccað do fíraib Míðe 1 tiðð tenfð, 7 rocharðe mór do ðaoimib uile mpu. Trén coimhíð la Mupchað mac Concóðair 1 ulrioll Chiaráin, 7 porp na Célib Dé, 7o po marðað meðtarpe na mbocht ann, comð de tuccað Mað Núra do na boðtarib. hUa Fócarpa, tiððina éle do marðað lá hUa mðriain.

Asir Críort, míle íschemoða atpí. Maolmóðað, abb Imleacha lúðair, Corbmac Ua Maolduin, aipð fírléiginn 7 ppuí fíróir Epeann, 7 Ðiollacairri Orpaigec, comarba Fíða dúm, do écc. Concóðair Ua Maolíschlainn, pí Míðe, do marðað ðar páruccað bacla lora tré feill 7 meaðail, la mac a ðfíðráðar, Mupchað, mac Flainn, 7 Míðe ðfáruccað iapaín etip Maolíschlainn, mac Concóðair, 7 an Mupchað rin mac Flainn. Cluain loraipð 7 Cñanður co na tñmplaib do lorccað uile m aon mí. Ceand Choncóðair Uí Maoleaclainn do ðreit lá Toirpðealðac Ua mðriain a Cluain mic Nóir ar éiccin aiðce Aoine pua cCaircc móir, 7 ðia ðomhnaig po céðóir tuccað anðfí ðomíoir co noib fálðib oir amaille ppuí tria fírtarib Dé 7 Chiaráin.

¹ *Ui-Gabhla*.—See note ¹, under A. D. 497, p. 160, *suprà*.

² *Isal-Chiarain*.—See note under A. D. 1032.

³ *Magh-Nura*.—This is probably Moyvore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile*: i. e. O'Fogarty, lord of Eliogarty, now a barony in the county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1072. Maelmuire O'Muiregan, Airchinneach of Tínea, died. Gilchrist O'Longan, serjeant in Mounster, died. Duvdill, Coarb of Brigit, *in Christo quievit*. Dermot mac Maelnambo, king of Leinster and *Genties*" [*rectè*, Galls], "fell in battle by Conner O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with the slaughter of *Genties*" [*rectè*, Galls] "and Leinster about him. Cunlay O'Flathray, and Mae Assia, king of Gaula, killed by Deskert-Bregh. O'Fogartaich, king of Ely. killed by O'Brien. Rory O'Canannan, king of

Kindred-Connell, killed by Aengus O'Maeldoray. The French went into Scotland, and tooke the king of Scotland's sonne with them as a hostage."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of those events under the year 1069, as follows:

"A. D. 1069" [*rectè*, 1072]. "Dermott mac Moylenemo, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leath-Koyn, was killed and mangled by Connor O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, with many others of his nobles, both Irishmen and Danes, in the battle of Ova. Dowgill, abbess of Killdare, died. Murrogh mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Meath, did so oversette the family of Moylekyeran mac Conn ne Moght in Isill-Kyeran, and the poor of that house, that the steward of that family was slain by them, for which cause Moyvoura was granted to the poor."

⁵ *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus, which was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

Cuuladh Ua Flathrai, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i. e. Gabhadhan, lord of Ui-Gabhla^y, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A forcible refection was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maeleachlainn], at Iseal-Chiarain^z, and from Ceili-De, so that the superintendent of the poor was killed there, for which Magh-Nura^a was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile^b, was killed by Ua Briain.

The Age of Christ, 1073. Maelmordha, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Cormaic Ua 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^c, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards desolated between Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, and this Murchadh, son of Flann. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn was forcibly carried off by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on the night of Good Friday; but it was brought back from the South again, with two rings of gold along with it, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. A great disease

events under this year:

"A. D. 1173. Bevin Ny-Brien in her pilgrimage died in Ardmagh. Conner O'Melachlinn, king of Tarach, killed by Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworne before, and the staff present. Donell mac Ualgarg, chief of Duvinrecht; Cucaille O'Finn, king of Fer-Rois, i. e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagan, serjeant of Mounster, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he tooke great preyes from Galengs, and killed Moylmorra O'Cahasay, king of Breg. 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" [*rectè*, 1073]. "Terlagh, *alias* Terence O'Bryen, son of prince Teig mac Bryen,

succeeded as king next after King Dermott, and reigned full twenty-five years. Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath and Leath-Koyne, 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, untill he restored the said head again with certain gold, which was taken on Good Fryday, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing."

ḡalar mór do ḡabáil an ríḡ Toirpðealbais ḡriar poéuir a fólt ḡ a rionnðað ḡria riorḡtaib Dé ḡ Ciaráin, uair an tan ruccað an cñn na ríaðnuir do rḡeind lué a cind Concóbar po éom Toirpðealbais ḡur bohe poéann a ḡalar. Débind, inḡñ bñriain, décc ma hoilḡpe i nArð Maca. Doimnall, mac Ualḡairḡ, toirpeá Ua nDuibnopeét, ḡ Cúcaille Ua Rinn, tiḡñna Rñ Roirr, décc. Slóiccð lá Toirpðealbáa ilLíe Chuinn, co nðñna cpeach diairimíde for ḡhailḡḡaib, ḡ po marbað Maolmorða Ua Caḡarais, tiḡñna bñḡ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ríschḡmóða a cḡair. Dúnán, airðearpuḡ Áḡa cliaé, Diairmað, mac Maolbrenainn, comarba brenainn, Maolmorða, comarba Ailbe, Cobḡach, abb Duirp Diairmaða, Cúcairḡe Ua Ceallais, comarba Múra, [décc]. Arðmaca do lopecað dia Mairt iar mólḡtaine co na uilbh ḡñploir, ḡ cloccaib eirḡir paé ḡ rian. Cumurcach Ua hErfðan, cñn boét Epeann, décc iar nðeḡrññainn ḡ iar naéirḡe. Raḡnall Ua Ma-uðain, tanairi Ailicḡ, décc. Donnchað Ua Ceallais, tiḡñna Ua Maine, do marbað la a bḡáḡar, lá Taðḡ, mac mic Concóbar Uí Cheallais i nñir Loá Caoláin. Aodh Mepanach, rí Ulað, do báchað ilLunnneað no i Loch Eachaé.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle reachḡmóða a cúcc. Cumarceach Ua Erodan, abb Arða Macha, décc. Donnchað Ua Canannain, tiḡñna Ceneoil Conaill, do marbað. Ainalḡaíð, mac Caḡail, tiḡñna laḡḡair Connaét, décc. Luḡmað do lopecað co na ḡeampull. Cluain loḡair do lopecað co na ðeḡḡḡ. Doimnall, mac Murchaða, rí Laiḡñ ḡ Áḡa cliaé, décc do ḡalar ḡrí noíðe. Cionaoḡ Ua Conbḡtað, toirpeá Cenel mðinnḡ, décc. Doimnall Ua Can-nealbáin do marbað do Airḡiallaib. Dá mac Augairi i Loḡcáin .i. Donnchað ḡ ḡiollaḡaomḡñ do marbað lá mac mic ḡiollucoimḡaill i Thuḡaḡail

^a *Dunan*.—He is usually called Donatus.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 306.

^e *Successor of Mura*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^f *Rath and Trian*: i. e. the fort and the three divisions of the town. "A. D. 1074. *Ardmacha tota cum omnibus ecclesiis et campanis cum arce et reliqua urbis parte incendio devastata die Martis post festum SS. Philippi et Jacobi*."—*Trias Thaum.*,

p. 298.

^g *Loch Caelain*: i. e. Caelan's lake. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1074. Dermot mac Maelbrenan, Coarb of Brenainn; Flaithen O'Carog, Airchinnech of Roscree; Dunan, Archbushop of Galls; and Cormack O'Maelduin, chief in science and divinity, *vitam feliciter finierunt*. Armagh burnt on

seized the king, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off, through the miracles of God and Ciaran, for when the head of Conchobhar was brought in his presence, a mouse issued from it, and went under Toirdhealbhach's garment, which was the cause of his disease. Bebhinn, daughter of Brian, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnreacht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Chuinn; and he took countless preys from the Gaileanga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Dunan^d, Archbishop of Ath-cliath; Diarmaid, son of Maelbrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Cucairge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura^e, [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian^f. Cumascach Ua hEradhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnaill Ua Madadhain, Tanist of Aileach, died. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Caelain^g. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumasgach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Donnchadh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Chuain-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Ath-cliath, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Caindhealbhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Lorcaín, namely, Donnchadh and Gillacaeimhghin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachomh-

Tuesday after May-day, with all temples, bells, and all other implements. Cumascach O'Hernan, head of the Irish poore men, *post penitentiam optimam, quievit*. Ranell O'Madugan, heir, of Ailech, *occisus est a suis*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain three of those entries under 1073 and 1074, thus :

"A. D. 1073" [*rectè*, 1074]. "Conhagh, abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbushopp of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. 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."

ghaill^b Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Ui-Murchadhaⁱ 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^j, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Monann^k between the Airghialla and Muirheartach Ua Briain, i. e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muirheartach and his forces were defeated, and a bloody slaughter made of his people; and his chiefs returned to their houses without hostage or pledge on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1076. Cele, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gaoidhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his having assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloitheach of Ceanannus^l, by the lord of Gaileanga, i. e. Amhlacibh, the grandson of Maelan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Gairbheith Ua hInnreachtaigh^m, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on [the island of] Daimhinis. Domhnall Ua Crichain, chief of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaithⁿ was gained by Aedh Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cianachta, of

“A. D. 1073” [*rectè*, 1075]. “King Terlagh O’ Bryan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lynstermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossorie, went to the north of Athfirdya to gett hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts.”

^l *The Cloitheach of Ceanannus*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

^m *Gairbheith O’ hInnreachtaigh*: *anglicè* Garvey O’ Hanratty.

ⁿ *Belaith*: i. e. Mouth of the Ford. There are many places of this name, but no evidence has been discovered to identify the one here referred to.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1076. Garveh O’ Hinrechtay, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gilchrist O’ Duvdara, by them of Fermanach, *occisi sunt*. Donell

ναέταιβ in po lað a nár. Τειρce bíoh ipin mbliaðainpi. Slóigheað lá cléirichib léite Moða im mac Maoilbalua go Cluain Dolcáin dionnarbað l Rónáin a Cluain Dolcáin ar nðabail abðaine dó dar rárughaðh mic Maoilbalua. Conað annpin do padoa pegler co na éðpánn i cCluain Dolcáin do celib dé go bpat maille pe dá piéir décc bó tugad in eneclass do mac Maoilbalua. Ar do éur dUa Lopeáin for munnipir mic Giollu Conðgail, go ttugad epí cinn 7 epí piéir ipin tealaið pe Diopirte Diapmað aindir. Giollaépiopre, mac Caéaláin, plait Ua Noepa, do mapbað do mac mic Tuathail.

Αοιρ Cpiopre, míle pfchpmoða a peacht. Muipðach Ua Nuaðat, ppuit pñóip Dpimáige, Maolmaptain Macua Cspita ppuit pñóip Cluana mic Nóip, 7 Lomgpfch Ua Conaie ppuit pñóip na Muñan, do écc. Pspðáépioc Ua Coibðfnaig paoi 7 paccapre, décc. Coleu Ua hEpodán, cñn boét Apda Macá, Ailbe, ben tiðfina na nAipéir, 7 comapba Moninne, [décc]. Ua Lomgpic, tiðfina Dal nAraide, do mapbað lá Dal nAraide buðéiprin. Giolla-pátpaiecc Ua Ciapda, tiðfina Coirppe, décc. Ua Celecán, tánairi na nAipéir, 7 Ruapc Ua Caéapaigh do mapbað. Mupchað, mac Concóðair Uí Maoileclainn, piogðainna Miðe, do mapbað do pfraib Teatda 7 do Caéapnac Dionnac tria pppmat 7 mupcemge. Slóigheað lá Toirpðealbach

O'Krichan, king of Ofiachrach Ardsraha, killed by the O-Turtry and Kindred-Binny of Glin. Murcha mac Floinn O'Melachlinn, being three nights king of Tarach, in the steeple of Kells was killed by Maelan's sonne, king of Galeng. An army by Tirlagh into Connaught, untill Rory king of Connaght, came into his house. The overthrow of Belad by Hugh O'Melaghlin, and by the men of Ma-Itha upon Cianacht, that they got their bloody slaughter. Cele mac Donacan, head religious of Ireland, in *Christo quievit*. Gormlath Ny-Fogertaich, Tirlagh O'Brien's wife, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the years 1075 and 1076, as follows :

"A. D. 1075" [*rectè*, 1076]. "Murrough mac Flynn O'Melaughlyn, that reigned king of Meath

three days and three nights, was killed by Awley Mac Moyelan, prince of Gailleng, in the borders of Lynster. He was killed in the steeple of Kells, and afterwards the said Awley was killed immediately by Melaughlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn by the miracles of St. Columb, who is Patron of the place. There was great scarcity of victuals this year."

^o *Successor of Moninne* : i. e. abess of Cill-Sleibhe, or Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh. This is an instance of a married woman being successor of St. Moninne.

^p *Catharnach Sinnach* : i. e. Catharnach Fox. He was the ancestor of Ui-Catharnaigh, or Foxes, who were originally chiefs of all Teffia, in Westmeath, but latterly lords of Muintir Thadhgain, or the barony of Kilecoursey, in the present King's County.—See the *Miscellany* of

whom a slaughter was therein made. There was scarcity of provisions in this year. An army was led by the clergy of Leath-Mhogha, with the son of Maeldalua, to Cluain-Dolcain, to expel Ua Ronain from Cluain-Dolcain, after he had assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maeldalua. It was on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Cluain-Dolcain, was given to Culdees for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as mulct to the son of Maeldalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of Gillachomhghaill by Ua Lorcain; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of Ui-nOera, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of Dearnhach; Maelmartan Macua Cearta, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Feardachrich Ua Coibhdheanaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcu Ua hErodhan, head of the poor of Ard-Macha; Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Oriors], and successor of Moninne°, [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^p, through envy and

the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1077. An army by Tirlagh O’Brien in O’Censelay, and fettered fatt Donell’s sonne, king of Censelay. Mac Maelan’s sonne killed by Malsechlainn, king of Tarach. O’Longsy, king of Dalnaray, killed by his owne. Murcha O’Melachlinn killed by the men of Tehva. The discomfiture of Maelderg upon Fermanach, by Kindred-Owen, of Tulaghoge, where many fell. Colca O’Heroan, head of the poore of Armagh, *in pace quievit*. Ailve Nyn-Innavar, wife to the King of Easterns” [Oriors], “Coarb of Moninne, and Kilpatrick, king of Carbre-Kierry, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. O’Celegan, heir of Easterns, and Ruork O’Cahasay, killed.”—*Cod.*

Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

“A. D. 1076” [*rectè*, 1077]. “The scarcity of 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 murdered Murogh mac Connor O’Melaghlyn. Gillepatrick O’Kiergie, prince of Carbre, now called Bremyngham’s Contrey, died. Moriegh O’Nwaat, auntient and sadge of Dorrowe, died. Gormphlye, daughter of O’Fogorty, queen of Ireland, and wife of King Terlagh, died, and bequeathed much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for her soule.”

Ua brian i nUib Ceinnepealaig, go po cúibrig mac Doimnaill Rímar, tigfina Ua cCinnepealaig. Gormlaic mǵn Uí Rogarta, ben Toirrdelbaig Uí bhríain, décc, 7 maome iomda dpoðail di ar éalluib 7 eccaib, 7 ar boctuib an éoindeas do iat a hanna. Teirce móir dān, ipin mbliadain, 7 mǵrīm for éalluib. Cluain mic Nóir do loppas uile genmozáid a tceampaill. Glenn ipin gona iobuib do loppas.

Aoir Críort, mile reachtmoða a hoct. Corbmac Ua beáin, comarba Crónain Tuama Driene, 7 Coibdnac Utaé amhára Imleacha Iubair décc cñn cpaðas Éreann epde. Concobar Ua brian, tigfina Ceneól nEogain 7 Tealcá Occ do mairbas la Cenel mbinnidg Glinne. Uílobar Ua Laioðnéin, tigfina Aipgiail, do mairbas lá Ruaidri Ua Ruadacan. Caéal, mac Doimnaill, tigfina Cenel Ena, do mairbas la Cenel nEoghain na hInni. Doimnall, mac mic Tigfina, tigfina Conmaicne, décc. Maíom for Uib Crieitáinn pía pǵraib Břinnaiǵe hi Sleib Fuarra, i ttorcáir Goll Cláraitc 7 aipale amaille pǵr. Ar for Conaillib pía nUib Meit, i ttorcáir mac Uí Treodáin, tigfina Conaile. Lorcán Ua brian do écc. Concobar Ua Donnchada, pǵðamna Cairil, [décc]. Cñðpaolað Ua Dungaiaig, tigfina Murcraigc éipe opdan 7 oipcár Muíian, dég. Cinnedidg Ua brian do gábal tigfinair Gailng.

Aoir Críort, mile reachtmoða a naoi. Maolciaráin, mac Cuinn na mboc, comarba Ciaráin, do écc. Ba eipiden opdan 7 aipmiztin Cluana ina pémir. Ceallach Rímar, comarba břinnainn bioppa 7 Ciaráin Saiǵrie, mac Giollaóide Uí Lorcáin, tigfina Břinnaiǵe, décc. Ceallac Ua Ruadā, apd ollain Éreann ina ainipir, décc. Cúimide, mac Lorcáin, tigfina Břinnaiǵe, décc. Pír Tǵba 7 Cairppe for cpechail in hUib Poilǵe, go

^a *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i. e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1078. Conner O'Brien, king of Tullaghoge, heire of Ireland, killed by Kindred-Byni-Gliane. Lorcan O'Brien died. Lethlovar O'Laighnen killed by Rory O'Ruagan. Duvesa Nyn Amalgaa [daughter of Amhalghaidh] Coarb of

Patrick, and wife to the king of Easterns" [Oriors], "died. Donell, sonne to Mac Tiernan king of Conmaiene; Cahel mac Donell, king of Kindred-Enna, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Conor O'Dunnchaa, heire of Cassill, *occisi sunt*. O'Cremthainns discomfited by the men of Fern-moy at Slevfuaid, where Gollclary, and many more, were slaine. A slaughter of the Conells by the O-Methes, wherein Tresdan, king of Conells, fell."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and he fettered the son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogarta, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died; and she had distributed much wealth among cells and churches, and the poor of the Lord, for the welfare of her soul. There was great scarcity in this year also, and persecution of churches. Chuain-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i. e. the Ulidian, anmchara of Imleach-Ibhair, died. He was head of the piety of Ireland. Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and Tealach-Og, was slain by the Cinel-mBinnigh of the valley. Leathlobhar Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the island^a. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Connhaicne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Goll Claraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaeladh Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraige-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaileanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelechiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Chuain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Loreain, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cunnidhe, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1077, as follows:

"A. D. 1077" [*rectè*, 1078]. "O'Laighnen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O'Bryan, prince of the Eonnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tiernan, prince of the Brenie; and Kearnaghan Gott O'Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath,

were all killed this year. Ceallach O'Ronowe, archpoet of Ireland, died. Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn came to Teaffa, to a place called Kwasan, now in Brawyn" [now Coosane, on the margin of Lough Ree.—ED.], "and there made a great prey, and tooke captives by the vertue of Saint Keyran, because the inhabitants of Kwasan aforesaid" [had] "robbed

gabrat b'í iomhá, co puccpat hUí Fáilge forpa h'í cCluain f'ísta Molua, co ro cuirf'í ár f'í Títeá 7 Cairppe imma r'í .i. Mac Congeimle. Oenach Carman la Concobair Ua cConcobair Fáilge. Aeó Ua Flaitébsrtaig, t'íg-f'ína lartair Connaét, do m'arbaó lá Ruat'í Ua cConcobair. Siolla c'ínnlar, mac larnáin do Chonmáicm'í, do m'arbaó, 7 a aónacal h'í cCluain mic Noir. M'ór r'luat'íg lá Toirp'ídealb'ac Ua m'íriain 1 cConnaétm'í, go ro t'ícuir Ruat'í Ua Conchoibair a r'íge Connacht. Toirp'ídealb'ac Ua íriain do dol for Loc m'ínnácuir, 7 for Innyb'í Moó, 7 ar'gáin na C'ruaice lair.

Aoir C'ríort, m'íle ochtmoó. Muiríobach Ua Muíróin, f'írléiginn Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Donn Ua Uíteobair, t'íg-f'ína f'ínnm'íage, do m'arbaó do Uib'í Laíet'í 1 Sléib'í f'uaite. D'írb'ífor'ígáill, m'ígn'í mic íriain, b'ínn D'íarman'í mic Maoil na m'íó, décc. Eochaió Ua Mepl'íg'í, t'íg-f'ína f'ínnm'íúige, do m'arbaó. Donnpléib'í Ua h'Eochaó do dol írin Muíain co m'arib'í Ulaó lair ar c'ínn tuarar'íal. Man'ím a'íta Earg'áil lá taob'í Clocair for f'íraib'í Manach r'ía n'Domnall Ua Uíclainn, 7 r'ía b'íraib'í Moige h'íleá, 1 t'ítorera'íttar m'ínnm'ítt'íe Árd'í Ma'í .i. Sírt'íoc Ua Caoim'ínn, 7 mac Néill Uí Sh'írraig, 7 daoine iomhá oile. Ar occ tairp'íng'íre an éa'íta r'ín ro r'íáth-ea'íth,

A'íth E'rgáil, m'í d'íong nait'íelaic a'írb'íad,

Sochaib'íe b'íar g'an ionm'íann, do ionm'íu'ínn A'íta E'rgáil.

Maolr'íchlainn, mac Concobair, do éia'íctam 1 t'íTíteá, co n'íf'ína m'íor'íeá m'íó ann .i. c'írl'íh Chuap'áin a hainm e'írt'ír b'í 7 b'raite do b'íre'í lair, 7 daoine do m'arbaó t'íra r'íor'íe'íb'í naom'í Ch'íap'áin, uair do ar'ícc'írt'íe r'íir T'íeá'íla Cluain mic Nóir co na d'íer'ítea'íh ír m'ínb'íad'íain r'ín. Sochaib'í do f'íraib'í

the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year."

¹ *Cluain-fearta-Molua*.—This is an error for Cluain-fearta-Mughaine, now Kilelonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, and King's County. Cluain-fearta-Mughaine is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* as the church of St. Colman. Some ruins of the church are still visible, and near them the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Cloman's well.—See the Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 10.

² *The fair of Carman*.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O'Conor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

³ *Loch-Beannchair*: i. e. the Lake of Beann-chair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

⁴ *The Cruach*: i. e. the Rick, now locally called the Reek of St. Patrick, or Croaghpatrick, a remarkable mountain in the barony of Mur-risk, county of Mayo.

plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows; but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molua^r, where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i. e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carman^s was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gilla-ceannlas, son of Iarnan, [one] of the Conmhaicni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Connaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beannchair^t and Innsi-Modh, and plundered the Cruach^u.

The Age of Christ, 1080. Muireadhach Ua Mughroin, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Donn Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Fearumhagh, 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 Fearumhagh, died. Donnsluibhe Ua h-Eochadha went into Munster, with the chiefs of Ulidia along with him, to serve for wages. The battle of Ath-Erghail, by the site of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Searraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said :

Ath-Ergail^v, people shall hereafter be there dispersed ;

Numbers shall be without affection, by the conflict of Ath-Erghail.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into Teathbha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan^w), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1079. Cellach O'Ruanaa, archpoet of Ireland; Cumie mac mic Lorkan, king of Fernmoy; Mac Gildigde O'Lorkan, Secnap of Ard-magh; Mac Quin, heade of the poore of Clonmic-Nois, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Ath-Ergail*: i. e. Erghal's Ford. This was the name of a ford near Clogher, in the county

of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

^w *Cuasan*: i. e. the Small Cave or Cavern, now Coosane, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here which was erected by the family of O'Breen, the ancient chiefs of Brawney.

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 Fhinnbhairr^x, chief of Muintir-Geradhain^z, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithne-thire, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Brien to Ath-cliaith; and the men of Maelseachlainn came into his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1081. The son of Mac Condabhain, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chuinn; Flann Ua Lorcain, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann; Coinneagan Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ua Bruic, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalua was burned. Mac Angheirree, lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Ma-grath Ua h-Ogain, lord of Cinel-Feargusa, was slain. Maelmithidh Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe^z, was slain by Maelseachnaill, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara^a was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Fernmay, killed by sleight. Donsleve O'Heochaa went into Mounster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athergail, .i. a forde neere Clochar, upon Fermanach, by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Itha, that they fell in the vallyes of Armagh" [*rectè*, that killed the plunderers of Armagh], "i.e. Sitrick O'Cearvan, and Nell O'Serraye's sonne, and others."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The attack of the men of Teffia, upon Cill-achaidh, in Offaly, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1078,

as follows:

"A. D. 1078" [*rectè*, 1080]. "The people of Teaffa came to the Termyn land of Killeachie in Affalie, and preyed and spoyled the whole Termyn land, and also killed Gillemorie O'Keyrga, King of Carbre, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others."

^x *Lord of Calraighe*: i. e. of Calraighe-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlunan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

^a *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aranmore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

τιγίρνα Καλλραιγι, do mairbad la Maoileachlainn mac Concóbaip. Cuaeta Ua Colmáin dég.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle oétmoða a dó. Cionaeð Ua Ruaidín, tánairri abbað Cluana mic Nóir, rínoir ḡ cínò atcoimairc, Concóbaip Ua Uatgaile, rírléiginn ḡlinne hUirpín, ḡ Dúnchað Ua Cítpaða, dá írruit rínoir iarétair Laiḡín iadriðe, ḡ a nécc. ḡiollacríορτ Ua Maolpaðail, τιḡίρνα Cairpece bpaichaide, Fionnchað Mac Amalḡaða, τοipeac Clainne bpríail, Plaitébrí-tac Ua Maoiledúim, τιḡίρνα Luirec, Uidhripin Ua Maoilmuirp, ταιοpec Cenél Fearadhaig, [décc]. Doimnall, mac Taidḡ Uí Choncóbaip, ríogðamína Con-nachc, do mairbad la dríbratáir a atáir, lá Catál mac Aoða Uí Concóbaip, ḡan nach cion aithníð do ðaoimib, acét ap ténút ḡ forpmaτ. Catál Ua Concóbaip do mairbad lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaip i ccat co rochaide móir ime. Dream mór dlarétair Míde, do Dealbna, ḡ Cuircne do mairbad for Loch Ríð lá Doimnall, mac Flóimn, mic Maoilshlainn, ḡ maídm na nítair ainm an maðma tuccað forpa. Reileacc Chailleach Cluana mic Nóir do lopecað co na doimíiaḡ, ḡ ḡur an trian airtíspach don cill uile. Doimnall, mac Concóbaip Uí ḡhriain, do mairbad.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ochtmoða a trí. Muirébríτach Ua Cairill, airtín-neach Dúin, paí bpeitínnair ḡ rínéappa Epeanð, ḡiollamoninne, airtín-nech Luḡmíad, Macpaτ Ua baillen, comarba Cponáin Roppa Cpré, ḡ Taidḡ Ua Taidḡ, comarba Plannáin Cille Dalua, décc. Doimnall Ua Canannáin,

^b *Lord of Callraighe*.—This entry relates to the same event as that just given; but it has been evidently taken from a different authority.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1081. Makegeirce, king of Conells, killed by the men of Fernmay. Macragh O’Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergus” [*rectè*, lord or chief of Kinel-Fergus]; “Maelmihy O’Maelruany, king of O-Turtry, by Kindred Binny-Glinne; O’Huathmaran, king of the men of Li, *occisi sunt*. O’Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by Dunsleve O’Heochaa, at Dundalehglas. Gilchrone, high priest of Armagh; O’Rovarty, Airchinnech of Conner; Flann O’Lorkan, high priest of Lugva, *mortui sunt*.

Cork, with its churches, and Kildaluo, *ab igne dissipate sunt*.”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice two of the preceding events under the year 1079, as follows:

“A. D. 1079” [*rectè*, 1081]. “Gillesynata Magawley, prince of Calrie, was killed by Moyleseaghlyn O’Melaughlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvieknose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt.”

^c *Cathal*.—The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done “i ndrígail mairbtea Doimnall, ḡ ap aðbapaid aile ḡan ampup; i. e. in revenge of the death of Domhnall, and for other reasons without doubt.”

The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe^b, was slain by Mael-seachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ua Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidhin, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uissean; Dunchadh Ua Cetfadh, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finnchadh Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Flaithbheartach Ua Maelduin, lord of Lurg; Uidhrin Ua Maelmuire, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, [died]. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his father's brother, Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, without any reason known to men, except envy and malice. Cathal^e Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair in a battle, and a great number along with him. A great number of the people of West Meath, Dealbhna, and Cuirene, was slain on Loch-Ribh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn; and the battle in which they were defeated was called the "Breach of the Boats." The cemetery of the Nuns of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, with its stone church, and with the eastern third of all the establishment. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muircheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun^d, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamoninne, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Macraith Ua Baillen, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Taidhg, successor of Flannan of Cill-Dalua, died. Domhnall

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Maelfavall, king of Carrickbrachay; Fincha mac Amalgaa, chief of Kindred-Bressall; Donell mac Conner O'Brien; Flathertach O'Maelduin, king of Lurg; Uirin mac Maelmuire, chief of Kindred-Feray; Uirin mac Maelmuire; *omnes occisi sunt*. Donell mac Teig O'Conner, heire of Connaght, wickedly murdered by Cahell O'Conner. Cahell O'Conner fell with" [*rectè*, fell by] "Rory O'Conner, in battle, with a great number about him."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events noticed by the Four Mas-

ters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1080, thus:

"A. D. 1080" [*rectè*, 1082]. "Donell O'Connor, young prince of Connaught, was killed by his own uncle, Cahall mac Hugh O'Connor, without any other cause, but only for envy and malice. A great part of Westmeath, viz., of Delvin, Cwireckney, and others, were slain by Donnell mac Flynn O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, on Loghry, and also the houses in the church yard of the nunes of Clonvicknose, together with their church, was burnt."

^d *Airchinnech of Dun*: i. e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick.

τιγίρνα Ceneóil cConaill, do mairbad lá Cenel cConaill budeíppin. Domnall Ua Lochlainn do gabáil píge Cenél Eogain, 7 plóighfó píog lair hi cConaillib, co tucc bóroíma mór, 7 co taparrt tuarurcal don tgluagfó rin do fíraib fírinnaige. Aod Ua Maoleclainn, tiγίρνα Oilig, décc. Congalach Ua Ciarda, tiγίρνα Cairpre, do mairbad la Conmaicnib co rochaióib imaille fíur. Dunlaing Ua Lorcáin, tanairi Laiγín do mairbad. Somairle Mac Giollabrigde, pí Inni γall, décc.

Aoir Críort, míle oétmoða a cétair. Giollaπατταice, eppcop Áta eliaé, do báðao. Muirfóhach Ua Ceitnéen, airéinneach Cluana hEoar, décc. Niall Ua Sínáin, ríiné rínoir na Mumán, [décc]. Ceall Dalua, Tuam Dreine, 7 Maγ néo Norðbraige do loccaó do Chonmaicnib. Glíno dá loða co na tsmplóib do loccaó. Ecclap Fuinche .i. Rorr airthir, dpoctughaó. Slóiccheaó la Donnrléibe, pí Ulaó co Droiéte áta, co taparrt tuarurcal do Donnchaó, mac Caig Uí Ruairc. Creach la Doimnall Ua Lochlainn tap a éir a nUlaib, co tuccerat brait 7 bóroíma mór. Slóiccheaó lá fíopa Mumán a Míde, 7 ar for an plóighfó rin atbat Concobar Ua Cétfáda, orðán 7 oipeacur Mumán eiríde. Do éodar dñá, Conmaicne i Tuadómúman dar a néiri, co po loirecct dúine, 7 dionghaóa íomóa, 7 do bñitrat epléa díríne. Donnchaó mac an Caig Uí Ruairc co nairéfr Connaéte co Cairpbib, 7 galíngab do éct ilLaiγnib conur tairéteetar γall, Laiγni, Orraige, 7 fíur Mhumán im Muiréfrtach Ua móríain, 7 fícar pcamófr fíuleach fíorófrγ fíopra occ Móm Cruinneoirge an cétíamíad Calainn do Nouember, 7 do éfrat ile fíopra atiu 7 anall. Topéair dñ ann Donnchaó Ua Ruairc, Ceinneitciγ Ua bñíain, 7 a mac Taóγ, 7 mac Uí Chon-

* *Somhairle*.—This is the first occurrence of this name, which seems Danish, in these Annals.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1083. Donell O’Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis occisus est*. Hugh O’Melaghlin, king of Ailech; Murtagh O’Cairill, airchinnech of Dun, an excellent judge and Chronieler; Teig O’Teig, Airchinnech of Kildaluo, *in pace quieverunt*. Gilmoninne, Airchinnech of Lugmay, *occisus est*. Hugh Meranach drowned at Limerick. The king of Kindred-Enna killed

by Duncha O’Melachlin, king of Ailech. Donell O’Lochlainn, began to reign over Kindred-Owen. A king’s forces with him upon the Conells, and brought great booty, whereof he gave their wages to the men of Fernmay.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

† *Gillaphadraig*.—For some account of this Bishop Gillaphadraig, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, pp. 306–309.

‡ *Ua Seasnain*.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.

Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cinel-Eoghain, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnmhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Conmhaicni, and many others along with him. Dunlaing Ua Lorcaín, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle^e, son of Gilla-brighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig^f, Bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnen, airchinneach of Cluain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnain^g, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraighe^h, were burned by the Conmaicni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fuinche, i. e. Ross-airthirⁱ, was founded. An army was led by Donnsléibhe, King of Ulidia, to Droichead-ata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnsléibhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cetfadhá, the dignity and glory of Munster, died. In their absence [i. e. while the men of Munster were absent from their own province on this expedition] the Conmhaicni went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Donnchadh, son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc, with the people of East Connaught, the Cairbri and Gaileanga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Muirheartach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Moin-Cruinneoge^k, on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, Ceinneidigh

^h *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 *Cúithreim Toirdhealbháigh*, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary termon of the Ui-Blóid.

ⁱ *Ross-airthir*.—Now Rossorry, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 265.

^k *Moin-Cruinneoge*.—Now Monecronock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.

éobair Phailéigh, 7 dponḡ mór uile do íaróclandair 7 dāorclandair nac airmíctir. Conad céitir mīle torépatar ann, 7 puḡad éinn Donnchaíð Uí Ruairc co Luimneach. Domnall Ua ḡairmíḡhaíð do marbhad do Domnall Ua Lochlainn.

Áoir Críort, mīle ochtínoḡa a cúicc. Áod Ua hOirín, comarba Iarlaité, 7 airdeppcoir Tuama, décc. Fínd, mac ḡurpáin, mic ḡormáin, eppcop Cille dāra, décc 1 cCill acáid. ḡilla na naoim Láigín, uaral eppcop ḡlinne dá loá, 7 éinn manach iar pín in Uairiburḡ, décc uí Iour Appil. Uḡairpe Ua Láidḡnéin, aircínneach Fhína, ḡormḡal Loigrech, comarba Reglera ḡhriḡde 1 nÁrd Maáa íaoi in eccna, 7 1 ccraḡad. Neachtain mac Neachtain pui eppcop Ruir ailtiḡpe, Mac Soillíḡ, aircínneach Inri caoin Óḡa, [décc]. Clepeach Ua Sealḡaig, ard comarba ḡairpe, orḡan 7 eccna Óírmuimí, do íorḡad a ḡeigḡḡthaíð írin éinntar, 7 ḡiollaéíort mac Cuinn na mḡoét, maic cleiríḡ ar íḡir ḡaoi in Éíinn ma íeimíḡ orḡán 7 oiríéur Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Ceall cainḡḡ do íorccadh durióir. Murḡad Ua Maolḡoraíð, tíḡhina Cenel Conaill, tuir orḡain, oimḡ, 7 íḡnaíma an tuairceirḡ dḡaḡail báir. Ualḡarcc Ua Ruairc, íóḡḡaíma Connaét, décc. Aenḡar Ua Cainḡealbáin, tíḡhina Laoḡairpe, décc. An dāll Ua Phaoáin, .i. mac ḡiollaḡriḡde, tíḡhina na nḡéir, [décc]. Muiríḡach mac Duib, toirísch Muirḡipe Eolair uile do íḡaḡail lá Toirpḡealbāch Ua mḡriain, 7 Muirḡip Eolair uile do orḡáin dó. Cḡeach ḡaḡáil la Connaicníḡ dāí Shíol

¹ *Ua Guirmleaghaidh*.—This is now anglicised O’Gormley and Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O’.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1084. Donncha O’Maclruany, *persecutor ecclesiārum*, killed both body and soule by the men of Lurg. Glendaloch with the churches burnt. Mureach O’Cethnen, Airchinnech of Cluneois, died. An army by Donnsleve, king of Ulster, to Tredach” [Drogheda], “where he gave wages to Caly O’Rourk’s sonne. Donell O’Lochlainn, with his might behind him, into Ulster” [Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], “and brought a great pray. The forces of Mounster into Meath, and Connor O’Cedfaa died on that

journey. Conmacni went into Thomond behind them, and burnt townes and churches, and brought a pray. The overthrow of Moneruncooge by Lethmoga, .i. Mounster, upon Donogh O’Rourk, where O’Rourk (Donogh mac Cailig), and Kennedy O’Brien, and many more, were killed. Donell O’Gairmelay killed by Donell O’Lochlainn. Gilpatrick, bishop of Dublin, drowned.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The defeat of O’Rourke by O’Brien is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1082, which is the only entry under that year :

“A. D. 1082” [*recte*, 1084]. “Donough, son of Koyleagh O’Royrek, accompanied with the east of Connought, the Carbreys, and Galenges, proceeded into Lynster, where they

Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhoir Failghe, and a great many others of the nobles and plebeians not enumerated. Four thousand was the [whole] number slain; and the head of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc was carried to Luimneach. Dombnall Ua Gairmleaghaidh¹ was killed by Dombnall Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisín^m, successor of Iarlath, and Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of Cill-dara, died at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirzburgⁿ, died on the seventh of the Ides of April. Ugaire Ua Laidhgnen, airchinneach of Fearna; Gormghal Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde^o at Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Ros-ailithre; Mac Soilligh^p, airchinneach of Inis-cacín-Deagha, [died]. Clereach Ua Sealbhaigh^a, chief successor of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Desmond, completed his life in this world; and Gillachrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and ornament of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh^r was for the most part burned. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospitality, and bravery of the North, died. Ualgharg Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, died. Aenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The blind Ua Faelain, i. e. Gillabhrichte, lord of the Deisi, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Dubh, chief of all Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and all Muintir-Eolais was plundered by him. A plundering excursion was made by the Connhaicni over Sil-Anmchadha, and they killed

were mett by prince Mortagh O'Bryen, son of King Terlagh, who was likewise accompanied with the forces of the Danes, Munster, and Lynster, and killed the said Donnough in battle; and also Kennedy O'Bryan, and the son of O'Connor of Affalie, with many other noblemen, were killed of the prince's side."

^m *Ua hOisín*.—Now *anglicè* Hessian.

ⁿ *Wirzburg*.—Latinized *Herbipolis*, Würzburg, a town on the River Moin in Germany.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 328, 331.

^o *Regles-Blurighde*: i. e. Bridget's abbey church.

^p *Mac Soilligh*.—Now anglicised Mac Solly.

^a *Ua Sealbhaigh*.—Now anglicised Shelly and Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^r *Ceall-Cainnigh*: i. e. the church of Cainneach, or Canice. This may be intended to denote the church of St. Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, or it may be any other church dedicated to that saint, as at Aghabo, in the Queen's County; Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose, in the county of Londonderry; but the probability is that St. Canice's church, in the now city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.

Coningin Finn Mac Uallachtain^s, and carried off many cows. There was destruction of men and cattle in this year, to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen^t in it. Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna-morⁿ.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maelcaimhghin, noble Bishop of Uladh^w; Erchadh Ua Maelfoghmhair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brolchain^s, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages^r. His wisdom and learning were so great, that he himself wrote books replete with genius and intellect. He resigned his spirit to heaven on the seventh of the Calends of February, as is stated [in this quatrain]:

On the seventeenth of the Calends of February,
The night of fair Fursa's festival,
Died Maelisa Ua Brolchain,
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit^z.

Fiachna Ua Ronain, airchinneach of Cluain-Dolcain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Air-theara over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnall Ua hAiteidh was slain, with

Sanctorum, at 16th of January, p. 108, where Colgan has published all the notices of this remarkable man that he could find, and adds, not. 8: "Habeo pœnes me quædam fragmenta, quæ scripsit, et scio ubi plura in patria asserventur in magno habita pretio."—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 67.

The family of the O'Brolchains are still numerous, but in reduced circumstances, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, and in the neighbouring county of Londonderry; but the name is now generally disguised under the anglicised form of Bradley. They descend, according to the Book of Lecan, from Suibhne Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 628, and from whom Maelisa was the seventh in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes:

"Extant hodie mihi probè noti quidam ex illa familia in eadem regione, sed qui pristinum ejus splendorem (quæ rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potiusquam repræsentent."—*Ibid*.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's *Hibernia*, that there were some learned ecclesiastics of the name since Colgan's time. The Editor met several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for love of learning and native intelligence; but none above the rank of tradesmen, policemen, or small farmers.

^r *In both languages: i. e. utraque lingua: i. e. in Latin and Irish: "Latino Scoticoque sermone eruditus."*

^z *Severe fit.—Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus spiritum, &c., colo reddidit, &c.*—Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 108, col. 1.

ηὐλταῖς πορ Αἰρῆιλλαις ἡ πορ Ὑα Ρυαῶαάν, ἡ πορῆαιρ Cumapceach Ὑα Λαιτέιν, τιῆςῖνα Σίλ Δυῖβτιρε, ἡ Σιλλαμονῖνε Ὑα ἡΘοῶα, τιῆςῖνα Cloinne Σίοναῖς, ἡ πορῆαιρ οἰλε αἰαῖλλε πριῦ. Αἰαλῆαῖς, mac Ρυαῖορι Ὑι Ρυαῶαάν, δο ἡαῖρῆαῖς δο πῆαῖς Πῆρῖνῖαῖς. Τοῖρῖρῆαῖς Ὑα ὕρῖαῖν, πῖ Εῖρεαῖν co πῆεαῖρῖα, ἡαῖρ ἡβειῖ ἡ ἡῆαῖρ ἑῖαῖν ποῶα, ὕαῖρ ἡῖρ ὅο πῆῖν ποῖν ὅῖν τῖαῖν πῖγῆαῖς ἑῖνῖο Choncoῖαῖρ Ὑῖ Μαοῖλῆῆλῖαῖν ὅ Chluῖαῖν mic Νόῖρ, ὅο ἡεῖρῖαῖλ ἡ cCῖνῖν coῖρῖαῖς ἡῖρῖν ῖῖῖ ὕῖαῖαῖν α πῆαῖςῖα, ἡ ἡῖρῖν ἡῖῖῖ α αοῖρῖ ἡ Ρῖρῖο ἡῖ ἡῖῖ δο ῖοῖῖῖαῖς, ἡαῖρ ἡαῖρῖα ποῶα, ἡ ἡαῖρ ἡαῖρῖῖῖε διοῖρῖ ἡαῖ ρεαῖ-
ῖαῖς, ἡ ἡαῖρ coῖαῖςῖῖ coῖρῖρ Cῖρῖοῖρ ἡ α ῖοῖα, ἡ Ταῖς Ὑα ὕρῖαῖν, α ἡαῖ, ὕεῖῖ ἡῖ ἡ ἡῖ ἑῖῖῖ. Αῖρ ὕοῖρῖαῖςῖῖ ὕαῖρ Τοῖρῖρῆαῖς πο ῖαῖςῖῖ,

Ochtmῖῖa ὕῖαῖαῖν ῖῖῖ ὕῖεῖῖῖ,
Αῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ,
Σῖ ὕῖαῖῖ ὅ ῖῖῖ mic Ὑῖ ὕῖῖ,
Ḫῖ ὕῖρ Τοῖρῖρῆαῖς τῖῖῖῖ.
Αῖῖῖ Μαῖρῖ ἡ Ρῖρῖο ἡῖ ἡῖῖ,
Ρῖα ῖῖῖ ἡcoῖῖ co ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖ,
ἡῖρ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ,
Αῖ τῖῖῖ ῖῖ ῖῖῖ Τοῖρῖρῆαῖς.

Μαοῖρῆαῖῖῖ, mac Concoῖαῖρ, δο ὕῖῖ co ἡῖῖ ἑῖαῖς, ἡ ἡαῖῖῖ πῖρ ῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ, ἡ ῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ ἡ. ἡαῖῖῖ ἡῖ Cῖρῖῖῖ, ὕῖ ἡ πορῆαιρ Μαοῖῖαῖῖῖ Ὑα Cῖῖαῖαῖς, τιῆςῖῖῖ ἡῖ Σαῖῖῖ, ἡ Ταῖς Λῖῖῖ, ἡ πορῆαιρ οἰλε cenmoῖῖ-
ῖῖ ἡῖ Μαῖῖῖῖῖ, τιῆςῖῖῖ Πῆῖῖ coῖῖῖ. Αῖν Σῖῖῖῖ Πῖῖῖ ἡ. Ταῖς Ὑα Cῖῖαῖῖῖ, τιῆςῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ, ἡ Cῖῖῖῖ α ἡαῖ, ἡ Ὑα Μῖῖῖῖῖ, τοῖρῖῖῖ Μῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ, δο ἡαῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ Μαοῖρῆαῖῖῖ, mac Concoῖαῖρ occ Loῖ Μαῖῖῖ Ὑαῖῖ ἡ coῖῖῖ Μῖῖῖῖῖ mic Concoῖαῖρ, δο ἡαῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ

^a *Eochaill* : i. e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Iveagh and Oriel, but the place here referred to is probably Aghyoghill, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, and county of Down.

^b *Sil-Duibhthire* : i. e. the race of Duibhthir, a sept of the Oirghialla, but their exact situation has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 152, note ^s.

^c *With opposition*.—Co ὕῖῖῖῖῖ ; cum

renitentia : i. e. he claimed the monarchy of Ireland, but his title was opposed by some.

^d *Crinach*.—A place where the trees and shrubs grow in a withered state. Not identified.

^e *Loch Maighe Uatha*.—This is probably the place now called Loch Luatha, or Baile-Locha Luatha, *anglicè* Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

some others. The battle of Eochail^a was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cunasgach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhthire^b, and Gillamoninne Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhalghaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadagain, was killed by the men of Fearumhagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition^c, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn 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 Crinach^d," in which were slain Maelchiarain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuath-Luighne; Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i. e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha^e, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

"A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, excellent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [*rectè*, in either language], "*suum spiritum emisit*. Maelsechlainn O'Faolan, a chosen old man; Mac Bethay, king of Kieray of the

O'Connors; Ercha O'Maelfoamar, Archbishop of Connaght; Maelcaivgin, gentle bishop of Ulster; Fiachna O'Ronan, Airchinnech of Clondolcan, *in pace dormierunt*. Amalgay mac Rory O'Ruagan killed by the men of Fernmay. Tir-

hUa cCaṭapnaḡ Sionḡach. hUa baḡellán, tiḡḡna Aipḡiall, do tuitim lá Conaillibh. Mac deaṭaḡ Ua Concḡobair, tiḡḡna Ciappaḡḡe, do maḡbaḡ (no do écc).

Áoir Cpíopt, míle ochtmoḡa a pšcht. Maolpšchloinn, mac Concḡobair, pí Tšnḡach, do maḡbaḡ lá Caṭal, mac Muipicen, ḡ lá pšraib Tšṭba i nAipḡachaḡ Eppcoip Mel, tḡia pšill ḡ meabail, Doimnall mac ḡiollapatḡaic, tiḡḡna Oppaḡḡe, décc iar mbeit i nḡalari pḡoa. Caṭal Ua Cétpaḡa do maḡbaḡ lá Laiḡnib. Cúpléibḡ Ua Ciappḡa, tiḡḡna Coirpḡe, do maḡbaḡ. Doimnall Ua Laiṭén do maḡbaḡ la Doimnall mac meic Loḡlann. Maolpuanaḡ Ua hAipṡ, .i. do Chloinn Diaḡmaḡa, tiḡḡna Tšṭba, décc. Caṭh eiptir Ruaiḡri Ua Concḡobair, pí Connaḡṡ, ḡ Aoḡ mac Aipṡ Uí Ruapṡ, tiḡḡna Conmaicne ḡ ḡpšpḡe, hi cConaḡail hi cCopaḡn, ḡ po meabḡaḡ pḡp Ua Ruapṡ. Maḡḡṡar é buḡéin, ḡ Muipḡach mac Dúib. toipeaḡ Muinnṡipe hḡolair, ḡ mac ḡoppaḡ Uí Shipṡṡéin, ḡ mac Conpléibḡ Uí Pšḡail, ḡ maṡṡe Conmaicne apḡḡa eṡip ḡaḡp ḡ ḡaḡp, toipeḡaṡṡar ipḡ caṡ pḡn Copanaḡ lá Ruaiḡri. Ar do pḡpaitḡḡḡṡ an ḡaṡa pḡn aṡpubḡaḡ,

Sšcht mbliḡna ip ochtmoḡa án,
 Áḡup míle caḡm comlán,
 O po ḡḡair Cpíopt ḡan ḡoll,
 Co caṡ conaḡla hi cCopaḡn.

Caṡ Raṡa Eḡar eṡṡip Laiḡnib, ḡ pḡpa Muimán, cop paemḡḡ pḡa Muipḡṡṡṡach Ua mbḡian ḡ pé bšraib Muimán pḡp Laiḡnib ḡ pḡp mac Doimnall

lagh O'Brien, king of Ireland, died in Kincora, after great torments and long penance, and after receiving the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, *pridie Idus Julii*, in the 77th yeare of his age. His son, Teig, also died within a month. The overthrow of Crincha upon Melaelhin by Leinster and Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls], where Maelkieran O'Cathasay fell with many others. An overthrow by the Eastians" [*Orientalis*] "upon O'Neahs, where Donell O'Hathey was killed. The overthrow of Eochailh by Ulstermen upon Airgialls and O'Ruagan, where Cumaseach O'Lahen, king of Duvthire, was lost"

[as was also] "Gillamoninne O'Heochaa, minion" [*rectè*, lord] "of Kindred Sinay, and many others."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give, under 1083 and 1084, some of the events entered by the Four Masters under 1086, as follows :

"A. D. 1083. The king fell sick of a grievous sickness this year, and was so ill therein that all his hair fell off."

"A. D. 1084" [*rectè*, 1086]. "Moyle-Isa O'Brothloghan, the elder and sage of Ireland, was so ingenious and witty, and withall so well learned, that he composed great volumes, con-

naigh Sinnach. Ua Baigheallain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conailli. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel^f, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraige, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Ceatfáda was killed by the Leinstermen. Cusleibhe Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed. Domhnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn. Maelruanaidh Ua hAirt, i. e. of the Clann-Diarmada, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Connhaicne and Breifne, at Conachail^g, in Corann, where Ua Ruairc was defeated and killed. There were also slain in this battle of Corann, by Ruaidhri, Muireadhach Mac Duibh, chief of Muintir-Eolais; the son of Godfrey Ua Siridein^h; the son of Cusleibhe O'Fearghail; and distinguished men of the Connhaicni, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,
And a thousand, fair, complete,
Since Christ was born without a stain,
Till the battle of Conachail in Corann.

The battle of Rath-Edairⁱ, between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muircheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen

taining many great mysteries and new sciences devised by himselfe, died this year. Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Ireland, in the 25th year of his reign, died quietly in his bed, and his son, Teig, died the next month. Melaughlyn went to Dublin, and was encountered and discomfited by the Danes, where Kerann O'Cahasia, prince of Saitnie, with the most part of the land of Lwynie, were slain. Teig Sheannagh O'Caharnie, archprince of the land of Teaffa, with his son, Kynnath, and the cheife of Montyr-Thlaman, were killed treacherously by Moylescaghlyn 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."

^f *Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel is the patron.

^g *Conachail*.—Now Cunghill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

^h *Ua Siridein*.—Now always anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

ⁱ *Rath-Edair*: i. e. the Fort of Edar. This was probably the name of a fort on or near Binn Edair, the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

mic Maoil na mbó, γ αρ Διαρμυδ Ua móríain, γ αρ Ενδα mac Διαρμάδα
co po lað αρ μόρ ανηριν φορ Λαιγνιβ im mac Muphaða Uí Doimnaill im
τιγίρνα hUa nDrona, γ im Chonall Ua Ciarmaic, γ im Ua Néill Maige dá
con, ἡῖν. Sluaigeað lá mac Loelainn, co po loipe Tuait mbir i mórígaib, γ
co po láð ár φορ a muintir. Níall Ua Ceatpaða décc. Catál Ua Cítpaða
do mairbdað lá Λαιγνιβ. Meap móρ, γ iomate topaib, γ bó ár, γ arcaite ipin
mbliadainri, asur gaet móρ co po bñir tairge γ cñmpla. Uilliam Rufur do
gaðail rioghachta saxan, 9 September.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile ochtmoða a hocht. Corbmac Ua Finn, áipéfr-
leiginn Dal cCair, décc. Catálán Ua Foppéið, paoi a nfgna γ gpaðað,
décc dia doimnaig Imtte ιττειρτ Nón Maipra i nlmleach loðair, conað do
do paúðð,

Catálán an épaðað cóip,
ba ppuit pámaib, ba Sñóip,
Fop nñm ipin gpianá gñe,
Luð i péil Chiapáin Saiгре.

Τιγίρnach Ua bpaoin, apðcómairba Chiapáin γ Chomáin, décc i nIomðað
Chiapáin. Suí leiginn γ rñchupa épiðe. Maoilopa Ua Maoilgipice, aipð-

* *Ua Ciarmhaic*.—Now sometimes anglicised Kerwick; but the name is almost universally changed to Kirby.

¹ *Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon*.—The exact situation of this territory of O'Neill of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow (published in Erek's *Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments*), dated 10th January, 1605, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shilelagh is given as follows:

"And haveing viewed and surveied the irish territorie called Shilellagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Kiltleile, *alias* Mac Morishe's contrie, in co. Wexford; on the west by the countrie of Farren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordshipp of Clone-more, and the territorie of Cosha, &c. &c."

The name Magh-da-Chon, i. e. Plain of the two Hounds, is now corrupted to Moyacomb, which is applied to a parish lying partly in the barony of Shilelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow.

^m *Tuait-inbhir in Breagha*: i. e. the district of the invers or estuaries. This was probably the ancient name of the tract of country lying between the river anciently called Inbher-Ainge, now the Nanny Water, and the estuary of the Boyne, anciently Inbher-Colpa, in Magh Breagh, in Meath. It is to be distinguished from Tuagh-Inbher already mentioned under the years 904 and 953, and from Tuaim-Inbhir, which occurs at the year 916.

ⁿ *William Rufus*.—This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir

and Domhnall, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Diarmaid Ua Briain, and Enda, son of Diarmaid; and where a great slaughter was made of the Leinstermen, together with the son of Murchadh Ua Domhnaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciar-mhaic^k, and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon^l, &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuaith-inbhir in Breagha^m, but his people were slaughtered. Niall Ua Ceatfadha died. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Great abundance of nuts and fruit, murrain of cows, and dearth, in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufus^a assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ, 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dal-gCais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathalan of true piety
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Braein^o, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imdhaidh Chiarain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maelisa

Harris Nicolas thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the usage, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown.—See *Chronology of History*, 2nd edition, p. 295. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1087. Donell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O’Cedfaa killed by Leinster. Cusleve O’Ciarda, king of Carbury, *a suis occisus*. Malsechlainn mac Conner, king of Tarach, killed by them of Tethva, by falsehood in Ardacha. Donell O’Lathen killed by Donell O’Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O’Conner, king of Connaght, and Hugh O’Rourk, king of Conmacne, and Hugh, king of Conmacne,

with the best of that country, were lost. A navy by Magranall’s” [sonnes], “and by the king of Ulster’s sonne, into Manainn, .i. the Ile of Man, where the Magranalls were slayne. Great fruite this ycare. *Translatio reliquiarum S. Nicholai hoc anno 7 Id. Maii.*”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1084, as follows:

“A. D. 1084” [recte, 1087]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soone after” [the killing of O’Caharnie] “slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Teaffa, in the towne of Ardagh. Rowry O’Connor, king of Con-nought, and the son of Art O’Royreck, encountered in battle with each other;” [wherein] “at last O’Royreck, with the most part of his family, were slain.”

^o *Tighearnach Ua Braein.*—He is the celebrated

pile 7 apollam, décc. Dubéablaig, inġn Aōa Uī Concōbair .i. Aēō an
 Ḥhae ēēpnaiġ, bñ nī Mumān, décc. Mōr, inġn Toirpōealġaiġ Uī Ḥhriam,
 bñ nī Connaēt, décc. Ar doib rin atbert Muirēērtac Ua Ḥriam,

Mor inġn mic Tairġ aġuad,
 Arriēt tēc déccaiġ diombuaiġ,
 Dubēōblaitē oc dol do Chluam,
 I maōam pōcēmaiġ pionnēuaiġ.

Ruaiōr Ua Concōbair co ēēraiġ Connaēt do ġabāil Inri aōarġaiġ nīa
 bēēraiġ Mumān ar na po léicceā a cōēlāc pēcā pōm ruar, 7 do patēāō
 maiōm pōr Mhuirēērtac co ēēarēcāiġ āp ā muinnētiġe ann. Ro laō ōna āp
 pōr cōēlāc an ēēp cēōna iarīna tēacēc timcēall ēiār pōr an ēēaiġē
 do ionōpāō Connaēt. Inōrē ōin Cōpco Mōōruāō ó Ruaiōr po ērī, 7 ar
 inueacētaiġ nīa po pāġaiġ cēēra nā ōaōme ġan malairē ōon ēup rin, 7 do
 pōchriatētar ēriā Ḥaōġal ēriār do maiēiġ Connaēt .i. Ḥiolla cōirpēē, mac
 Cātāil Uī Muġrōm, tōirēacē Clōinne Cātāil, 7 Cūpionna, mac Muirēāōa
 Uōir tōirēacē Clōinne Tōmalēaiġ, 7 mac Ḥiollacōirē, mic Echēiġēn,
 tōirēacē Cōpēu Achlann. Ar mōr pōr Ḥhallaiġ Aēha ēiāē, Lōcā Ḥar-
 man, 7 Puirē Lōaiġē nīa nUīē Eacēōacē Mumān irin lō po iōmpaiōēē
 Cōpēacē Mumān do oġāin. Slōiġē lā Dōmīnall, mac Mic Lōchlainn, lā
 nīġ nAīlġ, co tēuaiġēēē Eirēann imē hī cConnaētēaiġ, co tēarē Ruaiōr
 Ua Concōbair, nī Connaēt, ġialla Connaēt uilē ōō. ōo dēōcātētar ōiēlōmē
 co na pōchriatēiġ ir in Mumān, ġo po lōirēēēē Lūmīnēacē, 7 po inōpāiēēē

annalist whose work has been edited by Doctor O'Conor. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tighernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 192. Tighernach questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cimbath, and the founding of the palace of Eamhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ, 305. "*Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbath incerta erant.*" His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against

each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at A. D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Sil-Muireadhaigh; and Dr. O'Conor boasts in a note that he was of the same race as the O'Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Sil-Muireadhaigh.

^p Mor.—The death of this Mor is entered under the year 1086 in the Annals of Clon-

Ua 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. Mor^p, 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 ;
Dubhchobhlaidh went to Cluain
On a cold autumnal morning.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connaught, took Inis-Adharcach^a before the men of Munster, to prevent their fleet from advancing further up ; and Muircheartach was defeated, and a slaughter was made of his people there. The [crews of the] same man's fleet were slaughtered, after they had sailed round westwards on the sea to plunder Connaught. Corco-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 Echthighern, chief of Corca-Achlann^t. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, 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. 1086. Doweowlye, 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.*

^a *Inis-Adharcach* : i. e. the Horned Island. Now Incherky, an island in the River Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrysteale, and King's County.—See the Ord-

nance Map of the King's County, sheet 29. See this island again referred to, under the name Adhaireeach, at the year 1157, *infra*.

^t *Corca-Achlann*.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Branán, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltristan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1256.

Machaire na Mumán .i. co hImleach Iubair, γ Loch Gair, γ Ὀρύγ ρίγῃ, γ Ούν Αέέδ, γ co Druim Ua Cleircén, γ pucpat cñn mic Caigh Uí Ruairc o énocaiḃ Samccil, γ po éogailrte, γ po níppat Cñn coraḃ, γ po gabpat oét bñicte laeḃ etip Galla, γ Gaoideala i ngiallur a naitteire, γ tangattar dia ttiḡib iarain. Aitiaḃ poighe na naitteire rin Mac Maḃaḃáin Uí Cinn-eidiḡ, mac Congalaḡ I Occáin, γ mac Eacḃach Uí Loingriḡ. Do paḃaḃ bá, ec, óp, opḡat, γ capna tap a cenn ó Muiréḡphach Ua ḃriain ina ppuarlaccaḃh. Ḍḡibail, mḡñh hUí Mailrechnaill, décc.

Αοip Cpioḡt, mile ochtmoḃa a naoi. Giollaḡáttapacc Ua Céleacán pñenap (.i. ppioip) Αḡḃa Macha, Concoḃar, mac Poḡarḡaḡ hUí Maoileḃúin pñenab Cluana mic Nóip, γ Pñḡal hUa Meipḃḃaḡ, pēpleiḡinn Imleacha Iubair, décc. Maioḃm pñia nUib Eatach Ulaḃ por pñop Pñññiaḡe, ḃú i ttopḃair mac Aeḃa Uí Chpíocáin, ttiḡñna Pñññiaḡe, γ ḃá éñaiḡi décc ḃo pñop élanḃaib, ḡo pochaḃḃib iomḃaib oile. Donnchaḃ mac Doḃnnaill Reamair, ttiḡñna Laiḡñ (no Ua cCenpelaḡ) ḃo maḡbaḃ ḃo Choncoḃar Ua Concoḃar Pailḡi tñia baḡḡal. Laech ap aḡpa po baoi ina aḡpñi, tñip caḡa ap éalmatap eipñe. Donnchaḃ Ua Giollaḡáttapacc, .i. mac Doḃnnaill,

* *Imleach-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^c, 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 ^p, 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-ḡCcart*, p. 77, note ^d, and p. 88, note ^k. See also note ^c, under A. D. 974, p. 701, *suprà*. The O'Donovans were driven from this place, as well

as from Croom, about the period of the English Invasion; but they would appear to have recovered them, and to have maintained possession of both places, as well as the barony of Coshma, and the plains along the Maigue, until finally expelled by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229.

“ *Dun-Aiched*.—This is probably the remarkable fort now called Dunachip, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Muirdeabhair, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.

“ *Druim-Ui-Cleirchein* : i. e. O'Cleirchein'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^s, Loch-Gair^t, Brugh-Righ^u, Dun-Aiched^w, and Druim-Ui-Cleirchein^x; and they carried off the head of the son of Caileach Ua Ruairc from the hills of Saingeal^y; and they broke down and demolished Ceann-coradh; and they obtained eight score heroes, both foreigners and Irish, as hostages and pledges, and then returned to their houses. The chief of these hostages were the son of Madadhan Ua Ceinneidigh^z; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain^a; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ransom of them by Muirheartach Ua Briain. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelseachnaill^b, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gillaphadraig Ua Celechain, Secnab (i. e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Maelduin, Secnab of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fearghal Ua Meisdeadhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar^c, lord of Leinster (or of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

^s *Saingeal*.—Now Singland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick's, about one mile south-east of the city of Limerick.—See *Septima Vita S. Patricii*, part iii. c. xlv., in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 158, col. 1.

^a *Ua Ceinneidigh*.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^u *Ua hOgain*.—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Ardcroney, about four miles to the north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^b *Ua Maelseachnaill*.—Otherwise written O'Maelseachlainn, and *anglicè* O'Melaghlin, now corrupted to Mac Loughlin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1088. Cathalan O'Forrey, chief in learning and prayer, 3 *Non. Martii* in Imlech

Ivair, Shrovetide Sunday, *in pace quievit*. An army by Donell mac Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in Connaght, that Rory gave him the hostages of Connaght, and” [they] “went together into Mounster, and burnt Limerick and the Machaire to Dunached, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailig, and brake down Cencora, &c. Tiernach O'Broyne, Airchinnech of Clon-mic-Nois, *in Christo quievit*. Great slaughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow” [*recte*, Wexford], “and Waterford, by the O'Neachays of Mounster, the day that they enterprised to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O'Maelgirick, Archpoet of Ireland, died. This yeare Tirlagh O'Conner, king of Ireland, was borne.”—*Col. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Domhnall Reamhar*: i. e. Domhnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domhnall Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1075.

τιςήνα Ορραγε, do μαρβαδ do μακαθ̃ mac δpam δpuc. Σιollacainois
 Ua Flaitepils̃, τιςήνα Dealbna δς̃ερα, do μαρβαδ λά α δpάταp Aeo, mac
 Coelam Uí Phlaitepils̃. Coblach p̃sr Muñan .i. in Muirceptaé Ua mbrian,
 do έιαέταιn pop Sionann, γ pop Loé Rib co po αιpceỹte cealla an loéa, .i.
 Inp Cloépann, Inp bó pinne, Inp Ainginn γ Cluain Eamhain, co po dúnad
 Aδipceach, γ Rechraé iarp̃in dapa a neip lá Ruaid̃p̃i Ua Concoδair, lá p̃ig
 Connacht. Tañgattap̃rom anuap iap̃am co Cluain, γ po παonead̃ oppa p̃uar
 ina p̃p̃uic̃ẽng co hAé Luain, ba hainp̃iδe baii Ua Maol̃schlainn .i. Doimnall
 mac Ploinn, p̃i T̃siñpach in epl̃aine pop a ceiñd, do p̃p̃ap̃gaib̃ỹte õg a long γ
 a ñéap̃ ag Ua Maol̃eachlainn añp̃in, γ do δeoéat̃ap̃i p̃éip̃in pop a éom̃ap̃ce,
 γ po hioδ̃naic̃éi ioml̃án iat̃e iap̃am co p̃iopa Muñan. Ruaid̃p̃i Ua Concoδair
 γ Doimnall Ua Maol̃schlainn do dol̃ illong̃aib̃ γ iñépaib̃ co po iñoip̃p̃te
 Muñ̃a co Cluain caoiñ Móδiόmōg Com̃d ap̃ inueach̃taip̃i p̃op̃ag̃rae m̃iōl
 ñiōile iñ aip̃̃t̃e p̃in lá taōδ̃ b̃p̃aet̃e do éaδ̃aip̃t̃ leo. Cp̃̃sch̃ m̃ōp̃i lá Doimnall
 Ua Maol̃eachlainn, lá p̃ig T̃siñpach, co poét̃ lob̃ap̃ éiñd̃ ep̃aé̃ta do po αιp̃gi
 p̃iopa P̃siñm̃aige, Conaille, Mũg̃δ̃op̃na, γ Uí M̃é̃t̃, γ do po loip̃e Conaille
 uile. Ipeall̃ ciaip̃am do é̃fñdach ap̃ d̃il̃p̃i do Cop̃b̃mac Mac Cuinñ na m̃b̃oét̃
 ó Ua Flaitẽn, γ ó Ohoimnall mac Flainñ Uí Maol̃schlaiñt̃ ó p̃ig̃ M̃iδe.
 Cop̃cach, Im̃leach̃ luδ̃aip̃, Ap̃õp̃̃s̃̃ta, γ Ceall̃ dapa, do lõp̃cead̃. L̃up̃ceā do
 lõp̃cead̃ lá p̃iopa Muñ̃an, γ naoi p̃p̃ĩc̃t̃̃ẽ uine do lõp̃cead̃ ina d̃ãm̃h̃iãg̃.

^a *Cluain-Eamhain*.—Now Cloonoun, or Cloon-own, an old church on the west side of the Shannon, in the parish of St. Peter's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 79, note ⁱ, and the map to that work. The other churches here referred to are on islands in Lough Ree. Inis-Clothrann and Inis-Bofinne are so called at the present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usually called Inis-Inneen, and, in English, “the Hare Island.”

^c *Aidhirceach*.—See note ^a, Inis-Adharcach, p. 933, *suprà*.

^f *Rechraith*.—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 Moyearnan, and county of Rosecommon.—See *Rachra*, referred to as a castle at A. D. 1557.

^g *Cluain*: i. e. Cluain-mie-Nois, or Clonmac-noise.

^h *Cluain-caein-Modimog*.—According to the gloss to the *Féilire-Aenguis*, at 21st of January, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at the same day, this church was in the territory of the Eoghannacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

ⁱ *Ibhar-Chinn-trechta*.—Otherwise called Ibhar-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^d. But Aidhirceach^e and Rechraith^f were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain^g, but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-caein-Modimogh^h, so that they scarcely left a single head of cattle so far [as they penetrated], and besides carried off captives. A great predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Ibhar-Chinn-trachtaⁱ; and he plundered the men of Fearunhagh, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Ui-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Iseal-Chiarain^k was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn na mBocht from Ua Flaithen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Corcach, Imleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta^l, and Cill-dara, were burned. Lusea was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].

county of Down.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 103; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, p. 116, note ^r.

^k *Iseal-Chiarain*.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, *suprà*.

^l *Ard-fearta*.—Now Ardfert, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, where St. Brendan erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 89; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1089. Lusk burnt, with the Daimhliag” [and nine score men therein], “by the men of Mounster. Kildare also burnt this yeare. Donell mac fat Donell, king of Leinster, murdered by his own. Murtagh O'Laythen, king of Duvthire, died. The battle of Gernaide, gained over the men of Fernvay, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevfnaid. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, murdered of his owne. Gilpatrick O'Keligan, Secnap of Ardmagh, died on Christmas eve.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε νοcατ. Μαολδύν Ua Reabacán, κομάρβα Μοcύττα, γ Cian Ua Buacállá, κομάρβα Cainniḡ i cCiannaḡta, δέcc. Inḡnaḡan, pḡr-leiḡinn Cluana hEpaḡr, do inapḡaḡ. Maolpuanaḡ Ua Cairpellán, τiḡḡna Cloinde Diaḡmaḡta, γ ḡiollacpiorτ Ua Lúmiḡ, τiḡḡna Cenél Moen, do inapḡaḡ in aon ló lá Doimnall Ua Lochlainḡ. Comḡál inḡr eḡip Doimnall, mac Mheic Lochlainτ, pḡ Ailiḡ, γ Muipḡḡḡtach Ua ḡriam, pḡ Cairil, γ Doimnall mac Floinτ Uí Maoilḡchloinn, τiḡḡna Míḡe, γ Ruaiḡḡr Ua Concoḡaiḡ, pḡ Connachτ, γ do πατρατ uile ḡialla do pḡḡ Ailiḡh, γ do pcaḡpaτ po pḡḡh, γ caenḡompaτ. Muipḡḡḡtach Ua ḡriam do eḡiḡcḡt hi Míḡe poḡ epaiḡh iapaḡn, γ pḡḡaiḡ iomaḡpecc eḡḡip Doimnall, pḡ Míḡe, γ Muipḡḡḡtach cona α plocḡaiḡ i Maḡ Léná. Ro meabaiḡ poḡ Muḡiam, γ po láḡ α náḡ im Maolpeḡlainn Ua nḡungalaḡ, γ im mac Conín Uí ḡimbeinḡ, γ im mac Maoilmopḡa Uí ḡoimnaill mac pḡḡ Ua Ceimḡealaḡ. Cpḡḡh ḡluacḡcḡ lá ḡoimnall Ua Maoilechluinn ipḡn Muḡiam, co po loḡpe ḡúin na pcciaḡh. Cpḡḡh oile ḡeḡp láḡ an ḡoimnall cḡḡna, ḡo po aḡḡc ḡḡmuḡiam uile. Ruaiḡḡr Ua Concoḡaiḡ do loḡcaḡ ḡúine Aicḡt. Muipḡḡḡtach Ua ḡḡic, τiḡḡna na nḡéiḡr do maḡḡaḡ. Muipḡḡḡtach Ua ḡriam do ḡol ap Loch Riach epḡ ḡaḡḡal. Sluaḡḡeac lá Muipḡḡḡtach Ua mḡriam, γ lá pḡḡaiḡ Muḡiam, γ lá

the same events under the year 1087, as follows :

"A. D. 1087" [*rectè*, 1089]. "Munstermen brought a great fleet on the river of Synann and Loghrie, and robbed, and tooke 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 Synnan, called Adyrekeache and Rathkrea, to the end they might not be at liberty to pass the said passages at their return, and were driven to turn to Athlone, where they were overtaken by Donell mac Flynn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to whose protection they whollie committed themselves, and yealded all their cotts, shippes, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent safe conduit with them untill they

were left at their native place of Mounster. Gillekenny O'Flattyle, prince of Delvyn-Bethra. was killed by his own brother, Hugh mac Coghlan. Donnogh mae Donnell Reawar (in English, the fatt), king of Lynster, was killed by Connor O'Connor, prince of Affalie; and also Donnogh mae Donnell mac Gillepatriek, prince of Ossorie, was killed. Isill Kieran, or the hospitall of St. Keyran, was purchased by Cormack Mae Connemoght from O'Flayhyn and Donnell mae Flynn O'Melaghlyn of Meath, for ever."

^m *Ua Buachalla*.—Now anglicised Buckley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

ⁿ *Successor of Cainneach in Cianachta* : i. e. Abbot of Dromahose, in the barony of Kee-naght, and county of Londonderry.

^o *Ua Caireallain*.—Now anglicised Carlan, Carland, Curland, and Carleton, without the prefix Ua or O'. William Carleton, the author

The Age of Christ, 1090. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Buachalla^m, successor of Cainneach in Cianachtaⁿ, died. Ingnadan, lector of Chuain-Iraird, was killed. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain^o, lord of Clann-Diarmada^p, and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh^q, lord of Cinel-Moen^r, were killed one day by Domhnall O'Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Caiseal; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they all delivered hostages to the King of Aileach, and they parted in peace and tranquillity. Muircheartach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muircheartach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena^s. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Malseachlainn Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, son of the King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath^t. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet^u. Muircheartach Ua Brie, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muircheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach^w, by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muircheartach Ua Briain, the men of Munster,

of *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, is of this family, and his Irish name is Uiliam Ua Caipéalán.

^p *Clann-Diarmada*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry. The name of this tribe is now preserved in that of the parish of Clondermot, in this barony.

^q *Ua Luinigh*.—Now Looney, without the prefix Ua or O'. The mountainous district of Mounterlooney, in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, took its name from this family, who were afterwards driven into it.—See note ^t, under A. D. 1178.

^r *Cinel-Moen*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain,

at this period seated in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the Cinel-Conaill.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1178.

^s *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, otherwise Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King's County.—See note ^u, under A. D. 902, p. 564, and p. 105, col. 1.

^t *Dun-na-sgiath*.—Now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1043.

^u *Dun-Aichet*.—See note under A. D. 1088.

^w *Loch-Riach*.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe^x; and they delivered two hostages to O'Lochlainn, i. e. Domhnall, for protecting them thence to the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Ceannfaeladh Ua hOgain, successor of Brenainn, died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Reamhar, was treacherously killed by Enda, son of Diarmaid. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbheartaigh], lord of West Connaught, died. Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis^y, and the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne^z, mutually fell by each other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiseal. Cearbhall, grandson of Aedh, senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighguen, i. e. the Buidheanach Ua Duinn-cothaigh, lord of Gaileanga^a, was slain by the Ui-Briuin. A hosting was made by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran Ua Caindealbhain was slain by the son of Mac Coirten. The prey of the fire-brands made, on Great Christmas night, by 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 Tadhg Ua Briain; and the men of Thomond returned to their homes, but the sons of Tadhg acted treacherously towards them, and they were plundered by the Connaughtmen. Muircheartach Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-Macha was burned. Maelisa^b, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

^b *Maelisa*.—"A. D. 1091. *Moelisa Comorbanus S. Patricii* (id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus), *post longam poenitentiam decessit die 20 Decembris, ejusque locum occupat statim Donnaldus filius Amalgadii*. Unde, cum Moelisa supra ad annum 1068 vocetur filius Amalgadii, videtur hic Donnaldus fuisse ejus frater."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1091. Murcha, sonn's sonne to Donell fatt, killed by falsehood by Enna mac Dermot. The west half of the Rath of Ardmagh burnt. Dunsleve O'Heochaa, king of Ulster, killed by Mac Lochlainn's sonne, and by the king of Ailech, at Belach gort-an-iubhair, in battle. Rory mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Con-

naught, died. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, 9 *Kal. Januarii in penitentia quicvit*. Donell mac Awalgaa ordered in the abbacie in his place presently. This year a happy fruitful yeare."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1089, thus:

"A. D. 1089" [*rectè*, 1091]. "Donslevye O'Heoghaye, king of Ulster, was killed by Donell mac Loghlyn, prince of Ailleagh. Cynath O'Morrey" [O'More], "and Mollronie mac Concornie fought hand to hand in the king's house in Cashell, and were both slain. Moyleisa, Primatt of Ardmach, died."

The reader should bear in mind that King of Ulster here means King of Ulidia, or that part

τραπε, décc iar bpsnaimn 20 December, 7 Doimnall, mac Ainlgaða, doirpneadh ina ionadh ioin abðaine po ésfóir. Siarpuig, mac Siollabruide, do mairbhad i meabail.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle nochat a dó. Connmach Ua Cairill, erpucc, 7 miazlóir togaide, Corbmac, abb Maimirtepeé ppuit rínoir naoim, cfnó ecena 7 epabaidh na nGaoiðhel. Muiréirtach, mac Loingrich, comarba Fíndéin Cluana hEairib, 7 Maoliora Ua hArrachtaín, comarba Ailbe Imlich, décc. An Cpráibðech .i. Fiachraich Ua Pollaiman, paccapit do Chonnaétabh do báðadh ilLoch Cairrgin. Ráith Arda Macha co na tñploib do loipeadh an cfeiraimadh Callaimn do September, 7 ppsit do Thriun Mór, 7 ppet do Thriun Saxon. Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaip .i. Ruaidrí na roide buide, aiporí Connaé, do ðalladh oUa Flaitéirtauig .i. do Flaitéirtach, 7 oFoğartach Ua Foğartauig epia peill 7 epia meabail. Ba cáipder Crioit po pete Ruaidrí oUa Flaitéirtauig. Donnchadh, mac Caréauig, tizgína Eoganaécta Cairil do mairbhad lá Ceallachán Cairil. Enda, niac Diarmada, tizgína Ua cCeinnpealaig, do mairbhad lá ceinnpealaécaib peipin .i. do mac Murchadh, mic Diarmada. Cpeach mór lá Conmaicnib tap píol Muirpeadhauig, co po fágadh na Maig nAoi leó gan mme. Donnchadh mac Uí Choncóbaip Fairgig do mairbhad lá a bpaipib peipin. Reóð mór 7 auig ioin mbliadhainri, co po peoðpfe loca 7 aibne Epeann, co niméigóir ðaoine 7 eich copuib epormuib ðap na lochaib, 7 po pfpadh pneachta mór na ðiað pin. Slóigheadh lá muiréirtach Ua mbriam i cConnachtauib, go pug gíalla uaðuib. Diarmad Ua bpiam ðionnairbad i nUlteuib. Muiréach Mac Cairpéauig, tizgína Eoganaécta, décc. Doimnall mac Ainlgaða, comorba Phátraipe pop cuairt Cenel nEogann, co

of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Bann.

* *Loch Cairrgin*.—Now Cargin's Lough, near Tulske, in the county of Rosecommon.

* *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 Ardmachanæ cum suis Ecclesiis, una pars de Trien-mor, et altera Trien-*

Saxon, incendio vastantur quarto Calendas 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 Murchadh, who died in 1014 (from whose brother, Saerbhreathach, 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 Muirchearnach 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. Conmmhach 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 Gaedhil; Muirheartach, son of Loingseach, successor of Finnen of Chuain-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^e. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, were burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Trian-Mor^d, and a street of Trian-Saxon^e. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i. e. Flaithbheartach, and Foghartaigh O'Foghartaigh, through treachery and guile. Ruaidhri was seven times a gossip to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was killed by Ceallachan-Caisil^f. Enda, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Connhaicni over Sil-Muireadhaigh, so that Magh-Aei was left without cattle. Donnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhar Failghe, was killed by his own brothers. Great frost and ice in this year, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes; and great snow fell afterwards. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain into Connaught, and he carried hostages from them. Diarmaid Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh^g, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall^h, son of Amhalghaidh,

^g *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 Saerbhreachach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—*Id. Ibid.*

^h *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 1092. *Donnaldus filius Amalgadii, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, circuit et visitat regiones de Kinel-Eoguin, id est O'Nelorum.*"—*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 spoyled by Mounstermen. Rory O'Conner, Archking of Connaught, blinded by O'Flatherty deceitfully. Mureach Mac Carty, king of Eonacht Cassill, *mortuus est*. Donell mac Awalgaa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen, got his will" [co tuc a péip]. "The Rath of Ardmach with the church, 4 Cal. Sept. and a great part of the great Trien" [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].

εταυ α πέρι. Αοδ, mac Caḡail Uí Concóbaip, do ḡabail do dhriain, ḡ piḡe Sil Muirḡdaḡ do ṡabairt do ḡhiolla na naomh Ua Concóbaip. Coblaḡ fḡr Mumain do arccain Cluana mic Nóip.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, míle nochat a tḡí. An tḡepḡcop Ua ḡríḡtén décc. Ailill Ua Niallám, tanairi abbaḡ Cluana mic Nóip, Comorba Cḡónáin Tuama ḡḡéme, ḡ comarba Colmáin Cille mic Duacḡ, Αοδ, arḡéinneach Domliag Chianáin, hUa Scopṡa, comarba Commáin, ḡ Αοδ Ua Conḡaile, arḡéinneach Tairḡe arḡḡ Cluana mic Nóip, décc. Αοδ Ua Canannáin, tḡḡḡina Cenil Conaill, do ḡallaḡ lá Domnall Ua Lachlann, lá piḡh nAiligh. Αοδ Ua ḡaiḡeallán, tḡḡḡina Airḡiall, do marḡaḡh la Conaillib Muirṡéimne. Αοδ, mac Caṡail Uí Concóbaip, tḡḡḡina Shil Muirḡdaḡ, do marḡaḡ hī Mumain i ngeimel lá Foḡartach Ua Foḡartaiḡ tḡna feill ḡ meabail. An Tairṡclepeacḡ .i. Niall, mac Ruaiḡḡí Uí Concóbaip, do marḡaḡ do Conmaicnib. Duḡḡara, mac mic Aḡḡḡnám, tḡḡḡina Luḡḡne, décc. Tḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Ceallaiḡ, tḡḡḡina ḡḡḡ, do marḡaḡ lá hUa nḡuibḡir i nDomliag Chianáin. Muirṡḡḡḡach Ua ḡḡain ḡorḡain ḡ ḡionnarbaḡ Sil Muirḡḡaiḡ uile hī tḡḡ ḡFoḡain iai nḡabáil a tḡḡḡina ḡiolla na naomh. Ua Concóbaip Uí Conḡḡnainn, nne Tairḡ, tḡḡḡina Ua nḡiarmaḡa. Siol Muirḡḡaiḡ do ṡoiḡḡṡt ḡorḡḡir hī cConnachtaiḡ ḡan ṡḡḡḡaḡ. Sneachtat mór ḡ ḡeḡḡ ḡḡin mbliḡḡainḡi co ḡo tṡṡṡṡat loḡa na hEḡeann. Αḡḡ Macha do loḡṡṡṡ co na tḡmḡloiph.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, míle nochat a ceatair. Donḡḡḡḡe Ua hEḡaḡḡa, pí Ulaḡ, do marḡaḡ la piḡ Ailigh .i. Domnall, mac Mic Loḡlaimn, a ceatḡ ḡealaiḡ

“Enna mac Dermot, King of Censelaghes, *a suis occisus est*. Conmach O'Cairill, Archbishop of Connaght, and Maelisa O'Harrachtain, Coarb of Ailve, *mortui sunt*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Three of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1092, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1090, as follows:

“A. D. 1090” [*rectè*, 1092]. “The Fleet of Munster robbed and tooke the spoyles of Clonvicknose. Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connought, had his eyes put out most maliciously by Flathvertagh O'Flaberty 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-aeidheadh* : i. e. House of the Guests, or the Hospital.

³ *The Aithchleireach* : i. e. the ex-priest.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1193. Donogh Mac Carty, king of Eonacht-Cassill; Trenar O'Kelly, king of Bregb; Hugh O'Boilan, King of Fernvay; Hugh mac Cahell O'Conner, king of Connaght, *omnes occisi sunt*. Hugh, Airchinnech of Domliag-Kianan; Ailill O'Niallan, Coarb of Kiaran, and Cronan,

successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Brian ; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muireadhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Niallain, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine ; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duachⁱ; Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain ; Ua Scoptha, successor of Comman ; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-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 Aithehleireach^l, i. e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the Connhaicni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighennain, lord of Luighne, died. Trenfhear 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. Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i. e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in

and Mae Duach ; Fothud, Archbishop of Scotland, in *pace quieverunt*. Kindred-Murey exiled out of Connaght by Murtagh O'Brien. Hugh O'Canannain, king of Kindred-Conell, blinded by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Ailech. Maelcolumb mae Donnchaa, Archking of Scotland, and his son, Edward, killed by Frenchmen ; and his Queen, Margaret, died of sorrow within a few hours. Kindred-Mureay came again into Connaght without licence. Great fruit

this year."—*Cod. Clarend.*

The Annals of Clonmaenose notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows:

"A. D. 1192" [*rectè*, 1193]. "Hugh O'Konnoyle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonvicknose, died. Malcolm, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrett, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for grief and sorrow of the king's death, died."

Ḡhuirte an iobair. Fuir Eireann do coimérialł go hAé Chiaé .i. Muiréscrach Ua brian co pfsraib Muinan co nOrraigib ḡ Laiḡuib, Doimnall, mac meic Loélaínn, pí Oilig co cCenel Conaill, ḡ Eogain, Doimnall, mac Flaind, pí Tshínpach, co pfsraib Míde, Donnchaó Ua hEochaóa, co nUltaib, ḡ Ḣorpaio, tighína Ḣall ḡ Áta chiaé, co nochat long leir. Tángatatar an lucht anoir go Maig Laiḡin, co po loirceirte Uáctar áirid, ḡ co raímíó bán mhaíom móir por pfsraib Muinan, Laiḡuib, ḡ Orraigib reampa. Iompoirte iar rin Ulaíó, ár nír bó haólaic leó Laiḡin do indriuó. Impoirte iarpin fuir Mhúman foir doiriduir, ḡ po iondairbirt Ḣorpaio a hAé chiaé, ḡ po aitéríóḡrat pí Tshínpach .i. Doimnall, ḡ po iondairbirt é i nOirḡiallaib iar nionróó do pfsraib Míde fair. Do deochaid iarpin Ua Maolríschláinn uaáaó mbícc atuaíó co ra ḡaib ba Laiḡin, ḡ airéir Míde uile, puḡrat Laiḡin ḡ airéir Míde fair, ḡ aínra píḡh Muinan oc Loch Lebínid, co tarppur eirtir na bú ḡ an loice, ḡ po himpíó eccomláinn fair la a munnitir feirín .i. mac Meic Aigennáin co na íópaíte, ḡ do éar leó appí buódein .i. Doimnall mac Flaind, ḡ Ḣiolla-énáin maḡ Luḡaóa, ir in enoc uar Faóar Feichín. Flaitéscrach Ua hAó-uíth, tighína Ua nEatach Ulaóh, do nállaó lá Donnchaó Ua nEochaóa, lá píḡ nUlaó. Ár por Airéiraib lá hUltaib, dú i tarpepatatar dponḡ mór do íaopélaídaib im Ua Feaacán, ḡ im Doimnall mac Aongura. Concóbar Ua Concóbar, tighína Cianachta Ḣleinne Ḣeimín, déḡ iar ndeigbítehaíó. Concóbar Ua Concóbar, tighína Ua bFaulḡe, do epḡabáil lá Muiréscrach Ua mbrian, lá píḡ Muinan. Slóigíó lá Muiréscrach Ua mbrian co pfsraib Muinan ime hí Connaétaib, ḡ po íoi ina píuítḡ ḡan ḡiolla. Slóigíó uile ban láir an luét ééona eir leó ḡ tír co Dún Tar, ḡ po pannaḡat Míde eirer

^m *Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair*: i. e. the Road or Pass of the Field of the Yew. This pass was at Gortinure, in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Loughinsholin, in the county of Londonderry. The Annals of Ulster notice this event under the year 1091.

ⁿ *Magh-Laighean*: i. e. the Plain of Leinster. Clause and Oughterard are in this plain.—See O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 18th of May.

^o *Uachtar-ard*.—Now Oughterard, a hill on the summit of which are the ruins of a round

tower and ancient church, situated in the barony of South Salt, and county of Kildare.

^p *Loch Lebhinn*.—Now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Fore, in the north-east of the county of Westmeath.—See note ^r, under the year 864, p. 501, *supra*.

^q *The hill over Fobhar-Feichín*.—Now the Ben of Fore, a remarkable clifly hill 710 feet in height. A number of distinct subterranean rills, said to have been miraculously carried from Lough Leane through this hill by St. Feichín,

the battle of Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair^m. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muircheartach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Osraighi, and the Leinstermen ; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Oileach, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain ; Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, with the men of Meath ; Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, with the Ulidians ; and Godfrey, lord of the foreigners and of Ath-cliath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laigheanⁿ, and they burned Uachtar-ard^o, and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, who fled, without spilling blood. After this the Ulstermen returned [home], for they did not wish to plunder Leinster. The men of Munster after this went eastwards again, and expelled Godfrey from Ath-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^p, and got between the cows and the troop ; and he was unfairly overwhelmed in battle by his own people, i. e. the son of Mac Aighennnain and his troop ; and their own king was slain by them, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Enain, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feichin^q. Flaithbheartach Ua hAidith, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia. A slaughter was made of the Airtheara [Oriors] by the Ulidians, where a great number of the nobility fell, together with Ua Fedacain and Mac Aenghusa. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair^r, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land^s, by the same people,

fall into a mill-pond, and turn a small mill in the village just as they issue from the rock.

^r *Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair*: *anglicè* Conor O'Conor. This family are still in Gleann-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromachose, barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from

Connla, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, and were chiefs of Cianachta, till subdued by the O'Kanes.

^s *By lake and land* : i. e. a part of O'Brien's forces sailed up Lough Derg, and up the Shannon into Lough Ree, while another part set out by land.

dóir .i. eiteir Donnchað, mac Murchaðo mic Floinn, 7 Concobar, mac Maoil-ríchlainn. Ruaidrí Ua Donnagán, tighearna Arað, décc. Catraoineas pia tTaoð, mac Ruaidrí Uí Concobar, 7 pia Síol Muiríbhaid 7 for Tuadhmúin, 7 for iartair Connacht, dú hi ceorparatar tré éad, 7 ro airceirte iartair Connacht uile. Ba do na maicib ceorparatar irin caé rin Amlaib Ua hAichir, Donnrlébe Ua Cinnpsaolá, 7 mac Gillepuppa Uí Mhaolmuaio. Caé Fiod-naéa a ainn. Iomair Mac Giolla Ulltáin, taoipeacé Muinntipe Maoilpionna, do marbað lá pioia Míde. Doimnall, comorba Phátraice, for cuairt Muman céona cup co tuag a láncaiait cecepaill la taeb neobarta uauihb. Giolla na nighin mac Uí Cobéaið, tighearna Umaill, do écc. Oiréinneach Acaíð fabair do marbað dfruib Cíia.

Aoir Crioirt, míle nochat a cúice. An ceircop Ua Ceorpián, comarba Driénainn Cluana fíia, [décc]. Sñoip mac Maoilóála, anmcara Epeann uile, décc iap ríndataigh, 7 iap ndeigbchaíð. Teiðm anbpaill irin Eorair uile hi ceoiténne irin mbliadairi, 7 atberit apoile co nepléatir céroime do daoinbh Epeann don táin hi rin, aiaio anpo opong do na dfgdaoinb eiteir ecclair 7 tuaié atbairle. Donnur, eircop Aca eliaé, hUa Manáin .i. an bpeéin, comarba Caoimgin, Macc Marar Ua Caoimáin, comorba Oenai,

¹ *Dun-Tais*.—Not identified.

² *Ua hAichir*.—Now anglicised O'Hehir, Hehir, and sometimes Hare. This family was seated in the territory of Ui-Cormaic, lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

³ *Ua Cinnfhaelaidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy. This family is of the sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, and were seated in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the present county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology at this period, record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1094. Flathertach O'Hatheih, king of Oneach, blinded by Doncha O'Heochaa, king of Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Brien to Dublin, and banished Geffry Meranach from being king of Galls, and killed Donell O'Melachlainn, king of Tarach. The slaughter of

the Easterns' good men by the North. Rory O'Donagan, king of Ara, and Conner O'Conner, king of Cianaght, *mortui sunt in penitentia*. Donell, Comarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, and brought with him his full visitation, beside offering and devotion. Donell mac Maelcolumb, king of Scotland, killed by Donell and Edmond, his kinsmen, by murder. The battle of Finach, where the one-half of West Connaght, and the moiety of Corcomuroe were slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O'Connor."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1094. All the nobility and forces of Ireland assembled and gathered together at Dublin, with King Moriartagh O'Brien, both Munstermen, Lynstermen, and people of Ossorie. Donell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath; Donogh O'Heoghie of Ulster, and Godfrey of Dublyn, with ninety shippes. These of the East

to Dun-Tais^t; and they divided Meath between two, i. e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flaun, and Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh, over the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which three hundred were slain; and they plundered all West Connaught. This was called the battle of Fidhnacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaeibh Ua hAichir^u, Donn-sleibhe Ua Cinnfhaelaidh^w, and the son of Gillafursa Ua Maelmhuidh. Imhar Mac Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of screbails [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-ninghean, son of Ua Cobhthaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The airchinneach of Achadh-fabhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcraín, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldalua, chief anmchara of all Ireland, died at an advanced age, and after a good life. There was a great pestilence over all Europe in general in this year, and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady. The following were some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it: Donnghus, Bishop of Ath-eliath; Ua Manchain, i. e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain^x, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of

came to Oghterarde, where they gave a discomfiture to the Munstermen, people of Ossorie, and Lynstermen. The Ulstermen retrained upon them, and wou'd neither hinder or opugne the Lynstermen, but went and banished Godfrey out of Dublin, and also deposed Donell; whereupon the deposed King of Meath went to the land of Lwyne, and there tooke a prey, and being pursued by East Meath, and the King of Munster's guard, was slain among the cowes at Loghlevyn, by one belonging to himself called Mac Agenan; and soe this was the end of Donell, king of Meath, that was deposed of his kingdome, and slaine by his owne people. Connor O'Connor of Affalie, King of Lynster, was taken captive by King Moriartagh O'Bryen. Clon-

vicknose was robbed, and the spoyles taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Royreks, on Monday in Shrovetyde. Dorrowe was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Affailie. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delvyn. King Mortagh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Connaught to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Dontaie, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donnogh mac Murrogh mac Flyn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Mac Maras Ua Caemhain*.—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter

do Dheibhna bicc a cenél, Cairpre .i. an tsírocc Ua Ceitéirnaigh, comarba Maedócc, Ua Rinnánaigh, fírléiginn Leitéglinne, Eochaid Ua Coiri, pecnab Achara bó, Scannlán Ua Cnáimrige, anmápa Uir móir, buadach Ua Císpuidir, racapt Cille Dálua, Dubhlatach Ua Muirfóhaigh, Aod mac Maoliora Uí hPolcáin, áiríobfíleiginn, 7 Augurcin Ua Cumn, áiríobfíleínn Laighín. Aebáat don mórclaid éistea Goppaid Míránaic, tigeapna Gall Aea eliaé, 7 na nInnifí, Domnall Dub Ua Fírgaile, tighína Foréuaé Laighín, Matgáimán Ua Seğda, tighína Corca Dhuibne, Ua Maolepaoríbe do muinntir Imleacha lubair. O hAimbí, tighína Oirgiall, 7 Ua Concóbaip, tighína Cianachta Ghinne Geimín. Ua hEicemí, tighína Fíрманach, do mairbad. Giolla-ciapáin mac mic Ualgaire, tighína Ua nDuib mórpecht, do mairbad. Catírraomfí mór 7 nArdachad nua nDál Araióe for Uleatí dú 7 ttorcaip Lochlainn Ua Cairill, mógdamna Ulaó, 7 Giollaíomgail Ua Cairill, 7 rochanóe mór amalle fíru. Domnall Ua Muirceacán, tighína Tíéba uile, 7 Amlaíb, mac meic Conníóa; mac tairig Shíl Rónám, do mairbad 7 feill. 7 iate 7 ngeimhíb irim Muman. Taitte, ingín Domnall Guitte, décc. Tadg, mac Catáil Uí Concóbaip, do mairbad la fíraib Muman. Tachleach Ua hEağna, tighína Luighe, 7 ár luighe imme, do mairbad lap na tírb Connáicín .i. Cenél cCair, Cenél Dubám, 7 Cenel Luğna. Ua Concóbaip, tighína Ciappaiğe, do mairbad lá a bíaéaip. Cúcoicpíce Ua hAimbí, tighína Fí mDíle, do mairbhaid lá Donnchaó Ua Maolríchloind. Dubcóblaigh, ingín tighína Oirpáige, 7 baintighína Oirpáige, décc. Darmaigh,

into the Book of Kells, some time previous to the year 1094.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society*, pp. 132, 156.

^v *Ua Cnaimhsighe*.—This name is obsolete in the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised Cramsey.

^z *The Islands*: i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

^a *Ua Seaghdha*.—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix Ua or O'. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Falvy, who was the senior of the race of King Conary II. in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca-Dhuibhne, or Coreaguiny,

which extended from the River Mang westwards to the strand, Finntraigh, now Ventry, in the now county of Kerry; and O'Shea was chief of Ui-Rathach, now the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county: and this is evidently correct, though O'Shea, who was of the same race with O'Falvy, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conary.

^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:

Dealbhna-Beag ; Cairbre, i. e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Maedhog ; Ua Rinnanaigh, lector of Leithghliun ; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo ; Scannlan Ua Cnaimhsighe^v, anmchara of Lismore ; Buadhach Ua Cearruidhir, priest of Cill-Dalua ; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhaigh ; Aedh, son of Maelisa Ua Brochain, a chief lector ; and Augustin Ua Cuinn, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Meranach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and the islands^z ; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean ; Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha^a, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne ; Ua Maelcraeibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair ; O'hAinbhidh, lord of Oirghialla ; and Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin. Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain. Gillachiarain, the son of Mac-Ualghairg, lord of Ui-Duibhinnrecht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh^b, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia ; and Gillachomhghaill Ua Cairill ; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Amhlaeibh, the son of Mac Conmeadha, son of the chief of Sil-Ronain, were treacherously slain, while in fetters, in Munster. Taillti, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the men of Munster. Taichleach Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was slain, with a slaughter of the Luighne about him, by the three Conmhaicni, i. e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhain, and the Cinel-Lughna. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed by his brother. Cucoigeriche Ua hAinbhidh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Dounchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraighe, and the lady of Osraighe.

“A. D. 1095. Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowle, and cattle. Kells, with its churches ; Dorowe, with its books ; Ardsraba, with its church ; and many other church townes. *cremate sunt*. Senoir Mac Maelmolua, archaged of Ireland, *in pace dormivit*. Duvhach O'Sochuinn, gentle priest of Ferta ; Dongus, bishop of Dublin ; Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patricke, died. Kilkiaran, son of Mac Ualgarg, minion of Duvvinrecht, *a suis occisus*. O'Hegny, King of

Fermanach, killed by his” [own people]. “The battle of Ardagh by Dalaray upon Ulster, where Gilcomgaill O'Cairill” [was slain]. “Great sicknes in Ireland, that killed many men. from the Calends of August untill May next. Murtach O'Cairre, minion of Kindred-Aenes, and heire of Ailech, *mortuus est*. Carbry O'Kehernay, *in penitentia mortuus est*, i. e. the archpriest” [*rectè*, noble bishop] “of Cinselaves. Goffry Meranach, King of Galls, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ul.*; *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Clannur, Cluan Epaip, Glind da locha, Paðor, Lerr mór, Cluan ðronağ, 7 Cluan eoair do lopecað uile. Cluan mic Nóir do opeccan. Domnall Ua Maðaðain, tiğfina Ua nEacach, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile nochat a pé. hUa Cochlán ruí eppcop, 7 comorba ðairri, décc. Eogan Ua Cfhinağ, airéindeach Doipe, décc in óct décc Callainn Ianuairi. Column Ua hAinradáin, airéinneach Ropra Ailétir, Flano Ua Muirpeccáin, airéindech Aentruib, Leairğur hUa Cpuimétir, comarba Comğail, Mac Nechtain hUa hUaetnig, fñleiginn 7 uapar pağar, décc. Ua Mailcan, ollain Dal gCair, décc. Amloaib, mac Taoğ Uí ðhriain, do marðað i Manainn. Feil Éoin for Aoine ipin mbliaðainri. Ro gað imeagla mór pìopa Epeann peimri, conað i comairle arriacht lá cleiréib Epeann im comarba Phátarice dia nimóioñ ar an tñmairi po tìpecað dóib ó éin a foréongra for éach a ccoiténne tpeðñor ó Chfoaoin go Domnach do dénam gacha mír, 7 tropecað gach laoi go cñn mbliaðna, cen mo tát Domnaiğe, 7 pollanna, 7 airðfeile, 7 ðan do patpat almpara, 7 eðbarpa iomða do ðia. Tuccað ðan fñranna iomða do eccairib, 7 éléiréib, ó ríogaib, 7 taoipecaib, 7 po paopéa pìr Epeann an tucht pìr ar téine na díogla. Cñn corað do aétuaðuccað lá Muiréfirtach Ua mðriain iar na mýradh peacht piam la Ust Cuind. Flann Ua hAinbìð, tiğfina Deirceir Cìrğiall [décc]. Concòbar Ua hAinðiarpað, tiğfina Cìanaéeta, 7 Ua Cem tiğfina Ua Mic Cairéind, do éométuim pìra poile hí ecliathað. Cuulað Ua Célecan, támairi Cìrğiall, do marðað lá coicecað nEpeann, .i. cóicecað Ulað. Mağamain Ua Seğða, tiğfina Copca ðhuibne, décc. Muiréfirtach .i. an Cullach Ua Duðða, tiğfina Ua nAmalğaða, do marðað

^c *Darmhaigh*.—Otherwise written Dearthach and Durmhagh; now Durrow, in the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

^d *Fell on Friday*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1096. Festum S. Joannis Baptistæ hoc anno cecidit in feriam sextam: quod tanquam malum omen ex quibusdam vaticiniis augurati nimium expaverunt Clerus et populus Hiberniæ. Unde consilio inito visum est Archiepiscopo et Clero totius patriæ, ut præservarentur a malis quæ præmisso tali omnie subsequ-

utura qui dudum prædixerant indixere toti populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam protellent jejunium singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis diebus, exceptis Dominicis, festis, et solemnitatibus majoribus, una refectioe mancant contento. Unde multæ a populo factæ sunt oblationes et piæ largitiones; et a Regibus et Proceribus agri et prædia multa sunt donata Ecclesiis. His pietatis officiis peractis ab igne imminentis vindictæ populus mansit intactus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

died. Darmhaigh^e, Ceanannus, Chuain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Chuain-Bronaigh, and Chuain-Eois, were all burned. Chuain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnall Ua Madadhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Bairri, died. Eoghan Ua Cearnaigh, airchinneach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Colum Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ross-ailithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Aentrobh; Learghus Ua Cruimhlthir, successor of Comhghall; Mac Neachtain UahUaithnigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaeibh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in Manainn. The festival of John fell on Friday^d this year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick [at their head], to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was, to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday, every month, and to fast [on one meal] every day till the end of a year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals; and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance. Ceann-coradh was re-edified by Muirheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chninn. Flann Ua hAinbhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn^e, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Celeachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i. e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne^f, died. Muirheartach, i. e. the Boar, O'Dubhda, lord of the

^e *Ui-Mic-Cairthinn*.—A tribe of the Oirghialla, descended from Forgo, son of Cairthenn, or Caerthainn, who was son of 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 Keenaght,

in the county of Londonderry.

“Ericus e tribus Collae regis nepotibus primus genuit Carthennium: cui nati Forgous, ex quo Hy-Maccarthen juxta sinum lacus Fevail Londonodorum alluentem.”—O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 362. See also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 122, note ^k.

^f *Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne*.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.

lá a cénél féin. Maṡoḡan Ua Maṡoḡain, tiḡḡina Sil nAnmḡaḡa, décc. ḡiollaṡippen Mac Coṡtén, tiḡḡina Deaḡḡna móipe, do maṡbaḡ lá hUib Laoḡaṡpe .i. iaṡna éioḡnacal do Mhṡiṡcḡṡtach Ua ḡṡiaṡn doib iaṡ mḡṡieṡ ḡóṡḡe xxx uṡḡe do ḡṡ uaḡ, ḡ céḡ mbó ḡ ochtaṡi eṡṡṡieḡ. Donnchaḡ mac an ḡḡuṡṡ do maṡbaḡ do Chalaṡaiḡib. Siṡṡṡuḡ, mac Mic Deaḡḡaḡ, tiḡḡina Pheṡ Roṡi, do maṡbaḡ lá Muḡḡoṡṡaib Maḡḡḡ. Maṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ Mac Aṡṡṡḡḡaḡh, eṡṡṡṡ Aṡḡa Macha, décc.

Aṡṡ Cṡṡṡṡ, mṡle noch a ṡeaḡṡ. Pṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ Ruṡḡ Ua Duḡḡaḡ, coṡṡṡba Commán ḡ ṡeṡṡṡṡṡ Tuama ḡa ḡuaḡṡṡ. Maṡṡán Ua Cuṡṡṡ, aṡṡṡṡṡṡ Eccaṡṡi ḡicce, Maṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ mac an ṡṡaṡṡ Uí ḡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡaṡi ḡ eṡṡṡṡ Chille ḡaṡa, ḡ éioṡṡḡ Laḡḡḡ, décc. ṡaḡḡ, mac Ruṡṡṡ Uṡ Chonḡḡṡṡṡ (i. ḡṡaṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ Mhóṡṡ), tiḡḡina Sil Muṡṡṡṡṡṡ, ḡ coṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ an éuicṡḡ aṡṡṡṡ, do maṡbaḡ lá Cleṡṡṡ Chonḡḡṡṡṡ, ḡ lá aṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ féin i ṡṡṡṡ .i. la mac Conṡuaṡṡa Uí Maṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡṡ éṡṡṡṡṡṡ ḡṡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡiceaṡ a aṡṡṡ. Aṡṡṡṡṡṡ Ua Móṡṡṡ, tiḡḡina Laṡṡṡṡṡṡ décc. Slóḡḡḡ lá

* *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^b *Madadhan Ua Madadhain*: *anglicè* Madden O'Madden.—See note ^a, under A. D. 949, p. 665, *suprà*; also note under A. D. 1178.

^c *The Calraighi*.—These were the Magawleys, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1096. Flann O'Hanbeth, king of Deskert-Oirgiall; Maelpatrick O'Hermeay, Bishop of Armagh; Columb O'Hanraan, Airchinnech of Ross-aillither; Flann O'Mnregan, Airchinnech of Aendrum, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mahon O'Segday, king of Corkduvne; Conor O'Ainiarray, king of Cianaght; and O'Keyne, king of O-Carthinn, fell one with another” [*rectè*, the one by the other] “in fight. Great fright in Ireland from St. John's feast in this yeare, untill God, through fasting and prayer of the Coarb of Patrick, and the rest of the Irish clergie, did save them. Duv gall O'Mael-

eoḡay his sonne killed by his” [own people]. “Murtagh O'Duvda, king of O-nAvalgaa, killed by his” [own people]. “Madagan O'Madagan, king of Sil nAnmḡaḡa, *mortuus est*. Cunla O'Celegan, heire of Airgiall, killed by Coḡḡe-Ireland, .i. Ulster. Gillossen mac Carten, king of Delvin, killed. O'Caell, Airchinnech of Tuam-Grene, *in Christo quievit*. Owen O'Kernay, Airchinnech of Daire, 9 *Kal. Januarii quievit*.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The mortality and plague, and the killing of the chief of Delvin-mor, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1095, as follows:

“A. D. 1095” [*rectè*, 1096]. “There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, in so much that it depopulated great provinces and contrys. There was not such a pestilence in this land since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slane, that died of the disease called Boye-Koynneall, untill this present year; of which disease the ensueing noblemen, with infinite number of meaner sort, died, viz.: God-

Ui-Amhalghadha^g, was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain^h, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirten, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laeghaire, he having been delivered up to them by Muir-cheartach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donnchadh, son of the Gott [Ua Maeleachlainn], was slain by the Calraighiⁱ. Sithfrúich, son of Mac Sealbhaigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Maelpadraig Mac Airmheadhaigh, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1097. Flannagan Ruadh Ua Dubhthaigh, successor of Comman, and lector of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Maelan Ua Cuinn, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois]; Maelbrighde Mac-an-tsair Ua Brolchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i. e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair^k and his own servant of trust, i. e. by the son of Culuachra Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muircheartach

frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunchus, archbishop of Dublyn; Breahawe O'Manchan, Cowarb of St. Kevyn; Donell Duffe O'Ferall, prince of the borders of Lynster" [Ῥορτυααζα Ζαργεαν]; "Mac Maras O'Koewan, Cowarb of Oenne; the bishopp O'Kehernie, Cowarb of Moyeoge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lynster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them" [*rectè*, with such virulence amongst them], "were strocken with great terror; for appeasing of which plague, the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdome to fast from Wednesday to Sunday, once every month, for the space of one whole year, except sollemne and great festivall days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said dayly. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kingdome, were very beneficiall" [*recte*, beneficent] "towards

the church and pooremen this year, whereby God's wrath was asswaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were theretofore charged with sesse and other extraordinarie contrie charges, with many other large and bountifull gifts. The king's house of Kyncorie was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koynn. Mac-Miccorthean, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of Lagerie, after he was delivered by them to" [*rectè*, delivered to them by] "king Murtagh, for taking from thence" [*rectè*, taking for him] "thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners."

^k *Clann-Conchobhair*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Maelbhrenainns, or O'Mulrenins, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.

Μυρῑσῑταχ Ὑα ὀριαν ḡο Ὑεῑ Μοῶα, ἡ co ἑῑῑραιῑ ῑῑῑε, ἡ co ῑῑῑεῑῑ ὀο Connacht ap ammar an tuairceipt ḡο pangadap Μαḡ Conaille, ἡ a mompoḡ ap iap rin ḡan ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ḡan εῑῑῑῑῑ, uap τῑῑῑῑῑ Ὀῑῑῑῑ Ὑα Ὑοῑῑῑῑ ḡο τῑῑῑῑῑῑ an tuairceipt ḡο ῑῑῑῑ Conaille ὀο ῑῑῑῑῑῑ caῑa ὀο Μῑῑῑῑῑῑταχ co na ῑῑῑῑῑῑ co ῑῑῑῑῑ Ὀῑα, ἡ coῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ. Ὑοῑῑῑῑ Ὑα Ὀῑῑῑῑῑῑ, τῑḡῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, ὀο ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ὀο Ὑῑῑῑ ὀῑῑῑῑ ὀῑῑῑῑῑ. Ἰῑ ὀῑῑῑ Ὑα Caῑῑῑḡ, ὀῑῑῑῑ Connacῑῑ, ὀο ῑῑῑῑῑ ὀο Chonnaῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ. Cῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ ap ῑῑῑ Εῑῑῑῑ a coῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, co ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ Εῑῑῑῑ, ἡ ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ na coῑῑ ῑῑῑ co cῑῑ ὀῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ. ὀῑῑῑῑῑ na coῑῑ ὀῑῑῑῑ ὀο ḡῑῑῑῑ ὀῑ, ἡ ὀο ḡῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ coῑῑ ap ῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ. Cloicῑῑῑach Mainῑῑῑῑῑῑach .i. Mainῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ὀῑῑῑῑ, co ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἡ co τῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ὀο ῑῑῑῑῑῑ. ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑταχ Ὑα ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ὀο ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ na ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ḡο ῑῑῑῑ Ὑα Conῑῑῑῑῑῑ (.i. Ὑῑῑ an ḡa ῑῑῑῑῑῑ) ἡ cῑῑῑῑ ḡῑῑ Μῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ὀο ḡῑῑῑῑ ὀῑ ὀῑῑῑῑῑῑ.

Ἀῑῑ Cῑῑῑῑῑ, ῑῑῑῑ nochat a hocht. Ὀῑῑῑῑ Ὑα ῑῑῑῑ .i. ὀο Ὀῑῑ cCaῑῑ ῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ, ἡ uapal eῑῑῑῑ, cῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ἡ cῑῑῑῑῑ na ῑḡῑῑῑῑῑ, τῑῑῑῑ coῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ an ῑῑῑ cῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ, ἡ na ῑḡῑῑῑῑῑ, ὀο cῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑ Callῑῑῑ December. Sé ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ a ῑῑῑ an τῑῑ ῑῑῑ a ῑῑῑῑῑ. Ὀῑῑῑῑ Ὑα ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, coῑῑῑῑ Cholaῑῑ Chille, Μαῑῑῑῑ Ὑα ḡῑῑῑ, ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἡ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ἡ Εῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ,

¹ *Fidh-Conaille*: i. e. the Wood of Conaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth.

^m *A sciseadhach of nuts*.—This is explained “the sixth part of a barrell,” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—See note under A. D. 1031.

ⁿ *The cloictheach of Mainistir*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Dr. O’Conor, in a note to this passage, asserts that the round towers of Ireland were not the cloictheachs of the Irish annals, because the round towers could not be burned; but the round tower of Monasterboice still exists, and is known by no other name than that by which it is called in the text, namely, *Cloictheach Mainistreach*.—See Petrie’s *Round Towers*

of Ireland, pp. 64, 65.

^o *Aedh of the Broken Spear*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, because Aedh of the Broken Spear, King of Connaught, was killed in the year 1067.—See that year, p. 893, *suprà*; and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1097. Lergus O’Crimthir, Coarb of Comgall, *post penitentiam optimam obiit*. Teig mac Rory O’Conner, heire of Connaght, *a suis occisus*. Flannagan Rua, .i. Red, Airchinnech of Roscoman, *in pace quievit*. The Steeple of Mainistir” [*cloicῑῑῑῑ mainῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*], “with the books and much goods” [therein placed] “to be kept, burnt. Maelbrighde mac Antire

Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connaughtmen, in the direction of the North ; and they arrived in Magh-Conaille, but they afterwards returned without spoils or hostages, for Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the mustered forces of the North, came to Fidh-Conaille^l, to give battle to Muirheartach and his forces ; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearnmhagh, 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 seiseadhach of nuts^m was got for one penny. The cloitheach of Mainistirⁿ (i.e. of Mainistir-Buithe), with its books and many treasures, were burned. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i.e. Aedh of the Broken Spear^o), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muireadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEnni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief amnchara and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaicidhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh^p, successor of Colum Cille ; Maelisa Ua Stuir, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of

O'Brolchan, Archpriest or Bishop of Kildare and all Leinster, *post penitentiam optimum, quievit*. An army by Murtach O'Brien, and Lelmoga, i. Mounster, or half Ireland, to Ma-Murhevne : an army by Donell O'Lochlainn into the north of Ireland" [*rectè*, with the people of the north of Ireland] "to Figh-Conell, to give battle to them ; but Daniell, Coarb of Patrick, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlainn O'Duudara, king of Fernmay, killed by the O-Briuins of Brefny. Great fruit of nutts this year (thirty years from the other nutt year to this, called the Yeare of Whyte Nutts), that a man might gett a measure called Sessagh, i. the sixth parte

of the barrell, for a penny."

Two of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1097, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1096, as follows :

"A. D. 1096" [*rectè*, 1097]. "Awargin O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "died. He was prince of Lease. King Moriertagh, with the forces of Lethmoye and Meath, with the forces of a part of Connought, went to Ulster of purpose to gett hostages, and returned from thence without bootie or hostages."

^p Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh : *anglicè* Donnell, or Daniell O'Rafferty, or O'Roarty. The O'Roartys were Coarbs of St. Columbkille, on Tory

Ireland in general; Eochaidh, successor of Cianan; Ronan Ua Dainhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator; Maclmartin Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura Othma^a; and Learghus, died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Bairrceach, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, died on his pilgrimage. Mac Maras Cairbreach, a noble priest, a doctor and learned senior of Ireland, died at Gleann-da-locha. Three of the ships of the foreigners were captured, and their crews slain, by the Ulidians; one hundred and twenty was their number. The battle of Fearsat-Suilighe^r was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghain, in which Ua Taircheirt, i. e. Eigceartach, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and wasting of Magh-Dairbhre^s, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, against the men of Teathbha. An army was led by the Munstermen to Sliabh-Fuaid, to oppose Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn; but they obtained neither hostages nor pledges. Meath was laid waste [during the contests] between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh^t, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhan Ua Cuannaⁿ, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe^w, King of Connaught. Of the year of the death of Flaithbheartach was said:

Eight years and ninety above a thousand,
From the birth of the Son of God all-strengthening,
It is no vain story, but it is absolutely certain,
To the death of the faithful Flaithbheartach.

Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Catharnach, son of the Sinnach Odhar^x, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAirt, of East Teathbha. Maceraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli^y.

O'Connor translates this, *Rodericus Margaritarum flavarum*; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it "*Ruaidrius na caille buíe*, i. e. *a flavo cane venatico dictus*," in his translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*; and O'Flaherty, more accurately, renders it "*Rodericus de flava cane*," in *Ogygia*, p. 440.

^x *Sinnach Odhar*: i. e. the Pale Fox.

^y *Magh-Elli*.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilmoursey, and King's County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Teflia.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1518.

παῖτ, φίλεδ, αἰρὸ φίλε na Muínan, décc. Mac Gaiéin Ua Mórda, τῖςῖνα Λαιοῖγρι, ὁ μαρβὰδ δια muinntir féin. Dubéoblaig, mēgn Diarmada, mic Taidg, bñ Mhuiréscraig Uí Dhiuain, décc. Deapbporgaill, mēgn Taidg mic Giollaártaice, mátair Mhuiréscraig, ἡ Taidg Uí Dhiuain, décc i nGhionn dá locha. Corcach Muínan ὁ lorccan dymiór. Depésc Cluana mic Nóir ὁ arccan ὁ Mhuinntir Tlamáin .i. ὁ Coimcille mac mic Aóda. Mac Giollaóinnig i Uraóain, coínalta Mhurchaid i Dhiuain, ὁ μαρβὰδ ὁ Chloinn Chorpraig, ἡ Ὑοξαναέτ τυαρceipe Cliaich, ἡ πο μαρβὰδ τριοcha εετιρ mnai ἡ πορ mn.

Αοῖρ Cρίορτ, mile noch a naoi. Donéad, mac meic Maonaigh, abb lae, décc. Diarmait Ua Maolaithegn, aipéinneach Dúin, décc oidche Cárcc. Uainnacán Ua Macéipe, comorba Colmáin mic Lenín, Annud Ua Longargain, comorba Colaim mic Creiméainn, abb Típe dá glar, décc. Caoncomrac Ua Daoigill ὁ gaáil eppcopoide Arda macá dia Dóinnag Chincéigiri. Slóigfb lá Muiréscraig Ua mDhiuain, ἡ la Leit Mhoða co Shabh Fuaitte ὁ παῖγδ gíall Uí Lochlainn, ἡ boí Dóinnall i neplaine por a éionn, ἡ ὁ róine, comarba Phátraiice, pít mbliadna eiteir τυαρceipe Epeann ἡ Ὑε Mhoða, conad amlaid rin po pccarpat don éur rin. Slóigfb lá Dóinnall Ua Lachlainn ἡ la Clannad Néill an τυαρceipe tap Tuaim i

* *Clann-Choscraigh*.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1062, p. 882, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertay, king of West-Connaght, killed by Kindred-Mureay. Three ships of the Gentyes" [*rectè*, Galls] "of the Ilands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120. or a little lesse" [*rectè*, a little more, "*vel paulo plus*" in orig.—Ed.] "Maelisa Ua Sture, scribe of phylosophy in Mounster, nay of all Scotts" [*scriba philosophia Momoniensium immo omnium Scotorum*], "*in pace quíevit*. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Diarmada, king of Lenster, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod's sons. Eochá, 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 quíerunt*. Flahvertach mac Tierny Barky, Coarb of Finen, *in peregrinatione mortuus est*. Donell O'Hena, Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fountain of the world, *post penitentiam optimam x. Kal. Decembris vitam feliciter finivit*. Makmaras Carbrech, chosen soul-frend" [*anméapa togaúe*]; "Donell mac Rovartai, Coarb of Columbkille, during his life" [*fri pé, rectè*, for a time], "*in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Fersad-Suliche, where Egert O'Torchert, and others, were slaine. This yeare Hugh O'Mayleoin, Coarb of Kiaran of Clon-mic-Nois, *natus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the

The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gaeithin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, and wife of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muircheartach and Tadhg Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Corcach-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Tlaimain, i.e. by Cucaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoinnigh Ui-Uradhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choscraigh^z and the Eoghanacht of the north of Cliach; and thirty persons, both women and men, were killed in revenge of him.

The Age of Christ, 1099. Donnchadh, grandson of Maenach, Abbot of Ia, died. Diarmaid Ua Maelaithghein, airchinneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. Uamnachan Ua Mictire^a, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Annudh Ua Longargain^b, successor of Colum, son of Cremhthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caencomhrac Ua Baeighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnall] Ua Lochlainn, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year's peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim^c, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1097, thus:

"A. D. 1097" [*rectè*, 1098]. "King Mortagh O'Bryen tooke the spoyle of the people of Teaffa, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Donnogh mac Murrough, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn, both of the O'Melaughlyns. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertye was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Silmorrey and Iarthar 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 Murrough O'Melaghlyn tooke the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gil-lepatrick, mother of King Moriartagh O'Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year."

^a *Ua Mictire*.—Now *anglicè* Wolfe.

^b *Ua Longargain*.—Now Lonnergan, or Londergan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Tuaim*.—More usually called Fearsat-Tuama, now Toome, between Leigh Neagh and Lough Beg, on the confines of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.

nUlltoib. Ulaio dno illongporc ar a ccionn ag Craoib tulca. Sairt na plóig ar poctain co haon maigin iomairfec nucchra for aiaile. Comraicit na dá marcpluagh. Maioib for marcpluagh Ulaib, 7 marbatar ar ua hainpáin ann. Fáccbairt Ulaib iarrpin an longporc, 7 loirceit Clanna Néill é, 7 tsraic Craoib Tulca do bhar dóib iar pin dá aittipe, 7 comorba Comgaill hí raetairfí ppi dá aittipe oile. Conaib dó pin do ráidibh,

Tucca géill Ulaib ar eiccin,
Inniric ríadain co péicch,
La Domnall co lomme leomán,
Ruipig Cloinne hEogain fél.
Dá eittipe tréna tucca,
Do laochraib Ulaib ó céin,
An trís gan díobaird abb Comgaill,
Do ríoguib Domnall I Néill.
In nomair bliadain ar nochat,
Ar míle bliadain go mbliadhb,
O gein Críort cinnce gan críonair,
Ar innce go ríolair pinn.
I mbliadain coicetibe uathair,
I trís bliadain fair iar put,
Co cruair iar ngairne gan creanair,
Iar mbuair Craoibe Tealca tug.

Ruairi Ua Ruadacan, tighina airéir Oirgiall, 7 macaoirneog Eireann, decc ipin xlu a pláta, 7 ipin deccmair Callann do December. Cshandur 7 Ceall dapa do lorceair i neappach na bliadnaro. Doimhacc Arda rraita do lorceair. Caipairneib, .i. maibm Locain geirid, rra maratar Tírbha, .i. rra Muinir Taogain, for a airéir, dú i ttorcain do Cloinn Diaimadair don chup pin. Muiréirfach Ua hAir, tighina Tírbha, co rocharib oile an-

^d *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-spreading 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.

^f *Lochan-geiridh*.—The nearest name to this now to be found in or near Teflia, in Westmeath,

The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha^d. On coming together, the hosts press the battle on each other. Both the cavalries engage. The Ulidian cavalry was routed, and Ua hAmhrain slain in the conflict. After this the Ulidians left the camp, and the Clanna-Neill burned it, and cut down [the tree called] Craebh-Tulcha. After this two hostages were given up to them, and the successor of Comhghall as security for two hostages more. Of this was said :

The hostages of Ulidia were brought by force,
 As witnesses distinctly relate,
 By Domhnall of the lion fury,
 Chief of the generous race of Eoghan.
 Two brave hostages were given
 Of the heroes of Ulidia on the spot,
 The third without reproach, the Abbot of Comhghall,
 To acknowledge Domhnall Ua Neill as king.
 The ninth year above ninety,
 And a thousand years of fame,
 From the birth of Christ, certain without decay,
 Was that in which these things were accomplished.
 From the year in which cook-houses were few,
 The third was that in which,
 With vigour, after difficulty unspeakable,
 After cutting down Craebh-Tealcha, he brought them [i. e. the hostages].

Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, lord of the east of Oirghialla, and the most distinguished of the dynasts of Ireland, died in the fortieth year of his chieftainship, and on the tenth of the Calends of December. Ceanannus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhliag^e of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i. e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh^f, was gained by the people of West Teathbha, i. e. by Muintir-Tadhgain, over the people of the east of the same, wherein were slain of the Clann-Diarmada on that occasion, Muircheartach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

is Loughanagor, ločán na gcopp, i. e. the Small beggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.

maille ppir in Ua Lachtnáin. Donnchað Ua hAicir, tigfina Maige hAðar, décc. Mac Conmara, mac Donnall, tigfina Ua cCairín, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, uile céð. Aðð Ua hEreimoin, eppcop Cille dapa, Conn Mac Gillebuidé, abb Mungairde, ruí egnaiðe, 7 ppuir fñóir Mumán, dég. Plann Ua Cionaeða, aipéindeach Aéta Tpuim 7 apð ollain Míðe. Macraie Ua Plaitén, coimorba Ciaráin 7 Cónán Tuama Dpéne, décc ina oileipe 1 nAcaio bó. Do Uib Fiaépac Pella a cenél. Cúmfða Ua Laeðcáin apð taoipeach Sil Rónáin, opðán 7 aipéur fñi Tíðða 7 Ua Néill an deirceipe apéñna, décc iar ccian aoir, 7 iar noileipe poða, hi tig mic Cuinð na mbocht hi cCluain mic Nóir. Slóicéð lá Muipéñtach Ua mðriain co popela fñi nEreann imme co pángatтар co hEappuaio. Tionóilic Cenel Conaill do cõpnaim a típe ppiú, 7 po fupáilpτε ap éiccin ap Mhuipéñtach co na poch-paiðτε poð ina ppiéing gan inopeað, gan gilla, gan aiteipe. Creach-pluaicéð lá mac meic Lochlainn lá nuð nOilið, co po aipcc 7 co po mðir Gulla 7 pìopa ðpígh. Mop longur Gall lár an Muipéñtach céðna, go pángatтар Ðoipe ap a aoir ní deipenpτε nach cion, 7 ní po loipτε ní, 7 pop accaibpτε a nap lá mac meic Lochlainn eitepi mapðað, 7 baðað. Donnchað Ua hEochaða, pí Ulað, 7 opñm do maicib Ulað ime do Dhabail lá Donnall Ua Lachlainn, lá píog nOilið ipñ cúicceað Callainn lún. Giolla na naoim

* *O'Lachtnain*.—Now anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Loftus.

^b *Magh-Adhair*.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare. —See note under A. D. 981 and 1599. Ua hAichir, now *anglice* O'Hehir and Hare, was afterwards driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisin, and he settled in Ui-Cormaic, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Sliabh Callain.

ⁱ *Mac Conmara*.—Now anglicised Mac Namara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ui-Caisin, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the deanery of Ogashin, in the county of Clare.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1099. Great sleaing" [*recte*, great dearth of provisions] "in all Ireland. Kells perished by fyre" [*Ceannanus igne dissipata est*]. "Diarmaid O'Maelahgin, Airchinnech of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Kildare to the half burnt" [*Ceall dara de media parte cremata est*]. "Coyncourack O'Boyle tooke uppon him the Bushoprick of Ardmach on Whytsontyde Sondai. Donogh mac Maenay, Abbot of Ia; Uamnachan O'Mactyre, i. Wolf's-sonn, Coarb of Mac-Lenin; Annad O'Longargan, Coarb of Colum mac Cremthainn, *in pace pausaverunt*. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and by Lehmoa, to Mountain Fuaid, untill Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a yeare's cessation betwyn them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the North of Ireland, beyond Toym in Ulster; but Ulster being

the rest Ua Lachtnain^g. Donnchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhair^h, died. Mac Conmaraⁱ, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua hEremhoin, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn Mac Gillabhuidhe^k, Abbot of Mungairid, a distinguished wise man, and [most] learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Cinaetha, airchinneach of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran, and Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Achadh-bo; he was of the tribe of Ui-Fiachrach-Fella^l. Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, head chieftain of Sil-Ronain, the ornament and glory of the men of Teathbha, and of the southern Ui-Neill in general, died at an advanced age, and after long pilgrimage, in the house of Mac Cuinn na mBocht, at Chlain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidh^m. The Cinel-Conaill assembled to defend their country against them; and they compelled Muirheartach and his forces to return back without booty, without hostages, without pledges. A plundering army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed the foreigners and the men of Breagha. The great fleetⁿ of the foreigners was brought by the same Muirheartach [Ua Brian], till he arrived at Doire; but they did not commit aggression or injure anything, but were cut off by the grandson of Lochlainn, both by killing and drowning. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

in campe at Krivtulcha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to flight, where O'Hamrain was killed. Ulster then left the campe, and burnt it, and cutt downe Krivetulcha. Two pledges were given them, and the Coarb of Comgall for two more. The Doimliag of Ardsrah burnt by the men of Kryve upon O-Fiachrachs. Roary O'Ruogan, King of East Airgiall, and the most vertuous of all the kings of Ireland, in the 45th yeare of his raigne, *in x. Kal. Decembris vitam finivit.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Mac Gillabhuidhe.*—Now anglicised Mac Gilwee, and sometimes corruptly, Macavoy and Macaboy.

^l *Ui-Fiachrach-Fella.*—Fella, or Fealla, was the name of a district situated on the west side of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.

^m *Eas Ruaidh.*—Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

ⁿ *The great fleet.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trius Thaum.* p. 504:

“Murchertachus O'Briain (*Princeps Australis Hiberniæ*) cum magna advenarum classe venit Doriam, civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil effecit, licet invitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio cæsus, partim undis absumptus, ingenti clade deletus est per Hua Lochlainn, nempe Domnaldum Septentrionalis Hiberniæ principem.”

Ua hEidm, tighna iap̃air Connac̃t, décc, 7 a aḡnacal hi cCluain mic Nóir. Mac mic Giollacolum Uí Donnac̃ill, tighna Cenel Luig̃ó̃c̃ do marbadh la a muinir péirrin. Giollaḡriḡde Ua Cuirc, tighna Murccraige breoḡain, décc. Airid Ua hAmp̃ad̃ain, tighna Dhal fFiaḡach, décc. Eḡrí Ua Maolmuire, tighna Cianac̃ta, do marbad̃ lá hUa cConc̃ob̃air Cianachta an Ghleinne. An céo King henḡ do ḡab̃ail riogachta Saḡan .i. Augurḡ. Mórḡluaḡ lá Laiḡm̃b̃ ḡo paḡḡatḡar co Shlab̃ Fuaḡt, 7 ḡo po loirḡeat Airḡialla, 7 Uí Méit̃ 7 Fip Roir.

Aoir Crioḡt, míle céo a haon. Fearḡom̃nach, eppcop Cille ḡara, Copbmac Ua Mail, eppcop Ghlinne ḡá locha, Maolciaraín Ua Donnḡara, rruit̃ Sh̃nóir Cluana mic Nóir, Muirḡḡr Ua Muirḡoiḡ, airc̃indeach Cluana Connac̃aine, do écc ina aileḡpe hi cCluain mic Noir. Com̃ḡál Leite Moḡa hi cCairiol im Muirḡḡrtach Ua m̃ḡriaḡ, co maḡiḡb̃ laoch 7 clépeḡ, im hUa nDúnáim, uapal eppcop 7 aḡo ḡḡnóir Eḡḡn, com̃ḡ annḡin tucc Muirḡḡrtach Ua ḡriaḡ an Eaḡbairḡ na tucc rí réime riamh .i. Cairiol na ríḡḡ do Eaḡbairḡ do éraḡḡḡeachaḡ c̃ḡn oḡlaḡm̃ laoiḡ na Cleiric̃i fair achḡ craib̃h̃oiḡ Eḡḡn co coḡḡḡḡ. Mórḡluaic̃c̃ḡ lá Muirḡḡrtach Ua ḡriaḡ, la riḡh Muḡiaḡ, co fḡḡraḡb̃ Muḡiaḡ ḡo Laiḡm̃b̃, ḡo nOḡraḡḡb̃, 7 co fḡḡraḡb̃ Míḡe, 7 co fḡḡraḡb̃ Connachḡ ḡar Eaḡruaḡ ḡ nḡir Eoḡain, 7 po aḡḡe Im̃r Eoḡain, 7 po loirḡ il écalla, 7 il ḡúine im Phat̃ain Mura, 7 im Aḡo rraḡa,

* *The first Henry.*—Henry the First was elected King of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1100.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 296 and 366.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1100. Flann O’Cinaeh, Airchinnech of Trym and Archpoet of Meath” [died]. “Donogh mac Eochaa, king of Ulster, and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O’Lochlainn, king of Ailech, *in quint. Kal. Junii*. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, and he preyed the men of Breg̃h and Fyngall. An army by Murtagh O’Brian to Esroa. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by

drowning and killing. Makilcolume, O’Donell’s sonn, killed by his” [own tribe], “being king of Kindred-Lugach. Assi O’Hanragan, minion of Dal-Fiatach; Gilbryde O’Cuirk, king of Muskray-Breoain; and Gillnanaev O’Heine, king of Fiachrachs, *mortui sunt*. Echry O’Maelmuire, king of Cianacht, killed by O’Conor of Kyannacht.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1098, as follows:

“A. D. 1098” [*rectè*, 1100]. “Donnell mac Donnogh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mac Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroe of Ulster to gett hostages of the

fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Connaught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillacholuim Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-bhrighdhe Ua Cuire, 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^o assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliabh Fuaid; and they burned Airghialla, Ui-Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maelchiarain Ua Donnghusa, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirgheas Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Cluain-Connhaicne^p, died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiseal by Muirheartach 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 Muirheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religious^q, without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A great army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the men of Munster, Leinster, Osraighe, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh, into Inis-Eoghain; and he plundered Inis-Eoghain, and burned many churches and many forts about Fathan-Mura^r, and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or bootie, with the loss of many of his horse and men in that journey. King Mortagh again, accompanied with a great fleet of Danes, arrived in Derry in Ulster, and did no outrages by the way, and were mett by the son of Mac Laghlyn, who gave them an overthrow, and made a slaughter upon them."

^p *Cluain-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.

^q *To religious*.—It is not easy to understand the exact nature of this grant. It appears to be a grant to the cænobites, 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.

^r *Fathan-Mura*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of the Cinel-Eoghain, was held in the highest veneration.

ἡ πο ρεοιλ Ὕριανάν Οἰλιḡ ι νδιόγαιλ Cinn copad do διορρεοιλεαδ, ἡ do μῦραδ
 λα Δοιinnall Ua Lochlainn ρεαδτ ριαμ, ἡ πο ριmachτ Μῦρδςρταχ ρορ α
 ρlocch cloc ḡacha builec lóin da ραιδδ αca do bpeit leó ó oileach co lum-
 neach. Αρ dia ρορατῖmτ do ράidδ,

Ní éuala coimnῖδ neimip,
 Ciat éuala coimnῖδ muiup
 Ὕar coimnῖδ clocha Oiliḡ,
 Ρορ ḡροiḡib flata Ρuimῖ.

Δο chuaid Μῦρδςρταχ ιαρρῖn ταρ Ρςρταρ Campa ι nUitreib, ἡ tucc
 ḡialla Ulad, ἡ támec tinnḡell Ephin iomlán ρῖí ρé caeicῖḡῖῖ ar mῖr ḡan cat
 ḡan ρuabairt, ἡ do δeachaid iap ρliḡῖδ Mioðluachra dia ῖiḡ. An ρlóiḡῖδ tim-
 ḡill ann an τρloḡḡῖδ ρin. Cῖfch do chuaid Donnchadh Ua Maoileachlainn,
 τiḡḡῖna Míde, hi Ρςρmῖaḡḡḡ ἡ hí cConaillibh, co τtucc cpeach anbpoill do
 buaid, ἡ ταρρaid Cúcairil Ua Cῖḡbaill, τiḡḡῖna Ρςρmῖaḡḡe ἡ Oirḡiall cpeach
 diobh ι nAḡḡeicτḡḡionn, ἡ πο μαρδad lair an ρlóiḡ doρ ρappaid aḡt bḡec, ἡ
 do ρocair dῖna Echtiḡḡῖn Ua ḡram, τiḡḡῖna ḡῖḡḡḡaine, ἡ mac meic Cairḡḡn
 Uí Maḡḡuain, ἡ Ua Inḡῖḡáin, τοiρeac τeagḡaiḡ Uí Mḡaoileachlainn, ἡ dá
 céo amaille ρῖí. Donnchad, mac Aḡḡ Uí Ruáḡe, τiḡḡῖna Conmāicne, ἡ
 ρíóḡḡḡḡḡ Connaḡt, do μαρδad lair an nḡiollapponmāol Ua Ruáḡe. Catál
 Ua Muḡeaccán, τiḡḡῖna Teatḡa, do μαρδad do aḡḡḡḡ Tḡḡa. Deapḡail,
 mḡḡḡ Uí Māoileachlainn, dḡcc. Donnchad Ua hEochaḡa, ρí Ulad, do ρuar-
 laccad a cuiḡḡeac lá Doiinnall mac meic Lochlainn lá ρiḡ nAiliḡ ταρ cḡḡo
 a mḡic, ἡ a cōmalt a ι nḡoinḡiaḡ Aḡḡa Macha τῖe mῖḡḡe comarḡa Ρḡá-
 τḡaice ἡ a ρamῖta aḡḡḡḡa iap ccomḡuḡa dḡib po ḡhaḡaill loḡa, ἡ πο mionḡaid

* *Grianan-Oiligh*.—Now Greenan-Ely, which is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort, on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the barony of Inishowen. For a minute description of this fort see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry, *Townlands*.

† *Ccann-coradh*: *anglice* Kincora, situated at Killaloe, in the county of Clare.—See the years 1012, 1015, 1061, 1088.

" *Every sack*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: "Et præcepit stricte Murchertachus exercitui suo omne saxum jaculatorium quod fuit apud eos in Arce, auferre secum ex Alichia Limericum."—p. 678.

" *Fcartas-Camsa*.—Now Camus-Macosquin, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note †, under the year 1005, p. 755.

* *Slighe-Midhluachra*.—This was the name of the great northern road extending from Tara

Grianan-Oiligh^s, in revenge of Ceann-coradh^t, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before ; and Muircheartach commanded his army to carry with them, from Oileach to Luimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack^u of provisions which they had. In commemoration of which was said :

I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,
Though I heard of the billeting of companies,
Until the stones of Oileach were billeted
On the horses of the king of the West.

Muircheartach after this went over Feartas-Camsa^w 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-Midhlua^x. The expedition was called “The circuitous hosting.” Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows ; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Airgedgleann^y, and slew the host which he overtook, except very few ; among the slain were Echthighern Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine ; the grandson of Cairthen Ua Mailruain ; Ua Indreadhain^z, chief of Ua Maeleachlainn’s household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Connhaicne, and royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Gillasronmhaoil Ua Ruairc. Cathal Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the people of the east of Teathbha. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, died. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was liberated from fetters by Domhnall, the grandson of Lochlainn, [in exchange] for his son and his foster-brother, in the daimhliag of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of Patrick, and all his congregation, after they had mutually

into Ulster ; but its exact position has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. lix.

^y *Airgedgleann* : i. e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Donaghmoyne,

barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note ^b, under A. M. 4981 ; and also note under A. D. 1460.

^z *Ua Indreadhain*.—Now Hanrahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.

να ἡῤακαίλρι αν ρι. Callainn Ianuari. Μαῖνυρ, ρί Lochlainde, do ἑαχ-
ταιν do ḡabáil Eireann, aḡail deapḡar an ρανḡ,

ḡliaḡain ap céḡ ap míle,
Cen nach mbaoḡal nimpimhe,
O ḡein Cρίορτ an chḡabáid ḡḡinn,
Co teacht Maḡnair in Eḡinn.

ḡiolla na naem Ua Dúnaḡra, ollam Connact, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céḡ α ḡó. Muirḡḡhach Ua Cίορḡubain, aḡcínneach
Lughmaḡḡ, Maḡḡrón Ua Moḡḡair, aḡḡḡḡlḡlḡḡinn Αḡḡa Macha, ḡ iarpair
Eorpa uile, décc hi tceipr Nóin October i Munḡairt hi Mumain. Maol-
muirpe Mídeach, ρaoi ρaccairt Cluana ḡEḡairḡ, décc. Cúmaḡḡe Ua Cai-
pill, aḡcínneach Dúin, décc. Dondchaḡ mac Eḡḡri Uí Aiteirḡ, tanaipri

^a *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 Fernanagh. Rigan, bishop of Drommore, and all the North, *in pace quievit*. Inis-Catha rifled by Galls. An army by Murtagh O'Brian and Lethmoga into Connaght, beyond Easroa into Tyrowen, and broke downe Ailech, and burnt and spoyled very many churches about Fahan-mor and Ardsraha. They went afterwards beyond Fertas-Camsa, and burnt Culrahan, and encamped there awhyle. He took the pledges of Ulster then, *and went over at Sligo to his home*" [*rectè*, and returned home by the great road of Slighidh-Midhluachra]. "An army by Donnogh O'Matlechlainn into Fernmay, where O'Carroll mett him, and killed two hundred of them or more. Ferdounagh, bushop of Kildare, *quievit*. Cathal O'Murigan, king of Tethva, beheaded. Donnogh O'hEochaa, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Laghlain's sonn, king of Ailech, for his sonn and brother in law" [*rectè*, foster-bro-

ther], "and took theire oathes on both sydes, viz. in the Doinliag 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. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

"A. D. 1100" [*rectè*, 1101]. "There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell, in the pressence of King Mortagh, and in the pressence of O'Downan, archbushopp and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdome, where the king, of his meer motion and free will, granted to the church, and all devout members thereof, such a graunt as none of his predecesors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the ehurch before, which was his chiefest seat, court, and town of Cashell, to be held in common by all spirituall men and women in perpetuall" [*rectè*, perpetuity] "to them and their successors for ever. King Mortagh, with the forces of Munster, Lynster, Ossory, Meath, and Connought, went to Easroe, in Inis-Owen"

sworn on the Bachall-Isa^a and the relics of the Church, on the eleventh of the Calends of January. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, came to invade Ireland, as this quatrain testifies :

A year above one hundred and a thousand,
Without any danger of miscalculation,
From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,
Till the coming of Maghnus to Ireland.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Dunabhra, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain^b, airchinneach of Lughmladh. 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. Maeltuired Midheach, a learned priest of Cluain-Iraird, died. Cumhaighe Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of

[*recte*, went *by* Easroe into Inis-Owen], “in the North; destroyed all the towns, fortes, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake downe the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Camsa to Ulster” [i.e. Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], “took their hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without disturbance, strife, or impediment of any man. Two companies of Kerne contended together in Clonvieknose, that is to say, Moynter-IIagan and Moynter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillafin mac Wallachan, chieftain of Sileanmelie, was slain.”

^b *Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain*.—Now *anglice* Murray O’Kirwan. The family now always write this name Kirwan, without the prefix O’.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1102. Sworts of Colum Cille burnt. Donogh mac Echry O’Haity, heyre of Oneachay, killed by Ulster. Donnell mac Tiernain O’Roirk, king of Conmacne, killed” [by the Conmacne themselves]. “Cumay O’Carrill, Airchinnech

of Dun, *mortuus est*. Flahvertach O’Fothay, kinge of O’Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the men of Lurg. An army by Kindred-Owen into Macova, and Ulster came bee night into their camp, and killed Sitrick O’Maelfavall and Sitrick mac Conray mic Owen, and others, the first being king of Carrack-Brachay. Manus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the Ile of Mann, and made peace of one yeare with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell, Patrick’s Coarb, for a twelve months peace, between Murtagh O’Brian and Donnell O’Lochlainn, and the rest. Mureach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugvay, killed by the men of Meath. Rosailithir, with the fryers, spoyled by O’Neachay, in revenge of the killing of O’Donnchaa. Casshill burnt by Ely. Mughron O’Morgair, archlector of Ardmach, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses in the 3. Non. of October, *vitam feliciter finivit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.

Ua nEaéach, do mairbhad do Ulltoibh. Doimnall, mac Tighfínáin Uí Ruairc, tighfína bpeirne, ⁊ Conmaicne ⁊ Connacht uile fíri pe do mairbhadh do Conmaicneibh féirrin. Flaitéiríach, mac Foéad, tighfína Ua Fiaépac Árda rraáta, do mairbhadh d'fíraibh Luirce. Slóicéó lá Cenél nEógain co Maé Coá. Do loctar Uad írin oide írin longporit co ro mairbhat Sierrice Ua Maolraáall tighfína Cairrige brachaidé, ⁊ Sierrice, mac Conraoi, mic Eógain. Eitepeada fíri nEirionn hillaín Doimnall mic Ámalgaáda, comarba Pháttarice, pe ríe mbliadna eirir Doimnall Ua Lochlainn, ⁊ Muiréiríach Ua brian. Mac na heplaimé Ua Donnchaáda do mairbhad do Corca Laighe. Slóicéó fíri nEreand co hAd eliaé ⁊ naighad Maighnura ⁊ Gall Lochlainne tangatatar diondrad Eireann co ndínnat ríe mbliadna fíri fíraibh Eireann, co tatarat Muiréiríach a ingín do Sícpaid, mac Maighnura, ⁊ tuc reotta ⁊ argaáda ionda. Muiréiríach Ua Conchobair Fáilge, do écc. Sierrug, mac Connáda Uí Laothaáin, tairpeac, Síl Rónáin, do écc. Muiréiríach Ua Maolreachloinn do aitéiríogad, ⁊ ríge do gabáil do Mhurchad dár éirí. Niall mac Néill Uí Ruairc, ríogdaína bpeirne, do mairbhad lá fíraibh Luirge.

Aoir Críort, míle céd a trí. Murchad Ua Flaitéan, aipéinneach Árda bó, rai nfeena ⁊ naipéitail, décc ina oilepe ⁊ nÁrd Macha. Corbmac Mac Cuinn na mBocht, tanaipirí abbaí Cluana mic Noir, ⁊ fíri Sona, raídhir, décc. In fíri leiginn Ua Connmaic do muintir Iní móirpe, Ua Cingéó fíri leigind Osrímaighe, mac Mic brianáin, raccar Cille dara, ⁊ Maoliora Mac Cuinn na mBocht, décc. Ua Canannán do ionnarbad a tighfínur Típe Conaill lá Doimnall Ua Lochlainn. Murchad Donn Ua Ruatacán do mairbad for epeic ⁊ Maigh Coá, ⁊ an pluag rin do mairbad an Ghiollaiguit Uí Chorbmaic írin ló ééna. Raínall Ua hOcán Recharpe Teléa Occ do, mairbadh do fíraibh Maighe hloá. Coccad móri eirir Cenél Eógain ⁊ Ula, co táimic Muiréiríach Ua brian co fíraibh Munian, co Laigib, co nOrraigib, co maicib Connacht, ⁊ co fíraibh Míde immo ríogáib co Maé

^c *Ard-bo* : i. e. *Collis bovis*, now Arbo, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh. There is a very ancient and elaborately sculptured stone cross at this place.—See Archdall's

Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 678.

^d *Inis-mor* : i. e. the great Island, now Inchmore, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^f, under A. D. 960, p. 680, *supra*.

Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Connhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Connhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitrick Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hErlaimhe Ua Donnchadha was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-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 Flaithcan, airchinneach of Ard-bo^e, a paragon of wisdom and instruction, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and a prosperous and affluent man, died. The Lector Ua Connmhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor^d; Ua Cingeadh^e, lector of Dearmhach; 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-Conaill by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Donn Ua Ruadhacan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormaic the same day. Raghnaill Ua hOcain^f, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha. A great war [broke out] between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, and with the chiefs of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

^e *O'Cingeadh*.—Now *anglicè* King.

^f *Ua hOcain*.—Otherwise written O'hAgain. This family is still very numerous near Tully-

hoge, in the county of Tyrone, and in many parts of Ulster. It is anglicised O'Hagan, and frequently Haggan, without the prefix O'.

Coba hi foiricín Ulað. Do lotar uile diblinib co Machaire Arda Macha .i. co Cill na cCornaíre, co mbattar ríctáin a bpoibairi for Arda Macha. Domnall, mac mic Lachlainn, co tairceir Eireann fúir an pé rin in Uib bñsail Macha aghaid in aghaid fúir, ar na po léigead do éirpe éirgeaduibh Eireann foigail no díberg do denam ní ar uile irin éirgead. O pobtar toirrig tra fúir Muíman do luí Muiréirach go hAonac Macha co hÉmain, 7 timéall do Arda Macha co fpargoib ocht nunga óir fóir an altoir, 7 po géall ocht ríct bó, 7 iompar co Maí Cobha doríoiri, 7 fágair éirgead Laign, agus rochaidé dñsair Muíman annfúir. Do deachaid péin iaram for creich 1 nDál Araide, 7 ní Míde, 7 ní Connaét, 7 po marbad Donnchad mac Toirredealbaig Uí dhriain don turur rin, 7 mac Uí Concho-bair Ciarráige, 7 Petadémain hUa beoan, 7 Donnchuan hUa Duibéind agus dromg mór oile do íaróclanduib amaille fúir. Do luí Domnall Ua Lochlainn co cClanduib Néill an tairceir 1 Maigh Cobha for amur longfuir Laign. Tionóilte imorpo Laign, 7 Orráige, 7 fúir Muíman, 7 gail an líon po báttar, 7 fñairt cat éróda for Maí Cobha dia Cédaoin in Nóin Auguir irin óctiad ló iar tocht don macha. Ro meadaid tra for Leé Mhoða, 7 po lár a nár .i. ar Laign im Muiréirach, mac Giollamócolmocc, ní Laignean, im dá Ua Lorcáin .i. Murchad ní Ua Muiréirach cona bráttar, 7 im Muiréirach, mac Thomáin, co ndruing móir oile cén mo éat ríde. Ar Ua cCeinnealraig im dá mac Maolmóroða, 7 im Rian, tighina Ua nDroína, 7 arail eile beór. Ar Orráige im Giollapátrair Ruad, tighina Orráige, 7 im maíuib Orráige aréina. Ar Gall Aca chiat, im Toirrean mac Éiric, 7 im Pól mac Amain, 7 im beollán Armun co ndruing dírinne oile. Ar fñ Muíman im dá Ua bñic .i. dá éttair na nDóir, 7 im Ua Pailbe .i. níogdaína Corca Duibne, 7 ep Laign, im Ua Muiréirach, tighina Ciarráige cona mac, 7 rochaidé oile do íaróclanduib po

^s *Magh-Cobha*.—A plain containing the church of Domnach-mor Maigh-Cobha, now Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1252.

^b *Machaire-Arda-Macha*: i. e. the Plain of Armagh, a level district lying round the city of Armagh.

ⁱ *Cill-na-gCornaíre*.—This was the name of an

old church somewhere near Armagh, but its exact position has not been yet discovered. The name would be anglicised Kilnagornery.

^k *King of Connaught*.—It is added, *inter lineas*, in the Stowe copy, that he was “Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri,” which is correct.

^l *Peata deamhain*: i. e. the Devil’s or Demon’s Pet.

to Magh-Cobha^g, to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Arda-Macha^h, i. e. to Cill-na-gCornaireⁱ, and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, was during this time in Ui-Breasail-Macha, confronting them face to face, so that he prevented the people of the four provinces of Ireland from committing depredation or aggression any further in the province. When the men of Munster were wearied, Muirheartach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, to Eamhain, and round to Ard-Macha, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows, and returned to Magh-Cobha, and left the people of the province of Leinster and numbers of the men of Munster there. He himself afterwards set out on a predatory excursion into Dal-Araidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught^k; and Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe, Peatadeamhain^l Ua Beoin, Donncuan Ua Duibhcinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the Clanna-Neill of the North, proceeded to Magh-Cobha, to attack the camp of the Leinstermen; and the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, assembled together all the forces they had, and fought a spirited battle in Magh-Cobha, on Tuesday, the Nones of August, on the eight day after their coming into that plain. The people of Leath-Mhogha were, however, defeated, and slaughter made of them, viz. the slaughter of the Leinstermen, with Muirheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorcains, i. e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and his brother, and with Muirheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the two sons of Maelmordha, and Rian^m, lord of Ui-Drona, and many others also; the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraighe; the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amannⁿ, and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Brics, i. e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe,

^m *Rian*.—He is the progenitor of the O'Ryan
of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

ⁿ *Pol, son of Amann*: i. e. Paul, son of Hammond.

bað einilte dáirfín. Do deochatтар Clanna Néill an tuairceipe .i. Cenel Eoḡan ḡ Cenel Conaill, co mbuaib ḡ corccar dia ndúimib co rédaib roimaoinech, ḡ co néuaib iomḡaib imon pupall ríogḡa, ḡ im camlinne, ḡ im rédaib roimfílaib aircíua. Maḡnur, rí Lochlainne ḡ na ninnreḡ, ḡ fíri ro tpiall porḡairi por Eirinn uile, do marḡaḡ do Ultoib ar cpeich ḡo nári a ínuirceipe imbe. Bón do bpeitḡ dá línain in aoinpeḡt irin mbliadairi, ḡ aen éopp aca óḡa a mbpuinne co rige a nímliu, ḡ a mboill uile co coiri cenmota rin, ḡ aigeḡ cáich oib pua poile, ḡ oi ingin iadriḡe. Caḡalán mac Sínáin do marḡaḡ do Choipppib ḡabpa. Donnchaḡ, mac Enna, do ḡallaḡ do mac Dúnlaing, i Chaellaigí. Amalḡaḡ mac mic Aeḡa mic Ruairí .i. do Chloinn Chorccraig, do marḡaḡ dia aḡair ḡ dia ḡfíhpaḡairi fén i ndíogair a ndalta .i. Concoḡair, mac Ruairí Uí Concoḡair, do marḡaḡ lairíom riar an tan rin. Maíom Aeḡa Calḡan eiriri aircíri Tíḡba ḡ a hiarḡair in ro marḡaḡ Cíonaḡ mac mic Amalḡaḡa, tigíriua Callraige an Chalaḡ.

Áoir Críorḡ, míle céḡ a cḡairi. ḡiolla Críorḡ Ua Eḡtigíri, erpucc Cluana mic Nóir, ḡ aircíinneach Arḡacaḡ erpcoir Mel, décc. Flaḡfín Ua Duibḡoir, erpcor Airḡiri Laiḡfín, Feiḡliuḡ, mac Flaínn Maíurḡeach,

^o *But one body.*—“A. D. 1100. This year a woman in Munster was delivered of a couple of children that were joyned together in their bodys.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Ua Caellaighi.*—This name is still extant, but usually anglicised Kelly.

^q *Ath-Calgain:* i. e. Calgan's Ford. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1103. A courageous skirmish between the men of Lurg and Tuahraha, where both of them were slaughtered. O'Canannan banished from being king of Tyreconnell by Donell O'Lochlainn. Morough Donn O'Ruoagan, killed in warfare at Macova, and the same army killed Gillgutt” [O'Cormaic] “the same day. Ranall O'Hogan, constable” [Reḡairce] “of Tullaghog, killed by the men of Magh Itha. Great warr between Kindred-Owen and Ulster, and Mur-

tagh O'Bryan, with the host of Mounster, of Lenster, Ossory, and with the nobility of the province of Connaght and Meath about their kings to Macova to relieve Ulster; they went on all sydes to Killcornaire, to the field of Ard-mach, and were a whole week in siege upon Ard-mach. Donell O'Lochlainn, with all the northern men, were all the whyle in O'Bressall-Macha face to face to them; but when Mounstermen were weary Murtagh went to Aenach-mach, to Emanmach, and about to Ard-mach, and left eight ounces of gold upon the alter, and promised eight score cowes. He [re]toured into Macova, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster: he went himself to prey Dalaray, where he lost Donogh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kerry's sonn, and O'Beoain, *et alii optimi*. Donell O'Lochlaynn went into the North of Ireland to Macova, to meete with 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. Magnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body^o from the breast to the navel, and all their members perfect, with that exception, and their faces turned to each other; and these were two girls. Cathalan, Mac Seanain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra, Donnchadh, son of Enna, was blinded by the son of Dunlaing Ua Caellaigh^p. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choscraigh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their alumnus, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath-Calgain^a between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Callraighe-an-Chalaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echthighern, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and airchinneach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhir^r, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-

Galls, as they were come against them, but Lethmoga, .i. Mounster, was put to flight, and their slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmochoilmog, and about two O'Lorkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinselay about the two sons of Moylmurry, about Rian, king of O-Dronay, with Uoaran, *et alii*; the slaughter of Ossory about Gilpatrick Roe, King of Ossory, together with the nobility of Ossory; the slaughter of the Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin, about Drostan" [*rectè*, Thorstan] "mac Erick, Paul mac Amainn, and Beollan Armunn, *et alii*; the slaughter of Mounstermen about the two O'Bricks, .i. the two heyres of the Desyes, and

about O'Falve, heyre of Corkduivne, and second in Lenster" [επιζαγεαν], "and about Mureay, king of Kerrey, with his sonn, and many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omitt. Kindred-Owen tourned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booties about the kingly pavillion, the banner, and many precious jewells" [ιμον pupoll πῖρρα γ' ιμ χαυλιννε, γ' ιμ ῖεζανῖ ιμοαῖβ ἀρῖνα]. "Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cabalan mac Senan killed by Carby. Mureha O'Flahagan, Airchinnech of Ardbo, chiefe learned, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r Ua Duibhidhir.—Now anglicè O'Dwyer.

míleað diongmála do Chríort, apð rfnóir, 7 paor rfnápa epðe. Corccrach Ua Cpuarðín, rfrléiginn Chille dapa, décc. Maðm pua nUltorð por Dhál nAraðe, 1 ttopcaip Duibcfno Ua Daimin 1 ppiotéum. Ua Concóðair, Corcamðruarð .i. Concóðar mac Maoilfchlaimn, décc. Mac na harðce Ua Ruairc do mārðað lá a bráitrib. Dúncað Ua Concóðair, tiğfina Cian-nachta an Ghleimne, do mārðað lá a munnur pém. Fiachpa Ua Floinn taircað Síil Maoilruain, do mārðað lá Connacrib. Slóigfð la Muiréfr-tach Ua mðruain co Moig Muiréimne, 7 po mullpct tpeaðair 7 arðar an maige, 7 ap por an pluaiğfð pin po híppcpað Cúulað Ua Camðealbáin, tiğfina Loegairc hi tpeaigðairle, 7 atbal de iaram a ccind mír. Slóighfð lá Domnall Ua Lochloinn co Mağ Cobia, co tpuğ gilla Ulað, 7 do ðeocharð co Tñirarð iaram, 7 po loipcc bloð mór do Uib Laoğairc acð an meid dia ccairrib dia tparat tñmonn. Leðrlinn daimliacc Cluana mic Nóir do porðað la Flaitberpað Ua Loingriğ iar na tinnpccetal la Corbmac mac Cunn na mðocht.

Aoir Críort, míle cév a cúicc. Aoð Ua Ruadán, paccapt Achað bó, Muiréfrtach Ua Caðarnaiğ, ppuit tocðað do munnur Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Ailellan Ua Speláin, paccapt Achað bó, décc. Caðal, mac Giollabpaizte, mic Tiğfináin, tiğfina Ua mðruain ðpéirne 7 Ğailnğ, do mārðað do macrib a máðair pém, .i. do macrib Donncað mic Caibigh hUí Ruairc. Conchoðar, mac Maeilfchlaimn, mic Conchoðair, tiğfina Tñirach 7 ðpřgh uile, 7 leirce Mide, do mārðað tpa ðaoğal lá hUib ðruim ðpéirne. Muirğfr Ua Con-ćfnann, tiğfina Ua nðiarpaða, décc. Domnall, mac an Ğhurð Uí Mhaol-fchlaimn do mharðaðh do Chenel Phiachach. Donncað Ua Maoilfch-

* *Ua Floinn*.—Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Sil-Maelruain, or O'Flynn, comprised the parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note †, under A. D. 1192.

† *Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.

‡ *Shingles*.—Slunn is used in the modern Irish to denote *slates*, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. “A. D. 1100” [*recte*, 1104]. “The

shingles of the great church of Clonvicknose, and the lower end of the walls of the fine church, were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh O'Longsie, after the work was begun by Cormack Mac Connemoght, Cowarb of St. Keyran, though others call it Mac Dermott's church.”—*Ann. Clon.* The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1104. Felimi mac Flainn Manistrech, *miles optimus Christi in pace quievit*. An overthrow of Dalaray by Ulster, where Duveenn

treach, a faithful soldier of Christ, who was a chief senior and learned historian; [and] Cosgrach Ua Cruaidhin, lector of Cill-dara, died. A battle was gained by the Ulidians over the Dal-Araidhe, wherein Duibheccann Ua Daimhin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corcamdlruidh, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruaire was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an-Ghleinne, was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Floinn^s, chief of Sil-Maelruain, was killed by the Connhaicni. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan^t, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Teamhair, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ui-Laeghaire, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles^u of one-half the Damhliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, it having been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht.

The Age of Christ, 1105. Aedh Ua Ruadhain, priest of Achadh-bo; Muirheartach Ua Catharnaigh, a distinguished senior of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ailillan Ua Spealain, priest of Achadh-bo, died. Cathal, son of Gillabraite, son of Tighearnan, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne and Gailenga, was killed by the sons of his own mother, i. e. by the sons of Donnchadh, son of Caeleach Ua Ruaire. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Teamhair, and of all Breagha, and of half Meath, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, who took an unfair advantage of him. Muirgheas Ua Conceannaim, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Cincl-Fhiachach. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by Muir-

O'Daman was slaine. Connor mac Mailechlainn O'Connor, kinge of Corkumroa, *mortuus est*. Mac Nahyeche O'Roirk *a suis fratribus occisus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan to Magh-Murthevne, and he spoyled the corn of the country, and it was in that jorney that Coula O'Kinnelvan gott the fall by which he dyed, being king of Laegaire. An army by

Donnell O'Lochlainn to Macova, and he brought the pledges of Ulster, and went to Tarach, and burnt a great part of Laegaire, and gott brybes from them" [*rectè*, but he gave protection to some of them]. "Cormack O'Cormock, chiefe of Monach, dyed. Doncha O'Conor, king of Connaght, killed by his owne men."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

lainn do aitérioḡaḋ lá Muiréirtach Ua ḡriain, ḡ α ḡol ἰ nAiriḡiallaib, ḡ erimór airtir Míde do arccainn dó ar in tír ioin, ḡ Muiréirtach Ua ḡriain co rporccla ríri nEirínn ime do ḡol ἰ nḡḡhaḋ Donnchaḋa ḡo Maḡ Conaille, ḡ ní tairraḋ ní aḡt arḡanna do loḡccāḋ, ḡ po rianḋaḋ an iníde lair iairain eḡtir macaib Ḍhomnaill Uí Mhaioleachlainn iair reimḋḡo ríḋa ḋó ḡ do Ḍhonnchaḋ ríra poile. Muirḡhach mac Cana, Maolruanaḋ Ua ḡilraige, tiḡḡina Ua Cairpre, ḡ oide Tairḡdealbaḡ ἰ ḡriain, ḡéḡ. Maolrḡhlainn Ua Conaing ḡécc. Niall Oḋar Ua Concḡbair do inarḡaḋ. Niall mac Mic Riabaḡ, tiḡḡina Callraige, ḡécc. Domnall, mac Ainalḡaḋa, arḡcomarba Paḡraice, do ḡol ḡo hAḡ eliaḡ do dénaḡ ríḋa eḡar Domnall Ua Lochlainn ḡ Muiréirtach Ua ḡriain, ḡo po ḡaḋ ḡalar a écca, ḡ tuḡaḋ ina ḡalar co domnaḡ airtir Eínn, ḡo po hongāḋ annrḡde he. Tuccaḋ iairrin co daímliaḡ Arḋa Macha, co nerbaile 12 Augur a rḡeil Cairprein Inni Muirḡhach, ḡ po haḡnācht co nonóir in Arḋ Macha. Ceallach, mac Aḡḋa, mic Maoliora, ḡoirḡneasḡ ἰ ccomarbur Pháḡraice a toḡa ríri nEireann, ḡ do chuāḋ po ḡraḋaib a ló pele Aḋaínnám.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mίle cεḋ a rḡ. Tuāḡal Ua Caḡail, comarba Caemḡḡin. Mac ḡḡaḋ Ua hAilḡḡnan, coimarba ḡairpre, Muirḡhach Ua Maolḡḡm,

^v *Ui-Cairbri*.—A sept of the Ui-Fidhgainte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The family of O'Bilraige (O'Billery), which is of the same race as the O'Donovans, sunk into obscurity shortly after this period, and the O'Donovans took their place, and remained the dominant family in this plain, till about the period of the English Invasion.

^w *Ua Conaing*.—Now *anglice* Gunning. This family was seated at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

^x *Mac Riabhaigh*.—Now *anglice* Maereevy, or Magreevy.

^y *Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna*: i. e. the church to the east of Eamhain. This is probably the ancient name of Donnycarney, in the county of Dublin.

^z *Dainhliag 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 Dulceek, in Meath.

^a *Adumnan's festival*: i. e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 51.

^b *Ua hAil gheanain*.—Now anglicised O'Hallinan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1105. Mureach Mac Cana; Maelruanaí O'Bilrye, king of Carbury; and Melaghlin O'Conaing, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Conor O'Maelechlainn, heyre of Tarach, came to Dublin, coarb 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 Macleachlainn, he and Donnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Maelruanaidh Ua Bilraighe, lord of Ui-Cairbri^v, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhaich Ua Briain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Conaing^w died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchobhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh^x, lord of Callraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-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 Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna^y, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag^z of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Muireadhaigh; and he was buried with honour at Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick by the election of the men of Ireland; and he received orders on the day of Adamnan's festival^a.

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanain^b, successor of Bairre; Muireadhach Ua Mael-

there, and brought from thence to Domliag, and there dyed; and his body was brought to Ard-mach^c [in Pridie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mureai, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Maelisa, collated in the coarbship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feast. Niall Oge O'Connor killed. Murges O'Conkennain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelsechlinn out of his raigne of Westmeath. Fiach O'Flainn killed." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows:

"A. D. 1104" [*rectè*, 1105]. "Connor O'Me-

laughlyn, king of Taragh, Moybreye, and halfe Meath, was slain by these of the Brenie. Donnell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynnaleagh" [i. e. the Cmel Fhuacac, or the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, county Westmeath]. "Donnogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betooke himself to the contrey of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. King Mortagh hearing thereof assembled together a great army, pursued him thither, and did nothing there but burnt some stackes of corn for protecting him in that contrey, and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donnogh refused to accept protection of him."

ῥσenaḃ Cluana mic Nóir, Corbmac Ua Cillín, aréimdech Tíge aithead Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmuire Ua Scolaiḡe, coimharba Ruadhain Loḡra, ḡ Muiréscrtach Ua Cearnaigh, aipḡfḡleigind na nḡaoidéal, décc, iar ndeigh-bichaid éian aipḡa hi cCluam mic Noir. Do Luigimḡ Connachta éenél. Maolmuire, mac Mic Cuind na mḡocht do mārḡad ap lap doimhliacc Cluana mic Nóir lá haip aipmille. Cathbarr O Domnall, tair copnaíḡa, ḡ comḡlḡca, opḡán, ḡ eimḡh Chenel Luigḡeach, opḡail báir iar mbpéḡ buada ó doiman ḡ ó ḡman. Donnchaḡ Ua Maoleachlainn .i. mac Mupchaḡa mic Flonn, pí Mḡde, do mārḡad do Uib Minneccáin .i. do Uib Mic Uair Mḡde. Domnall, mac Ruaidḡi Uí Conchoḡair, do aipḡogḡad lá Muiréscrtach Ua mḡriam ḡ a bḡátair .i. Toipḡdelbáḡ do pḡogḡad occ Aḡ an tearmoimt uap pḡol Muirḡohaiḡ dar éir Domnall. Siḡepiucc mac Connḡda Uí Laḡḡacáin, tairpech Sil Ronáin ḡ tḡtacht, tairpeach Teatḡa, décc. Muiréscrtach Ua Maoleachlainn do aipḡogḡad, ḡ pḡḡe Mḡde do ḡabáil do Mupchaḡa dar a éir. Niall, mac Domnall Uí Ruairc, tanairi bḡpḡne, do mārḡadh do ḡḡarib Luipce, ḡ rochaḡde oile do pḡep élandarib amaille pḡup. Mac ḡiollamannḡaiḡ I Ruairc do mārḡad Domnall, mic Domhnaill I Ruairc. Raḡnall Ua ḡḡoharḡ décc. Ceallac, comḡrba Pháḡraice, pḡr cuairḡ Ulaḡ cedna cup ḡo tḡucc a oḡḡpḡir .i. bó ḡacha pḡipḡir, no aḡh ndápa ḡacha tḡpḡ lá ḡaḡḡ nedbarḡ momḡa aipḡḡa. Ceallach pḡr cuairḡ Mumán cedna cup

^a *Teach-aidheadh*: i. e. the House of the Guests.

^d *Maelmuire*.—He was the transcriber of *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, a considerable fragment of which is still preserved in his own handwriting in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

^e *Cathbarr O'Domhnaill*.—His name appears in the inscription on the case of the *Cathlach*, a beautiful reliquary of the O'Donnell family, now in the possession of Sir Richard O'Donnell, of Newport, county of Mayo.

^f *Ath-an-tearmoinn*: i. e. Ford of the Termon. The O'Conors of Sil-Muireadhaigh were inaugurated Kings of Connaught, at Carn-Fraeich, near Tusk, in the county of Rosecommon. The situation of Ath-an-tearmainn has not been de-

termined. It was probably on the Shannon, near Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Rosecommon.

^g *Ua Deadhaidh*.—Now *anglice* O'Dea. He was chief of Cíel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^h *Ceallach*.—The two passages relating to these visitations are translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1106. *S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-machanus circuit et visitat Ultoniam; et iuxta populi taxationem, ad numerum quemque scenarium personarum accipit unum bovem, vel ad numerum ternarium unam juvenecam cum multis aliis donariis et oblationibus. S. Celsus visitando circuit Momoniam: et in singulis Cantharedis (hoc est districtu centum villarum seu pagorum) accipit*

duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Cormac Ua Cillin, airchinneach of the Teach-aeidheadh^e of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Maelmuire Ua Scolaighe, successor of Ruadhan of Lothra, [died]. Muirheartach Ua Cearnaigh, chief lecturer of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age ; he was of the tribe of Luighne-Chonnacht. Maelmuire^d, son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbharr O'Domhnaill^e, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cinel-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donnehadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ui-Minnegain, i. e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concho-bhair, was deposed by Muirheartach Ua Briain ; and his brother, i. e. Toir-dhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmoinn^f, as king over the Sil-Muir-readhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruaire, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruaire was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruaire. Raghnaill Ua Deadhaidh^g died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ulster for the first time ; and he obtained his full demand, namely, a cow from every six persons, or an in-calf heifer from every three persons, besides many other offerings. Ceallach^h made a visitation of Munster

septem boves, septem oves, et mediam unciam argenti, cum multis aliis gratuitis donariis.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1106. Donell O'Lochlainn, with force, came toayde Donogh O'Maeleachlainn, and spoyled Westmeath ; but Donogh was mett in a skirmish and was killed. Disert-Dermott, with its Durtach” [oratory], “burnt. Tuothall, Coarb of Caeivgin, *in pace quievit*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen at his first tyme, and gott his will, .i. a cow from every

six, or a young heyfer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besyde many offrings. Cathvarr O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, dyed. Ceallach upon his visitation of Mounster, at his first tyme, and brought his full will, viz., seven coves, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundreth or cantred in Mounster, besides many gifts of prise ; and become arch-bishopp by taking orders at the request of Ireland in generall. Cainchorack O'Boyll, Arch-bushopp of Ardmach. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his

θεορ, co tucc a lán éuaire .i. pſét mba ḡ pſét ḡcaoiriḡ, ḡ lſé unḡa ḡacha ruinn epioéat céo hí Muimain, lá taob̄ péo mom̄da oléſna, ḡ appoet Ceallach ḡraōa napal eppeoir don éur rin a por̄ éonḡpa pſr̄ nEpeann. Caoncom̄pac Ua baoiḡill, eppeop Ar̄da Macha, do écc.

Áoir Críorp, míle céo a pſcht. Munḡairt do orḡain do Mhuiréſrtach Ua bhriain. Cſn̄o coraō ḡ Cairiol do lopecaō do t̄eine do airt etir da Chaire co pſpecait daḡach etir mioō ḡ bróḡoit. Cuilen Ua Caḡalain, tiḡſina Uait̄ne Chac̄, décc. Concoḡar (.i. Concoḡar Cipeinach) mac Duinnpléiḡe, píoḡḡaínn̄a Ulaō, do marḡaō lá pſraib̄ Pſr̄nm̄aiḡe. Maiōm̄ ria nUib̄ b̄reapal macha por̄ Uib̄ Méit̄h, i t̄op̄réair an ár̄ imo t̄tiḡſina im Áoō Ua n̄h̄opeachtaḡ, ḡ im Pſp̄ccur, mac tiḡſina Conaille, ḡ t̄op̄epaḡḡar pochaḡe m̄óp̄ oile amaile p̄riu. Caḡarach Ua Tuamáin, tiḡſina Ua m̄briúin Ar̄caille, do ḡuin do Uib̄ Cpeim̄tuinn, co nep̄bailt̄ dé, ḡ Eoḡan, mac Meic Riab̄aiḡ, do marḡaō ma d̄ioḡail. Dom̄nall Ua h̄Ainriḡ, tiḡſina Ua Meit̄, do marḡaō lá h̄Uib̄ Eaḡach Ulaoh. Com̄pac eitir airt̄ſr̄ Teat̄ba ḡ a iart̄ar im po marḡhaoh Cionaoḡ, mac Mic Ain̄alḡaōa, tiḡſina Calp̄aiḡe, ḡ op̄onḡ oile amaile p̄rip̄ lá Dom̄nall Mac P̄iacle (no Ua P̄iacle). Maiōm̄ Áḡa Calccáin ainm an m̄aōma. Dom̄nall, mac Tait̄ḡ h̄Uib̄ b̄riain, do éuib̄peach do Muiréſrtach h̄Ua b̄riain i nÁḡ chiat̄, ḡ oplaccaō de po céoóir. ḡaet̄ m̄óp̄ ḡ Tene ḡealáin ip̄in m̄b̄liaḡain rin, co po marḡḡar daoine ḡ m̄oile, ḡ co po b̄rip̄ taiḡe, ḡ píoḡḡaōa.

cosen, in his place to be king."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1106, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1105, as follows :

"A. D. 1105" [*recte*, 1106]. "Donnough O'Melaughlyn was killed by O'Myneachan, of O'Mackwaise, of Meath. Bushop O'Boyle, arch-bushop of Ardmach; Moriegh O'Moyledowne, Bushop of Clonvicknose; Cormack O'Killin, dean of the house of" [the guests at] "Clone [vicknose]; and Sittrick mac Convay, chief of Sileronan, died."

¹ *Between the two Easters*: i. e. between Easter

Sunday and *Dominica in albis*, which the Irish called Little Easter.

² *Ath-Culgain*.—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" [p̄nechta lai co naíche, i. e. of a day till night], "the Wednesday before St. Patrick's, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Cenneora burnt betweene both Easters, with 70 tuns of drinke called *Mieh*, and old ale" [b̄p̄oḡóio]. "Conor mac Donn̄slevey, heyre of Ulster, killed by Fern̄vai-men. A discom̄fiture of the O-Meth by the O'Bressalls, where they were slaughtered with theyre king, viz., Hugh O'Hanrachtai.

for the first time; and he obtained a full tribute, namely, seven cows and seven sheep, and half an ounce [of silver], from every cantred in Munster, besides many jewels; and Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caencomhrac Ua Baeighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Ceann-coradh and Caiseal were burned by lightning, between the two Eastersⁱ, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i. e. Conchobhar Cisenanch), son of Donnscibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasail-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua hInnreachtaigh, and Fearghus, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuamain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh. A battle was fought between the people of the east and those of the west of the Teathbha, in which Cinaedh, the son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgain^k was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muircheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-cliaith, but he was released immediately. Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed.

Cahasach O'Tuoman, king of O-Briuin-Arcaill, wounded by O-Cremthainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge" [ina ðigait]. "Great weatt this yeare, and it spoyled the corn. Maelpatrick O'Drucan takinge" [*recte*, tqoke] "the function of Lector in Ardmac this yeare, in St. Ailve and Molaise of Daivinís their feast day. Maelcoluim 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 overthrow to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the contrey of Teaffa, where Kynath Mac Awalgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo a hocht. An tερρcop Mac mic Donnḡail .i. ερρcop Cillí ḡara, décc. Maelpínden .i. αρḡεppucc Λαιḡín, comarba Colaim mic Cpioimḡaimn, Eochaid, mac an pipleiḡinḡ hUí Foḡadáin, uaral ḡazapτ, penoir, ḡ anmḡara ḡiripτ Chaomḡín, décc. Celech hUa Caoimḡian, comarba Cainḡiḡ, décc. Cocpich, inḡín hUí Noennḡnaiḡ, comarba Cluana ḡrónaiḡ, Oengur Ua Cleirceim maorí Múman ó Phatpαιc, ḡ Aeḡ mac ḡuibḡáleirτ, aḡḡarí comarba Phátpαιcc, por aipcinneach Arḡa Macha, décc. Ceallach, comarba Patpαιc, por euairτ Connacḡt céoḡa eip co tτucc a oḡḡeipí. Etrú hUa ḡuinḡcáḡaiḡ décc. Tech do ḡabáil do Ua Maḡḡanna ḡ do Ua Maolḡuanaḡ por ḡholl nḡarḡḡarḡe pí Ulaḡ .i. Eochaid, mac ḡuinḡḡléirτe Uí Eocáḡa ḡ a ḡicḡḡaḡ leó. Ua Cḡḡbail, τiḡḡḡna Eoḡanacḡta Locha Léin, do mārḡaḡ lá a ḡráirḡib ḡeipín. ḡoinnall, mac ḡonnchaḡa Uí Ruairc, τiḡḡḡna Ua mḡḡrúin ḡḡeipne, do tuitim lá Coirḡḡḡi ḡaḡḡa. Cḡḡch lá Níall, mac ḡoinnail, tanairí Oiliḡ ipín Coḡann, co ḡuḡ bú ḡ ḡḡairτ iomḡa. Cḡeach lá hUḡḡoibh in Uib Meirτ, co ḡo aipcḡḡt uile acḡ becc. Imḡ laḡḡaḡa do eḡḡail la ḡḡḡarib Manach. Lúimneach uile do loḡccáḡ oḡḡe ḡeile Patpαιcc. ḡiar do loḡccáḡ do tḡemḡ ḡealáin i tḡḡḡmonn Caollainne. ḡliaḡḡam Suḡach co momac mḡḡa ḡ toḡaḡ an ḡliaḡainḡ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo anaoi. Maolḡora Ua Cuillen, uaral εppucc Tuairceipτ Eḡeann, décc. Oengur Ua ḡoinnallám, ḡḡḡḡ anmḡara ḡ αρḡḡḡoir ḡanḡḡa Colaim Cille, décc hi cCḡḡanour. ḡlaḡḡḡḡḡach Ua Loingḡriḡ, comarba Ciapáin, ḡ ḡaccapτ mḡrí Cluana mic Nóir [décc]. Sluaḡḡín lá Muirḡḡḡḡach Ua mḡḡman, co ḡḡḡarib Múman, ḡ co ḡḡḡarib Míde, ḡ Connacḡtḡ i tḡḡir ḡḡrúin ḡḡeipne, [hi ḡḡḡirḡḡḡḡ Muḡcáḡa Uí Mhaolḡeacḡlaimn],

¹ *Disert-Chaeimhghin*: 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.

^m *Cairbri-Gabhra*.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.

ⁿ *Inis-Labhradha*.—See note under A. D. 919.

^o *Termonn-Caellainne*: i. e. St. Caellainn's Termon, or Sanctuary, now Termonkeelin, or Termonmore, near Castlerea, in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.

—See note ^b, under A. D. 1225.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1108. Lymrick burnt *out right*” [*recte*, by lightning]. “Donell O'Hanveth, king of O-Meth; Donell O'Roirk, king of I-Briuin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Connaght, in his first tyme, and he brought his will. Aengus O'Clerkean, Serjeant of Dalgais, .i. in Mounster; Ceallach O'Cyoran, Coarb of Cainnech” [died]. “Boysterous wynde in the 3. Non. of September. A house taken by

The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, Bishop of Cill-dara, died. Maelfinnen, i. e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colum Mac Crimhthainn; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest, senior, and annmehara of Disert-Chaeimhghin¹, died. Celech Ua Caemhorain, successor of Cainnech, died. Cocrich, daughter of Ua Noenneanaigh, eomharba of Chuain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clereein, Patrick's steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubhdalethe, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patriek, died. Ceallach, successor of Patriek, went on his visitation of Munster the first time; and he obtained his full demand. Etru Ua Duinncathaigh died. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelruanaidh upon Goll Garbhraighe, King of Ulidia, i. e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eoghanaecht-Locha-Lein, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra^m. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Corann; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Labhradhaⁿ was demolished by the Feara-Manach. All Luimneach was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. Two persons were burned by lightning at Termomn-Caellainne^o. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maelisa Ua Cuillen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domhnallain, chief annmehara and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceanannus. Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muireheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Con-naught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn^p], whence

O'Mahon, and by O'Maelruanoy, upon Goll Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was beheaded. Hugh mac Duvdalehe, 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 land of Lauraa broken downe by Fermanach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows:

"A. D. 1107" [*rectè*, 1108]. "Cogrich, daughter of Unon, abbess of Clonbrony, died. O'Karell, prince of the Eoganaghts of Logh Leyn, was killed by his brothers."

^p *To aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.*—This clause, so necessary to the clearness of the whole

co tтугpaт бύ агур бpoиττ мóр, 7 co ндеа́аττaр poр нoрибъ Ло́а Уа́аτaиp, 7 co ттуeрaт бpaиττ eиpтиб. Tаиic iарpиn Уa Руaиp, 7 Уí бpи́иn co paр-ccaiб Уa Maoiлeачлaиnн a лoгopиτ лeó, 7 co po маpбpaт Mac Шioллa-пулaрtaиg, 7 poчаи́дe aмaи́лe pпиp. Slóigfó lá Dóinnall Maг Uachlainn co ттуaиpceпт Epeann ime co Shiaб Puaиττ, co нoшiна Ceallach, coмaрba Pháτpaic píc mbliа́dна eтiи Mhaг Uachlainn, 7 Уa бpиaиn co ндеaчaтτaр ттуaиpceпт Epeann iар pиn им Chonall 7 им Eoгaн co Maг hУa бpи́paиl poр aмup Ула́o батτaи 1 Moиg Coбa, co тaрeтpaт Ула́o на тeopа гiaллa po тoгpaт péиn oóib. Cpeach lá Mupchaó Уa Maoiлeачлaиnн, lá pí Tш́иpа co po oиpcc Pиopa Roиp, 7 co po маpбъ Уa Pиnn, .i. тиѓшiна Pш́и Roиp, oар coмaиpгe на бácлa лopa 7 coмaрba Pháτpaic, áeт po oиoгaиl Oиa paиp имн pиn. Aoó Уa Руaиp oó тeачт hи лoгopиτ Mupchaó Уí Maoiлeачлaиnн po ói, co po lá a нáр тpиa epccaome paи́тa Pháτpaic. Apд мoбpсeаиn oó лopccaó co на т́шpла oó Уи́b бpи́иn, 7 oаoиe oó маpбaó aиo, 7 бpaττ oó бpеи́т aрp. Dóinnall mac Meic Шioллapaтτpaиg oó маpбaó oó maсaom oиe aг cup cluicé. Lóaиo aг iтe на нгopиτ uиe им aрaи́лb тipи́b 1 нEриnn.

Аoиp Cpíoρτ, мiлe céo a oеich. Cephach, mac Mic Uĺa, aиṕиnnеaч Cúla páaиn, oécc 1 наiтpи́гe. Flann hУa hAoóa, coмaрba Einde Apann, Шioллapáτpaиcc hУa Oи́иbpáтa, pш́лeи́гiнн Cille Oalua, 7 paoi Muíиaн, Pеapбoи́nnach Oall, paoi pпи́и́тe pécтa pш́лeи́гiнн Cille oapa, 7 бpaн Уa бpиic, pш́и́иp iapи́и́иaн, oécc. Echтíгшiн Уa Pш́гaиl, pпи́и aт́лaoч тoгaи́дe, oécc. Шioллacolaim Уa Maolmuaió, тиѓшiна Pш́и cCeall 7 a б́ш oó маpбaó лáр aи

passage, and which was omitted by the Four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the Annals of Ulster.

¹ *Loch Uachtair*: i. e. the Upper Lake, now Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. It was so called as being the uppermost of the chain of lakes formed by the River Erne.—See note under A. D. 1231.

² *Magh-hUa-Breasail*: i. e. the Plain of the Ui-Breasail. This is the level plain on the south side of Lough Neagh, where it receives the Upper Bann.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1109. Easter the 8 Kal. of May, and lesse Easter” [*Mín-Cháurc*] “in some dayes of Summer” [*rectè*, on the second day of Summer], “and Moeholmog’s day on Shrove Saturday. Gillailve O’Ciarmaie, king of Aine-Cliach, *mortuus est*. Maelisa O’Cullen, bushopp of the North of Ireland. Aengus O’Donallan, chiefe soul-frend by the relique of Colum Cill” [*rectè*, of the congregation, or clergy of St. Colum Cille], “died. The slaughter of O-Bressail, about their kinge, Dartry, and O-Neachai slayne by O-Meths, and by the men of Fernmay. An army by Murtagh O’Brian, in aiding Mureha O’Mailechlainn, and they preyed some of

they carried off many cows and prisoners ; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair^a, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairc came, and Ua Maeleachlainn gave up his camp to them ; and they killed Mac 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 Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, proceeded to Magh-hUa-Breasail^r, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha ; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages which they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, on which he plundered the Feara-Rois, and slew Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick ; but God took vengeance of him for this. Aedh Ua Ruairc came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Breacain was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Domhnall, the son of Mac Gillaphadraig, was killed by another youth, at a game. Mice eat up all the corn fields in certain territories in Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 1110. Cearnach, son of Mac Ulcha, airchinneach of Cul-rathain, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Einne of Ara ; Gillaphadraig Ua Duibhratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster ; Feardomhnach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara ; and Bran Ua Bruic, senior of West Munster, died. Echthighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacolum Ua Maelmhuaidh.

O-Briuin. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, untill Cellaeh, Coarb of Patrick, made one yeare'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. Cocrieh, Coarb of the reliques of Clonbroney" [*rectè*, Coarb of St. Samhthann of Clonbroney], "*quievit*. Hugh O'Roirk came into Mureha O'Maelechlainn's camp twice," [so]

"that he had his slaughter through the cursinge of Patrick's reliques" [*rectè*, clergy]. "The slaughter of O'Meth, about their king, Goll Bairche ; and some of the men of Fernmay were slaine by O-Bressails and by O-Neehai. Donell Roa Mae Gillpatrick, king of Ossory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O'Duverma *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaennoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.

ngeócach Ua Aillén. Murcha^a mac Taidg Uí Dhríam, ríogdama^a Mumán, décc. Cpech lá Donnall mac Lochlainn h Connachtaib, co tteuc epí míle do braitte, 7 il míle do éfpaib. Maíom Ruip¹ I Muig Aoi ap bélaib Cpuachna pua Síol Muiréadaig, .i. im Thoirpdealbá, ap Chonmaicneib dú 1 ttorépattar epí Ua Fírgaile .i. im Giolla na naom, 7 im mac Concaille, 7 maite iomda apéna im Dhuárcán, mac Duibdara Uí Éolusa. Maolmuana^a Ua Machanéin, tigfina Muigórin, bébinn, ingín Cinneitig hUí Dhríam, bñ Donnall hUí Lochlainn, rí² Oib², dé². Ceallach, comarba Phattraice for cuairt Míde céda cup, co tteucc a péip. Maíom pua Conmaicneib for Shíol Muiréadaig .i. maíom Muige Breangair, dú 1 ttorépattar rochaide im Mínmairn Ua Muiréadaig, 7 im Ruaidrí Ua Mhuiréadaig.

Aoir Cúroir, míle céd a haon ndécc. Catapach Ua Laeda, do ramadh Phattraice, uapal íróirí Epeann, décc. Dún da léthglar do lorcea^a etip ráit 7 trian, do tene doait. Ceanandur, Popt Láirge, 7 Luigíad do lorcea^a. Slóigfó la hUlltoib co Tealaig Occ, co po éarcepat a bílfa. Cpeach la Níall Ua Lochlainn, co tteucc epí míle do buaib ina noíogail. Sena^a do éionól hí Fíad mic nAenguir lá maiteib Epeann im Ceallach, com-

^a *Ua Aillen*.—Otherwise written O'hAillen, now anglicised Hallion.

¹ *Ros*.—Now Ross, near Rathcroghan, in the parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.

² *The Uí-Fearghaile*: i. e. the O'Farrells.

^a *O'hEolusa*.—Now anglicè Olus.

^a *Magh-Breanghair*.—Not identified.

^a *Ua Muireadhaigh*: anglice O'Murray, now usually written Murray, without the prefix Ua or O'. The head of this family was seated at Ballymurray, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"Anno Domini 1110. Echtyern O'Ferall, chief old champion" [ppm aēloēc zoḡaíde], "*in pace quievit*. Gilcolum O'Maelmoy, king of Fercall, killed. Cernaeh Mac Ulcha, Airchinnech of Culraan, *in pace*" [*recte, penitentia*] "*mortuus*. Flann O'Hugh, Coarb of Enne Arann, *mortuus est*. Maelruanay O'Machainen,

king of Mugorn, killed. Murcha mac Teig O'Bryan, heyre of Mounster, *mortuus est*. Bevin^a Nin-Kennedy O'Bryan, wife to Donell O'Lachlainn, king of Ailech, died. An army by Danyell O'Lachlin into Connaght, and he brought a thousand of captaiues, and many thousands of cowes and chattle. The overthrow of Ross, neare Crochan, by Kyndred-Mureay, upon Conmaicne, where three O'Ferralls were slayn, and many more of the best. Bran O'Bruick, elder of West Monster. Gilpatrick O'Duvratha, lector of Kildaluo, and cheife lerned of Monster" [in harp-playing]; "Blind Ferdonach, cheif lerned in Lawe, and Lector of Kildare; Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, went upon" [his first] "visitation of Meth, and he gott his will. A discomfiture by Conmakne upon Kindred-Mureai, called the overthrow of Mabrengair."—*Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

^a *Old trees*: i. e. the old trees at Tulloghoge, at which the kings of Cíuel-Eoghain were inau-

lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen^a. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of Ros^t in Magh-Aei, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Conmhaicni, where fell three of the Ui-Fearghaileⁿ, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and many other chieftains, together with Duarcán, son of Dubhdara Ua hEolusa^w. Maelruanaidh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna; Bebhinn, daughter of Ceinneide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Conmhaicni over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, i. e. the battle of Magh-Breanghair^x, where many were slain, together with Meanman Ua Muireadhaigh^y, and Ruaidhri Ua Muireadhaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Patrick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-leathghlas was burned, both fort and trian [i. e. third part] by lightning. Ceanannus, Port-Lairge, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tealach-Og, and they cut down its old trees^z: a predatory excursion was made by Niall Ua Lochlainn, and he carried off three thousand cows, in revenge of it. A synod was convened at Fiadh mic-Aenghusa^a by the chiefs of Ireland, with Ceallach, successor of

gured. It appears from various passages in these Annals that there were ancient trees at all the places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated.—See notices of Bile-Maighe-Adhair at the years 981 and 1051; and of Craebh-tulcha at the year 1099.

^a *Fiadh mic-Aenghusa*: i. e. the Land of the Sons of Aenghus. This was the name of a place near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath. Colgan translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1111. *Synodus indicta in loco Fiadh-mac-Aengussu appellato, per procures Cleri et populi Hiberniæ, cui interfuerant S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, Moelmurius, sive Marianus Hua Dunain nobilissimus senior Cleri Hi-*

berniæ, cum quinquaginta Episcopis, trecentis Præbyteris, et tribus millibus Ordinis Ecclesiastici; et Murchertachus Hua Briain (Australis Hiberniæ Rex) cum proceribus Lethmogaë (id est Australis Hiberniæ) ad regulas vitæ et morum Clero et populo præscribenda.”

On this passage he wrote the following remarks:

“Hæc Synodus in margine Annalium *Synodus de Vsneach*, vocatur qui mons speciosus est Mediæ, & in domesticis Historiis longè celebris propter multos regni conuentus publicos in eo celebratos, locum etiam huius Synodi refert Wareus de Scriptor. Hiberniæ, lib. i. cap. 8, ubi loquens de scriptis S. Celsi, ait; *Refert Babelus cum scripsisse (præter testamentum, de quo*

Patrick ; Maelmuire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland ; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muircheartach Ua Briain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain^b, was treacherously killed by his brothers ; and these brothers were killed by the Ui-Niallain, before the end of twenty nights, in revenge of him. A meeting between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, and they made peace and friendship with each other ; and the Ulidians delivered hostages to Domhnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Mughroin^c, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-gCais, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Briain. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Tearmann-Dabheog. Another predatory excursion was made by him ; and he plundered as far as Beann-Eachlabhra^d, Sliabh-Ruisen^e, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, airchinneach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, successor of Bright, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha^f, with its church, was burned on the

and partly in that of Kinnawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. The reader will observe that, in anglicising names of places, a final *n*, *nn*, or *r*, often becomes *l*, as in this instance, and in that of Loch Ainninn, in the county of Westmeath, which is anglicised Lough Ennell ; and in Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1111. Extreame ill” [bad] “ weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild bestes. Cahasach O’Leday, archpriest of the *reliques* of Patrick” [*rectè*, of the clergy of Patrick], “ *in pace quievit*. Lugmai burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tulaghoge, and” [they] “ cutt down the greatt trees. An army by Nell O’Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 coves. Wild fyre” [light-

ning] “ 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 bushops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen ; alsoe about Murtagh O’Bryan, with the nobility of Mounster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O’Hanluain, king of O-Nellans, killed trecherously by his cossens ; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Nellans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meting betwene Donell O’Lochlainn and Donagh O’Heochaa, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O’Lochlainn.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *The fort of Ard-Macha.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

Callaínn Arpaí, 7 dá rreic do Tríúnn Maíran, 7 an tpeir rreic do Tríun Mhóir. Círcé la Doínnall Ua Lochlaínn tapí Síne Gall, .i. co Droiécé Dubgaíll, co tpucc bórona mór 7 bpaice ionda. Ughaíre Ua Lorcáin, tígíuna Ua Muiríosaí, do écc íarí bphódaíno i nGlinn dalacha. Tír da glarp 7 Paíarí do lorceaó.

Aíar Cíóir, níle céo a tprí décc. Oíro San bernaíro do éionnrecaó. Plannaccan, mac Maíolíora, aóbar abbaó Arda Macha, décc íarí nongao 7 íarí naítríge togaíde. Connla Ua Flóinn, comaríba Molairí Leicéglinne, Diaírmáio Ua Ceallaí, comaríba Uí Shuanatí, décc. Diaírmáio Ua Longáin, maorí Muíman, décc oíde péle Páttraice. Flonncar Ua Loíngrígh, tígíuna Dál nAraíde, 7 Maolreacblaínn Ua Concóbaí, tígíuna Copemoóruaó, décc íarí naítríge. Donnchaó O Tairceir, taírech Cloinne Sneaígaíle, do maríbaó lá Níall Ua Lochlaínn. Slóígfó la Doínnall Ua Lochlaínn co maíthe Cenél Conaíll, 7 Eocáin, 7 Aírgíall go Glinn Ríge, co ío iondaírbat Donnchaó, a ríge Ulaó, 7 co ío pannaíat Uílla eíurí Ua Maígaíma, 7 mac Uí Duínnplébe. Dál nAraíde ímoíro, 7 Uí Eatach aice péin. Slóígfó lá Muiréírtach Ua móíraí co píaíb Muíman co Laígmí, 7 co Connaéatí co Maí Coíla hí íóíurínn Donnchaí. Slóígfó dan lá Doínnall Ua Lochlaínn gur na ríogaíb íeímpaíatí co Maí Coíla hí íóíurínn Ulaó, co paíde ímneírí caíta ítoíra co ío níoaríccarí Ceallaí, comaríba Pháíraí

“A. D. 1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio devastantur.*”

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks :

“Ex hoc loco et aliis dictis suprâ ad annum 1092, colligimus civitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse divisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, .i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur : Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est, tertia portio major : Tertia, *Trian-Massan*, id est, tertia portio Massan : Quarta *Trian-Saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata : quod nomen videtur adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores, vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglo-Saxones illi inhabitaverint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglo-Saxones abstractioris vitæ, disciplinæ, et bonarum litter-

arum gratiâ in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant, ut tradunt Venerabilis Beda in *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, lib. 3, cap. 23, lib. 4, c. 3, 4, et passim in illa *Historia* : S. Aleuinus in *vita Willebrordi*, author *vitæ S. Gerald*, quam danus Tomo sequenti at 13 Martii. S. Adelmus in *Epistola ad Eathfridum* (quam in sua *Sylloge veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum*, pag. 37, producit Jacobus Usserus) Joannes Cambrobritannus in *vita S. Sulgeni*, et innumeri alii, quos longum esset recitare. Sufficiat hic producere solius Guilielmi Camdeni hominis Angli testimonium, qui in *Descriptione Hiberniæ* ita de hac re loquitur : *Anglo-Saxones nostri illa ætate in Hiberniam, tanquam ad bonarum litterarum mercaturam undique confluerunt. Unde de viris sanctis in nostris*

tenth of the Calends of April, and two streets of Trian-Masan, and the third street of Trian-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, across Fine-Gall, i. e. as far as Droichet-Dubhghaill^g; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcain, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, died after penance. Tir-da-ghlas and Fabhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maelisa, intended Abbot of Ard-Macha, died after unction and good penance. Connla Ua Floinn, successor of Molaisi of Leithghlinn; Diarmaid Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh^h, died. Diarmaid Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick's festival. Finnchas Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Coremodhruadh, died after penance. Donnchadh O'Taircheirt, chief of Clann-Snedhghaileⁱ, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Eoghain, Cinel-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Mathghamhna and the son of Ua Duinsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

scriptoribus legitur; Amandatus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^g *Droichet-Dubhghaill*: i. e. the Black Dane's Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Clontarf, it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1112. The rath of Ardmach, with

the church, burnt, in x. Kal. April, and two streets of Tryan-Massan, and the third street of Tryan-mor. Congalach mac Conchaille, Airchinnech of Daire, in the 94th 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 Ny-Murcha mic Diarmott, Coarb of Brigitt, *in bona penitentia quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^h *Successor of Ua Suanaigh*: i. e. Abbot of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

ⁱ *Clann-Snedhghaile*.—Now Clannelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

po gñé píoða γ caencomraic. Donnchað Ua hEochaða do ðallað la hEochaða hUa Matganna γ la hUlltaib. Slóigín lá Muiréscitach Ua mðriain, γ la Uí Mhoda etir laech γ éléipeach go Tpenóicc. Doimnall imorro mac meic Lochlainn, co maibib tuairceirt Epeann co Cluain éaoín Phís Roir, co mbáttaí ppi pé mír i cinn comair ppi aroile, go ndearna Ceallach, comarba Phátáicc co mbaéaill lora pít mbliaðna storra. Scainoisí epóða etir ppora Páinmáige páóéin, i ttorépattaí dá rioðamína Páinmáige .i. Ua Críochain, γ Ua Donnaccáin. Ðradán do gabáil i cCluain mic Nóir an bliaðain po, i mbáttaí dá tpaigheað décc ina pód, dá ðorin décc ina leitéte gan pgoitad, etí ðuirin, γ dá mép i pað a eite brázaí.

Áoir Críort, míle céo a ðeich a ceachair. Ðiapmað Ua Floinn, comarba Áilbe Imleacha lubair, uapaí eppcop, γ pfpéiginn epnðach peótt, bíð γ ðeipce. Flann Mac Flannchaða, comorba Molairi Ðairíniri, Maolcolaim Ua Copbmacáin, comorba Enne Arann, γ Páinmínnach Ua Clucáin, comarba Cíannra, décc. Ruatòiri Ua Canannáin, píoðamína Ceimil cConaill, do mairbað lá Cenél nEógan. Áoð, mac Donnchaða Uí Eochaða, píoðamína Ulað, dég. Donnchað Ua Loingrið, tiðfina Ðhal Aráide, Muiréscitach, mac Mic Lochlainn, píoðamína Oibécc, décc. Teiðm galair móiri do gabáil Muiréscitáig Uí ðhriain, co ndearna anbobpaét ðe, γ co po pcar ppi píge. Ðiapmaí, im, do gabáil píge Mumán ina píaðnaíri gan ceauðað. Slóigead lá Doimnall Ua Lachlainn co Rat Cíndaið, γ do

^k *Greanog*.—Now Greenoge, a townland with a curious moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.

^l *Cluain-eaein in Feara-Rois*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.—See note ^u, under A. D. 836, p. 454, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1113. Conla O’Flainn, Coarb of Molaise Lehglinn, *quievit*. A thunderbolt fallen in St. Patrick’s eve upon Cruachan Aigle” [Croaghpatrick ‘mountain, in the county of Mayo], “and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott O’Kelly, Coarb of O’Suanay; Dermott O’Longan, serjeant of Monster; Maelsechlainn O’Co-

nor, King of Corcomrua; Finnchaisse O’Longsi, King of Dalarai, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Flannagan mac Moylisa that should be abbot of Ardmagh, after contrision and confession, *in pace quievit*. 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 Airgiall, to Glenn-Righe, and *killed*” [*recte*, expelled] “Donagh, being king of Ulster, and divided Ulster” [i. e. East Ulster, or Ulidia] “betweene Mack-Mahon” [*recte*, O’Mahon], “and the Dunslevis, and left Dalnaray and O’Nehach to themselves. An army by Murtagh O’Bryan, Mon-

peace and tranquillity. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanog^k. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Cluain-cacin, in Feara-Rois^l; and both [armies] remained for the space of a month in readiness, confronting each other, until the successor of Patrick, with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them. A spirited conflict took place between two parties of the men of Fearnmhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearnmhagh, namely, Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Cluain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

The Age of Christ, 1114. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha^m, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelcoluim Ua Cormacainⁿ, successor of Ende of Ara; and Feardomhnach Ua Clucain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, [and] Muircheartach, son of Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muircheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton^o, and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall

stermen, Lenster, and Connaght, to Macova, to aide Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlainn, to meett the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patricke, putt them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eochaa blynded by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Lethmoa, both clerke and lay, to Grenog. Donell Mac Lochlainn, 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 betwine them for one whole year. A courageous skirmish bytwene the men of Fernmai, where the heys of Fernmai were slaine, viz., O'Crichan and O'Donnagan.^p—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Mac Flannchadha*.—Now *anglicè* Mac Clancy and Clancy.

ⁿ *Ua Cormacain*.—Now *anglicè* O'Gormagan and Gormagan.

^o *A living skeleton*.—The word *ambaprac̃t*, which is otherwise written *anpobpac̃t*, is explained in Cormac's *Glossary* as, “*annm do òime fearp̃gar ⁊ òimmaig̃er galap co na bi*

deachaid Eochaid Ua Maégarinna, co nUlteab ina éeach, ⁊ Donncaid Ua Lomgriú co nDail Araide, ⁊ Aoð Ua Ruairc, co fearaib ðreipne, ⁊ Murchaid Ua Mailechlainn co ríraib Míde. Do lotar iar rín diblinib tar Ad Luain co Dún Leoda, ⁊ táime Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar co cConnaétab, ⁊ Niall, mac Domnall Með Lochlainn, a mac fein co maéib Cenel Conaill ina aipeacht. Do cótar ono uile iarrin co Tealac nDeadhaid i nDail cCair, co noírrat orað mbhaðna fpu piora Muínan, do deachaid tra Domnall Ua Loélainn ap fuð Connaét dia éig. Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar do indarbað Domnall Uí. Concóbar, a ðírbraéar, irin Muínan, ⁊ Domnall do gabáil iarttain lá hUib Máine, ⁊ a éabairt i laín Thoirpdealbáig. Pobar Pheichín, Cluan Iorair, Ceall Beneóin, Cunga, Ceall Chuilinn, Ceall Cainnigh, ⁊ Apo Pátraice, do lorccad uile an bliadairi.

Aoir Críort, míle céd a cúicc décc. Diarmaic Ua Íriaín, rí Muínan, do epgabáil lá Muiréirtach Ua mÍriaín, ⁊ Muiréirtach Ua mÍriaín do gabáil a ríge doíóirí, ⁊ tscht ploigib i Uaigib ⁊ i mÍrígib. Muiréirtach Ua Ciarríac, eigírna Aine, Domnall Ua Concóbar Ciarráige, Murchaid Ua Flainn, mac Flannchaða, eigírna Múrceraige, do mairbað. Daimliacc Apoð ðreacáin co na lán do ðaoimib do lorccad ðíraib Muínan, ⁊ cella ionða apéna i rÍraib ðrígih. Crích móp lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcho-

beoil na rúg ina éopp; i. e. a name for a person whom disease shrivels and dries, so that there be no flesh or juice in his body."

^p *Rath-Ceannaigh*: i. e. Kenny's Rath, or earthen fort, now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

^q *Across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha*: i. e. across the Shannon at the ford of Athlone to Dunlo at Ballinasloe.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1189.

^r *Tealuch-Deadhaidh*.—Now Tullagh-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See *Tulach-Ui-Dheadhaigh*, A. D. 1598.

^s *Cill-Beneoin*: i. e. the church of St. Benen, or Benignus, now Kilbannon, a church in ruins, at which are the remains of an ancient round tower, situated near Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. ii. to v.

^t *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, the chief town of the county of Kilkenny.—See note under the year 1085.

^u *Ard-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Hill, or height, now Ardpatriek, a small village at which are the remains of an ancient Irish cloigtheach, or round tower, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1114. Flann Maglanchaa, Coarb of Molaise of Daivinis; Maelcoluim O'Cormakan, Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Flainnehua, Coarb of Ailve in Imlech Ivar, bushop, lector, liberall in bestowing of goods and meat, and" [in doing] "almes deeds;" [and] "Ferdovnach O'Clucan, Coarb of Kells; in pace quieverunt. An extream kind of disease took Murtagh

Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Ceannaigh^p, where Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Mac-leachlainn, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha^q, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, his own son, with the chieftains of Cinel-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tealach-Deadhaidh^r, in Dal-gCais; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair banished Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ui-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fobhar-Feichin, Cluain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin^s, Cunga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cainnigh^t, and Ard-Padraig^u, were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muirheartach Ua Briain; and Muirheartach Ua Briain assumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muirheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine^w; Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; Murchadh Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadha, lord of Muscraighe^x, were slain. The Daimhliag [great stone church] of Ard-Breacain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in [the country of the] Feara-Breagh. A great predatory excursion was made

O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as hee lett goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of 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'Royrk with Brefni-men, and Murcha O'Maeilechlainn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunleoa, where Torlagh O'Conor, with Connaght, and Nell, O'Lochlainn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to mete them, and went all from thence to Tulagh

O-nDeai in Dalgais, in 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. Rory, heyre of Kindred-Conell" [and] "Murtagh O'Lochlainn, heire of Ailech, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^w *Lord of Aine*: i. e. of Aine-Cliaich, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, in the county of Limerick.

^x *Lord of Muscraighe*: i. e. of Muscraighe-Mitine, otherwise called Muscraighe-Ui-Fhlóinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-

βαίρ ἡ λα Connachtaib, co po airdeirf Tnaðmuna co Luimneach, co rugrat boroína dáiríne ἡ bpoio iomda. Maíom pua nDomnall Ua mðriain ἡ pua nGalluib Áta eliaé for Laignib, dú i ttopéair Donnchað Ua Maoil na mbo, tighína Ua cCeinnrelaig, ἡ Concóbar Ua Concóbar, tighína Ua fFailge, co na macaib, ἡ rocaíde ele cen mo éat. Domnall Ua ðriain, .i. mac Taidg, pioðamna Muinan, do marbað do Chonnachtoibh. Saigíð greipr .i. ag Át bó, do tabairt do macaib Maoilschlainn, mic Aoda, mic Ruaidri, ap Thoirp-ðelbað Ua cConcóbar, ap pígh Connacht, co po loitpíot, ἡ sup bó epóige ðó. Maolpuanaíð Ua Ciarrda, tighína Coirppe, [ðécc]. Maolpeclainn Ua Maoileachlainn, pioðamna Teanpach, do marbað. Doineen ðermai, peoð ἡ Snecta ón éuicfð Callainn ðécc lanuapn co cúigeað Callainn ðécc Mápta nó ní ap uille, co po lá ár for cðpaib for énlait, ἡ for ðaoiub, ἡ dia po páp teipce mór po Epinn uile, ἡ ilLaignib painpeað. Coblach la Toirp-nealbað Ua cConcóbar, pí Connaét, sup po airce Domnall mac Conplebe Uí Férgal, ἡ co tátmic Murchað Ua Maoilschlainn ina éeach, ἡ gor po ðaingniðeað lfr ðuiðí an ðeíte. Ro iobair tpi peoða do Naom Chapaín .i. copn go nóp, ἡ bleíðe go nóp, ἡ mullócc uina go nóp. Ro pánn Míðe iap-ttain eiptir ða mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn, Maolpfehlainn do tuitim po éeðóip lá Mupeað.

Αοίρ Cpíopt, míle céð aðech apé. Congalach mac Giollaíapáin, air-éinneach Uir aeioðeað, ðécc iap bpínnainn, ἡ iap nofgh aetpíge. Ceallach, comarba Pháctepaice, for cuairt Connaét an ðapa cup, co tpuca a lán

prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 44, note v.

¹ *Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo*: i. e. Donough, or Denis, descendant of Mael-na-mbo. He was the father of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland. He was the great grandson of Mael-na-mbo.

² *Ath-bo*: i. e. the Ford of the Cow. Not identified.

³ *Buidhi-an-bheithe*: i. e. the yellow-surfaced land of the birch. Not identified.

⁴ *Mullog*: i. e. a patena, or cover of a chalice.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

“A. D. 1115. Extreame hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th Kal. Jan. to the 15th Kal. of March, or thereabouts, that it committed great slaughter” [i. e. caused great destruction] “of byrds, chattle, and men, whereby grewe great dearth in all Ireland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmaid O'Bryan, king of Mounster, taken by Murtagh O'Bryan. An onsett geven by the sons of Hugh mac Roarye to Tirlagh O'Conor at Ath-na-bo, where hee was wounded, and” [he] “languished thereof. An overthrow by Donell O'Bryan and Galls of Dublin upon 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-cliath over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo^r, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and many others besides them. Domhnall Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connaughtmen. An onset was made at Ath-bo^r by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maelseachlainn Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed. Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the Calends of January to the fifteenth of the Calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction of cattle, birds, and men ; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Fearghail, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house ; and he fortified Buidhi-an-bheithe^a. He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i. e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullog^b of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, [namely, Maelseachlainn and Murchadh], but Maelseachlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiarain, airelinneach of Lis-acidheadh [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 Macilmuay, king of Oneachay, in Mounster; Macilsechlainn O'Fogartai, king of Ely" [died]; "Murtagh O'Bryan received into his reign againe, and came upon Lenster and Bregb with an army. Murtagh O'Ciarmaic, lord of Ane;

O'Conor Kyerry, Donell; Murcha O'Flainn, mac Flanchaa, king of Muserai, all killed. Doimliag of Ardbrekan, full of people, burnt by Monster, and many more churches in Mabregb. A greate army by Tyrlagh O'Conor and Connaght, and preyed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoyles and many captives. Maelsechlainn O'Maeleachlainn, king of Tarach, *occisus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

έυαιρε. Ceall Dalua co na tempall do loiceað. Coircach móir Mumán, Imleach Iubair, Deirtech Mhaoliora hl bhlpoléain, Achara bó Channdiḡ, Cluam Iorairi, teachnabað móir Arda Macha co ppiéit tḡh uime, ḡ bloð móir do Uir móir Moéuda do loiceað i teorach corḡair na bhladna fo. Pláḡ móir ḡ ḡorḡa iri mbliadairi i Mumáin, ḡ i Laiḡmḡ, co po páraiḡ cealla, ḡ dúine, tuata, ḡ treaba, ḡ co po erpeio aið fo erind, ḡ dar muir iarain. Dearbail inḡn Toirpdeibaiḡ hUí bhlriain, décc. Cpeach fluaiḡfḡ lá Toirpdealbá Ua cConchobair i Mumáin, ḡur po loirce ḡ ḡur po múir boromá ḡ Cñnócorað, ḡ po marbað rocharde lair. Do bhlre buair ḡ bhlroio iomda lair no ḡo tarairte an mbhlroio do Dhlia ḡ do Phlannán. Sluaiḡfḡ la Diarmaiḡ Ua mbhlriain, ḡ lá pblraib Mumán i cConnachtaib, ḡ po láð a náir iri Ruaid bhlreiaḡ, co pparḡaiḡpblre a lón, a neic, a naire, ḡ a néiofḡ.

Aoir Cpiore, mile céð a dech a peacht. Maolmaiḡe, eppcop Dúin dá lḡḡlair, Plann Ua Scula, eppcop Condepe, ḡiollamoéua Mac Caméuairta, eppcob Doimhacc, Ceallach Ua Colmáin, eppcob Pblina, Caḡappach Ua Conaill, uaral eppcop Comaé, Annchara hUa hAnnchara, eppcop Arda peairta bhlénainn, Muirfḡhaé Ua hEnlaing, eppcop Cluana peairta bhlénainn, [décc]. Maolmuir Ua Dúnáin, aipoeppcop Mumán, cñn clépeé nEpeann,

The oratory of Maélisa Ua Brolchain.—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

^d *Great plague and famine.*—The Saxon Chronicle records a dearth in England this year: “This year also, the Winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c. This was a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land, or in Wales.”—*Giles’s Translation of Saxon Chronicle.*

^e *Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, an earthen fort, situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of 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 far-

ther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha’s stables and out-offices extended from Ceann-coradh to Beal-Borumha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Borumha alone.

^f *Flannan.*—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 639. — See Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 590.

^g *Ruaidh-Bheitheach*: i. e. the Red Birch, now Roevelagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See it again referred to at the years A. D. 1143 and 1599.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1116. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick,

and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Corcach-mor-Mumhan, Imleach-Iubhair, the oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain^c, Achadh-bo-Chainnigh, Chuain-Iraird, the great house of the abbots at Ard-Macha, with twenty houses about it, and a great portion of Lis-mor-Mochuda, were burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. A great plague and famine^d this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, territories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and beyond seas afterwards. Dearbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he burned and demolished Boromha^e and Ceann-coradh, and killed many persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to God and to Flannan^f. An army was led by Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-Bheitheach^g, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms, and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Maelmuire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann Ua Scula, Bishop of Condere; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuarta, Bishop of Daimhliag; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearn; Cathasach Ua Conaill, noble Bishop of Connaught; Anmcha O'hAnmchadha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Maelmuire Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster^h, head of the clergy of Ire-

upon visitation of Connaght the second tyme, and brought his full visitation. Hugh O'Kinnevan, King of Laoire; Echry O'Lorkan, King of Mallan" [Ui Faelain?] "died. Killdaluo, with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Munster, and Imlech-Iver; Maelisa O'Brolchan's manse, and part of Lissmore; Achabo of Cannech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of the great Abbot" [*rectè*, the greathouse of the abbots] "in Ardmach, with twenty howses about yt, burnt in the begynning of Lent this yeare. Great pestilence and famine yett in Mounster and Lenster both, that the churches, townes, and canthreds, were dispeopled throughout Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-

merable slaghthers. Lagmonn mac Donell, sonn's sonn to the King of Scotland, killed by" [the] "men of Moriab" [Moray]. "Dervail Ny-Tyrlagh O'Bryan *mortua est*. Congalach mac Gilkyaran, Airchinnech of Lisaigy, *in bona penitentia quievit*. The slaughter of Roaveai upon Diermaid O'Bryan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^h *Archbishop of Munster*.—This is probably an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a charter in the Book of Kells, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is called *rínoip leithe Cuim*, i. e. senior of Leath-Chuinn, or northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the Idunan, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 140, as having flou-

ἡ μυρική δέρεε ιαρέταιρ Εορρα, δέεε ιρην πέετμάδ βλιαδαιν ρέετμοδάτ α
 αοιρῖ in nonir Cal. Ianuarii. Μαολρϋαναιδ Ὑα Cibleacáin, comorba Peicín
 Fobair, δέεε. Concóbar Ὑα Pollamain, comorba Cluana Eriair, ἡ Εοζαν
 mac Ectigern, comarba buite, δέεε. Μαολβριγδε Mac Ronáin, comorba
 Cfhannra, ἡ ar muintire Cfhannra uime do marbad lá hAed Ὑα Ruairc, ἡ la
 hUib briuin aithe doinnaiḡ Cromm Duib. Διαρματετ, mac Enna, pí Laiḡn,
 do écc in Aē cliaē. Concóbar Ὑα Camelláin, do marbad oFheairib Ma-
 nach. Cat Uscáin do tabairt do brian mac Murchada Ὑι Flaibfritaiḡ,
 ἡ do mac Catáil Ὑι Concóbar co cConnaétauib iompaδ do Toirpdealbáē,
 mac Diarmatta, ἡ do Daileccair, ἡ po láδ a nár ιρην cat ιρην. Μαιδm por
 Chenél nEozain na hinri la Cenel cConaill, airim in po laδ a nár, ἡ in po
 marbad ile dia maiuib. Διαρματε Ὑα brian, ἡ piri Muḡian do indreacδ
 Thíre Fiacrach, ἡ Thíre briuín, gur po éurpfe Connaétauḡ cat poδfr tari
 a néiri im Chaēal mac mic Catáil Ὑí Choncóbar, ἡ im brian mac Mur-
 chada, co po indurpfe pempa co Shiab, co nofrinrat loircte, ἡ marbēta. Ro
 lairfe Muḡmḡ fluaḡ ina narmair, gur po rigδ rḡainofr ftopra oc Leit-
 reachairb Oḡrain, ḡo paoimead po δfr, gur po marbad dá Ὑα Cindéitciḡ, ἡ
 rochaide oile don cup rin.

Αοιρ Cpiopτ, míle céδ dech a hocht. Ruairδri Ὑα Concóbar .i. Ruairδri
 na Soḡe buide, pí Connaét ppi pē cian do écc ina oirēpe hi Cluáin mic Nóir,

rished in the year 1096. See the *Miscellany* of the
 Irish Archæological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

¹ *O'Gibhleachain*.—Now always O'Gibhleachain, and anglicised Geilahan.

² *The Ui-Briuín*: i. e. the Ui-Briuín-Breifne, which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

³ *Domhnach Chroim Duibh*: i. e. Black Crom's Sunday. This name is to this day applied by the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last Sunday in summer. Crom Dubh was the name of a chieftain in Umhall, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.

⁴ *Leacain*: i. e. Hill-side. This is probably Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-

deralaw, and county of Clare.—*Ordnance Map*, sheet 48.

⁵ *Leitreach-Odkrain*.—Now Latteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note ², under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1117. Connor O'Carillan by Fermanach killed. Diarmatt mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Echtiern, Coarb of Buti; Conor O'Follogan, Coarb of Clon-Irard; Cathasach O'Cnaill, Archbishop of Connaght, *in Christo dormierunt*. Maelbryde mac Ronan, Cowarb of Kells, and the slaughter of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh O'Royrk and O-Briuins, on the Fridai before Crumdufe Sondag; *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 Cibhleachainⁱ, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Follamhain, comharba of Cluain-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Echthighern, successor of Buithe, died. Maelbrighde Mac Ronain, comharba of Ceanannus, was killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin^k, on the night of Domhnach Chroim Duibh^l. Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-cliaith. Conchobhar Ua Caireallain was killed by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Leacain^m was given by Briain, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhaich, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island [i. e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odhraimⁿ, and the southerners were routed, and two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh and many others were slain on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at

hec scelera, ut perdat de terra memoria eorum. The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac Muragh, and by the sons of Cahal O'Conor, with 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 Dundaleghlas;

Gillmochua Mac Camchuarta, bushop of Daimliag; Kellach O'Colmain, bushop of Ferna; Anmcha O'Hanmchaa, bushop of Ardfert Brenainn; Muireach O'hEanlainge, bushop of Clonfert-Brenainn; Maelruanai O'Kivlichen, Coarb of a long tyme; *omnes in Christo dormierunt.* Maelmuire O'Dunan, chief bushop of the Irish, and head of Irland's clergy, and over laetys for almes of all the world, in the 77th yeare of his age, in *Non. Kal. religionis sue magnæ optimum*

irín reirfo bliadain picheas iar na d'allaó d'Ua Flaithebheartaigh. Diarmaitte h'Ua brian, ní Mumán γ Uete Moza aréna, décc hi cCorcaig móir Mumán iar nonzao γ iar naéruige. Domnall, mac Ruairí Uí Concóbaire, ríogdamaína Conuachta, décc. Laithénén Ua Duibhara, tigherna Fíermanach, do mairbhad do Uib Fiaéarach γ d'fhaib na craoibhe. Brian, mac Murchada Uí brian, ríogdamaína Mumán, do mairbhad lá Taóγ mac Caréaig γ la Dhrí-mumáin. Slóigfó lá Toirprealbac Ua Concóbaire, ní Connaéct, γ la Murchad Ua Maoleaclaínn, ní Tómpa, γ la h'Ad Ua Ruairc irín Mumáin go Glinn Mhaighair, co tarraice Dhrímuína do Mhae Caréaigh, γ Tusaómuína da macaibh Diarmaida Uí brian, γ do beairt a ngialla d'iblímb. Slóigfó oile lair co h'Ad eliaé, co tuc mac níg Tómpaé .i. Domnall mac Murchada Uí Maileaclaínn, baí illaínn Ghall, γ gialla Gall raóém, γ Oirraige, γ Laig-eam [30 mbliadna a aoir an tan irín]. Maíóin Chind daire for Uib Eacóach Ulaó nua Murchad Ua Ruadacáin, co po laó a nár. Murchuáinn do gabail do iarccairib coraó lir ar glinn i nOirraigib, γ aroile hi Roré Laighe. Móirfluaγ Connaéct im Toirprealbac Ua cConcóbaire go Cínn coraó, gur po curpaó leo he irín Síonainn eoir cloic γ crann. O baorígeallain, ollaínn Eireann, do mairbhad lair an Spailleadh Ua Flannagáin iar ngabail tige fair.

cursum consumat. Maelmuire O'Dunan, archbishop O'Dunan, Archbishop of Munster, *quievit.* The battle of Lettrachs."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^o *The twenty-sixth year.*—See the year 1092.

^v *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.

^g *Gleann-Maghair.*—Now Glanmire, a remarkable glen or narrow valley, near the city of Cork.—See note under A. D. 1569.

^r *Thirty years of age.*—This passage is not in the Stowe copy, and was evidently interpolated into the Academy copy at the suggestion of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.

^s *Ceann-dara*: i. e. Head or Hill of the Oak.

Not identified.

^t *Lis-Arylinn.*—Now Listerlin, near Instiogue, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. Dr. O'Connor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows: "Marinum monstrum captum a piscatoribus, ejus longitudo fuit talis ut pars esset in Ossoria 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.

^u *Hurled it.*—The meaning is: "And tore down the royal palace of Kiucora, and hurled its materials, both stone and wood, into the River Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1118. Laignen O'Duudara, king of Fermanach, killed by O-Fiachrach, and by the

Cluain-mic-Nois, the twenty-sixth year^o after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhogha, died at Corcach-mor-Mumhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhgnen Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha], and the men of Craebh^p. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadhg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, and by Aedh Ua Ruairc, as far as Gleann-Maghair^a 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-eliath; and he carried away the son of the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Osraighe and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age^r at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara^s was gained over the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Arglinn^t, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it^u into the Sinainn, both stone and wood. O'Baoigheallain, chief poet of Ireland, was killed by Spailleadh Ua Flannagain, after he [O'Flannagain] had forcibly taken the house in which he was.

men of Krive. Diermaid O'Bryan, king of Munster, and all Lethmoga, *mortuus est*, in Corkmor, in Munster, after penance and receipt of sacrament. To the value^r [mepp] “of 100 ounces of Mass instruments” [oo aōmib aīppinn] “of Kellagh, Comarba of Patricke, was drowned in Davall, and he escaped hardly himself. Paschalis, Comarba of Peter, a religious servant, with love of God and his neighbours, *ad Christum migravit*. Maria Ni” [i. e. Mary, daughter of] “Moylcolum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, *mortua est*. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heyr of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai,

and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaght, and by Morough O'Melaghlín, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Roirk, into Mounster, untill they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthaigh, 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 Galls, together with their owne pledges, and the hostages of Leinster and Ossory. A wonderfull tale tould by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo a naoi décc. Ruaidhri airéindeach Oéna móipe, Feargal Inhri Loéa Cné. rídhóir airimíonech, míleao togaíde do Chríoirt, 7 Diarmuid Ua Línna, comarba Shíhnain Inhri Caítaí, raoi aitéríoce, décc. Muiréírtac Ua Dhriain, rí Epeann, tuir orðain 7 airéachair iaréair doñain, nég iar mbuaió nuge 7 aiténuge, 1 féil Mochaemócc Léé, 1 reirfé do Marpa, 7 a aónacal 1 tteampall Cille Dálua, iar naiénuge irin reiréao bíadain a éreablaíde. Níall, mac Doimnall Meḡ Lachlainn, míoḡdaíma Oíuḡ 7 Epeann, teátra Epenn beór ar épué, ar céill, ar einéc, 7 ar epḡna, do éuicim lá Cenel Moain irin oéctmaó bíadain pícté a aoiri. Doimnall Ua hAdeith, tígíhna Ua nEédaé, do mārbaó lá hEépi mac Flaiébhírtaiḡ. Concóbar Ua ḡoirmlíohaiḡ, taoireac Cenel Moain, do mārbaó do Uib Dubda, 7 do Chloinn Flaiébhírtaiḡ. Flaiébeartach Ua Laiógnén, tígíhna Bfínnmaíge ppi ré, décc. Mac Donnchaí mic ḡiollapáttarice, míoḡdaíma Orpaiḡe, do mārbaó do Orpaiḡib fein. Cúcolléaille Ua baíḡeallain, apó ollam Epeann lé dán. Saoi lé deirce, le hemsch 7 le conairce coitcinn ppi tpuagáib 7 tpeñaib, do mārbaó dḡfíraib Luícc 7 do Thuatḡ ráta, co na mnaoi, 7 co na diair mac lán maíé amaille lé cóigíri 7 tpioáit ele etir mhuinuir 7 aoióíoióib in aoim tíg hí Saéarín mincáirḡ hí féil becaín mic Cula. Aoó

many cittyes, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]. "There was another wonderfull tale in Ireland, that ys : a Mermaid to bie taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lisarglinn, in Ossory, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died. The discomfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O-Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruagan, and" [*rectè*, who] "slaughtered them. Roary O'Conor, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage in Clonmiconis, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary. — See note †, under A. D. 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

* *Mochaemhog of Liath* : i. e. of Liath-mor, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, the fes-

tival of St. Mochaemhog, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

† *The Ui Dubhda* : i. e. the O'Duddeys. These are to be distinguished from the Ui-Dubhda or O'Dowdas of Connaught, who are of a different race.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, note ‡, pp. 111, 112.

* *The Clann-Flaithbheartaigh* : i. e. the family of the Ui-Flaithbheartaigh, now the O'Laffertys, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

* *Tuath-ratha.*—Now Tooraah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

† *Becan, son of Cula.*—He was the patron saint of Imleach-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 5th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaisg, i. e. Little Easter, by the

The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinneach of Othain-mor; Fearghal, of the island of Loch-Cre^w, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, a paragon of penance, died. Muirheartach Ua Briain, King of Ireland, prop of the glory and magnificence of the west of the world; died, after the victory of reign and penance, on the festival of Machaemhog of Liath^x, on the sixth [*rectè* fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalua, after penance, in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Aileach and of Ireland, [and who was] also the paragon of Ireland for personal form, sense, hospitality, and learning, fell by the Cinel-Moain, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Domhnall Ua hAideith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda^r and the Clann-Flaithbheartaigh^z. Flaithbheartach Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Fearnmhagh for a time, died. The son of Domnachadh Mac Gillaphadraig, royal heir of Osraighe, was slain by the Osraighi themselves. Cucollechoille Ua Baigheallain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-ratha^a, with his wife and two very good sons, and also five-and-thirty other persons, consisting both of his family and guests, in one house, on the Saturday before Little Easter, being the festival of Becan, son of Cula^b. Aedh

Irish. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1119. Kinn-corad destroyed by Con-naght. Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Irland, and the golden juell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penaunce, in Mocay-moge's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), *in 5 feria, in 28 Luna, mortuus est*. Donell O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachai, killed by Echry mac Laithvertai O'Hadith, king of O'Neachai after. Cucholchaille O'Bagellan" [O'Boylan], "archpoet of Irland, and an excellent splendorry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tueth-Rath, together

with his wife, and two sonns good inough, and 35 *aliis* of his owne people and strangers, in one house, Saturday in Small Easter, and in St. Becan, son of Cula, his feast" [*cum sua uxore et duobus filiis satis bonis et cum xxxv. aliis et familia et hospitibus in una domu*]. "Flathvertagh O'Laighnen, king of Fernmai a long time, died. Hugh mac Branan's" [*rectè*, O'Byrne's] "sonn, king of Leinster, killed. Donogh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyre of Ossory, killed by Ossory themselves. Roary O'Domrair, Airchinnech of Athain-mor, *quievit*. Ferall of Iland Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen knight of God, *ad Christum migravit*. [Concobar hua Gaillmpe-
ocag, zoipiué Ceneil Moein do mapdaó do ló

Ua Druim, tighfina airtir Laignín, do écc. Ua Tuatail, tighfina Ua Muirbhaigh, do mairbad. Aod Ua Concéfnainn, tighfina Ua nDiarmaid, do écc. Mór còblach lá Toirpdealbhaic Ua Concóbaire, lá ní Éreann marbú ro péidiúgead an tDionann lair, go ní Laignín .i. Enna Mac Murchada, 7 go ní nOrraige .i. Donncaid mac Giolla-patruice 7 go maireb Gall Aeta cliait maille ppir go paimce go Cill Dálua, 7 báttar aethaib iuiúde ag tocaiteam bíd Muimhan.

Aoir Críort, mile céo a piche. Slóigib lá Toirpdealbhaic Ua cConcóbaire i Miúe, gur ro ionnairb Murchad Ua Maolíchlainn ipin tuairceir go rug a géill lair por faoraib comarba Phátrruice 7 na bacla lora. Ceallach comarba Phátrruice por cuairt Muimhan an dapa cup co tuc a óigpéir, 7 co ppariccaib bennacéam. Slóigib lá Donnall Ua Lochlann i fóiréim Murchad Uí Mhaoileaclann co hAcluan in acaib Connaet, co tarpat Toirpdealbhaic Ua Concóbaire bréice pít impú. Echmaireach mac Uidrin tairpeac Chenél Fearadhach, do mairbad dPepaibh Manach. Maíom macaire Chille moire Ua Niallái nia Ragnall mac Meic Riabhaigh por Uib Eacdach, in ro láo a nár. Druanán mac Giolla-críort, tairpeac Corcaclann, do écc. Oroiéit Aeta Luain, droiéit Aeta Cróich, 7 droiéit Dhúin Leóda por Suca do dénam la Toirpdealbhaic Ua cConcóbaire. Aonach Tailtín do denam lá Toirpdealbhaic Ua cConchobhair.

Aoir Críort, mile piche a haon. Samuel Ua hAngli, eppcop Aeta cliait, do écc, 7 Ceallach comarba Phatrúice, do gabáil eppugóide Aeta cliait a

Dubdai, 7 do Chloinn Laicbeartaigh. Niall mac Donnall hUí Lochlainn, ríomna Ailig 7 Éreann, 7 Teatpa Éreann, ar épué, 7 ar céill, ar anech, 7 ar eapgha do éuizim la Cenel Moen ipin um. bliadam xx. a airi i luag, 7 in x. maó, 7 hi feil na tpi mac nennac in x. um. Kal. Jan.]—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49; *et Bodl. copy.*

* *Cill-mor Ua-Niallain*: i. e. the great church of O'Neilland, now Kilmore, in the barony of O'Neilland West, and county of Armagh.

† *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-Leodha on the Suca*: i. e. the bridge of Dunlo on the Suck. This bridge stood over the River Suck, opposite Dunlostree, in the present town of Ballinasloe, on the boundary of the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

* *The fair of Tailtín*.—Toirdhealbhaic, or Turlough O'Connor, by the celebration of this national fair indicated his title to the monarchy of all Ireland. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1120. An army was led by Donell

Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Conceannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinainn was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i. e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraighe, i. e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalua; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into the North; and he carried off hostages, under the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster the second time; and he obtained his full demand, and imparted his blessing. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, to the relief of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarcach Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain^c was gained by Raghmall, 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^d, the bridge of Ath-Croich^e [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca^f, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailltin^g was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli^h, Bishop of Ath-cliaith, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliaith

O'Lochlin, for the aid of Murrogh O'Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O'Conner brak of their conspiracie" [*rectè*, made a bpéçrìò, i. e. false or pretended peace with them]. "An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O'Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reogh, against Iveagh, where their destruction or slaughter was wrought. Connogher, mac Flannacan, mic Duncuan, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaynes of Uaitt" [Sliabh-Fhuait] "by the O'Cremthainns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was

there much revered, that they deserved his benediction. Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corek-Aghlin, deceased. Eghmarcagh mac Uidhreín, 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.

τοῖα Γαλλ ἡ Γαιοῖδεαλ. Δομνall, mac Αρῶγαῖρ Μic Lochlainn, πῖ Εῖρεανν, δεαρρεαῖḡτεαῖ Γαιοῖδεαλ ἀρ ερυε, cenél, céill, ḡαιρρεαῖ, ponur, ἡ πολαρ-
 ἔαν, ἀρ εἰσῶναλ ρεῖδ ἡ βῖδ υῶ ἐρέναῖβ ἡ ἐρῡαḡαῖβ, υῶ ἐcc ἡ nDoipe Cholunn
 Chille, ἰαρ mbeṛt ρῖct mbliaðna ρῖct uap Εῖρην ἡ ρῖḡe, ἡ ἐν bliaðann dēcc
 ἡ ρῖḡe Αἰλιḡ, ἰρην tpeap bliaðann ρῖctmoḡat a aeipṛ oṛðce Cédasaine ἡ cṣṛa-
 mād lo Febra, ἡ ἡ pṛéil moḡuapṛḡ paimpeaḡ. ḡille eppuḡ Eoḡam Ua hAin-
 diaṛṛaḡ, τῖḡṣṛina Ciannaḡta ḡlinne ḡeimṛin υῶ mārḡaḡ dia bpaṛṛṛṛḡ.
 Cumaiḡe mac Deopṛaḡa Uí Floinn, τῖḡṣṛina Duplaṛ, υῶ bāḡaḡ ilLoch Eaḡḡaḡ,
 ἰαρ nḡabáil Inṛṛṛ tpaṛcpeṛnn paṛṛ υῶ Uṛḡ Eaḡḡaḡ dū ἡ ttopṛepaṛṛṛaṛ coḡḡṛ ἀρ
 cṣṛṛáḡat. Maolpeḡclainn Ua Ceallaḡain .i. τῖḡṣṛina Ua nEaṛtaḡ Mumṛan,
 aṛpeḡap deṛcṛeṛṛt Mumṛan, υῶ ἐcc. Slóḡṣṛ la Toṛṛṛḡealḡaḡ Ua Conḡoḡaṛ, ἡ
 la coṛceḡaḡ Connaḡct ἡ nḡṣṛmumṛain dia ṛo mḡṛṛṛṛt ó tṛa Maḡ Feimṛin co
 Tpaṛḡ Uí eṛṛṛṛ tṛaṛta ἡ cealla. Cpeachṛṛṛaḡṣṛ la Toṛṛṛḡealḡaḡ beṛṛ ἡ
 nḡṣṛmumṛain, co ṛuaḡt cṣṛṛmann Uṛ mṛṛṛ, ἡ co tṛapaṛṛt bóṛṛṛa diaṛṛṛṛe, ἡ
 ṛo paṛceḡaḡ don cup ṛṛn Muṛṛḡaḡ Ua Flaṛṛḡeapṛaḡ, τῖḡṣṛina ἰaṛṛṛṛ
 Conḡaḡct, ἡ Aḡḡ Ua hEṛṛṛ, τῖḡṣṛina Ua Fiaḡṛach Aḡḡe, ἡ Muṛṛḡṣṛ Ua Loṛ-
 cáin co ṛoḡaṛḡḡḡ oile. Cṡḡailṛḡ Mac ḡiollaṛeaḡnaill, τῖḡṣṛina Deṛcṛeṛṛt
 ḡṛṣḡ υῶ mārḡaḡ la ḡallaṛḡ Aṛta cṛiaṛ. Dṛṛ ṛṛeṛ Tṛṛṛ Maṛám ó ḡopaṛ
 Raṛta co cṛṛṛ mḡṛḡḡe υῶ loṛceḡaḡ in Αṛḡ Macha. Aṛach ḡaṛṛe mṛṛṛe
 υῶ tṛiaḡṛṛṛ ἡ nDecemḡeṛ na bliaðna ṛo co ṛo lá a bṣṛṛoḡaṛ υῶ cṛṛṛṛeḡach
 Αṛṛa Macha, ἡ ṛo lá ḡan ρṛḡḡáṛ mṛṛṛ ṛḡ Εῖρην. Cṛṛṛṛeḡach Thelḡa nlon-
 maṛṛde ἡ nOṛṛaḡḡḡḡḡ υῶ ḡṛṛḡe υῶ cṛṛṛṛ tṛeṛneḡ, ἡ cṛṛḡ υῶ ṛḡeṛṛṛn ἀρ an

¹ *Domhnall, son of Ardghar.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1121. Domnaldus, Lochlanni ex Ardgaro filio nepos, Rex Hiberniæ, Hibernorumque formæ præstantiâ, generis nobilitate, animi indole, et in rebus agendis dexteritate pariter ac prosperitate, excellentissimus; postquam multa munera egenis clementer et potentibus liberaliter fuerat elargitus, in Roboreto Divi Columbæ (*hoc est Dorensi Monasterio*) anno ætatis suæ septuagesimo tertio, et principatus in Hibernia vigesimo septimo, postquam ante annis undecim fuisset Rex seu Princeps de Aileach; quarto Idus Februarii, in nocte feriæ quartæ, ipso S. Mo-

chuaroci festo decessit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

² *Fourth of the Ides of February.*—This should be “fifth of the Ides of February;” for, according to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar*, the festival of Mochuaroc, who was also called Cuaran the Wise, of Deisi-Mumhan, was held on the fifth of the Ides, i. e. the 9th of February. Colgan notices this error of the Four Masters in his remarks on the passage just quoted: “*Hæc Quatuor Magistri, ubi pro quarto Idus Februarii potius quinto Idus ejusdem debet legi; tum quia festum S. Mochuaroci quinto Idus, seu die nono Februarii celebratur juxta domesticos passim Martyrologos; tum quia anno 1121, quo*

by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Ardgharⁱ Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, sense, prowess, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Doire-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February^k, being the festival of Mochmarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghain Ua hAimmarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was killed by his brothers. Cumaghe, son of Deoraidh Ua Floinn, lord of Durlas, was drowned in Loch-Eathach, after [the island of] Inis-Draicrenn^l had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallachain^m, lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conelobhair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-Liⁿ, both territories and churches. A plundering excursion was, moreover, made by Toirdhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lis-mor, and he obtained countless cattle spoils; and he lost on that occasion Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Muirgheas Ua Loreain; and many others. Cugaileang Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Two streets of Trian-Masain^o, from the door of the fort to Cros-Brighde, were burned in Ard-Macha. A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the cloitheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloitheach of Tealach-nInmainne^p, in Osraighe, was split by

Donnalidus decessit, dies nonus Februarii incidit in feriam quartam, cujus nocte fertur decessisse."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^l *Inis-Draicrenn.*—Now Rathlin, a small island opposite Rockland, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

^m *Ua Ceallachain.*—Now O'Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lis-mor is probably the present chief.

ⁿ *Traigh-Li.*—Now Tralee, the chief town of

the county of Kerry.

^o *Two streets of Trian-Masain.*—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1121. Duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, a portâ Rathensi, seu Arcis usque ad Crucem S. Brigidæ Ardmachæ igne consumptæ sunt. Ingens venti tempestas hoc anno in mense Decembri supremum tectum turris Ardmachanæ dejecit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^p *The cloitheach of Tealach-nInmainne:* i. e.

cecloicéach ipin, co ro mairb mac Leiginn ipin cill. Ríghbarbáin, mac Con-
cáirne, tigeapna Ele do écc. Concobar Ua Foccarra, tigeapna derceirt
Ele do mairbáð.

Áoir Críort, míle céo fiche a dó. Sepín Colmáin, mic Luacháin, do
ragbáil in iolaid Láinde fear cubaó i talmain cedaoín an brait do ronn-
pað fo ríth. Perigna mac Echtiigeirn, comarba búite, raccart ecnaíð,
Andaó mac Meic Ulca, airéindech Cúile raéam, 7 Concobar Ua Lioḡda,
comarba Áille, décc. Congal, rípleiginn Cluana hÉairn, décc i nḡlonn
dÁ Loá ma ailtépe. Áoð Ua Dubbóirna, toireac na bréðca, ceann einḡ
tuairceirt Éreann, 7 Donnall a bráear do écc. Donnpléibe Ua hOccáin,
taoireac Cenel Fíccura, 7 peétairpe Telá Oḡ, décc. Maelrechlainn
Ua Donnacáin, tigeapna Arað éipe, décc. Áoð Ua Ruairc .i. mac Donnall,
tighina Connáicne, do éuitim lá ríraib Míde oc brait criece uaðaib.
Slóigib la Toirpdealbá Ua cConcobar co Loch Sailech i Míde, co taimic
mac Murchaó, rí Laign 7 ḡall ma éeach. Cpech nóri lá Concobar Mac
Laclainn, 7 lá Cenel nÉogain co rangatara co Cill Ruaið mo Ulltoir, 7

the steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1026, p. 812, *suprà*.

^a *Ríghbhardan, 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 Ríghbhardan.

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 Columbkil, in the 38th yeare of his reigne, and the 76th year of his age, upon Wednesday, at night, 4. *Id. Februarii*, 18. *Lunæ*. upon the feast of St. Mocuarog. Cumaighy mac Deory O'Fflyn, king of Derlas, being drowned

in Loghneagh, after he wonn the Iland of Darcarerenn from Iveagh" [*rectè*, after the Iveaghs had wonn the Iland of Darcarerenn, now Rathlin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—*Ed.*] "where there hath been 45 slaine. Gilleaspoig-Eoghain O'Hainniaraidh, king of Ciannaghta, was slain by his own kinsmen in the midst 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'Flaiverty, king of West Connaght; Hugh O'Heidhin, king of O-Fiagh-rach. The steeple of Telagh Innmynn, in Oss-raighe, burnt with fire" [*rectè*, split by a thunderbolt], "from the which a stone that fell downe killed one of the clearks" [*rectè*, one of the students]. "Samuel O'Hangli, bushop of Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Comharb

a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloictheach, which killed a student in the church. Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne^a, lord of Eile, died Conchobhar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann^r, a man's cubit in the earth : on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargna Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Buithe, a wise priest ; Annadh, son of Mac Ulca, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain ; and Conchobhar Ua Lighda^s, successor of Ailbhe, died. Conghal, lector of Chuain-Iraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of Breadach^t, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnsluibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa^u, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Malseachlainn 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 Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Loch Saileach^w in Meath, where Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh^x, in Ulidia ; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick's, made Bushop of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. Dâ Sreith, in Trian-Massan, from the mote doore" [*rectè*, the rath doore] "to St. Bridgitt's crosse, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp" [*rectè*, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—Ed.] "of the steeple of Ardmagh, and many prodigies shewen" [*rectè*, caused great destruction of woods] "over all Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Lann* : i. e. Lann-mhic-Luachain, in Meath.—See note ¹, under A. D. 929, p. 624, *suprà*.

^s *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^t *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach

flowing through it into Lough Foyle. "*Bredach est fluviolus peninsulæ de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Fabhuil apud Magh-bile exoneratur.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 145, 181.

^u *Cinel-Fearghusa*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated at Tulloghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O'h-Ogain, now O'Hagain, and anglicè O'Hagan.

^w *Loch Saileach* : i. e. Lake of the Sallows, now Lough Sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under the year 738, p. 339, *suprà*.

^x *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailbhe, of Emly, erected a cell.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 60, note ". This church is described in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at the 16th of October ; and in O'Clery's *Irish*

τυγρατ βόρονια όρίμμε. Maolcolum Ua Brocháin, eppcop Arda Macá, do écc ina oibteire i nDúiríτ Doire po buaid martra γ πατέριγε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile fiche ατρί. Aongur Ua Gormáin, comarba Com-
gail, do écc ina aibteire i Lior mór Moúda. Flann Ua Duibínri, aipéimveach
Luáimad, Maolmaire Ua Conoubáin, aipéimveach Doire Luráin, γ Maolhopa
Ua hAirtiri, maor Conuacht, décc. Congalach Ua Flaitébrταγ, pío-
óaimna Oiliú, décc. Cucairil Ua Cearbail, τιγίρινα Pírimmaige, décc. Donn-
plebe mac Cataláin ponur γ póbairtan Ulad, décc. Donnchaó mac Giolla-
pattraig Ruaid, τιγίρινα Oipraig, do éccim lá deirbóine. Mórplucaigó la
Toirpdealbáó mac Ruaidri Uí Concóóair co bealach Eóóaille dia po gáb
gialla Dearmumán uile. Gailínza do gábal τιγε i nDoimliaz Chianain for
Murchaó Ua Maoleacloinn for píg Teatnpach, γ po loipepce oéctmozáττ
teagh uime, γ po marbáó rochaióe dia mhuintri don éur rin. Tépná imoppo
Ua Maoleacloinn do eineach Chianáin gan marbáó gan loiceaó. Doimnall,
mac Donnchaóa, píooghóaimna Teimra, do marbáó do Gailínzaib. Amur
anaicéimó do tábairt for comarba Ailbe .i. Maolmoróa, mac Meic Cloitma
.i. teach do gábal fair for lári Imleacha peim, γ for mac Círbail Uí Chiap-
máac τιγίρινα Aine Chlach, γ po marbáó moipréirpí ann. Τέpnάττατ τpa
na maíte app τρία miorbail Dé, Ailbe, γ na heccailri. Ro loiceaó ann

Calendar it is described as "in Dal-Araidhe, on the brink of Loch Laoigh," now Belfast Lough.

* *Disert-Doire* : i. e. the hermitage of Derry, now Londonderry. This passage is translated as follows by Colgan :

"A. D. 1122. B. Moelcolumbus, seu Columbanus Hua Brochan, Episcopus Ardmachanus, in sua saneta perigrinatione, quam in Deserto seu Erimitorio Dorensi egit, per palmam martyrii in vitæ sanetimoniam ad Dominum migravit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1122. Hugh O'Ruark, king of Conmaicne, was slain by Meathmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The scrine of St. Colman, the sonn of Luaghan, was found in Lynn, a cubite deepe in the ground, the Wednesday be-

fore Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghsaileagh in Meath, and theither came Mac Murchuda, king of Leinster, and the *English*" [*rectè*, the Galls. i. e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Loughlynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A greate prey taken by Connor O'Loughlynn, and by the people of Kynell-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaydh, in Ulster, and their prey of cowes was past number[ing]. Maelcolum O'Brolchan, bushop of Ardmagh, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Daire, with vertue of martirdome and repentence. Hugh O'Duibhdírma, cheefe of the Bredagh, and chiefe for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell, *were dead* [*mortui sunt*. Bodl. copy].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Doire-Lurain* : i. e. Luran's or Loran's

Maelcoluim Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire^y, 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^z; and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Flaithbheartaigh^a, royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucaisil Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnsléibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraighe, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach-Eochaille^b, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gaileanga took a house at Daimhliag-Chianain upon Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maeleachlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Cianan. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gaileanga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbhe, i. e. Maelmordha, son of Cloithnia. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Cearbhall Ua Ciarmaic, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imleach, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chiefs escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbhe, and the Church. The Bearnan-Ailbhe^c was burned on this occasion. The

Derry, or Oak Wood, now Derryloran, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and extending into the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Bishop Luran was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

^a *Ua Flaithbheartaigh*.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

^b *Bealach-Eochaille*: i. e. the Youghal Road.—See note ^o, under the year 872, p. 518, *suprà*.

^c *Bearnan-Ailbhe*: i. e. St. Ailbhe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Ailve," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656.—See Pe-

trie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334. Dr. O'Connor translates it "Cathedra Ailbei," which is equally incorrect. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1123. The people of Gailenga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Cianan from Murcha O'Melaghlynn, king of Temoria, and burned his house and eight of his household servants" [*rectè*, ἡ οὐκτομοῦσα ταῦτοι ἰμε, i. e. and eighty houses about it.—ED.], "and slew a number of his people, and Murcha escaped by the miracle of St. Cianan from that fire. An hidden assalte given to the Corbe of St. Ailbhe, whose name was Moylmordha mac Clothna, and likewise to Mac Cearvaill O'Ciarmaic, king of

dom an bhrídhán Ailbe. Ro marbhad iarramh nua ecind mór an tí ro gab an teag .i. an Giollacacó Ua Ciarmaic. Deoóain epide iari naimmuéacá, 7 po bñad a énd de a nriogail íáraiǵte Dé 7 Ailbe. Donnchaó, mac Taidg mic Capthaiǵ, tighína Dlímunán, do écc, 7 Corbmac a brátair do ghabháil a ionaid. Taidg Ua Maile, tighína Umaill, do bádaó co na luing a nAraimn.

Aoir Críort, mile céo píce a ceathair. S. Maelmasóog O Morghair do fuide i neapogoióscé Chonneire. Maolcolaim, mac Maolmaic Uí Connaccáin, uapal íaccart, 7 paí ecena 7 eirádaí ariéir Eireann, décc i nlior pattraig an trís lá píscé Decembei. Forbad Cloicteige Cluana mic Nóir la hUa Maoileóin, coimhba Ciaráin. Taidg Mac Captaig, tighína Dlímunán orðan Munán, dég iari bñnann i gCairil. Muiréac Mac Gormáin, tighína Ua mbaipíce orðan, 7 aipeacá, 7 ppih aélaó Láighe epide [décc]. Aroghar, mac Aoða, ríogdaimhna Oilig, do marbad lá munteir doipe in eneaó Cholaim Cille. Maolrfehlainn mac Taidg, mic Maolruanaíó, tighína Maige Luig do marbad lá ppora bpeirne 7 lá Tighearnán Ua Ruairc. Giollabpóide, mac Tighínáin Uí Ruairc, do marbad lá Connacétaí for Loó En, 7 rochaóe oile amaile ppi. Muiréadach (.i. tighína Cloinne Chorghraig) mac mic Aoða mic Ruaidrí, décc i ecléiríeacht. Loólainn Ua Pollainn, tighína Críce na gCedaó, 7 a mac do marbad la mac a bñbriatair. Gluimairn, mac brian, tighína ariéir Ua pPaolain do marbad lá Donnall

Aine, and a house taken within Imleagh, where seven of their men were slaine, and those good men made an escape by or through the miracle of St. Ailbhe; and there was burnt the mirtre" [*recte*, the bell], "and he that tooke the house, which was Gillcaegh O'Ciarmaic (and he was a deacon nominated) was slaine within a moneth after, and his head was cutt off for committing such violence against St. Ailbhe and his God. Aengus O'Gorman, the Corbe of Comgall, died in Lismore of Mochuda, with repentance" [*recte*, na ailiéir, i. e. on his pilgrimage.—Ed]. "Flann O'Duibhinse, Archdeacon of Lowth; Cucaisil O'Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moylmury O'Condubhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and

Donnsleibhe mac Cathalan, the happiest and best of all Ulster, *were all dead*" [*mortui sunt*]. "Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, killed" [*a suis occisus est*. Bodl. copy]. "Congalagh O'Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of Ailech, was slaine."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Maelmaedhog O'Morgair*: i. e. Malachy O'Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 54-57.

^e *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Inchpatrick, or St. Patrick's Island, a small island lying off the coast of the barony of Balrothery East, and county of Dublin.—See note 7, under the year 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

person who had taken the house, i. e. Gillacacch Ua Ciarmhaic (who was after being named a deacon), was killed before the end of a month; and his head was cut off, in revenge of the violation [of the laws] of God and Ailbhe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Umhall, was drowned with his ship at Ara.

The Age of Christ, 1124. St. Maelmaedhog O'Morgair^d sat in the bishopric of Conneire. Maelcoluim, son of Maelmaith Ua Connagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig^e, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloitheach of Chuain-mic-Nois^f by Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. Muireadbach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrche, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief old hero of Leinster, [died]. Ardghar, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was killed by the people of Doire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg^g, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En^h, and many others along with him. Muireadbach (i. e. lord of Clann-Coscraigh), the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedachⁱ, and his son, were killed by the son of his brother. Glunaiarn, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was

^f *The cloitheach of Chuain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmaenose. This is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and church-yard of Clonmaenose, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 407.

^g *Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg*.—From Diarmaid, the brother of this Maelseachlainn, the Meic Diarmada, or Mac Dermotts, of Moylurg, are descended.

^h *Loch En*.—Now Loch-na-nean, i. e. Lake of the Birds, a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon.—See note ^z, under A. D. 1225.

ⁱ *Crich na gCedach*: i. e. the territory of the Cedachs, a sept descended from Oilíoll 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 °.

mac Mic Fhaolain, la ríogdaimna Laignín. Da mac Taidg, mic Uí Lorcáin, dá éanairi Ua Muirbdaig, do marbdaí lá hUa Lorcáin ele i ppioll. Aon Ua Maéghaimna, ríogdaimna Ulaí, do tuirim lá ríora Pearinniaige. Moir éoblaí la Toirpdealbá Ua Concóbari for Lóc nDeirccóere, 7 a tabairt leir dár Earr Danainne co ro aircc Uí Conaill ag faing, 7 co fparccabí coblaí Dsríumian leir. Moir longporc dna leir oc Ath caille ó tá féil marptain co dealtaine. Trí cairteoil do dénam lá Connaétabí, cairlén Dúin Leóda, cairlén na Gaillíne, 7 cairlén Cúile Mhaiole. Craechnuagá lá Toirpdealbá Ua Concóbari co ro aircc Connaicne a Maig Cairbre, 7 ro aircc Maig Luigne. Ro tionóirft Connaicne 7 fíor Míde éuige, 7 do paspat ammaí fair oc Craib Roir dá éarh, 7 ro marbrat dionce dia ríogabí. Ro impo forí fíor iarríon, 7 ro meabáí forí fáirab Míde, 7 forí Connaicnib, co ttorparatparí rochaíde do pasóclanabí 7 pasóclanabí oib lair. Geill Dsríumian immac Corbmaic mic Meic Cairéaig, do marbdaí la Toirpdealbá Ua Concóbari.

Áoir Críort, míle céo fíce a cúig. Maoleóin Ua Dúnaccáin, pasí ecc-naí, 7 eppcop Ua cCennrélai, Maoltréna uapal íagap, 7 ríurí írnoir Chraoi Caoimhín, biondaíla togaíde hUí Dhúnáin uapal írnoíac Éireann,

^b *Mac Fhaolain*: anglieè Mackelan. This was the senior family of the tribe of the Uí-Faolain. 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.

¹ *Eas-Danainne*: i. e. Danann's cataract, now Dunass rapids, in the Shannon, opposite Sir Hugh Massy's residence, in the county of Clare.

^m *Faing*.—Now Foyné's Island, in the Shannon, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick.

ⁿ *Ath-caille*: i. e. Ford of the Wood, now Woodford, a small village in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, not far from the boundary of Thomond.

^o *Dun-Leodha*.—This castle stood near the River Suck, in the present town of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway. The name is still

preserved in that of Dunlo-street.

^p *The Castle of the Gaillímh*: i. e. the Castle of the River Galway. This castle stood near the mouth of the River Galway, in the present town of Galway.

^q *Cul-Mueile*.—Now Colooney, a small town about five miles south of Sligo.—See A. D. 1408. See also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 31.

^r *Magh-Cairbre*.—This was the ancient name of the level part of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

^s *Magh-Luigne*.—A plain in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

^t *Craebh-Rois-da-charn*.—The Large or branching Tree of the Wood of the two Carns. This name is now obsolete; but Ros-da-charn was probably applied to a wood situated between the Carn mountains, in the barony of Granard,

killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fhaelain^k, royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcaín, both Tanists of Ui-Muireadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Lorcaín, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Deirgdheire, and he conveyed it over Eas-Danainne^l; and he plundered Ui-Conaill at Faing^m, and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-cailleⁿ from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhar^o, the castle of the Gaillimh^p, and the castle of Cuil-macile^q. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Conmhaicne in Magh-Cairbre^r, and he also plundered Magh-Luighne^s. The Conmhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn^t, and slew some of his forces. He [Toirdhealbhach] turned upon them, and defeated the men of Meath, and many of their nobles and plebeians were slain by him. The hostages of Desmond, among whom was the son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthy, were put to death by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1125. Maeleoin Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Maeltrena, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caeimhghin^u, the bosom fosterling of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland,

and county of Longford. Two cars are still to be seen on Sliabh-Chairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbhuidhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinnseanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1124. Toirfin mac Turcuil, a prime young lord of the *English*” [*rectè*, Danes] “or Gaules of Ireland, perished of a suddaine death. Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, *in penitentia mortuus est*. An ill chauce happened to the king of Temor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himselfe and his familie upon Easter day. Lynricke all burnt but a little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolum,

king of Scotland, *bona penitentia mortuus est*. The pledges of Desmond were slaine by Terlagh O'Connor, and these were Maelseaghlynn, the sonn of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Caisil; O'Ciarmaic, of Any;” [and] “O'Cobthy, of the Ui-Cuanach Cnamhcailly. Ardgar, the son of mac Hugh O'Maelseaghlyn, who should be king of Ailegh, was slain by the people of Derry within the liberty of Colum Killy.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^u *Cro-Caeimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's house. This was the name of that building at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, now called St. Kevin's kitchen.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 427–432; and note under the year 1162, *infra*.

décc co heglartaeda, iar n-deiḡbeaḡaí. Mac Maoileputain, áirḡ fear-leiḡinn iarḡair Éireann décc i tTamlaḡta. Cindeidiḡ Ua Conaing, airḡinneach Cille Dálua décc. In quint Iḡ Enair for aoinḡidḡ in inḡte tuarcebaḡ a buinne dḡidḡ for in dainḡiaḡ mor Arḡa Maḡa iar na lán eaḡar do ḡlnoib lá Ceallac coḡarba Pháttraice inḡ triocátiḡaḡ bliḡaḡ in air céḡ ó na ḡaibe ḡlḡn comḡann ḡair co ḡin. Sluaḡḡ lá Toirḡdealbac Ua Conḡobair ḡ lá Tiḡḡnán Ua Ruairc in Míḡe, co ḡo airḡioḡrat Murchaḡ Ua Maoileaclainn, ḡ do ḡatḡrat triuir tiḡḡnaḡ for Míḡe. Maolḡchlainn, mac Donnchaḡ Uí Mhaileaclainn, an triear éiḡḡna dḡibḡe, do inarbaḡh lá Domhnall mac Murchaḡa Uí Mhaileachlainn. Creach do éuaḡ Muirḡḡtach Ua Cearbaill, tiḡḡna deḡceḡt ḡḡnmaḡe i ḡearaib ḡreaḡ conur tapraḡ Dairmaḡt Ua Maileachlainn co ḡḡraib Míḡe ḡ ḡḡḡ, co toḡriḡair Muirḡḡtach leir, ḡ dḡonḡ dḡairḡib ḡḡnmaḡe, co ḡochaḡe oile. Dá inac Ainḡḡir Uí Eḡḡn do inarbaḡ dUa Flaiḡḡḡḡ i ḡoll oc bun ḡaillḡn. Dḡoiḡḡt Aḡa Luain ḡ dḡoiḡḡt Aḡa cḡoiḡ do ḡcaileḡ la ḡḡraib Míḡe. Flann ḡ an ḡiollaḡiaḡac, da inac Ainḡḡir Uí Eḡḡn do inarbaḡ la Conḡobair Ua ḡFlaiḡḡḡḡ.

Aoir Críort, míle céḡ ḡice a ḡé. Aḡḡ Ua Móḡán, eḡcop ḡlinne dá loḡa, [décc]. Fionn Ua Conaingén, airḡinnech Dḡire ḡḡi ḡe, do ecc. Muirḡdach Ua Cuillein, airḡinneḡ Cloḡair, do inarbaḡ lá ḡearaib Manac. Conḡobair Ua Cléiriḡ fear leiḡinn Cille daira, [décc]. ḡiollaḡionain, coḡarba Féiḡn, ḡ Maolḡora Ua Coinne, ḡaḡ ḡaḡḡeal i ḡḡnḡur ḡ i mbḡeḡeanḡnar, ḡ in Uḡḡ ḡatḡraice, décc iar naḡḡḡe toḡaḡe. Dainḡiaḡ Reicḡera ḡoil ḡ ḡeaḡair in Arḡ Macha, do ḡonaḡ la hḡonia Ua nAḡḡacain do

* *Tamhlacht*.—Now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin.

* *The daimhliag of Ard-Macha*.—"A. D. 1125. Quinto Idus Januarii tegulis integrè contexta et restaurata est ecclesia cathedralis Ardmachana per Sanctum Celsum, Archiepiscopum; postquam per annos centum triginta non nisi ex parte fuisset contexta."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

* *Bun-Gaillimhe*: i. e. the mouth of the River Galway.

* *The two sons of Ua hEidlin*.—This is a re-

petition. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broke in the rooffe, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie yeares before. Gillbraiti O'Ruark was drowned in Lough 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^w. Cincidigh Ua Conaing, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha^x, after having been fully covered with shingles by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, one hundred and thirty years since it had a complete roof before. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Meath; and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maelseachlainn, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of these, was slain by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muirheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearnmhagh, went upon a predatory excursion into the territory of the men of Breagha, Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath and Breagha, opposed him; and Muirheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearnmhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aineislis Ua hEidhin were slain in treachery at Bun-Gaillimhe^y. The bridge of Ath-Luain and the bridge of Ath-Croich were destroyed by the men of Meath. Flann and Gillariabhach, the two sons of Aineislis Ua hEidhin^z, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, died. Finn Ua 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]. Gillafinain, successor of Feichin, and Maelisa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in history, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig^a, died after good penance. The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter^b, at Ard-Macha, which had been

three kings of Meath, and whereof the third was slaine within three dayes and three nights after, by name Maelsaghlin mac Donnell. Murtagh O'Caroll, king of south Fearnmoy, went to prey upon the people of Bregb, where they were mett with by Dermott O'Maelsaghlyn, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregb, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *The Ord-Padraig*: i. e. the Order of St. Patrick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws not now known to exist.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of *Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 74, 75, note ^b.

^b *The Regles of Paul and Peter*.—This was the church belonging to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh. It is called "Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli" by Colgan, who translates this passage as follows:

éoirpeccadó la Cellach, comarba Phattraice an 12 Callainn Nouembri. Corpac móir Múinan co na tšmpall do lopeccadó. Enna, mac Mic Murchaída .i. mac Donnáda, ní Laiḡín, do écc. Sluaḡíó la Toirpdealbác Ua cConcobair, co tucc níḡe ḡall Áta chiat, ḡ Laiḡín dia mac féin do Choncobair. Táinic dñá iari rin co tucc maíðm for Chorbmac Mac Captaíḡ, ḡ co po loipe a longpóir occ Sléib an Chaitlḡ. Móir longpóir iai an níḡ céðna i nUrimúinan ó Luḡnapadó co féil bḡíḡe, ḡ po aipcc feét ar an longpóir rinUi Conaill, feét ele ḡo Móin mói, ḡ ḡo ḡlínó Maḡair, ḡ feét co deirceir Orpáḡe, ḡ po éuir ár Orpáḡe im Ua cCapócc, ḡ tuḡ ḡialla Orpáḡe don chur rin. Domnall Finn Ua Dubda, tḡḡearna Ua nÁinalḡada, do bádaó iai ndéanā cpeéce hi tTír Chonaill. Anpáó cogaió móir i nÉrinn i ccoiténne, ḡur bó héccín do Cheallac do comarba Páttraice, beit ní for bñadain i neccmar Arda Maáa oc ríóduccáó fšr nÉreann, ḡ oc fšail ríḡḡa ḡ roibéra for caó eirir éuait ḡ eḡair. Cpeach meabla la Ruaidrí Ua Tuaitéair i nAipéšraib, conur tapéatar ríoru Aipéir, ḡ po láracc a náir, ḡ po díccñad Ruaidrí fo déirín leo.

Aoir Crioirt, mile céð níce a reacht. ḡiollacrioirt Ua Maoileón, abb comarba Ciapáin Cluana mic Nóir, tobar ḡḡa ḡ déreice opðain ḡ oipeacáir Leite Chunn, cñn fonura ḡ raiðbriora Éreann, dḡḡ. Maolmaire Ua ḡotáin uapal ḡaccart, ḡ rpuit rñóir Cñannra, Congalach, comarba Cianáin,

"A. D. 1126. Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli Ardmachæ extracta per B. Imarum Hua Hoedh-again, consecrata est per S. Celsum Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum 12 Calend. Novemb."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^c *Sliabh-an-Caithe*.—This, which is now obsolete, was the name of a mountainous district near the town of Kilkenny. According to O'Huidhrin's topographical poem, the territory of O'Cearbhaill of Ossory, which adjoined Ui-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh gCaithe.

^d *Moin-moi*.—This place is unknown to the Editor.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*.—Now Glanmire, near the city of Cork.

^f *A great storm of war*.—This passage is trans-

lated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1126. Magna belli tempestas per totam Hiberniam Principum factionibus et simultatibus exorta est: ad quam sedendam S. Celsus Primas Ardmachanus a sua sede spatio unius anni et mensis abfuit, discordes Principum animos reconcilians, et regulas pacis et morum Clero et populo præscribens."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^g *Ua Tuathchair*.—Now O'Togher and Toher. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1126. Enna mac Mic Morchaa, king of Leinster, *mortuus est*. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Leinster, and he had their pledges. O'Moylrony, King of Fermanagh, *a suis occisus est*. Moylisa O'Conne, chiefe of the

erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Corcach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Enda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i. e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-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^e. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lammas till the festival of Brigit; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moin-moi^d and to Gleann-Maghair^e, and another as far as the south of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the 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^f throughout Ireland in general, so that Ceallach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, establishing peace among the men of Ireland, and promulgating rules and good customs in every district among the laity and the clergy. A treacherous prey was made by Ruaidhri Ua Tuath-chair^g, in Airtheara; and the men of Airtheara overtook and slaughtered his people, and Ruaidhri himself was beheaded by them.

The Age of Christ, 1127. Gillachrist Ua Maeleoin, abbot, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chuinn, [and] head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Ceanannus;

Irish in chronicle and judgment, and in St. Patrick's Order, after great penitence, *in Christo quievit*. Great Corke of Mounster, with its church, burnt. Donell O'Duvda drowned after making a prey in Tirconnell. A kingly progress by Tirlagh O'Connor to Dublin, and" [he] "gave the kingdome of Dublin and Leinster to his sonn, Connor. A great tempest of warr in Ireland, that the Coarb of St. Patrick was forced to be a yeare and a month from Ardmagh, making peace between Irishmen, and learning" [*rectè*, teaching] "good rules and manners to

layty and cleargie. A stealing army by Roary O'Tuogher, into the east, and the Eastmen met them, and had their slaughter, and beheaded himselfe. Mureagh O'Cullen, Archdeacon of Clogher, killed by Fermanagh. The Damliag of the reliques" [*rectè*, called the regles, or abbey-church] "of Peter and Paul, made by Himar O'Hegan, was consecrated by Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, on the xii. Kal. of November. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Glenmayr, and brought many coves." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ἡ Ἰόλλα Χιάραιν Ὑα Ῥόδα, ἀρχιερεὺς Ὑνγα, [δέεε]. Ἰόλλα κομῆσαι Ὑα Τυαταίλ, κομάρβα Καοιῆγιν, δὸ μαρβαδ λαγ να Πορέυατχαίδ, Μαολ-
 βριῆδε Ὑα Ποραννάιν, ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀρδα ρπαῖα. Μαολβριῆδε Ὑα Ὀναοῦδα,
 ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀρδα Τρεα, ἡ Δομνὰνν Δαλλ Ὑα Μυρχαῦδα, ἀρχιερεὺς Λαῖγν,
 δέεε. Μὰς Κοναοναῖς Ὑα Μαολῖυιρμ, ἀρχιερεὺς Ρυιρ Κρέ, δὸ μαρβαδ
 λά ηἘλν. Σερῖν Χολαίμ Χιλλε δὸ βρεῖδ δὸ Ἰhallaib Ἀῖα χιαῖ leo ἰ
 μβροῖδ, ἡ α ἠδνακαλ δοριῖδρι ἰ κομν μίρ δια ἑῖς. Ἰόλλα κριορ Ὑα ηἘκενῖς,
 τιῖεαρηνα Ρεαρ Μανὰχ ἡ Ἀιρῖαλλ, δὸ ἑεε ἰ κClocair mac nDaimne ιαρ
 νατρηῖς τοῖαῖδε. Σεαρβαλλ Μὰς Ραολάιν δὸ μαρβαδ λα ηἘν Ραῖλῖε πορ
 λάγν Χιλλε ναπα κο νορυνῖς δὸ ἀρηαῖδ ἡ μαῖτῖδ οἰλε αμὰιλε ρριρ. Σλόῖγν
 λά Τοιρρῖδεαλῖαχ Ὑα κConcobair δὸ μῖυρ ἡ δὸ ἑῖρ κο μὰετ Κορεαχ μὸρ
 Μῦμὰν, κο πο εῖυρ Κορβμὰς ηἰ ἠἸορρ μορ, ἡ ἡο πο ποῖνν Μῦμὰν ἰ τερί, ἡ
 νοβερε τοῖοῖα ἡαλλ α Μῦμὰν. Δομνὰνν, mac Mic Capthaῖς, δὸ ιονναρ-
 βαδ ηἰ ιαπαῖν ἰ κConnaῖταῖδ κο ρῖετ κέδ ιμὰιλε ρριρ λά Κορβμὰς Μὰς
 Καῖταῖς, ιαρ τεοχετ ἀρα οἰλερε, ἡ ριρ Μῦμὰν δὸ ιομυῖδ ἀρ Τοιρρῖδεαλ-
 ῖαχ. Μὸρ κὸβλαχ Τοιρρῖδεαλῖαῖς Ὑι Χονκὸβαρ νοῖαττ ἀρ κέδ λεαρταρ
 ἀρ Loch nDerg δερε, ἡυρ πο ράραῖς κεαννταρ Μῦμὰν. Κοῖμπακ δά κὸβλακ
 πορ ραιρρηῖς .ι. Κομὰεταῖς, ἡ ριρ Μῦμὰν, ἡ ρυεερατ Κομὰεταῖς βυαῖδ ἀν
 ῖατχαῖγῖτε ἡῖρῖν. Κατ εἰτιρ Ὑλταῖδ βυδὸέμ ἰ τεορεπαταρ δα ρῖς Ὑλαδ .ι.
 Ἀεδ Ὑα Μαῖῖαῖννα, ἡ Νῖαλλ, mac Δυῖννῖ-λέβε Ὑι Εὐχαῦδα, ἡ ἀρ Ὑλαδ ιμ

^b *Cunga*.—Otherwise written Conga, now Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, where St. Feichin erected a monastery in the seventh century.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 498.

¹ *Ard-Trea*: i. e. the church of Trea. Now Ardtrea, near Lough Neagh, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, the virgin St. Trea, or Treagha, the daughter of Cairthenn, son of Ere, son of Eochaidh, son of Colla Uais, was venerated here on the 3rd of August.

^k *Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha*.—This would now be anglicised Blind Daniel Murphy.

¹ *He drove Cormac to Lis-mor*.—This Cormac is usually called a king-bishop.—See Petrie's

Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 302–308, where the question is discussed as to whether he was bishop as well as king of Cashel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1127. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Corkinor in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Mounster. The Eastmen” [Airtheana, Orientales, i. e. inhabitants of Orior.—ED.] “took Tyflinn of the Mac Synnaechs” [*recte*, took the house of Flann Mac Sinuaigh] “in Tryan-Saxan” [at Armagh] “upon Ragnall Mac Rewye, in Shrotyde, and beheaded him. A battle betweene Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eocha Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit” [ἰ ρριεῖγυμ, *recte*, in the heat of

Conghalach, successor of Cíanan; Gillachíarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga^h, [died]. Gillachomhghaill Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghin, was killed by the Fortuatha. Maelbríghde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbríghde Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Ard-Trea^l; and Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha^k, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conaenaigh Ua Maelguirm, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, was killed by the Éli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-clíath, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Fera-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhall Mac Faelain was killed by the Uí-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-dara, with some of his servants and chieftains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Lis-mor^l, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Donnchadh, the son of Mac Carthaigh, was afterwards expelled into Connaught, with two thousand along with him, by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, after returning from his pilgrimage; and the men of Munster turned against Toirdhealbhach. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels, upon Loch Deirgdheire; and he devastated the adjoining cantreds of Munster. The fight of two fleets at sea, namely, the Connaughtmen and the men of Munster; and the Connaughtmen gained the victory in that battle. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which two kings of Ulidia were slain, namely, Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, and Niall, son of Donn-leibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gilchrist O’Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argialls, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Mounster and Leinster revolted againe against Tirlagh O’Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanors of Danyell O’Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O’Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the O’Fulies” [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 Uí-Faelain about him, fell by the Uí-Failghe], “within Kildare, defending the Coarbship of St. Bridgett. Taillte, Morogh O’Mellaghlín’s daughter, died. Moylbride O’Farannan, Airchinnech of Ardsraha; Moylbride O’Kineth, Airchinnech of Ardtrea, in good penitence, mortuus est. Gilchrist O’Moyleoin, Coarb of Kyaran of Clon-mic-Nois, the best of all Airchinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in Christo quievit.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

with them. Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and Domhnall, his son, assumed his place. Domhnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn assumed his place.

The Age of Christ, 1128. Muirgheas O'Nioc, successor of Iarlath of Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Ghoill^m. Conaing Ua Begleighinn, Abbot of Ceanannus, died. Gillaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillacruimhthirfraeich Mac Scolaighe, successor of Bearach of Cluain-coirpthe; Ua Banain, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiarain, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, airchinneach of Cunga; Ceinneidigh Ua Conghail, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-choimhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, annchara of Coreumdhruadh, died. Ceinneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Itha, with Domhnall Ua Goirmleaghaidhⁿ, forcibly entered a house upon Faelan Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Feara-Manach along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhirdhiadh was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Raghailigh^o; Sitriuc Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha^p; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick's protection^q. A plundering army was led by Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain; by the Dal-Araidhe, and the Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha; and they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Eathach. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne^r, was slain, and many others besides him. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

Masters have, perhaps intentionally, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnan O'Ruairc, upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals

of Ulster, pp. 1030, 1031, *infra*.

^r *Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne*.—This name would now be written, in English, O'Gara, lord of Leyny.

apba páttraiucc eirip Connaétauib 7 pshaiib Mumán. Tailltin, ingén Mupchaid Uí Mhaileacáin, bñ Toirpdealbais Uí Chonchoibair, décc. Domnall mac an Ghillepinn mic Mic Uallacháin, taoipeach muinnipe Cionait, do mairbadh uUa Maadaáin. Móir épeac lá Connaétauib 1 pPeapmhais, 7 po oircecfó an típ, 7 Lúgmádh, 7 do poéattar don, pocharde díbrum la Cocall, mac Mic Sínáin, 7 la pshaiib Pshnmaige. Maḡnur mac Mic Loélaínn, tighína Chenél nEogain 7 an tuairceipe, do mairbadh lá Cenel cConaill, 7 la Cenél Moem.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, mile céo píce a naoi. Maolbríge Ua Flannáin, ancoipe Lirr móir, Giollacolmáin Ua Ceallais uapal pásar Deapmaige Cholaim Chille, Mac Muirghra psh leiginn Pshna, 7 Ua Diarmada, comarba Cronáin Ruir Cpe, dég. Teac Cholaim Cille 1 cCill mic Nénain do gabáil uUa Tarceipe for Aod mac Caébaipir Uí Domnaill, 7 a locead páir. Caemcluth tighína lá Cenel nEogain .i. Maḡnur 1 nionad Conchoibair. Maḡnur din, do mairbadh pía cciomh páite do Chenel cConaill 7 uUa Garmlaodais 7 do Cenel Moem, 7 Concobair do píogad domidiri. Matghánain, mac Muiréscritais Uí bhríann, décc. Flann Ua Ceallais, tighína papi mbrige, 7 Muiréscritach Ua Concubair, píogdamna Ua pPailge, do mairbadh do pshaiib Pshnmaige. Niall Ua Cpioáin, tighína Ua Piacrach Apoa ppaáa, do mairbadh la hUib Cenneidigh. Giollaépiopt hUa hUidóin, toipeac Cenél Peapadais, do locead 1 tigh a altpann 1 ττίp Manach 1 meabail. Cairlén Áta Luain

* *Mac Uallachan*.—Now Mac Cuolaghan, and Cuolahan, without the *Ma*.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 41, and from p. 183 to p. 188. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1128. *Bisextus et Embolismaticus annus*. The men of Moyyth tooke house upon the king of Fermannagh, Fylan O'Duvdara, and he was slaine by them, and a nomber of the good men of Fermannagh. Gilpatrick mac Tothal, Coarb of Coemgen, killed by the O'Mureais, in the midst of Glindalough. An overthrow by the horsemen of Conor Mac Loughlin on the horsemen of Tiernan O'Roirk, where fell O'Ciarra, king of Carbury, and Cathel O'Rogelly, and Sitrick O'Moelbride, and Hugh O'Duuday,

king of O-Namalga, *et alii multi*. Murges O'Nick, Airchinnech of Tomdagualann, died at Inis-Gall. A most filthy act, that deserved the curse of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporall, that the like was never seene in Ireland, committed by Tiernan O'Roirk and the O-Briúins. The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his owne clergie among them. The hurt that came of this evill act” [is] “that there is noe safty” [to be] “in Ireland from thenceforth untill this evill deed be revenged by God and man. This dishonor given to the Coarb of Patrick is all one and to dishonor God” [*recte*, Christ, or the Lord], “for God” [*recte*, the Lord, or Christ], “himself said in the 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^s, chief of Muinntir-Chinaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Seanain, and the men of Fearnmhagh. 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 Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Farna; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain^t was [forcibly] taken, by Ua Tairchert, from Aedh, son of Cathbharr Ua Domhnaill, and it was burned over him. A change of lords by the Cinel-Eoghain, namely, Maghnus in the place of Conchobhar; but Maghnus was slain, before the expiration of three months, by the Cinel-Conaill, O'Goirmleadhaigh, and the Cinel-Moein; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh^u. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was burned by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

me spernit, et qui me spernit spernit eum qui me misit. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Leinster, to Wicklo" [*recte*, Loch Carman, i. e. Wexford], "from thence about Leinster to Dublin, and praised many that way, and from Dublin to his house. The defame of that is to Tiernan O'Roirk. An army by Manus and the men of Fernmoy to Tirbriuin, and brought great booties. Tiernan, with I-Briuin and many others, overtook them at Ardy, where they gave battle, and Tiernan and his I-Briuin were put to flight, and three or four hundred of them were, as a beginning, killed through Patriek. An army by Connor O'Loughlin, and Tirone, and Dalaray, and Airgiall, into Macova, and they brought hostages

from I-Egha. They tourned then upon their left hand to Fimbrea, and left some of their men there, and committed wickedness before God and man, viz., the burning of Trim, with the churches, and many martyred in it: *Non impetrata pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulaverunt*. Peace for a year and a half made by the Coarb of Patriek, between Connaght and Mounster." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Cill-mic-Nenain*: i. e. church of the son of Nenain, now Kilmaerenan, in the county of Donegal.

^u *The Ui-Cenneidigh*: i. e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

δο δέναν, ἡ ἀν θροίσεατ δο εὐσβαίλ λα Τοιρρδεαλβὰς Ὑα cConcobair 1 παῖ-
 ραὸ na bliadhna po .i. παῖρραὸ ἀν ταρτα. Ἀλτόιρ in δαιμίλιας μόιρ h1 cCluain
 mic Nóir do φορτσιγὰδ, ἡ ρεοιρ δο ἔρειε εἰρτε .i. Carracan tempail Sol-
 man tuccad ó Mhaileacálainn mac Domnaill, Cudín Donnchaða mic Floinn,
 ἡ na τρὶ ρεοιτε τυξ Τοιρρδεαλβαίς Ὑα Concobair .i. bleide αιρccιτε, ἡ copan
 αιρccιρ co cεριοιρ όιρ εἰαιριρ, ἡ copn go nóρ, ἡ copn hUι Riada, ριξ Αῤαδ, ἡ
 caileac αιρccιρ co pφορνειmh όιρ pαιρ cona εἶρc ό inḡein Ruaidri Uι Conco-
 bair, ἡ copán αιρccιρ Cellaiḡ, comarba Pαττpαιcc. Ciarán dan ó ρυγαίτε
 οια pποιλpυccad iapaḡ. Ceallach, comarba Pφατpαιcc, mac oḡe, ἡ αιρ-
 uερpυḡ iαρταίρ Eoppa, aemcḡn po pιαpαιḡpιοτ Zoill, ἡ Zaoiḡil laoiḡ, ἡ
 clerig Epeann, iap noipḡneac eppcop, pacaρτ, ἡ aopa ḡacá ḡpαιḡ apcḡna, iap
 ccoippeccad teampall, ἡ pειλḡfḡ momḡa, iap ττιοḡnacal pḡd ἡ maoine, iap
 nḡpail pιαḡla ἡ pοιbeρ ap ḡac eτiρ τυaḡτ, ἡ ecclaiρ, iap mbḡtḡaiḡ aoiḡtiḡ,
 epḡaiḡtiḡ, celeabapτaḡ, oipḡpeandaiḡ, iap nonḡad ἡ iap naiḡpḡḡe τοḡcaḡḡe, po
 paiḡ a pḡpιατ do cum nime in Αῤḡ Pαττpαιcc ipn Mumain an céo lá ḡApḡil

* *Tir-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

‡ *The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in Connell Magoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1129. The great alter at Clonvicknose was robbed this year, and many jewells sacrilegiously taken from thence, viz., Kearnaghan of Sollomon's Temple, which King Moyleseaghlyn bequeathed to that church; the standing cupp of Donnogh mac Flyn; the three jewells that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a cupp of silver, a guilt Crosse, and another jewell; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp of the daughter of Rowrie O'Connor; and a cupp of silver, which Ceallagh, primatt of Ard-mach, bestowed on the church. The clergy of Clone made incessant prayers to God and St. Keyran to be a meane for the revelation of the party that tooke away the said jewells."

‡ *Ceallach*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

"A. D. 1129. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-

machanus, occidentalis Europæ Primas, vir il-
 libatæ castimonix, et unicus ejus arbitrio
 Hiberni et exteræ gentes, Clerus et populus
 Hiberniæ erant contenti; post multos ordinatos
 Episcopos, Præsbyteros, et diversorum graduum
 Clericos; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et
 Cæmeteria consecrata; post multas et magnas
 eleemosynas, et pias elargitiones; post regulas
 morum Clero et pacis populo præscriptas; post
 vitam in jejuniis, orationibus, prædicationibus,
 missarum celebratione et id generis variis pie-
 tatis officiis transactam; sacramentis Pœnitentiæ
 et Extremæ Uctionis præmunitus, anno ætatis
 suæ quinquagesimo, in Momonia, locoque Ard-
 Patruic dicto spiritum cælo reddidit, primo die
 Aprilis. Cujus verò corpus feria quarta se-
 quenti ductum est Lismorum S. Mochudæ ibi
 sepeliendum, juxta ipsius testamentum: ibique
 feria quinta sequenti, cum psalmis, hymnis, et
 canticis in Sanctuario Episcoporum vulgo ap-
 pellato, honorificè sepultum est. In ejus vero
 locum in sede Ardmachano sufficitur (*vel re-
 rius intruditur*) Murchertachus, seu Mauritius,

Manach^w. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhaich Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i. e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois^x was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracan [model] of Solomon's Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall; the Cudin [Catinum] of Donnchadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhaich Ua Conchobhair had presented, i. e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach^y, successor of Patrick, a son of purity, and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head whom the foreigners and Irish of Ireland, both laity and clergy, obeyed; after having ordained bishops, priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; after having established rules and good morals among all, both laity and clergy; after having spent a life of fasting, prayer, and mass-celebration; after unction and good penance, resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Amalgadii filius."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 300, 301.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1129. Makmaras O'Rebogan, Airchinnech of Lismore" [died]. "Gillmochonna O'Duvidirma killed by Ulster," [on Inis Toiti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—ED.] "Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, chief and Archbushop of the west of Enrope, and the only pleasing" [to] "Irish and *English*" [*rectè*, Galls or Danes], "lay and clergy, after grading" [i. e. ordaining] "bushop, priest, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyardes many, and bestowing of jewells and goods, and gevinge good rules and manners to all spirituall and temporall, endinge a life in fasting and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his

spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatricke, in Mounster, in the Kal. of Aprill, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of Aprill to Lismore, according to his will, and was served" [waked] "with Salmes, hymnes, and eantieles, and buried in the bushop's buriall, in *Prid. Non. April.* the fifth day. Murtagh mac Donell chosen in Patrick's Coarbship in *Non. April.* The house of Columkill, at Killmienenan, 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. Gilehris Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fosterer's house, in Fermanagh, murtherously. Nell O'Krighan, king of O-Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

δια λυαν δο ρονηραδ ιριν καεεκατηαδ βλιαδαιν α σοιρι. Ρυγαδ τρα α εορρ δια αδνακαλ ιριν εκεδασοιμ αρ εκινδ ζο Λιορ μορ Μοδύδα δο πειρ α ειομνα βαδδειν, γ πο ρριοταυρδω co πρალμαιδ, γ ιμναδ, γ εαντικδ, γ πο ηαδηαικδ co honopac ι ιολαιδ na neppcop Δια Θαρδασοιμ αρναδαραch. Μυιρδςιταch, mac Doimnaill, διοιρνεαδ ηι εκομαρbur Πατραιεc ιαριρiν.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, mile κέδ τριοcha. Σορo Cholaim Chille cona εεαμπλαδ, γ ιμιονδαιδ δο λορεκαδh. Λοελαιμ Ua Maolruanaid, ριοζδαίμνα Uλαδ, δο μαρβαδ. Cύαιρue Ua Concobar, τιζήρiνα Ua pFairge, δο έcc. Γιolla Cualann mac meic Dúngaile, τιζήρiνα Ua mδριύiν Cualann, δο μαρβαδ lá α βραιτρδ. Διαρμαετ Ua Pollamain, ταιοιρεαδ Cloinne hUaτταδ, γ Tollclhana (i. Γιollaράτταιεc) Ua hΑιρεαδταιζ, ollaμ ιαριταρ Μιδε ι φιιδεετ, δέcc. Σεόιo Cluana mic Nóir oφoιλλριυζαδ φορ Thallaiδ Λιμμηζ ιαρ na nγοιo δο Thiollacomgáin. Γιollacomgáin πέιρριν δο έποchaδ ι nDúnCluana δhριαιλ lá ριζ Múian, ιαρ na εαιρβςιτ la Concobar Ua mδριαιλ. Ro ριρ τρα an Γιollacomgáin ροιη Copcaδ, Λιορ μορ, γ Πορτλάιρge δο δoλ ταρ μυιρ. In long ι παζβαδ ιοναδ ní παζβαδ ζαοιτ ρεoλτα, γ πο ζειδoιρ na longa ele apceana. Oειτδβιρ ón αρ no φορταδ Ciaran an luing ι τεριαλλαδ ροιη τεαετ ταυρι, γ δο ράδρoιη ινα coιβρεναιδ ρρi báρ co naicδ Ciarán co na δacaill ac φορτταδ ζαάα luinge ινα τεριαλλαδ. Ro μοραδ τρα αιμm Oé γ Ciarán de ρiη. Slóizδ la hUa Laclainn i. Concobar, mac Doimnaill, γ lá τυαιρceρt Epeann iηo Ulltaiδ. Ro ειοηóιλρεττ Uλαδ δο εαβαιρτ caτα δóιδ. O po coιηpoiceρiz cáδ δια ροιλε διδ ρεάαρ ιομαυρδc αιμmín ftoppa. Ro μεαδβαδ φορ Ulltaiδ ροδεóιδ, γ πο láo α náρ iηm Aoδ Ua Longpiz τιζήρiνα Oal nΑραιδε, iηm Γιolla-ράτταιe mac Searraiz, τιζήρiνα Dhál mδuinne, iηm Dubraillbe mac Artaín,

² *Quaifne*.—He was the son of Muirheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Donnsluibhe, son of Brogarbhan, chief of Ui-Failghe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014.

³ *Diarmuid Ua Follamhain, &c.*—“A. D. 1130. Dermott O’Fallawyn, chieftaine of Klynodagh, and Gall-Clwana, otherwise named Gillepatrick, chief poet of West Meath, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

⁴ *The jewels of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows :

“A. D. 1130. The jewels that were stolen

from out the church of Clonvicknose were found with one Gillecowgan, a Dane of Limbrick. The said Gillecowgan was apprehended by Connor O’Bryen, and by him delivered over to the family of Clonvicknose, who, at the time of his arraignment, confessed openly that he was at Cork, Lismore, and Waterford, expecting for wind to goe over seas with the said jewells; all the other passengers and shippes passed with good gales of wynde out of the said townes, save only Gillecowgan, who said as soone as he wou’d enter a shipp-board any shipp he saw St. Key-

the first day of April, on Monday precisely, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed for interment, on the Wednesday following, to Lis-mor-Mochuda, in accordance with his own will; it was waked with psalms, hymns, and canticles, and interred with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the Thursday following. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Choluim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuaifne^a Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillacualann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamlhain^a, chief of Clann-Uadach; and Goll-Cluana, i. e. Gillaphadraig Ua hAircachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Cluain-mic-Nois^b were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Cluain-Bhriain^c, by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Corcach, Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crozier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Gillaphadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne^d; Dubhrailbhe Mac Artain; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again untill he was so taken. This much he confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the said family."

^c *Cluain-Bhriain*: i. e. the Fort of Brian's Lawn or Meadow, now *anglicè* Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

^d *Dal-Buinne*: i. e. the race of Buinne, son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster. This was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time. It embraced a tract of country lying on either side of the River Lagan, from Spencer's Bridge, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast.—See Colgan's *Trias Th.*, pp. 182, 183; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 233.

co nōpōing oile cen mo tāt pōm, 7 inōpīc an tīp co hāpētīr na hArdā etip tuatē 7 cill, 7 tucpat mile do brait, 7 ilīmīle do buaib, 7 deacāib. Teccait maite Ulaō imo tēigīrnatōaibh iar pīn co hArd Maāa 1 ccomōail Choncōbair co nōsīnpatec pīetī, 7 comh luighe, 7 co pparccatīpīot gīālla laip. Lōingīur lā Toīrpdealbāch Ua cConcōbair co piacht co Topatō, 7 pō aipce Rop nguill. Lōingīur eile dan, leip 1 nōsīmūmān, 7 pō aipce Dairbri uile, 7 Imīr mōir. Catpaoineatō pia Tīgīrnatān Ua Ruairc 7 pia nUib bīuim 1 Sleib Ğuairc pōp pīaib Mīde, dū 1 ttopēcāip Dīarīmaitec Ua Maoilschlāinn, pī Tīhīpāc, 7 Aīmlaib, mac Mic Sīhān, tīgīrīna Ğailīng, 7 Oengur Ua Caoinvelbān, tīgīrīna Ua Laoģairc, mac Mic Ğiollapularpāiģ, tīgīrīna deipceipīc bīpģ, 7 ōpōng oile naē aipmīetīp. Meap mōir ap na huibē ēpandāib etip ēnoa, deapīcōib, 7 ublaib.

Αοιρ Cpīopt, mile cēd epīocha a haon. Maoilīora Ua Pōģlaōa, aipīepīcop Cairīl, 7 Muipēcīptach Ua hInōpēacētaģ, comapba Comģaill, dēcc 1 nArd Maāa an tpeap lā oOctober. Dubcōblaģ, ingīn Ruatōrī na Sōīde buīde Uī Choncōbair bīn tīgīrīna Luighe dēģ. Cpeachīrluaģfō lā Toīrpdealbāc Ua Concōbair, 7 lā cōģgeatō Connaēt 1 Muīmān, ĝo pō aipcepet Uī Conaill Ğatīra. Sluaģgeatō la Concōbair Ua mōrīam, 7 lā pīaib Muīmān 1 Lauģmē, 7 pō ĝatīrat a ngīalla. Lottap iappīn 1 Mīde, 7 pō aipģpīet imīr Loēa Sēmīdģde. Compīaitec a mapēcīluaģ, 7 mapēcīluaģ Connaēt. Spaoīntēp pōp mapēcīluaģ Connaēt, 7 tōpēcāip mac Conconnaēt Uī Concōbair don ēup pīn, 7 an Pīrōana Ua Capētaģ 1. ollam Connaēt. Slōģfō lā Concōbair

^c *Ard* : i. e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^f *Torach* : i. e. Tory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

^g *Ros-Guill*.—This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ^z, under A. D. 718, p. 317, *suprà*.

^h *Dairbri*.—This is the ancient and present Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note ^c.

ⁱ *Inis-mor*.—Now the Great Island, near the

city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-mor-Arda-Neimhidh.

^k *Sliabh-Guaire*.—A mountainous district in the barony of Clankee, county of Cavan.—See note ^z, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1130. Swordes, with the church, and many reliques, burnt. Cuaifne O’Connor, king of Offaly, *mortuus est*. Awley mac Senan, king of Gaileng; Eneas O’Kinelvan, king of Loeguire, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Brefny, at Slewgoary. A battle betweene Scottsmen and the men of Moreb, where 4000 of

many others besides them : and they plundered the country as far as the east of Ard^e, both lay and ecclesiastical property, and they carried off a thousand prisoners, and many thousand cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, afterwards came to Ard-Macha, to meet Conchobhar ; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths, and they left hostages with him. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded with a fleet as far as Torach^f, and plundered Ros-Guill^g. He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dairbhri^h and Inis-morⁱ. A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guaire^k by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair ; Amhlaeibh, son of Mac Seainain, lord of Gaileanga ; Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Ui-Laeghaire ; the son of Mac Gillafhulartaigh, lord of South Breagha, and others not enumerated. Great fruit upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples.

The Age of Christ, 1131. Maelisa Ua Foghladha^l, Archbishop of Caiseal, [died]; and Muircheartach Ua hInnreachtaigh, successor of Comhghall, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Luighne, died. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the people of the province of Connaught, into Munster ; and they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Leinster, and took its hostages. They afterwards proceeded into Meath, and plundered the island of Loch-Semhdighdhe^m. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchonacht Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhnall

the men of Moreb, with their king, were slayne. Eneas, son to Lulaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scotts in a retyre" [i. e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'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'Loingsy, king of Dalaray, and Gilpatrick O'Serry, king of Dal-Buinne, and Duvrailve Mac Cairtin, and a nomber more ; they praid 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 tranquillitye, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^l *Ua Foghladha*.—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^m *Loch Semhdighdhe*.—Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmeath.

Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaghais (i. e. Coirshliabhⁿ), and a battle was fought between them; and Conn Ua Maelgacithe^o, Garbhanach Ua Baeighill^p, and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Ce^a, and made a year's peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne, into Cuailgne; and they plundered Ui-Meith^r. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaille, where a battle was fought between them, in which Ragnall Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, with his son; Donnsléibhe Ua hInnreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith; and many others besides them, were slain. Thomond was plundered by Cormac, the son of Mac Carthaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Briain. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over the Sil-Ronain, in which many were slain. Conchobhar Ua Briain was severely wounded by his own servant of trust, so that he was lying in his death-sickness. Conchobhar Ua Longargain was the name of the person who wounded him, and he was immediately killed in revenge of it. Domhnall Ua Fuirg, lord of Ui-Furgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadha in a conflict. Maelseachlainn, son of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Feara-Ceall. Cluain-Iraid was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbha. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain-Iraid. The battle of Caill-Cobhthaigh^s was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh

hostages there, after he had the hostages of Lynster. Tyernan O'Royreck gave an overthrow to these of Uriell, where Gillaryavagh O'Hoghea, king of Ulster, and O'Krichan, prince of Fearnoye, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters," [viz.] "by Cormack Mac Carrhie and Connor O'Brien. Moyleseaghlyn mac Murtagh O'Melaughlyn was killed by those of Ferkell. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlone; and the castle of Donleo" [was burnt] "by casual fire. The O'Briens of Thomond

banished the Macartys out of Munster into Lynster, and took to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Donnogh O'Moylloye, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murragh O'Melaghlyn. Mortagh O'Molloye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Muntyr Lwanym, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Moriey, chief of Montyr-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyernan O'Royreck. Cowchonnoght O'Dalie of Meath, chief" [of Corca-Adain], "and Archpoet of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Coltaig for Shíol Muirfóhaig pia nUaácar Connaét iar na tséet for cpech ipin Mumain, co tapla tria mshaitne ftoppa co fparcra a ngabála. Fine Gall do orðain do Domnall mac Murchada Uí Maoilshloinn.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céu epiochat a dó. Maolmaoðog Ua Morðair do puiðe i gcomorbur Pattpaic tpe impiðe cléipech nEpeann. Maolbrénainn Ua hAnraðáin, comorba brénainn Cluana fíрта, décc. Maolbriðoe mac Doilgén, uaral páccarτ Αρδα Μαά, γ pinnpí paccarð nEpeann, décc ipin napra bliaðain caoccat a pácarðácta, γ ipin oétmoðao bliaðain a aoiri, γ ipin 27 do Augurτ. Uapeirge Ua Neaátain, cñð éeléð nðe Cluana mic Noir, γ a ppiúτ íñóir dég. Cucaille Ua Fíno, airéindech Cille Colccán, décc. Sluaigfó lá Concóbar Ua Lochlainn co hAé Fhírdiað, γ tánnice Tíðfínán Ua Ruairc ina téach, γ dopað bpaigðe dó. Maolpcaélaínn mac Diarmada Mic Murchada, tíðfínn Ua cCeinnpcaílaig, do mārðadh. Cpeach Maonmaige la Concóbar Ua mðriaín co pug bú íomða lair. Cairlén ðona Gaillme do lopcað γ do pcaíleað lá loingfí fíí Mumain, γ ár móρ do tábairτ for íarτar Connaét im Ua Taidg an tfighlaigh, γ im íaop élanðaið íomða oile. Mac Amhlaib Uí Lochlainn, tíðfínn Copco Moðpuað, do mārðað lár an loingfí éfona. Ar móρ pia bfpíaið Mumain for Chonnaétaib dú i ttopéair Concóbar Ua Flaitðeaptauig, tíðfínn íarτair Connaét, γ da mac Caéal Uí Muðpoin γ rochaðe oile. Oilén na beíte for Síonainn do lopcað lá fííaið Mumain, γ piche do ðaoimib im táoirpach muinτipe Cionaié do éuτim ann. Diarmait Mac Eiticcén, τaoirpach Cloinne Diarmada, décc. Cpeach na fépicece lá Tíðfínán Ua Ruairc for uprim upfíaið

¹ *Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair*: angliè Malachy O'Morgair. For the history of this remarkable man the reader is referred to his life by St. Bernard, published by Messingham; to Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 54-57.

² *Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen*.—"A. D. 1132. Beatus Maelbrigidus, Dolgenii filius, nobilis præsbyter Ardmachanus, ac omnium præsbyterorum totius Hiberniæ senior præcipuus, sacerdotii anno quinquagesimo secundo, et ætatis octuagesimo, die 27 Augusti migravit ad Dominum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 303.

³ *Ua Neachtain*.—Now O'Naghtan, and sometimes Naughton, and even Norton, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁴ *Cill-Cholgain*: i. e. Colgan's church, now Kilcolgan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See note under the year 1600; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 350. The family of O'Finn, now *anglice* Finn, without the prefix Ua or O', is still extant in the town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county of Mayo.

⁵ *Bun-Gaillme*: i. e. the Mouth of the River Galway.—See the years 1125, 1132, 1232.

by the people of Upper Connaught, the former having come on a predatory excursion into Munster; and both parties having engaged through mistake, the Sil-Muireadhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnall, son of Murehadh Ua Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair^t sat in the succession of Patriek, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Chuain-fearta, died. Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen^u, noble priest of Ard-Macha, and senior of the priests of Ireland, died in the fifty-second year of his priesthood, and in the eightieth year of his age, on the 27th of August. Uaireirghe Ua Neachtain^w, head of the Culdees of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cucaille Ua Finn, airchinneach of Cill-Colgain^x, died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maelseachlainn, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-Ceinn-sealaigh, was slain. Maenmbagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Briain, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe^y was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaught, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlaeibh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corea-Modhrnadh, 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^z in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaith, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitigen^a, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog^b by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

^z *Oilen-na-Beithe*: i. e. Island of the Birch, now Illanavecha in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

^a *Mac Eitigen*.—Now Mac Gettigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the situation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A. D. 1087 and 1205.

^b *The prey of Feasog*; Cpeac na Fearóige.

This may be interpreted “the Prey of the Beard;” but nothing has been discovered to explain why it was so called.

All the copies of the Annals of Ulster known to exist are defective from the end of the year 1131 to 1156. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year, but they belong to the year 1133:

“A. D. 1132. Terlagh O'Connor, King of

Τρέβα, ἡ το Chonnaétairb, co páimcc longpórt Toirpdealbairg Uí Concóbar. Cpeach Muige Lurcc lá fearairb bpeirne.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo trochaτ a τρί. Muirbáach Ua Dúibinnri, airéin-deach Lúghmaidh, Conaing mac Duibdaireti forairéindeach Arda Macha, Maolbriúde Ua hAinnin uaral mairtir Eireann, ἡ berpe cráibdech énnia, ἡ deiric iarptair bétá, décc. Ror Cρέ ἡ Lúghmaíag do lorccað. Muiréirtach, comarba Pháttraice for cuairt Típe hEoígan, ἡ a iarpuíag do éuaib, ἡ deacáirb, co ppariccarb bñnachtain. Concóbar, mac Murchaða Uí Mhaol-schlann, pioíadaíma Tñmíac, do marbadh lá Donnchað Mac Giollamoíol-móg pioíadaíma Laiúgn, ἡ Donnchað peirpín do marbadh la fíraib Míde .i. lá hAð Ua hAeða a ceionn mír i ndíogail Concóbar. Lurca co na tñmpal lán do dáimib, ἡ tairccédaib do lorccað for Fine nGall don lucht céona a ndíogail meic Murchaða .i. Chonchobar. Móirépeach lá Murchað Ua Maoleachlainn a ndíogail a mic, co po aircc Fine Ghall, ἡ airteir Laiúgan. Sluaigb lá Corbmac mac Capthaig, ἡ la Concóbar Ua mórman i cConnaétairb, co po marbpat Caéal mac Caéal Uí Concóbar, pioíadaíma Connaét, ἡ Giolla na naoí Ua Flonn, tairpech Sil Maolepuam, ἡ po pcal-ré Dun Muíóopin, ἡ Dún Mór, ἡ po moirpé mór don tír. Impair iarpin gan gíalla. Cpeac lá Donnchað Ua Ceapbail, ἡ la fíraib Fínnmaige hi Fine Ghall, conur táirpstar Goill oc Fiondaíair na níngh, co nóirpat deabair i troicéair Raígnall mac Póil, ἡ dpongh mór do Ghallairb umne. Cíð iad píopa Fínnmaige tuíag éccenóáil forpa. Cpeach lá Tíúghnán Ua Ruairc lá tíúghna bpeirne for Uib Fiaépac an tuairceir. Maròm pía bfeirair Teatba for Shíol Muiríohairg, dú i troicéair Amílaib mac mic

Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of" [Synann at] "Athliag, and came himself to the land of Teaffa to keep" [i. e. restrain] "the O'Feralls, where he was mett by Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, Tyernan O'Royrek and Teaffymen, with their forces, and they put the king and Connoughtmen out of his camp, and burnt the place afterwards, and killed divers of the king's armie. King Terlagh made another wooden bridge over the river of Synann at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoyles of West Meath.

Tyernan O'Royrek was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and againe restored thereunto."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O'Conor marched at the head of an army into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Croma [Croom, on the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, the seat of O'Donovan], and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murrugh O'Melaghlin, from whom he took hostages; also that

and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Magh-Luirg was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Duibhinnsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubhdaleithi, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha; Maelbrighde Ua hAinnin, noble martyr of Ireland, and pious paragon of the mildness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhadh were burned. Muircheartach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teathbhair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamnochmog, 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-Macilernuain; and they demolished Dun-Mughdhorn^c and Dun-mor^d, and plundered a great part of the country: they afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearnmhagh in Fine Gall, but the foreigners came up with them at Finnabhair-na-ninghean^e; and they made battle, in which Ragnall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain. The men of Fearnmhagh, however, encountered great danger. A depredation was committed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Ui-Fiachrach of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teathbha over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlæibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh.

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athlone, being assisted by the Cumhaeni and Meathmen.

^c *Dun-Mughdhorn*.—Otherwise called Dun-Mughdhord; now Doon, four miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note under A. D. 1235.

^d *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

^e *Finnabhair-na-ninghean*.—This was the name of a townland situated on the south side of the Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattoek River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.

Αἰρεάταις Uí Róduib, ταιορεά Cloinne Tomaltaiḡ, ἡ im po ḡabað Mac an lḡrtauḡ Uí Ainliḡi ταιορεά Ceneil Dobḡta, ἡ ἰ τοπορατταḡ ile. Oḡoiḡst Aḡta Luain ἡ α εἰρτιαλλ do pḡaoileas lá Muḡchað Ua Maolḡachlainn ἡ lá Tiḡḡḡnán Ua Ruaiḡc. Comḡál la Toḡppḡealḡbaḡ Ua Concobaiḡ, ἡ lá Concobaiḡ Ua mḡḡḡaiḡ co maiḡḡḡb cleḡreacḡ Connacḡt ἡ Muḡan oc Aḡaiḡll Ceḡepḡnaiḡ, ἡ ḡiḡḡ bliḡḡna do ḡḡnaiḡ eatoḡḡḡa. Maolḡḡchlainn, mac mic Oḡaiḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic Maol na mbó, ἡ Eochaiḡ Ua Nualláin, tiḡḡḡḡna Poḡarḡt, do ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ lá hUḡaiḡe Ua Tuatáil, ἡ lá hUib Muḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ ár mḡḡ amaille pḡḡḡ. Oá mac Connacḡḡḡt Uí Choncobaiḡ do bátað ἡ Uoc Ríbh. ḡḡḡḡḡḡ na naom Ua bḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡiḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ Eḡeann eḡḡḡḡ, ἡ α aḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ Roḡ Commáin. Do ḡiḡḡ mḡḡ im Eḡḡḡḡ, oá ḡḡḡḡḡḡ Maolḡarḡb, oá ná pḡḡḡ ḡaiḡḡḡ ḡ ḡáḡḡḡ an bó ḡiḡḡḡḡ oile ἡ naiḡḡḡḡ Pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic Loḡḡḡḡḡḡ, conaiḡ pḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ becc do buaiḡ ἡ nEḡḡḡḡ, oia neḡḡḡḡḡ,

Αḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, na cḡḡḡ
Cḡḡ ar mḡḡ do bliḡḡḡḡḡḡ,
O ḡḡḡ Eḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡ an mbó ḡiḡḡḡ ἡ nEḡḡḡḡ.

Pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do maiḡḡḡḡ lá mac Uoclainn Uí Uoclainn, ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ α aḡḡḡḡ. Mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ueḡḡe Moḡa uile im Choḡḡḡḡḡ Mac Cáḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ im Choncobaiḡ Ua Maolḡḡchlainn α cConnacḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡ po maiḡḡḡḡḡ leó mac mic Caḡḡḡḡ Uí Choncobaiḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ na naom Ua Pḡḡḡḡḡ, ταιορεά Síḡ Maolḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ po loḡḡḡḡḡḡ Oun Muḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ Oún mḡḡ, ἡ po ioḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡan ḡiḡḡ ḡan ḡḡḡḡḡ.

¹ *Ua hAinlighe*.—Now O'Hanly, and sometimes Hanly, without the prefix Ua or O'.

² *Abhall-Chethearnaigh* : i. e. Cethearnach's Orchard, a place near Uisneach, in Westmeath.

³ *Ua Birn*.—Now O'Beirne. He was chief steward to Turlough O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

⁴ *Flaithbheartach*, son of Loingseach.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.

⁵ *Dun-Mughdhorn*, &c.—This is a repetition, but as it has been evidently copied from a dif-

ferent authority, the Editor deems it right to let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruelties upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O'Foylan, prince of Lynster and Murrough O'Twahaill, and did execrably putt out the eyes of Gillemocholmoge, King of Kwalan-men, which brought all Lynster farr under hand. Donnogh of Affalie was killed by others of Affalie, viz., by

chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinlighe^f, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Chethearnaigh^g, and a year's peace was made between them. Maelseachlainn, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Maeluambo, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Ugaire Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn^h, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commairn. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maelgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseachⁱ, and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland ; of which was said :

Three and thirty, do not conceal,
A hundred over a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mhogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh ; and they burned Dun-Mughdhorn^k and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clanmalyrie. Connor O'Bryen went with his forces to Dublin, and obtained there of the Danes to be their king. There was a meeting at Usneagh, between King Terlagh O'Connor and Morrogh O'Moyleaghlyn, king of Taragh, where Morrogh yielded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandchild of Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, was killed in captivity

by Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, son of the said Melaughlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clontinlogh by these of Sileanmchye, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's son. King Terlagh O'Connor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mίle céo τpioχα α ceάταιρ. Celeάταιρ, mac Cophmaic Uí Chuinn na mboét, ppuit pínóip, éñn comáiple, 7 τοβαρ ecena, pñcúpa, éño eimḡ 7 coméua pιαḡla Cluana mic Nóip, décc in iomdaíð Chiaráin iap mbuaíð haitpíce 1 Nóin September. Ar dó po ráíð mac Macaíñ Uí Cíó-éapáin ó Eadargabail an panno,

Mo ḡenap duit it bfehaíð,
A Mhic Cuinð, a Chéleáταιρ,
A ταιοιρ a Chelechar Cluana,
I nglé bfehaíð gle buaða.

Maolciaráin mac don Chophmac céona, uapal paccapτ τuip epabaíð, 7 ecena uapal éño Cluana mic Noip, déḡ oíðce péile Mícl, 7 ba 1 nIomdaíð Chiaráin beóp. Fógapτach Ua Riagain, aipéindeac Ruip Cpe, 7 ḡiollabpé-nainn Ua hAñpaóáin, comáipba bpénainn Cluana pεapτa, décc. Iomáir Ua hAeðaccáin, iap po cumdaicéac pcclel pól 7 pεaóaiρ 1 nAipð Macá, décc 1 Róin ma ailtpe. bebinn, nḡñ Mhc Conéaille banaipéinneac Doipe, décc 22 December. Maolmaoðóc Ua Morḡoir for euapτ Muñan, 7 do beip a péip. Apéu Ua Flaitéipτaiḡ, píoḡdaíñna Oihḡ do éuipim lá Cenel Conaill 1 ppiḡuim. Donnchað, mac mic Mupchaða Uí Dhpian ḡo na mac do mapbað lá Deapmumáin. Donncað .i. mac Conaipne Ua Concobaip, tiḡpna Ua Paileḡ, 7 Maolpchlainn, mac a aḡaiρ, do deabað ppi apoile co ττοpépaττap coméuipim. Sloiḡó lá mac Mhc Mupcaða, 7 la Laiḡmib 1 nOp-paiḡib, conup τaipteéτap Op-paiḡe 7 po lápaτ a náip, 7 τοpéaiρ ann Uḡaipe Ua Tuátail, píoḡdaíñna Laiḡñ co poáaið oile. Ar Op-paiḡe, 7 ḡall Puipτ Láipḡe do éup lá mac Mhc Mupcaða, 7 la Laiḡmib a noíḡail an áip pém-páite. Teampall do ponað lá Cophmac mac Meic Capéaiḡ, pí Capil, do

to Munster, but they returned without hostages, and spoyled some cornes in Lease and Ossorie. Canute, son of Lane, King of England and Denmark, died. Sittrick the Dane preyed and spoyled Ardbreakan, and took certain captives from thence too. Connor O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, took the prey and spoyles of Swords, together with many captives."

¹ *Imdhagh-Chiarain* : i. e. St. Keyran's Bed.

This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

^m *Eadargabhail*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 788, p. 395, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Imhar Ua hAedhagain* : *anglicè* Ivor O'Hegan. He was the tutor of St. Malachy, and is called by his contemporary, St. Bernard, "Vir Sanctissimæ vitæ."—*Vita Malach.* c. 2.

^o *Maclmaedhog*.—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-Chiarain¹, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cicharain, of Eadargabhail^m, composed this quatrain :

Happy for thee in thy life,
O Mac Cuinn, O Celeachair !
Thou art now, O Celechair of Cluain,
In a bright life of bright victory.

Maelciarain, a son of the same Cormac, a noble priest, prop of piety and wisdom, noble head of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on Michaelmas Night, and it was in Imdhaigh Chiarain he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, and Gillabhrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagainⁿ, by whom the church of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Conchaille, female airchinneach of Doire [Choluim-Chille], died on the 23rd of December. Maelmaedhog^o Ua Morgair made a visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Archu Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oileach, fell by the Cinel-Conaill in the heat of a conflict. Donnchadh, grandson of Murchadh Ua Briain, with his son, was killed by the people of Desmond. Donnchadh^p, i. e. son of Cuafne Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, and Maelseachlainn, his father's son, fought a battle, in which they mutually fell by each other. An army was led by the son of Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen into Osraighe, and the Osraighi resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Ugairé 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^a which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy,

^p *Donnchadh*.—He was the ancestor of Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^a *A church*, &c.—This is the building at Cashel

now called Cormac's Chapel.—See it described, with beautiful illustrations of the present state of its ruins, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 284 to 300.

ῥοιρρεccað lá reanað clépeach nEpeann in aoin ionað. Muiréscrach mac Domhnall mic Aímalgaða, comarba Phátraiice, dég iar mbuað martra, 7 naitéirge 17 September. Niall, mac Aeda, doirðneað i ccomarbur Pátraiice. Caemélud abbað in Arð Maca .i. Maelmaeðocc Ua Morghair i monað Néill. Maolmaeðocc iarrin for cuairt Munan, go tuucc a reir. Aod mac meic Uoelaimn mécc Coelaim, tigérna Dealbna Eátra, doécc. Murchað O hEágra, 7 a bín .i. ingín Toirpdealbáig Uí Concóbaire do marbað lá Tairleac Ua nEágra.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céð τριοá α εύνcc. Cιοναετ Uα βαοιγίλλ, uapal eppcop .i. eppcop Cloáair, 7 apð írñóir éuairceirτ Epeann. An τεppop Uα Catτan .i. áipð eppucc Uα cCennpelaig, 7 Maoliora Ua Fionnaéta, comarba Rora Commain, dég. Siollacomám Ua Congalaid, fírléiginn Roppa Commán, do marbað lá Conmaicnib. Domhnall, mac Muiréscraig Uí bhríain, tigérna Gall, 7 Laiğín céttur do écc i ccuincc cléirceéta i Uioir móir iar rñuatað. Fiaéra Mac Etnén ppúit Sñoir Cluana Epaipð. 7 fíρ Míde apéfná, décc. Planð Ua Sionaid, maor bacla Iora, décc iar naitéirge tocáaðe. Maoliora Ua hAinnipe .i. eppcop Puirτ Laiρge, 7 apð írñóir Thaideal iarr an oétmáð bliaðain ochtmógað α αοιρ décc i Uioir móir Moctetta. Eacmápcach Ua hAinnipe ppúit írñóir na nThaidel, topap egra 7 déirce décc i Uioir móir. Maolmaeðocc Ua Morghair, comarba Pháττpaiice, do éfnuach bacla Iora 7 dia taðairτ ara pocla an reáctmáð lá do mí lúl. Doipe Cholaim Chille co na éfnplaib do lopccað an go do Mhapta. Ruaidri Ua Canannáin, tigérna Cenel Conaill, tuip cocétach copnamác co ndépeie 7 co ndaonnaét, do marbað dfríuib Maige hite .i.

* *Muircheartach, son of Domhnall.*—St. Bernard inveighs against this Muirheartach 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, rursus Nigellus, imò verò nigerrimus, sedem præ-

ripuit. Et in hoc animæ suæ Mauritius adhuc vivens præviderat, ut hunc haberet hæredem, in quo, qui damnandus exibat, operibus adjiceret damnationis persistere. Erat enim et ipse ex damnata progenie cognatus Mauritiū.”—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 304; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*. p. 54.

The Annals of Clonmaenose record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1134. Connor Mac Dermott O’Bryen, king of both the provinces of Munster, died at Killaloe. Donnogh Mac Carrhie came to Mun-

assembled in one place. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall^r, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, died, after the victory of martyrdom and penance, on the 17th of September. Niall, son of Aedh, was installed in the successorship of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maelmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlainn Mac Cochlain, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, died. Murchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghra.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Baeighill, a noble bishop, i. e. Bishop of Clochar, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh^s; and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, comharba of Ros-Commmain, died. Gillacommain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commmain, was killed by the Conmhaicni. Domhnall, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, who had been lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lis-mor, at an advanced age. Fiachra, learned senior of Cluain-Iraird, and of all the men of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, died after good penance. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, i. e. Bishop of Port-Lairge, and chief senior of the Irish, died at Lis-mor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eachmarcach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lis-mor. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, purchased the Bachall-Isa^t, and took it from its cave on the seventh day of the month of July. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, warlike and defensive pillar of charity and humanity, was slain by the

ster, and committed a slaughter on Terlaugh O'Bryen, that succeeded the said Connor in the kingdom of Munster. Mac Conrye, prince of Delvyn of Tyredalogha, was killed by some of his own family. Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Breny, went to the provinces of Lynster and Munster to take hostages, had none, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some cornes in the contrey of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloye, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandchild of Rowrie O'Molloye, and

the family of Montyr-Rodan, at Dorrowe. Mac Otyr, prince of Innsi-Gall, was chosen to be prince of the Danes of Dublin. These of Ormond and Elie took a prey from Kynaleagh."

^s *Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*: i. e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

^t *Purchased the Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muircheartach, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase

do Mhaolpuanaid Ua Caipeallain, 7 do Cloinn Diaimada, 7 ár mór iarrin ó Chonall for Eoġan. Catál mac Taiōġ Uí Concōbair, tanairi Connacht, do mairbadh lá fíraib Teatba co iochaidib oile amaille fíur. Cluain Eriair, Cñannur, Ráit Líraib, 7 ilcéalla apéna do lóccad. Socharde do Dhrimuin do éirim la Thuadmuin for éócar Cluana caoin Modiomóc. bá diérim Fionguine Ua Caoim, tigfina Glindamnach, Matgamain Ua Donnchaða, tigfina Cenel Laoġaire, Maolġorm Ua Rind, 7 mac Lochlainn Uí Cionaeða oUib Maccaille, ġo roáide ele. Aoð Ua Concōbair, tigfina Corcamoörpað, 7 Cumara Mac Connara mic Domnail, tigfina Ua cCairín, do éirim i fíuróġuin ó Thuadmuin. Maġ Naoi, Maġ luirec, 7 an Corann do lóccad la Connairib. For Commán do apccain 7 do lóccad tairib teampalib lar an luét céda a cionn mór iaram. Ua Maadaóin, tigfina Sil nAnncáða 7 Ua Maine fíí pé, do mairbadh i fíoll lá mac ġiollacaimġin i Cenneitig, 7 oġ a muinntire amaille fíur. Amuib, mac Domnail fhinn Uí Dhubda, tigfina Ua nAmalġaða, do mairbadh lá hUib Fiacpach an tuarceirt. Coblach Mupchaða Uí Mhaoleachlainn, piġ Tímpach, for Shionann, 7 for Loc Rib. Tangattar Síol Muirfōhanġ co na píġ, .i. Concōbar, mac Toirpōcalbaib, 7 Uí Maine co na tairfina .i. Taiōġ Ua Ceallair, co bparccairiōd díbluib bpaighde aġ Mupchað. Teine fairġéim do béim a éin do cloicteac Cluana mic Nóir, 7 do éollac cloicteigh Ruir Cré. Fíora fíinnairġe do iompuð ar Mhōdeachuib, 7 píð doib fíí díreirnechuib. Stephen do ġabáil piōġachtae Saġan 2 Decembei.

of the Baculus Jesu by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

^a *Rath-Luraigh*.—Now Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.

^b *Cluain-caein-Modmog*.—See note under the year 1089.

^c *Ua Caemh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keffe, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^d *Gleannamhnach*.—Now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 78, note ^e.

^e *Cinel-Laeghaire*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Corc, King of Munster.

^a *Ua Rinn*.—Now Ring, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^b *Ua Cinaedha*.—Now Kenny, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^c *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See note ^d, under A. D. 901, p. 562, *suprà*.

^d *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 Connara, now Mac Namara.

^e *The cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.

men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain and the Clann-Diarnada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghain by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tanist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Cluain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Luraigh^a, and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modimog^w. Of these was Finguine Ua Caeimh^x, lord of Gleannamuach^r, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire^z; Maelgorm Ua Rinn^a, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha^b, of the Ui-Maccaille^c, and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnaill^d, lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh nAei, Magh Luirg, and Corann, were burned by the Conmhaicni. Ros-Commairn was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlaeibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn on the Sinainn and on Loch Ribh; the Sil-Muireadhaigh, with their king, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhaich, and the Ui-Maine, with their lord, i. e. Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, came, and both left hostages with Murchadh. Lightning struck off the head of the Cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois^e, and pierced the cloictheach of Ros-Cre. The men of 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^f.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 388.

^f *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 Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, and compelled to marrie one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townesmen and house of the abbess. Cormack Mac Carhie, and Connor O'Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connought, where they cleered the paces of Rabehie and Belfada; they burnt

Αοιρ Cριορτ, uile céo τριοχα α ré. Αοδh Ua Pinn, eppcop na δρείρνε, do écc ι nlnyr Cloépann. Doínnall Ua Duóεαιζ, aipθ eppucc Connaéτ, γ comorba Ciaráin, cñn eaccna γ einiz an éoiccio δpaζáil báir iar noiprñnθ γ celebrað ι cCluain pñta δpénainn. Roðartach Ua Ceallaiζ, aipéinoích Paéna móipe, déζ iar nóζh αιέριζε. Ziolla Cρίορτ Ua hÉcain, comarba Pínoéin, γ Saepðpeaéach Ua Ceallaiζ, comarba I Shuanaiζ, déζ. Mac Ciaráin, aipéinoeach Suipθ, do éuicim lá pìopa Pcapñmáιζε. Maelmaipe mac Colmáin, aipéinnech Doipe Uupáin. Maolìopa mac Maolcòlainn, ppiñ-állaðóip Arða Macá, α ppiñ cpiócaipe γ α leaðap comédaiz, décc iar naiέριζε τοζαιðe aiðce aeim an éérta. Conéubap, mac Doínnall Uí Lochlainn, tiζñina Ailiz céτtur, γ pì an tuairceipτ uile etip Chonall Eoζan, Ullta, γ Aipζialla, γ pioζðaíñna Epeann beop, do mapbað opñaið Maíζε híte ι meaðail. Echpì Ua hAιττέíð, tiζñina Ua nEacéðac, do mapbað oUib Eacéðac péipin. Aoð mac Doínnall Uí Conéobap, pioζðaíñna Connaéτ, do mapbað do na Tuacaið iar na éoζaipm dóib éuca τpia céilec dia pioζað, γ opioηζ dia aer ζpaða amaille pìr do mapbað. Mac Doínnall Uí Dhúðða, tiζñina Ua nAímalζaða, do mapbað. Donnchað, mac Maolcathlainn Uí Phaoláin, do éuicim lá Copbmac Mac Capéaiζ ι meaðail. Aoð, mac Toiprðealbaiζ Uí Chonéobap, do ðallað la Toiprðelbac poéin. Doínnall

thé two Corkes, and Mogorne, and Dunmore; and also killed Cahall mac Cahall; prince of Connought, and Gillenenewe O'Flynn, prince of Sile-Moyleroyne. The Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Morrourgh 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 meetting of Connour O'Bryen, king of Munster, and King Terlagh O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at Avall-Kehernye, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Luske, and the countrey of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, in revenge

of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Dermott mic Moylenemoe, and Eochie O'Nolan, king of Fohartye, were killed in a fraye by Wogarie O'Twahill, and by the O'Tooles of Lynster, with a great slaughter of many others. Morrough O'Harie, and his wife, king Terlagh O'Connor his daughter, were killed by Taighleagh O'Harie. Clonvicknose, on the Sunday of Easter, was burnt, with the church-yard of Moriegh O'Duffie, and the place called Lisseannabby. There was a great assembly of Leathmoye in Cashell at the consecration of the church 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-Clothramn. Domhnall Ua Dublthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-fearta-Brenainn. Robhartach Ua Ceallaigh, airchinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gillachrist Ua hEchain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreathach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh, died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim^g, chief keeper of the calendar of Ard-Macha, its chief antiquary and librarian, died, after good penance, on the night of Good Friday. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who was first lord of Aileach, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airghialla, and also royal heir of Ireland, was killed by the men of Magh-Itha, by treachery. Echri Ua hAitteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas^h, after they had treacherously invited him to inaugurate him as king, and some of his servants of trust were killed along with him. The son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed. Donnchadh, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Faelain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Cain-

Ossorie, to Connor O'Bryen, and Danes of Waterford, where an infinite number of them were slain. Morogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, gave an overthrow to those of Farnoye, and killed two hundred and fifteen of them, with ten chieftaines. Hugh mac Coghlan O'Flatylye, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willelan, king of France and Saxonie, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morrogh O'Melaughlin, king of Meath, with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synann, where the princes of Sile-Morye in Connought, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Teig O'Kelly, came and yealded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him."

^g *Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim*.—This entry is translated by Colgan thus :

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Moelisa Moelcolumbi" [filius], "exactissimus calculator temporum Ardmachanæ sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia pœnitentiâ ipsa feria sexta Dominicæ passionis de nocte, animam Deo reddidit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Connor writes in a note: "Ecce Bibliothecarii officium in Hibernicis Annalibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

^h *The Tuathas*.—Generally called *Tecora Tuatha*, i. e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the extent of which see note ^d, under A. D. 1189.

Ua Canndelbain, tighrha Cenel Laogaire, do marbhad lá Tigheinnán Ua Ruairc
 7 lá hUib Briuin, 7 torcraetar rocaide do bpeirnechaib lá ríraib Míde.
 Maithm ríoda eiptir Mídeachaib 7 bpeirnechaib. Creach la hairtear Míde
 1 nUib Briuin, co tucceat buar dírimé. Císch ele lap an luét céona 1
 ríraib Míde. Creach Uda Cairpreín lá ríraib Teatba, 7 po loipeirte an
 cairlén co nár a daoine. Creach ele lap in luét céona co po oipeirte
 Muinntir Fíone. Císch la Doimnall mac Murchada Uí Mhaoilchlainn tar
 Uib Duncada, 7 ar lap an ceirec rin do marbhad Giolla-
 reachnaill. Giollamúra Ua hOgáin do marbhad lá mac Néill mic mic Loch-
 lainn. Cuairt Mumán lá Maolmaeóicc Ua Mordair, comorba Pátraice.
 Caemclú abba 1 nArb Macha .i. Niall, mac Aedha, 1 monadh Maol-
 maeóicc. Ruairi Ua Concobaip 7 Uada Ua Concínaim do gabail lá
 Toirpdealbáic Ua cConcobaip ar comairce comarba Iarlaite, 7 I Dubéag,
 7 na bacla buide 7 Uí Dhomnalláin. Néide Ua Maoilcónaip, an rínehaib,
 do écc. Maolmaeóicc Ua Mordair do léigín comorbaip Phátraice de
 ar Dha.

Aoir Cífort, míle céo triocha a pecht. Doimnall Ua Conaing, air-
 erpucc Leite Moza, tuir érábaid, epnaigete, ecena, 7 eipmóete bíd 7 reód do
 epuacchaib, 7 trénaib. An terpucc Ua baioigill, 7 an terpucc Ua Maol-
 rogmair, décc. An terpcop Ua Cléirig do éannaictaib, 7 an dall Ua Cacla,
 lghaib lgha, décc. Macraic Ua Foppaib paol rínehaib, 7 anmápa co
 ecclnra, 7 co náilgine. Aoð Ua Finn, airbepileiginn peap mbpeirne, décc.
 Mac Giollaíonáin 1 Chibleacáin, comarba Feicín Fobaip, décc. Caemclú

¹ *Loch Cairgin*.—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscom-
 mon.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the fol-
 lowing events under this year:

“A. D. 1136. Donnell Ó'Duffie, archbushopp
 of Connought, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran,
 immediately after celebrating of Masse by him-
 self, 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 Breniemen.
 They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-

ous in the taking of these spoyle, that O'Daly,
 archpoet of all Ireland, without respect was
 very irreverently striped of his cloaths to his
 naked skin; and, among the rest, they tooke a
 sword out of the vestry preserved by St. Fynnan
 himself. Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath,
 tooke his own son, whom he committed to pri-
 son for his evill behaviour and miscarriage of
 himselfe. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lyn-
 ster, accompanied with all the forces of the
 Danes, came to Westmeath to be revenged of
 the O'Melaghlyns for their abuses done to him
 before. He was mett by the O'Royreks, O'Rel-

dealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearnmhagh. Loch Cairgin¹ was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhnigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i. e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Domhnallian. Neidhe Ua Maelchoinaire, the historian, died. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair resigned the successorship of Patrick for the sake of God.

The Age of Christ, 1137. Domhnall Ua Conaing, Archbishop of Leath-Mogha, prop of the piety, prayer, wisdom, and bestowal of food and jewels upon the feeble and the mighty. The Bishop Ua Baeighill; the Bishop Ua Maelfoghmhair of Connaught; and the blind Ua Cadhla, a learned sage, died. Macraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an annchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillafhinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Fechin of Fobhar, died. A change

lyes, and these of Uriell of the other side, where they caus'd Mac Murrogh, with his Danes and Lynstermen, to return without committing any hurtes worthy to be remember'd, but only the burning of Ardbrackan; whereupon they of East Meath went to the O'Foylans and borders, burnt and spoyle'd their towns without respect to either spirituall or temporall land. Soone after, Dermott Mac Murrogh, King of Danes and Lynster, came to the house of Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, in Clonarde, where he made an offer to the said Morrogh of his own service in the feild, with

his forces, against any one with as great an army, for King Murrogh's assistance, against any other, dureing the king's pleasure, as long as his occasion required, at his own charges, so that Morrogh would be pleased to suffer him quietly to enjoye only the territorys of the O'Foylans and Affailie without disturbance, which the said Murrogh accepted. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Ireland, did put out the eyes of his own son, Hugh, for some haynous misdeameanor of his. Soirvreach O'Kelly, Cowarb of Rahin O'Swanaye, died."

abbað i nArd Macha .i. aipcinneach Doire i monað Néll, mic Aðda. Cluain uaima, 7 Ardachad eppuice Mel do lopecað, taigib teamplaib. Thaot mór po Eriinn, co po trapeair cranða iomða, tiðe, csmplu, 7 cuimdaigete. Ro puadaig dan daíne 7 innile ip in ppaircece i Maig Conaille. Doimnall, mac Mupcaða Uí Mhaoileachlainn, píoððamna Epeann, 7 pi Tsinra ppi pé, aon Ghuaire Epeann ina ainnip ap eineac, do niaðbað do na Saitnib, 7 oAipéir Míðe co, nápi a muinipre uime, uair i ccoccað do ðeacaið píðe pop a acaip 7 popparom. Uaða Ua Concfnainn do ðallað lá Toiprðealbac Ua Concobaip ina míoimnaib. Mór, inghn Muipéirtaig Uí ðhriann, bñ Mhupcaða Uí Mhaoileachlainn, vécc i nDeapmraig Cholaim Chille iap bpeannainn. Popbaip Puipcláirge la Diaipmaic Mac Mupchaða, lá pið Laigñ, 7 lá Concóðap Ua mðriann, tiðhina Ðal cCaip, 7 Ðoil Aca cliaé, 7 Loça Capman, pop muip dá céð long. Tuceat gialla Ðonnehaið Meic Captaig, na nDéip, 7 Ðall Puip Lápcece leó. Concóðap Ua ðriann, tiðhina Tuaeomuman 7 Upmuman, do ðol i tciðh Diaipmaða, meic Mupchaða, pí Laigñ, co pparguib bpaigðe ann ðap cñn Ðlpmuman, do cõpnañ ðó. Cipch lá Copbmac, mac Meic Captaig ap Cheinðeiccið Ua mðriann, 7 ap Ðhallaið Lunnagh. Coblach la Toiprðealbac Ua cConcóðapip pop Shionainn, 7 pop Loch Rib. Turap cpóða ðóipom ón an turap hi pin hi ccñn coblaið pípi mðpripne im Tiðhinnán Ua Ruairc, 7 i ccñn coblaið pcap Míðe, 7 Teatba im Mhupcað Ua Mhaoileaclainn, im pið Tsinrac, bai i paðatcap dá céð lñtar, 7 ní paibe lá Toiprðealbach cén mo tá pice long. ðñmíðe, inghn Choncóðapip Uí Mhaoileachlainn, vécc i cCluain Epaið iap noigðeatchaið cian aipða. Maipm píoða eiccip Míðeachaib, 7 ðpripneachaibh. Ard Macha, Tuaim ða gualann, Conga, 7 Tspmann Caollainðe, do lopecað. Mað neo buñðeaimnac do lopecað. Cóicceað Chonnaæt uile do pápuðað ó Ðhpóðapip go Sionainn, 7 co hEccege, 7 accup péin i nlaptar Chonnaæt.

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.

¹ *Termann Caellainne*.—An old church near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.—See

the years A. D. 1108, 1225, 1236.

^m *Buidheamhnach*: i. e. the Yellow Swamp, now Boyounagh, or Kilboyounagh, an old church in the middle of a bog, giving name to a parish in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

ⁿ *Echtgle*.—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-uamha and Ard-achadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhne] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Conceanainn was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Muirheartach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearmhach Choluim-Chille, after penance. The siege of Waterford by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Dal-gCais, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Loch-Carman, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, of the Deisi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Conchobhar, lord of Thomond and Ormond, went into the house of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and left hostages there for defending Desmond^k for him. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Ceinneidigh Ua Briain and the foreigners of Luimneach. A fleet was conveyed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Benmidhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-Eraird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallainne^l, were burned. Magh-nEo [and] Buidheamlach^m were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Drobhacis to the Sinainn and to Echtgheⁿ, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhainn-da-loilgheach, A. D. 1598. lowing events under this year:

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the fol-

“A. D. 1137. There was such boysterous, tempestious windes this year, that it fell’d

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, mile céo τριοχα α hocht. Γιollaοριορτ Ua Μορξαιρ, eppcop Cloóαιρ, αρδ ίαιοι ι nήγνα γ ι cοπάβαδh, loópaun poluρda no ίοill-
 ρicceao tuait γ eacclaiρ tρια ίοιρcebal γ caoiη gnióm, moó oίlς dύtpaóctach
 do Oha, aoγαιpe tαιρipe na hiccailρi, go coitcōiηη, décc, γ α aonacal hi
 peccleρ pεaτταιρ γ póil in Αρd Maóa. Maolpáττpαιcc Ua Opuccain,
 ραιοi ίgνα na ηΓαιοúeal αρdφςi leiγiηη Αρda Maóa, cōiη aτcōmaipc iαρtαιρ
 Eoppa ι cοpabaó, γ caonduépaóct, décc ina ailiépe in Inip Loóa Cpe an 2
 Ianuairi. Ceall oapa, Lioρ móρ, Tíγ Moling, γ Sopd do loρccao. Cuairt
 Muían céona cup lá coímaρba Pháττpαιcc lá mac an ίip dána, go tuc a
 péip. Cοpbaac, mac Muipfohaiγ meic Captauγ, ρiγ Oírimuían, γ eppucc
 ρiγ Epeann ina péiηeap ap éioónacal péo, γ maoinc do éléipció γ ceallaió,
 pfi leapaγctc tuat γ ecclaiρ, do maρbaó ina éiγ péiη i ppioll lá Toipρdeal-
 baoh, mac Oiaρmaoα Uí Ohiρaiη, γ lá oá maac Uí Choncóbaip Ciappaiγe.
 Raγnall, mac Iomaip i Catain, tiγfiηna na Cpaoiúe, Ciannaóctc, γ Pfi Uí, do
 éuicim tpe éanghaóct γ meabail, la hUíó Eoγain Glinne. Maolpuanaíó
 Ua Caipealláin, canoel éuairceipc Epeann ap épué ap céill γ ap γaiρccao,
 do maρbaó do Cenél Moain. Doínnall Ua Ciappóa, tiγfiηna Caiρppe, do
 maρbaó lá Tiγfiηnan Ua Ruairc. Maéγamain Ua Concóbaip, tiγeapna
 Ciappaiγe Luacpa, décc. Toipρdealbaó Ua Concóbaip co cConnaóctaió,
 Tiγeapnán Ua Ruairc co pfiρaió bpeipne, γ Donnchaó Ua Cfiρbaill co
 nAipγiallaib, do éionol a poópaite do éopnam a pfiρaiηη peiη co hanpíépē

downe many trees, houses, turrets, steeples, and other things, and whirl'd some of them into the seas. Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, prince of all Ireland, and King of Meath for a time, a very bountifull and noble prince, as free-hearted as Gwarie of Connought, was killed by the East of Meath for being in rebellion against his father and Meathmen. Waterforde was besieged by Dermott Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, and Connor O'Bryen, prince of Dalgaissie, where the Danes had a fleet of two hundred ships at sea; at last they obtained hostages of the Danes, and Donnogh Mac Carhie, which they brought with them. All Connought, from Esroe to the Synnan, and from

Clonvicknose to Eghtgie, was waste this year, save Iarhar-Connonght. More, daughter of King Mortagh O'Bryen, and wife to Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good death at Dorrowe. Moyleisa, called Crossan Fyn O'King, archpoet of Ireland, in that kind of Irish verse called Crossanaght, died at Clonconrie [Cloncurry] in Lynster."

° *Maelpadraig Ua Drugain*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hna Drugain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archischolasticus Ardmachanus (*hoc est, supremus Professor Scholæ Ardmachanæ*) occidentis Enropæ scientissimus, vir pietate et religione præcipuus, in

The Age of Christ, 1138. Gillachrist Ua Morgair, Bishop of Clochar, a paragon in wisdom and piety; a brilliant lamp that enlightened the laity and clergy by preaching and good deeds; a faithful and diligent servant of the Church in general, died, and was interred in the church of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha. Maelpadraig Ua Drugain^o, paragon of the wisdom of the Irish, chief lector of Ard-Macha; head of council of the west of Europe in piety and devotion, died on his pilgrimage at the Island of Loch Cre^p, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Sord, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet^q, and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings^r of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and the churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O'Conchobhar Ciarraighe. Raghnaill, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Craebh, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley^s. 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.

^p *The Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Moin-nahinnse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^t, under the year 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

^q *The son of the poet:* i. e. Gilla Macliag.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 57.

^r *Bishop of the Kings.*—This might be also translated bishop-king of Ireland.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 306, 307, where the author inclines to the opinion that this Cor-

mac, the ancestor of all the septs of the Mac Carthys, was really a bishop as well as King of Munster, in opposition to the opinions of Drs. O'Brien and Lanigan, who consider him as having been only honoured with the title of bishop for his piety and liberality to the Church.

^s *The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley.*—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenconkeine in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O'Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

lá hUa Maoileclainn. Táinicc d'an Murchaó Ua Maoileclainn, co ppsraib Míde ⁊ Galluib, ⁊ Diarmuid mac Murchaóda, co Laignib ina náccaid don leic aile, co pangatтар an dá íocraíde rin co cpaib maige loppcaig. Ro bé tra ionpocpi boi eirp an da longpoc co na boi aet bealaé coillead bicce íorra. Ppi pé pscémaine dóib amlaid rin aghaid in acchaid. Aet éfna por deilg Dia gan cat gan giallad neich díb dia poile. Ro millpfe ppi Míde iaram arbanna Ua mbruiun, ⁊ ppi Páinmaige sup bó gorta diopulaing dóib ipin mbliadain ap ecionn. Iappin d'an do lóttar Mídiḡ, Laigniḡ, ⁊ Góill co hlinp Mocta dia harḡain, do deachaid dionḡ diuime díob ap paéannaib, ⁊ ap rináin ap in loc do pochtain na hinnp, ⁊ do maet dpeam díob an inip. Tangatтар d'na iappin luēt na hinnp cúca i napéraiḡib. Ro báidit, ⁊ po mapbairet íocaidé díb léo, ⁊ teicēit an dpin díb boi ipin inip epce, ⁊ ní po pédrat loppcaó na hinnp epé miorbaíl Dé ⁊ an eplaina. Ip annp po mapbaó Cúbruiune Ua Longairce, ⁊ mac Taḡ mac Mic Ualḡairce ⁊ mac Mic Turḡaill.

Aoir Críort, mile céo epiocha a naoi. Catál Mac Maoilpinn, comarba Tigḡinaig Cluana hEoir, topap ionapa ⁊ paibpípa tuairceiret Eireann epneaḡach bíd do éuaire ⁊ ecclair. Cúconnaet Ua Dalaig, apdollaín lé dán, vécc i cCluain Epaiḡ. O Leacain Míde doiríde. Slóigeaó lá hUlltoib co Tulaiḡ nOc, co po loipceiret an maéaire co na ceallaib. Matḡamain Ua Dúbda, toireac Cloinne Laiḡbḡraig ḡo maire a Thuairte uime, do mapbaó la Muipéḡitach, mac Néill a ndíoḡail Concoḡair Uí Loélaínn. Donnchaó Ua Maolmuaí, tigḡina Ppi cCeall, ⁊ Cheneóil Phiaḡach, do mapbaó i nḡemel la Murchaó Ua Maoileclainn. Muipéḡitach Ua Maolmuaí, tigḡina ele Pcap cCeall, do loppcaó dPeapair Ceall .i. do Uib Luanaín i tḡmpall Rairene. Ua Caḡla .i. Aoḡ, tigḡina Conmaicne mapia, do mapbaó

¹ *Craebh-Maigh-Lorgaigh*: i. e. the Bush or Wide-spreading 'Tree of the Plain of Tracks. Not identified.

² *The lake*.—There is no lake around the old church of Inis-Mochta at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note ^c, under A. D. 922, pp. 610, 611, *supra*.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year

altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the death of Amhlaeibh Mor, or Aulavius Magnus Mac Fírbis, chief antiquary and poet of Uí-Fiachrach.

³ *Leacain in Meath*.—Now Leekin, near Bunbrusna, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ^e, under the year 746, p. 349, *supra*.

⁴ *Ua Dubhda*.—Now Duddy. This sept, which

with Ua Maeleachlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, with the Leinster-men, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Craebh-Maighe Lorgaigh^t. The two camps were so near each other that there was only a pass through a small wood between them. They remained for the space of one week in this manner face to face, but at length God separated them without coming to battle, without one giving hostages to the other. The men of Meath afterwards destroyed the corn crops of the Ui-Briuin, and of the men of Fearnmhagh, so that an insufferable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meath-men, Leinster-men, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochta to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on rafts, and by swimming, on the lake^u, to reach the island; and a party of them did reach the island. The people of the island afterwards came to them in vessels, and numbers of them [the aggressors] were drowned and slain by them; and the party who were on the island fled from thence, not having been able to burn the island, through the miracles of God and the patron saint. On this occasion Cubruinne Ua Longairg, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Ualghaire, and the son of Mac Turgail, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighearnach of Chuain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Da-laigh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Chuain-Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath^w. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tulach-Og, and they burned the plain with its churches. Mathghamhain Ua Dubhda^x, chief of Clann-Laith-bheartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muirheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed in his fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Muirheartach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Feara-Ceall, was burned by the Feara-Ceall, i. e. by the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla^y, i. e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Eoghain, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowdas of Connaught.

^y *Ua Cadhla*.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This name was latinized *Queleus*, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the se-

venteenth century. Connhaicne-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.

lá Donnchað mac Taidg dia muinntir féin. Donnchað, mac Taidg hUí Maolruanaid, do ðallað lá Toirpðealbác Ua cConcobaip. Fsrǵal, mac Raǵnaill, mic Muirðaiǵ, taoircað Muinntire hEolair, do marbbað la Tigrínan Ua Ruairc ap éomairce Ua mbríum 7 fhr mbréirne ettir laeð 7 cleirfc mionn 7 fscál. Clano Cáptaiǵ do ionnarbað a Mumain lá Síol mbríam. Síe mbliaðna do éenam ittir fhráib Mumán 7 Laǵmu lá comarba Phattraice 7 la bácaill Iora. Maolbríǵde Ua ðrolcáin, eppcop Ard Maða, 7 cñd crábaid tuairceir Epeann, rai ap ecena, ap éfhra, 7 ap ailǵine, décc iar nðeigrínnainn 29 Ianuaríí. Níall, mac Aðda mic Maoilíora, comarba Pháttraice frrí pé, décc iar naitirǵe ðíoéra.

Aoir Críort, míle céð ceatpacha. Eochaid Ua Ceallaiǵ, aipðcñn fhr Míde, ruí eppucc na hEpeann uile, décc ina ífnataid 1 nDeapmaíǵ Colum Chille. Domnall Ua Sealbaiǵ, aipcñneach Corcaíǵe, tuir orðain 7 aipeaáap Mumán, déǵ. Comarba Pattraice fop cuairt Connaét ina céðna feét, co tuǵ a oíǵreir, 7 po ðilríǵíð a ccealla fop a comur ó Thoipðealbach O Concobaip, 7 ó maírib Connaét, co ffrápccaib comarba Pháttraíǵ co na íamab bhnaéctain fop an ríǵ, 7 fop maírib Chonnacht. Cliaðpoicét do éenam la Toipðealbach Ua Concobaip ðar Aéliaǵ, 7 a foplongpopt 1 Maíǵ Teatba oc coiméd Conmaicne. Támic iaram Murchað Ua Maoileachlann co roéraide fhr Míde, 7 Teatba, 7 Tigrínán Ua Ruairc, co roéraide fhr mbréirne do raíǵíð longpopt Connaét 7 Conmaicne. Fágbairem a longpopt leó. Lóipctfr é láran luét anðear, 7 marbaid Raǵnall,

* *The race of Brian*: i. e. the O'Brians and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

^a *Maelbrighe Ua Brolchain*.—"A. D. 1139. B. Maelbrigidus Hua Brolchain, Episcopus Ard-machanus, speculum religionis et pietatis Septentrionalis Hiberniæ, vir sapientiâ, mansuetudine et clementiâ excellens, obiit die 29. Januarii, post summam carnis castigationem, et penitentialis vitæ opera."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^b *Níall, son of Aedh*.—He was the grandson of Maelisa, who was Abbot or Archbishop of Armagh from 1065 till 1092, who was the son of Amhalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Ar-

magh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person called "Nigellus quidem, imò verò nigerrimus" by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of this Níall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with a very appropriate remark, as follows:

"A. D. 1139. *Niellus, filius Aidi, filii Moelisa, comorbanus S. Patricii* (id est Antistes Ard-machanus) *post ferventissimam penitentiam decessit*. Severiori calamo in hunc advertit Divus Bernardus quam domestici Annales."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^c *The successor of Patrick*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Connaciam pro-

Connhaicne-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 Ragnall, 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^z. 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^a, Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh^b, son of Maelisa, successor of Patrick for a time, died after intense penance.

The Age of Christ, 1140. Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, chief head of the men of Meath, the most distinguished bishop of all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Dearmhach Choluim Chille. Domhnall Ua Sealbhaigh, airchinneach of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick^c made a visitation of Connaught for the first time, and obtained his full tribute, and their churches were adjusted to his jurisdiction by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the chieftains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chieftains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liag^d, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Connhaicni. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Connhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Ragnall, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Conchobhair et proceribus, summâ humanitate et reverentiâ exceptus, facta ei a rege plena libertate circa negotia Cleri et Ecclesiarum sui regni, ea omnia liberè tractandi, et disponendi, quæ ad rei Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expedire. Peragrata igitur tota Connacia, et ubique quæ religionem et pietatem concernebant, ritè dispositis, multis auctus donis honorariis ad sua reversus

est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

^d *Across Ath-liag*: i. e. across the Shannon at Ballycague or Lanesborough. Dr. O’Conor confounds this with Athleague on the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and translates the passage incorrectly, thus:

“Pons ligneus viminarum factus a Tordelbacho O’Conor supra vadum fluminis Succæ, dictum *Athliacc*, et castrametatus est ultra flu-

mac mic Duiððara, toirpeac Muintipe hEolair, co rocaidib iondaib. Com-
bál oc Aéluan lá Murchað Ua Maoileachlainn, 7 lá Toirpðealbác Ua cCon-
cobar, 7 do ponpat comluige 7 comorað, 7 iccapratte ró rídh. Chaitðroicfe
oile la Toirpðealbác ðar Aéluan co po páraið lapéar Míðe. Cúulas
Ua Caimbelbáin, tighina Laoðaire, 7 Plaitðsritach Ua Cataraig tighina
na Saiéne, 7 Domnall a bratair do epðabail la Murchað Ua Maoileaclainn
ina néccóraið peim. Tighinán Ua Ruairc do aécup a plaitéir Ua mðriuin
lá hUib ðriúin peirpin, 7 a ccsnur do ðabáil doirðipe dó. Cpeach lá
Toirpðealbác Ua cConcobar, co po oirce Muintip Maoilepionda. Tugrat
pup Tíðba pnaðairt bíððbað pop a ríðg rom, 7 po cúippte ár poppa im
Muirðbað, mac mic Muirpeaðaið Uí Phionnaéta, toirpeac Cloinne Muiréada,
7 im mac mic Aoða mic Ruairðri. Maðm pop ðhallaið Aéta chiat pna
nðhallaið Paire Láiðge, dñ i tepóair mac Mic Topmaip.

Aoir Cpíopt, míle céð ceatpachat a haon. Domnall Ua Coinpíacla,
tighina Teatba, décc i cCluan Epairð iap bpsnainn. Aoð Ua Longán,
maop Munan, décc. Comarba Ciapáin do opðain lá Síol nAnnéada, 7 la
Conéabar mac Mic Coeláin i cCluan pionnloca. An cpeach pin do aipéce
po céðoir lá Concobar mac Toirpðealbáið Uí Concobar. Diapmaio Mac
Muiréada, pí Laiðín, do dénaið peille pop maipib Laiðín .i. pop Domnall,
tighina Ua pPaoláin 7 píoððamna Laiðín, 7 pop Ua tTuatáil .i. Murchað
7 a marbað laip ðiblímb, 7 Muirépsritach Mac ðiollamocólmóð, tighina Píð
ðCualann do ðallað laip beóp. Enepte móp i Laiðinib don ðníoið pin, uair
po marbað 7 po ðallað peacé ppip décc do paopclanðaið Laiðín co rocaidib
oile immaile ppim an tan pin. Donnchað mac ðuill ðaible .i. Ua Conco-
bar Pailge, do marbað do Uib Pailge peirpin .i. do Cloinn Mhaolugra.
Domnall Ua Loingrið, tighina ðal Apaiðe, do marbað do Cpoptraiðib.
ðiolla na naom Ua Píðgaile, toirpeac Muintipe hAngaile pñ Apopaié

men, in planitie Teffiae, ad protegendam Con-
macniam.”—See note ¹, under A. D. 781, p. 388,
and note ², under A. D. 1000, p. 744, *suprà*.

* *Ua Finnachtaigh*.—Now anglicised Fin-
naghty and Finnerty, without the prefix Ua
or O’.

¹ *Cluain-finnlocha*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow
of the Bright Lake, now Cloonfinlough, a town-

land in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of
Garrycastle, and King’s County.

² *Goll Gaibhle*: i. e. the Blind Man of Fidh
Gaibhle, a famous wood along the River Figile,
in the parish of Cloonsast, barony of Cooles-
town, and King’s County.—See *Leabhar-na-
gCeart*, p. 214, note °.

³ *Crotraighi*.—The situation of this tribe is

Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, with many others. A conference was held at Ath-Luain, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they took mutual oaths, and made mutual armistice, and parted in peace. Another wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach across Ath-Luain, and he devastated the west of Meath. Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinna. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh^e, chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finnlocha^f. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faclain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i. e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others [of inferior rank] along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time. Donnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle^g, i. e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i. e. the Clann-Maelughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraighi^h. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraighe, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In *Leabhar-na-gCeart* they are styled

“in cōblauḡ, i. e. of the fleet,” which shows that they were seated along the sea.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, noteⁱ.

Ereann dé, iar ccian aoir, 7 a adnacal a nlior Cloépann. Slóigfó lá Con-
cóbair Ua móríain co hAé eliaé, co tteugrat Dóill a ríge dó. Marb órong
dia muintir ag ród a noir iar mte an ghráin glair dóib in apace locc
i llaigir. Mórpluagfó lá Síol móríain lá Concóbair hUa Concóbair, lá
Toirpdealbá, lá Taóg, 7 lá Concóbair mac Domnaill dar iaréar Connaé,
co rugrat il míle bó, 7 dán po oirceíte, 7 po inoiríte, 7 po múrrat Dún
nGailline don turar rin. Creach lár an luét céona i nUib Ceimrelaig, co
ruaéttatar Loch Garman. Creach lá Diarmaid mac Murchada i llaigir,
7 maióm ría llaigir parríuim iar ttabairt móir creice uaidib. Ulltaig
laigín uile do éoét dia tíribh péirín .i. in Ulltoib, 7 bá comaróa díogla
rón i llaigínb. Comóal ríóda oc Uirneac etir Toirpdealbá Ua Concóbair,
rí Connaé, 7 Murchad Ua Maoleaclainn, rí Tímpac. Tug Ua Maoleach-
lainn a braigde do Thoirpdealbá tar cónn Míde 7 Teatba, braigde fíri
móirpne beór do ttabairt lá Toirpdealbá don éur rin. Concóbair mac mic
Donnchad Uí Maoleachlainn do marbad i ngeimel lá Murchad Ua Maoi-
leaclainn. Do ríone Dia mórbal ar Murchad ina éionaid .i. Art a mac do
éccad a ccionn coigdirí. Adbair ríge Ereann in tArt irin. Domnaill, mac
Ruaidrí Uí Mhaoilmuaid, tigeapna fear gCeall do marbad la Muirir
Luaimín i rRaéan hUí Suanaig. Creachpluagfó lá Toirpdealbá Ua Con-
cóbair i rFótarraib aibhreach, 7 po oirce óream ófíraib Míde, 7 ófhoéar-
raib, 7 pegleir hUí Dhúnáin.

Aoir Críoste, míle céo cétpacha adó. hUa Rebecám, abb Uirí móir
Mocúda, do marbad la Taóg Ua Ceimnéidig. Caéarach Ua Cipeaepech,
feapleigínn Artá Maéa, ragart ecenaíde aorá ba foirgíte do Ghaoidéa-
laib, do écc. Ceall dá lua, Éanaé dúin, 7 Teach Mocúa do loiccad. Con-

¹ *Muintir-Anghaile*.—Otherwise called An-
ghaile. This was the tribe-name of the O'Far-
rells, who were seated in the present county of
Longford.

² *Dun-Gaillmhe*: i. e. the Fortress of the River
Gaillimh, now the Galway River. This was
the castle which was erected here in the year
1126, q. v.

³ *Ulstermen*.—This may mean Ulidians or in-
habitants of East Ulster, many families of
whom were in exile in the province of Leinster

at this period.

⁴ *Uisneach*.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony
of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See
note ², under A. D. 507, p. 166, *suprà*.

⁵ *Fotharta-Airbhreach*.—A territory adjoining
the Hill of Croghan in the King's County.—See
note ³, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

⁶ *Regles-Uí-Dhunain*: i. e. O'Dunain's church.
This was probably the name of a church at Clonard,
in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maelmuire
O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].

ghaile, chief of Muintir-Anghaileⁱ, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Inis-Clothramn. 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-Gaillmhe^k on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Laeighis; and the people of Laeighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen^l of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i. e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of vengeance in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Uisneach^m between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhach, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhach on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed in fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i. e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luaininh, at Rathain-Ui-Suanaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreachⁿ; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhunain^o.

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda, was killed by Tadhg Ua Ceinneidigh. Cathasach Ua Circaerech, lector of Ard-Macha, a wise aged priest, the most learned of the Irish, died. Cill-Dahua, Eanach-duin^p, and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 132, 155.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year, and contain but a few meagre entries till the

year 1152. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with those of the Four Masters at this period.

^p *Eanach-duin*.—Now Annadown, in the ba-

cobar mac Diarmaida hl bhríam, airidrí dá cóigeas Múinan tuir gaircís 7
 íngnaíha Leite Moza, décc 1 cCill Dalua iar mbuaíó aitéirge, 7 airidríge
 Múinan uile do gabáil do Thoirpdealbác Ua mbríam fo céadóir dia éir.
 Donnchaó, mac meic Caréaiḡ do éfct 1 nDériḡ Múinan, 7 dirlí do mārbaó
 óó, 7 arall dia múinntiriríom do éuitim, 7 Donnchaó buóéin do gabáil lár
 ná Dériḡ, 7 a éabhairt iarrin do Thoirpdealbác Ua bhríam. Concóobar,
 mac Domnaill Uí bhríam, do ionnarbaóh do Thoirpdealbách Ua bhríam, pí
 Múinan, 7 teaóct do for coccasó hi cConnaóctairb. Maíom pe mac Neill mic
 meic Loólainn, tighína Cenel Eogain for Fíraib Droma, 7 po cpeóctnaiḡeasó
 forí pén co móp 1 ppiéḡuim an maóma hi ím. Slóigeasó lá Toirpdealbác
 Ua Concóobar, lá píḡ Connacht co pffraib Míde 7 bpeípre 7 co Laiḡmḡ
 leir do éfct irin Múinan, aóct po ionpaoḡpse ḡan bú ḡan ḡialla (cen mo éa
 bpaḡde Laiḡn) iar rírfó Oppaḡe 7 Laiḡirí, 7 iar milleasó neit dia narpban-
 naib. Móirépeach lá Toirpdealbách Ua mbríam lá píḡ Múinan 7 Laiḡmḡ,
 7 po oipcc Uí Muiríóaiḡ, 7 arall do Uib Ceinnrelaiḡ, 7 do bept buapóiríme
 laiḡ. Donnchaó Ua Concóobar, tighína Ciappaḡe Luacra, do mārbaó lá
 tighína Ua cCairrin .i. Cúmapa becc. Mac meic Conpíó, tighína Dealbna
 Thipe dá loá, do mārbaó. Mac Fhíḡail Uí Mhaóilínuaíó, tighína Fíh
 cCeall, do mārbaó do mac Ruasóirí Uí Mhaóilínuaíó 1 nDaupmaḡ Colam
 Chille. Mac mic Oetir .i. Oetir do lucht liri ḡall, do gabáil éfhnaip 7
 poplamair Áta chaó. Maéḡamain, mac Floinn Uí Phollamain, tighína
 Cpióce na cCéasach, do éuitim lá a diar dñbpaótar fein 1 bpeill 7 a meabail.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note ², under A. D. 576, p. 209, *suprà*.

¹ *Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain*.—He is called Conchobhar na Cathrach in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. He was so called from a cathair or fortress which he built on an island in Lough Derg.

² *Feara-Droma*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donnellys, who were, up to this period, seated at Druim-Lighean, near Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.—See *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donnelly.

³ *Cumara Beg*: i. e. Cumara the Little. He was Cumara Beag Mac Namara, chief of Ui-

Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower Tulla, and county of Clare.

⁴ *Dealbna-Thire-da-locha*: i. e. Delvin of the Land of the Two Lakes, now the barony of Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 52, note ².

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, are still very numerous in this territory, but they usually translate the name to *King*, from an erroneous belief that the name is Mac-an-righ, i. e. Son of the King; but the true anglicised form of the name is Mac

Ua Briain^a, supreme king of the two provinces of Munster, pillar of the valour and prowess of Leath-Moghla, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance ; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O'Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people ; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, over the Feara-Droma^r, and he himself was severely wounded in the heat of that battle. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath, Breifne, and Leinster, to march into Munster ; but they returned without cows or hostages (save only the hostages of Leinster), after having traversed Osraighe and Laeighis, and destroyed some of their corn. A great predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Leinster ; and he plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh and some of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i. e. Cumara Beg^s. The son of Mac Conroi, lord of Dealbhná-Thire-da-locha^t, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, at Darinbach-Choluim-Chille. The son of Mac Ottir, i. e. Ottir, one of the people of Insi-Gall [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-clíath. Mathghamhain, son of Flaun Ua Follamhain, lord of Cric-na-gCedach^u, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

^u *Cric-na-gCedach* : *anglicè* Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King's County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetts-town, Killowen, and Clonmore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1629. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.

—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to :

“ In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath.” —p. 35.

Críech lá Concóbar, mac Toirprealbhaig, 7 lá hUí Máine ar Cínel Forgho, co tucpat buair óiríme.

Αοιρ Críocht, míle ceo ceatpachac atpí. Macpaic Ua Fuilleacháin, eppcop 7 óg, Macpaic Ua Fídan cño inri Loáa Cpe, 7 Siollacmopt Mac an becanaiç, aipcínvech Orpoma móip, vécc. Siolla aongura Ua Clumáin, ollam Connaét 1 bpihóeaét, vécc. Cluam Eapaird do lopcaó app an paun ar mo im Lep an mempa. Ceanannar, Áctpim, Domnach Sfehnall, 7 Ceall vapa do lopcaó. Copcaó do lopcaó po ói. Muipécpach, mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoleachlainn píogóamna Teampach, 7 Iapcpair Míde ppi pé, 7 Donnchaó Ua Concfhainn, vécc. Móipcpach lá Cenél nEogain hí Ffínniaig, via po loipcp an cpí go móp cpip bú 7 apbar. Do pocair vin Apt Ua Ruairc leo don cup rin. Ríge Chenél Eogain do çabáil do Ua nÇairmleadaig .i. do Dhomnall iar monnapbaó Muipécpaiç mic Néill mec Laclainn do Chenel Eogain peipin, 7 do Domnall pícpaice. Aod, mac Muipécpaiç Uí Dhúda, ciçfina Ua Fiaçpác an cpapcpip 7 hUa nAmalçaða, véç. A mac péin .i. Ruairi do fçabáil lá Toirprealbhaic Ua Concóbar tap páipçað laech 7 cléipeac, mino, 7 comapçeaó. Icpac na comapçfóa Muipéac Ua Dubcpaiç go ccléipcið 7 laochaið Connachcp, Cpóç Ua bpaan, ciçfina Cpaciúman, Ciçfina Ua Ruairc, ciçfina bpeipne, 7 Mupchaó mac

* *Cinel-Forgo*.—Otherwise called Ui-Forgo, a tribe seated in Ormond.—See the years A. D. 834, 989, 1060, 1131.

* *Less-an-memra*: i. e. the Fort of the Shrine, This was the name of the house at Clonard, in which the shrine of St. Finnen was preserved.

* *Ui-Fiachrach of the North*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Ui-Fiachrach of the Moy, now the barony of 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 Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1139:

“A. D. 1139 [*rectè*, 1143] King Terlagh took his son prisoner (his name was Rowrie O’Conor, he that was afterwards king of Ireland), after that he gave him protection before upon these oaths and securities following, viz.: Moriegh O’Duffie, Archbushopp, with all the laymen and Clergy of Connaught; Teige O’Bryen, king of Thomond; Tyernan O’Royreck, king of the Breiny, and Murrough mac Gilleneneve O’Ferall, chieftaine of the Annalie. They all, both clergy and laymen, fasted at Rathbrendon to gett the said prince Rowrie out of the king’s hands, and could not. Also king Terlagh took Morrogh O’Meaughlyn, king of Meath, prisoner, after he [had] agreed with him that each of them would be true to one another, and seek none advantage or hindrance of another. These were the oaths and suretys that were between them of either

A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Forgo^w, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuilleachain, bishop and virgin ; Macraith Ua Fidan, head of the island of Loch-Cre ; and Gillachrist Mac-aubheacanaigh, airchinneach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-memra^x. Ceanannus, Ath-Truim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Donnchadh Ua Concheanainn, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cinel-Eoghain into Fearnmbagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruairc was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhaigh, 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 Ui-Fiachrach of the North^y, and of Ui-Amhalghada, died. His own son, i. e. Ruaidhri^z, was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laity and clergy, relics and protection. These were the sureties : Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught ; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond ; Tighearnan

side for performance of the said agreement, viz^t. : the alter of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every severall 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, blynding, or encroaching upon either's land, untill apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties ; and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Terlagh, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, untill at last he was enlarged by the intercession of the said

prelates and noblemen that were sureties for him, whom they sent, with safe conduct, to Munster. In the mean time King Terlagh seized upon the kingdom of Meath into his own hands, and graunted the same to his son, Connor O'Connor, which was made by this devise : the King caused to be assembled to Keylke the nobility of Meath, and O'Bryun of the Brenie, where he apprehended King Murrough of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his said son, with the possession of the kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Gormley tooke the principallity of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Enos O'Clowen, archpoett^{''} [*recte*, arch-ollav] "of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."

Ἰόλλα na naom̃ 1 Ῥήγαίλ, τῖςήνα Μuντιρε hΑγγαίλε. Ro ἐποίρεερετρα cléirig̃ Connaéτ im Muireðac̃ Ua nDubðac̃ occ Raíð ðpenaim̃ imo ccomairge, 7 ní tuccað̃ ðóib̃. Muirchað̃ Ua Maoileachlainn, ní Míðe co na Ῥορῑυαῑaib̃ do ḡgaðáil lá Toirpðealbáç̃ Ua cConcòðair, la ríð Connaéτ, Ῥορ Ῥnáðað̃ im̃ð 7 comairgḡð̃ Eḡḡñ. Αῑαῑῑðe .i. αῑῑῑῑ Cῑaῑaḡ co na mionðaib̃, Ῥῑῑḡ Cῑaῑáḡ an ḡḡeḡeac̃, an Maῑa mór, an tabb 7 an Ῥḡḡῑῑ, 7 diaῑ aῑ ḡac̃ ḡḡuḡḡ ðon Eac̃ḡaῑῑ. Muirḡðac̃ Ua Dubῑaḡ an táῑḡ eῑῑῑῑ, τῖςήνα Connaéτ, 7 a τaῑῑḡ, comairba Ῥháτῑaῑcc 7 ðac̃all lora, comairba Ῥeic̃ḡ 7 clocc Ῥeic̃ḡ, 7 ðóbán Cῑoḡḡḡḡ. Ro báτῑaῑ ῑῑa ῑḡ uile, eῑῑῑ Toirpðealbáç̃ 7 Muirchað̃ ḡan ῑéill ḡan meabail, ḡan ῑḡéḡað̃ neic̃ ḡḡḡ ðia aῑῑῑle ḡan ðallað̃ ḡan ḡḡgaðáil ḡan ῑḡḡḡðe cῑíçe na ῑḡḡaḡḡ ῑῑḡ Muirchað̃, ḡomað̃ ῑaḡḡac̃ lap na comairgḡḡ a c̃ion, 7 co ῑῑoc̃aῑῑῑaῑ ῑlán é ðionchaib̃ a c̃omairgḡḡ. Αῑῑῑ naḡa ní ῑῑῑῑ c̃ion ῑolluῑ cuicce c̃ia ῑo ḡaðað̃, 7 ῑo leicceað̃ aῑῑ 1 c̃c̃ḡḡ ḡῑῑ ῑaῑῑḡ ðionchaib̃ a c̃omairgḡḡ, 7 ῑo h̃ḡḡaῑc̃ḡḡ eῑῑῑḡḡ lá a c̃omairgḡḡ ῑῑḡ Muḡḡaḡ, 7 do ῑaðað̃ ῑḡḡe Míðe lá Toirpðealbáç̃ ðia ḡac̃ ῑeῑῑḡ, do Choncòðair. Αῑ aḡḡaḡ ῑo ῑῑῑ c̃aḡḡḡaῑaῑ an eapḡgaðáil ῑῑḡ .i. Slóic̃ḡḡ do ðénaḡḡ lá Toirpðealbáç̃ aḡḡaḡ buð̃ do éç̃ῑῑ ῑῑḡ Muḡḡaḡ, Connaéῑaḡ, Conḡḡaῑc̃ḡ, 7 Uí ḡῑḡḡḡ do c̃ionól ḡo haon ḡaḡḡḡ, 7 Ua Maoileachlainn do ḡaðáil, 7 a ḡῑeῑῑ ḡo Dún mór, 7 ḡῑaḡḡe Míðe aῑῑḡḡa aḡḡaḡ ῑeḡḡḡḡaῑaῑ, aῑῑ c̃ena ní ῑo m̃lleað̃ a ḡḡḡ ῑῑḡ Míðe ḡeῑḡ. Cῑῑḡḡ la hEl̃ib̃ 1 ῑḡḡaḡ C̃eall, ðaῑ ḡῑῑḡḡ m̃ionn, 7 comairgḡeað̃. Slóig̃ḡ lá Toirpðealbáç̃ Ua m̃ḡῑaḡ co ḡḡḡaḡḡ Muḡḡaḡ hi cConnaéῑaḡ, ḡῑῑ éḡῑeῑaῑ an Ruḡḡḡ ḡḡeῑῑḡ, 7 ḡῑῑ ῑc̃aḡḡῑῑῑ a c̃aῑῑḡ, 7 ῑo ῑῑḡḡḡḡ ῑaῑῑḡ ḡan cῑeῑḡ ḡan ḡḡallna.

Αῑῑ Cῑῑῑῑ, m̃ile c̃éð c̃eaῑῑaḡa a c̃ῑῑaῑ. Ἰóλλαῑaῑῑaῑcc mac Conḡaḡ, ῑaῑ eac̃cna na nḡaῑḡeal, ῑeap̃ leḡḡḡḡ Cluana Eῑaῑῑ, 7 a ῑaῑaῑḡ,

^a *Rath-Brenainn*: i. e. Brendan's Fort, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the parish of Roscommon.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 39. See note ^k, under A. D. 1410.

^b *The Oreineach*.—Sometimes written Orainneach. This was probably a gold-embroidered crozier.

^c *Matha-mor*: i. e. the great Gospel of St. Matthew.

^d *Boban of Caeimhghlin*.—This was probably a bell which had belonged to St. Caeimhghlin or Kevin of Glendalough.

^e *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1249.

^f *In violation of relic-oaths*.—"A. D. 1139 [*recte*, 1143]. They of the countrey of Elie tooke a prey of Fearkeall, after they were sworn friends to

Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghail, lord of Muintir-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Brenainn^a, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the shrine of Ciaran, called the Oreineach^b; the Matha-mor^c; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the Staff of Jesus; the successor of Feichin, and the bell of Feichin; and the Boban of Caeimhghin^d. All these were between Toirdhealbhach and Murchadh, that there should be no treachery, no guile, no defection of the one from the other, no blinding, no imprisoning, and no circumscribing of Murchadh's territory or land, until his crime should be evident to the sureties, and that they might proclaim him not entitled to protection; however, he was found guilty of no crime, though he was taken. He was set at liberty at the end of a month afterwards, through the interference of his sureties, and he was conveyed by his sureties into Munster; and the kingdom of Meath was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, Conchobhar. This capture was effected as follows: a hosting was made by Toirdhealbhach, as if to proceed into Munster; the Connaughtmen, the Conmaicni, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maeleachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor^e, together with the hostages of Meath in general; but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Feara-Ceall, in violation of relic-oaths^f and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Ruaidh-Bheithigh^g, and demolished its stone-fort, after which they returned without booty or hostages.

The Age of Christ, 1144. Gillaphadraig Mac Conghail, the paragon of the Irish for wisdom, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest; and Fiannagan of

each other by great oaths, for the preservation of the peace between them."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *The Ruaidh-Bheithigh*: i. e. the Red Birch

Tree. This tree, which was evidently the inauguration tree of the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevehagh, in the

Innis-Faithleann^h, 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 Bealach Muine-na-Sirideⁱ, by Ua Dubhlaich^k, lord of Feara-Tulach, for he considered him as a stranger in sovereignty over the men of Meath. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave West Meath to Donnchadh, son of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tir-da-ghlas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aininn^l eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Aininn westwards to the son of Muirheartach 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 Dealbhua-mor^m, died. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh was

mac Terlagh O'Connor, ought not to be forgotten. Connor mac Terlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley could never well brooke. King Terlagh graunted the government of Weste Meath to Donnogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghlyn; and the government of East

Meath to Tyernan O'Royrek 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 Tyreda-glasse" [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—ED.], "as the prelatess of the church ordained between

λαῖς do mairbad la trib macaib mic mic Concobair Uí Cheallaiḡ .i. Donnchaḡ, Amhlaoib, ḡ Loclainn, ḡ níor bó cian co torceparatar ríde iaram. Mac Mic Maoláin, tighfina ḡaileang breag, do mairbad. Cionaeḡ, mac Mic Amalgada, torceac Calpaise, do mairbad lá Plann Mac Amalgada. Donnchaḡ, mac Taidḡ Uí Mhaoilpuanaid, décc.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, míle céḡ ceatpachar a cúḡ. Sluaighfach Ua Caḡáin, eppcop ḡ óḡ do muinir Leḡḡlinne, décc. Treóit do lorccad lá Donnchaḡ Ua Cearbaill por muinir Uí Mhaoilechlainn, ḡ trí ríct do ḡaoimib do mairbad innte. Cluain fiaḡra do lorccad. Tene aoiḡ do ḡénam lá ḡiolla-machiaḡ, comarba Pattraice, ḡ la raímaḡ Pháττραice aipḡna, ambaḡ lx traicḡead por ceach leḡ ar belaiḡ Eainna Macha. Maíḡm ríac cCenél Conaill, ḡ ríac mac Néill Uí Loclainn por Domnall Ua nḡairmleadaḡ ḡ por Cenél nEogain .i. por an lucht ó pléib po éuaiḡ, aipm ḡ torceparatar rochaíde. Sluaighḡad lá Cenél cConaill hí forpíctin mic Néill Mec Lochlainn doirḡir ḡ ona lá Donnchaḡ Ua Círbailḡ co nAipḡiallaib, ḡ po ionnarbraτ Domnall Ua ḡairmleadaḡ ar a plaiḡr, ḡ po páḡaibḡrḡ mac Néill ina ionaḡh. Tighfina Ua Ruairc, tighfina breipne, do iompuḡ por Chonnaḡtaib. Creach la Tighfina in cCopann. Cíḡch la Toirpḡealbḡac Ua Concobair ḡ Muigh Luighne por ríraib breipne, co tuccḡar il míle bó. Slóighḡad lá Toirpḡealbḡac Ua mḡrian lá ríḡ Muían co Leitir crannḡa hi Sleib ḡlaḡma do éaḡτ ḡ coinne Uí Ruairc hí Míde. Forlongpḡoτ Toirpḡealbḡaḡ Uí Choncobair in Rubann, ḡ a mīac Domnall Mídeach, ḡ Maolḡchlainn

them. Terlagh O'Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, king of" [that part of Meath lying to] "the west of Lough Innill, and the son of Mortagh O'Melaughlin, of East part of the said lough. Meathmen gave an Erick of four hundred cowes to king Terlagh for killing his son."

ⁿ *Cluain-Fiachra*.—This was probably an error for Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the county of Armagh. There is a Cluain-Fiachra in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchaquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.

^o *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1145. Priorum laborum indefessus exantlator Gelasius cogitans de Ardmachana Basilica aliisque sacris ædibus adhærentibus reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cæmento in hunc finem excoquendo ingentis molis fornacem ejus latitudo ab omni parte erat sexaginta pedes protensa."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^p *Leitir-cranncha*.—This name is now obsolete.

^q *Rubhann*.—Now Rue or Killarue, in the barony of Kilecoursey, in the north of the King's County. This place is referred to, in the Annals of Clonmaenaise, as in Foxe's Country, which

killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Donnchadh, Amhlaeibh, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Maelain, lord of Gaileanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was killed by Flann Mac Amhalghadha. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maclruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leithghlinn, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maeleachlainn, and three score persons were killed therein. Cluain-Fiachra^a was burned. A lime-kiln^o, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacliag, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlainn; and they were joined by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftainship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, turned against the Connaughtmen. A prey was made by Tighearnan in Corann. A prey was made by Toirdhealbhach in Magh-Luighne, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitir-cranncha^p, in Sliabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruairc into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann^q; and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note ⁱ, on Coillte-an-Rubha, A. D. 1475. There is another place called Coill a' Rubha, in the south of the parish of Killare, in the county of Westmeath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this passage as follows, under the year 1141:

“A. D. 1141” [*rectè*, 1145]. “King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Leytter-Crannaugh, on the mount[ain] of Sliew-Bloome, to meett with Tyernan O'Royrek, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor encamped with his

forces in Ruwaghan, in Foxe's countrey, and sent his son Donnell, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormack Mac Carhie, with great and many forces to Fercall, to defend Meath, that the said Munstermen should not pass through that contrey to annoy Meath, and were mett by the Munstermen in a wood in the west part of that contrey, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their houses without doing any thing worthy to be remembered.”

mac Murchaða Uí Mhaoileaclainn, ⁊ Concóbar mac Doimnaill Uí Bhríain, ⁊ Diarmaid mac Corbmaic mec Cártaig co rloccuib ionúuib ina parrad occ coimeet Pá cCeall ar ná tírtaír Muirinnig mneib. Do deacatar Muirinnig andear lá nann do pobairt na ceoilteas conur tapla an luēt naile ina cēnn, ⁊ po lá rat a nár. Imróirte Muirinnig iarrin dia ttiḡ, gan cpeich, gan ḡialla, gan ríō gan opad. Aeō mac mic Tairōg Uí Chumh, toirpac Mhuinripe ḡiolcán, do tuitim lá drem do Mhuinrip ḡhillecán, ⁊ lá fearaib Teatba. Maōm Dúine Dubáin i nDealbna ría Maolpschlann, mac Murchaða Uí Mhaoileachlainn, ⁊ ría cCairppuib for pfaib bpeirne, airm i toirpematat epí éēd dia nóḡbaō, im Uib Connachtaig, im Uib Caēluain, ⁊ im Uib Culbráin. Coccad mór ipin mbliadainri co mboí Epe ina fóō epitaiḡ. Cpech lá Mupcāō Ua Maoileclainn hi Páinniaig, ⁊ do berit ile bó, ⁊ po mairb daoini ionda. Cpech la Tighfhnán Ua Ruairc i Muig Luipḡ. Cpeach oile beōr lá Mupcāō Ua Maoilechlainn i nAipḡiallaib, co tatard bú a Cuailnge. Pá Muinān do tōcht plóigfō i cConnactaib, ⁊ rugrat Ua Ceallaiḡ .i. Tairōg mac Concóbar, tighfhná Ua Maine, leō, ⁊ po mairbrat Ruairdri Ua Flaithbeartaig. Cpeach lá Cairppri Ua Ciardā i nUib Bhríuin. Ró loirpēt daingēn bōna Cuilinn ⁊ po bupit epí hēpa móra leō, ⁊ tucrat bú ionda. Cpechpluaigfō lá Murchaō Ua Maoileclainn i tTír Bhríuin, ⁊ bá don cūp rin do poēar Maoileclainn, mac Doimnaill Shúgaig, mac Coēaill Phē, mic Sháin lá hUib Bhríuin, co pochaōib oile. Pionn Ua Cearbaill, tanairi Ele, do mairbaō. Ammur do tairat lá hUib Bhríuin ⁊ lá drem do Chonnactaib ar cōblach Síl Muirpeatḡaiḡ ⁊ na tTuac, ⁊ Murchaō Ua Maoilbrénainn, toirpac Clonne Concóbar, do mairbaō ann, ⁊ Donn Ua Manacán, tighfhná Ua mBhríuin na Sionna.

^r *Ua Cuinn*.—Now anglicised Quin, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^s *Muintir-Gilgain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Quins of Annaly, in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Moydoo, and Shrule, in that county.—See note ^k, under A. D. 1234.

^t *Dun-Dubhain*: i. e. Dubhan's *dun* or fort. Not identified.

^u *Ui-Connachtaigh*.—Now Connaughty, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is still ex-

tant in the county of Cavan.

^v *Ui-Cathluain*.—Now *anglicè* Cahallan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^w *Ui-Culhrain*.—Now Cowran and Corran.

^x *Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn*.—Now Dangan Castle, in the parish of Kilmore, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This was the seat of the chief of Ui-Briuin na Sinna, or Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna. It is called Dangan-I-Beirne in various Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Ua Maeleachlainn; Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, with numerous hosts, along with him, to defend Feara Ceall, and prevent the Munstermen from coming thither. The Munstermen came from the south on a certain day, to scour the woods; and the other party met them, and made a slaughter of them. The Munstermen then returned home without prey, without hostage, without peace, without truce. Aedh, son of Tadhg Ua Cuinn^r, chief of Muintir-Gilgain^s, fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teathbha. The battle of Dun-Dubhain^t, in Dealbhna, was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ui-Connachtaigh^u, the Ui-Cathluain^w, and the Ui-Cubhairn^x. Great war in this year, so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Fearnmhagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirg. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Cuailgne. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught; and they carried off Ua Ceallaigh, i. e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ui-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn^y, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maeleachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach^z, the son of Cochall Flinch^a Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ui-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill^b, Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ui-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and of the Tuatha; and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna^c.

^r *Domhnall Sugach*: i. e. Donnell or Daniel the Jocund or Merry.

^s *Cochall-Flinch*: i. e. Wet-mantle.

^b *Finn Ua Cearbhaill*: *anglicè* Finn O'Carroll. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, son of Cuccoirne, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Car-

rolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.

^c *Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna*.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Bodarg, in the barony of Ballintober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céu ceátrachat a pé. Coibmac Ua Cataraicé, aird-eaprucc Laigean, décc. Pochard Muirteimne do uile loirccad. Ar fori Ghallaið Áta chiat ría nAirtéir Míde maigin i ttorcparatar dá céu im Raḡ-nall mac Topcail, .i. mór maor Áta chiat, ḡ im luppaiḡ, ḡ rocharde oile dia maiṡib. Ceallach Ua Ceallaiḡ, tiḡsrina fsi mórifḡ, do marbad lá Flait-beartach Ua Cataraiḡ ḡ la ḡallaið. Creach la Tiḡsrinan Ua Ruairc dar Maḡ nAoi co Loc Long, ḡ co Dún lomḡain. Ro mill ḡ po loircc ceirpi longa, ḡ po marb mac Uí Mhaolischlainn baí oca nanacal, ḡ rocharde oile. Ro gonað ann dha ḡiollabrigde, mac Duibdara, taoircað Mhuirteir hÉolair gur bó marb ar a harde oca tiḡ iar narḡain Chluana Coirpṡe do poime rin. ḡiollapátraiucc mac mic Donnchað, tiḡsrina Oppaiḡe, do marbad do Uib bpaonáin i puill ar lár Cille Cainniḡ. Creachrluaircað lá Toirpdealbach Ua móríam i Laigrib. Ro airccrṡ Uí Failḡe, ḡ rugrat braitte iomda leó. Eccneach, mac Ainlaoið Uí Chaomáin, do marbad lá Donnchað Ua Ceapbail. Átað ḡaoite móirpe do tiachtain an trear lá do December, cor po lá fíodár mór po Éirinn. Ro trarccair rsiṡca crann i nDoirpe Cholaim Chille, po marb, ḡ po mūdair daoine iomda irin cill. Ro marb beór daoine oile i cCill pleibe. Doimnall Ua bpaoin, tiḡsrina breagmane, do écc. Ceallað Ua Ceallaiḡ, tiḡsrina breag, do marbad lá Flaitbṡrtach Ua Cataraiḡ ḡ lá ḡallaið Áta chiat. ḡiolla na naom mac mic Conneaða, do tuitim lá a uḡbṡratar fém .i. lá Doimnall, ḡ Cúmeaða, a mac, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céu ceátrachat a reacht. An terpcor Ua Meann-goran décc. Muirṡdach Ua Flannaccáin, raccard toḡairde, décc iar bṡn-dainn díócra. ḡiolla ailbe mac mic Floinn, Cuillén mac pepleiḡinn Im-leacha lubair, ḡ Fiaéra Mac Muircaðaiḡ, aircínveað Luḡmað ppi pé, do écc. Rorr Cpié ḡ Oḡtrpoð do loirccad. Caor temṡ do teacht an bliadairi

^d *Mormaer*: i. e. Great Steward. He was probably the Danish mayor of Dublin.

^e *Loch-Long*.—This was the name of a small lough in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—Ord. Map, sheet 51.

^f *Dun-Imghain*: i. e. Imghan's Fort, now Dunamon, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1232.

^g *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termounbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note ¹, under A. D. 916; and note ^d, under 1233.

^h *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 1085.

ⁱ *Doire-Choluim-Chille*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1146. Ventosa et ingens tempestas die 3 Decembris exorta plurimas quercus alias-

The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard-Muirtheimhne was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-eliath by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Ragnall Mac Torcaill, Mormaer^d of Ath-eliath, and Jufraigh, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc across Magh-nAei, to Loch-Long^e and Dun-Imghain^f; he destroyed and burned four ships, and slew the son of Ua Maeleachlainn, who was defending them, and many others. Gilla-brighde, son of Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Cluain-Coirpthe^g some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Cill-Cainnigh^h. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Leinster; they plundered Ui-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigneach, son of Amhlaeibh Ua Caemhain, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill. A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chilleⁱ, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine^k, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-eliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha^l, fell by his own brother, i. e. Domhnall; and Cumeadha, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meanrigan died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gilla-Ailbhe, grandson of Flann; Cuilen, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobh were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloic-

que arbores per Hiberniam, et in roboreto Dorrensi sexaginta robora e radicibus evulsit, et in ipsa Ecclesia multos homines extinxit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^k Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine: i. e. Donnell O'Brien, lord of Brawney.

^l Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha.—He

was of the sept of the Ui-Caisin, or Mac Namaras of Thomond.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice under this year the erection of Carpleán Eara Dúibhe, i. e. the Castle of the Black Cata-ract, now Asdee, in the county of Kerry, by Diarmaid Sugach O'Connor Kerry.

por Chloictech Domhliag Chianain, co po éirargair a benúchobar de. Duarcán Ua hEagha do éiríim lá hUa nGaotha i meabail. Creach lá Coinulaó mac Duinnpléibí lá níg nUlad i Fhinnmaiige, 7 po aig himor Cluaine Maillouib. Slóigfó lá Muiréirach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn, 7 lá Cenél nEógain, 7 lá Donncha Ua Círbail do nAigíalluib i nUlaib. Batap Ulaio illongpor ap a geinó ap búp Uchdearg. Fágbaite Ulaio an longpor lá Cenél nEógain 7 lá hAigíalluib. Lottap ina ndiaid co riacatattar tráig Dúin droma hi Leiré Chathail. Do beirtap ulaio deabaid dóib anó rin, lá féile bóil 7 pítair, 7 meabaid por ultuib dú in po marbaite rochaide móir óib im Aircóin Ua Flátraoi, tigfina Leiré Cathail. Inóir 7 loirce na pluag iar rin Leiré Cathail uile, 7 do patrap gialla leó ó Ulaib. Taógh Ua brian do léigean ap a geimeal ap imirde eppcop Eireann im comarba Phattraice. Maelmaeócc Ua Morgaire, im Muiréadach Ua nDubéaig, 7 im Domnall Ua Longargáin, uair bá por a comairge po gabad. Meapp móir po Eirinn an bliadainri. Giollamócoindí Ua Cathail, tigfina Ua rFiacrach Aíone, do marbhaid do mac mic Domnall Uí Choncóbar. Maíom Aíe Lucan por Dhomnall mac Toirpdealbáig Uí Choncóbar, 7 por Uib Maíne ríe fíraib Teabá, dú i ndoráir mac mic Aímalgana Uí Fhlainn do rocaidib oile.

Aoir Críorp, míle ceatpachas a hocht. Teampall Cnuc na ríngán do porbaid lap an eppcop O Caollaidé 7 lá Donncha Ua cCeapbail, 7 a coirpeccad lá hUa Morgaire, comarba Phattraice, 7 neimead .i. talam ecclurda do órougan dó i Luímad. Snaid do éionól occ Imr Pattraice lá Maelmaeógh, comarba Phattraic, ba hé a líon coice eppcopu décc co noib cédaib raccap do epail maíla, 7 roibér por éach etir éuair, 7 eglair, 7 ona Maolmaeócc Ua Morgaire do dol non dapa pítet do accallam comarba

^m *The cloictech of Daimhliag-Chianain* : i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.

ⁿ *Its beannuchobar* : i. e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.

^o *Cluain-Maelduibh* : i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of Mældubh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magheracloone, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 154, 171.

^p *Uchdearg*.—Now Aghderg, near Lough-

brickland, in the county of Down.

^q *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 eastle of great antiquity occupy the site of the original *dun* or primitive fort.

^r *Ua Flainn* : i. e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon.

^s *Cnoc-na-seangan* : i. e. Hill of the Ants or

theach of Daimhliag-Chianain^m, and knocked off its beannchobhairⁿ. Duarcán Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Chuain-Maelduibh^o. An army was led by Muir-cheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the Airghialla, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchdearg^p, to meet them; but they abandoned the camp to the Cinel-Eoghain and the Airghialla, who pursued them till they reached the shore of Dun-droma^q, in Leath-Chathail. The Ulidians gave them battle there, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter; but they were defeated, and a great number of them slain, together with Archu Ua Flathrai, lord of Leath-Chathail. After this the forces plundered and burned all Leath-Chathail, and carried off hostages from the Ulidians. Tadhg Ua Briain was released from his fetters, at the intercession of the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, and Domhnall Ua Longargain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoinni Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidlne, 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 Flaith^r and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-seangan^s was finished by the Bishop O'Caellaidhe and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick; and a Neimheadh, i. e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmhadh. A synod was convened at Inis-Padraig^t, by Maelmaedhog, successor of Patrick, at which were present fifteen bishops and two hundred priests, to establish rules and morals for all, both laity and clergy; and Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, by advice of the synod, went a second time to

Pismires. This church stood on the hill of Knock, near the town of Louth, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1148. Ecclesia de Cnoc-na-Seangan in oppido Lugmagiensi per Hua Coelladium Episcopum, et Donatum Hua Keruaill exstructa,

consecratur per sanctum Malachiam Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopum ante Ardmachanum, qui et sanctuarium ibi” [*rectè*, Lugmagiæ.—*Act. SS.* p. 737] “constituit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^t *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note ¹, under A. D. 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

Phlctair do Róim a comairle an trínaið. Malachiar .i. Maolmaeócc Ua Morgair, airdeppcop caðaoipe Paðpacc, airdeññ iarðair Eorpa, leðate comarba pñtair aoin éeanð po riapairíft Ðaoiðil, 7 Ðoill, arðrai in eaccna, 7 a ceðáðað, loçpam polupca no þoillpíðñ tuatá 7 eccalpa tria þorðeatal, 7 áaoin ðníomá, aoðairpe taiþiri na heccailri co coitcññ, iar noipðneað do eppcop 7 racarpc, 7 aop ðacha ðpauð apéñna, iar ccoirpeaðað teampall 7 pelðeað momða, iar ndénaiñ ðacha luðpa ecclapcacaða pññññ Epeann, iar tciððnacal peóð 7 bið do épenaið 7 épuaðaib, iar ppoçuðað ceall 7 mainpceach, ap ap leipioñ po haénuaðaiðte i nErimn, iar na ppailluðað ó éém níar, ðac ðglair po lécti i paill, 7 i néipir, iar bpaððbal ðach puaðla 7 ðach poiðépa in eaglaipib Epeann apéñna, ipin ðapa pñct a leccaiðeéta iar mberé ceipce bliaðna ðécc ina ppiomaið, 7 iarip an ceatpamíað bliaðain caeccat a aoiri, po pað a ppiapc do éuni nñme an ðapa lá do Nouember, 7 ap ann éeleabpaitc an eaglaip lic 7 pollamiam naom Malachiar ap an tríp lá ap na claochlúð laip na ppuicññ ó lá péle na mapð ap an lá na ðiað ap combað upaive a ðpðac 7 a onóip, 7 po haðnachc, i mainpctip ð ðepnað hi cClairuaip hí pÞpancoibh, ðo nonóip, 7 co naipmictin. Ua Ðuibín, eppcop Chille ðapa, an teprcop Ua Naiðñán, Ceallach Ua Ðomnacáin, uapal éññ Cille ðeneoin, 7 Maolciapáin Mac Mñgaip uapal þaccarpc péglera ðuiðe Colum Chille hi cCñnanður, iar mbuaið mapcpa 7 aiðpíðe, do écc. Cluan Eapairð, Lanð leipe, 7 Luðmað, do lopceað.

^u *Maluchius*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“ A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopus olim Ardmachanus, Occidentalis Europæ Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et monitis Hiberni et Nortmanni acquiescebant, vir nulli sapientiâ et religione secundus, lucerna lucens, et Clerum populumque sacris operibus et concionibus illuminans ; pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ Dei ; post Episcopos, Præbyteros, aliosque diuersorum graduum et ordinum clericos ordinatos ; post Ecclesias multas, sanctuaria, et monasteria consecrata ; post multos labores et diversa munera Ecclesiastica per uniuersam piè exercita ; post multas eleemosynas, et pias elar-

gationes in usus pauperum et egenorum impensas ; post diversas Ecclesias et Monasteria partim erecta partim restaurata (in more enim habuit Ecclesias, diù ante neglectas et dirutas denuò reparare et re-ædificare) ; post multas Canonicas constitutiones, Ecclesiasticæ disciplinæ reformationem, et Cleri mores in melius commutandos, concernentes, piè sancitas, anno decimo quarto sui primatus, ætatis quinquagesimo quarto, secunda jam vice Legati Apostolici munere functus, spiritum cælo reddidit die secunda Novembris in Monasterio Clarevelensi in Francia ; ibidem cum magna solemnitate, et honore sepultus. Quia tamen commemoratio omnium fidelium defunctorum eo die

Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias^u, 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 illumined territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having performed every ecclesiastical work throughout Ireland; after having bestowed jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy; after having founded churches and monasteries (for by him were repaired in Ireland every church which had been consigned to decay and neglect, and they had been neglected from time remote); after leaving every rule and every good moral in the churches of Ireland in general; after having been the second time in the legateship; after having been fourteen years in the primacy; and after the fifty-fourth year of his age, resigned his spirit to heaven on the second day of November; and the Church celebrates the feast and solemnity of St. Malachias on the third day, it having been changed by the seniors from the feast day of All Souls to the day after, in order that he might be the more easily revered and honoured; and he was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard at Clarvallis, in France, with honour and veneration. Ua Duibhin, Bishop of Cill-dara: the Bishop Ua Naidheanan; Ccallach Ua Domhnagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin^u, [died]; and Maelchiarain Mac Mengain, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Choluim-Chille at Ceanannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Chuain-Iraird, Lann-Lcire, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solemnus celebrari posset, translatus est in diem sequentem.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark:

“Hæc 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 Ardmanachanum, nempe ab ann. 1133, usque ad 1136, quo resignavit illi muneri, illudque transtulit in humeros B. Gelasii; sed illi solum videntur, uti solum poterant intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et verius decimo quinto obierit eum anno 1134, illud suscepit, et anno 1148 decesserit.”

^u *Cill-Beneoin*: i. e. the Church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannan, near Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1114.

Sluaigfó la Muiréiríach, mac Neill Uí Lochlainn, 7 lá Cenél nEoghain, 7 la Donnchað Ua Cúbaill co nAingiallaib 1 nUlltaib, co tuccepat gialla Ulað im mac níg Ulað leó, 7 po fagaibíre, cétarar tígírnad for Ulltoib don éur rin. Ulað 7 Aingialla do ionpód for Mað Lachlainn 7 for Cenel nEoghain iar rin. Slóigfó ele dan, la Muiréiríach Ua Laclainn 7 lá Cenel nEoghain tar Tuaim 1 nUlltaib, co po iondairbpat Cuulað Ua Duinnlébe a hUlltaib, 7 co tarporat Donnchað ina ionad, 7 co ndeachatтар don éur rin 1 Maéaire Conaill, co po loircepfte an maéaire aét na cealla na má po anacht comarba Phátraipe. Slóigfó ona lá Tígírnán Ua Ruairc 7 lá Donnchað Ua cCearbaill 1 nUlltaib, co Craib Telca, co po cpeachpat an tír 7 co fparceabíre Cúulað ina nígé doiríre. Aét éna po díó éuríó pó céóir o Ulltaib buddéin. Comóal lá hUa Loclainn co maítib Cenél Eoghain, 7 lá hUa cCearbaill co maítib Aingiall, 7 co maítib Ulað imo tígírnaduib in Ard Macha, co ndírpáat oíró do bacáill loia hi pparídnarí comarba Pattraipe, 7 a íaméa, 7 po fagaibíre gialla acc Ua Lochlainn. Draiðoe Ceneoil cConaill dan, lá hUa Lochlainn. Ua Gaímlíohais .i. Doínnall, tígírna Chenel Eoghain pe headh díonnarbað 1 cConnachtuib la hUa Loclainn. Síreioð Ua Draióán, tígírna Driðhmane, do marbað lá a bpaítríó feirrin. Comóal etir Thoíppóealbá cUa cConcóbar 7 Tígírnán Ua Ruairc að Snám raéain 7 po loit an tarélepe c Mac Concairne Uí Fhírgail Tígírnán Ua Ruairc að vol éum na coinne. Móir épeach lá Thoíppóealbá cUa cConcóbar for fearaib Teatba, co pugpat fir Theatba fair occ Aéluaín, do po ionpo ppiú co tuc a náir.

Aoir Cíóir, míle ced ceatráca anaoi. Giolla na naoi Ua Muiréiríach, uaral eppcop deirceiré Eireann rínoir ogh eccnaíde cráibdeach,

* *Tuaim*.—Now Toome Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearsat-Tuama in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and Colgan remarks in a note that it was called simply Tuaim in his own time: "Hodiè vulgò vocatur Tuaim, est vadium vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex Lacu Echach."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2.

⁵ *Craibh-Tealcha*.—See notes under A. D.

1003 and 1099.

² *A meeting*.—"A. D. 1148. Conventus publicus per Mauritium Hua Lochluinn cum proceribus Tironiæ, per Hua Kervail principem Orgiellæ et alios Ulidiæ Principes servatur Ardmachæ: ubi fœdere pacis et concordie sub Baculo Jesu inito coram S. Gelasio et Clero Ardmachano omnes alii obedientiam Mauritio promiserunt, et obsides dederunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain after this. Another army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, across Tnaim^x, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-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 Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Craebh-Tealcha^r; and they plundered the country, and placed Cuuladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting^z was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the Cinel-Eoghain; by O'Cearbhaill, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cinel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Goirmleadhaigh, i. e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cinel-Eoghain for a time, was banished into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitrick Ua Braenain^a, lord of Breaghmhaine, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Snamh-Rathainn^b; and the Aitheleircach, son of Cuchairne Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teathbha; and the men of Teathbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh^c, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muirheartach

^a *Sitrick Ua Braenain*.—This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Braein, for O'Braein, now O'Breen, was chief of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

^b *Snamh-Rathainn*.—This is probably one of

the ancient names of Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.—See note on Snamh-in-redaigh, A. D. 1261.

^c *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh*: *anglicè*

Muircheartach Ua Maolmoicheirge uasal eppcop Ua mBriuin bpeirne rfoir
 uasal, 7 an terryg Ua Gormgaile rfoir uasal epáibðec, décc iar bfhóaimh,
 7 iar naitirge díocra. Macraic Clérech aegfó cair airmíoneac do muinn-
 ziv Arda Maca, décc. Leat Domliag Chianáin dorccain lá Galluib Áta
 eliat, 7 lá Diarmaic Mac Murchada co Llaiguib, 7 po marbáat Diarmaic
 mac Maighara Uí Lochlainn, tanairri Oilig, po baí acc díogail na hoirgne,
 7 tugad a éopp co hArda Macha, 7 po haðnaicfó ann. Doirpe Cholaim
 Chille do loirccad, 7 Inir Mic nDairén co na teampal. Laoigrech Ua Morða,
 tigfina Laoigiri 7 na cComann, décc iar naitirge. Cúlad .i. mac Conco-
 bair do éocht mo Ulltoib doiridiri, co po ionnarib Donnacó a plaitiur Ulaó
 iar nuacatar, 7 tug Ua Matgáimna iaram 7 da mac Aoda mic Duinnléibe
 (Donnchad 7 Murchad) amur longpuit fairprioín, go praimíð mra cComulaó
 forpa, 7 po marbad Murchad lair. Slóigfó lá Cenél nEogain co Mað an
 éairn dionnarbad Choncobair co po éairmirce Ua Cfhbaill impú, uair do
 maó a mac fein dóib tar cfnn Ulaó. Slóigfó ele lá mac Néill hUí Loch-
 lainn, co ttauircepe Epeann uime .i. Cenel Conaill, Cenel Eogain, 7 Air-
 gilla, 1 nUlltoib. Ro airceirfe Ulaó iar nuacatar uile oá cuan Snáma
 Aighneach co Droiéc na feirtri. Do deachatar forpeann díb for inirib
 Loáa Cuan. Ro airgpeat dan Inir Cuircepaio lftglar, Ceall Aedain,
 Magh bile, bñócop, 7 uile éalla an típe apcfna cénmoá Dún 7 Saball.
 Taimc iarttain hUa Duinnléibe 1 tairg hUí Laclainn co tucc a mac fein
 1 ngiall na do, 7 an po éuinnig do gíalluib ar éna. Iompoib iarrin for ecula

Nehemiah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 574.

^d *Muircheartach Ua Maelmoicheirge*.—Now Murtough O'Mulmoghery, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Uí-Briuin-Breifne, Tir-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

^e *Macraith*.—"A. D. 1149. Macratheus, senior et venerabilis ex Clero Ardmachano, piè obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

^f *Inis-Mic-Dairen*.—This is probably the island called Inis-Mic-an-Duirn at A. D. 1543 (see

note ¹, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Donegal.

^g *Laeighseach Ua Mordha*: *anglicè* Lewis O'More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Faelan, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinaeth, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O'Mores took their hereditary surname.

^h *Magh-an-chairn*: i. e. the plain of the earn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

ⁱ *The harbour of Snamh-Aighneach*.—This was the ancient name of Carlingford Lough.—See note ¹, under the year 850, p. 484, *suprà*.

Ua Maelmoicheirge^d, noble Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaile, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith^e, a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Daimhliag was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen^f with its church. Laeighseach Ua Mordha^g, lord of Laeighis and the Comanns, died after penance. Cuuladh, i. e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Donnchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe (Donnchadh and Murchadh) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cuuladh, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-an-chairn^h, to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhaill prevented them, for he delivered his own son up to them, for the sake of Ulidia. Another army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conaill, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snamh-Aighneachⁱ to Droichet-na-Feirtsi^k. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan^l, and they plundered Inis-Cumscraidh^m, Leathghlaisⁿ, Cill-Aedhain^o, Magh-bile, Beannchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlais] and Sabhall^p. Ua Duinnsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlainn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

^d *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 ^e, under A. D. 1433. This bridge was built by Fiacha, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 253, 359.

^l *Loch Cuan*.—Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^m *Inis-Cumscraidh*.—Now Inch, or Iniscourcey,

near Downpatrick.—See A. D. 1001. 1061.

ⁿ *Leathghlais*.—This should be omitted here, because Leathghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

^o *Cill-Aedhain*: i. e. Aedhan's Cell. Saint Aedhan's festival was kept here on the 1st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

^p *Dun and Sabhall*: i. e. Dun-Da-leathghlas, or Downpatrick and Saul.

δια ττιγħιβ co mboraimē dírímē, γ co mbraitte iomda. Creach lá Donnchað Ua gCeapbaill γ lá Coinulað Ua nDuinnepléibe i mbórlgħaib, co tteugrat gabála iomda. Tangaatar iarrin piri bórlgħ ina niamóirpeacht γ po aircceřte lře Třmmainn Feicín, γ pugratte ní do ěpoð na manach. Rířtřrup lá mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co mapeřluař Chenél Eocćain co Luřmāð, co tťáimē Třřřnán Ua Ruairc ina tťeach, γ po řās bpařřve aře. Lóttar arřřve Ua Laćlainn γ Ua Ceapbaill co hAć Chiać. Táimē Diařmāio Mac Murchaða, pí Laiřřn ina tťch, γ do poime Ua Laćlainn óřřřř eřp. řhallāib γ řhaioćelāib. Sluařřb lá Toirřřdealbāć Ua mbriain, γ la řřiaib Mūmān i cConnaćtaibh, co piachtattear Mař Ua mbriúin. Rugratte boraimē mór, γ po mūrrat Dún nřaillimē, γ po bānřb Ua Lochlainn, třřřřina Corcomod-puað ipin nřaillimh. Ceallachán mac mic Cárřařř, do ěcc.

Aoir Cřřřř, mile cėv caecca. Muireadhach Ua Dubťaich, airěearpucc Connaćt, airěřřřřřř Eřeann uile, i neřna, i nóřře, i tťioðnacal řeóttē γ bíð, dēcc i cCunřa, an řeireað dēcc do mī Mař i řřēil naēin ěpenainn iarr an ccoiceeāð blaðain řeacht mořřat a aēiri. Maoliopa Ua ěbranain, airchinneach Doiri Cholum Chille, cřn řonara γ řoðarťain tuairceřp Eřeann, dēcc. Ua řollamān, comarřa řindēin Cluana hEřairř, dēcc i cCřnaněup. Cailleach Cille pleibe řřřřř cřáibðech tořařve, dēcc iarr nřřř ařeřřře iarr řeian aoir. An lře tuairceřřtach do Třiun mór Arřa Macha do lořceāð ařðe řēile Cianān. Ceananěar, řopř, γ Ceall mór Ua Niallān cona ořřřařř do lořceāð. Comarřa řhařraice, γ řamāð řhāttřaice řop cěuairp i tťřř nEóřam, co tťuccratte a lāin řēiri do ěuaib .i. bó řacha třře biaćařř γ řaēřřořř, each řacha tořřřř, γ řicēe bó ón řřřř řēin. Cuairp Cenél

^a *Magh Ua-mBriuin*: i. e. the Plain of the Ui-Briuin. This is a plain in the country of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, or the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway.

^b *Dun-Gaillmhe*: i. e. the Fort of Galway. This was a stone castle.

^c *Corca-Modhruadh*. — O'Lochlainn, now O'Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kilfenora at this period.

^d *Gaillimh*: i. e. the River Galliv, or Galway, which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of

Galway. The town of Galway derived its name from it.

^e *Maelisa Ua Branain*.—"A. D. 1150. Moelisa O'Branain Archidnechus (Archidiaconus) Dorensis, vir nulli in septemtrionali Hibernia hospitalitate et prosperitate secundus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^f *Trian-mor*: i. e. the Great Third or Ternal Division of Armagh.

"A. D. 1150. Civitas Ardmachana in festo S. Kienani (qui in 24 Novembris incidit) mag-

returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe into Breagha, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Breagha afterwards came in pursuit of them, and they plundered the half of Tearmann-Feichin, and carried off some of the cattle of the monks. A royal journey was made by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the cavalry of Cinel-Eoghain, to Lughmhadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Cearbhaill proceeded to Ath-cliaith. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house, and Ua Lochlainn made a complete peace between the foreigners and the Irish. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught, until they arrived at Magh Ua mBriuin^a; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe^r; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh^s, was drowned in the Gaillimh^t. Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1150. Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, chief senior of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food, died at Conga, on the sixteenth of the month of May, on the festival of Saint Brenainn, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Maelisa Ua Brannain^u, airchinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died at Ceanannus. Cailleach of Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Trianmor^w of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cianan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick^x and the clergy of Patrick made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain, and they obtained their full tribute of cows, i. e. a cow from every house of a biatach and freeman, a horse from every chieftain, and twenty cows from the

num passa incendium quo portio ejus tertia, quæ *Trien-mor* vulgo appellatur, ex media et septentrionali parte flammis absumpta est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

^x *The successor of Patrick.*—“Eodem anno” [1150] “S. Gelasius cum senioribus Cleri Ard-machani suam diocesim” [Tir-Eoghain], “tum

ut pro more de Ecclesiarum negotiis disponderet, tum ut pro memorata jactura reparanda, piorum subsidia corrogaret: peractaque visitatione singuli nobilium” [equum unum] “et Burgomagistrorum bovem unum contribuere, et Princeps terræ boves viginti adjecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

Eógain do óenaim lá comarba Colaim Chille lá Flaitébeartach Ua bpolcáin
 7 do bñit each gacha toirigh, 7 bó gacha deiri biatach, 7 bó gacha tríp
 raeirtach, 7 bó gacha cétair díomaoim, fiche bó imorpio ón rígh fein, fáil
 óir 1 rabattar cúicc uinge, a each, 7 a earpað ó Mhuircéitach mac Néill
 hUí Lochlainn, ó rígh Eireann innirín. Mac mic Doimnaill hUí Concóbaire do
 marbað lá Ruairí, mac Doimnaill Uí Concóbaire. Murchað, mac Giolla
 na naem Uí Fhíngail, tuir ordáin, 7 airéchar Airéir Connacht, décc 1 nliur
 Cloétrand. Concóbaire Mac Raghnaill, tigherna Muinntire hEolair, do marbað
 la hAod, mac Tighernán Uí Ruairc. Muirtheadach Ua Flannagáin, taíreac
 Cloinne Catáil, décc ina ailtire 1 cCunga. Diarmuid Mac brianáin, tigherna
 Corcaclann, do dallað lá Toirpdealbáic Ua cConcóbaire. An giollaclaon
 Ua Ciarda, tigherna Coirppín, do marbað do Uib Paoláin. Ríog éurur Muir-
 céitair mic Néill Uí Lochlainn co marbáib tuairceirt Eireann co hliur
 Mochta a ccomóal Uí Chearbail 7 Uí Ruairc. Tugta géill Connacht dó
 ó Toirpdealbáic co nuige rin gan pluaisib tria bñnaéctain Pataraice, 7
 comarba Pataraice co na íamab. Ro rann Míde don éur rin hí tríp
 eitir Ua cConcóbaire, Ua Ruairc, 7 Ua Cearbail, 7 po díócúirfct Murcha-
 dach Ua Maileachlainn a Míde tria siccaine comarba Phataraice 7 a
 íamtha. Ua Ceallaigh, tigherna Ua Fiacáirach Airé rraéta, do marbað lá
 hUib cComaltáin 1 nliur Lochlaeáir. Ua Canannain co na plócá do
 dol 1 fñiab Luirg, co tugrat bú iomda leó. Deirte pín Luirg forpa, 7
 págaibcti rocaide do muinntir Uí Chanannáin co na diar mac im cétair
 Ua Maelgaeite, 7 im Giollamairtáin Uí Canann im Ua rFogartair, 7
 rocaide oile dia nnaibib. Slóigib lá Toirpdealbách Ua mbrian co Loch
 Ua nDuban 1 Machaire Gailng, go po aircc Sláine. Rug Ua Cearbail, 7

* *The visitation of Cinel-Eogain.*—"A.D. 1150. B. Flathbertachus O'Brolchain, Abbas Dorensis, circuit regiones de Kinel-Eogain: et a Murchertacho Hua Lochluinn Rege Hiberniæ viginti boves, cum ipsius Regis equo et aureo annulo unciarum quinque accepit; item a singulis proceribus equum unum et communi reliquorum contributione juxta taxatum personarum numerum, a singulis binis Burgimagistris unum bovem, a singulis tribus liberis personis unum bovem, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similiter

unum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks: "Hæc contributio videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium Dorense anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabit."

* *Mac Raghnaill.*—Now Mac Rannall, but more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

* *Inis-Mochta.*—See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.

king himself. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain^v was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatachs, a cow from every three freeholders, and a cow from every four villains, and twenty cows from the king himself; a gold ring of five ounces, his horse, and his battle-dress, from Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghal, pillar of the glory and splendour of the east of Connaught, died on [the island of] Inis-Clothrann. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill^z, lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Conga. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Coreachlann, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Gillacrae Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. A royal journey by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochta^a, to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Connaught were brought him to that place, without a hosting, through the blessing of Patrick, the successor of Patrick, and his clergy. He divided Meath on this occasion into three parts between Ua Conchobhair, Ua Ruairc, and Ua Cearbhaill; and they banished Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy. Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Laeghaire^b. Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feara-Luirc, and carried off many cows. The Feara-Luirc overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maelgaeithe^c, Gillamartan Ua Canann^d, Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann^e, in Machaire-Gaileang^f, and he

^b *Loch-Laeghaire*. — This lake was in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

^c *Ui-Maelgaeithe*: i. e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.

^d *Ua Canann*.—Now *anglicè* Cannon. This

family is to be distinguished from the O'Canannains, chiefs of Tirconnell. The former name is still common in the county of Donegal, the latter is obsolete.

^e *Loch Ua nGobhann*: i. e. Lake of the O'Gowans. Not identified.

^f *Machaire-Gaileang*.—A plain in the territory of Gaileanga (now Moregallion), in Meath.

Ua Ruairc forra, co ro marbhat dream dia múinntir, im mac l Irfháin. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbaire i Muínam dar eirí fear Muíman, 7 ro aircc Maóaire na Muíman, 7 tug bú ionda, ar a aoí ro fágaib dream dia múinntir im Ua Roduib. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua mbrian co hAé chlaé, co ttagatatar Doill ina éac, 7 arribe co Commormana, 7 Abha, 7 ro loircc Domnach móp Mic Laithbe. Slóigfó lá Muiréiríach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co cCenél nÉógain, 7 co nUlltoib, i ffoirmitin Uí Cearbaill 7 Uí Ruairc co Dun Lochad i Laeghaire, go ndéirpate Doill ríe mbliadna eirí Uí Chinn, 7 Uí Moíga. Congal Ua briaoin, bprímaine, do marbda lá Muirí Cheríneag i nGarra na Garraige hí cCluain mic Nóir.

Aoir Críort, mile céo caocca a haén. Ua Maolfogáin, eppoc Ua nAímalgáda, 7 Ua fFiacrach Muaidhe, Epolb, eppucc Luimnig, 7 brian Cléireac, mac Taidg Uí Maolpuanaid, décc. Cairdionál comarba Phéaice .i. Iohanne Pappion, do éioctain i nEirinn do epail ríagla 7 roibéir, 7 do éiríugad cáic ina ceiontaib. Ro baí dha reáctmain i ttiú comarba Pháitricce i nArd Maá co pparccuib bñnaéain. Cuairt Connaé an dara reáct lá comarba Páitricce, lá Diollamacliaig, mac mic Ruaidrí, co tug a óigheir. Do pad dha, Ua Concóbaire pail ríe uinge dóir don éur rin do comarba Pháitricce. Cuairt Síol Caáraig lá Flaítheairtach Ua bpol-

* *Ua Iffernain*.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the territory of Uaithne-Cliaich, now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

^b *Ua Rodhuibh*.—This name was afterwards changed to Mac Oireachtaigh, now Geraghty.

ⁱ *Commormana*.—This was probably the ancient name of the Commar or Confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called Dubhchommar, i. e. the Black Confluence.

^k *Abha*.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

^l *Domnach-mor Mic Laithbe*.—In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 27th of May, this church is placed in Mughdhorna, from which it appears highly probable that it is the present Donaghmore, near Slane, in the county of Meath. This

may help the topographer to fix the situation of Mughdhorna-Breagh, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 807, 836, 867, 880.

^m *Dun-Lochad in Laeghaire*.—This was the name of a fort near Tara, in the county of Meath.

ⁿ *Gardha-na-gamhnaighe*: i. e. the Garden of the Stripper or Milch Cow. This, which was the name of a field at Clonmaenose, is now obsolete.

^o *Ua Maelfoghmhair*.—Now anglicised Milford.

^p *Bishop of Uí-Amhalghadha and Uí-Fiachrach Muaidhe*: i. e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tireragh, on the Moy, i. e. Bishop of Killala.

^q *Erolbh*.—He is called Harold by Ware, who says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

^r *Johannes Papiron*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Ifearnain^g. In the absence of the men of Munster, Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair marched with an army into Munster, and plundered the plain of Munster, and carried off many cows; but he lost some of his people, and among the rest Ua Rodhuibh^h. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commarmanaⁱ, and to Abha^k, and burned Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe^l. An army was led by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and the Uliadians, to relieve Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc, to Dun-Lochad^m, in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine, was killed by Muintir-Ceithearnaigh at Gardha na gamhnaigheⁿ, at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Maelfoghmhair^o, Bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiáchrach-Muaidhe^p; Erolbh^q, Bishop of Luimneach; and Brian Cleireach, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i. e. Johannes Papiron^r, arrived in Ireland, to establish rules and good morals, and to set all to rights from their faults. He remained a week in the house of the successor of Patrick at Ard-Macha, and imparted his blessing. The visitation of Connaught was performed, the second time, by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, the grandson of Ruaidhri; and he obtained his full tribute. On this occasion Ua Conchobhair gave the successor of Patrick a ring of gold, of twenty ounces. This visitation of Sil-Cathasaigh^s was made by

"A. D. 1151. *Joannes Paparo Cardinalis, et Apostolicæ sedis Legatus designatus, venit in Hiberniam pro negotiis Ecclesiæ disponendis, et regulis morum præscribendis, eumque honorificè septem diebus secum B. Gelasius detinuit.*"

On which he remarks: "Ita quatuor Magistri in Annalibus. Causa tamen præcipua ejus adventus fuit ut Quatuor Pallia Quatuor Archiepiscopis, nempe, Ardmachano, Casselensi, Dubliniensi, et Tuamensi conferret, quæ et anno sequenti in Synodo Kenannasensi contulit. Ejus adventum quidem in sequentem referunt, sed rectius (ut observant citati) referendum in

hunc annum existimo juxta mox dicenda."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

The notice of this cardinal's arrival in Ireland is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1151. John Papirion Cardinall came to this kingdome from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives."

^s*Sil-Cathasaigh*.—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Ui-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.

ḡáin, comarba Cholaim Chille, do bfuḡ each ó gach taoipech i caora o gac noetac a eac, 7 a eappaḡ, 7 fail óir ipraḡatḡar dā¹ uinge ón tighḡna .i. ó Choin Ulaḡ Ua Lainn. Dḡbporḡaill, mḡḡn Domnall, mic meic Lochlainn, 7i Epeann, bḡn Toirprealḡaḡ Uí Concḡḡar, ríḡ Connaḡḡ, máḡar Aḡḡa, Chaḡail, 7 Domnall, décc ma haileḡpe in Arimacha. Dḡrian Ua Concḡḡar Ciarrḡaḡe do marḡaḡ lá Ciarrḡaḡib féirḡin. Concḡḡar Ciabach Ua hEaḡra, tanairi Luḡne, do écc. Iḡreaḡ fo deapa a ḡol báḡ 7i haḡarḡ ar a biḡ fo ḡánaib Chiaráin mic an tḡaroir, ar ní deachaiḡ naḡ tighḡna do tighḡnaḡaib Luḡne poime écc 7i haḡarḡ, tḡé bḡeḡir Chiaráin. Mac Maolḡeaḡnall Uí Dḡric do marḡaḡ la mac Dḡir na ccuinneḡcc i bḡic, 7 a marḡaḡ ríde fo céḡóir la macaibh Donnchaḡa mic meic Carḡaḡ. An Dḡolla Dḡḡḡ Ua Carḡáin tighḡna Ua Maccaille, do marḡaḡ hi Cúil Collainge ó Uib Mictḡpe. Taḡḡ, mac Diarmaḡa Uí Dḡrian diomḡúḡ 7or Toirprealḡaḡ Ua mḡrian, 7or ríḡ Muḡn, 7 a aiḡḡḡḡ ḡó, 7 Taḡḡ do tḡachḡ i tḡiḡ Thoirprealḡaḡ Uí Choncḡḡar. Slóḡḡ lá Toirprealḡaḡ Ua Concḡḡar, la ríḡ Connaḡḡ, hi Muḡn, ḡo fo ḡaḡ neḡḡ Muḡn uile cḡmḡḡá lapinḡa i mḡóí Toirprealḡaḡ, 7 neḡḡ Dḡrḡuḡn do ḡabáil do maḡ Corḡmaic mic meic Carḡaḡ tḡma comḡḡḡḡḡ Connaḡḡ. Slóḡḡ oile beḡḡ lá Toirprealḡaḡ Ua Concḡḡar i Muḡn, 7 do deḡaiḡ Diarmaḡ Mac Muḡchaḡa, rí Laiḡn do Laiḡnib na ḡoinne. Ro moḡḡḡḡ Muḡn 7eampa co 7aḡḡatḡar Mḡin mḡir. Lḡḡḡar

¹ *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 Siol-Cathasaich et a terræ Domino Cuuladio O'Flanni accepit cum annulo aureo duarum unciarum, a singulis nobilibus unum equum, et a quolibet Patre familias unam ovem."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

"*Dearbhforḡaill*.—"A. D. 1151. Dervorgalla, filia Domnaldi, ex uxor Theodorici, Hiberniæ successivè Regum in sua peregrinatione obiit Ardmaehæ, ibique honorificè sepulta est."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

This Dearbhforḡaill was King Turlough O'Co-

nor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, the daughter of Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and heir, Maelisa, who became Abbot of Rosecommon, and also of Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn. He married a third wife, Dubhchobhlach, daughter of O'Mulroney of Moylurg.

"*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 5, 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 Ce-*

Flaithbheartach Ua Brolcain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth, and his horse, battle-dress, and a ring of gold, in which were two ounces, from their lord, i. e. from Cuuladh Ua-Lainn^t. Dearbhforgaill^u, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh^w, Cathal^x, and Domhnall^y, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe was killed by the Ciarraighi themselves. Conchobhar Ciabhach [the long-haired] Ua hEaghra, Tanist of Luighne, died [on his bed]. The reason that he died on his bed was, because he was under the laws of Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir^z, for no lord, of the lords of Luighne who preceded him, died on his bed, in consequence of a curse of St. Ciaran. The son of Maelseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gearr-na-geuinneog^a Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Maccaille^b, was killed at Cuil-Colluinge^c, by the Ui-Mictire^d. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster; and he subdued all Munster^e, except West Munster, in which Toirdhealbhach [Ua Briain] was; and the sovereignty of Desmond was assumed by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach. An army was also led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

tach, i. e. *the first fruit*, had been paid. His other sons are set down in the following order in the Book of Lecan, without naming their mothers, viz.: Ruaidhri, King of Ireland, Brian Luighneach, Brian Breifneach, Maghnus, Lochlainn, Muirheartach, Muimhneach, Donnchadh, Maelseachlainn, Tadhg Fidhnacha, Cathal Migaran, two Conchobhars, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirgheas, Tadhg Dairen, Murchadh Finn.

^t *Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir*: i. e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

^a *Gearr-na-gCuiinneog*: i. e. the Short Man of the Churns.

^b *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.

^c *Cuil-Colluinge*.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dulbhach was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 615.

^d *Ui-Mictire*: i. e. the family of the O'Mac Tyres, now Wolfes.

^e *Subdued all Munster*.—"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Connought, tooke hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Terlagh O'Bryen.

them, until they reached Moin-mor^f. The Dal-gCais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain, had set out, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, upon a predatory excursion into Desmond; and on their return from the South they fell in with the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen, and the Meathmen. A battle was fought between them, and the men of Munster were defeated and slaughtered. Seven thousand was the number of the Munstermen slain in this battle of Moin-mor, among whom was Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, and royal heir of Munster; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; Aneslis Ua Grada; [Mac Conmara], the lord of Ui-Caisin; Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; and others, sons of lords, chieftains, and distinguished men. The chief sway of Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. According to the Book of Leacain, the following were the chieftains who were here slain: Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, the second best man of the Dal-gCais; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh^g; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh^h, with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui-Seanchainⁱ; five of the Ui-Cuinn^j; five of the Ui-Grada^k, with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Ogain^l; four of the Ui-Aichir^m; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsighⁿ; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe^o; and five of the Ui-Echthighern^p; with numbers of good men besides them; and there survived but one shattered battalion of the three battalions which had come to that place. There were slain in the heat of this conflict, [on the side of Connaught], Tadhg, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muircheartach Ua Cathalain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; four of the Luighni; and many others. Chief sway over Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. An army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Coirshliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Ardcroney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^m *The Ui-Aichir*: i. e. the O'Hehirs, or Hares, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Sliabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now Lynch.

^o *The Ui-Neill Buidhe*: i. e. the O'Neills of Clann-Delbhaeith, in Tradraighe, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^p *The Ui-Echthighern*: i. e. the O'Aherms, or Hearnnes of Ui-Cearnaigh, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.

Seaghsa, in Corann. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages^a of Leinster were sent to his house, to the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, i. e. King of Aileach and Teamhair. The commencement of the erection of the daimhliag of Chuain-Coirpthe^r, by Cucaille, son of Mac Scolaighi, and Gillacoimhdhe, the grandson of Leastar Ua h'Ainlighi, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach^s Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh^t. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, were taken prisoners by Diarmaid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i. e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Borumha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhaigh^u, Ui-Briuin^v, and Conmhaicne^w.

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Coman; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Coluim-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droichet-atha^x by the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, and the Cardinal Johannes Papiron, with three hundred ecclesiastics, both monks and canons; and they established some rules thereat, i. e. to put away concubines^y and lemans from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

^x *Droichet-atha*: i. e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonenagh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 306, 307; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 58, 59. It looks very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

^y *Concubines*.—Mr. Moore, who regards this synod as one of great importance, writes:

“ Besides the distribution of the palliums, the chief affairs that appear to have occupied the attention of the synod of Kells were some enactments against simony and usury, as well as against the prevalence of marriage and concubinage among the clergy. There was also promulgated, among the acts of this council, an order from the Cardinal, in virtue of his apostolic authority, for the payment of tithes.”

He then writes in a note:

nó ar bairteadh. Ádt éfna ní maíe gan a ttabairt dia paíbe a ceimang duine gan lóg do gabáil ar doimhan neccleartucda, 7 deacmádh do gabáil go hiondruic. Imleach loðair, 7 Luimneach do lorpcaadh. Scrín Cholaim Chille, Doimnach Seachnall, 7 Treóid dorccann ó Uib bhuíun. Creachrluaigean la Mag Lochlainn co Cenél Eóghan co páimic Imr Mocta do díocur l Chearbail, 7 po airce rochaíde don éur rin, 7 po aécuir Ua Cearbail a éndur Oirgiall a ccionadh coimharba Paipric po gionrde 7 po páraig peét riam. Coimóal eir Ua Lachlainn, 7 Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar l Maig Ene, co ndíhparat caradrad po bácaill lora, 7 po miondaib Cholaim Chille. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcóbar i Muimann, co po rann an Mhuina ar ód eir mac Chorbmaic mic mec Captaig, 7 Siol mórman .i. Taóg 7 Toirpdealbác. Sluaigfó lá Mag Lochlainn i Míde co Raté Cíndraig hi coimóal fíri nEreann, 7 Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar do díol i Míde i coimóal Uí Lachlainn 7 Diarmada mec Murchada ní Laigín. Ro rannparat dna, Míde ar dó don éur rin. Tugpar ó Chluan Epaip riar do Mhurchad Ua Mhaoileachlainn, 7 Airéir Míde dia mac dó Mhaoileachlainn. Ro bfnad dna Conmaicne do Thigfínán Ua Ruairc iar ppaimeadh fap, 7 po loirg an baile dianad ainn bun cuilinn, 7 do padadh ríge do mac Giolla bpaide Uí Ruairc, 7 do pattaet a mbraigde do Thoirpdealbác Ua Concóbar. Rugadh dna, Dearbhforgaill, ingín Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlainn, bfn Tigfínan Uí Ruairc lá ní Laigín .i. Diarmad co na cpoð, 7 co na haipillfó don turur rin, 7 po

“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.

^a *Tithes*.—“Hæc prima Decimarum mentio apprimè notanda est!”—*Dr. O’Conor*.

^a *Magh-Ene*.—Now the Moy, a plain lying

between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Ballyshannon.

^b *Rath-Ceannaigh*.—Now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 1114.

^c *Conmhaicne*.—The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

^d *Bun-cuilinn*.—Now Dangan, near the Shannon, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Roscommon.—See note on Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, under A. D. 1145.

^e *Dearbhforgaill*.—This name is usually latinized Dervorgilla.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1193. She was forty-four years old at this time.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the fol-

not good not to give such, if it were in a person's power); not to take [simoniacal] payment for church property; and to receive tithes² punctually. Imleach-Ibhair and Luimneach were burned. Scrin-Choluim-Chille, Domhnach-Seach-naill, and Treoid, were plundered by the Ui-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, to banish Ua Cearbhaill; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the chieftainship of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene^a, where they made friendship under the Staff of Jesus, and under the relics of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briains, namely, Tadhg and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannaigh^b, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on this occasion; they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and East Meath to his son, Maeleachlainn. They took Connhaicne^c from Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bun-cuilinn^d, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhforgaill^e, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was brought away by the King of Leinster, i. e. Diarmaid, with her cattle and furniture; and he

lowing events under this year:

"A. D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by continuall contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryens contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that provence in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryens, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, came to Meath, which he likewise divided into two parts between Morrogh O'Melaughlyn and his son, Melaughlyn,

that is to say, of the west of Clonarde to Morrogh, and of the east, as farr as Meath extends, to his said sonn. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, tooke the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Royrek, 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."

ῥαιοι λέ το ρέιρ κοίμαρλε α βράταρ Μhaoilschlainn. Ro ῥár ὀνά, coγad eτιρ Uí Briúin, γ ῥῥαῖβ Μίθε. ὀραγθε Uí Ruairc .i. Τιγῥηνάιν, το ιοῖnacal co hAé Luain lá Τοιρρῑδεalḃaé Ua Concóḃair tap eḥin Ua mḃruin nama. ῤῑngin mac Donnchaḃa, mac mec Capḃaiḡ, το ἡαῖḃaḃ lá α ḃῥáιḃῥib tpe ἡεαῖαḃḃe. Doḃnall mac Ríogḃarḃáin Uí Chḡḡḃaill, τιγῥηna Ele, το ἡαῖḃaḃ la mac an Choppaḃa Uí Cearḃaill. Caḃal mac Τοιρρῑδεalḃaiḡ Uí Concóḃair, ρíogḃaḃḃna Connaḃḃ, το ἡαῖḃaḃ lá mac Cpuiḃn luachῥa Uí Corcpaḃáin, γ lá Calῥaiḡib in Chopaḃin .i. la Calῥaiḡiḃ mḃῥaḃ. Διαῖμαῖτ Ua Concóḃair, τιγῥηna Ciarῥaiḡe luacῥa διοḃḃaḃaḃ, γ διοḡain lá mac Corḃmaic mic mec Capḃaiḡ, la τιγῥηna Deaῖmuḃian. Aoḃ mac Mec Aḃalḡaḃa, ταιῥeḃ Cloḃne Maolḃuib, ḃeḃc. Inḡḡn hUí Caellaḡe, ḃḡn Λaoḡῥiḡ Uí Mḃḃḃa, ḃeḃc. Cúḃíḃe Ua Corḃmaḃe, ταιῥeac Ua Mac Uair Míḃe, ḃeḃc. An Mḃuḃia το lot co mḃῥ eτιρ eḃll γ ḃuaiḃ tpeḃ eḃccaḃ Shíḡ mḃḃian, γ Chloḃne Cáῖḃaiḡ, co ḡo ῥár tpeḃe mḃῥ iῥin Muḃiaḃ tpeῥ an ccoḡaḃ iῥin, co ḡo ῥcaḡῥḡḃ α ῥῥoḃaḃine uaḃa i Ueḃḃ Chuiḃn, γ ca neῖḃaḃḃaḃaḃ ῥoḃaḃe ele ḃíḃ το ḡoῖḃa.

Αοῖρ Cpíope, mḃle cḃḃ caeḃca α tῥí. Aoḃ Ua Maeleóin, κοḃaῖḃa Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir, τοḃaῖ ῥoḃuῥa γ ῥaḃḃḡḡῥa Ueḃḃe Cuḃn, ῥḡ co ḃeῥeῖῥe, γ co tῥῥócaῖῥe το eῖῥoḃḃuḡaḃ α ḃeaḃḃaḃ. Colman Ua ḃῥeῖḃleḃ, uaῖal ῥaccapḃ Cḡḃannaῖa, ῥaoi eccḃaḃe eῖḃe, Dunlaḡ Ua Caḃal, κοḃaῖḃa Caomḡin, [ḃeḃc]. Cuapḃ Dál cCoῖῥḡḡe, γ Ua Eaḃḃach Ulaḃ το ḃaḃaῖḃ lá ῤlaḃḃḡḡaḃ Ua ḃῥolcáin, κοḃaῖḃa Cholaḃn Chille, γ το ḃeῖḃe eaḃ ó ḡaḃ τοῖῥeac, γ caḃῥa ó ḡach ḃeaḃaiḡ, ῥeῖῥeḃall, eaḃ, γ cóice mḃḃ óḃ τιγῥηna Ua Duḃḃḡléḃe, γ uḃḡe ḃḃῥ ḃeḃῥ ó α ḃḃnaoi. Muῖcáḃ Ua Maolḡchlainn, ῥí Tḡḡῥa γ Μίḃe co na ῥoῖḃuaḃaḃḃ, Aῖḡḡiall γ eῖḃḃḃῥ Λaiḡḡn ῥῥí ῥé, tuile opḃaḃ aῖῥeacáῖῥ, γ ῥaoῖḃlaḃḃaḃḃa Eῖῥeann, ḃeḃc i nḃḡḡmaḡ Cholaḃn Chille. ῤlaḃḃḡḡaḃ Ua Canannáin, τιγῥηna Cenél cConaḃl, γ α ḃḡn Duḃcḃḃlaḡ, inḡḡn Τοιρρῑdealḃaiḡ Uí Choncóḃair, το ḃaḃaḃ co luḃḃ luḃḡe το ḃaḃmḃ ḃa ḃῥaῖḃaḃ ῥoῖῥ an ḃῥaῖῥce ῥo eῖḃcoḃaῖῥ Capiῖḡe ḃῥoma clab. Doḃnall Ua Caḃaῖaiḡ, τιγῥηna na Saḃḃe, το ἡαῖḃaḃ lá Maolῥeaḃḃainn, mac Muῖ-

¹ *The Uí Briúin*; i. e. the Uí-Briúin-Breifne, or the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

² *For Uí-Briúin only*.—A part of Meath had

been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Tlachtgha, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls O'Rourke's Hill, belonged to his portion of

took with her according to the advice of her brother, Maeleachlainn. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin^f and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruaire, i. e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only^g. Finghin, son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his brethren, through mistake. Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, lord of Eile, was slain by the son of the Long-legged Ua Cearbhaill. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the son of Cronn-Luachra Ua Coscrachain, and by the Calraighi of Corann, i. e. the Callraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Clann-Maelduibh, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaighe, wife of Laeighseach Ua Mordha, died. Cumidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran of Chuain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he received a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth; a screaball, a horse, and five cows, from the lord Ua Duinnsleibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair and Meath, with its dependent districts, of Airgialla, and, for a time, of the greater part of Leinster, —flood of the glory, magnificence, and nobility of Ireland,—died at Dearnhach-Choluim-Chille. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and his wife, Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druim-eliabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne,

Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumcliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that Drogheda.

chaða Uí Mhaileachláinn, ⁊ Concóbar mac Domnaill Uí Mhaileacláinn, do ðallað leir beóp. Niall Ua Mórðo, tigírna Laoigíri, do légað a geimel lá pí Laiḡean Diaimaid mac Murchaða, iar na ðallað dar rnaðao laoc ⁊ cléipeach. Muirḡiur, mac mic Murchaða (no Muirécírtaiḡ) Uíoir, toipec Cloinne Tomaltaiḡ, décc. Donncaitaiḡ, mac Aipeacítaiḡ Uí Roduib décc iar ndeigbítaið. Sluaigíð lá Toirpðealbác Ua cConcóbar co Doipe an ḡab-láin a ccoinne Meic Murchaða, pí Laiḡín, ⁊ tuc inḡín Uí Mhaileacláinn co na croð uaða co paibe for comur fíri Míde. Taimic Tigírnian Ua Ruairc ina téach don cúp rin, ⁊ po páḡaib briaḡde occa. Toirpðealbác Ua brian do ionnarbað i tuairceipe Epeann lá Toirpðealbác Ua cConcóbar, ⁊ Muina do poinn ar dó etir Thaḡs Ua mbrian ⁊ Diaimaitt mac Corbmaic mic Muiríobhaiḡ meic Cairéaiḡ. Slóigíð lá Muirécírtach mac Néill Mhéḡ Lacláinn, ⁊ lá tuairceipe Epeann i foiríein Toirpðealbáiḡ Uí brian, dia tábairt i píḡe Muinan doiríoiri, co ráinic co Craib tene. Toirpðealbác Ua Concóbar do éionól Connaét, co maét co Maḡ Uici Patraic i naḡaid an tuairceipe. Taimic dñá Taḡs Ua brian co na plócc co Raíein Uí Shuanaiḡ hi foiríein Connaét co ttopacítatar co Maḡ Ciri. Luid dñm Ua Lacláinn dá éat do poigíuib a plóigb dar Aét Maḡne, ⁊ poraccaib a plóḡ apéina (cen mo táitride) occ Craib tene, ⁊ do ðeachaið co na uaḡaḡ plóig do pobairt longpuipe Taiḡs Uí brian, co tpariatt maíðm pair, ⁊ ḡur cúp ár a muinipe. Do pat dñá beop maíðm for marcpluaḡ Laiḡín. Ro arcom-laið iaroiñ co a longporc pair co Craib tene, ⁊ bú ionda laip, iar norḡain bpoingc dñsraib Teatba. Taimic airpíðe do paigíð Connaét co ttopracét lpeal Ciaraín. Luid Toirpðealbác Ua Concóbar dar Aét Luain riap. Taimic Ruaidri, mac Toirpðealbáiḡ, ⁊ cat iaréair Connaét, ⁊ ḡlaplaít Shil Muirpeadaiḡ hi Forpuiim. An tan tra pobattar aḡ ḡabáil longpuipe anoirin po

^h *Doire-an-ghabhlain* : i. e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.

ⁱ *Craebh-teine* : i. e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Creeve, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 24, 31.

^k *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.

^l *Raithin-Uí-Shuanaigh*.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

^m *Magh-Cisi*.—See note ^o, under A. D. 939, *sup*.

ⁿ *Ath-Maighne*.—Connell Mageoghegan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1158 and 1213, that this place was called Lismoynty in his own time. Lismoynty is

was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Laignis, 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^b, against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished into the north of Ireland by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Munster was divided into two parts between Tadhg Ua Briain and Diarmaid, son of Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster; and they came to Craebhteine^c. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig^k against the Northerns. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh^l, to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi^m. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighneⁿ, leaving the remainder of his army (all except these) at Craebh-teine; 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 Craebh-teine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence to attack the Connaughtmen, and arrived at Iseal-Chiarain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded westwards across Ath-Luain. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the battalion of West Connaught, and the recruits of Sil-Muireadhaigh, came to Fordruim^o; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1213.

^o *Fordruim*.—Now Fardrum, in the parish of Killeagh, county of Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

δοιρερε επείον αν ευαιρειρε ινα εεθνο ζαν παυζαδ δόιβ, γ πο μαρβαδ ποείδε δο Chonnaεταιβ λεό ιμ Θηιollaεeallaiz Ua nEiθin, τιζήνα Αιθνε, γ ιmmo mac .i. Αοδ, ιμ θριαν Ua nDúβda, τιζήνα Ua pPiaεpac an ευαιρειρε, ιμ Μυιρέριταε mac Concόβαιp .i. mac Τοιpρδεalβαιz Uι Concόβαιp ιμ Domnall Ua mθipin, ιμ Dhomnall mac Caεail Uί Choncόβαιp, γ ιμ Siεpiucc mac mic Dubζaill. Tainic Ua Lachlainn iappin co na plóccaiβ co Loc nAinθinθ, γ εάinic Ua Maoileachlainn ιna εiz co bpápccaiβ ζialla aige, γ δο παθpoιn an Mιθε uile δό ό Sionainn co παippize, γ Uι bPaolain, γ Uι bPailze. Δο παθ Uι θpuiθin γ Conmaicne δο Thizήpnan Ua Ruairc, γ pug a mbpaiζde oiblinib laiρ, γ [για piu] πο poί dia τιζ ιna ppiεeinz, γ πο coinnmθ lá hUa Lac-lainn Muimniζ for pφpaiβ Mιθε, for θpεipne, for Aipζiallaib for Ultaib, for Conallechaib, γ for Eoganachaib, uair πο ζab ζalai Toiρpδεalbaε Ua θpian don ευpuρ pin co na eaθ pin πορ τοipmipc ζan εεετ δό ipin Muimain. Taδz Ua θpian δο ζpζabáil la Diapmaid Pind Ua mθpian, γ a δallaθ laiρ pό céδοip. Τοιρpδεalbaε dna, co na munnep δο δol ipin Muimain, γ leiε pίze Muimain δο ζabáil δο epia neapε Mυιρέριταiz Mhez Lachlainn. θpaiζde Ua bPailze, γ Ua bPaolain δο ζabáil lá Maoipeacélainn mac Mupchaδa, pí Mιθε. Ζup na ceuinneoζ Ua θpic, τιζήνα na nDéip, δο map-baδ i ngeimiuλ, lá Diapmaid mac Corbmaic mecc Capεaiζ. Chiaεpoiεε Aεa Luain δο θiopeaoilead lá Maoipechlainn mac Mupéaδa, γ a vaiνζin δο lopccaδ. Chiaεpoiεε Aεa Liaz δο dénaθ lá Toiρpδεalbaε Ua cConcόβαιp. Flann Ua Flannaccáin, τιζήνα Teaεba δο écc. Dφppopzaill, inζin Mupchaδa Uί Mhaileachlainn, δο εochε ό piz Laiζin (ό Diapmaid) δο paiζiθ Toizήpian Uί Ruairc doπιθipι.

Αοip Cpíoρe, mile cév caoccat a ceαaiρ. Mυipθach Ua Cluccain, abb Cfnannpa, γ Cian Ua Zpeacan, comapba Cainθiz déz. Taδz Ua θpian, pí Muimain, décc. Ceall Dalua, Imleach Iubaiρ, Roρ Cpε, Loεpa, γ Daup-maζ, δο lopccaδ. Diapmaid Ua Concόβαιp, τιζήνα Ciappaize Luacpa, décc.

^p *To Tighearnan Ua Ruairc.*—Nothing has been discovered to show whether she continued to live for any time with O'Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she retired immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

—See note ^e, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows :

"A. D. 1153. Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, borders of Lynster, and Taragh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dorowe in his house. Hugh O'Malone,

previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gillacheallaigh Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Aedh; Brian Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muirheartach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, and also Ui-Faelain and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Briuin and Conmhaicne to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Munstermen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Ulidia, Conaill, and Tir-Eoghain, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muirheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, 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 Maelseachlainn, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ath-liag [Ballyleague] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Leinster (Diarmaid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc^p again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Cluain, 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 Daurnbhagh^a, were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^r, died.

Cowarb of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountifull hospitality, was called in generall the fountain of all happiness of Leath-Coyn, died."

^a *Daurnbhagh*.—Otherwise written *Dearmhach* and *Darmhagh*, now Durrow, in the north of

the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

^r *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—He was the son of Mahon, King of Kerry, who was slain A. D. 1138, who was son of Core, who was son of Mac Beth Ua Conchobair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who

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^s, was slain by Muir-cheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh. The son of Raghmall Donn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muir-cheartach, son of Bran Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northwards, i. e. the fleets of Dun-Gaillmhe^t, of 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-

Diarmaid Sugach, begat Mahon, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1366, as recorded in these Annals, and Donnchadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmaid, who was slain A. D. 1405.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Connor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A. D. 1485, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmaid, founder of the branch of the lords of Tarbert.

Early after the English Invasion, the dominions of this family were narrowed to the territory of Iraght-I-Conor. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, they were deprived of the greater part of this little principality, and the lands which they had possessed for at least 1600 years were conferred upon the then recently erected University of Dublin. Finally, in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation, they shared in the common ruin of most

of our noble Milesian houses.

Some worthy scions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the Austrian service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1848, from whom some interesting letters on the then recent campaign in Italy appeared in our morning journals. He is son of James O'Connor of Tralee (by Elizabeth O'Connell, of Ballynahowne, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell), and, according to his pedigree at the Heralds' Office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmaid, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Connor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note ^p, under A. D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, *supra*.

^s *Ui-Feineachlais*.—See note ^l, under A. M. 3501; and note ^r, under A. D. 915, p. 590.

^t *Dun-Gaillmhe*, &c. : i. e. the fleets of Galway, Connamara, the Owles, Tirawley, and Tireragh. —See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 352, 353.

co puacilidir .i. go cñocadúr longar Gallgaoiðel, Arann, Cinn tíre, Manann
 7 cñetar Alban aréna, 7 mac Scelling í cñinnar forra, 7 iar na ttorraét
 hi ccoimhogur Inni hEogain ina ccoimríamice dóib 7 don loingí síle feacair
 cat longda co hamnur aigéige eatorra, 7 bátar occan iomtuarceann ó
 ppuim co nóin, 7 marbétar rocaide mór do Chonnaétaiḃ imon cCornaímaig
 Ua nDubda lár na hallnu machaib. Ro meabaid, for an pluag nallmupach,
 7 po láo a nár, 7 pagbair a longa, 7 po bñad a ríacla a Mac Scelling.
 Sluaigé lá Muiréírtach Ua Loclainn co ttuarceart Eireann hi cConnaét-
 taiḃ, co páimig Dún lomgáin hi Maig Aoi, 7 po airce an Dún, 7 po mill arb-
 anna Maige Luirg, 7 Maige Aoi. Ar a aoi ní rug bú na bpaigde. Aread
 iarain do cois tar Aé Inniin Spuéra ran mbreifne co po iaraid fír
 bréifne do Thigínán Ua Ruairc, 7 po ionnarb Ua Loclainn Dorraíð
 Ua Ragallag i cConnaétaiḃ. Uid airride co hAé cliaé, 7 do patrat Doill
 Aéa cliaé a ríge dó. Do pas roin dá céo décc bo do Ghallaiḃ ina ttuar-
 artal, 7 roid dia tig iarptain. Creach lá Toirpdealbáe Ua cConcobair hi
 Mide 7 po iompois gan bú iar marbað a níc .i. Maolreclainn, 7 Donnchaða
 Uí Caíail, tigínna Cenel Aoda na hEctge. Maidm pia nOppraigib for
 Uib Ceinopelaiḡ, dú i ttoreraettar ile im mac Eochaða Uí Nualláin.
 Creachpluaigeað lá Tigínán Ua Ruairc i Laicmib, 7 po airce Uib Muir-
 eadaig eitir cella 7 tuat. Muntip Maolríonna do opceann do Mhaol-
 reclainn, mac Murchaða, 7 a nionnarbað i cConnaétaiḃ iarptain co na
 ttaoircað .i. Iomar Mac Carrgáinna. Creach lá Dearmumán for Dhal
 cCair, creach lá Dal cCair ona for Dearmumáin. A mac fein do dallas
 la mac nDeórað Uí Phlaimn, uair po gaibride tigínur Ua tTuirtre ar

^a *Gall-Gacidhil*: i. e. the Dano-Gaels of the Hebrides.

^{*} *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aran, lying between Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.

[†] *Ceann-tire*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyleshire.

[‡] *Manáinn*: i. e. the Isle of Man.

[§] *Alba*: i. e. Scotland.

[¶] *Dun-Imghain*.—Now Dunamon, on the River Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finachtaigh.

^{||} *The ford of Innsin-Sruthra*: i. e. the Ford of the little Island of Sruthair. This was pro-

bably the name of a ford on the Shannon, but nothing has been yet discovered to prove its situation. There is a Sruthair, now Shrulc, in the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra, in the county of Roscommon; but neither place lies on the route from Dinnamon into Breifne.

^c *As their wages*: i. e. as a stipend for their fealty and future services in war.

^d *Ua Cathail*.—Now Cahill, without the prefix Ua or O'. O'Cathail was chief of Kinelea of Aughty, in the south-west of the county of Galway, before O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genealo-*

cheartach, son of Niall, sent persons over sea to hire (and who did hire) the fleets of the Gall-Gacidhil^u, of Ara^w, of Ceann-tire^x, of Manainn^y, and the borders of Alba^z in general, over which Mac Scelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Eoghain, they fell in with the other fleet, and a naval battle was fiercely and spiritedly fought between them; and they continued the conflict from the beginning of the day till evening, and a great number of the Connaughtmen, together with Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, were slain by the foreigners. The foreign host was [however] defeated and slaughtered; they left their ships behind, and the teeth of Mac Scelling were knocked out. An army of the north of Ireland was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Dun-Imghain^a, in Magh-Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Innsin-Sruthra^b into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and Ua Lochlainn banished Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh into Connaught. He proceeded from thence to Ath-cliath; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath submitted to him as their king; and he gave the foreigners twelve hundred cows, as their wages^c, after which he returned to his house. A predatory incursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, but he returned without cows, after the loss of his son, Maelseachlainn, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail^d, lord of Cinel-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^e. A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsinna were plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i. e. Imhar Mac Carghamhna^f. A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal-gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal-gCais from those of Desmond. His own son was blinded by the son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father.

gies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 374, 375.

^e *Ua Nuallain*.—Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in

the county Carlow.

^f *Mac Carghamhna*.—Now anglicised Mac Carron, and Mac Carron, which is still a common name in Meath.

hélaiḃ a aṡar. Mac Deópað ðna ðionnarpað i cConnaṡtaib lá hUa Lachlainn. Ar móri for indilḃ Epeann ipin mbliaðainpi. An ðara henpḡ ðo ríogaḃh ór Saḡaiḃ 27 October.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile céð caogaṡ a cúḡ. Maolmaire, mac Giollaṡiaṡám, oipéinneach Lir aoiḃheað Cpioρτ i nApo Macá, cléipeaṡ aipmíðneaṡ aeio-eaṡar ðo laochaib ḡ cléipéib Epeann. Fearḡal Ua Fínnacṡta uaral ṡaccapṡ RopraCommám, ḡ Maolpuanað Ua hAinliḡi uaral ṡaccapṡ Cluana coipṡṡe, décc. Aṡ Tpuim co na éṡpal ðo loṡcað, ḡ Óṡmíag ṡo dí i naoin mí ðo loṡcað beór. Ceall ḃara, Tuaim dá ḡualann, Ceall Dálua, ḡ Cellmíðoin ðo loṡcað. Maolpeachlainn, mac Muṡchaða Uí Mhaoleaṡlainn, pí Míðe ḡ upmóir Laḡean, ðo écc ipin epioṡauṡað bliaðain a aoiṡ ðo ðiḡ nṡe i nḂauṡmaiḡ Cholaṡm Chille, hi ṡṡuile a paṡa ḡ a píḡe, aioṡe féle ḃpíḡe, iar mbuað naipíḡe. Ar muc péim ṡét mṡi, ar cpaðḃ pía na bláṡ écc mo pṡi hiṡm. An ṡaiṡ élépeṡ Ua Conṡḃaṡp Faileḡe ðo maṡpað lá a muṡṡip pém. Ainlaoiḃ, mac Cana, ṡiḡṡina Ceneoil Aenḡuṡa, ṡuṡ ḡaipceio ḡ beoḃ-aṡta Cenél Eoḡain uile, décc, ḡ a aḃnacal i nApo Macá. Aoð Ua hEaḡpa, ṡiḡṡina Luḡne, décc. Fiaṡa, mac Ceṡṡinaḡ Uí Cheipín, ṡiḡṡina Ciappaḡe Loṡa na naipne, décc. Sluaḡṡḃ lá Muṡpéṡṡaṡ, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co hAṡ Dúim Calman for Indeóim, ḡ po ḡaḃ bṡaiḡe ṡeaṡḃa, ḡ ṡḡ ḡḡaipṡec cpuið pṡi Míðe ðoneoṡ po aipceṡṡe pouṡe. Ḃo paḃ ðna, píḡe Míðe ó Shio-nann co paipḡe ðo Dhonnchað, mac Dóimnaill Uí Mhaolṡṡchlainn, ḡ po píoḃ ðia éiḡ iar pin. ṡiḡṡinán Ua Ruaiṡe ðo ḡaḃáil Donnchaða Uí Cheapḃaill, ṡiḡṡina Oipḡiail, iar na ḃol na cōmḃail ḡo Cṡanḃuṡ mo uaṡhað pochaḃe, ḡ a cúṡ i laim for Loṡ Silṡm, ḡ po baio coicṡíðir ar mṡi ann, ḡ 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 Nicolas, second edition, pp. 297, 298.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with the Annals of the Four Masters, and add that “Amhlaeibh O’Driscoll, chief of Corea Laeighdhe, or Colleymore, was slain at the door of the church of Birra” [now Birr, in the King’s County].

^b *Maclmuire.*—“A. D. 1155. Moelmurius, sive Marianus O’Moelchierain, Archidnaehus, seu praefectus Xenodoehii Ardmachani, vir venerabilis, et erga Clerum et populum benignus et hospitalis, obiit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 308.

ⁱ *Cill-meadhoin*: i. e. the Middle Church, now Kilmaine, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See note ^v, under A. D. 1266.

^k *Mac Cana.*—Now Mac Cann. This family was seated in Clanbrassil, on the south side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Armagh.

The son of Deoradh was afterwards banished into Connaught by Ua Lochlainn. There was a great destruction of the cattle of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October^g.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuire^b Mac Gillachiarain, airchinneach of the Fort of the Guests of Christ at Ard-Macha, a venerable cleric, who was kind towards the laity and clergy of Ireland; Fearghal Ua Finachta, a noble priest of Ross-Commain; and Maelruanaidh Ua hAinlighi, noble priest of Cluain-coirpthe, died. Ath-Truim, with its church, was burned; and Dearmhagh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-da-ghualann, and Cill-meadhoinⁱ, were burned. Melseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daurmhagh-Choluim-Chille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Brigit, after the victory of penance. The death of this man was like swine-fattening by hot fruit, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Athchleireach Ua Conchobhair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana^k, lord of Cinel-Aenghusa, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eoghain, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, died. Fiacha, son of Cethearnach Ua Ceirin, lord of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh^l, died. An army was led by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin^m; and he took the hostages of Teathbha, and he gave a full restitution of the cattle of the men of Meath to such as he had before plundered. He also gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after he had gone to meet him, to Ceanannus, with a small force; and he incarcerated him on Loch Sileannⁿ, where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight, but he was ran-

^l*Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh*.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ⁿ, under A. D. 1224.

^m*Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin*: i. e. the Ford of Dun-Calman on the River Inneoin. Dun-Calman, now Dungolman, is the name of a

fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungolman River.

ⁿ*Loch Sileann*.—Now Lough Sheelan, a large

φυαργαζαὸ ὁὸ ἐπὶ τὰ μὲν οὐραὶ Δέ ἡ ναὸν Πατραιεὶ ἡ ναὸν ἀρέσνα, ἡ
 Ὕρραιὸ Ὑα Ραζαλλαιζ, ἡ ποὶ μαρβ ἀν λυέτ βάτταρ οὐκα πορδοιμέδ, ἡ ποὶ ζαὸ
 Ὀννχαὸ τῖζήνναρ Οἰρζιῶνλλ δορῖδῖρ. Ὀρεαχ ἡ Τῖζήνναρ Ὑα Ρυαιρε ἡρῖν
 Κορῶν, ἡ δο βερτ βύ ἰομῶα λαῖρ. Ὀβλῶαχ ἡ Τοῖρρῶεαλβᾶς Ὑα εὐΚονκό-
 βαιρ εὐ ἡἈέ Λυαῖν, ἡ εὐατῶροῖετ Ἀετᾶ Λυαῖν δο δέναμ λαῖρ ἀρ δαιζ ἰοῖν-
 ραιζέτ Μῖδε. Καῖλῆν ἡ Κυλῖνντῖραιζε δο λορρεαὸ ἡ δο μύραὸ λά Ρυαιῶρ,
 ἡ καὶ Τοῖρρῶεαλβαιζ Ὑί Χονκόβαιρ. Ὀροῖετ Ἀετᾶ Λυαῖν δο ρεαοῖεαὸ, ἡ
 αὐ λογγπορτ δο λορρεαὸ ἡ Ὀννχαὸ, καὶ καὶ Ὀμῖνναῖλ Ὑί Μῖαοῖρσῖχλῖνν.
 Ἀν Ὑῖολλα Ὑοὸ Ὑα Καρῶα δο μαρβᾶυῖ ἡ εὐΚλυαῖν λορῖρρὸ λά Ὀννχαὸ
 Ὑα Μαοῖεαὐλῖνν, ρί Μῖδε. Ὀννκαὸ δῖν δο αἰτῖρῖζαὸ λά ρεαρῖβ Μῖδε
 ρεῖρῖν ἡ νοῖοζαῖλ δῖ μῖεεε Ρῖνδέν, ἡ Ὀιαρῖμαῖν, καὶ καὶ Ὀμῖνναῖλ δο εὐαβῖρτ
 εὐκα ἡα ἰοῖαὸ. Κυλῆν ἡ Κλαοηγλαῖρ, τῖζήννα Ὑα εὐΚοναῖλ Ὑαδῖρα, δο
 εὐῖτῖν λά ἡὙα Κῖνῶρῖαοῖα, ἡ αὐ μαρβᾶὸ ροῖν πο εὐέδῖρρ λά μῖνντῖρ Χυῖλῆν.
 Κονκόβαιρ καὶ καὶ Ὀμῖνναῖλ Ὑῖ Ὀῖρῖαῖν, ἡ καὶ καὶ Μῖε Ὑῖολλαμῖοεὐλμῖοζ δο λέεαὸ
 λά Ὀιαρῖμαῖτ Μακ Μῖρῖχαὸα ἀρ αὐ εὐῖμῖρεαὸ δᾶρ εὐῖνν βῖραζατ, ἡ εὐῖννλῖζε.
 Μαῖομ ρῖα ἡλῖομᾶρ Μακ Καρῖζαῖννᾶ, ἡ ρῖα ἡὙῖολλαεῖρῖορτ αὐ ἡ καὶ, ἡ ρῖα
 Μῖνντῖρ Μῖαοῖρρῖοῖννα πορ βῖραζῖννᾶννῖβ, ἡ πορ Μῖνντῖρ Ὑαδῖζαῖν, ἡ πορ
 Μῖνντῖρ Ὑλαμᾶν, ἡ εὐτορῖαῖρ εὐαῖρεαὸ Μῖνντῖρ Ὑλαμᾶν, Ὑῖολλαρῖαδῖνα-
 τᾶν, καὶ καὶ Ἀοδᾶ, ἡ αὐ καὶ αὐ. Ἀν Ὑῖολλα ρῖαδᾶς. Καρᾶν δᾶν πο Ὀῖρῖρ ἀν εὐτ
 ρῖν πορ Ὀῖρῖζῖννᾶννῖβ Ὑαῖρ δο εὐατᾶρ ροῖν εὐ Κλυαῖν, ἡ ρυζῖρατ αὐ εὐεῖδᾶ λέῖ.
 εὐ εὐεεερατ ἡα βῖραῖρατταρ δο μῖεαῖρ ραῖνῖτα Χῖαρᾶν. Δο εὐατταρ
 Ὀνα, ἀν ραῖνᾶὸ εὐ ἡα ρεῖρῖν ἡα Ὀεῖρῖαὸ ζο Ὑῖορ ἀν εὐρῖορελα, ἡ ἡ ρῖαῖρῖετ
 αὐ ρῖαῖρῖεαὸ. Ρο βῖρῖρεαὸ μαῖομ πορῖα ἀρῖναβᾶραχ ἐπῖα αἰμῖρῖρῖ Σαμῖτα
 Χῖαρᾶν. Ὀρεαχ λά Ὀμῖνναῖλ Ὑα εὐΚονκόβαιρ πορ Ὑῖαῖετ ρᾶῖτα, εὐ ρῖε
 βῖαῖρ Ὀῖρῖνῖε. Ὀρεαχ Μαῖζε Ρῖνδ λά ρῖρᾶνν Ὑεαῖεβᾶ, ζο πο οῖρῖρῖε δῖρεαῖν
 δο Ὑῖβ Μᾶνῖε.

lake on the borders of the counties of Meath, Cavan, and Longford. It contains several islands, on one of which the O'Reillys had a castle.

* *Cuileanntrach*: 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.

^p *Claenghluis*.—Now Clonlish, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1266.

^q *Lis-an-tsoiscela*: i. e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

^r *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See note ^e, under A. D. 948, p. 662, *suprà*.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

somed, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh, who slew the party who were keeping him ; and Donnchadh assumed the lordship of Oirghialla again. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Corann, and he carried off many cows. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-Luain, and the wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was made by him for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The castle of Cuileantrach^o was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Chuain-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^b, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnfhaelaidh, who was slain immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac 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, Gillariabhach. It was Ciaran that turned this battle against the Breaghmhaini, for they had gone to Chuain, 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-tsoisccla^a, but they were not obeyed. On the following day they sustained a defeat, in consequence of disobeying Ciaran's clergy. A predatory incursion was made by Domhnall Ua Conchobhair into Tuath-ratha, and carried off a countless number of cows. Magh-Finn^r was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows :

" A. D. 1155. Gillegott O'Kierga, prince of Carbrej, was killed att Clonarde by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was deposed by the Meathmen of his kingdom, and Dermott mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn put in his stead, who was his own

brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Bawnie and Moyntyry Moylenna by Hymer O'Carhon, and the son of O'Convaye, and these of Moyntyry Hagan, *alias* Foxe's Contry. Saint Keyran was entercessor to God to give this overthrow to these of Bawnie, because they went with their cottes and boates to Clon-

Αοιρ Cπίορτ, míle céo caoccat a ré. An céo bñaðain do Mhuirésh-
tach Ua Laclainn uar Eriinn. Maolmaodócc mac Dubraðáin, ab Caná-
nac Sabail, décc. Taðg Ua Caðarnaið, tiðsina Teatba, décc i celép-
éaét. Eochaid Ua Cuinn an tarðmaighitir do lorccad i celioctsch na
Fearra. Cñanðar do lorccad tiðis tsmplaib, ó cpioir dorair urdoim co
Siopocce. Daupmað Ua nDnac, Acad mic Airt. Cúl Cairrin, 7 Fhita cae-
rac do lorccad. Coblac lá Toirpðealbac Ua cConcobair for Loch nDorð
neirc. Tánic dñe, Toirpðealbac Ua bñain ina teach, co tparat bñaiðe
ðó dar cñn leite Muñan do tabairt ðó. Coinne etir Thoirpðealbac
Ua Concobair 7 Tiðsinan Ua Ruairc, 7 po naðmpte ríð 7 opad coitcñn
eitir bñeipneachab, 7 Miðeachab, 7 Connaétab co beltaine basí ap
ccionn. Toirpðealbac Ua Concobair, rí Connaét, Miðe, bñeipne, Muñan,
7 Epeann uile co pñeapabpa, tuile opðáin 7 oipeaéair Epeann, Augurt
iartair Eopra fñhlán do ðéneirc, 7 trócaire, ðeimeac, 7 ðoirbeart décc iar-
rin oétmað bñaðain rñccat a aoiri, 7 a aðnacal hi cCluain mic Nóir lá
taob altópa Chiapáin iar tciomna, 7 iar poimn óir 7 airccit, bú 7 eoc ap
cleipéib 7 eccailrib Epeann i ccoitcñne. Ríge Connaét do gabáil do Ru-
airi, mac Toirpðealbaið Uí Concobair, ðan nach pñeapabpa. Trí mic
Toirpðealbaið Uí Concobair, bñian bñeipnéc, bñian Luignéc, 7 Muirésh-
tach Muinneac do érgabáil lá Siol Muireaðaið, 7 a ttabairt for comur Ruairi
mic Toirpðealbaið. bñian bñeipnéc do ðallað la Ruairi Ua cConcobair
7 lá Diapmaio Mac Taðg. Toirpðealbac Ua bñain do toét hi cñn
Ruairi Uí Concobair, 7 dá bñaiðe décc do maicib Daíl cCair do fagbáil
ðó aige. Aedh, mac Ruairi Uí Chanannáin, tiðsina Cenel cConaill, do

vicknose, and tooke all the swyne and hoggs that the clergy and monckes had upon the woodes of Faailt, which the monckes with the serine of St. Keyran followed to the place called Lisantosgely, desiring restitution, which was denied them, and by God's will Brawnie received this disgrace and overthrow the next day."

* *Sabhall*.—Now Saul, in the county of Down.—See note *, under A. D. 1293.

† *Cloitheach of Fearta*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Fartagh, in the county of Kil-

kenny, anciently called Fearta-Caerach.—See note *, under A. D. 861, p. 498, *supra*.

"*Doras Urdoimh*: i. e. the Gate or Door of the Porticus. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1156. Kenannasum cum templis et ædificiis, a cruce portæ Dorus Urdoimh, appellatæ, usque ad 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 Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maelmaedhog, i. e. Aedh Mac Dubhradain, Abbot of the Canons of Sabhall^s, died. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the cloitheach of Fearta^t. Ceanannus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Doras-Urdoimh^u to Sifoc^w. Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach^x, Achadh-mic-Airt^y, Cul-Caissin^z, and Fearta-Caerach. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon Loch-Deirg-dhere; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came into his house, and delivered him hostages for obtaining the half of Munster. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and they made a general peace and armistice between the men of Breifne, Meath, and Connaught, till the May next ensuing. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, Meath, Breifne, and Munster, and of all Ireland with opposition, flood of the glory and splendour of Ireland, the Augustus of the west of Europe, a man full of charity and mercy, hospitality and chivalry, died after the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois, beside the altar of Ciaran, after having made his will, and distributed gold and silver, cows and horses, among the clergy and churches of Ireland in general. The kingdom of Connaught was assumed by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, without any opposition. The three sons of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Brian Breifneach, Brian Luighneach, and Muirheartach Muimhneach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid Mac Taidhg. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of Dal-gCais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was

Archæological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

^s *Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach*: i. e. the Oak Plain of Ui-Duach, now Durrow, on the borders of the Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Ui-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 20th of October, St. Maeldubh is mentioned as of "Daurmhagh Ua nDuach, in

the north of Osraighe."

^y *Achadh-mic-Airt*: i. e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamacart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen's County.

^z *Cul-Caissin*.—Otherwise written Cuil-Caisin, i. e. Caisin's Corner or Angle, now Coolcashin, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See note ¹, under A. D. 844. p. 470, *suprà*.

μαρβαδ λά ηUα γCαζάν, γ λά φεαριβ να Cριαοιβε τρια μεαβαλ. Ιομπυδ
 οUλταιβ φορ Μηυιρέφταχ Uα Uαέλαινν, γ cοccαδ ορόγρια φαιρ. Σλόιζν λά
 Μυιρέφταχ ι nUλταιβ, γ δο βερτ βραιγδε Uλαδ φηι α πέιρ, αρα αοι δο
 βερτρατ αραλλ οUλλταιβ ιm Εοχαοδ Uα nOυινηφλέιβε αμμουρ αρ ορυιγ
 οon επλυαιγ, γ πο μαρβαδ ηεό Uα ηιληνεργδε, ταιορεαδ να Cuileannτραιγδε.
 Uα Uοιγδριγ, τιγφηνα Oηάιλ Αραιδε, δο μαρβαδ λα Cenél ηΕόζαιν. Σλοιζν
 οile λά Μυιρέφταχ γ λα τυαιρceαρτ Ερεανν ηι Λαιζνβ, co τταρδ ρίγδε
 Λαιζν δο Oηαρμαιο Mac Μυρchaδa, οαρ cφην βραιγαν, γ πο ινηφρταρ
 Oppaiγδε επιρ cealla γ τυατά. Μαοδm λα Oιαρμαιο mac Oοmnaill Uί Mhaoi-
 leachlainn φορ Oηonnachad, φορ α οφνβρατάιρ, ού ηι ττορcαιρ mac Oiolle-
 neacair Uί Cairppri, τοιρεαχ τυαιτε δυαδγα. Cpeach λά Oιαρμαιο mac
 Μυρchaδa γ λά Oallaib Aτα chiat, γ λά Oonochad mac Oοmnaill Uί Mhaoi-
 leaclainn ι ναιρτεαρ Mide, co πο ινδιρρτε an τίρ επιρ cealla γ τυατά, γ
 πυγτρατ bú Aρoδρεacáin, Sláine, Cille Tailtín, Oοmnaig Páττραιce, γ αραλλ
 δο δυαρ να τυαιτε ιmmaille φηύ. Μαοδm Cuaran ag Uioρ Luighdi ηι Lao-
 gaire φορ Τιγφηράν Uα Ruairc ρια nOιαρμαιο Mac Μυρchaδa γ ρια nOal-
 laib Aτά chiat, γ ρια nOonochad mac Oοmnaill Uί Mhaoilrchlainn, αιρm ι
 ττορcρατταρ ile ιm Oηonnaill mac Pionnbairr, τοιρεαδ Mhuinτipe Oφpaδan,
 ιm Pόγapταχ Uα cCuinn, γ ιm Aοδ mac Ouibdoethra, γ ιm mac Cionaeit
 oρic Uί Ruairc. Aedh, mac Oonochad Uί Mhaoilmuaid, τιγφηνα Pφi cCeall,
 δο μαρβαδ λά Μυιτπρ Luaimm γ λά Concobar Uα mδpaoim oρiγmáine ι
 nηmρ Moéyda Raithne. Μυιρέφταδ mac Oοmnaill Uί Mhaoilpeaclainn, δο
 opccan γ δο γαβáιλ λά Oonochad mac Oοmnaill. Oonochad mac Oοmnaill
 Uί Mhaoilpeaclainn, δο γαβáιλ ριγδε Mide, γ Oιαρμαιο, mac Oοmnaill, δο
 ιonnaρbaδ ι cConnachταibh. Μαγ Teatba, γ Macaire Cuircene oionnpaδ

^a *Cuileanntrach*.—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 Glencinkeine, in the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry.

^b *Tuath-Buadhgha*.—This is the district now called Tuait, or Twy, situated in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Twy-ford

House is in this district, and helps to preserve the name.

^c *Cill-Tailtcan*: i. e. the church of Tailtin, now Teltown old church, near Donaghpatrick, midway between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.

^d *Cuasan, at Lis-Luighdhi*.—Lis-Luighdhi is still the name of a fort, a short distance to the north of the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

^e *Inis-Mochuda-Raithne*: i. e. the Holm or Island of St. Mochuda of Raithin, a place near Rahin, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Craeibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muircheartach into Ulidia, and he obtained the hostages of the Ulidians to secure their obedience to him; however, some of the Ulidians, under the conduct of Ua Duinnsleibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua hInneirghe, chief of the Cuileanntrach^a. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muircheartach and the people of the north of Ireland into Leinster, and they gave the kingdom of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha for hostages, and they plundered Osraighe, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladeacair Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Buadhgha^b. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-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^c, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cuasan^d at Lis-Luighdhi in Laeghaire was gained over Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Fimnbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cuinn; 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 Bréagmhaine, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne^e. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, -was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teathbha^f, and Machaire-Cuirene^g,

^a *Magh-Teathbha*: i. e. the Plain of Tefia.

^g *Machaire-Cuirene*. — Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1156. Tirlagh O'Connor, Archking of Connaught, the thresure of liberality and for-

titude of all Ireland, giving to all, laity and Clergy, died. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin into Ulster; and he brought pledges for obeying him; and it was in that journey that O'Hinery was slayn by a loose wing. Hugh O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by Hugh O'Canthan and Men of Krive. Another army by

la Ruaidhri Ua cConcobaigh. Dailpind inghn bpacáin, bñ Conulað Uí Caoindealbáin, décc. Snecta mór 7 peód dñmair 1 ngeimpeað na bliaðna po, sup po peódpat loca, 7 aibne Epeann. Bá pé méo ad treaca sup cairpnegeað lá Ruaidhri Ua Concobaigh a longa, 7 a ltra popp an leic oigpeað ota bléin ngaille go Rinn dúin. Báð marba imorpo, epimór én Epeann lá méo an tpeucta 7 an peoid.

Aoir Cpiort, mile céo caogad a peacht. Giollapáttaricc, mac Donnchaio Mec Cáptaið, comarba baipne Copcaige, décc. Daimmip, Liof mór, 7 Loepa co na ttmplaib do lopcað. Cú ulað Ua Duinnpléibe Uí Eochaða, pí Ulað, décc iar bpeandaind 1 nDún da lctglar, 7 a aðnacal 1 ndún buð-déipin. Domnall Ua Raðallaið do marbað lá Gailnhaib. Ruaidhri Ua hEaðra, tiðfina Luigne, do marbað lá a tuaið fein. Taðg, mac Murchaio Uí Eaðra, do marbað lá mac Donnchaio Uí Eaðra. Cúulað Ua Caindealbáin, tiðfina Laoðaire, pñ pobapta po einið amail Guape Aðne, pñgann pomsñail amail Mhongán mac Piaçna, locapn lapamail ap dépeipe ppi boctaið, aen caindeal fhgnamha gappaiðe Gaoðeal do marbað tria feill 7 meabail pop pnaðað (.i. comairce) laoc 7 cléipeach Epeann, lá Donnchaio, mac Domnall Uí Mhaoileaclainn, lá píð Míðe. Aciat na comairgða po báttar ppi, comarba Pháttaricc 7 baçall Iy, imon légar .i. Ua Condoirce, comarba Colaimm Cille co na mionnaið, Epene, Eppcop Aða cliat, abb na manac, comarba Ciapáin co na mionnaið comarba Feçin co na mionnaið, hUa Loçlainn pí Epeann (.i. co ppeaðpa), Donnchaio Ua Cñbaill, tiðfina Oirgiall, Tiðfinan Ua Ruairc, tiðfina bpeifne, Diapmaio Mac Murchaio, pí Laiðh, maite pñ Míðe 7 pñ Tctba apçna. Maricc tñ a

O'Loghlin into East Bregb, and he brought pledges of Leinster from Mac Murcha, for all the Fifth or Country" [*rectè*, for all the fifth or province of Leinster] "Kindred-Owen and Airgialla went to Ossory, untill they came to Clardirrymore, and the chiefest of Ossory came to O'Loghlin's house. Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that yeare."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1156. King Terlagh mac Rowrie O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefac-

tor of the church, and all spirituell men in generall, a man of wonderfull hospitallity, and, in fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died in Dunmore, the 13th of the Kalends of June, in the 50th year of his reign, and in the 68th year of his age; after whose death his son, prince Rowrie, was invested in the government of Connoght, as king of that province, untill 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 Bairre of Corcach, died. Daimhinis, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Domhnall Ua Raghallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua hEaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Ua hEaghra. Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aidhne^b, courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachnaⁱ, a brilliant lamp in charity to the poor, the chief lamp of chivalry of the Irish race, was killed through treachery and guile, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of Ireland, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. These were the sureties for him : the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, together with the legate, i. e. Ua Condoirche^k; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Grene, Bishop of Ath-cliath; the abbot of the monks [of Mellifont]; the successor of Ciaran, with their relics; the successor of Fechin, with his relics; Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland (i. e. with opposition); Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster; and the chiefs of the men of Meath, and of the men of Teathbha in general. Wo to the country in which this deed was perpetrated!

O'Neales of the north. Terlagh O'Bryen, king of Munster, came into the house of Rowrie O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefest of Dalgasse. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, and gave the kingdom and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murrough for yealiding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyleed all Ossory, without respect to church

or chapple."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Guaire Aidhne*.—See note ^f, under A. D. 662, p. 273, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Mongan, son of Fiachna*.—This Mongan, who was "a very well-spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women," was killed by a Welshman, A. D. 624.—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *O'Condoirche*.—He was Bishop of Lismore. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 550.

nóearnað an gníom hiri. Creach lá Donnchað Ua cCearbail 7 lá Tigfínan Ua Ruairc i nDroichead a neimig, 7 po oirceist Saitne, do roðair dha, Físgal Ua Ruairc co rocharðib maraon ppur lair na Saitneib. Coiméionol sfnad ag cléiricib Epeann, 7 ag dhuing dia ríoccaib acc mainirtir Oroiéit áta do cóir-peasað tfinpaill na manað. Seacht neppcop décc imon léccaid, 7 im com-arba Pháttraice. Dírim imorpo, do aor gaáa gpaíð aréna. Ro baai ann ó ríogaib Muiréirteac Ua Laclainn, Tigfínán Ua Ruairc, hUa hEoáda, 7 hUa Círbail. lair ccoirpeaccað imorpo in tfinpaill lá comarba Pháttraice, po hfercoitefnad imorpo, ó cleiricib, 7 po hionnarbað ó ríogaib Donnchað Ua Maoleaclainn a riúe Míde, 7 po rígað Diarmaid a brátair ina ionað. Do pat Muiréirteac Ua Loclainn ríet ríet bó 7 trí ríet uinge dóir do Dhia 7 dona cléiricib in ióbaire do raíe a anma. Do pat dóib beóir baile oc Oroiéit áta .i. Fionnabhair na ninge. Do pat din O Círbail tri ríet oile uinge dóir dóib, 7 po pat ben Tigearnam Uí Ruairc ingean Uí Mhaoleaclainn an ccomatt ceona 7 caileac óir ar altoir Mhairi, 7 euað ar gaé naltóir do na naoi naltoraib oile bátar irin teampall irin. Slóigfó lá Muiréirteac, mac Néill Uí Loclainn co ttuarceart Epeann imme hi Laignib go tarte rí Laign, Diarmaid Mac Murchaða, géill dó. Do lóttar dha, Laign, 7 Uí bFailge, 7 lfe Oppaige hi cConnaétaib for teicheað. Do cóid tra iarrin go Laignib lair i nDírmumain, 7 do pat bpaighe Deaí-mumain lair. Luíð arriðe go Dál cCair, 7 po ionnarb a Tuadmumain iate, 7 oirceir rocharde díob lair hi tTuadmumain. Tuca iarrin forbair for

¹ *The monastery of Droichead-atha.*—This is the name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish annals.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 479.

^m *Finnabhair-na-ningean.*—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 Annalibus Cluanensibus et Senatensibus ad annum 1157, sic scribunt: Conventus Synodalis per Clerum Hiberniæ, et per aliquot ex Regibus et Principibus collectus apud Monasterium Pontanense (sic enim Mellifontense vocant, quia juxta Pontanam situm) ad consecrandam Basilicam ejusdem Monasterii. Ibi cum Legato Apostolico, et Comorbano S. Patricii (*id est, Archiepiscopo Ardmachano*) decem et septem Episcopi, et innumeri alii diversorum ordinum. Item ex Regibus et Principibus, Murehertachus Hua

A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruairc, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithni. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droichead-atha¹, the church of the monks. There were present seventeen bishops, together with the Legate and the successor of Patrick; and the number of persons of every other degree was countless. Among the kings were Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmaid, was made king in his place. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn presented seven score cows, and three score ounces of gold, to God and to the clergy, as an offering for the health of his soul. He granted them also a townland at Droichead-atha, i. e. Finnabhair-na-ninghean^m. O'Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O'Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, gave as much more, and a chalice of gold on the altar of Mary, and cloth for each of the nine other altars that were in that church. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, into Leinster; and the King of Leinster, Mac Murchadha, gave him hostages. The people of 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 Hiberniæ; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidiæ; Tigernanus O'Ruairche, Princeps Brefiniæ; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellæ. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunchadus O'Moclechuinn fuit per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque præsentis Principatu Midiæ exutus; et Diemitius ipsius frater in ejus locum suffectus Murchertachus autem Rex dedit in Eleemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves

sive vaccas, et sexaginta uncias ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædium juxta Pontanam, quod Finnabhair na ningean nuncupatur. Dedit etiam Hua Kearvaill alias sexaginta uncias auri ipsis; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruairche filia principis Midiæ calicem aureum pro summo altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in eadem Basilica erant."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655.

Λυμνεαδ, co τταρδρατ Γοιλλ α ρίγε δό, γ γο πο διοκύρρετ Τοιρρδεαλβαδ
 Υα δριαν υαδιδ. Ro πανδ Μυμαιν αρ δό ιαρταιν ειτιρ mac Mec Cárταιγ .i.
 Διαρμαιδ mac Corbmaic, γ Concóbar mac Doínnaiλλ Uí δριαν. Τάινε ιαραν
 co Μαγ Υα Farca, γ πο λα cπειδ θαρ Αδαιρceach υαδ hí Síol nAnmchaδa.
 Ro bpipead δνα, μαδóm πορ αν ρλυαγ hi ριν, γ πο μαρβαδ ρochaide διβ im
 Υα cCaτáιν na Cpaοibe. Ro millpce δνα, na hEoγanaγ Ror Cpé don cyp
 ριν. Ro poί αιρριδε δια τiγ ιαρ corγap. Cem τpa πο γνίτε na hípe do
 δeachaδ Ruaiδρι Υα Concóbar, ι τTίρ nEoγain, γup πο λοιpc Imρ enaγ, γ
 πο εfpce α haβallγop, γ πο ινδip αν τip co Cuaille Cianaτ. Sluaγδo lá
 Ruaiδρι Υα cConcóbar, lá ρiγ Connaτ, hi Μυμαιν, co τταρατ leiτ ρiγε
 Μυμαν do Thoιρρδεαλβαδ Υα δριαν, γ do παδ Διαρμαιδ mac Corbmaic
 Mec Cárταιγ bpaγδε ina uplain ppí hδo δια ττυιτιm occa mena ττίpaδ
 Μυipécpιtach Υα Laclainn δια ccopnam. Cínd Eacδach .i. Eochaδ mac
 Lucτa, do paγδáil oc Fionδcopaiδ, ba méiδiτεp coipe mópí é, no paγaδ γéδ

^a *Magh-Ua-Farca*.—A plain in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^b *Adhairceach*.—Otherwise Inis-Adharcaigh, now Incherky, an island in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The territory of Sil-Anmchaidh lies to the west of this island.

^c *Inis-Eanaigh*.—Now Incheny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Cuaille-Cianacht* : i. e. the Tree of Keenaght, now Coolkeenaght, in the parish of Faughanvale, county of Londonderry.—See the Ordnance Map, sheets 9 and 16.

^e *Finnchoradh* : i. e. the White Weir, now Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was King of Thomond in the first century.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon of Cork, *quievit*; Cuula O'Kynelvan murdered by Doncha mac Donnell Sugagh O'Melaghlin, in spight of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff, and against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the

north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ireland, consecrated the monk-church” [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], “in the presence of the clergy of Ireland, .i. the Legat Ui Conorchí, and the bishops also, and in presence of many nobles about O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, Donogh O'Carroll, and Tigernan O'Ruark. Murchertach O'Loghlin gave 150 cows and 60 ounces of gould to God and the Clergy, and gave them a town at Dredagh, called Finnavar-na-ningen. And 60 ounces of gould from O'Carroll, and soe much more from O'Melaghlin's daughter, Tiernan O'Ruark's wife. That Donogh” [who had murdered Cuula O'Kynelvan] “was cursed by temporall and spirituall, and the cursed Atheist was excommunicated from the church for dishonoring the Corb of Patrick, Jesus's staff, and the clergy, .i. Donogh O'Melaghlin. An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the north of Ireland, into Mounster, untill they came to the Greene of Limerick, and the nobility of Mounster about their kings came to O'Loghlin's house, and left him their hostages.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1157. Cowuley O'Keyndclaine, prince

king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i. e. Diarmaid, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farcaⁿ, and sent forth a marauding host over Adhairceach^o, into Sil-Anmchadha. This host was defeated, and many of them were slain, together with Ua Cathain of Craeibh. On this occasion the Cinel-Eoghain destroyed Ros-Cre. He [Muircheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanaighⁿ, and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht^a. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh, i. e. of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was found at Finnchoradh^r; it was larger than

of the Race of Lagerie, a nobleman both ready and hasty to put in practice all goodness, as liberall as King Gwarye of Connought, as well spoken as prince Mongan mac Fiaghna, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworne to each other before by the 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 abbot of the monkes of Ireland; the Cowarb of St. Keyran, with his oaths; the Staff or Bachall of Jesus; the Cowarb of St. Feichyn, with his oaths; the oaths of St. Columbkill. These oaths and sureties were taken before king Mortagh; Donnogh O'Kervall, king of Uriell; Tyernan O'Royreck, king of the Brenie; and Dermatt Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster; and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also; and If there were no such oaths or securities it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great convocation

of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bushopps, with the Primatt of Ireland and Legatt, in Thredath^r [i. e. Tredagh, i. e. Drogheda] "this year aboute the consecration of the church of the monkes that was there, in the presence of king Mortagh, Tyernan O'Royreck, Donnogh O'Kervall, and O'Heoghie, where the said Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingdome and principallity of Meath, by the kings and said noblemen, and the whole kingdome and government given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof. Cowuley mac Dunlevye O'Heochye, King of Ulster, died. Mac Dowell, Steward of Dunmore, was killed. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, where Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, gave him hostages. They of Affalie, Lease, and Ossory, fled into Connought. The king afterwards, with the forces of Lynster, went to Desmond, where he had the hostages of that contrey; from thence he went to those of Dalgaisse, whom he banished to" [*rectè*, from] "Thoinond, and also did putt

ar mó bíp dar toll a rúla, 7 dar toll a rmlra S[m]íntuine. Coblach mór lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbar por Sionainn da ná ppié a ramail an tan rin ar líonmairie 7 iomac a long 7 a fear.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo caoccat a hocht. Domnall Ua Longarccáin, aipdeppcop Cairil, aipó pñóir Mumán, paol ar eacna 7 ar défeire, décc ina íñóatarió. An bpeíéfm Ua Dúilíndáin, aipéindeach Earra dara, ollam peineaáir, 7 taoipeach aétuaité, décc. Coiméionól pñaió oc cléipéib Éreann occ órí mic Tairó hí llaogaire, bail i paóatari cóicc eppcoib píst im leccaitt comarba Phéitair do earail maíla 7 poibér. Ar von éur rin po opdaígrft cléipig Éreann im comarba Phátraiice catáoir amail gac neappcob do comarba Cholaim Chille, do Phlaidéarpatá Ua Droléáin, 7 árúabóanne ceall Éreann co coitáíno. Eppcoib Connaét ona, po báttar oc dol gur an pñaió rin do ílatte 7 do bualaó, 7 diai dia muinntir do marbaó hí cCuipr Cluana, iar brágbaíl Cluana dóib, lá hamraib Diarmada Uí Maoileachlainn, pí Míde, 7 po róite dia ttióib. Concóbar Ua óriain .i. mac Domnall, tigiúna Aipéir Mumán, 7 a mac do dallaió lá Toiprdealbá Ua móriain tar comairce cléipeé Mumán 7 a laoch. Cearnaacán Ua óriain, tigiúna Luígne, décc. Ua Domnall, tigiúna Corca bhairéino, do marbaó lá hUa cConcóbar Corca Moóruaó. Férgal, mac Aóda na namur Uí Ruairc, décc. Tairó, mac Aóda, mic Ruairí, décc. Ua Paillé, tigiúna Corca

some of them to the sword. He also besieged Limbrick, and compelled the Danes to submit themselves to his grace, and to acknowledge him as their king, and to forsake Terlagh O'Bryen, and also to banish him from out of their jurisdiction, and there he divided Munster in two parts between the son of Mac Carthie, and the son of Donnell O'Bryen; from thence the king came to the plains of Moyeffarcha, tooke the preyes and spoyles of Sile-Anmehie, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an overthrow. They of the Eoganaght of Cashell destroyed and prey'd Rossery, and from thence the king came to his house. While those things were adoin, Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connaught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Innis-

Eanye, hewed and did cut downe all the trees in the orchard, and took away all the prey and spoyles of Tyreowen to Kwaillie-Kyanaghty. Rowrie O'Connor, with his forces, went to Munster, and settled Terlagh O'Bryen in possession as half king, or king of half Munster, and caused the son of Cormack Mac Carthy to yeald hostages into his handes with condition of forfeiture of their lives, if king Mortagh wou'd not come to defend them. The head of Eoghie Mac Lughta, that reigned king of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered) was this year taken out of the earth where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderfull bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron; the greatest goose might easily pass through the

a great cauldron ; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerousness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiseal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileannain, airchinneach of Eas-dara^s, ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Bri-mic-Taidhg^t, 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 Patriek, ordered a chair, like every other bishop, for the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the arch-abbacy of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr-Cluana^u, after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, and they returned to their houses. Conchobhar Ua Briain, the son of Domhnall, lord of East Munster, and his son, were blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnaehan Ua Braein, lord of Luighne [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnaill, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-amhas Ua Ruaire, died. Taidhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe^w, lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the

two holes of his eyes ; and in the place or hole where the marrowe was towards his throat a goose might enter.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^s *Eas-dara* : i. e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

^t *Bri-mic-Taidhg* : i. e. the Hill of the Son of Taidhg. This was the name of a place near Trim, in the county of Meath. This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows :

“ A. D. 1158. Synodus per Clerum Hiberniæ celebrata fuit apud Brigh-mac-Taidhg in regione de Hi-Loegaire : in qua præsentè Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecclesiastica disciplina stabilienda et

moribus in melius commutandis. In hac synodo Comorbanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, et Clerus Hiberniæ communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandam esse Comorbano (*id est successori*) S. Columbæ Kille Flathberto O’Brolchain : et insuper supremam præfecturam supra omnes totius Hiberniæ Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connaciæ non tunc aderant.” — *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

^u *Cuirr-Cluana*.—A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King’s County.

^w *Ua Failbhe*.—Now O’Falvy, or Falvy. He

Duibhne, do marbhad lá hUí D'éghda. Cúulað, mac Deóraio Uí Phlaimn, tighfina Ua tTuirtre 7 Dáil Araiðe Guairpe tuairceirt Eirinn ar einéach, décc. Cenél cConaill do iompód ar Ua Laclainn. Slóighead lá Muiréir-tach Ua Laclainn co nUitair 7 co nAinriallair i tTír Conaill, 7 po indurft an tír eirtir ceallair 7 tuatair. Tugrat dña, Cenél cConaill ammur long-puirte for Uitair, 7 po marbad Aod Ua Duinnrlébe Uí Eocáda, pi Ulað, leó, 7 an Gall Ua Seappairg, 7 rochaide duairlib 7 danradair oile cen mo éat romh. Slóicéð lá Ruairi Ua cConcóbair co ráimce léitghind, 7 po gab bpairgde Oirpáig, 7 Laoigiri, 7 do rat geimeal for Macraie Ua Morða, tighfina Laoigire. Siurug mac Giolla Enán Uí Donnair, toirec Cloinne Flaitfhail, do marbad lá Murchad, mac mic Tairg Uí Cheallair. Dá mac Murchada mic Tairg dña do marbad lá Ruairi Ua cConcóbair i ngeimeal ina díogair ríde. Coblach mór do dul ó Ruairi O Concóbair hi tTír nEogain, co ndhírat ulca móra innre. Creach lá Ruairi Ua Concóbair lá píð Connaét i tTíð, 7 po oirce dpeam do Mhuirtir Céiri, 7 rug bú iomda. Tugrat dñi riri Teatda maiðm for dpuing dia mhuirtir ríom airri i ttorcáir Tomaltac Ua Maolbrenainn, 7 Donnchað mac mic Aodá mic Ruairi, 7 mac Giollaóé Uí Treapairg, 7 Ua Macliac, 7 Mac Aedá na namur 7 Rírcáir Ua Pollamain, 7 po gabad mac Uí Flaitbhírtair, co ndpuing oile do marbad cen mo éat. Cairpre Ua Ciardá 7 dpuing dfríair Teatda do iompód ar Dhiarmait Ua Maoleaclainn, 7 Donnchað do ríogad dáb. Tighfina Ua Ruair 7 Diarmait do éat ina ndeattchad, 7 maiðm Aedá Maighe do bpuicad forpa, 7 creaca móra do dénam dáb for Síol Rónáin, 7 for Cairpri. Cairpre dña, 7 Donnchað dionnabhad i Laiðm. Síð Cairpre do dénam iarrin, 7 Donnchað do dol i cConnaétair. Maiðm ríodá dñi, eirtir Connaétair dbríneadair 7 Mídeachair. Folc dfríair irin ramrad dia ttaimce tola uirce in Abainn inri na rub hi Shab Ruair, 7 po báitir

was chief of Corca-Dhuibhne, now Coreaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry.

^x *Ui-Sheghda*: *anglicè* the O'Sheas, who were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the same county.

^y *Clann-Flaitheamhail*.—These were one of the seven septs of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 31, 76, 77.

^z *Gillade Ua Treasaigh*: *anglicè* Gilday O'Tracey.

^a *Ath-Maighne*.—See note under the year 1153.

^b *Inis-na-subh*: i.e. the Island of the Strawberries, now Inishnasoo, near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-

Ui-Seghdha^x. Cuuladh, son of Deoraidh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre and Dal-Araidhe, the Guaire [Aidlme] 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 Duimnsleibhe Ui Eochadha, King of Ulidia, and the Gall Ua Searraigh, and many others of the nobility and commonalty besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair as far as Leithghlinn, and he took the hostages of Osraighe and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Enain Ua Domhnaill, chief of Clann-Flaitheamhail^y, was slain by Murchadh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh; and the two sons of Murchadh, son of Tadhg, were killed in fetters by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of him. A great fleet was sent by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Eoghain, which did many injuries therein. A predatory incursion was made by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Teathbha; and he plundered some of the Muintir-Ceirín, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillade Ua Treasaigh^z; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaigh was taken prisoner: and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Diarmaid came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne^a over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Ronain and the Cairbri. The Cairbri then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbri were afterwards conciliated, and Donnchadh proceeded into Connaught. There was then a breach of the peace between the Connaughtmen and the men of Breifne and Meath. There was great rain in the summer, from which there came great floods of water into the river of Inis-na-subh^b, in

macnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1158. Donell O'Longargan, Archbishop of Mounster, *quievit*. An army by

O'Laughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the land. A Synod by the Corb of Patrick, and the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Teig, where

τῆς ἀρ ῥίετ το ὅσινθ in inῑr na ῥυῖ. Cúcóinne Ua Maḡadain, τῆς ῥηνα Síl nAnmchaḡa, décc.

Αοῖρ Cῑόρτ, míle céḡ coeccat a naoi. Maolmaῖpe Ua Loingῑῑ, eῑrcoῑ Uῑr móῑr, décc. Abél ῑ ḡiollamuῑῑḡaῑḡ, ḡa anḡcoῑpe Aῑḡa Maḡa, décc. ḡiollacaoῑḡῑn Ua Ceḡneῑττῑḡ, τῆς ῥηνα Uῑmumán, décc ina oῑlῑῑpe 1 cCill ḡalua. Ceḡneῑττῑḡ Ua ḡῑaῑn .i. mac mic Muῑchaḡa, décc. ḡoḡnall mac Conmaῑa το báḡaḡ ῑoῑ Sῑonaῑnḡ. ḡiaῑmaῑḡ, mac Taῑḡḡ Uῑ Mhaῑlῑpuanaḡ, τῆς ῥηνα Mhaῑḡe Luῑcc, cḡḡ coḡaῑῑle, céille, ῑ déḡimῑῑḡe coῑccῑḡ Connacht, décc. Aḡḡ, mac ḡonnchaḡ Uῑ Concḡḡaῑr, τῆς ῥηνα Ua ḡῑailḡe, ḡo maῑḡaḡ lá Maῑlῑschlainn mac Congalaῑḡ mic Conaῑῑne Uῑ Choncḡḡaῑr. Ua Maῑlḡoῑaḡ ῑ a ḡiaῑ ḡῑáḡaῑr ḡo maῑḡaḡ lá hUa Canannáin, 1 meaḡail. Sloῑḡḡ lá Muῑῑḡῑῑῑac mac Néill Uῑ Loḡlainn co Ruḡa Chonaill, hῑ Mῑḡe, ῑ ῑo ῑonḡaῑḡ ḡiaῑmaῑḡ, mac ḡoḡnaill Uῑ Mhaῑleachlainn a ῑḡe Mῑḡe, ῑ ḡo ῑaḡ ῑḡe Mῑḡe το ḡhonnaḡaḡ, mac ḡoḡnaill Uῑ Maῑleacḡlainn ó Shῑonaḡn co ῑaῑῑῑḡe. Coḡḡál ῑḡḡa eῑῑ Ruaiḡῑ Ua Concḡḡaῑr ῑ Tῑḡῑḡán Ua Ruaiῑc, ῑ ῑo ῑonῑat ῑḡḡ ῑ coḡluḡe ḡo ῑéῑῑ ῑaḡa ῑ ḡuῑonḡ. Tῑḡῑḡán ḡna το ῑonῑóḡ co ḡῑῑaḡ ḡῑeῑῑne aῑ Mhuῑῑḡῑῑῑac Ua Laḡlainn, ῑ aḡul 1 cleῑḡ Connaḡḡ. Cḡaḡ ḡῑoῑḡḡ το ḡénaḡ oc Aḡ Luain lá Ruaiḡῑ Ua cConcḡḡaῑr aῑ ḡaῑḡ ḡḡῑaḡḡi Mῑḡe. Sluaḡḡeḡ lá ῑeapaḡ Mῑḡe ῑ lá ῑeapaḡ Teḡḡa ḡḡ ῑḡ Mῑḡe, ḡonnaḡaḡ Ua Maῑlῑschlainn, το ḡoῑῑῑῑc an ḡῑoῑḡḡ, ῑ ῑo ῑonῑat ḡeḡaḡ céḡḡaῑḡe ḡḡ Aḡ Luain, ῑ ῑo ḡuῑeḡaḡ Aḡḡ mac Ruaiḡῑ Uῑ Choncḡḡo-

there were twenty-five Bishops to persuade good rule and manners among the people in generall. In that time did the Clergy of Ireland, with the Corb of Patrick, and the Legat, give a Bishop's chair to the Corb of Columbkil, to Flathertach O'Brolchan, as other Bishops; and the abbacie of churches in all Ireland."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 1158. Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connoght, with his forces, went to Leythlyn, where he tooke the hostages of Ossorie and Lease, and tooke captive with him Macraath O'More, prince of Lease. Hugh O'Dempsie, prince of Clanmalierie, 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'Royreck and Dermott followed them to Athmoyne (now called Lismoyne), where they gave an overthrow and took great preys from Sileronan and Kyergie." [The sept of] "Carbrey was banished to Lynster, and afterwards came to an attonement, and Donnogh was banished into Connoght. Connor mac Donnell O'Bryen was taken by Terlagh O'Bryen, and his little son with him; they both had their eyes putt out, notwithstanding that there was an agreement between them of continuall peace, with sureties and oaths taken before the prelates of the church. There was convocation of all the clergy in Ireland at Breyvickteig. The Bushoppes of Con-

Sliabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cu-coirne 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. Gillacacimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Cill-Dalua. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain, i. e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Conmara was drowned in the Sinainn. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maelseachlainn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraidh and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muir-cheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonail^c, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before sureties and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Teathbha, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, went to prevent the erection of the bridge; and a battle was fought between both parties at Ath-Luain, where Aedh, son of Ruaidhri

nought, with the Archbushopp Hugh O'Hosyn, took their journey to come thither, and as they were passing towards Clonvicknose, with two of the Cowarbs of Saint Keyran in their company, and as they were coming to the joyste or wooden bridge over the Seanyn, at Clonvicknose, called Curr Clwana, they were mett by the rebell Carbre the Swift and his kearne, who killed two laymen, and did not suffer them to goe noe neerer the said convocation for another cause he had himselfe. There was a great mound of fire seen in the firmament this year,

westerly of Tea-Doyn in Munster. It was bigger than Saint Patrick's mount" [Croaghpatrick], "which dispersed in severall showers of small sparkling fire, without doing any hurt. This was upon the eave of St. John, in Autumn." *Ann. Clon.*

^c *Rubha-Chonail*.—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.

βαίρ, προξοάινα Connaéτ, co nepbairt i cno pécémáinne dia gonaib. Slóigfó mór la Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaíρ iarrin co Connachtaib ina páipad, 7 co ceat do Thuadmúin, 7 la Tigfínán Ua Ruairc co bésraib bpeirne i Míde, co raime Loc Seimíde. Uotar airríde iapañ co hAé Phiríada. Slóigfó oile la Muiréscraich Ua Lachlainn co maithib Chenél Conaill 7 Eogain, 7 an tuairceir aréna i poiríein Oirgiall co hAé Phiríada beór. Peacair cat scoppa annin, 7 maídní for Chonnaétaib, for Chonmáicnib, 7 for Uib bpiuin aínail po batтар uile pé caéa coim mópa, 7 laait an dá cat oile a ndearg ár im Ghiollaépioirt, mac Taidg Uí Mhaolruanaid, tigfína Muige Luirg, im Muiréscraich Mac Taidg, im Muiréach Ua Mannaacán, tigfína Ua mbrúin na Sionna, im bpanán Mac bpanán, toirfeh Copco Aclann, im Cetepnach Ua Pollaín .i. taoipeac Cloinne hUatpac, im Aod mac Mic Uallaacán, taoipeac Mhuintipe Cionaetha, im Gealbuidé Ua Seacnapaig, im Donnchaó mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidrí, im Diarmaid Ua Concéanainn, im Aíciuρ mac mic Cnaimín, im dá mac Concóbaíρ Uí Choncóbaíρ, 7 im Murchaó mac Doimnaill Uí Phlaibéscraig, co rochaib oile duairlib, 7 danpaib imaille ppiú. Aíat na maite toirépatar annin ó Uib bpiuin, Mac na haróe Ua Chínaacán, Cúmapa Ua Cumpáin, Giolla na naom Ua Galáin, taoipeac Cloinne Dunğalaig, Annaó mac Noennfnaig Uí Chearbaill, 7 a braéair, mac conpnaic Uí Loingríg, taoipeac Cenél bacaitt, Macraic Ua Topmaoáin, Macraic Ua Cuaggaín, da taoipeac Cenél Duacáin, mac Mic Pionnbairp Uí Geraoáin, 7 poaíde ele cen mo éatpoin. Opong mór do Mhuimneachais im mac mic Giollaciapáin Uí Cinnéitig. Ro innpurtair Muiréscraich Uí bpiuin, 7 po oircc Muintip Geraoáin. Do paó na Típ mbeccon, 7 Típ Phiaac, 7 Caill Pollaín, 7 Sodain, 7 Pionntain dia érañ pem do éraib Míde, 7 po toirfe iap rin Conaill 7 Eogain im Muiréscraich dia tígib co

^d *Ua Seachnasaigh*.—Now O'Shaughnessy. He was chief of Kinelea, a territory lying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway.

^e *Mac Cnaimhin*.—Now anglicised Mac Nevin. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 68, 69.

^f *Ui-Briuin* : i. e. the Ui-Briuin Breifne, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^g *Cincl-Duachain*.—Otherwise written Cincl-

Luachain, a tribe giving name to a territory situated at the foot of Sliabh-an-iaraínn, in the county of Leitrim. The parish of Oughteragh is a part of it.—See note ^d, under A. D. 1341; and note ^e, under 1390.

^h *Muintir-Geradhain*.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1080, p. 916, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Tir-Beccon*.—See note ^f, on Ui-Beccon, A. D. 1066, p. 889, *suprà*.

Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was wounded, and he died of his wounds at the end of a week. A great army was after this led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair with the Connaughtmen, and a battalion of Thomond, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, until they reached Loch Semhdhighe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdiaidh [in the plain of the Oirghialla]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdiadh also, to relieve the Oirghialla. A battle was there fought between them, in which the Connaughtmen, the Connhaicni, and Ui-Briuin, amounting in all to six large battalions, were defeated, and the other two battalions were dreadfully slaughtered; and among the rest Gilla-christ, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg; Muircheartach Mac Taidhg; Muireadhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branain Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlach; Ceithearnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chinaetha; Gealbhuidhe Ua Seachnasaigh^d; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Conceanainn; Athius, son of Mac Cnaimhin^e; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murchadh, the son of Domhnall Ua Flaithbheartaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Ui-Briuin^f: Mac-na-baidhche Ua Cearnachain; Cumara Ua Cumrain; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Galain, chief of Clann-Dunghalaigh; Annadh, son of Noenmeanaigh Ua Cearbhaill, and his brother; the son of Cufraich Ua Loingsigh, chief of Cinel-Bacat; Macraith Ua Tormadain, and Macraith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cinel-Duachain^g; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillachiarain Ua Ceinneidigh. Muircheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Geradhain^h. He gave Tir-Becconⁱ, Tir-Fhiachach^j, Cailli-Follamhain^k, Sodhair^l, and Finn-tain^m, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and Muircheartach, returned to their houses

^d *Tir-Fhiachach*.—See note ^c, under 507, p. 166, *suprà*.

^k *Cailli-Follamhain*.—See note under A. D. 882.

^l *Sodhair*.—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.

^m *Finntain*.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.

ccorccap ἡ κομμαιοδóμ. Sluaigib oile lá Muiréirtach co mairib Cenel Conaill, Eogain, Airgialla, ἡ an tuairceap uile ar aon rir co Connaétab, ἡ po loirceir Dún mór, Dún ciarraige, Dún na nGall, ἡ po millreir mór don tír aréna. Soair dia éig iarom gan ríe gan gilla. Sluaigib ele beór lá hUa Laélaínn i Míde do ionnarbad Uí Ruairc. Ro connmib da cat Cenel Conaill ἡ Eogain ríi ré mír for fíraib Míde .i. cat in iartar Míde, ἡ cat ina hairéir. Do róine ríe iartar ríi hUa Rúairc, ἡ po léicc a fíhann fein dó .i. fíhonn an iomóirnaí. Do rád ona ríge Laigib uile do Mac Murchada ἡ po ionnarb mac Míe Faoláin. Occ road do dia éig po oircc Delbna mór, ἡ Uí mac uair breag.

Αοιρ Crioit, míle céo rearccat. Fionn Mac Gormáin, eppcop Cille daria, ἡ abb manach lubair Chind traéta ríi ré, dég. Neáctan eppcop décc. Giolla na naem Ua Duinn fírléiginn liri Cloéran, raii ríncura, ἡ vána, ἡ vífirí labra, po fáidírin a rpirat co a ataróda eir coraib angel an 17 do December iarr an oétmad bliadain ar éasga a aoire. Giollaépioit Ua Maolbeltaine, an tuaral íacar, ἡ an tárdmairíi tir, décc ina fíndatáir iar nolfícthaió. Aod ó Doimíacc décc. Lúgmad ἡ Cíndcoraó do loptaó. Donnchaó mac Doimnaill Uí Mhaileaclaínn, rí Míde, do marbad

^a *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, below Tuam, in the county of Galway,

^a *Dun-Ciarraige*.—Not identified.

^a *Dun-na-nGall*: i. e. the Fort of the Foreigners. Not identified.

^a *Mac Fhaeláin*.—Usually anglicised Mackelan in the Anglo-Irish documents.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1203.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1159. Dermot mac Teig O'Mulrony *mortuus est*. An army by Murtach O'Loughlin, with the best of Kindred-Owen, to assist Airgialls to Athfirdee. Connaght, Conmacne, O-Briúins, a greate battle of Mounster came to Athnecassverna to give battle to Kindred-Owen. Airgialls about O'Laughlin came to the same ford, and broke of Connaght, Conmacne, and Ibriuin, as they were, being all six great battles.

The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connaght about Gillebrist mac Dermot mic Teig; Murtagh mac Teig; Donogh O'Flathvertay; the nobility of West Connaght, and Brien Manegh mac Coner mic Tirlagh; O'Managhan, king of O-Briuin, at Synan; Branán mac Gilchrist Mac Branán, king of Corke-Aghlan; Synan O'Syvlen, king of Onethagh, *et alii multi nobiles*; and upon O-Briúine about Mactiernan, Mac Kilfinen O'Rody; Mac Swine O'Gallan; Mac Convay O'Tormadan; Mac Hugh-na-navas, capten of Conmacne; O'Dunchua; Finvar Mac Finvair O'Geradan, chief of Muintir-Gerudan, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O'Kynedy; and Macnehyhe O'Kernaghan” [was] “killed the next day upon a praye; and Kyndred-Owen carryed with them innumerable droves of cowes, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O'Laghlin, with Tyrone,

with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muirheartach, having the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northerns, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-mor^a, Dun-Ciarraighe^o, Dun na-nGall^p, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairc. He billeted the two battalions of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i. e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Ua Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i. e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhaelain^q. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta^r for a time, died. Neachtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn^s, lector of Inis-Clothrann, a paragon in history and poetry, and a good speaker, sent his spirit to his [heavenly] patrimony, amid a choir of angels, on the 17th of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Gillachrist Ua Maelbertain, the noble priest and chief master, died at an advanced age, after a good life. Aedh of Daimhliag died. Lughnadh and Ceann-coradh were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall

Argialls, Ulster, and Kindred-Connell, into Connaught, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoiled much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won O'Garmleay and Kindred-Moan. Moylemore O'Longsy, Bishopp of Lismore, *suam vitam feliciter finivit*. Morough O'Roaghan, king of Easterns [Oriors], "*mortuus est*. Three O'Muldories murdered by O'Canannan."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, 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 principallity, and confirmed Donnogh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbel, anchorite of Ardmagh, died. Rowrie O'Connor and Tyernane O'Royrke tooke their

severall oathes to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retracted 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 spoiles of Meath. The forces of Meath and Teaffa came to hinder the making of the said bridge, with their king, Donnough O'Melaughlyn, and fought with Rowrie O'Connor, where, in the end, Rowrie O'Connor's son was sore hurt of an irrecoverable" [*rectè*, incurable] "wound, whereof he died within a week after."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Iubhair Chinn-trachta*.—Now Newry, in the county of Down.

^s *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn*.—For some account of poems written by him, see O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxxxv.

lá Murchađ Ua Fíndolláin, tighsína Dealbna móipe, 7 la a macaib tina a anpoltuib 7 tina éiontaib féin. Dá Ua Maolmoraid do mairbáđ hi fioll lár an Aitcleipeac Ua cCanannáin, lá tighsína Cenél Conaill for rnađađ laoc 7 cléipeac Cenél Conaill buđém. An tAitcleipeach feirín 7 dá Ua Canannáin oile immaile fpir do mairbáđ lá Cenél Conaill i ndíogail a nEimig. Lorcán Ua Caimdelbáin, tighsína Laochairpe, do éuitim lá hAod mac Conulađ Uí Caimdealbáin i nAé Tpuim. Domnall Ua ġairmleadaig, tairpeach Ceneoil Moáin do éuitim la Maolpuanaid, tighsína Fsr Manach, 7 maite Cenel Moan imaille fpir tina féill, 7 međail, ar forcongra Muiréscraig Uí Loclainn. Aed Ua hAnmáda, tighsína Ua Maccaille, do mairbáđ la macaib an ġiollaéaoic Uí Anmchađa. ġrođar mac Turcaill, tighsína Ađa chiađ, do mairbáđ lá Maolcpon Mac ġiollapeánaill. Flaitéscraig Ua Caéuraig, tighsína Saítne, caindeal ġairceid 7 inġnaíma Miđe, déġ. Domnall mac ġiollapeánaill, tighsína deirceipe ġpeaġ, do mairbáđ la Muiréscraic, mac Domnall Uí Mhaileaclainn ġan éionaid. Murchađ Ua Ruadaacán, tighsína Ua nEađaic, déġ. Tađġ Ua Fsrġail do mairbáđ lá a ġrátaip féirín, Aed Ua Feaġail. Ruaidri Ua Tomałtaig, tairpeac Muinġipe Duibetáin, eimeach 7 inġnaí Ua Tuirġpe, do éuitim lá fsaib ġpeirpe. Oponġ do Chenél Eóġain im Ua nġairmleadaig, 7 im mac Uí Néill, do ionpuđ for Ua Laclainn, 7 cpeac mór do dénaí dób fari. Mícorġađ mór do fár hi tpuairceape Éireann de rin ġup po mull an tíri co mór. Cpeach ona lá hUa Laclainn ina ndiađ poid hi tTeapimann Dábeóc, ġup po bñ buap díríme díob. Maídm Mhaíġe Luadaġ pna cCenél Eóġain Tolá Occ for Ua nġairmleadaig, 7 for Domnall Ua ġrioáin, 7 for Uib Fiaćpach, dú in po mairbáđ rochaíde díob, 7 ar don éur rin do poćaip, co neimhciontach, Muiréscraig Ua Néill lá Lochlainn Mac Loclainn, 7 do poćaip Loclainn iapaí ina díogail lá mac Uí Néill. Sluaigfb ona, lá Ruaidri Ua cConóbaip, lá mġġ Connaćt, co hAé feime co lopaġap, 7 po ġađ ġraigve fsi

¹ *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

¹¹ *Ua Ruadhacan*, lord of *Ui-Eathach*: i. e. O'Rogan, lord of *Ui-Eathach*, or *Iveagh*, in the now county of Down. The O'Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.

¹² *Magh-Luaghat*: i. e. *Luaghat's Plain*. This

name is now obsolete, but it was probably the ancient name of the plain now called *Magheracregan*, situated near *Newtown-Stuart*, in the barony of *Omagh*, and county of *Tyrone*.

¹³ *The Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Hagans, who were seated at *Tullaghoge*, or *Tullyhoge*, in the ba-

Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-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 Cnúladh Ua Caindealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh, 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-Maccaille^t, was slain by the sons of Gillacaech Ua hAnmchadha. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Ath-clíath, was killed by Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill. Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, lamp of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was killed by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan^{ti}, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadhg Ua Fearghail was killed by his own brother, Aedh Ua Fearghail. Ruaidhri Ua Tomaltaigh, chief of Muintir-Duibhetain, [soul of] the hospitality and prowess of Ui-Tuirtre, fell by the men of Breifne. Some of the Cinel-Eoghain, with Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the son of Ua Neill, turned against Ua Lochlainn, and committed a great depredation against him. A great commotion arose in the north of Ireland, in consequence of this, so that the country was much injured. A predatory force was sent after them [the aforesaid party of the Cinel-Eoghain] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhat^u was gained by the Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og^v over Ua Goirmleadhaigh, Domhnall Ua Crichain, and the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha]; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Neill was undeservedly killed by Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn; and Lochlainn was afterwards slain, in revenge of him, by the son of Ua Neill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, to Ath-Feine, at Iraras^w; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath,

rony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

a ford on a stream near Ories or Oris, in the

^w *Ath-feine at Iraras*.—This was the name of a barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

Τρεβα, γ πρ Μιθε, γ δο παδ Διαρμαδ, mac Domnaill Uí Maoileaclaínn a cclannar, γ α τιγλρnar πορρα. Comdál ríodá occ Eap Ruaid eirir Ruaidrí Ua Choncóbaí, γ Μυρέρταχ Ua Loclaínn, γ πο ρcaoil α ccoinne ó apoile gan naídm ríod ná opaδ eaτορρα. Sluaíγδ lá Μυρέρταc Ua Loclaínn co ctauipceapc Epeann immi co hAc ná Daipbríge ap δaíγ πρ Μιθε γ πρ mδpeipne do γabáil. Sloíγδ lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaí co Μαγ nΓapτεcon hi ποιριem Τιγλρnán Uí Ruairc, τιγλρna δpeipne, γ Θιαρμαδα Uí Mhaol-leachlaínn, rí Míde. Áct πο δειλίγ Δια gan caτ, gan caτpaε, gan ríδ, gan opaδ. Coblach lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaí ap Sionainn, γ ap Loc nDerγδeipc, γ πο γab bpaíγde Toiprδealbáíγ Uí bhpian γ Dal cCair.

Αοιρ Cpíopτ, mile céu pearccat a haon. Aod Ua hOiprein, aipδeppcop Thuama, γ ccln epábaíδ, γ γhmnaiγεcτα Leite Chuinn, Taδγ Ua Longapcan, eppcop Tuadmuman, Ipac Ua Cuanáin, eppcop Ele γ Ruir Cpé, óγ, γ aipδ-pñóir Aipér Muman, Maolbpénainn Ua Ronáin, eppcop Ciappaiγε Luacra, γ lomap Ua hlnpcactaiγ, aipcínneach Mucnaíma, γ τιγλρna Ua Meit ppi pé, décc. Raγnall Ua Dálaiγ, ollam Dspmuman le dán, décc. Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaí, πi Connact, do γabail γiall Toiprδealbáíγ Uí bhpian. Sloíγδ lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaí γo cConnactaiγ, γ lá Τιγλρnán Ua Ruairc γo bcpiaíδ δpeipne, hi Μιθε, γ πο γab bpaíγde Ua bPaolánn γ Ua bPaíλge, γ πο páccaiδ Paolan, mac Mic Phaoláin hi τιγλρnar Ua bPaoláin γ Maol-

* *Ath-na-Dairbhriche* : i. e. Ford of the Oak, now Derwy, or Dervor, situated on the confines of the counties of Meath and Cavan, in the parish of Castlekieran, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 10.

† *Magh Gartchon* : i. e. Gartchon's Plain. Unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1160. Donogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, kylled by Mac Finallan treacherously. O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Counell, killed by the Connells themselves by burning a house uppon him by O'Boyll. Flathvertagh O'Cathasay, king of Saithne, died. Finn O'Gennan, Bishop of Kildare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long tyme, *migravit ad Dominum*. Brodar mac

Torkall, king of Dublin, killed by south Brey. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugat by Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, uppon O'Garmleai, Donell O'Krighan, and O-Fiachraghs, that innumerable of them were slayne in that skirmish. Murtagh O'Neale was slayne by Loghlin O'Loghlin innocently; but Loghlin in revenge of that was killed by O'Neal's son. O'Garmleay was murdered by Donell O'Mulrony by the devise of O'Neale, having dishonored the clearks of Ireland, and the reliques or oathes. An army by Murtagh O'Neall, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O'Gormleay, where he was slayne as aforesaid, and his head carried to Ardmagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1160. David Mac Moylecolume, King

and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Uí Maeleachlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighe^x, for the purpose of taking the [hostages of the] men of Meath and the men of Breifne. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Magh-Gartchon^y, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. But God separated them, without battle or conflict, without peace, without armistice. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch-Dergdhere; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the DalgCais.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOissen, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chuinn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre^z, a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maelbhrenainn Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarraighe Luachra^a; and Imhar Ua hInnreachtai, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and [who had been] lord of Uí-Meith for a time, died. Ragnall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Uí-Faelain and the Uí-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of the

of Scotland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrado, the Emperor of Allmayne, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdom of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Byens" [the Uí-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyernan O'Royreck, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvall" [Clairvaux], "died. Melaghlyn

mac Murrogh, king of Meath, took hostages of Offaelan and Offalie, for their obedience to him."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre.*—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and those of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, is now a part of the diocese of Killaloe.

^a *Bishop of Ciarraighe-Luachra* : i. e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardfert.

ρσκληανν Ua Concóbaip hι τσιγσίναρ Ua bFailge. Sluaighead la Muip-
 éfirtach Ua Laclainn i nUib bpiuin, γ po mōip an típ ποίμε go páime Lic
 mōlaōma. Tangattar gail γ Laiγin co na ríγ, Oiapmaio mac Muipéada,
 ina éeach connicce pin. Do pat Ruaidp Ua Concóbaip ceitpe bpaigde dō
 oap cfnh Ua mōpiuin, γ Connaične leitē Mumān γ Míde, γ tuc Ua Laclainn
 a cóiccead comlán dopoih. Do pat dna, coiγfō Laiγín uile do Ohiapmaio
 Mac Mupchaōa. Rí Epeann dna cen ppepaōpa Muipéfirtaō Ua Laclainn
 don éup pin. Do pat an lft páime dō don Mhíde do Ohiapmaio Ua Mhaoi-
 leaclainn, γ baoi an leat oile occ Ruaidp Ua Concóbaip. Ro pói Ua Lacl-
 lainn dia éiγ iapoim. Do pat dna Oiapmaio Ua Maolpřchlainn bñh
 Aptgaile do Oha γ oó [Chiaran]. Slóigfō oile lá hUa Laclainn i Míde hι
 ccomdóil pfi nEpeann, laechaib, clépiōib co hAc na Oapbpiγe, γ po gab a
 mbpaigde uile. Ap don éup pin po paopait cealla Cholaim Chille hι Míde γ
 hι Laiγmib la comapba Colaim Chille, Plaitéfirtach Ua bpolcáin, γ tuγaō dō a
 ccáin, γ a pmaēt uaii pobtar oapra poiime pin. Cuaipe Opriaiγe do éabaipe
 lá Plaitéfirtach Ua mōbpolcáin, γ apeaō bá oioi dō pēaēt piēt dām, aēt
 apé piach po toibgeaō ann piēhe uinge ap ceitpi céo dapiγeat gíl. Oopraiō
 Ua Raγallaiγ do mapbaō hí cCfnandup la Maolpeaclainn Ua Ruaipe. Do
 poéaii dna, a inac Oiolia lopú lár an Maolpeaclainn céona apnaóápach.
 Teach do gabáil do Chatal Ua Raγallaiγ, .i. mac Oopraōa, pop Maolpřch-
 lainn Ua Ruaipe pop lár Sláime, γ po mapbaō ann Muipéfirtaō Ua Ceallaiγ,
 tigiřina bpiγ, γ a bñ .i. Inoearb, ingín Uí Canmdealbāin. Třina imoppo
 Maolpeaclainn ap don éup pin. Maiōm pua nOimnall Caomanaō, mac mic
 Mupchaōa, γ pua nUib Ceinnpealaiγ pop Ohallaiō Loóa Capman, dū i ttop-
 craattar ile im Ua nOimnall. Matuōan, mac mic Cponáin, tigiřina Cap-

^b *Leac-Bladhma*.—Now Lickblaw, or Leckbla, a well-known place in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1027, p. 514, *suprà*.

^c *Beann-Artghaile*: i. e. Artghal's Peak or Pinnacle. Now unknown. This passage, which is left imperfect in all the copies of the Annals of the Four Masters, is here restored from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Dr. O'Connor translates it very in-

correctly as follows:

“Dedit deinde Diarmitius O'Maolseachlan, uxorem Artgali” [*óeno Aptgaile*] “Deo et ei.” It should be: “Contulit tunc Diarmitius O'Maolseachlainn Benn-Artghali” [Pinnam Artghali, pagum terræ in Midia] “Deo et sancto Kiarano.”

^d *Ath-na-Dairbhrighe*.—Now Dervor, in Meath. See note ^r, under A. D. 1160, *suprà*.

^e *Domhnall Caemhanach*: *anglicè* Donnell Ka-

Ui-Faelain, and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Leac-Bladhma^b. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Connhaicne, 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. Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn granted Beann-Artghaile^c to God and [St. Ciaran]. Another army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-na-Dairbhrighe^d; and he obtained all their hostages. It was on this occasion the churches of Colum-Cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain ; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraighe was made by Flaithbheartach ; and the tribute due to him was seven score oxen, but he selected, as a substitute for these, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh was killed at Ceanannus, by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maelseachlainn, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i. e. the son of Godfrey, against Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc, in the middle of Slaine ; and there were killed therein Muirheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, and his wife, i. e. Indearbh. daughter of Ua Caindealbhaín. Maelseachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach^e, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhan,

vanagh. Keating states that he was so called because he was fostered at Cill-Chaemhain, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He is the progenitor of the Kavanaghs of Lein-

ster. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1175.

πρε Γαβρα, do cuitim lá macaib Mec Congemile. Domnall, mac Congalaig mic Conairne Uí Choncóbaire Pailge, tanairi Ua Pailge, do mairbas la Cloinn Mhaoribhogra. Maðm pua eTyadimimain for Ohearimimain, i eTopcáir Maoríschlainn, mac Ceallaicain, mac mec Capéaig, 7 Amlaoib Ua Donnchaða co rochaibib oile. Maðm oile ðna, lap an luét céðna for Oearimimain i eTopcáir Aoð Ua Caoim, eighina Pímuighe, 7 dá Ua Anmáða. Longíir ðhinnacða do fairin for Cuan Gailline, 7 pua occ peolað i naðað gaoite. Dun Gailline do lopecað apabáirach da ðaig. Domnall, mac Conníða Uí Laegacáin, eairacá Cloinne Suibne, do mairbas lá Ruairi Ua cConcóbaire, i ngeimul, iar mbeir ðó ap comairce comarba Chiaráin. Pallamán Píom Ua Pallamain, eairacá Cloinne hUabach, do écc hi celéiceat.

Aoir Cpiopt, míle céð pearceat a dó. Dpéine, airdeppcop Gall 7 Laiğín, paol eena 7 ilbépla, vécc, 7 Lopcán Ua Tuatáil, comarba Caoimigin, do oipneacð ma ionað lá comarba Phatpaucc. Caðapach Mac Comalécáin, pír leiğinn Doipe Cholain Chille, véğ. Sai toğarðe epíðe. Diarman Ua Laiğínáin, pír leiğinn Cluana hUaima, paol Muman, do mairbas lá hUib Chiarimac. Tairi eppcop Maomenn 7 Cummaine Pota do eabairt a

^a *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—Now the barony of Grannard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1103, 1108.

^b *Aedh Ua Caeimh*: *anglicè* Hugh O'Keeffe.

^c *Feara-Muighe*.—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843, 1013, 1080.

^d *Demon ships*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "*naves bellicæ*," p. 807; but he mistakes the meaning intended by the Four Masters. O'Flaherty translates the passage as follows, in his *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*: "Anno 1161. Fantastical ships were seen in the harbour of Galway-Dun to saile against the wind, and the next day Galway-Dun took fire."—pp. 31, 32.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1161. O'Hossen, Archbishop of Con-

naght, *migravit ad Dominum*. The visitation of Ossory made by the Coarb of Colum Kill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and had 27 gifts collected for him; 420 ounces of pure sylver, viz.: 30 ounces in each gift. Geffry O'Relly kyiled. An army by Murtagh O'Loghlin in Tir-Briuin, and went over at Cloneois through the country, and Tiernan" [O'Riork] "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'Connor came over the Senan, and gave pledges to O'Loghlin, and O'Neale gave him his whole contry" [5th of Ireland]. "A house taken by Cathal O'Rely uppon Maelaghlin O'Rorke, in the midst of Slany, where Murtagh O'Kelly, King of Bregh, with a number of his chiefs about him.

grandson of Cronan, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra^f, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Maelseachlainn, son of 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 Cacimh^g, lord of Feara-Muighe^h, and two of the Ui-Anmchadha. Demon shipsⁱ were seen on the Bay of Gaillimh, and they sailing against the wind. The fortress on the day following was consumed by fire. Domhnall, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Greine^k, Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages^l, died; and Lorcan Ua Tuathail^m, successor of Cacimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comhaltainⁿ, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighnen, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ui-Ciarmhaic. The relics of Bishop Maeinenn and of Cummaine Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Hinreghtay, Airchinnech of Mucknoa, and king of Imeth a while, died. Another army by O'Neale" [*rectè*, O'Loghlin], "into Meath, to meet all Ireland, both Clergy and laytie, to Ath-Darbre, where he tooke all their pledges. In that journey were the churches of Colum-Kill made free by Coarb of Colum, viz.: Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and he had his duties and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A. D. 1161. O'Klocan, Cowarb of Saint Columbekill, in Kells, died. King Mortagh went to Dublin, and caused the Danes to submit themselves to him, and acknowledge him as their king, and gave them 1200 cowes in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."

^k *Greine*.—He is called Gregorius by Ware and others. He was of Danish descent, and was consecrated at Lambeth by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1121.—See Ussher's *Sylloge*, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 311.

^l *Various languages*.—"Vir eximia sapientia, et variarum linguarum peritiâ præclarus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^m *Lorcan Ua Tuathail*: i. e. Laurence O'Toole.—See note ^c, under the year 1180; Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 312, *et sequent*.

ⁿ *Cathasach mac Comhaltain*.—"A. D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Comaltani, Scholasticus seu professor Theologiæ Ecclesiæ Dorensis, præstantissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

ταλμαιν λά ραμαδ̃ δρénainn, 7 πο cuipead̃ ρερín cum̃daiḡte iompa. Cairbre Mac Samuel, apd ollaiñ Epeann hi ρερib̃fñ, décc in Apd Maca an 4 lá Febru. Mainir̃tir manach occ lubar Cinñtreḡta do lorccad̃ co na huib̃ aib̃mib̃ 7 leab̃raib̃ 7 beór an tiub̃ar do cúir Pát̃raic f̃éir̃in. Imleac̃ lub̃ar co na teampal do lorccad̃. Epp̃car̃taḡ na t̃aiḡeḡ o t̃f̃mpal Doire do dénam̃ lá com̃ar̃ba Colaim Cille Flait̃ḡḡḡtaḡ Ua b̃rolcánn, 7 lá Muir̃ḡḡḡtaḡ Ua Laclainn, lá r̃iḡ Epeann, 7 πο t̃ḡḡbaic̃ oḡt̃m̃ḡḡat̃ teaḡ ñó ñí ar uille ar in maig̃in i ρab̃at̃tar, 7 Cair̃eal an upl̃air do dénam̃ lá com̃ar̃ba Colaim Cille beór, 7 do beḡt̃ mallac̃t̃ ρop̃r an t̃í ñó t̃ĩoc̃paḡ t̃air̃ir. S̃f̃naḡ cl̃éir̃ech ñEpeann in com̃ar̃ba Phát̃raicc, ḡiolla mac liacc, mac Ruair̃ḡr, hi c̃Cl̃aoñaib̃, airm̃ i ρab̃at̃tar r̃é hepp̃coir̃ r̃iḡc̃t̃ ḡo nabaḡaib̃ iom̃ḡa, occ s̃raib̃ r̃iaḡla 7 ĩoib̃ér̃, ρop̃ r̃f̃raib̃ Epeann, laechaib̃ cl̃éir̃chib̃, 7 ar doñ cúir̃ riñ πο c̃inñr̃ḡt̃ cl̃éir̃iḡ Epeann na baḡ r̃f̃r̃leig̃inn i ccill i ñẼr̃inñ an r̃f̃r̃ na baḡ d̃alta Ap̃da Maca cé̃duir̃. Cuair̃t̃ Cenél Eḡḡain do t̃ab̃air̃t̃ lá com̃ar̃ba Phát̃raicc, ḡiolla mac liacc, mac Ruair̃ḡr, dá naḡ r̃r̃iḡt̃ a hioñrãm̃aib̃ r̃eim̃pe. Sluaḡḡḡ lá Muir̃ḡḡḡtaḡ Ua Lachlainn co t̃tuair̃ceḡt̃ Epeann, 7 co b̃f̃raib̃ M̃iḡe, 7 ḡo ccaḡ do Chonnaḡtaib̃ ar̃ aoñ r̃r̃iḡ, co h̃Aḡ cl̃iaḡ ḡop̃ob̃air̃ ρop̃ ḡhall̃aib̃. Aḡt̃ πο imp̃ḡḡ Ua Laclainn ḡañ caḡ, ḡañ ḡialla, iar̃ ñiñḡpeaḡ F̃ine ḡall. Ro r̃áḡaib̃ ḡna, Laiḡm̃iḡ 7 M̃iḡiḡ i ccoc̃caḡ ρop̃ ḡhall̃aib̃. Do r̃onaḡ r̃iḡḡ iar̃am̃ eit̃tir̃ ḡhall̃aib̃, 7 ḡhaoid̃ealaib̃, 7 do r̃anaḡ r̃f̃c̃t̃ r̃iḡc̃t̃ uinḡe óir̃ ó ḡhall̃aib̃ do Ua Lachlainn, 7 do r̃anaḡ cúḡ r̃ich̃it̃t̃ uinḡe d̃ór̃ ó ḡh̃iar̃maib̃ Ua Maol̃f̃chl̃ainn do Ruair̃ḡr̃ Ua c̃Conc̃ḡḡair̃, ḡar̃ c̃f̃nñ lap̃t̃air̃ M̃iḡe. Ceall̃ Ua Nilucánn, 7 Rop̃ M̃iḡe do r̃aop̃añ do ḡh̃iar̃maib̃ Ua Maol̃r̃eḡcl̃ainn do

^a *The clergy of Brenainn*: i. e. the clergy of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, where St. Maeiuenn was interred in 570, and St. Cumin in 661.—See p. 207, and note ^a, under A. D. 661, p. 271, *supra*.

^p *A separation of the houses*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1162. Murchertachus Hua Lachluinn, Rex Hiberniæ, et Flathbertus O'Brolchain, Comorbanus S. Columbæ curant ædificia Ecclesiæ Dorensi vicina destrui: ibique tunc demoliti sunt octuaginta vel amplius ædificia. Et Flathbertus postea extruxit illum lapideum ambitum,

qui vulgò Caissiol-an-urlair vocatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

^q *A synod*.—Thus translated by Colgan:

“A. D. 1162. Concilium Cleri Hiberniæ præsidente Comorbano S. Patricii, Gelasio Roderici filio, servatur in loco *Claoḡadh* dicto: in quo comparuerunt viginti sex Episcopi, et plurimi abbates: et præscripta sunt tam Clero quam populo Hiberniæ constitutiones, bonos mores, et disciplinam concernentes. Illa etiam vice Clerus Hiberniæ sancivit ut nullus in posterum in ullâ Hiberniæ Ecclesiâ admittatur *Fearleginn* (id est, Sacræ Paginæ, seu Theologiæ professor)

of Brenainn^o, and they were enclosed in a protecting shrine. Cairbre Mac Samuel, chief ollamh of Ireland in penmanship, died at Ard-Macha, on the 4th day of February. The monastery of the monks at Iubhar-Chiuntrechta was burned, with all its furniture and books, and also the yew tree which Patrick himself had planted. Imleach-Iubhair, with its church, was burned. A separation of the houses^p from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were; and Caiseal-an-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it. A synod^a of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Claenadh [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy. On this occasion the clergy of Ireland determined that no one should be a lector in any church in Ireland who was not an alumnus of Ard-Macha before. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, the like of which had not previously occurred. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the foreigners; but Ua Lochlainn returned without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fine Gall. He left, however, the Leinstermen and Meathmen at war with the foreigners. A peace was afterwards concluded between the foreigners and the Irish; and six score ounces of gold were given by the foreigners to O'Lochlainn, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. Cill Ua Nilucain^r and Ros-Mide^s

qui non prius fuerit alumnus, *hoc est*, Ardmanachanam frequentaverit Academiam." — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^r *Cill Ua Nilugain*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for Ceall Ua Milchon; or Cill mac Milchon, now Kilmeelchon, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^a, under A. D. 883, p. 534, *suprà*.

^s *Ros-Mide*: i. e. St. Mide's or Ide's Wood, now Rosmead, in the parish of Castletown, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 1164, thus:

"Kill-O'Milchon and Rossemide were freed by Dermott O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cesse and presse for ever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.

Dhia 7 do Chiapán ar éoinnín ríog pláta co brát. Concóbar mac Taiðg Uí Dhríam, do marbað lá Muiréirteach mac mic Toirpdealbairg Uí Dhríam. Catedral, mac mic Catedral Uí Muiréir, toirpeac Cloinne Catedral, rí rí, décc. Donnchað, mac mec Giollapatraice, tigirna Oppaige, décc. Catedral Ua Raðallairg, tigirna Muirteir Maolmóir, einéach 7 eangnaí Ua mbríam, do bádhadh. Creach lá Maolfechlaimn Ua Ruairc 1 cCairppir Ua Ciarrda, maíom dha rí cCairppirí fairpíom co bparceab ár daoine. Maolfechlaimn, mac Tigirnáin Uí Ruairc, ríogdamaí dhéirne, canndel gairceab, 7 emg Leite Chuinn, do marbað la Muirteir Maolmóir, 7 lá mac Annaí Uí Ruairc. Creach la Diarmaid Ua Maolfechlaimn, la rí Míde, for fíraí dhéirne, 7 toirpíar Taiðg mac mic Cairpámaí Uí Gilleultáin lá fíraí dhéirne. Creach la Tigirnáin Ua Ruairc ar Cairppirí Ua Ciarrda, 7 do roðair mac mic Fíobair Uí Gíruðáin don éur rí la Cairppirí. Coceab móir eirp Dearmuidáin, 7 Tuadmuidáin co noírað ilceaca, 7 gur ro marbað ár daoine fíorpa. Macraí Ua Macliac, toirpeach Ceneoil Luíne, décc. Mac Donnchað mic mec Captaig, do gabail la Corbmac mac mec Cáptairg. Creach móir lá hUí Fáilge 1 nEile, 7 1 nUrmuidáin, co tucraí báir díríne.

¹ *Muintir-Maelmordha*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Reillys, and it became also that of their territory in the present county of Cavan.

The events of this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows :

"A. D. 1162. The houses at Dyrei were sun-dered from the churches by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murtagh O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of *Urr-lar*, was made by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Im-lagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gillamaclagh mac Roary, at Claena, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Abbots, persuading good rule and man-ners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and" [determined] "that

there should be noe Lector-scoller in Ireland that were not adopted or suffered by Ardmagh. An army of Murtagh O'Neale, with moster of Leith-Cuinn, to Magh-Fithard, where they stayd a whole week burning of corne and townes of the Galls. The Galls encountered their horse, and killed six or seven of them, and they got noe good by that jorney. The Galls of Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murecha, and he bore greate sway of them, the like was not" [for] "a greate while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Leinster, *quievit*. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan O Toole in his place" [from] "being Coarb of Coemgin."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows :

"A. D. 1162. Melaghlyn mac Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, and the most part of

were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, for God and Ciaran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muircheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha^t, head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his] people. 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 Carrghabhain Ua Gilla-Ultain, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc upon the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbharr Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbri. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond; and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Macliag, chief of Cinel-Lughna, died. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Carthach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Failghe into Eile and Ormond, and they carried off countless cows. The

Lynster, in his prime and flourishing estate, on the night of Saint Bridgitt, the virgin, died in his house of Dorrowe. King Mortagh, with his forces, came to the river of Inneoyne at the foord of Dongolman, and there took hostages of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyernan O'Royrek took prisoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Geffrey O'Rellye, took him away by force from the said Tyernan. 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 Murrough

O'Fynnollan, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortious dealings of the said Donnogh continually used against them.

"A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mac Neale went to Tyrbryun, preyed and spoyled that contrey, where Dermott mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, came to his house, and yealded him hostages. Rowrie O'Connor gave him 12 good hostages. He granted all the province of Lynster to Dermott Mac Murrough. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other halfe to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connoght. Beann-Artgaile was given by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Keyran." *Ann. Clon.*

Mac Donnchað mic mec Captaig do elúð a gēineal. Uí Diomurais .i. Ceallaç, Cúbroga, ⁊ Cuilén do marbað lá Maolrēschloinn Ua cConcobair, tigherna Ua Failge, for lár Cille hacharð. An Copnamais Ua Dubda, tigherna Ua nAmaalgaða do marbað lá a dērbēne.

Aoir Críort, mile céð reaccat a crí. Maoliopa Ua Laiḡnán, eppcop Imleaça, ⁊ comarba Ailbe, Maoliopa Ua Corcraín, comarba Comḡaill, ⁊ abb cananach bñdcair, ḡiollaçiaráin Ua Draiḡnén, comarba Fechin, ⁊ Maolçiarain, aipōrñoiri fear Míde, rai eagna ⁊ crábair, décc. ḡiolla-brighe Ua Diomurais, comarba an dá Sinçell, ⁊ Caillechdomnaill, inḡn Naoneanais, ban abb Cluana bponais, ⁊ comarba Samēanne, décc. Gleann dá loça do lorccad im Cró Chiaráin, im Cró Chaoimḡin, ⁊ im peccleir an dá Sinçell. Tene aoir ⁊ raibe lxx traisib ar ḡac leð do dénaib lá comarba Cholaim Chille, la Flaitēbeartach Ua bpolcain, ⁊ lá raimad Cholum Chille ppi pé piçt lá. Conninib pñḡðaimna lá Niall, mac Muirçsraig Uí Lachlainn la mac piḡ Epeann for Leð Chuinn. Apeað do deaðair co hUltaib aipúr co Cill plēbe. Iappin a nAipḡiallaib, ⁊ tCíri bñriúin, ⁊ ⁊ Míde, co nobina éccne iomða ⁊ tuataib ⁊ cellaib, ⁊ do póine cétur ⁊ cCñanour ⁊ nAip bpeacáin, ⁊ Pobair peçin, ⁊ in Eaçarad Lobrain, ⁊ hí cCluain mic Nóir. Do coib iap pin dāp Að luain hi cConnaçtaib da piçt décc a líon ⁊ do ponrat a cconninead for Uib Maine, ⁊ po marbaic uile lá Concobair Ua Ceallaig, ⁊ la Concobair Maonmaige, ⁊ lá hUib Máine tria feill ⁊ meabail cén mó éat pceolunga ⁊ luçt eluða, ⁊ po ḡabað Niall, mac Muirçsraig Uí Loçlainn, ⁊ po hioðnaicfoh plán é dia tigh tria comairle a nairpeact. Muirçsraic Ua Maolpeclainn, .i. mac Domnaill, pñḡðaimna Temrac, do éurim do Opoiçt Corcaige, ⁊ a báðað ipin Sabrainð. Mac Fíno Uí Chepbaill, tigherna Ele Tuarceirt, do marbað lá Domnaill, mac Toiprdealbais

* *Successor of the two Sinçells*: i. e. Abbot of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

* *Cro-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's or St. Kieran's house. This was the name of a small church, near St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

* *Cro-Chaoimḡhin*: i. e. St. Kevin's House, now St. Kevin's Kitchen, a small church in ruins near the ruins of the cathedral church at Glen-

dalough.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 427-431.

* *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1163. Flathbertus antistes et clerus Dorensis spatio viginti dierum extruunt et instruunt fornacem septuaginta pedes undique latum pro calce ad reparationem Ecclesiæ Dorensis excoquenda."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

* *Eacharadh-Lobrain*.—Now Augher, in the

son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dimaigh, i. e. Ceallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Ambalghadha, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1163. Maelisa Ua Laighnain, Bishop of Imleach, and successor of Ailbhe; Maelisa Ua Corcraín, successor of Comhghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draighnen, successor of Fechin; and Maelchiarain, chief senior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighe Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells^a; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Chuain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain^w and Cro-Chaeimhghin^x, and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kiln^y, measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Broilchain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir's feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muirheartach 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-Briuín, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Ceanannus, Ard-Breacain, Fobhar-Fechin, Eacharadh-Lobrain^z, and Chuain-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 Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muirheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, i. e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Corcach, and was drowned in the Sabhrann^a. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill^b, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

barony of Deece, county of Meath.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1192.

^a *The Sabhrann*.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

^b *The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill*.—He was probably Maelruanaidh, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Ely-

O'Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

“A. D. 1163. Moylisa O'Leyn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ivar, and Abbot of Belaghi-Conglais” [now Baltinglass] “*in Christo quievit*.”

Uí bhriain. Aitriúgadh Diarmada Uí Mhaolíchlainn lá fíriais Míde, 7 cóicc píct uinge dóir do éabairt do Muiréscrtac Mac Loclainn tar cónn píge Míde. Cucairil Ua Fiondalláin do marbhad lá hAod Ua Ruairc tria tanz-naict .i. tria meabail.

Aoir Críort, míle céo fearccat a cétair. Donnchað Ua brian, .i. mac Diarmada, eppcop Cill Dálua, 7 Maolcaoiínghin Ua Dornmáin, maigirtir Luímaíð arð íaoi Epeann, 7 abb mainirtreac canánað Tírmáinn Pécine ppi pé, do écc. Teampall móir Doire 1 pail oétmozat tpaigead, do óenáin lá comarba Colaim Chille, Flaitébfirtach Ua brolcáin, 7 lá ramað Cholaim Chille, 7 la Muiréscrtac Ua Laclainn, lá píğ Epeann, 7 tairnic a óenáin ppi pé cétpacat lánte. Lorccad Arda Maéa, Cluana mic Nóir, Cluana fírtac brenáinn, 7 Tuama dá gualann. Lorccad Luímaíð ar inð paimo ba moo a tairg Donnchaíð Uí Chearbail, tighína Oirgíall, 7 Muiréscrtac, mac Néill, pí Ailíğ, 7 maíte Cenel Eogáin ann iar neaponopuğad bacla lora. Mac Donnchaða, mic mec Cártaig, do marbad lá a bpatair lá mac Coribmaic. Creach mór lá fíriais Manach, 7 lá hUib Fiachrach Arda ppaéta 1 tTír Eóğáin. hUa Críocáin, tighína Ua Fiaépac Arda Spata, do Thuitim la mac Néill Uí Loclainn. Muiréscrtach Ua Tuatail, tighína Ua Muireadaig, 7 flaité laigín ar emeach 7 gairccíð, décc iar naitépíge. Tuaim Driéine, 7 Tír da glar do lorccad. Oabíð, mac Duinnpléibe Uí Eocáða, do marbad lá hUib Eacáðac Ulað 1 ppiull. Maolpíchlóinn Ua Concóðair Pailge, do marbad lá Cloinn Mhaolúğpa. Amloib, mac Driollachaoínghin Uí Cindéit-tig, tighína Urmuman, do ðallað la Toirdealbáð Ua mbrian.

Moylisa O'Corkran, Coarb of Comgall, the head of Ulster devotion, *quievit*. A lyme-kill made 60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Columkill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and Columkill his *samha*" [clergy] "for" [*rectè*, in] "the space of 20 dayes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *The great church of Doire*.—From this church the parish of Templemore, which contains the city of Londonderry, derived its name.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1164. Ecclesia major Dorensis octuaginta pedes, sive passus, protensa, per Flathber-

tum O'Brolchain, Comorbanum S. Columbæ Kille, Seniores Ecclesiæ, et Murchertachum Hiberniæ Regem extruitur spatium octuaginta dierum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

^d *Muircheartach Ua Tuathail*.—He was the father of the celebrated St. Lorcán, 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 Gilla-comhghaill, son of Donnucan, son of Gilla-caimhghlin, son of 'Gilla-comhghaill, son of Donnucan, the son of Dunlaing, who died A. D. 1013.—See note ^g, under that year, p. 77, *suprà*.

bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muirheartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cuccaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc through treachery, i. e. through guile.

The Age of Christ, 1164. Donnchadh Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; and Maeleacaimhghin 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^c, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they completed its erection in the space of forty days. Ard-Macha, Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Tuaim-da-ghualann, were burned. Lughmhadh was burned for the most part, [by fire issuing] from the house of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muirheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain, were [staying], after they had dishonoured the Staff of Jesus. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his kinsman, the son of Cormac. A great prey was taken by the Feara-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muirheartach Ua Tuathail^d, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghilas were burned. David, son of Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was slain by the Claun-Maelughra. Amhlacéibh, son of Gillacaeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1164. Donogh O'Brien, Bishop of Kildalua, in *Christo quievit*. Sawarley mac Gilladomnan, and his son, and the slaughter of Irish, Kintyre-men, Insi-Gall, and Galls of Dublin, about him. Part of Ardmagh burnt. The great church of Dyrei built by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, by Flahvertagh mac in Espug O'Brolchan,

by Sama-Coluim-Kille" [the clergy of Derry], "and by Murtagh O'Neale" [*rectè*, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin], "Archking of Ireland." — *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by Ruaidhri, or Roderic O'Conor. In Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 181, it is stated that this

Aoir Cúroir, míle céo fearceat a cúig. Maighar Ua Canannáin, tighfina
 Cenel Conaill, décc. Coccad mór, 7 comhpeachad eitur fíraib Míde, 7
 fíraib bpeirne. Siurug Ua Ruairic, tanairi bpeirne, do marbad lá
 hUa Ciarrda 7 lá Cairppuib. Cpeac mór lá Ruairi Ua cConcobaír, 7 lá
 cóigead Chonnaet uile for Cairppuib i ndioḡail Siurucca. Cpeach uile lár
 na fíraib céona for fíraib bpeag, 7 for Sairéib, 7 for Uib Colgan go po
 oirceirfe an tiri uile. Ro ériallrat ulaid iompuad ar Mhuirceirfach Ua Lach-
 lainn, 7 do cóirfeirfe rluag for Uib Mét, 7 puccerat bú, 7 po marbtrat ile.
 Cpeac dha, leó for Uib bpearail Airéir, 7 cpeac uile for Dháil Riada.
 Slóicéid mór la Muirceirfach iapaín éitir Cenel Conaill, Eogain, 7 Air-
 ḡiallaib in Ultoib, 7 po éirífeirfe, 7 po airḡirfe an tiri uile cen mo éat pui-
 cealla Ulaid, 7 tucrat ár díríme ar daoib, im Eacmarcá mac ḡiolla
 eppcoib, 7 im Ua Lomáin, 7 po hionnarbad Eocá, mac Duinnléibe a hUltoib,
 iap mbein a píge de, 7 do pasrat Ulaid uile i ngeill dUa Loclainn a neart
 píge. Ulaid Muirceirfach Ua Loclainn co Cenel Eogain co hInir Lácáin po
 loirceirfe 7 po múrrat an inhir. Tḡairte iapaín Cenel nEogain dia tighib
 iap eorḡar co nédaib aibde, 7 co longuib iomda leó. Do deachaid iapaín
 Ua Loclainn co hArd Macá. Támic dín Donnchad Ua Cearbail tighfina
 Oirḡiall, 7 Eochaid Mac Duinnléibe hi ccomdál Muirceirfach do éunḡi-
 píge doríoiri do Mac Duinnléibe. Do pas Ua Loclainn an píge do dar-
 cín ḡiall nUlaib uile, 7 tucc Eochaid mac ḡac toirḡ do Ultaib dó, 7 a
 inḡín fém a nḡiallmar do Ua Loclainn, 7 tucta reóid iomda dó im cloidín
 inec an lapla, 7 do pas beór bairce do Ua Loclainn, 7 tug Muirceirfach
 dUa Chfírbail po cédaír .i. do Donnchad, 7 tuccad dha, baile do élérchib
 Sabail tria pat píge Mhec Loclainn. Toirpdealbá Ua brian do aipíḡad
 lá Muirceirfach mac Toirpdealbáig, 7 a ionnarbad i Laignib. Slóicéid lá

wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161.
 —See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 25,
 note 1.

* *Inis-Lochain*.—Now Inisloughan, a remark-
 able earthen fort in the barony of Upper Mas-
 sareene, county of Antrim, near the boundary
 of the county of Down. This fort is called
 Enishlaghlin by Fynes Moryson, who describes

it as in Killultagh: "The fort of Enishlaghlin,
 seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way
 accessible but through thick woods, very hardly
 passable. It had about it two deep ditches,
 both compassed with strong pallisadoes, a very
 high and thick rampart of earth and timber,
 and well flanked with bullworks."—*History of
 Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 190.

† *The sword of the son of the Earl*.—This was

The Age of Christ, 1165. Magnus Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Sitric Ua Ruaire, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciar-dha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the people of all the province of Connaught, upon the Cairbri, in revenge of Sitric. Another depredation by the same, upon the men of Breagha, the Saithni, and the Ui-Colgain; and they plundered the whole country. The Ulidians began to turn against Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proceeded with a force against the Ui-Meith, and carried off cows, and slew many persons. They made another depredatory irruption upon the Ui-Breasail-Airthir, and another upon the Dal-Riada. A great army was afterwards led by Muirheartach [Ua Lochlainn], consisting of the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they plundered and spoiled the whole country, except the principal churches of Ulidia; and they made a countless slaughter of men, and slew, among others, Eachmarcach Mac Gilla-Epscoib and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel-Eoghain to Inis-Lochain^e, and burned and destroyed the island. The Cinel-Eoghain afterwards returned to their houses in triumph, with vast spoils and many ships. Ua Lochlainn then went to Ard-Macha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe, came to meet Muirheartach, to request that he would again restore Mac Duinnsleibhe to his kingdom. Ua Lochlainn gave him the kingdom, in consideration of receiving the hostages of all Ulidia; and Eochaidh gave him a son of every chieftain in Ulidia, and his own daughter, to be kept by Ua Lochlainn as a hostage; and many jewels were given him, together with the sword of the son of the Earl^f. He also gave up [the territory of] Bairche^g to Ua Lochlainn, who immediately granted it to Ua Cearbhaill, i. e. Donnchadh; and a townland was granted to the clergy of Sabhall, for the luck of the reign of Mac Lochlainn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was deposed by Muirheartach, son of Toirdhealbhach, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

evidently a sword which Mac Duinnsleibhe had won from the Danes of the Hebrides.

^g *Bairche*.—Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.

Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaire go Connaétabh go Dórmuinan co ttagatarr
maite Dearmuinan ina teach imma ttaghna Diaimaid mac Cophmaic Méc
Cáptaiḡ. Doimnall Mac Giollaaráttairce, tighina Oirraige, do marbað lá
Laoigir Uí Mhórbá. Macraíe Ua Concóbaire, tighina Ciarráige Luáera,
décc iar naitirige. Fírgal Ua Maolmuaid, tighina Fíre Ceall, 7 Cenél
Fiacach, camdel gairceio 7 eimḡ fíre Míde, do marbað lá hUíe Dpaccaim.
Giollacriort Ua Maolbriénaim, tairceac Cloinne Concóbaire, décc.

Aoir Críort, míle céo reirceat a ré. Giollamacablen Ua hAnmáda,
comarba briénaim Cluana fíre, do écc. Celeáir Ua Congaile, airéindeac
tíge aoidheac Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Giolla na naom Ua Ceallaiḡ, comarba
Uí Suanaig hi Raéain, décc. Scíon Manéain Maotla, do cumdach lá
Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire, 7 for bpat óir do tabairt tairri lair fíre ar deach
ro cumdaighe feathal a nEírin. Macraíe Ua Móráin do atáir a eirce-
róide, 7 Giolla Críort Ua hEochaid do oirceio i catáir Conmaicne iarrtáin.
Ard Maáa do lorað na dí rreie ó éirce Cholaim Chille co Críor Eirceir
Eogáin, 7 ó Chríor Eirceir Eogáin an dapa rreie co Críor Dorair raéa,
7 an ráit uile co na teampalib cenmoá peccleir Póil 7 Píre, 7 uaité
do tighib airéina, 7 Speith fíre ráith aniar ó éa Críor Sechnaill co Críor
móirige acé mað bḡ. Doire Cholaim Chille gur an Duib peccleir do

^h *Laeighis-Ui-Mordha*: i. e. Leix, O'More's country.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1165. Tirlagh O'Brien banished from his kingdom of Munster by his son, Murtagh, who took the kingdom himself after his father. The revolt of Ulster against O'Loughlin; and an army made upon Imeth, and took many cows and killed. An army by the same upon O-Bressalls easterly, and another upon Dalriada. An army of Murtagh O'Neale" [*recte*, of Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin], "both Connells, Owens, and Argialls, and preyed all the country save" [only] "the prime churches of Ulster, and killed many of them about Mac Gillesbog and O'Lomany, and banished Eochy mac Doimneve out of Ulster, and O'Neale"

[Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "gave the domination to Mac Dunleve, and all Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [*recte*, mac Neale O'Loughlin] "through his kingly power. Dermot mac Mie Artan, the most liberrall 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 prevaile; *et reversi sunt sine pace retro*. Moilecolumb Cennmor (Great head) mac Enrick, the best Christian of Irish Scotts, archking of all Scotland, full of all goodness, *mortuus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Neale" [*recte*, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin] "and Kindred-Owen to Inish-Lachan, burnt the Iland and pulled it downe, until Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [*recte*, to Mac Loughlin]. "Kindred-Owen about

chobhair and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, was slain by the people of Laeighis-Ui-Mordha^h. Macraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fiachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Bracain. Gillachrist Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1166. Gillamacaiblen Ua hAnmchadha, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Celechair Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-aeidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchan, of Maethailⁱ, 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 Connhaicne^k. Ard-Macha^l was burned in two streets, from the Cross of Colum-Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort, and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Seachnall to the Cross of Brightit, except a little. Doire-Choluim-Chille^m, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choluim-

O'Loughlin came home with great triumph, many shippes, and great booties. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "from thence to Ardmagh, whither came Donogh O'Caroll, Archking of Argiall, and Eochay Mac Dunleave, to meete O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale], "to persuade him to give his kingdome to Mak Dunleve, all which O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Duinleve gave every chieftaine's son, and his owne daughter, as pledges to O'Loughlin, and gave him many jewells; together with the Earl's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Neill" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "gave it to O'Caroll, and a towne was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O'Loughlin's reigne."

—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁱ *Maethail*.—Now Mohill, a small town in the barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim, where St. Manchan erected a monastery about A. D. 608.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 969, 970; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 410.

^k *The chair of the Connhaicne*: i. e. the bishopric of Ardagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 250.

^l *Ard-Macha*.—See this passage, given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, by Colgan, from the Life of Gelasius.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^m *Doire-Choluim-Chille*.—"A. D. 1166. Doria Divi Columbæ usque ad Ecclesiam quæ Duibli-

lorccað. Luḡbað, Suipð Cholaím Chille, ⁊ Apð bó, do lorccað. Aeo Ua Maelpaḃaill, tiḡsrna Cairpcece ḃpachaiðe, do maḃbað lá mac Néll Uí Loclaínn. Eochaið mac Duinnrlebe Uí Eochaða, ri Ulað, tuip ḡairccio, ⁊ eniḡ na nḡaoiðeal, do ḡallað lá Muirésrtaich Ua Loclaínn, ⁊ an trípup bá fearp do Dhál Araíðe .i. dá mac Loingriḡ. ⁊ mac mic Caṡaraḡ Uí Plaṡpae, do maḃbað lár an riḡ ceṡna ḃap comairḡe comarḃa Pháṡṡpaece, ⁊ bacla lopa, Dhonnchaíð Uí Cḡrḃaill, tiḡsrna Oipḡiall, ⁊ ḃap comairḡe minð, laeð ⁊ clépeð tuairceipṡ Eriñn uile. Sluaḡsð lá Donnchað Ua cCeapḃaill iar rin hi τṡip nEoccaim do ḡoḡail eimḡ Phatpaece, ⁊ a eimḡ féim. Trí caṡa com mópa líon a ḡluaḡ, caṡ Oipḡiall, caṡ Ua mḃriun ḃréipne, ⁊ caṡ Connaiene. Rangatṡar na plóiḡ rin co Leitip Lúin ⁊ Fṡchaib Ua nEacḡac ⁊ τṡip Eoḡain, inma comráimic ḡóib ⁊ do Ua Laclaínn, ⁊ do Chenél Eoḡain co nuacṡað plóiḡ, Feṡṡar caṡ amnup eṡpócaip ṡṡopra diblinḃ, ⁊ po meabaið for Chenél nEoḡain, ⁊ po maḃbað Muirésrtaich Ua Lachlaínn, áipṡpí Epeann uile, an cáinḡeal ḡaile, ⁊ ḡairccio, eimḡ, ⁊ ḡḡnaíma iarṡaip doḡain ma ré, fṡi ap nár ḃriṡḡ caṡ ná comlañn riam ḡo rin, ⁊ po ḃriṡ iolcaṡa. Ro maḃbað ma fappað ipin caṡ hi rin hUa ḡiollalaínn, ⁊ hUa hAḡmaill, dá ṡoipeac ṡoḡaiðe iarṡíðe, ⁊ Mac ḡillemapṡain, ṡoipeac Cenél Feapaḡaiḡ co rochaḡib oile. Ap acc ṡairḡḡipe caṡa Leṡi camm, ⁊ an caṡa po po ráið ḡáciapócc .i. naom a hAipṡcal :

Leṡhi Camm,
Do paṡṡrat mór nḡṡiaṡṡ and,
ṡappurṡaip occ Leitip Lúin,
Cíð cian, cið cum, ip cið mall.

regles appellatur, incendio devastatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

The preposition *co* in this sentence is doubtful, for it may signify either *with*, or *together with*, or *as far as*. Colgan has taken it in the latter sense; but it is clear from the Annals of Ulster that he is in error.

^a *Ard-bo*.—Now Arboe, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D. 1103.

^o *Leitir-Luin*.—This name is now obsolete; but it is mentioned in an Inquisition (*Ultonia*, No. 4, Jac. I.) as situated in *le Fues*, and as having belonged to the abbey of Peter and Paul, Armagh. It was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield (*Ultonia*, Armagh, 40 Car. I. and 10 Car. II.), and from the denominations mentioned in connexion with it we may safely infer that it is situated in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, barony of Upper Fews, and county of Armagh. See the Ordnance Map, *Armagh*, sheet 28.

Chille, and Ard-bo^a, were burned. Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duinn-sleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-Araidhe, i. e. two Mac Loingsighs, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Flathrae, were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into Tir-Eoghain, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i. e.] the battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i. e. of Breifne, and the battalion of Connhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin^o, in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghain^p. When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between them, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were defeated, with the loss of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry, hospitality, and prowess of the west of the world in his time; a man who had never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gillalainne and Ua hAdhmaill, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamartain, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leath-Caimm and this battle, Dachiarog^q, i. e. the saint of Airegal, said:

Lethi-Cam!

Great heroes shall perish there,

They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,

Though far, though late, though slow.

^p *In Tir-Eoghain*: i. e. in Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that the Cinel-Eoghain had by this time extended their territory far beyond the limits of the present county of Tyrone.

^q *Dachiarog*.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already quoted under the year 825, p. 429, *suprà*. It is quite clear that the Four Masters took Leithi-

Luin, there mentioned to be the same as the Leitir-Luin, where King Muircheartach, son of Niall O'Lochlainn; but their identity is questionable, as the Leithi-Luin referred to at A. D. 825, is in the vicinity of Magh-Einir, the plain in which the church of Donaghmore, near Armagh, is situated; but Leitir-Luin is in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Fewes.

Sluaigfó lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire co hÉar Ruaid, 7 po gab zell Cenél Conaill. Slóigfó lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaire go Connaétabh go bpeapaib Míde, 7 go bfeirib Tíreba co hAé cliaé, 7 po rígaó ann Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire feb ar onóraithe po rígaó ní maí do Thairdealaib, 7 po tíodhaic ríom a tuarparat do na Galluib do buair iomda, uair po rreátaic da ríicé céo bó por peapaib Éireann dóib. Do deácatar Thoil cona roéraitte don éur rin lá Ruaidrí co Drióicé aá, 7 táimic Donncaó Ua Chébaill 7 maíte Airgiall ina éeac, 7 do beirpat a ngialla dó. Lorgaó Féina la Mac Murchaó, ar oían Connaéct do lorgaó a chaireóil 7 a áigi. Do luio na an ní Ruaidrí gur an roéraithe céona lair ar ecúla in Laignib, 7 po gab a ngialla, 7 do luio iarrin go po péideáó Fíód ndoréa, 7 iarrim i nUib Ceinnrealaig, 7 po gab bpaighe Diarmada mic Murchaó 7 Ua Ceinnrealaig aréna. Slóigfó móri do ríoiri lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire go cConnaétabh go bfeirib bpeirne 7 go bfeirib Míde i Laignib i nOrraigib, 7 i Mumain iarrtain, 7 tangatpat ríograio Léite Moğa uile ina éeach. Ro pand tra an Mhumain ar dó. a. a lé do ríol mbriam, 7 an lé naile do Dhiarmada mac Corbmaic. Sluaigfó lá Tigheanan Ua Ruairc co bfeirib bpeirne, go bfeirib Míde, go nGalluib Áta cliaé, 7 co Laignib in Uib Ceinnrealaig, 7 po hionn-

¹ *Fearna*.—Now Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruined castle of Ferns, now the property of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq., who has fitted up a small chapel in one of its towers, is supposed by some to have been erected by Dermot Mac Murrrough; 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. *

² *Fidh-dorcha*: i. e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fidnaraghy, situated near Graguenamanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See *Inquis. Kilkenny*, No. 8, Car. II.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1166. Hugh O'Moillfavall, 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 Bi-

shop Owen's Crosse; the Rath all, with the churches, beside Paule and Peter's Regles, and a few other houses, and a streete by the Rath westerly from Seghnall's Cross to St. Brigit's Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugma, Iniskynedeia, and many other churchlands, burnt. Dyrie-Colum-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus*. And Ardbo by Noars Makany Makillmoiri O'Morna and Crotryes. Eochamac Dunleve blinded by Murtagh O'Neall" [*rectè*, 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 Morchoa's, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Argiall; and Donogh O'Carroll, their king, came into his

An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Eas-Ruaidh, and he took the hostages of the Cinel-Conaill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Ath-cliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gacidhil was ever inaugurated; and he presented their stipends to the foreigners in many cows, for he levied a tax of four thousand cows upon the men of Ireland for them. On this occasion the foreigners accompanied Ruaidhri to Droichead-atha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the chieftains of Airghialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Fearnar 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^s, and cleared the pass of that wood; and next proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and took the hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh in general. Another great army of the men of Connaught, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighe, and afterwards into Munster; and all the kings of Leath-Mhogha came into his house, [and submitted to him]. He divided Munster into two parts, of which he gave one to the Sil-Briain, and the other to Diarmaid, son of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murehoa, king of Leinster, beyond seas. An army by Donogh O'Carroll, with Argialls, O-Briains, and Konmacne, to Tirone, to set upon O'Loughlin, at the draught" [i. e. instance] "of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O'Neall" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin], "archking of Ireland. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "came with a few of Kindred-Owen-Tulcha-Og, to set on them to the wood called Fi-Oneghtach, and those same" [i. e. even those] "forsake him, whereby Murtagh O'Loughlin, 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 greates miracle: the king of Ireland slayne without battle, or fight, through dishonouring the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his *sama*" [clergy], "and the Coarb of Colum Kille himself fasted, for the matter, and the best of the clergy of Dyry, for carying him to any buriall. An army by Rory O'Conner and by Tiernan O'Rourke to Esroy, that Kindred-Conell came to O'Conor's house, and gave him their pledges; and he gave them eight score cowes, beside gould and cloathes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

αρθαδ leo Διαρμαδ Mac Murchaδa δαρ μυρ γ πο μύραδ α αιρτιαλλ hi
 Ρεαρνα. Ριόγταρ leó Murchaδ mac mec Murchaδa δαρ εfnδ p'cēt mbpaγac
 δέcc δo ταδαιρ δo Ρυαδpυ Ua Concobair co t'pυ Piacpach Aíðne. Μαδm
 pua nΘαρτραιγib, γ pua mac Donnchaδ Uí Ruairc ap P'spauδ Luirce, γ ap
 t'uaic paτα, δύ ι ετορεπατορ pochaide. An dall Ua Conallta .i. Giolla-
 maire, p'ig dpuē Epeann dēs. Do Uib dpuūn a cenél. Mac Donnnaill bpa-
 canaig mic mec Captaig, δo m'arbad lá Copbmac mac mec Capthaigh.

Αοιρ C'p'iopt, m'ile céd p'earccat a p'eaēt. Topgepli eppcob Luimniγ,
 hUa Flannám, eppcob Cluana hUama, Cionaet Ua Cet'spnaig, paγapc Inpυ
 Cloēpann, móp inγfn Donnnaill Uí Choncobair P'hailγig, banabb Cille dapa,
 Maolmic'ael Mac Dotheacáin uapal p'accapc, γ ápυ eagnaδ, γ t'up epaδauδ
 δo m'uinpυ A'pua Maca, γ hUa Dubucán, .i. Giollagópυ, comapba Enve
 Aipne, δέcc. Toip'pdealbaē, mac Διαρμαδa Uí d'hpian, p'í Munan, γ Lete
 Moγa, p'pυ po ionnpaig Ep'ino uile, p'pυ ip p'ea'pυ t'áinic ina aimpυ p'pυ t'ioδ-
 nacal p'eoδ γ maeine δo boētaib γ d'auδh'lgnead'auδ an coim'p'eoδ, δέcc. Muip-
 c'sp'itach, mac Λaδmáinn Uí Dhuibdóipma, t'ig'sp'ina P'op d'p'oma, t'up ap'c'ap
 t'uaipceipc Epeann uile, δo m'arbad ι meabail lá Donnchaδ Ua nDuibdóipma,
 γ lap an mbpédauγ p'op lap Maige d'ile, γ a δá mac δo m'arbad apnaδápac,
 γ mac oile δo dalláδ. Conn Ua Maoilmiaδauγ, t'op'p'eaē m'uinp'ipe h'Colap,
 δέcc. Móp coinne lá Ruadpυ Ua cConcobair γo maicib Lete Chuinn ep'pυ
 laeē γ clépepeē, γ γo maicib Gall A'ra cliaē occ Aē buide Tlaētγa. T'áinic
 ann coim'apba P'hátp'apce, Caδla Ua Dubētaig, ap'p'ep'p'cop Connaēt, Lopcán
 Ua T'uaēail, ap'p'ep'p'cop Laiγfn, t'ig'sp'ínán Ua Ruairc, t'ig'sp'ina b'p'ep'ne,
 Donnchaδ Ua C'sp'baill, t'ig'sp'ina Oipγiall, γ Mac Duinnplébe Uí Eocáda, p'í
 Ulaδ, γ Διαρμαδ Ua Maoileac'láinn, p'í Teamp'ac, Raγnaill mac Raγnaill,
 t'ig'sp'ina Gall. bá hé líon a t'p'ioμαipce γ a t'p'ionoil ep'í m'ile δέcc map'eaē,
 ep'pυ p'ic'it céd δo Chonnaētaib cá p'ic'it céd im Ua Ruairc, p'ice céd im

¹ *Torgelsi*.—He was an Ostman, and his real name was Torgest, or Torgesius.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

² *Maelmichael Ua Doitheachain*.—"A. D. 1167. Moel-Michaél O'Dothechain, egregius præsbyter ex Clero Ardmacchano, vir sapientissimus, et religionis specimen, decessit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

³ *Fordruim*.—Now Fordrum, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

⁴ *Brcadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen.—See note under A. D. 1122.

⁵ *Magh-bile*.—Now Merville, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearná was demolished. They set up as king, Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Fiachrach-Aidline. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, over the men of Lurg and Tuath Rathá, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conallta, i. e. Gillamaire, royal poet of Ireland, died; he was of the tribe of Ui-Briuin. The son of Domhnall Bracanach, grandson of Carthach, was slain by Cormac, grandson of Carthach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgelsi^t, Bishop of Luimneach; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Cluain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethearnaigh, priest of Inis-Clothrann; Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dotheachainⁿ, 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. Muirheartach, son of Ladhmann Ua Duibhdhiorma, lord of Fordruim^w, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdhirma, and by all the people of Bredach^x, in the middle of Magh-bile^y; and two of his sons were killed on the following day, and another son blinded. Conn Ua Maelmhiadh-aigh, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, died. A great meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners at Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha^z. To it came the successor of Patrick; Cadhla Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tuathail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearnán Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Ragnall, son of Ragnall, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horsemen, of which six thousand were Connaught-men, four thousand with O'Ruairc, two thousand with Ua Maeleachlainn, four

^z *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 ^k, under A. D. 903; and note ⁱ, under A. D. 1172.

Ua Maoileaclainn, da píciττ céδ lá hUa cCshbaill, γ lá hUa nEocáda, píe céδ lá Donnchaδ Mac Faolain γ oéc céδ lá Gallaiδ Aéta chiat. Ro cinnic tpa deiγ cinnicε iomδa ipin comδáil hí pin eitipí cádur ceall γ cléipeach, γ pmaét tpeaδ γ tuat, go niméiγtír na haon mna epinδ, γ tuccaδ aipeacc a épeice do comarba Patraicc lá hUib Faile a lámaib na píog pémpáite. Ro pcarpat peim iap pin pó píδ, γ po éaoin loipí gan uγpía gan aγpía gan aé-copan nech pop a éle ipin comδáil tpe píat an píγ po éionóil na maite pin co na plógaib go haoin ionaδ. Sluaiγfδ, γ toéaptal pfi nEpeann, immo píog-paiδ lá Ruaiδpí Ua cConcobaip. Támic ann Diapmaio mac Corbmaic, tiγfina Deapmuman, Muipéritaδ Ua mδprian, tiγfina Tuadmuman, Diapmaio Ua Maoilreachlainn, pí Míde, Donnchaδ Ua Cshbaill, tiγfina Oipγiall, γ maite Laiγfn apélna. Rangattap iapam hi tTír Eóγain, γ po piann Ua Concobaip an típ i noó .i. Tír Eóγain o Shléib Challaín, po tuaid do Niall Ua Lachlainn dap cfnδ da bráγaδ .i. Ua Catáin na Cpaoibε, γ mac an Ghail Uí bhpain, γ Cenél Eóγain ó pleb poδear do Aed Ua Néill dap cfnδ dá bráγatt oile .i. Ua Maoilaeda do Chenél Aongypa, γ hUa hUpéuile do hUib Tuipre, comaltai Uí Néill poδéipin. Lotap pipí Epeann ap ecúla poδear dap Sliab Fuaic ap pud típe Eóγain γ Conaill, dap Eapypuaio i ccoinne a ccoblaig muipide, γ po ionnaic Ua Concobaip tiγfina Deapmuman, co na poépaide dap Tuadmuman po δear go hAine chiat go pédaib γ mainib iomδa leo. Tainγ tpa Diapmaic Mac Mupchaδa a Saγaib co poépaide Gall, γ po γaδ píge Ua cCeinnpealaiγ. Sluaiγfδ oile lá Ruaiδpí Ua cConcobaip, γ lá Tiγfina Ua Ruaipe i nUib cCeinnpealaiγ, go pangattap Ceall Opnaδ. Pcaptar deabaio eitipí opoinγ do glaplaic, γ do mapcpluaγ Connaét, γ mapcpluaγ Ua cCeinnpealaiγ, γ topepatop peipup do Chonnaétaiδ in Donnall mac Taioγ mic Maoilpuanaio ipin céδ puaiγ. Do poépattap uin,

^a *Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain*.—He was chief of Ui-Faelain, a tribe seated in the north of the present county of Kildare; and not prince of the Desies in Munster, as Colgan, by a strange oversight, interprets it in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 199.

^b *Callainn*.—Now Slieve Gallion, a mountain in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Lon-

donderry, and on the borders of the county of Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that at this period Tir-Eoghain, or the country of the Cinel-Eoghain, comprised the whole of the present counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and also the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, as well as parts of the present county of Armagh.

^c *Cnoc-Aine*.—Now Knockany, near Bruff, in

thousand with Ua Cearbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain^a, one thousand with the Danes of Ath-cliath. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and amity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the prosperousness of the king, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Thither came Diarmaid, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muirheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghain, and Ua Conchobhair divided the territory into two parts, i. e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghain north of the mountain, i. e. Callainn^b, to Niall Ua Lochlainn, for two hostages, i. e. Ua Cathain of Craebh, and Macan-Ghaill Ua Brain, and that part of the country of the Cinel to the south of the mountain to Aedh Ua Neill, for two other hostages, i. e. Ua Maclaedha, one of the Cinel-Aenghusa, and Ua hUrthuile, one of the Ui-Tuirtre Ua Neill's own foster-brothers. The men of Ireland returned back southwards over Sliabh-Fuaid, through Tir-Eoghain, and Tir-Conaill, and over Eas-Ruaidh to meet their sea-fleet; and Ua Conchobhair escorted the lord of Desmond, with his forces, southwards through Thomond as far as Cnoc-Aine^c. with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Galls^d, and he took the kingdom of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Cill-Osnadh^e. A battle was fought between some of the recruits and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

^a *Galls*.—Hitherto the word Goill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is

applied to the English.

^e *Cill-Osnadh*.—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note ^a, under the year 489, p. 152, *suprà*.

don ruairc ele tanaipr lá Tighearnán Ua Ruairc cuigsi ar fíct do Uíð Ceinb
 realaig im mac ríð bprctan, 7 bá heirde tuip éata inri bprctan, taimic tap
 muip hí roépaide mic Murchaða. Táimic iapaín Diairmait Mac Murchaða go
 hUa cConcobair, co taparct ríct mbraigde óó dar cñnn déc triuáa céo dá
 fleirccláma roéirín, 7 céo uinge óór do Tighearnán Ua Ruairc ma einéach.
 Dearbáil inǵín Donnchaó Uí Maolrfehlainn, décc i cCluain mic Nóir iar
 mbuaio ttiomna 7 ccoibrean. Uada Ua Conéfnainn, tigsiua Ua nDiairmada
 céduy, dég iapaín i celércect i cCluain mic Nóir. Teampall Cailleac
 Cluana mic Nóir do forbaó lá Dearbforgaill inǵín Murchaða Uí Maol-
 rfehlainn. Faðar Féime, Ail Finn, 7 bioipia do lopcaó. Muireadóach,
 mac Mic Cana, do inarbaó la macaib Uí Loélaínn. Teampall do dénaín i
 cCluain mic Nóir i monaó an dearpéaige lá Concobair Ua cCeallaið, 7 lá
 hUíð Maine.

Aoir Críorp, míle céte reapecat a hoct. Flannaǵán Ua Dubéaið,
 eppcop 7 apó paói na nǵaioðeal i lleigín, hi ríncup, 7 i naipéctal, 7 in ǵac
 aicnuó atcfr do óuine ina aimipr, décc i leabaio Muipfohaig Uí Ohub-
 éaið i cCunga. Macraic Ua Móráin .i. eppcop rfr mbreipne, mac Oalta
 Uí Ohúnáin décc i nArðachaó Eppcop Mél ipm treap bliadóin oetmoǵat
 a aoiri. An teppcop Ua Ceapbaill, eppcop Ruip aihéip, do écc. Murchaó
 Ua Muipfoaið, airdeagnaó coicció Connaét, 7 uapal pacapc, Maolpatcpaicc
 Ua Callaó, comarba Cronáin Ropra Cré, an pacapc móri Ua Mongaóain,
 comarba Molairi Oaiminri, 7 Ǵallbrat, mac duairic Uí Thaóǵán, ragapc
 mor Cluana mic Noir, décc. Muipéfrtaó, mac Toirpdealbaið Uí bhprian,

^f *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.

^g *For his einéach*: i. e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

^h *The church of the nuns at Cluain-mis-Nois*.—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Clonmacnoise. Dearbforgaill, the foundress, was the celebrated wife

of Tighearnan O'Ruairc, who eloped with the King of Leinster in the forty-fourth year of her age.

ⁱ *Ailfinn*: i. e. Rock of the limpid Spring, now Elphin, the head of an ancient bishopric in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 89, 139; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 609.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1167. Murtagh mac Lamón O'Duvdirma, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the

slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the son of the King of Britain^f, who was the battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army of Mac Murchadha. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his *eineach*^g. Dearbhail, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Conceanainn [who had been] lord of Ui-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois^h was finished by Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Fabhar-Fechine, Ailfimmⁱ, and Birra, were burned. Muireadhach, the son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Lochlainn. A church was erected at Cluain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Dearthach, by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh and the Ui-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, at Cunga. Macraith Ua Morain, i.e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Dunain's fosterson, died at Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cearbhaill, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died. Murchadh Ua Muireadhaigh, chief sage of Connaught and a noble priest; Maelpadraig Ua Callada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; the great priest, Ua Mongachain, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinish; and Galbhrat, son of Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muirheartach,

commonwealth of the north, falsely killed by Donogh O'Duvdirma and Bredagh, in the midst of Moybile [Moyville in Inishowen], and two of his sons killed the next day, and one blinded. An army by Rory O'Conor, with the nobility of Ireland with him, to Ardmagh, from thence to Belagh-grene, and from thence to Fertnamveyla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell Mac Loughlin in battle array, to venture upon all Ireland in their campe; but God himselfe prevented that by Patrick his blessing and the goodness of Rory O'Conor, and the rest of Irish-

men, for Kindred-Owen strayed into a grove of willowes, and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it, and killed some of themselves; and the armyes went after about O'Conor to spoile and burne Tyrone; but some of them came to his house and gave him pledges, and he went from thence through Farmanagh and over Esron, and came safe home. Mureagh MacCanay killed Mac Loughlin's son, through Patrick and the Bachall-Isa, also by the draught" [instance or procurement] "of his own brothers."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

pí Mumán, 7 mógdamna Eireann (mac matar do Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire eiríde) do marbhad lá mac mic Choncóbaire Uí hÍriain, 7 a marbad féin fo chléóir co na luét coccaire lá hUa rFaelán tigeapna na nDeirí Mumán, 7 bá do Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaire do poine ruim an gmoim hírim. Ro marbad fo céadóir mac mic Concóbaire ma díogail lá Diarmaid rFíno, 7 lá hUa rFao-lám, 7 ríct meic éoireach co na muiníscuib. Ríge Mumán do gabáil do Donnall, mac Toirpredealbaig Uí hÍriain dar éirí Muircheartaig, a brátair. Murchad Ua Fínoalláin, tighina Dealbna móiri, do marbad lá Diarmaid mac Donncha Uí Maolrēaclaínn i ndíogail a átair tar comairge éirgead Connaēt 7 Airgíall. Enda mac Murchada, mógdamna Laigín, do ballad lá hUa nGíolla páátreac .i. Donncha, tighina Oirpáige. Coinne lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaire, lá ríge Eireann go ccóirgead Connaēt uile, 7 lá Tighinán Ua Ruairc, tighina hÍre, 7 lá Donncha Ua cCeartaill, co nAirgíallaib oc Océinn, do éinngio a neimig ar Dhiarmaid Ua Maolrēaclaínn, 7 ar ríraib Míde ar marbad Uí Fínoalláin leó dar comairge éirgíó Connaēt 7 Airgíall. Do pasad ain, rir Míde co na ríge oēt ccéó bó ma nEireach doib, 7 eiric oile do Delbna. Aonac Tailltín imorro do dénam lá ríge Eireann, 7 lá Leē Chuinn don cup rin 7 po leérfet a ngairne 7 a marcluaig ó Mullac aidi go Mullac taiten. Diarmaid Ua Maolēaclaínn do aē-mogad lá hAirgíar Míde a níoc na mbó réimráite. Maíom aēa an comair-occ Opuim Criaig rir nUa Maolrēaclaínn co nIarēar Míde for cat Tuat Luigne, dú hi ttorēratat pochaide im mac Gaibréēt Uí Dírēn do Ghal-línagaib, 7 po marbad Concóbaire mac Mic Carrigamna ann i rriotguin an maíoma. Dubóblaig, ingín Uí Chuinn, bín Mic Carrigamna, décc iar mbuad

* *Enna Mac Murchadha*.—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

¹ *Ochainn*.—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath.—See note ^a, under A. D. 478, p. 150, *suprà*.

^m *The fair of Tailltin*.—This was the last time the national fair of Tailltin, now Teltown, near the River Sele or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note ^u, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, *suprà*.

^a *Mullach-Aiti*.—This place bears this name

in Irish at the present day; but it is usually called in English the Hill of Lloyd. It is situated to the west of the town of Kells, and is a beautiful fertile hill, 422 feet in height, having now on its summit a handsome pillar about 100 feet high, which was erected by the first Earl of Bective.

^o *Mullach-Taiten*.—This is evidently an error for Mullach-Tailten, i. e. the summit of Tailten, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-Tailten measures about six and a half miles statute measure.

son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and royal heir of Ireland (he was the son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair's mother), was slain by the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Briain, and he himself and his conspirators were killed immediately after by Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi-Mumhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muircheartach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha^k, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i. e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Ochainn^l, to demand their *eric* from Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn and the men of Meath, after their having killed Ua Finnallain, in violation of the protection of the province of Connaught and the Airghialla. The men of Meath and their king gave them eight hundred cows for their *eineach*, and another *eric* to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailtin^m was celebrated by the King of Ireland and the people of Leath-Chuinn, and their horses and cavalry were spread out on the space extending from Mullach-Aitiⁿ to Mullach-Taiten^o. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair^p, at Druim-criaigh^q, was gained by Ua Maeleachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Luighne^r, wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth Ua Sirten, of the Gaileanga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghabhna, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghabhna,

^p *Ath-an-Chomair*: i. e. Ford of the Confluence. This was the name of a ford on the River Deel, in the barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath.

^q *Druim-criaigh*. — More usually written Druim-Criaidh, now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and

county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Dinnsenchus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Criaidh.

^r *Tuath-Luighne*. — Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

ονγτά γ αἰτῆριγε, γ α ἡαῶνακαλ ι νηιρ Cloépann. Donncað Ua Cearbhaill, τιγεαρνα Αἰργιᾶλλ, τυλε ορθάιν γ οἰρεῶαιρ τυαιρπειρε Ερεανν, δέcc ιαρ na λῆτταð το τυαιγ δῆοιρ δια μυντιρ πειν .ι. Ua Duiðne, do Cenel Eóðain, ιαρ mibuað onγτά, γ αἰτῆριγε, γ ιαρ ττιοῶνακαλ τῆρι ccéð unγα δόρι αρ πειρε an éoimðe do cleirchið, γ eccailpið. Sluaighéð lá Ruaiðri Ua cConcoðair, γ lá Tighernán Ua Ruairc, co hAine Cliach, γο τταριτρατ βραιγδε, γ po πανδρατ Muína ι νδó ειτιρ Mac Corbmaic Méð Captaig, γ Domnall mac Toirp-dealðaið Uí Bhiain, γ do πασαð δά piciτ δέcc bó po ἐρί in sneclann Muir-éirtauð Uí Bhiain lá Dérniumain do Ruaiðri Ua Concoðair. Concoðair Leé ðeairγ, mac Maolreaclainn Uí Choncoðair, τιγεαρνα Corcomodruað, do μαρβαð lá mac a bráτar. Domnall Ua Slébin ápo ollam Oirgiall, δέγ. Amlaoib Mac Innaigheorað, apð ollam Epeann ι ccpiuτipeccτ, δέcc. Dub-coðlac, ιγγῆn mic Ταῖδγ .ι. Maolreachlainn Uí Mhaolrpuanað, bῆn Toirp-dealðaið, pí Connaçτ, δέγ. Maite Cenél Eóðain, γ comarba Doire, do éoçτ hι teach Ruaiðri Uí Choncoðair, pí Epeann co hAð Luain, γ pucraτ óri γ évach γ bῆ ιomða leó δια ττιcchið.

Αοιρ Cpióρτ, mīle céð peapccat a naoi. Congalað Ua Tomaltaig, uapaλ ῖaccaριτ, γ αιρðῆpλειγῖnn Cluana mic Nóιρ γ paoi ῖgna na nḡaoiðeal, δέcc. Mað eó na Saðan co na pecclép, Paðar Pheðine, γ Doimliað Chia-náin do lopeað. Ap í po bliaðain hι τταραττ Ruaiðri Ua Concoðair, pí Epeann, dech mbú gaca bliaðna uaða péin, γ ó gac píg ina ðeaðaið co bráτ ðpiori leiγῖnoð Aῖpða Maða ι nonóiri Pháττpαιcc αρ leiγῖnn do dénam do

* *Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill*: *anglicè* Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 389.

† *Dubhchobhlach*.—This was Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Taltin, daughter of Murrrough O'Melaghlin.—See note", under A. D. 1151, p. 1096, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows :

"A. D. 1168. Murtagh mac Donell O'Brian, king of Dalgais, killed at Dunnasciath by" [mac Conner's son, and] "Morogh Mac Carthy his

son, king of Desmond ; and mac Conner's son was killed for that soone after by Dermot Fyn and by O'Faelan, and seaven of his nobility with them elphin men. Flannagan O'Dubthay, Bishop of the Tuathes, chief chronieler and learned of the west of Ireland all, died at Cunga in his pilgrimage. An army by Rory O'Connor to Athlone and Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and sent his army before him over Ath-crogha into Mounster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglenay" [Moylena] "to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Grenecliagh ; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges

died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Cloth-rann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill^s, lord of Airghialla, flood of splendour, and magnificence, died after being mangled with his own battle-axe by a man of his own people, i. e. Ua Duibhne,—one of the Cinel-Eoghain,—after the victory of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc to Aine-Cliach [Knockany]; and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muircheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlaeibh Mac Innaighneorach, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlach^t, daughter of the son of Tadhg, i. e. of Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbhach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-eo of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Dainhliag-Chianain, were burned. This was the year in which Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, granted ten cows every year from himself, and from every king that should succeed him, for ever, to the lector of Ard-Macha^u, in honour of

to him; and Mounster was divided in twayne between Cormack” [Mac Carthy] “and Donell O’Brien; and he tooke 140 cowes by force, for Morogh O’Brien’s satisfaction, Erack from Desmond, and O’Conor retourned to his house. Donogh O’Carroll, Archking of Argiall, stricken with a servant’s hatchet of his owne, viz., O’Duvna, and the king drunk, and died.”

^u *Lector of Ard-Macha*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 1169. Rodericus Rex summoperè cupiens in Academiâ Ardmachanâ studia promoveri, honoraria annuaque decem boum pensione, stipendium Archimagistri illius scholæ adauxit, et dato diplomate suos successores ad eandem pensionem quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, eâ conditione ut studium generale pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia undequaque, quam ex Albania adventantibus Ardmachæ continuaretur.” — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310.

macaib leigind Epeann ⁊ Alban apéna. Diapmaid Ua Maoileaclainn, pí Míde ⁊ Gall Aeta chiat, Ua Failge, ⁊ Ua pPaoláin, cónu ponura ⁊ robap-tain a éinid, do inarbad lá Doimnall inbriḡad, mac Maoileaclainn Cporais, ⁊ lá Donnchað Ceinnrealað Ua Ceallais ⁊ lá pḡriab briḡ. Slóigeað lá Ruairi Ua cConcóbar co hAe na riach, ⁊ po ionnarb Doimnall briḡach ⁊ nḡoḡail an écta rin, ⁊ po pann Míde ⁊ nḡó, ⁊ tuc an lē aipeapach do Tigrínán Ua Ruairc, ⁊ oḡriab briḡne, ⁊ an leat iapḡapach do fein. Briar Slébe blaðma, mac Toirpḡealbais Uí bḡriam, pí Muḡian, ⁊ an dá éle, do ḡallað lá Doimnall mac Toirpḡealbais ⁊ mḡpail. Pḡcáir Ua Fallamán, toipeað Cloimn Uatað, ⁊ maor Ua Maine, décc iar naiḡrige. Raḡnall Ua Maoilḡiaðais, toipeað Muḡtipe Eolair, décc iar naiḡrige. Loḡḡr na pFlémendach do toet a Saḡaib hi pocpaoe Mec Muḡchaḡa .i. Diapmada, do cḡpnaḡ riḡe Laiḡín oó. Báttar oin, lx laeð co lḡipeaḡaib leó. Sluaḡḡfḡ pḡr nEpeann lá Ruairi Ua cConcóbar, ḡo tḡḡriais, ⁊ táḡaattar maite tḡaiceirt Epeann ina cḡinne im Maḡnur Ua Eochaḡa, pí Ulað, ⁊ im Muḡchað cCeapḡaill, tigrína Oirḡiail, ⁊ do deaḡattar appiðe co hAe chiat, ⁊ po léiccit ar ceúla dia tḡriab doḡiḡi. Luid iapoi pí Epeann Ruairi Ua cCloncóbar ⁊ Laiḡín, ⁊ Tigrínán Ua Ruairc, tigrína briḡne, ⁊ Diapmaid Ua Maoileaclainn, pí Tḡḡpach, ⁊ ḡoill Aeta chiat, hí cḡinne pḡ Muḡian, Laiḡín, ⁊ Oppais, ⁊ po cḡpḡt fori neiḡní na Flémendais, ⁊ do pao Diapmaid Mac Muḡchaḡa a inac a ḡiollnur oUa Cloncóbar. Ríḡe Cenél nEóḡam do ḡabail do Concóbar Ua Loelainn.

* *Ath-na-riach*.—Ford of the greyish Cows. Not identified.

* *The Flemings*.—The Editor has discovered no English or Anglo-Irish authority for calling this fleet a Flemish one. Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon this passage in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 216, note.

“In the Four Masters we find those foreigners who joined the army of Dermot from Wales, called more than once Flemings; and of this people we know some colonies were allowed to establish themselves in South Wales (about Tenby and Haverfordwest) during the reigns of the first and second Henrys. It was most

probably, therefore, of Flemings that the colonies planted in these two Irish baronies” [namely, the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the south-east of the county of Wexford] “consisted. ‘Even at the present day,’ says Mr. Beauford, ‘the port and countenance of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutchwomen.’—MS. of Mr. Beauford, cited in *Brewer’s Beauties*, &c.”

The Editor, when examining the baronies of Forth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between

Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-eliath, of Ui-Failghe, and Ui-Faclain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Donnehadh Ceinsealach Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breagha. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach^w; and he expelled Domhnall Breaghach, in revenge of that deed, and divided Meath into two parts; and he gave the eastern half to Tighearnan and to the men of Breifne, and he kept the western half himself. Brian of Sliabh-Bladhma, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Eiles, was treacherously blinded by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach. Fearchair Ua Fallamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, and steward of Ui-Maine, died after penance. Ragnall Ua Maelmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings^x came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i. e. Diarmaid, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes, dressed in coats of mail. An army of the men of Ireland was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Teamair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and they went from thence to Ath-eliath, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlain, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-eliath, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh; and they set nothing by^y the Flemings; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cinel-Eoghain was assumed by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn.

the personal appearance of the inhabitants of these baronies and those of O'Murphy's country, of the northern baronies of the county of Wexford. The Kavanaghs and Murphys are tall, and often meagre, while the Flemings, Codds, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

^x *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. e. Liar)" [*rectè*, the Bregian.—ED.], "and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Conner,

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céð reachtmoḡatt. Ταίρι Chommáin, mic Faolcón do éabairt a talmain do ḡhiolla laplaíte Ua Carmcaáin, comarba Com-máin, ḡ pepín do éor iompo lair ḡo ccumḡac óir ḡ aigrḡo. Maolruanaio Ua Ruaḡáin, eppcop Luigne Connaéct, airdḡrḡóir, raii ḡḡa ḡ epábaíð, Maol-móḡḡa Mac Uairpḡḡe, ppiutḡ pḡóir dḡreapcaé, ionuḡ, ḡ raiðbḡr Cluana mic Nóir, cḡḡ a Chéleð Dḡ, do écc i mí November. Corbmac Ua Lumlum, pḡleigḡo Cluana pḡḡa bḡénainn, iarpma ḡuað Epeann ina aimpḡ, dḡcc. Oiapmaio Ua ḡraoin, comarba Commáin, ḡ áirdḡrḡóir aipḡir Connaéct, dḡcc i nliuḡ Cloḡḡann iarp an cúicceadḡ bliadain noḡad a aoiri. Conḡobair, mac Muipḡḡḡḡaiḡ Uí Loḡlainn, tiḡḡḡna Cenél Eḡḡain, ḡ pḡḡḡaíḡna Epeann, do ḡapḡad lá hAḡḡ mḡcecc Mac Cana ḡ do Uíð Capacáin Saḡapḡ Cárcc ap lár epín mḡir i nAḡḡ Maḡa. Mac Ceallaḡáin, mac mic Capḡaiḡ, do ḡapḡad lá mac Taiḡḡ Uí ḡḡḡain. Taiḡḡe, mḡḡḡ Muipḡḡḡaiḡ Uí Mḡaolḡḡḡ-lainn, bḡḡ Dḡmḡaill mic Muḡḡaḡa Uí Pḡḡḡḡḡ, taoipḡ Mḡnḡḡḡe Anḡaile, dḡcc ipḡ cḡḡaḡḡḡadḡ bliadain a haoiri. Anḡḡḡḡ, mac ḡiolla Aḡḡḡḡḡ Uí Chlḡmáin, ollain i pḡḡḡḡ epḡḡe, dḡcc. Dḡmḡaill mac Taiḡḡḡḡḡḡaiḡ Uí ḡḡḡain, tiḡḡḡḡ leirḡe Muḡan, do iompḡḡ ap Ruaḡḡḡ Ua cConḡobair, ḡ é do ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡaill Dḡál cCapḡ. Robert mac Steḡḡḡ, ḡ Ricapḡ mac ḡilleberḡ .i. lapla ó Steḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡeaḡ a Saḡaib in Epḡḡḡ ḡo pḡḡḡ nḡḡḡḡe, ḡ

King of Ireland, granted ten cows yearly from him and every king after him for ever, to the Lector of Ardmagh, in honor of Patrick, for learning to the strollers" [i. e. poor scholars] "of Ireland and England."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Comman, son of Faelchu*.—He is the patron saint of Roscommon, in Connaught, where his festival was celebrated on the 26th of December. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Comman (son of Faelchu, son of Drethlan, of the race of Rudraighe), who was a disciple of St. Finian, of Clonard, was a young man in the year 550; but it adds, that the year of his death is unknown.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 618.

^a *Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht*: i. e. of Achonry.

^b *The Uí-Caracain*.—A sept seated in the

parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1044, p. 845, *suprà*.

^c *Fitz-Stephen*.—He was the maternal brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald, they being sons of Nesta, mistress of Henry I., who, after separating from her royal lover, married Gerald, Governor of Pembroke, and lord of Carew, by whom she had Maurice Fitzgerald. After Gerald's death, Nesta became the mistress of the Constable Stephen de Marisco, by whom she had Robert Fitz-Stephen. The character of Fitz-Stephen is thus described by his nephew, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 26 :

"O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris exemplum, fortunæ variæ, sortique adversæ plusquam prosperè semper obnoxium. O virum toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque

The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Faelchu^z, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithe Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Mael-ruanaidh Ua Ruadhain, Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht^a, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordha Mac Uaireirghe, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluain-mic-Nois, and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lumluini, lector of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Bracain, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Caracain^b, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mor, at Ard-Macha. The son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, was slain by the son of Tadhg Ua Briain. Tailte, daughter of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindileas, son of Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, who was an ollamh in poetry, died. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of DalgCais. Robert Fitz Stephen^c and Richard, son of Gilbert, i. e. Earl Strongbow^d, came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rotæ circumferentias æquanimiter expertum, et omnia passum.

“*Quæ pejor fortuna potest, atque omnibus usum,
Quæ melior.*”

“O vere Marium secundum Stephaniden. Cujus si felicitatem respexeris: felicissimum dixeris. Si verum miserias: miserorum omnium miserum videas. Erat autem vir amplo corpore et integro, vultuque decenti, et statura paulo mediocritatem excedente, vir dapsilis et largus, liberalis et jucundus, sed vino Venerique trans modestiam datus.”

Robert Fitzstephen lauded at the creek called Cuan-an-bhainbh, now Bannow, in the month of May, 1169, with a band of thirty knights,

sixty men in coats of mail, and 300 archers, among whom was Hervey de Montemarisco, or Mountmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl Strongbow.

^d *Earl Strongbow*.—He was Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. He was surnamed Strongbow, as had been his father, from his strength in discharging arrows. For Giraldus's character of this Earl, see note ^c, 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.

go molar Ríoirpeas, 7 raiġdeorais hi roéraithe Mec Mupchaða do éorname Laignín dó, 7 do éombuaíðreas Thaoideal Epeann aréna, 7 do ras mac Mupchaða a mġín do laila o Searaġbouu ar toét ma roéraithe. Ro ġabrait Loé Garman, 7 do deááattar ar éigin ar Port Láirce, 7 ro ġabrait mac Gillemaire armanó an dúin, 7 Ua Paoláin, tighína na nDéirí, 7 a mac, 7 ro marbrait peét ecéó ainmriðe. Domnall breagach Ua Maoleachlann co rochaíðib dfráib bpsġ uime do dúl hi Laignín, 7 Donnchað Ua Ceallaiġ, tighína bpsġ, do éuitim la Laignín don éur rin. Sluaġsá lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbar, pi Epeann, 7 lá Tighínán Ua Ruairc tighína breifne 7 lá Mupchað Ua Cearbaill, tighína Oirġiall, inó airí Laignín, 7 na nġall peimraithe, 7 basí innirí áta scoppa ppi pé tpi tprát, ġur po loirġ tene do aic Aé eliaé, uair po érécceríet ġoill an duine Connaétaġ 7 Leé Chuinn aréna. Do ronað miorbal por ġhallais Áta eliaé inórin ar po peall Mupchaða 7 na Sarcanaġ porra, 7 po éuiríet a náir ar lár a ndúine péin, 7 puccerat a ccepó 7 a mionnmar tpi a mí éomall a mbéiríe ppi ffráib Epeann. Aolaoi uadab arġall, mac Raġnaill mic Turcaill áiríí ġall Átha eliaé. Maíðm la mac Corbmaic mic mec Cáptaiġ, 7 lá Dearmuman por na ríoirpeasab po pasairíet aġ coméð Phuirc Láirġe. Sluaġsá lá mac Mupchaða co na ríoirpeasab hi Míðe 7 i mbreifne, 7 po airġrít Cluain Eparíð, 7 po loircceríet Cínannur, 7 Cill Tailteín, Dubað, Sláine, Tuilén, Cell Scíre, Oiríet Chiaráin, 7 do porrat cpeach iartáin i tTíri mbríúin, 7 puccerat braíet 7 buar íomóð leó do éom a longporíet. Braíġde Dhiarmaða mic Mupchaða do marbað lá Ruairí Ua Concóbar, pi Epeann, occ Áeluan,

^e *Loch Garman*: i. e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3. The citizens of Wexford gave their invaders a repulse on the first day, but on the second day they submitted to their lawful prince, Dermot Mac Murrough, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

^f *Port-Lairge*: i. e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 24, 25.

^g *Officer of the fortress*.—Giraldus Cambrensis

calls this fortress *Turris Reginaldi*, which is the tower now commonly called the Ring Tower.—See the *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 188, 189; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 226.

^h *Asgall*.—He is called “Hasculphus Dubliniensium princeps” by Cambrensis, in *Hib. Expug.*; and Herculph Mac Turkill, in the work attributed to Maurice Regan, lib. i. cc. 17, 21. Mr. Moore supposes that they were different persons, but shows no reason on which he grounds this opinion.—See his *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 228. For the English account of the taking of Dublin, see *Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17.

archers, in the army of Mac Murchadha, to contest Leinster for him, and to disturb the Irish of Ireland in general; and Mac Murchadha gave his daughter to the Earl Strongbow for coming into his army. They took Loch Garman^e, and entered Port-Lairge^f by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress^g, and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Maeleachlainn, with numbers of the men of Breagha along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Galls aforesaid; and there was a challenge of battle between them for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danes] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath on this occasion, for Mac Murchadha and the Saxons acted treacherously towards them, and made a slaughter of them in the middle of their own fortress, and carried off their cattle and their goods, in consequence of their violation of their word to the men of Ireland. Asgall^b, son of Ragnall, 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-Iraidhⁱ, and burned Ceanannus, Cill-Tailltean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Scire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Briuin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha^k were put to death by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

ⁱ *Cluain-Iraidh*, &c.—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilskeery, and Castlekieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

^k *The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha*.—Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's *History of Ireland*, and some modern Irish anti-

quists, as O'Brien, in his absurd work upon the Round Towers of Ireland, assert that King Roderic did not execute the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father's fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this execution took place: "Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus quem ei (*suprà*, c. 10)

.1. Concóbar mac Diarmada, ríoghachas Láighe, 7 mac mic Diarmada .i. mac Domhnall Chaomhnaigh, 7 mac a comalta .i. Ua Caollaihe. Domhnall bhrígh 7 Airtéir Míde do ionprú ar O Ruairc, 7 ar O cConcóbar 7 bhrígh do éabairt do Mac Murchada. Bhrígh Airtéir Míde do mairbá lá Tigheannan Ua Ruairc. Mac mic Faoláin, 7 mac Donnchad Mic Giolla pádraice do ionairbá lá Mac Murchada. Sluaigh lá mac Murchada ir in mbreinne, 7 rriainte ar for breim dia Mhuirir lá hamuib Tigheannan Uí Ruairc, 7 do mairbat iartáin ammur longpuit fear féin co Láighe, Galluib, Féilib Míde, 7 co nAirtéir imme, 7 corceparat rochaide díob, 7 po págaibí a longpuit. Domhnall Ua brian 7 Dál cCair do ionprú for Ruairí. Coblach brian lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbar for Sionainn dionnraí Mumán. Creach lá hUí Maine a nUrmuáin, 7 creach la hIartar Connacht, 7 Tuadmúin. Ro hionraí Urmuá leó don éiríon, 7 po rcaoilí clárpoicé Cille Dála. Lorcán Ua hÉctighe do mairbá la macaib mic Mec Conmara, 7 lá hUí Cairín. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, corceac Cloinne hIrfhain, do mairbá lá Cenél Aoda na eÉcthe. Diarmaid Ua hAimbeir, tigheannan Ua Meir, 7 corceac mairbuaigh tigheannan Oilig, do mairbá for Inir laáin lá loingí táim a hIníob hOrc. Creach lá Tigheannan Ua Ruairc 7 nGailínguib 7 hI Saíuib, 7 do beir buar ionda lair. Creach la hAirtéir hI Tír bhríu. Murchad Ua Fearghail, tigheannan na rForéua, do mairbá lá hUa Fiachrach, tigheannan Ua rFineaclair. Ruairí Mac Aoda, tigheannan Cloinne Corcepaigh, décc ma oilíre 7 Tuaim dá gualann. Gníom anairíon airmairtach do éneam lá Maígnur Ua hEóada, rí Ula, 7 don manach Amlaib, mac comarba ríndén Maíge bile, 7 la hUltaib aréna (cómóta

obsidem dederat, capitali sententiâ condemnavit."—*Iib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17. See also Stanihurst, *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, lib. 3. The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from Domhnall Caemhanach, said by Giraldus Cambrensis to be a bastard son of King Dermot; but Maurice Regan conceals his illegitimacy, and calls him Prince Donald.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 16, note ¹; and p. 30, note ².

¹ *O'Caellaighe*.—This name is still very numerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distin-

guished from O'Ceallaigh, O'Cele, O'Caela, and O'Cadhla, which will soon be all anglicised to Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever after the extinction of the native language.

^m *Diarmaid Ua Cuinn*.—Now anglicè Dermot, Darby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O' being never prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See note ^k, under A. D. 1013, p. 774, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe*: i. e. the O'Shaughnessys and their correlatives, who were seated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway.

land, at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmaid's grandson, i. e. the son of Domhnall Caemhanach, and the son of his foster-brother, i. e. O'Caellaighe¹. Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O'Ruairc and O'Conchobhair, and delivered hostages to Mac Murchadha. The hostages of East Meath were put to death by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. The son of Mac Fhaelain and the son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig were banished by Mac Murchadha. An army was led by Mac Murchadha into Breifne, and a party of his people were defeated by the soldiers of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ui-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Dalua. Lorcan Ua hEchthighern was slain by the sons of Mac Connara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn^m, chief of Clann-Iffearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtgheⁿ. Diarmaid Ua hAinbhfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oileach, was slain on Inis-Lachain^o, by a fleet which came from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Gaileanga and Saithne, and he carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the Airghialla into Tir-Briuin. Murchadh Ua Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha^p, was slain by Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlais^q. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuaim-da-ghualann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaeibh, son of the successor of Finnen, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Maelisa, bishop,

^o *Inis-lochain*.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1544.

^p *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the present

county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaile.

^q *Ui-Fineachlais*.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.

Maolísora eppcop, 7 Giolladomanǵuir mac Corbmaic, comarba Comǵaill, 7 Maolmarpain, comarba Finnén co na muinntir) .i. comitionol manach maǵalta co na nabbað po opðaiǵ Maolmaoðocc Ua Morǵair, legaid comarba Pstair, 1 Saball Phátteraiucc do ionðarbað ar an mainirtir po éǵaib-reac, 7 po cumðaiǵrfe féin, 7 a nairǵain ǵo léir eitir leaðraib 7 aiðmib ecclartaéta, bú, eoða, 7 caopca, 7 na huile po tionóirfe ó aimir an léǵaid pempait ǵo rin. Mairǵ tǵhina, 7 toirǵ do poine an ǵníoib hírin tria comairle an tí po diéuirfe manaiǵ Droiét áta ar an abðaine tria na éionnað féin. Maircc tír a ndrnað, áct n ðeachaib ǵan indechað on ccoimðe, uair po marbaic in aoinfét la huatib námat na toirǵ do poimne an ǵníoib rin, 7 po ionað an rí, 7 po marbað ǵar bsec iarptain co hainfétnac irin baile 1 ndrnað an comairle ainppirén hírin .i. 1 ndún. Dia mairt po dí éirpað an comitionol. Dia mairt tra 1 ccinð bliadna po marbað mairte Ulað, 7 po ǵonað a rí. Dia mairt ǵar uair iarptain po marbað é 1 nDún lá a dñbmaicir.

Aoir Críort, míle céð ríchtmoǵat a haon. Petpur Ua Mórða, eppcop Cluana ríra brénainn, manach cráibðeac cétur, do báðað irin Sionainn an 27 do Decembei. Saðb, inǵn Glúmairn Mic Murcaða, bancomarba briǵde, déǵ iari naitríǵe. Cloicteach Telca áirð do loircað lá Tǵhínán

* *Sabhall-Phadraig*.—Now Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and connty of Down.—See A. D. 493, 1011, 1020, 1149.

* *Dun*.—Now Downpatrick. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows :

“A. D. 1170. Conor mac Murtagh O’Neill” [*rectè*, O’Loghlin], “king of Kindred-Owen, and heire apparent of all Ireland, killed by Hugh Begg Mac Cana, and the Uibh-Caragan, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Tryan, in Ardmagh. Donogh Kynselagh O’Kelly killed by Leinster. Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murcha and the forreners that he brought out of Great Britain to spoyle Ireland, in revenge of his banishment over seas out of his owne land, and the killing of his son. They had the slaughter of the Galls of Dublin and Waterford, and many slaughters were of them also.

Leinster and men of Meath were spoyled both spirituall and temporall ; and they tooke Dublin and Waterford. A very indecent act committed by the monke, .i. Aulyv, son to the Coarb of Finen-Moybyle, and by Manus Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, with the principalls of Ulster and Ulstermen also, together with” [*rectè*, with the exception of] “Moylysa, and Gilladomangart mac Donell mic Cormack, Coarb of Comgall, and Moylmarten, Coarb of Finen, with their people, .i. a Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Moylemoag O’Morgair, Legat of the Coarb of Peter, in St. Patrick’s Savall, .i. sanctuary, were banished out of the abby built by themselves, and were spoyled altogether, books, stuff, 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 Comhghall, and Maelmartain, successor of Finnen, with their people.—i. e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabhall-Phadraig^r, were expelled from the monastery, which they themselves had founded and erected; and they were all plundered, both of their books and ecclesiastical furniture, cows, horses, and sheep, and of every thing which they had collected from the time of the legate aforesaid till then. Wo to the lord and chieftains who perpetrated this deed, at the instigation of one whom the monks of Droichet-atha [Drogheda] had expelled from the abbacy for his own crime. Wo to the country in which it was perpetrated; and it did not pass without vengeance from the Lord, for the chieftains who had done this deed were slain together by a few enemies, and the king was prematurely wounded and slain, shortly after, at the town where the unjust resolution [of perpetrating it] had been adopted, namely, at Dun^s. On Tuesday the convent were expelled. On Tuesday also, at the end of a year, the chieftains of Ulidia were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, shortly after, he was killed by his brother, at Dun.

The Age of Christ, 1171. Petrus Ua Mordha, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn. on the 27th of December. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluiniainn Mac Murchadha, successor of Bright, died after penance. The Cloitheach of 'Telach-aird' was

untill that tyme; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tyme, through emulation, fleshly combination, and covetousness of honor to himselfe; for the monks of Ireland did banish him out of their abbacy, through lawfull causes. Wo', wo', woe and woe the doing, and woe to the country where this act was committed, for it was not without revenge from the Lord, for they were killed at once by a few of their enemies, the principalls that committed this act. The king was wounded *and Garbeg*" [*rectè*, in a short time] "unfortunately after in the towne, where this was devised by an unconscionable counce, .i. in Dun. Uppon Tuesday was the Convent banished: uppon Tuesday, at a yeare's end, were the best of

Ulster killed, and the king wounded. This Dermot" [*rectè*, this Manus] "soone after was killed himselfe by his brother in Dun. Dermot O'Hanveth was killed by a navy that came out of the Iles of Orcadia, in an Iland made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishlaghlin." *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^s *Telach-aird*.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Tealach-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coin-dealbhaín, chief of Ui-Laeghaire, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish

Ua Ruairc co na lán do dhaoimib ann. Diairmaid Mac Murchada, ní Laiḡín, an fíor lár a ndúnaíod fód ciritiḡ do Éirinn uile, iar ttochurtaí Saxon, 7 iar ndenaim uile ḡaoidéal go hiomda, iar narccain 7 loḡccad ceall molaroda, Cfhannur, Cluain Éiríod, 7c, do écc ría ceind bliadna do ḡalair ettuail-nḡeac anairtíod, uair po bḡén ina bḡethaíod tria miorbail Dé, Cholunm Chille, 7 Fíndéin, 7 naom Éireann irá cealla po íáraiḡ, 7 po loircc fecc riam, 7 i Fírina móir aḡbát ḡan tiomna, ḡan airiḡe, ḡan corp crioḡt, ḡan onḡad, amail po éuill a dhócairillead. Maolcín mac ḡiolla Seacnaill tigiḡina Dḡrceirḡ bḡíḡ, do écc. Tailltin, inḡín Concobair Uí Maolrfehlaind, bḡn loimair Uí Chaḡaraiḡ, tigiḡina Saíne, déḡ. Doimnall, mac mic Ruairí Uí Mhaolmhuaid, tigiḡina Fear cCeall, do marbād lá Muimtir Muimneaca. Doimnall Ua Fóḡarta, tigiḡina Ele déirceirḡ, do marbād lá Doimnall mac Donnchada Oppaiḡe, 7 po cúir ár an dá Ele, dú i ttorcraḡar pícc ar triḡ cédaib. Cḡeach cóblaí lá hUltaib hí tTír Eóḡain, dia ruccraḡ bú iomda leó. Cḡeach lá Niall mac Mec Laclaind go cCenél Eóḡain i nUltaib, 7 po marbād rochaíde leó, 7 do bḡirraḡ buar diḡíme. Dhairḡde Airḡiall iarom do ḡabáil lá Niall Ua Loclainn. Cḡeach móir lá Maḡnur mac Duinnléibe Uí Eochaí co nUlltoib i cCúil an tuairceirḡ, 7 po airḡraḡ Cúil raḡain, 7 cealla oile, 7 ruḡraḡ uathaí beaḡ do Cenél Eóḡain forpa im Choncobair Ua Chaḡáin, 7 po fíraí iomairfccc íorpa, 7 po meabáí for Ultoib, 7 tor-ḡair fíor ar pícc do ttorcraḡaib, 7 do macaib ttorcraí co rochaíde iomdaib oile o Ultaib, 7 po ḡonaí Maḡnur fein, 7 tḡina ar an caḡḡbiaí don cúir rin. Ro marbād iarom lá a dhíḡraḡar fein, lá Donnleíbe, 7 lá ḡiolla Aenḡura

baile an cloicéige, and, in English, Steeples-town, in which the cloitheach, or round tower, referred to in the text, stood. This tower fell about the year 1760. The Editor was acquainted with an old native of this district who saw this steeple standing.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 138, note*.

* *Unknown disease*.—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “Dermott Mac Murrrough died of an unknown disease, without pennance, shrive, or Extreame Unction.” But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 17, that “he died at Ferns after the victory of Uinction and penance.” This Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, as follows, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 6 :

“Erat antem Dermicius vir staturæ grandis, et corpore peraniplo : vir bellicosus et adax in gente sua : ex crebro continuoque belli clamore voce raucisona. Timeri a cunctis quam diligenti cupiens ; nobilium oppressor, humilium erector, infestus suis, exosus alienis. Manus omnium

burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with its full of people in it. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland, —after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, &c.,—died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown disease^w; 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 Fearnamhor, without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Maclron Mac Gillaseachmaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, died. Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Muineacha. Domhnall Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh [Mac Gillaphadraig] of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the people of the two Eiles, where he slew three hundred persons. A plundering fleet was brought by the Ulidians into Tir-Eoghain, in which they carried off a countless number of cows. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and the Cinel-Eoghain, into Ulidia, and numbers were slain by them; and they carried off countless cows. The hostages of the Airghialla were afterwards taken by Niall Ua Lochlainn. A great predatory force was led by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt^w; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cinel-Eoghain, under Conchobhair Ua Cathain, overtook them; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of one-and-twenty chieftains and sons of chieftains, with many others [of the commonalty]; and Maghnus himself was wounded, but he escaped from the conflict on that occasion. He was afterwards killed by his own brother, Donnsluibhe, and Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Mac Gillaepscoip, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni.”

^w *Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt*.—Tuaisceart was the name of an ancient deanery in the north of the present county of Antrim, comprising the modern rural deaneries of Ballymoney and Dunluce.

The *cuil*, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 71. note ^a.

mac Mic Giollaepreoir, peétaupe Manaiḡ, i nDún, iar ndéanam ulc iomda. Cpeach ar Saitmib lá Tigḡhnán Ua Ruairc go bḡsraibḡ bḡeipne. Ro marbbaḡ leó rochaide, ḡ do bḡtḡrat buar iomda. Cpeach uile lá Tigḡhnán i nDeirceart bḡsḡ, ḡ po marbbaḡ lair Giolla Nénán Mac Luḡaḡa, .i. taoirfeh Cuipne, ḡ Mac Giollaieaclainn (.i. taoircaḡ Deirceirt bḡscḡ.) Topcair lá ḡsraibḡ Míde don cúir rin Ua Lamḡuib. Domnall bḡsḡaḡ, tigḡhna Míde, do éabairt ḡiall do Thigḡhnán Ua Ruairc. Seacht cepeacha do déanam lá hUib Mane for Urimḡmáin ó domnach na himḡime co domnach mioncarg. Cpeaḡ Domliag Chianán do déanam lá mḡipebaḡ Mili Chocan, ḡ topcḡratar apoile díob arnaḡbáraḡ lá gallaibḡ Aḡa cliaḡ in eineaḡ Chianán. Cat Aḡa cliaḡ eitir Mili Cocan ḡ Arḡall, .i. mac Racḡnaill, pí gall nḡpeann peḡtḡrian. Topcḡratar a náir ceḡtarḡae a díú, ḡ anall eitir mḡepḡhaibḡ Saḡan ḡ Galla Aḡa cliaḡ. Do rochaḡr ann Arḡall mac Raḡnaill, ḡ Eoan loḡlan-
 daḡ a hḡiribḡ hOpc, co rochaibḡ aile cenmoḡáḡ. Sluaḡsḡ lá Ruairi Ua cConcobaḡr, lá Tigḡhnán Ua Ruairc, ḡ lá Mupchaḡ Ua Cḡsḡaill go hAḡ cliaḡ, oḡoḡbaḡr ar an lapla .i. Sḡrangbuu, ḡ ar Mili Cocan. Baoi ḡrá neabaiḡ ḡ iomḡuim ḡoḡḡa ḡpí pé coicḡidiri. Do éóid iarom O Concobaḡr i ccomni Luḡḡn, ḡ marcḡluaḡ ḡsḡ mḡbḡeipne ḡ Airḡiall do buam ḡ do loḡccaḡ arḡann na Saḡanaḡ. Do deoḡadar iarḡḡán an clapla ḡ Mili Cocan co na mḡepaibḡ illongpoḡt Leite Cuinn, po marbḡrat rochaide dia nḡaoḡḡar ḡluaḡ, ḡ tucḡrat a lón, a neḡead, ḡ a ccaḡphibḡ. Maḡm lá mac Copḡmaic Méḡ Capḡaḡ ar ḡhallaibḡ Luimniḡ. Ro marbbaḡ rochaide mḡor díob lair im ḡoḡḡe mac ḡiollacainḡiḡ, ḡ im Topcaḡr mac ḡpḡm, ḡ po loḡcc an marccaḡ, ḡ lḡ an dúime arḡeaḡón. Slóḡsḡ lá Tigḡhnán Ua Ruairc co bḡsraibḡ

* *Manaigh*.—Otherwise called Mancha Monagh-Uladh, and Cath-Monagh.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1173; Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, &c., p. 356; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 172, note ^u. This sept was seated near Moira, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. Doctor O'Connor prints this *Rechtairé Mum*, which he translates *Gubernatore Momonie*, but he is decidedly in error.

⁷ *Asgall*.—For a curious account of the deaths of this prince and Hoan, or John, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 21. After a long struggle

with his assailants, Hoan, or John, called *Thewoode Vehemens* by Giraldus, and *le Dene* by Maurice Regan, was at length felled to the ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford, assisted by others. Asgall, or Hasculphus, attempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on the sea shore, and brought back alive to be reserved for ransom. But on appearing before the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large assembly in the Council house, he proudly and haughtily exclaimed: "We came here with only a small force and this has been but the

of Monaigh^x at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, 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 Lamhdhuibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghaeh, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruaire. 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-eliath, in revenge of Cianan. The battle of Ath-eliath 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-eliath. Asgall^y, son of Ragh-nall, fell therein, as did Eoan, a Dane from the Insi-hOre [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conehobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, to Ath-eliath, 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 Air-ghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their commonalty, and carried off their provisions^z, armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh over the foreigners of Luim-neach. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foirne, son of Gillacainnigh, and Torechar, son of Treni; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire^a

beginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

^x *Their provisions*.—In the account of the English Invasion, attributed to Maurice Regan, it is stated that the English got such quantities of

corn, meal, and pork, as was sufficient to victual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25–30; and compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

^a *Tighearnan Ua Ruaire*.—Compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25, 26.

δρειψε δοριδρι, γ λά ηΑιργιαιλαβ co ηΑετ cliaτ, γ πο εωιρρετ δεαβαδ πρι Μίλι Cocan co na ποιδιδαιβ, γο παεινιδ πορ πεαραιβ δρειψε γ πορ Αιργιαιλαιβ. Το ποεαιρ ann Αεδ mac Τιγςρνάιν Uí Ruairc, ταναιρι δρειψε, γ mac mic Διαριμαδα Uí Chinnn, γ ποχαιδε οile immaile πριά. Creach lá opeim do Shíol Muirpeadaig i τΤυαδμουμαιν, γ πο οircepeτe Sipteacáan Ua Litiudha, γ πο μαρβρατ é buððém i ecliataid. Creach lá ríol nAnnchaða γ λά Muinntir Chionaeτa i nEle, γ do βερτρατ bú iomða. Creach lá mac an Iarla γο πο οirce cealla Μαige Λαιγςη γ οριονγ mορ do Uib Paoláin. Creach lá hIarτar Connaeτ, γ λά opeim do Shíol Muirpeadaig γο πο aipecepeτe Iarimua, Corcumdriuaδ, γ tucepaτ buar díriúne. Creach lá muinntir mic an Iarla dia πο οircepeτe Cluain Conaipe, Galam, γ Λαεραε mδριuun. Ingςη Uí Eochada, bηη Murchada Uí Cearbaill, τιγςρινα Oirγiall, dέcc. Coblaeτ Connaeτ ó Shamain co Dealtaine πορ Sionainn, γ πορ Uoc nOepγδepc. Síτh do dénaín do Odomnall bpiγach lá Τιγςρνάιν Ua Ruairc, γ aipeτep Míde do éoet dia eiγ. Rí Saγan an dapa henpi Ouce na Nopte mann, γ Aquitaine Iarla An-deγauia, γ τιγςρινα ap mopán do ériub oile, do teet in Eriun an bliadainpi, dá piéit ap dá éeδ líon a long, γ ap ann πο γabpaτ i Popelaipge.

^b *Ua Litiudha* : i. e. O'Liddy ; now Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^c *The King of England*.—Henry II. landed at Crook, in the county of Waterford, on the 18th of October, 1171. He was accompanied by Strongbow, William Fitz-Adelm, Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Barnard, and many other lords. His whole force, which, according to the most authentic English accounts, was distributed in 400 ships, consisted of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 36.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows :

“A. D. 1171. Diernot Mac Murcha, king of Leinster, after spoyling many churches and temporall” [property], “died in Ferna, without Unction, the body of Christ, repentance, or will, in satisfaction of Colum-Kill, Finen, and the saints that he spoyled” [i. e. dishonoured] “in

their churches. Askall mac Torcaill, king of Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Isles,” [were] “killed of” [by] “the said Galls. Sawy, daughter of Gluniron Mac Mureha, Coarb of Brigit, died in repentance. A great army by Magnus Mac Dunleve, with all Ulstermen, into the northern nookes, preyed Cuilrathan, and other churches ; but a few of Kindred-Owen followed them, about Conner O'Cahan, and fought with them, and killed 21 of their chief men, and cheife men's children, and another number together with them ; and Manus himself was wounded, and that Manus himselfe was soone after killed by Dunleve, his own brother, and by Gillanus Mac Gillespuig, *by the Monks' heard or servant*” [rectè, by the lawgiver, or chief steward of the monachs, or Cath-Monaigh], “in Dun, after committing many great evils, viz., after putting away his wife from his fosterer, Cumoy mac Floinn, who was his own

and the men of Breifne and Airghialla, a second time, to Ath-cliaith; and they made battle with Milo Cogan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airghialla were defeated; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muireadhaigh into Thomond, and they plundered Sirtheachan Ua Litiudha^b, and slew himself in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmchadha and Muintir-Chinaetha into Ele, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Magh-Laighean, and many of the Ui-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and they plundered the west of Corcundhruadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Chuain-Conaire, Galam [*read* Gailinne], 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 Loch Deirdheire. A peace was made by Domhnall Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of England^c, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Andegavia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hughe's wife before; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing bells, bachalls, clerks, and churches. Dunleve reigned after him. Anne, daughter to Dunleve, Queen of Argiall, died. Slaughter committed upon Tiernan O'Roirk, men of Meath, men of Fernmoy, by Myles Gogan, and his" [knights], "where fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirk, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O'Briains and Conmacne. There were there killed some of the best of Fernmoy, .i. Moylmoghta Mac Confevla, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriagh. Tenny

O'Congale, the splendor of Argiall for liberality and martial feates, died. *Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus Rex Angliæ, et idem dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, et aliarum multarum terrarum, cum ducentis et xl. navibus*, and came to shore in Waterford, and tooke pledges from Mounster. He came after to Dublin, and tooke hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Ibriuin, Argialls, and Ulster. Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaght, a divine monke and learned, drowned in the Synan, the 6th Kalends of January."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 4, line 2 of note ¹, after "Tultuine," insert "now modernized to *Tonn tuine*, or Tounthinna, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note ², for "this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal," read "this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down."

P. 8, note ³, for "not identified," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note ⁴, for "now Teltown, near the River Boyne," read "now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne."

P. 27, line 4 of note ⁵, for "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note ⁶, add : "There is a place called Blary, or Bleary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down."

P. 37, note ⁷, for "both names unknown," read "Glascharn is the name of a townland in the north-west extremity of the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath."

P. 38, at the end of note ⁸, add : "According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O'Flaherty, the Monarch Conmhael was buried at Feart-Conmhaeil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Chonmhaeil, or Drumconvel, in the parish of Armagh, county of Armagh.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 20."

P. 38, note ⁹, for "Ucha.—Not identified," read "Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballysonnan, near Killcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note ¹⁰, add : "Dubhloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Ferrard."

P. 49, note ¹¹, for "not identified," read "Loch Saileach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51."

P. 58, note ¹², on *Moin-Foichnigh*, for "there is no place now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly," read "Moin-Foichnigh is now called Moin-Boichnigh, or Boughna Bog, and is situated in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath, on the northern boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe."

P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the *Leabhar Breac* is, “Ní mo cín ógán co nḡal, hī raðpíchea in rínpíacail.”

P. 190, line 3 of note ⁿ, for “county of Longford,” read “county of Galway.”

P. 213, line 8 of note ^a, for “ó Shliab̃ D̃iaḡ,” read “ó Shliab̃ Liaḡ.”

P. 217, col. 1, line 19, for “ridge-pole of the hole,” read “ridge-pole of the house.”

P. 219, col. 2, line 27. At the end of paragraph here add : “Bun-Aeife is now called Effy’s Brook, which is a small streamlet crossing the road at the end of Mr. Putland’s plantation, and falling into the River Slaney, in the parish of Rathmore, barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.”

P. 242, A. D. 620, after “Colman mac Coingellain décc,” add : “Aoð mac Cumascach, décc, i. e. Aedh, son of Cumascach, died.”

P. 282, at the end of note ^v, add : “Aporcrossan, the church of St. Maelrubha, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called *anglicè* Applecross, which is the name of an old church situated opposite the Isle of Skye, a short distance to the north of Loch Carron. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. William Reeves, author of the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., for this identification. In the Registry of Aberdeen, at 17 Kal. Septembris, is set down the festival of S. Malrubius of Appilhors, which is clearly the present Applecross. Sinclair, in his *Statistical Account of Scotland* (vol. iii. pp. 377, 379), states that the shell of the old parish church remains in Applecross, and beside an ancient ecclesiastical building ; but he takes the name, Applecross, to be a modern one, and derived from ‘rows of apple trees, which the proprietor of the estate planted in cross rows.’ The Rev. Mr. Reeves, who justly rejects this derivation, thinks that by the change of liquids *aper* was made *apel*, and that the noun *crossan* was shortened to *cross*. In this opinion the Editor entirely concurs, and he thinks that local inquiry would enable not merely an antiquary, but any intelligent inquirer, to ascertain that the modern Applecross is still called Abercrossan among those who speak Gaelic.”—See the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

P. 326, A. D. 728. At the end of this year, add : “Reachtabhra hUa Catharaḡ, toipeac Ua Tuirpre, décc. Taicleac, mac Cinnpaolaid, toipeac Luighne, décc. Caintigearna, inḡn Ceallaḡ Cualann, décc, i. e. Reachtabhra Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Ceannfaeladh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintighearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.”

P. 331, for “Tola, son of Dunchadh, bishop,” read “Tola, Bishop of Cluain-Iraid.”

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add : “Inreachtac Ua Conaing, toipeac Cianachta, décc. At cep co forpéil lomgiur ipin aer co na bfoiruib ipin mbliadain rí, i. e. Inreachtach Ua Conaing, chief of Cianachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year.”

P. 348, A. D. 746, after “Nuada mac Duinnpleibe, &c., décc,” add : “Flann Ua Congaile, toipeac Ua Foilḡe, décc. Fearḡur, mac Fogartaḡ, tigearna deirceirt ḡreaḡ, décc. Muirḡur, mac Fearḡura, tigearna na nDeiri, ⁊ Flann Foirtre, toipeac Corco Liaḡde, décc, i. e. Flann Ua Conghaile, chief of Ui-Failḡe, died. Fearghus, son of Fogartach, lord of Deisceart-Breagh, died. Muirghius, son of Fearghus, lord of the Deisi, and Flann Foirtre, chief of Corca-Laighdhe, died.”

P. 351, A. D. 748, after "Farblai, son of Margus, a wise man, died," add : "Scannlan of Cluain-Boireann died."

P. 358, A. D. 755, after "Μυρεαδᾶς, &c., πῖ ζαιγεαν, δέcc," add : "Concubhar Ua Taidg Teimhin, τῖγεαρνα Cianaceta Glinne Geimhin, δέcc, i. e. Conchubhar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died."

P. 360, line 2 of note †, for "Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker," read "Kiltabeg, situated near Edgeworthstown, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Ardagh, and county of Longford.—Ord. Map, s. 9."

P. 364, note †, on *Carn-Fiachach*, for "barony of Moycashel," read "parish of Conry, barony of Rathconrath."

P. 368, A. D. 765, line 5, for "Ναγῶλ," read "Υαγῶλ."

„ line 12, for "Αιηριζῖ," read "Αιηριζῖ."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "Αν κογαῶ ceona eoir Donnchaḡ γ Congalaḡ," add : "Coḡ Forcalaid eoir Donnchaḡ mac Domnaill γ Congalaḡ, i. e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Conghalach."

P. 389, note †, on *Rath-Oenbo*, for "Not identified," read "There is a place of this name, now anglicised Raheanbo, in the townland of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar."

P. 390, A. D. 784, after "Σλουιγεαδᾶς, τοιρεᾶς Conaille, δέcc," add : "Suibhne, mac Αδουαρ, δέcc, i. e. Suibhne, son of Adhvar, died."

P. 407, note †, on *Rubha-Chonail*, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rúḡa Chonail, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar."

P. 443, A. D. 828, after "Abbot of Fidh-duin," add : "Ceallach, son of Connmhach, anchorite of Disert-Cheallaigh, and Muiriugan of Cill-dara, died."

P. 462, note †, for "about A. D. 500," read "about A. D. 800," and add : "This Diarmaid of Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, was the grandson of Aedh Roin (King of Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster, who was slain A. D. 732), and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 824 [825].—See note †, under A. D. 823, p. 435. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Disert-Diarmada, about the year 500."

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert : "Conaḡ, mac Fipdomnaḡ, abb Domnaḡ Πατραicc δέcc, i. e. Conaing, son of Feardomhnach, Abbot of Domlnach-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note †, after Cill-Finche, add : "Now Cill Phince, or Killinny, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Roighne ; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Ceanannus, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Righ Roighne, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory."

P. 553, note †, for "hUa huapam," read "hUa hupam."

P. 578, note †, line 12, for "Linacu Crudeli," read "in Lacu Crudeli;" and add : "This is

probably the small lough now called Loughnashade, situated near the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh."

P. 425, note ³, on *Loch-Uamha*, for "The situation of this lake has not yet been identified," read "Now Loch-na-hUamha, *anglicè* Lough Nahoo, situated between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, in the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, 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. Junii*," read "15 *Kal. Januarii*."

P. 612, col. 1, line 1, for "O'Braie," read "O'Braein, or O'Braoin."

P. 750, note ¹, for "now Dunbo," read "now Drumbo."

P. 765, line 5, for "carried off three hundred," read "carried off three hundred prisoners."

P. 769, line 18, for "by the son of Ceanannus," read "by the side of Ceanannus."

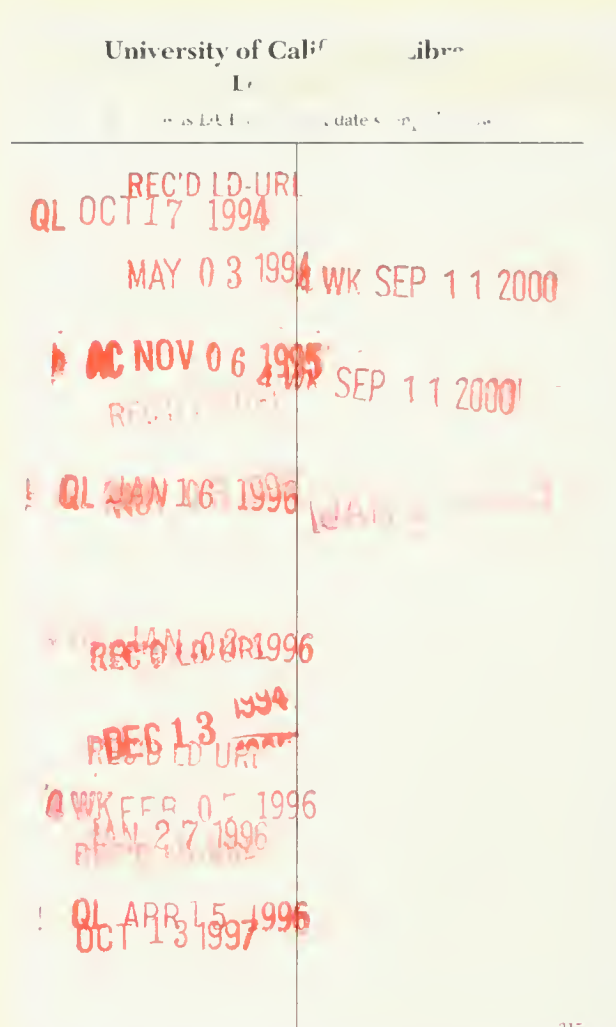
P. 775, col. 2, for "bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe," read "Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe, who died A. D. 1399."

P. 985, line 3, for "dignity of Noble," read "dignity of noble bishop."

P. 1121, line 28, for "Magh-Teabhtha and Machaire-Chuirene," read "Magh-Teathbha and Machaire-Chuirene were plundered."

Τά αν οβαρ-ρι αρι να κριόκνυζαό, ιαρ μόρ ιασόαρ αζυρ ούεραέτ, α μδαιε Ατα ειαε
 Ουιδλιννε, αν τ-οέτμαό lá δέαζ νο μί να θεαλλεαινε, αν βλιαδαιν δ'αιοιρ Χηρίτ, 1850, le Seaan,
 mac Eamoinn Oig, mic Eamoinn Uí Dhonnabáin, ó Aite an tige móir a b-poráirte Chille
 Colma, a n-Uib Deazáó, a n-Orpuigib.

Ἰο γ-επιρδὸ Δια κριόε ματε ορηαιιν υιλε.



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