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annala ríoghachta éireann.

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

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

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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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ANNALA RÍOZHACHTA ÉIREANN.

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ANNAĻA RÍOĠHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CμIOPT, naoi ecéd tπí. An pεactmáð bliaðain pichst do Fhland. Maolmarthan, abb Luġmáid, Diarmáid, abb Daire Calġaig, Cormac, abb Dromá Móipe, 7 Suibne, mac Duibdoaboirisht, pπióip Cille Dara, déġ. Maol-occhraí, mac Conġalaig, tigeapna Locha ġabap, do márbáð la Bogaρtach, mac Tolaircc. Caé bhealaig muġna pía pFlann mac Maolpεclainn, pí

^b *Bealach-Mughna* : i. e. Mughain's Road or Pass, *Via Muganiv*, 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-Bealagh-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 Momonia Proceres, et Flaibbertachus Imnunení filius, Abbas Insulae Cahie, Regia stirpe oriundus, crebris suasionibus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a Lageniensibus Tributum, uel illato bello, ex-

igeret ; utpotè qui cum Leighmoigha adscribe-
rentur, Leighmoigha Regi vectigal, ex veteri
pacto inter Moghum Nuadathum et Connun
Centipraelium seu Centimachum icto, pendere
obstringerentur : His insurrurationibus aures
Cormacus, non autem assensum praebuit, quid-
piam se de tanti ponderis negotio ante 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 Lagenia bellum
inferretur, et Tributum, quod pendere dudum
Lagenienses superbè negligebant, ab ipsis uel
invitis, extorqueretur. Cormacus intimis sen-
sibus angebatur, suos sancivisse bellum Lagenia
inferendum, quod praesagiebat animus, non sine
indice caelitùs misso, eo se periturum 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 saluti prospiciens omnibus alicujus notæ per Hiberniam Ecclesiis, aut certam aliquam auri argentiue summam, aut aliquod donum testamento legavit: ac primùm vnam vnciam auri, et alteram argenti, præter vestimenta, et equum, loco dicto *Ópuim úbráó*, 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 *Armachiæ*. Tres auri uncias *Insulæ Cahiaë*: 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 *Ó gíolla cónuá qú lóin*, 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 incumbebant; sexcentos alios quorum munus erat recitandis in odeo Psalmis assiduè 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 grauatè feratis, si tandem aliquando æqui et recti ratione habitâ, *Dalgasii* suum jus postliminio vindicentur, et hic *Lorca-*

Ειρεανν, ἡ γὰρ cCſball, mac Muirgein, ἡ γὰρ cCathal, mac Con-
cobar, ἡ γὰρ Connacht πορ Κορμαc mac Cuilennán, ἡ γὰρ Cairl. Ro meabaid

nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac debet, constituatur : Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam meae sententiae calculo confirmo. Proceres Regis Orationem silentio exceperunt, praese quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non refragaturos: verum eventus documento fuit, eum haec frustra locutum, cum hoc ejus consilium haudquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Caeterum ille, copiis ex universa Momonia, tum per se, tum Flabhertachi opera, contractis, in Lageniam movit. Cum enim ea Provincia Leighmoae accensebatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigalia coactus erat. Dum vero in procinctu jam ad iter exercitus, lustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormacus militem, equo vectus, obiret, equus quem insedit forte in altam fossam delapsus est; equi casu bene magnus militum numerus malum captans omen, Nuntio Militiae remisso, domum delapsus est; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsa belli molitione victoriae 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 sententia negotium non transigeretur, eos culpa uacare, si Lageniae bellum inferant: Caeterum retinendae pacis obsides, Meinachi Abbatibus de Oipepe Oiapmava, explorata pietate et eruditione viri, custodiae, et fidei sequestro, se commissuros, et amplissima dona in impetratae pacis gratiam, Cormaco Flabhertachoque collaturos. Cormacus, auditis his nuntiis, omnibus incessit letitiis, non dubitans quin Flabhertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assensum illico praebere, cum adiens sic alloquitur: oratores a Rege Lageniae ad me missi

enixe flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adusque mensem Maijum inita, copias dimittam, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suam abire permittam, nec dubitant sancte polliceri, etiam traditis obsidibus, tum, nostram voluntatem ad amissim expletum iri, nec solum ob impetratam hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingentia etiam dona mihi tibi que repensuros asseueranter affirmant; haereo ego dubius quodnam potissimum illis responsum feram; tui ergo arbitrii esto illos concessa pace, vel denegata, dimittere. Tunc Flabhertachus iracundia excandescens Cormacum, vultus indicio motus animi prodentis, acerbis insectari objurgationibus, superuacanei timoris, et flexae mobilitatis arguere, omnem denique pacis mentionem respuere, non veretur. Legatis itaque, re infecta, dimissis; Flabhertache, (ait Cormacus) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus aleam pugnae subire? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatu, aut illi praelio subdueam; sed aequum 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, tristitia non mediocri exercitatus; 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, praeter consuetudinem, tibi tamen male ominaris. Ille vocem eam sibi non cogitanti excidisse dolens, ne subesse aliquid suspicarentur adstantes, addit, sibi hactenus non fuisse familiare distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos uti, nec eam se consuetudinem postea fortassis unquam usurpaturum: nec plura affatus, cum famulis dedit in mandatis diuersorium suum militum praesidio 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 suppetret; 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 Congelli institutum secutus cænobio inibi constituto, Congelli 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 dextras, 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 vehementia, 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 Imueneri, et Kcallachus Karbulli filius Ossiriæ Regulus; mediis Cormacus ipse Culenani filius Momonia Rex; et extremis Cormacus Mothlai filius Dessiorum Regulus communicato cum aliquot Momonia Phylarcis imperio, præfuerunt. Tandem educuntur in campum, et pugnam Momoniorum copiarum, Quæ hostes quadruplo numerosiores (qui aliquorum authorum calculus est) conspicite 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 Momonia quondam

an cat for corbmac, 7 apochair péin ann, gér bo liacha éuitim, uair ní, earpucc, angoipe, pcrubmó, 7 egnad ósircraigte ipin mberla Scoiteccda epide. Aciad na Saerclanna torcraatar imaille ppi. Fosartach, .i. eccnaide mac Duibne, tigeapna Ciarraiqe Cuirce, Ceallac mac Cearball, tigeapna Oipraigé, Maolgorin, tigeapna Ciarraiqe Luacra, Maolmórho, tigeapna Raélinne, Ailell, mac Eogan, abb Tríin Corcaiqe, Colman, abb Cinoéitiz, 7 tigeapna Corca duibne, 7 apoule paorclanna cenmotátride go pé mílib hi maille ppi. Ar dia pparaimte pin no ráidead inoro la Dallán mac Móipe,

Regis propinquus in equum insiliens, intentá voce, glomeratum circa se militum globum mouerit 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 perspicieus 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 paululùm 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. Processerat 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 Caiséal. 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 Raithlín^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 commissa 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 Regulus 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 Regulus; 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 exhaustit Cormacum Desiorum Regulum, Dubhaganum Fearnmuighæ Regulum, Cenfoeladam Ui-gonillæ Regulum, Eidenum Aidniæ Regulum in Momoniâ profugum, Milemuadam, Madagonum, Dubdabhurinum, Conallum, Feradachum; Aidum Valiehanæ, et Dombhnullum Duncarmniæ Regulos. Hi uero in victrice Exercitu familiam ducebant; Flannus Malachiæ 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, Fothartafæ, 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 *Raithlín*.—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, Ceallaic cnuaid nuígra,
 Aebaírat co ml mílīb, hi ccac bealach muadh Mughna.
 Flann Teimíra don Tailteín maíḡ, Cearball don Carmain cin ach,
 hi Sepdecim September, cloifit cac cétaib iolach.
 An tēppcop, an tanmáca, an ruí ba rocla forðare,
 Rí Cairil, ru Iarimúian a Dhé dírpan do Chorbmac.

Ar do bliadain báir Corbmac ro ráidead beór,

O ḡnair Iora do nimh, a trí, naoi ccéd do bliadnaib,
 Co báir Corbmac comal nḡlan, ba liach a écc rí Muíian.

Fiach Ua Uígraðan, ó Denlip, aré ro dícéinn Corbmac. Slóigfó la Cenel
 nEoḡain .i. la Donnall, mac Aóda, ḡ la Niall, mac Aóda, co ro loircead
 Tlachtgá leó. Cnámmei, mac Maenaigh, tigearna Ele, déḡ.

Aoir Crioḡt, naoi ccéd a cétair. An toctmad bliadain rícht do Bhlano.
 Ruadán, eppcop Lurcan, ḡ Cumarcach, mac Ailella, ferḡtḡir Arda Macha,
 déḡ. Muḡrom, mac Soclaícan, tigearna Ua Máme, déḡ. Ainalgaid, mac
 Congalaid, tanairi bḡfḡ, ḡ Flann, a bḡatair, do maibad lá Conallib Muir-
 réimne. Colmán, mac Cionait, tigearna Ciarraiḡe Luachra, do écc. Dain-
 liacc Cluana mic Nóir do dénaib lar in ríech Flann Sioḡna, ḡ lá Colmán
 Conallech. Dec Ua Uíthlobair, tigearna Dál nAraide, déḡ. Ar dó ro
 ráidfó,

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

^k *Tlachtgha*.—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 Muregan, king of Leinster ; 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 Tolairḡ.”—*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 Tailtin, 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, Economist 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 Daimhliag^l of Cluain-mic-Nois was erected by the king, Flann Sinna, and by Colman Conailleach. 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 excelissimus 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 Clonmacnois under the year 901, as follows :

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

Αρσρέλ ραίλτι λανζ λιρ, ρορσταιρ μόρ νυλε ιρ μίμνιδ,
Ναδ μαίρ ορζαίρ ορσυχ διλ, cloé ρυίρε Τυαγέ Ινβίρ.

Cearbhall, mac Muirgeáin, ní Uaigín do mairbadh. Ar occa eccáine po
ráidead,

Μόρ λιαχ Λίφε longach, ζαν Cearbhall cubaig ceileach,
Ρεαρ ριαλ ρορσιδ ρορβαρσach, δια βροζναδ Εριυ έίμεχ.
Λιαχ λιορρα Cnoc Almaine, αζήρ Αίλλεανν cen ócca,
Λιαχ λfm Capman, nochá cel, αζυρ ρέρ ναρ α ρόττα.
Νίρ βό cian α ραοζαλ ροim, ναίτε Κορβμαίε πο cuillead,
Λά co leiz, ní maolmázaí, αζυρ αοιμ βλιαδαν cen ρυίλλεαδ.
Ερμαχ ριζε ρόζλαίμε ρί Λαίγεαν λίνδ λαεχραδ,
Οιρραν all ναρσ ηAlmaine do dol ι ρστ ρήβ ραετρσach.
Saeé la ρσταβ ρορchaíde πλαίε νάρ Νάίρ νοιτλιζ μαρρνα,
Ro τραετα ορπονζα ορσείαíde, βα μοο λιάcαí an λιάcρα.

Do Cearbhall beor,

δα conζβαδ Cearbhall do ζήέρ, βα ρορβαίδ α βερ co bár,
In πο βαί δια ceρτ ζαν cíoρ, ταίρceall αρα νερτ ρυι νάρ.

Θορmlaí [αδβερτ],

Ole ρορμρσ commaoin an dá ζáll, μαρβρατ Νιáll αζυρ Cearbhall,
Cearbhall la hulb comal ngle, Νιáll ζlunoub la hAlmlaíde.

^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 Ailleán*.—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:

“Ní roibí ριζ α η-Oileac ó Mhaircearzac
móρζμοίρεac.

Ατά an Νάρ ζαν ριζ anall, óι ló πο ζορ-
cáρ Cearbhall.”

“There was no king at Oileach since” [the time of] “Muirheartach, 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 πο haðnaiceað Cερball, amail arbhrair,

Ραλτε noi πιξ πέim nágha, hι ccill nan πο neim maínda,
Muirpeccan, maen zan mearball, Cellach ιρ Círball ciallda.
Colman, bpoen, ιρ bpan beoða, Fínd, Faolan, Ounchað dána,
hι Cill Chorbbáin, πο chuala, πο claitti a nuagha ágha.

Αοιρ Cριόρτ, naoi ccéo a cúig. Α naoi ρichte do Fhlann. Μαοlμορða, αρρίmðech Τίρε dá glar, véz. Uallaacán, mac Caéail, tanairi Ua Ραλγε, do mārbað. Caé Μαιγε Cumma για Flann, mac Μαοilρεaclann, γ για maccuib πορ πορα bpepe, in πο μαρbað Flann, mac Τιγεαρnaín, τιγεαρna bpeirne, γ a macc, γ ποchaðe do ραορclanðuib oile a maille pé τρι míle do τειτηm amaille ppiu ιπι cath πι. Coblach la Doínnall Ua Μαοileclann, γ la hlnðρεaclach, mac Concóbar, πορ Loé Deirgðere, co πο ραειμρτε πορ coblac Muínan, γ πο μαρbað ποchaðe móρ leó. Αιρðe mionghað do τόcap an bliaðairi .i. δι gpién ðραειρι πορ a πιτη ι maille ι noen ló. Deprtech Μαιγε eo do loρccað. Αοð, mac Μαοlρατραιcc, τιγεαρna Ua ρΡιαóρach, do mārbað la Níall, mac Aeða. Duaðach, mac Moéla, tanairi na nÐéiri, vécc.

Αοιρ Cριόρτ, naoi ccéo a ré. An ðeaóimað bliaðan ρίccet do Fhlann. Eτιgén, mac Fmgin, abb Τρεóιτ, véz. Ροzαρtach, mac Cele, τιγεαρna Ua mic Uair, véz. Αeð, mac Duibgíolla, τιγεαρna Ua nÐróna na τΤρι Μαιγε, tanairi Ua cCeimpeλαιg, do mārbaðh la hUib baiprce. Αι το πο ρáðheaðh :

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 Congalái, second chief of Breghe, 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 Deirgdherc*.—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

⁴ *A wonderful sign*.—The Annals of Clonmaennoise, 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 Deirgdhere^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 sunns had their courses together throughout the space of one day, which was the *Pride* of the Nones of May.”

The year 905 of the Annals of the Four

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

“A. D. 909” [*al.* 910]. “An overthrowe by Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, with his sons, upon the men of 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 ὄcca Αἰλβι ἀμι, caoinið mí Sláine φαοιρε,
 Εἰρεβαῖο Αῶδῶ buíðneáδ ὄsr̄ba, coipí φορ F̄sr̄na φαεμε.
 Φεαρνα μὸρ μιλιῖ δαζραῖ, νηρ μάναιc ἀρ μαῶ cuíðneac,
 Μαυβάν βαῶ sr̄gna ἀλλαῶ, ὁ πο βιῖ ὄραν ὄυῖ buíðneac.
 Ρο φαῖτ μο δίν μο υἱτιυ, μί na p̄iḡ p̄eíðf̄o p̄ózu,
 Ιρ ρυαιῖnið φορ p̄áit̄ Αεῶáan Αεῶh ι νέccaíḡ, α ὄccu.

Dunlaing, mac Coirpre, ríðam̄na Laiḡln, d̄éḡ. Doimnall, mac Aῶda
 Finnleít, t̄iḡearna Αἰλιḡh, do ḡabáil bacla. Ζαίτινε, mac Αυζραιν, ταναυρῖ
 Laiḡp̄r̄i, d̄éḡ. Duadach, mac Ζυραιν, ταναυρῖ Ua m̄ðairp̄ic̄e típe [d̄éḡ].
 Diam̄m̄, m̄ḡln̄ Duib̄ḡiolla, baic̄éile Dunlaing, d̄éḡ, uia nebr̄aḡḡ,

Διαμμ̄ δίν ἀρ νδειμ, πορcaῖτ̄ ḡp̄eim̄m̄ μῖḡ na ndúile,
 ὄpp̄ran ταεḡ p̄f̄ctu ρυαιῖnið, do βειῖ ι nuair̄ t̄iḡ ὄipe.

Αοιρ C̄p̄ioρt̄, naoi cc̄éḡ α p̄eacl̄t̄. Α haon τμοῶα do F̄hlann. P̄ion-
 naῖta ep̄p̄cop d̄écc. Coip̄mac, ep̄p̄cop Saiḡpe, d̄éḡ. Maolb̄m̄ḡḡde, mac
 Maol̄doim̄naiḡ, abb Upp̄ móip̄, ḡ P̄lann, mac Uaiḡḡe, abb Coρcaḡḡe, d̄écc.
 Sápucc̄aḡ Αρῶα Macha la C̄sr̄nac̄án, mac ὄuilḡen, ι. cim̄b̄ið do βp̄eít̄ ἀρ
 m̄ cill, ḡ α βáḡaḡ hι Uoḡ C̄pp̄ p̄p̄i hΑρḡmaῖc̄a aμαρῖ. C̄sr̄nac̄án, do βáḡaḡ
 la Niall, mac Αῶḡa, μῖḡ an T̄uair̄p̄eip̄t̄ ip̄in loch c̄éḡna hι cc̄ionaið p̄ápaḡḡḡe

^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 Bearba*: i. e. the River Barrow.

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

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

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

rificè in cæmeterio S. Moedoc, quod est in Civitate sua Fearna, ubi genus ejus reges Laginensium semper sepeliuntur.”—c. xlvi.; 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, *suprà*.

^g *Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath*.—He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, and the ancestor of the family of O'Donnely. “Hunc frater ejus Niall gluudubh, natu minimus ad regnum pervenit.”—Dr. O'Conor, 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. Gaitine, 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*; γάπυααῶ.—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.

Ραοραicc. Ρυαpc, mac Μαολπabaill, τιγεαpνα Cαippγε Βραcαυde, δέξ. Μυipφoηac, mac Μυξpóin, τιγεαpνα Cλoinne Cαtαil, δέξ.

Αοip Cpiopτ, ναοι ccέδ α hoct. Α δó τpiocha do Phlann. Τιoppαιτε, mac Μαιοιλpινδ, eppecop γ abb Imleacha Iυβαip, δέξ. Μυipφoηach, mac Cοpβμαic, abb Όpωμα ineplainn, γ Ξαιpβιc, mac Μαιοilmόpδα, ταναipι Conaille Μυipτείμne, dopζαιν ι ppoιnnτιξ Όpωμα ineplainn, λά Conζαλαc, mac Ξαιpβιc, τιγεαpνα Conaille Μυipτείμne. Αp do eccáine Μυipφoηαιξ do páioηcφoη,

Μυipφoηach, ciοδ ná cαοioηoη, α cάοiα,
Αp δαίμνα do δυimibάτη ap nél co nιne ναοiα.
Μόp δεapβαιδ an τοipδοιde mac Cοpβμαic nιlib μαipι,
An μioηn pοpoll pοipγiδe, ba caineall ζαcα cλαipι.

Soclacán mac Diarmada, τιγεαpνα Uα Maine, δέξ ηι eccéipccct. Cleip-cem, mac Μυpchaδa, τιγεαpνα Uα mδpιuη Seola, δέξ. Cuilennan, mac Μαολβpιξde, δέξ. Conζalach, mac Ξαιpβιcη, τιγεαpνα Conaille Μυipτείμne, do μαpβαδ la Conaillib pείpιη ipιη νόiιαδ mίp ιap napζαιν an ταιξε abbaid ι nopυim ineplainn pοp Μαοilmopδα γ pοp Μυipφoηac, mac Cοpβμαic, abb Όpωμα ineplainn. Cαtεpαιncφo pια ηΞallaib pοp phoipιηη no cόblach dUll-taib ι naipίp Saχan, dύ ι ττοpεpαταp ιle im Cumapccach, mac Μαιοilmoi-cεpζε, ταναipι leite Chaτail. Μαολβpιγde, mac Τοpνάm, do dol ι Μυimian do pυapaccaδ αιιcίp do δηpεαtηaib.

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

913. as follows :

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

yeare” [*in fine ejusdem anni moritur*]. “ An overthrow by Donncha O'Maelsechlainn and Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, Kinge of South Bregh, 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-annu Saxan], “ 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 Οριορτ, ναοι σσέδ α ναοι. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαιν επιόατ το Ρηλανν. Τιορραιπτε, ερρεορ Ολυανα ηειδνεch, γ Μαολμαεδοcc, abb Ορομα μόιρ, δέξ. Λιτθεach, abb Ολυανα ηειδνεach, γ Μαολκαριρ, abb Μυγζαρατ, δέcc. Κατ-ραοιναδ οcc Ουλβαν Ουιρτ για Νιαλλ ηΟυλνδουβ, mac ηΑοδα Ριννλειτ φορ Οονναάταιβ .i. φορ Μαολκλυιέ, mac Οονκόβαιρ, ού ι τορράαρι άρ Οονναάτ, ιμ Μαολκλυιέ φείριμ co ροχαϊδὸβ οίλε το ροϊσένελαϊδ. Ιομαιρεαξ για Μαολμιτιηδ, mac Ρλανναccάιμ, γ για ηΟοννχαδ Οα Μαοιλεachλαιμ φορ Οορράν, mac Ούνχαδα, γ φορ Ροζαριταch, mac Οολαιρcc, co Λαιζνὸβ λεό, ιμ ρο μαρβαδ οαοιμε ιομετ, γ ιμ ρο ηερζαβαδ ροχαϊδε μόρ. Μαελρατραιcc, mac Ρλατράι, τιζεαρνα Ρατα Ταμναιζε, δέξ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι σσέδ α δειch. Αν εστραμαδ βλιαδαιν δέξ αρ ριέτ το Ρηλανν. Ουιλλ το έεέτ ιμ Ορηνν ζο ρο ζαβρατ ηι Ρορτ Λαιρζε. Ολοιζεαδ αν Ρηοέλα, γ Ουλαδ υιλε ιμ Νιαλλ Ουλνδουβ mac Αοδηα ι Μιυθε, ζο Ορεαλλαιξ ηΕιλλτε ζο ραοιμὸδ φορραε ανη για Ρλανν Οιοννα co ηα μακαϊβ αιριμ ι τορ-ραταρι ορεαμ οια ccαοιαιβη ιμ Ρεαργάλ, mac Αοηζυρα, mic Μαοιλεδύιμ, γ ιμ Μαολμορδα mac ηΕρεμὸν, mic Αεδα, οΟυλταιβ, γ ιμ ηερυδαη, mac Οαριβιέ, ρλαϊέ Οα ιμδρεπαϊλ γ ιμ Οιαρμαϊο, mac Οεαλβαich, τιζεαρνα Οαιλ Ριαττα, γ ιμ Μαολμυιρ, mac Ρλανναccάιμ, τιζεαρνα Ρεαριμναιζε, γ ιμ Οοιμνall, mac Οαριβιέ, τιζεαρνα Οοαϊλλε, γ ιμ Οοιμνιαν, mic Αιρεάταιξ, γ ιμ Οορβμαc, mac Ιμρεαχταιξ, τιζεαρνα Οιαρμαϊζε, γ αροιλε ραορέλλαηα cen ιμ εάτριοηε. Αρ τον εάτρι ατ ρυβραδ,

Ορὸν το Οηpellαιξ Ελλι huαιρ, ρυαρμαρ cuαιμ ινα τάϊβ,
Αρβερτ Οορβμαc ρηι Νιαλλ ηαέ αν λεccαρ ριαρ τιαζαμ ραιρ.

* *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-Eille*.—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^l, 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 Sealbhach, 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 Shiabh-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 ², under A. D. 538, p. 180, *suprà*.

¹ *Ui-Breasail*: i. e. of Ui-Breasail-Macha.—See note ², 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 Nel mae Hugh into Meath, in the moneth of December; he alighted” [ῥῥῥῥῥ, 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 ccέδ α ηαον νδέξ. Αν cύγεαδ βλιαδαιν δέξ αρ ριcίτ το Pηlann. Ινδρεαδ δειρceαρτ δρψξ, γ δερceαρτ Cιανναcέτα λά Pλann, mac Maοιλcηlann. Maολβρυξδε, mac Ξειβλεαcάιν, τιξεαρνα Conaille, το μαρ- βαδ λα ηUιβ Cαcαcη ιρην cετραμαδ μί ιαρ ηγαβάιλ τοιρξεcέτα δό. Οεηξαρ, mac Pλοinn, mic Maοιλcηlann, μηξδαίμνα Eρεann, το ζυιν ι ηΞρrellαιξ Ellce λα Cηρην, mac διρην, γ α έcc α ccιονη ρφρεcaτ λα ιαραίη. Conαδη δια δεαρ- βαδη το ράυθεαδη,

Beannacht πορ λάμνη Cιρην, mic διρην, πο μαρβ Aεηξαρ ρινδ μυαδ Pάιλ, Μαίε ινδ oppain ζαιρceαδ ζειρ δίοξαλ Aεδα Oλλαιν άιν.

Doínnall, mac Aεδα .ι. Aεδ Pινδλιαc mic Néill, τιξεαρνα Aιλιη, υέξ ηι cceλρcecέτ, ιαρ ηδειγβέτειαδ. Conαδη accά έccαιοιη, γ acc eccαιοιη Aονξυρα το ράυθεαδ,

Ο ζειν Cpioρτ epί co ηυαζαιβ, co βάρ Doínnall, ιαρ. ρέταιβ
Cέδ ιρ δεαc ná ράccαιβ, aen βλιαδαιν [νδέξ] αρ ναοι ccέδαιβ.

Aιρρνε να βλιαδνα ρα τροιν cέό το δηανβα βραινιξ,
Aεηξαρ Μιθε αν μόρ ζλονναc, Doínnall, mac Aεδα Aιλιξ.

Nocha πο cín υEρεanncαιβ mac αιμαλ Aονξυρ Cοδαλ,

Ιρ να ρειβ δείδενcαιβ μηξλάc πο Doínnall υοβαιλ.

Τρομ cύμα το Ξηαιυδelaιβ, ταμηαταρ ινδ αιρριξ ρην,

Οιαρ τοραιη ινδ eaρραιξ ρε, βιδαλ ιρ να ηαιρρηνιβ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ α τό δεcc. Αν ρφρβ βλιαδαιν δεcc αρ Pηcίcτ το Pηlann. Maολcιαράιν, mac Eοcαcάιν, abb Cluana ηCοιρ γ Μυenaíμα,

Erugan, mac Gairfith, prince of the Bressals of Macha; Maelruana, mac Cumascá, prince of them of Duvliire; Maelbride, mac Aeagan; Mac nEruvain, mac Hugh; and Maelmuire, mac Flannagan, Kinge-heyre" [Riξδαίμνα] "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 *Banbha*.—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 Doblhail*: 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 Gaeidhil that these chiefs have perished
The first two of this spring; their times will be found in the histories.

The Age of Christ, 912. The thirty-sixth year of Flann. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Mucnamh^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 Fearsa-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

δέξ. Οαλα Ρεζνα ειριδε. Σλόιςσό λά Νιαιλ, mac Αεδα Ριννλείτ hi nΘαλ Αραιδε hi mí lun do punnpad. Λοιγγίσεχ Ua Λετλοβαρ, τιγεαρνα Θαλ nΑραιδε, δια ταρριαάτταν occ Ρρεζαβαιλ, γ πο ρραοινασθ ρια Νιαλλ ραρ co ραρccaib a βράταρ ιριν lopec .i. Πλατρυαε Ua Ucthlobaρ. Ασθ, mac Eocha-ζάν, ρί an coiccio, γ Λοιγγρεσ Ua Ucthlobaρ δια lshmain ιαραm zo Cárη Epeann, γ Νιαλλ do bpipead ρορρα do ρίδοιρ, γ εիրpan mac Colmán, τοιρεch Chenél Mailce, γ mac Allacáin, mic Laichtein, do marbað γ Dubzall mac Αεδα, mic Eocházain, do épéctnuccað co móρ, γ oρoηz móρ do Ulltoib do mar- bað ιριν ιαρmóipect ρin cen mo éat na deaz daoinepín. Σιð do ðenam ιαρ ρin hi calann Nouember επιρ Νιαλλ, τιγεαρνα Οιλίγ, γ Αεσh, ρί an coiccio, occ Tealac Occ. Nocoblach móρ do Zhallaibh do tocht zo Loch Daáaoð, zo po zabhpaε longpoρt ano.

Αοιρ Cμoρt, ναοι ccéu a επί δέξ. An ρsctmað bliaðain ðecc ap ρicic do Phlann. Scannlán, επρcoρ γ abb Tainlaéta δέξ. Scannlán, αιρcínδεαch Congbala Zhinne Síulige, δέξ. Ορζαν Copcaige, γ Λιρμόιρ, γ Αχαιð bó

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

¹ *Ua-Leathlobhair.*—Now *anglicè* 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 *Freghabhail.*—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^v, 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 Corcaich, 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 Carncrenn, where they were also discomfited; Cerran mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Laichtechain, 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 Tulachoog, 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 Conwall, 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 εαέτπανοαῖβ. Ruarc, mac Maoilbriúde, τῖγεαρνα Μυρρηαιζε ἔιρε, δέξ. Πριετιδέετ Πλαινν Σιοννα ó α μακαῖβ .i. ó Óhonnchaó ἡ Choncúbar ἡ ινοραó Μιόε leó co Loch Ribh. Σλόιζεαó an Fhochla lá Niall, mac Aeda, πῖ nAiligh, co po gáβ παῖom Donnchaóa, ἡ Choncobar πῖ πειρ α ναταρ, ἡ co πφαργαῖβ ορραó ετιρ Μιόε, ἡ Órlígha. Τορmach móρῖ meimic do Gallaiβ do τιαέταν co Loch Dácaoch beóρ, ἡ ινοραó τυαé ἡ ceall Mumian leo do gῖpér. Lenae, mac Catharraig, τῖγεαρνα Corca θhairgino, do écc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ναοι ceó a cῖταιρ décc. Αοóh, mac Ailella, abb Cluana πῖρτα θρέναinn, Moenach, mac Dailigem, abb Achaid bó Canoiḡ, Maol-bairppino, παccαρτ Cluana mac Nóιρ, ἡ Μαρταιν, ab Ruir Commáin, δέξ. Cobplaié, ιngen Duibúin, banabb Cille θαρα, δέξ. Ροζαρταch, mac Tolaircc, τῖγεαρνα θειρceipr θρῖg, ἡ Caélan, mac Πιρρῖcῖτα, πῖgθαῖινα Λαιgῖn, δέξ. Gebennach, mac Αοóa τῖγεαρνα Ua Πióγειτε, do μαρβαó la Νορτμανναῖβ. θραν, mac Eachtigern, ταναιρῖ Ua cCeinnealairḡ, do μαρβαó la Νορτμανναῖβ, ἡ la θιαρmaid, mac Cῖrbaill, τῖγεαρνα Ορραῖze. Αρo μαéa do Iorccáó. Ιαρ mbeiré ocht mbliáona décc ap πῖcῖt hῖ πῖgε Epeanni do Phlant Σιοννα mac Maoleclainn, ατβαé ι τTailtῖn. Αρ acc eccaoine Flainn do πáíóó ινορo,

Flann pinnn Ppeinnann pεarr ceé clainn, αρoρῖ Epeanni gairḡι α gῖuinn,
 óa pe concῖταιó ap nōpōng, conparrlaiε tonn talῖian τpυim.
 Tola tuile τοcαιó móρῖ capmōgal cóρῖ cpoéa can,
 Cup cpyéglan do cupáó cáic, πlaié pεap Páil co πορθαéαι.
 Ail ιno opῖan uap ceé cino, πlaié pino πορgail pῖgῖta pann,
 Ruirten gῖpéne gῖpata gῖpino pino na péne pεle Flann. ἡc.

sons" [*rectè*, the rebellion against Flann mac Maelsechlainn by his sons], "Donncha 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 Tavlaght; 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 Lochdachaech, 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 Cluain-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, mac Caáin, tigeanna Uaithne Cliach, do báruḡaḡ lá ḡallaib Loča dácaoc. ḡoill Locha Daehach beop do indraḡ Muinan ḡ Laiḡfn.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéu a cúḡ déḡ. An céu bliadaim do Niall ḡlundub, mac Aoda Finnleiré uar Eriinn hi ríḡhe. Maolḡuric, abb Cille hAcharó, déḡ. Aonach Taillten do aḡnuadauccaḡ la Niall. Siurmac, ua hloḡair co na éoblach do ḡabáil oc Cind ruaré i nairḡ Laiḡfn. Raḡnall, ua hloḡair, co coblach oile ḡo ḡulla Loča Dácaoc. Ar for ḡhallaib la Muinan. Ar naile la hEoganaḡta ḡ ciarraḡe for ḡhallaib. Slóicceaḡ Ua Néill an deirceirt ḡ an tuairceirt la Niall, mac Aoda, rí Eireann co foru Muinan do éoccaḡ for ḡallaib. Scopair a longpoirt oc Topar ḡletraḡ i Maiz Feinin an 22 dAugur. Do lótar na ḡoill irin tír an lá céona. Forruabparatar ḡaoidil iad in tpear uair ría mḡón laoi co ttorcair míle ar céu rí ḡtorra, acḡ ar lia do éir do ḡallaib, ḡ no rraoinḡ forra. Do roḡparar hi rppioḡḡuim anirín taoireḡ Cairrḡe bpaḡaḡe, ḡ Maolrinnén mac Donnaḡám taoireach Ua cCírnaiḡ, ḡ Ríḡal, mac Muirḡein, taoireach ua cCremḡainn, ḡ arail cenmoḡát. Do lottar cobpaḡ ar longpoirt ḡall do forpéim a muirpe. Impoirḡ an ḡoidil for cula do cum an dunaḡ riar an tóir ndoimḡaiḡ, .i. ría Raḡnall rí Dubḡall co rloḡ do ḡhallaib uime. Luid Niall co nuaiḡib ind accharó nangall co no toiruirce dia tír an iomḡuim. Anar Niall iarrin ríche oide iaram a ndunaḡ forr na ḡallaib. Ro forcongpaḡ uad for Laiḡmbh airpíom a forbari for na ḡallaib co tucc Siurmac ua hloḡair co nḡallaib uime caḡ Cinnruar for Laiḡmb, du i ttorparatar

^d *Uaithne-Cliach*.—Now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. The adjoining barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, was anciently called Uaithne-tire. —See the years 949, 1080.

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

“A. D. 915” [*al.* 916]. “Flann, mac Moil-sechlainn, mic Maelruana, mic Donncha, King of Tarach, reigning thirty-six yeares, and 6 moneths, and 5 dayes, in the yeare of his age 68, the 8 day of the Kal. of June, the 7th day, and about the 7th hower of the day, *mortuus*

est. Fogartach, mac Tolairg, King of Descert Breg, *mortuus est*. Ainle mac Cahan, King of Uaithne-Cliach, put to death by the Gentiles of Lochdachaeach. Hugh mac Ailell, Abbot of Clonfert Brenainn ; Coinligan, mac Droignein, chief of O’Lomain of Gaela ; and Martan, Abbot of Roscomain, *moriuntur*. Nell Glundub mac Hugh begineth his reigne in Tarach, and reneweth” [*recte*, celebrateth] “the tayre of Taillten, which was omitted for many yeares” [*quod multis temporibus pratermissum est*]. “The Genties” [Gentiles, i. e. Pagans] “of Loch-dachaeach yet spoyling of Mounster and Leinster. Maelbarrinn, priest of Clon-mic-Nois, *mortuus*

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 Tailtín 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. Ardmacb 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.

ρέ céo im tigeapnaoáb Λαιζίν, γ ιμον μιζ Ὑγαίρε, mac Ailella. Αἰαθ
 αηηρο ανηαηνα ορπυηγε δά μαίτιδ. Μαολμορδα, mac Μυηπεccάη, τἰγεαρηα
 Αἰρέτη Λίρε, Μυζρον, mac Cinnéιττιζ, τἰγεαρηα να τῤρι cComann γ Λαιζιρι,
 Cionaet, mac Τυαθαη, τἰγεαρηα Ὑα Feneclair, γ ποcάιθε οίλε δο δἰζ
 θαοιμἰ ιμον αηθεαρηυcc Μαελμαεδόcc, mac Ὁιαρηατα, δο Ὑἰδ Conannla
 δο, abb Ḡinne hUirín, ρορἰδμἰδ τοccάιθε, ανcοιρε, γ ραοι ιρη ecena Λαιτιοη-
 θαε, γ ιρη μβέρλα Scoitcḡda. Αρ δο cάτ Cηηρηαἰο ρο ράἰδἰδ ιηορο ρίορ,

Τυρη Λαιζίν λιμἰδ όcc, ιαρ ροττ ρο ζεal ρίοζηδα cυαιρε,
 Νί mac cυαλαταρ αν ρέδ ρυαπαταρ έcc ι cCηηδ Ϙυαιττ.
 Ϙλαίτε Λίρη λἰθηη ζlonn cαρηαιτ ζlonn ρρη ρἰcαλ ρηδ,
 Ὁυρ ρημαρε cηη cἰταἰδ cend ιρη ηζlonn υαρ τἰζ Μοληζ.
 Μορα αηβερε ιη cec ρευτ, δεἰτέβηη cἰδ αηροιρε αν ρόδ,
 Ταρη μαἰζίν cο μἰλιβ cἰδ ταρηυρ Λαιζίν λιμἰδ όcc.

Ορζαηη Cille θαρα ό Ḡallaibh Chinn Ϙυαιτ. Μαολρηαηαἰδ, mac Néill,
 ταηαρη να ηἰέρι, δο ηαρηβαἰδ λά Cορημαc, mac Μοcἰla, τἰγεαρηα να ηἰέρι.
 Cἰλοθηαρη, mac Ματυἰαη, τοιρηcά Ὑα cCeallaηζ Cυαλαηη [δέcc].

^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 Culothair 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 extreme 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 Cinnfuad, 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 Ugaire, son of Ailell. These are the names of some of their chiefs : Maelmordha, son of Muireagan, lord of Airther-Life ; Mughron, son of Cinneidigh, lord of the three Comainns and of Laighis ; Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, lord of Ui-Feineachlais^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 ccέδ ἀρέ δέξ. Ἀν ὠαpa βλιαδαιν δο Νιαλλ. Ecceuech, κοίμαρβα Eνδα αιρδνε, εppcop γ ανγειριε, δέcc. Pcpadach, abb Inpi bó ponne, Μαιολεοιν abb Ρορα Cπέ, γ Ceallaáan Ua vonair, abb Tuama inbir, δέξ. Μυιρεανδ, ιηγήν Suairt banabb Cille ὠαpa, δέcc an 26 Μαι. Daniel Cluana Cairpτε, pfnchad aίnpa, δέcc. Eίτne, ιηγήν Αοδα, mic Néill, pioxan pcp mδpφξ, δέcc lá féile Μαρταιν. Μόρ, ιηγήν Ceapbaill, mic Dungaile, bainτιγειαρνα Λαιγήν Deapzabaip, δέcc ιαρ νδειξββcthaδ. Τιγειαρnach ua Cléipιξ, τιγειαρνα Αιδνε, δέcc. Cct, mac Pλαίτbearτaich, τιγειαρνα Copca Μοοpυαδh, δέcc. Ceall ὠαpa δο οpζain δο gallaib Ατθα cliaτ. Οpζain Λειτηξlinne, λα Gallaiβ, αιpη in πο μαpβαδ Μαιολ Pάτpαιcc, pacaipτ γ ancopι γ Monzán, ancopι γ pochaide oile ι malle ppiu. Οιτιpι γ na Zoill δο δυλ ο Λοc Δάcaoc ι nAlbain, γ Conpταnτιν, mac Aeδa δο έαβαipτ caτa δοίβ, γ Οιτιpι δο μαpβαδ co náρ Gall immaile ppiup.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ α pεacht δέcc. Doimnall, mac Διαpμαδα, abb Zinne hUiprin, Maelcoe, abb nOenpoma, [δέcc]. Inppecτach, abb Tpe-poitte, δο μαpβαδ na ταιξ abaid padoéipin. Μαιoilene, mac Μαιoilpυξde, abb Lanne Eala γ Condepe, γ aule Epeano, δέξ. Dubziolla, mac Λachtanán, τιγειαρνα Teéba, δο μαpβαδ. Copbmac, mac Moéla, τιγειαρνα na nDeipι, δέξ. Caτ Aeα cliaτ (.ι. ι Cill Μοpαníocc la τοeb Ατθα cliaτh) pοp Zhaoidéalaiβ για nZallaiβ .ι. για nIoίap γ για Cιcpυz Zále, .ι. in xuii October, in πο μαpβαδ Νιαλλ Zlúnoub, mac Aeδa Pinnleit pí Epeann ιαρ mbeitη δό cpί βλιαδna ipin pιξι. Concobar Ua Μαιoilachlainn, pιξδaίnna

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

² *Tuaim-inbhir*.—In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 2nd December, Tuaim-Inbhir, or Druim-Inbhir, is described as “α n-ιαpεap Μηoe,” 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.

³ *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, near the

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

⁴ *Eithne*.—“A. D. 916” [*al.* 917]. “Elne, 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 Dachaech to Alba; and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Oitir was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.

The Age of Christ, 917. Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, and Maeleoe, Abbot of Oendruim, [died]. Inreachtach, 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 Lochdachaech left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into 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 conflight. The night discharged the battle” [*Nox prelium diremit*]. “Etilflut, *famosissima regina Saxonum mortua est*. Warr betwene Nell, mac-Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O’Hivair. Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, King of Cnova, went toward the Gentyes to save Tuaiscert Bregh from them, which did avayle 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 Εοδαζαιν, ρί Uλαδ, Μαολμιτηιδ, mac Πλannaζάιν, τιζεαρνα
 δρλξ, Μαολεραοιβε Uα Ουιδρionoαιχ, τιζεαρνα Οιρξιαλλ, Μαολεραοιβε, mac
 Οοιλζεν, τιζεαρνα Τορταν, Ceallaδ mac Ροccαρταιξ, τιζεαρνα Δειρχειρτ
 δρλξ, Cpromman, mac Cinneitich, γ ποχαοιβε αιλε nach άρημύταρ, δο ραορ-
 clannaib γ θαορclandoαib, immaile ριρ an ριζη Νιαλλ. Αρ τον caτ ριν
 αδρυδραδ,

δα θαδαοιρ an Chéδαοιν έρναοιδ,
 Ιαρ ρρετ ρλυαιζη πο έοραib ρciaτ,
 Οι δο ζαιρτέρι co ττί βράτ,
 Ματαν αιλεεé Ατα cliaτ.
 Ηι τοποράοιρ Νιαλλ, ηια ποπελεc,
 Concoδαρ conδ ζορρα ζαιρce,
 Αεδ, mac Εαταch Uλαδ υιρδ,
 Μαολμιτηιδ τυλεc ορδαη αιρδ.
 Μορ δο ζνύριβ Δαοιθεαλ ζηάτ,
 Μόρ δο δύριβ Ιαοραδ Ιιατ,
 Οο ηαcaib ριοζαν γ ριξ,
 Ρο biτ ι ηΑε claiδθεαch cliaτ.
 Δρλτα βαρann coimδιδ cáιδ.
 Μαιρce ρορρ τταοιηηη Ια ηερτ ρλυαιξ,
 Νηρ βα ηεccaοιν ιρηη τράιζη,
 δα θαδαοιρ an Chedaoim έρναοιδ.

Αcc έζαίηε Νέιλλ ρο ραιδδδ beορ,

δρónach amu Ερε υαζη,
 Cen ρυιριξ ραδ ριζι ζιαλλ,
 Αρ δέζρι ηηηε ζαν ζηέιν,
 Ραιρζρι ηυιζε Νέιλλ ζαν Νιαλλ.
 Νίρτα ηδδαοιρ ηαιάοιρ ριρ
 Νίρτα ριτ ηα ρυδα ρλόιζη,
 Νί cυηαηηζ αenach δο άηη,
 Ο ρορ βάιδ an βραenach βρónη.

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 Gaeidhil,
 Many a chief of grey-haired heroes,
 Of the sons of queens and kings,
 Were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
 The strength of a brave lord was subdned.
 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-Acnguis*, ^p *Magh-Neill* : i. e. the Plain of Niall, a bardic name for Ireland.
 8 July ; and *Leabhar-na-gCcart*, p. 151, note ^b.

Τρυαῖ ριν α Μωῖξ ὀρῖξ βυῖδε,
 Α τῖρ νάλαινο ναυγαῖδε,
 Ρο ρεαραιρ ρηιτ ριξ ρυρρεαχ,
 Ροτρaccaῖβ Νιall μαῖ ζυνεαχ.
 Cαιτι mail ιαρῖταιρ βῖτα,
 Cαιτι ζῖριαν ceῖ αιρμ ζρεαῖτα,
 Ιναῖ Νιall ερῖῖα Cνουῖα,
 Ρο malαιρτ, α μόρ τρyχα.

Νιall ρο ράῖῖ ἰνορῖο an λά ριαρ an chaῖ,

Cερε ναμβάιλ βοccοιτ βρεαc, αζυρ clαιδεαῖβ λεοτα λιαῖ,

Αζυρ ζαι ζλαρρ ζονα τρoχ, τῖερ ματαν μοῖ το Ατη clιαῖ.

Céleudabail, mac Scandail, comarba Coingail, ἡ anmchara Néill Glunoub,
 αρ é ρο αρλαῖξ ρορ Νιall τυῖδεῖτ τον ἑαῖτρα, ἡ αρ é το ρατ α χυιτ ροχ-
 ράῖccε το Νιall αρ clαιοῖcloῖ ech το τhabhairτ ὀῖο δια βρεῖτ ρῖιν αρ ἰη ccαῖ.
 ζορmlαιῖ, ἰηξῖη Ρhloinn, ρο ράῖῖ,

Ολο ρορμ commaoin an να ζhall μαρῖρατ Νιall, αζυρ Cεαρῖball,
 Cεαρῖball la hUlῖ comal ηῖλέ Νιall ζlunoub la hAmhlaῖde.

Cáirce an 25 Αρριλ, ἡ ἰηη Cῖαιρc ι Saῖρπαῖ. Οῖα cῖοῖcc ἰμβλιαῖῖνα ρῖρccατ
 αρ τρῖ ἑῖῖο τεccοῖηξ ρῖη,

Cáirce ι Saῖρπαῖ ρρῖcῖαιῖβ ρλυacc ιαρ τεορῖαῖβ βλιαῖῖῖαῖβ βυανῖάν,
 Οῖρζυρ ἁρ ηζοeῖῖell ναρ ριαν, ηῖ ρενῖαῖβ ρῖνῖοl Ραι αιμ 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 *anamcara* 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 Prince Donnell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pitiful 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 accom-
 plished years,
 There was a red slaughter of the Gaelidhil in every path, through-
 out 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.

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

Comgall no ráid,

Fel Coemhan Léth i Corzuy, do aig bliadain do anputh,
Cóicc la eppaig iar cCáircc Mion cáircc do bithe i raiprad.

Opzcan Fhina γ Τιγhe Munna la Hallaib.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ναοι ccéd a hocht décc. An céu bliadain do Donnchaó, mac Flainn tDionna, hi righe uar Eirind. Finéar, eppcop Doimhlaicc, Cophmac, mac Cuilennán, eppcop Uir móir, γ τιgearina na nDéiri Mumian, Loingreach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmaire, abb Arda hrecáin, Ciarán, abb Damhhuiri, Scannlan, mac Zhornáin, eccnaid, pcpibmó tozaiðe, γ abb Ropra Cre, γ Mepaige Cluana móir Maeóóc, déz. Lia móp irin mbliadainri co poact an tuirce lfr nabaid Cluana mic Nóir, γ co Clocán Ulaid na τερí cpor. Ceannandur do ionoraó do Zhallaib, γ bhuireadh an doimhlaicc. Ar móp ócc Zhém for Uib Máine. Caé i cCiannaétaib hrfz, .i. occ Tiz mic nEathach, pua nDonnchaó, mac Flainn mic Maeleaclainn, for Zhallaib, dú in no marbaó líon dírimhe do na Hallaib, uar ba irin caé rin no díoglaó caé Áta cliaé forra, dóiz topepaðar duairlib na Norpmann ann comlíon a topecar do paerclanðarb γ vaorclannaib Zaoiðel irin caé rin Áta cliaé. Ro zonadh Muiréshach, mac Tizhriain, .i. riozhdaína hreipne, hi ccáé Ciannaéta, γ atebaé iaraín dia zonaib. Muircaó, mac Flainn, τιgearina

"*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, Donncha, King of Meath. Battle at Dublin by the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland,

the third yeare of his raigne, in the 17 Kal. of October, 4th day, where also fell Hugh mac Eochagan, King of Ulster; Maelmíhi, 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 Flaithvertai, 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 Malseachlainn, 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-cliaith^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-cliaith. 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 *Uluidh*, or penitential station, exist at Clonmacnoise.

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

^z *Grian.*—A river which has its source in Sliabh 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 Flynn] "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-cliaith.*—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosamhog, now Kilmashoge, near Athcliaith, or Dublin.—See note ⁿ, A. D. 916, p. 593, *suprà*.

Coṛca ḡhaircínḡ, décc. Flann, mac Lonan, Uirḡil Sil Scota, fíle ir deach bairi i nEṛinn ina aimḡir, do mairḡad lá macaib Cuirḡbuidé, do Uib Foṛtaid iaidṛidé) i nduinetaidé occ Loc Dácaoc i nDéirib Múinan.

Αοιρ Cṛíoṛτ, naoi ccéd a naoi déḡ. An ḡara bliadain do Dhonnchaḡ. Ciaran, eṛrcop Tolain, ḡ Ruman, mac Caṛaraḡ, eṛpucc Cluana hloṛairḡ, déḡ. Ar dó aṛpubṛad an ḡann ṛo,

Coḡṛar ecenai urḡairc áit, ṛḡi co noccaib occa aib,
Dunad doim uil inḡail, Ruman, mac Caṛaraḡ can.

Maonach, mac Siadail, abb ḡhncáir, ḡ ṛccṛibḡḡ na nḡaoidel uile, Coirḡṛie, mac ṛḡraḡaḡ, cḡin cṛabaḡḡ Laiḡḡn, coḡarḡa Dṛarḡmata, mic Aḡḡa ḡóin, aṛcṛinnech Tḡḡe moḡua, ḡ anchoiré, déḡ iar ndeḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ cian aḡṛḡa, ḡ ṛḡḡal, mac Maolmoṛḡa, ab Saiḡṛe, déḡ. Ar dóib ṛo ṛáidḡḡ,

Ní bliadain cen aṛḡirḡi, anabaḡḡ abb buan ḡhncáir,
Aḡur coḡarḡa Dṛarḡmata, Coirḡṛie ba buaid céd deaḡ τuir.
Ab Saiḡṛe co ṛocṛaiti, ṛḡḡal ṛḡi co ṛoendḡaib,
Doimnall deil aṛḡ uile mairḡ dṛinébáit ṛoṛ ḡaoidelaib.
Ní ṛuirḡiu, ní aṛcṛéḡa, ṛo biḡ iram τṛiaḡairḡi,
A τaimic de ancḡṛaib Eṛeann irin mbliadairḡe.

Doimnall, mac Flóinn, mic Maoileclainn, ḡoḡḡaḡna Eṛeann do mairḡad la a ḡráṛair Donncaḡ i mbṛuḡḡin Dacḡḡa. Ar do ḡár an Mhaonaiḡ, mic Siadail, ceḡna, ḡ Doimnall ṛo ṛáidḡḡ,

^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’Maeilechlainn of the Genties” [Gentiles], “where innumerable of them were slain. Finchar, *Episcopus et scriba* of Doimliag, *feliciter pausavit*. Scannal of Rosere and Scribe of

Cluon-mic-Nois, *quievit*. Sitric mac Ivar forsook Dublin by divine power.” [The] “Doimliag of Kells broken by Genties, and” [they] “did martire many there.” [The] “Doimliag of Tuileain burnt the same day. Cormac, mac Cuilenan, Kinge of Desyes in Mounster, *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” [*rectè*, 921]. “Moo-nagh, mac Sheil, abbot of Beanchair, the best scribe of all Ireland, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *Abbot of lasting Beanchair.*—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 Siadhail, 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 Siadhail, and of Domhnall, was said :

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

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

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

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

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

Cóiccead bliadain baéglac binn
 O Fhlann Tínpacé torccaib dponḡ,
 Maenac cátrac Comḡaill ḡrinn
 ḡuin Doínnail la Donnacá nDonn.
 Mór liac Maenac, a Dhé oíl,
 Uirdepecc dáolac in ḡnúir ḡloin,
 Droméla Eireann dar dá muir
 Comarba cuir Comḡaill caoin.
 Ceann cumdriḡ an cúicceó cóir,
 A mind óir ar mairḡi mur,
 Saet lfm eḡnacó liri Fál,
 Do vit a dal nḡaídeal nḡur.
 ḡlm don lícc loḡmarí lám,
 ḡo Ruaim ráim ar aipḡe mbrión,
 Nat marí Maenac Muínan muad
 Ar loir triacá a Dhe móir.

Ceallac, mac Congalac, abb Cille achaid, Cionacó, mac Doínnail, abb
 Doire Chalḡaig, ḡ Droma Tuama, cfm atcomairc Ceneoil cConaill, déḡ.
 Flaitebeartach, mac Muiréḡitac, abb Cluana móir, déḡ. Ar dó po ráidead,

Caitte amad inn mar uac, caitte allad ecceḡ lóir,
 Inó Flaitebeartac rind Fál po rcar firi miaó Cluana móir.

Maolrinchill, mac Canannáin, déḡ, ar dó po ráidead an rann po,

Uarar Laiḡean liri co tráig ní bo claité firi forlann réig,
 Clepeccéḡ caein, cen imóim naic, po raic for Maelrinóill 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 Tirhugh, 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-Chalḡaich and Druimchliabh, thus:

“A. D. 919. S. Kinædus, filius Donnaldi, Abbas de Doire-Chelḡaich, et de Druimchliabh, arx et caput religionis totius Tیرهonellæ, 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* : *ṁṁṁ*. The word *ṁṁṁ*, otherwise written *enne*, is the same as the Latin *ecce*, and is explained *péc no pṁonn* by O'Clery.

Θεαρναῖ, mac Flann, abb Laimne Léire, décc, dia nebrað,

Συτραιλλ Μυιγε, μαίε ρηι βάξ, βριξ̄ mban mbuide bale α βριξ̄,
Ρυιέτ̄ν ζρηένυ ζρηαν ρηι ζρηυαδ̄ ερηναῖ Λέρε λιαῖ α διε.

Μαερόδαϊδε, mic Dunchaða, αιρέιinneῖ Cluana βοιρη̄ση, δέξ. Μαοναχι, Céle Dé, do éiaḱtan don ραιρηζε amari do denaíñ peḱta Epeann. Ζορραιῖ ua hloíñar do ζαβáiλ ροραð ι ηΑῖ ελιαῖ, ἡ Αρη Μαῖα δορρεαιñ λαιρ ιαρη̄ñ, ἡ λα α ῖλόξ̄ ηρη σαῖαρη ρια ἡ él Μαρταμ, ἡ να ταιζε ερηαιζε do anacal λαιρ co να λυετ̄ do Chélib Dé, ἡ do λοβραιβ̄. Αν τήρ do αιρεαιñ λαιρ ιη ζαῖ αιρη̄ .ι. ριαρ co ηιηρ λαβραδα, ροιρ co banna, ρο εῖραιῖ co Μαξ̄ Ηιλλρη̄ñ. Αῖετ̄ ατά ηί εῖνα an ρλυαξ̄ do δεαχαιð ρο τυαιῖ δορ ραιρηαιð Μυιρέρηταχι, mac Néill, ἡ Αιζηρη̄τε, mac Μυρηαδα, co ραιοιηð ρορ να Ζαλλαιβ̄, ἡ τορρηαταρ ηρηοηξ̄ οίο ηόρ οιβ̄, ἡ do ερηαταρ υαῖαð οιλε λά δορδαῖετ̄ εῖδ̄ τοραιξ̄ να ηοιδ̄ε, υαιρ ηήρ bo ρορρηιῖ δοιβ̄ ιατε. Μυρηυετ̄ do Ζηαλλαιβ̄ oc Loch Ρεαβαιλ̄ acc Οιβ̄ co ηοιβ̄ λοηαιβη ρορ τρηοῖατ̄ ἡ ηιηρ Εοεχαιñ do ορηεαιñ οόιβη. Ρρηζαλ, mac Dornhaill, .ι. τιζεαρνα an Ρηοῖα, ι ηεαρρεαιρηδινε ρηιύ, ζο ρο μαρη̄β̄ λυετ̄ λυιηζε οίοβ̄, ἡ ρο βρη̄ρ an λυιηξ̄ ρέιρη̄, ἡ ρυεε α ηιονηιηυρ ἡ α ηεδáiλ. Ριχε λοη οιλε do εῖοετ̄ co Clññ Μαζαρη̄ ι ηαιρηῖεαιρ Τιρη Χοιραιλ̄ ιηι mac Υαῖηια-

^ρ *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 predis 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.

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

^τ *Magh-Uilseann*.—Now unknown.

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

^η *Ceann-Maghair*.—Now Kinaweer, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county

of Donegal.—See note ^ρ, 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*. Kicran, abbot of Daiminis, died. Maeilsechlainn O'Flainn” [i. e. grandson of Flann], “heyre of Tarach; Fiachra, mac Cahalain, King of Coill-Follomain; and Ragnall O'Hivar, King of White and Black Gentiles” [*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 Gentiles 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 shipp^s? [rectè, viz., under the conduct of Olv, who had 32 shipp^s], “ 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 Cenmagher, in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uahmaran mic Barith with 20 shipp^s. 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 spoyles 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*

ράιν, mic δαριτη, γ ní δερζενρατ nach ποδαιλ don dul rom. Μαολρεχλαινν, mac Μαολρυσαναιδ, mic Φλοινν, δέξ. Οργαιν Cluana heidneach, γ λορρεαδ Δερταίξε Μοχουα, γ οργαιν Φήμα μόριε Μαοδόεε do Ἰhallaiβ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi cced fiche. Αη τρεαρ βλιαδαιν do Donnchaδ. Μαολποιλ, mac Ailella, eppcop, anchoipe, γ ρεριβιμδ Λειτε Chuinn, γ abb Indeδnén, δέεε. Αρ δια έεε πο ράιδσδη an pann,

Μαελπόιλ βασί πο ορθδun μόρ eppcop ζαιβδ ραματ μιξ,
Suí no nήιταδ ρεετ πορ εαé ρή ροειρθεδ ρεεταιρ ριδ.

Coρbmac, Eppuce Cluana ρήτα δρέναινν, γ Ailell, mac Φλαίτιμ, abb Cluana μόρ Μαεδόεε, do έεε. Φlannaζάν Ua Riaccán, abb Cille δαπα, γ ριζδαιμνα Λαιζεαν, δέξ. Μαολιονμian Ua Ἰlarcon, abb Cluana Dolcáin, Colζζu, mac Ρεδαίε, abb Sláine, Αλλοζυρ Chille Scίpe, Αοδ Ua Ραιτénén, ρή ρυί Epeann, γ eccnaiδ δαιζρε, Ρήρδαλαχ, ρaccapτ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Λοιηρεαé, mac Αονaccán, ρειρτίζιρ Doimhacc, δέξ. Ταδξ, mac Ραολám, τιζεαρνα Λαιζεαν Ὀήζαδαιρ ρηιρ αράτε Uí Ceinnrelaiζ, δέξ, δια neβραδ,

Ἐά δειχ mbliadán atzleam ap naoi céταιβ ap moam,
O ζήναρ Crioρτ, iar μαζαιλ, eyp an mbliadán itaam.
Αρ ιηιν βλιαδαιν δειμim iappan μαζαιλ αιτ, αζαιρ,
Ecca Ταίεε υπδειρε αιμimδ, an μιξ αιβimδ Ὀήζαδαιρ.

Inopeéταχ, mac Concóδαιρ, ριζδαιμνα Connaéτ, δέξ. Μαολμιοδuaiach, τιζεαρνα Αιδνε, do μαρβαδ la Ἰallaiβ. Αοδ, mac Lonán Uí Ἰuaipe, ταναιρι Αιδνε, δέεε. Ρινδζυμne Ua Μαολμιαιδ, τιζήινα Ρεαρ cCeall δέξ. Slóιζfδ la Donnchaδ, ρί Epeann, co Connaéταιβ, co πο μαρβαδ δρηem μόρ δια μμimτιρ ι nḶuibéιρ Αετα Λυam, δύ ι ττορέαιρ Cionaεδ, mac Concóδαιρ, τιζεαρνα

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 principuus 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 Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearnam-mor-Maedhog, 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-Maedhog, died. Flannagan Ua-Riagain, Abbot of Cill-dara, and heir apparent of Leinster, died. Maelimhain 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'Guairé, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finngüne Ua Maelmhuaidh^u, lord of Fears-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 Fears-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 Failge. Maolmorada, mac Riadáin, tanaip Oppaige, dég. Oigean Cluana mic Nóir do Ghallaib Limmicch, 7 teact dóibh for Loch Ribh, go po oircecfe a oilena uile. Oigean En inri la Fotaictaib tpe do Ghallaib, dú in po maibta da céo décc do Thaidelaib, 7 Abél reubmó do dol i martra imaille ppiú. Inopaó Cluana mic Nóir la mac nAilgi, 7 a loicead laip iapom. Uatmarán, mac Dubailéin, tigeapna Luigne Connaét, dég. Flaite-beaptach, mac Ionmáin, pí Capil, do dul dia oiliére, 7 Lopcan, mac Conluigán, do gabáil piže Capil.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéo piche a haon. An cfrpaiaó bliadaim do Dhonnchaó. Maolcalland abb Dhirre Diaimada, Maolpaopraice, mac Mopaind, abb Opoma eliaó 7 Apda ppaéta, Dubdaopraine, abb Ropra ailiúip, Maoltuile, mac Colmáin, pepileigint Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Fiachra eccailpi bicce, décc. Dumbliúip Cille pleóte, paccapit Apda Maía, do dol i martra la gallaib Snáma Aigheach. Cucogalta, paccapit Laimne Léipe teúra (.i. cantapre no opapoi) Epeann etip gupé, 7 cpiúé, 7 poap (.i. po ppo) dég. Maolmorada, mac Conéubap, tigeapna Ua Failge, 7 Pind, mac Chpáin, tigeapna Mupcpaige, décc. Liozác, inžean Ploinn, mic Maoleaclann, bñi Mhaoilemitchig, tigeapna bpiž uile, décc, 7 po haónaét co napimúitín móip hi cCluana mic Nóir. Spelán, mac Conžalazg, tigeapna Conaille Muipúimne, do maipbaó. Inopó Pcap nApda, 7 Laimne Léipe, 7 Pcap Roip ipin mbliadaim hipin. Céle mac Anpotham, tigeapna Ua Cpioimúannán, téecc. Maoleluithe, 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 Cuileainmain, 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 Laign-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 Bregh 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^v 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 Inmhainen, King of Caiseal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiseal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Morann, Abbot of 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 Islandes, that they carried away great booty of gold, silver, and all manner of riches from the Loch."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 918" [*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*.

βαρ, προξοάινα Connaét, do μαρβαδ. Finn mac Maelmorra, mic Muirpeccáin, προξοάινα Λαιγίν, do μαρβαδ lá Ceallaic, mac Ceirbaill. Flaitebear-tach, mac Ionmanéin, do gabáil do Thallaib i n Iny Loca Cré, γ α βρειτ co Luimneach.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéid píce a dó. An cúigeaδ bliadaim do Dhonnchaδ. Duiblitir, abb Cluana heitneach. Muirfedaic, mac Donnauil, abb Manuirtreach buite, cñn aicéomarc (.i. parrraig) fear mδriγ uile, óccaiδ, cléiricib, γ μαοιμυινητιρε Πάτραγ ó Sliab Fuar co Λαιγmu δέγ. Maolmorra, mac Congalaid, abb Danuiri, Moéta na hInyri, mac Cñnaicain, paxarτ Αρδα Μαά, δέcc. Cellac, mac Cñbaill, προξοάινα Λαιγίν, lá Donnchaδ, mac Donnauil, τορícαιρ πέιν, γ Donnchaδ, mac Donnauil, προξοάινα Τσίπραδ, do μαρβαδ la Maolpuanaid, mac Concobair, i ndioγail Cellaid, mic Cñbaill, mic Muirpeccáin. Longur do Thallaib for Loc Érne, co po inuiprτ inuifda, γ oiléna an loca, γ na tuata ar γach taδδ de, γ aiprioim doib for an loc γo paitheaid ar ccint, γ an tír dpaγbaill doib i necmanγ (.i. i ndeipδ) na pee rin. Gaill do toct for Loc Cuan, γ Maolduin mac Aoδa προξοάινα an cúigid do éuitim leo. Dá céid δέγ do gallaib Loca Cuan do bádaδ hi Loch Rūdhruide. Gaill for Loch Ribh .i. Colla mac baipτ, τιγεapna Luimniγ, γ ar leo po μαρβαδ Eachtíγsin, mac Flannchaδa, τιγεapna δpíγíname.

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

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 Drumcliv and Ardsraha, *mortuus est*. Spelan, mac Congalaid, *per dolum occisus*, being king of the Conells” [of Muirtheimhne]. “ The spoyling of them of Arta” [Ferrard], “ Linn-Lere, and them of Ross in the same moneth” [*rectè, in eodem die*], “ and the spoyle of Cill-sleve by Genties” [Gentiles] “ from Suavaigneach, Duivlitir, priest of Ard-mach, with them” [*rectè, by them*] “ to be martired. Cucongalt, priest of Linn-Lere,

chiefe of Ireland in all vertues, *in pace quievit*. Maelcluiche, mac Conor, heyre of Connoght, *per dolum occisus est*. Ligach” [Flann] “ mac Maeilsechlainn’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, *quievit*.” —*Ann. Ul., 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 Ard-mach, 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 Chuain-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 Breaghmhaine^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 *Breaghmhaine*.—Now Brawney, a barony verging on Loch Ribh, or Lough Ree, in the county of Westmeath. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family in this territory

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd fiche a τρί. Αν περσαδ βλιαδαιν το Dhonnchaδ. Pailbe, ancoipe, décc. Cαταλ, mac Concubair, ní τεορα Connacht, [décc]. Dubgall, mac Aδδα, ριξ Ulaδ, το μαρβαδ la hUllτοιβ .i. la Cenel Maelce. Lorcan, mac Duncáδα, τιξεαρνα δριξ [décc]. Αρ δια νέcc ρο ράιδδδ,

Ναοι mbliáδα απρρ, αριμ δριον, ó Flann Tómpach, ní cori ηgel,
Catal Connaét, ní na narτ, Dubgall τυαξα ρι bale δριξ.

Domnall, mac Cαταλ, ριξδαιμνα Connaét, το μαρβαδ la αδράταιρ, Ταδς mac Cαταλ, η Ταδς το ξαδάλ ιοναδ a αταρ. Paoian, mac Muiríδhaiξ, ní Laiξh, co na mac .i. Lorcan, το επξαβαιλ la Gallab Aθα clath. Tompar, mac Tompat, το μαρβαδ το Conmaicmδ μαρα. Pλαιτέιυρ, mac Scopacháin, τιξεαρνα Ua Cpioμτταννάin, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι γεδδ, ρίcc, a cέταιρ. Αν ρεαδτμαδ βλιαδαιν το Dhonnchaδ. Colman, mac Aililla, abb Cluana Iopairδ, η Cluana mic Nóir, epucc, η doctor epnaiδ, δέξ. Αρ λειρ το ρόναδ δαιμλιας Cluana mic Nóir. Το Chonailib Muirteime a cenel.

Αν δσχημαδ βλιαδαιν, δαιλ υιρ, ρο ρβρ ραιτε η βριον,
Colman Cluana ξαιρ zach τυιρ ; Albδann το δολ δαρ μιυρ.

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” [ἀρδμιαερ] “ of the south O'Nells, and coarb of Buty, mac Bronai, the head doer” [*rectè*, the head counsellor] “ of all the men of Bregh among the” [laity and] “ clergy, 5 *diè 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.*

ⁱ *Exact*: ορον.—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, exact^l 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-eliath^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 Cluain-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.

^l *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 920. Donnell, mac Cahall, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother."—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *The foreigners of Ath-eliath*: 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]. "Duv gall, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, *a suis jugulatus est*. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Breghe, *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.

Maolreachlainn, mac Maolruanaid, arborígdánna Teampach, 7 Dúin-eacáidh, mac Laochar, plaiti Fear Ceall, dég. Oργαν Dúine Sobairce do Ghallaib Lóca Cuan, 7 ro marbad daoine iomda leó.

Α εἶταιρ ριέστ αρ ἡλέ, αἰυρ ναιι εἰέο cen τιμὸιβε,
Ο ρο ἡἡταιρ mac Θε βί εο hopecain Dúin Sobairgi.

Raonaid ría Muiréarraig, mac Neill 7 ría nUltaib occ Drocat Cluana na cruinnéir an 28 do December dia Darbaidin do rúnnaid, dú in ro marbad oét ceédo imo tpoipeachaid .i. Albann, mac Gorrat, Aupen, 7 Roit. Ro gabad caét reachtmaine for anlé oile diob occ Aé Cruinne, ḡo τῆαιιγ Gorrat, τἡḡrἡna Gall, ó Aé cliaé dia ceobair. Oργαν Cille dapa do Ghallaib Ruire Loarige. Α hoργαν doριδἡrἡ ó Aé cliaé ipin mbliadain éfona. Ferḡur, mac Duiligin, τἡḡrἡna Luirg, do marbad la rḡraib dpeirne. Mochta, eppcop Ua Néill 7 raccarit Arda Macá, 7 Muiréach, mac Doimnall, τἡἡταιρ abbadh Arda Macá, dég.

Αοἡr Crioρt, ναιι εἰέο α εἡγ ριχἡt. An τοἰτἡἡad bliadain do Dhonnchaó. Corbmac, mac Fiébrann, abb ḡinne da Locha, Maolpḡctair, abb Cluana pearra Molua, dég. Soichleacán Tἡḡe Munda do ḡuin 7 α 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 Sheeppown, 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 Donnhdadh. 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 praised by the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken” [*in quo multi homines occisi sunt et capti*]. “An overthrowe given by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snavaigne, where 200 men were killed” [*ubi cc. decollati sunt*]. “Colman, prince of Clon-Iraird and Clon-mic-Nois, *scriba et Episcopus, in Christo quievit*. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefny. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochailh, 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. Donsovarke 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 Cinnediġ, do ġenemian ran mbliadain rin .i. xxiu. bliadna poim Maolſchlaimn mac Domhnall. Donnġal, Rora Commám, décc. Caindealbán, mac Maoleróin, tiġearna Ua Laoġaire, 7 Foġartach, mac Laġtánin, tiġearna Teatba, décc. ġaoch, mac Dubroa, tiġearna Ciannaġta ġlinne ġeimin, do marbadh la Muircſtach, mac Néill. Siptuc ua hloimair, tiġearna Dubġall 7 Fionnġall, décc. ġoppait co na ġhalluib do pagbal Aġa cliaġ, 7 a ndol ma ppriteing iar ré míoraibh. ġoill Linne Duacaill do deirġe (.i. páccbáil) Epeann. Oenach Tailltſn do toirmſce la Muircſtach mac Néill im Donnchaġ Ua Maoleaclaimn, tpa imneiri caġa boi ſtoppa, ġo por ſarppari Dia ġan puiluccaġ ġan foipdſigaġ por neach diob. Maolbríġde, mac Toρνánin, comorba Paτραιcc 7 Colum Cille, 7 Adáinánin, cſnd epábaid Epeann uile, 7 upróip Eoppa, déġ iar rſndataid tocchaidē 22 Febryariu. Como dporaitmſt a báip a dubradh,

Ala bliadain décc ní diuir,
 A hocht Carlne Iul Flaimn ppi húip,
 A hocht Carlne Marta muaid,
 Maolbríġde buaid nġaoideal nġúip.
 O ġenair mac deoda Dé
 Por bit cé hi colla epí,
 Cúig bliadna píccet naoi ccéġ,
 Co hécc Maolbríġde iar ní.
 Ní bliadain cen aipirne,
 Anabbaġ abb Aρda Macha,
 Maolbríġde bairp Eopaire,
 Copbmac ġlinne 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 Borunha.

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

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 *Dublghoill 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^u. Donnghal of Ros-Commairn, 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-cliaith, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachail deserted (i. e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailtin 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 Gaoidhil [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, quòd validi fuerint epibatæ, seu quòd 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 Μαοιλζuirim, do ζαβάιλ τιζεαρνυρα Κορκομοόρυαδ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, πασι οσέδ, ρίσε α ρέ. Αν νόμαδ βλιαδαν do Θhonnchaδ.
 Βαιοιθine, abb θιρριαε, βιονναάτα, abb Κορκαζε, cño ριαζλα epñοιρ Ερεανν,
 Γιαράν, abb Αchaδ βό Cαινωιζη, Celedabail, mac Scannail, do ðol co Róim
 δια αιλιτερε α habðaine θñoðαιρ, η ατβερε να ραινηρ occ imteét do.

Μιτχιζ θαίρα ταρην do έριαλλ ο έοραιβ τζλαζ,
 Οο αρσναμh imm αιλιτερ, ταρ τuinn μαρα μυαιδ mñmñαιζ.
 Μιτχιζ αναδh θινηελαδδ collna co lion α αιρε,
 Μιτχιζ ιαραν imραδδ co po ρριέ Mac μόρ Μαρε.
 Μιτχιζ αρσναm ρualaδ, ραεραδ ρορ τοil co τρεαιñον,
 Μιτχιζ ρρειτεach ndualcha, αγυρ δερνα ρρi δεαιñον.
 Μιτχιζ cοpp do αιρiυccάδ, θαζ ιρα cιον ριον βρενα,
 Μιτχιζ ρορρ ιαρ ταρiρiυδ αιρm ι τελεcmίρ αρ ηδέρα.
 Μιτχιζ ρocuil τιζλάιτε, τερβαδ ρρi ζηύρi ζηάτα,
 Μιτχιζ οñαν ιñοναide τρεαρα luam λάιτε βράτα.
 Μιτχιζ λάm cοpp epédβαide, cορταδ im έράβαδ ηζlinne,
 Μιτχιζ ρειc να νεαρέραιde αρ έίρ να ρλατα ρinne.
 Μιτχιζ λάm ρρi τυρβαide δοñmñan cé céταιβ cαιηζñ,
 Μιτχιζ ζρεέρ ρρi ηιρναζε, ιcc αδραδ αιρθριζ αιηγεal.
 Αέτ ηγε δι aen βλιαδαν, ηί έίρτα δοm τρi ριέτιδ.
 Αηρρññ ρο ναom ριαζαιl m nách μαζην βα μιτχιζ.
 Νι ηαρατε mo έomαιρρi, βιτείρ ρρi epάβαδ epιχιδ,
 Αηαδ do ριοέ ρό βαιορρi ιñnach μαζην βά μιτχιζ.

way of gloss, *inter lineas*, “.i. Κορμαc, mac βιέβραm, abb ζlinne 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 given at the faire by Mac Nell to Donogh O’Maelsechlainn; 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. Columbkil, 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.*

δα liach Corbmac cuirfóach gáeta go rílgaið ríeib,
Inðpeáctach muatð, Muirfóach, Maonach, Maol molbétac Míthig.

Muirgeal, inghí Flóinn, mic Maolreachlainn, dég hī cCluain mic Nóir.
Donnchað, mac Doimnaill, ríogðaimna an Tuairceirt, do marbadh la Norp-
mandaið. Lorcan, mac Maolcéin, tígíuna Ua Fáilge, dég. Fionnáceta,
mac Taiðg, ríogðaimna Ua Ceinnrealaig, dég. Cionaeð mac Oðrán, tíg-
earna Laoigíri, do marbadh. Eaghra, mac Poprig, tígearna Luighe Con-
nacht, 7 Cst, mac Flaitebeartaið, tígearna Corca Moðruað, dég. Orðgan
Cille dapa a Rurc Láirge lá mac Dóèrraié, co rucceat bhoit 7 edala
móra eirte. Maolruanaid, mac Concoðair, do marbadh la Donnchað.

Aoir Cmuort, naoi ccéd ríche a reáct. An dólchíad bliadhain do Donn-
chað. Tuatál, mac Oenacáin, eppcop Doimliacc 7 Luíca, 7 maor muinn-
tipe Rátteracc. Celedaðaill, mac Scandail, comarba Comgail ðeanuðair,
fo Eriunn eppcop reriðmò, rriocírcuaið, 7 doctop írigna, dég ina ailiépe irin
Róinnh an 14 do September, 7 irin naoimhadh bliadhain ar caozate a aoiri.
Da do bliadhain a báir go ráidhead,

Τρι naoi, naoi ccéd do bliadhnaib, ríométar fo maðlaið ríeib,
O ðein Cmuort, ðníom gá ndéime, co báir cáid Céle cléirigh.

Caoncomírac, mac Maoluidir, abb 7 eppcop Daire Calceaicch, 7 maor
cána Adáinnáin, Tuatál, mac Maolciarán, abb Cluana heidnech [décc].
Fergil, abb Típe da ðlar, décc 1 Róim ina oiliépe. Dunchað, mac ðraonán,
ragairt Cille dapa, Maolgíracc, abb Tíge Spuicé Cluana mic Nóir, Maol-

^a *Cormac*.—It is stated in an interlined gloss that this was Cormac Mac Cuileanun.—See note ^b, on the battle of Bealach-Mughna, p. 564 to 569, *suprà*.

^a *Eaghra, son of Poprigh*.—He is the ancestor from whom the Ui-Eaghra or O'Haras of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. According to Duaid Mac Firbis, Fearghal Mor O'Hara, who erected Teach-Teampla, now Templehouse, was the eleventh in descent from this Eaghra, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was

living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal.

The year 926 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 927, *alias* 928, of the Annals of Ulster, and 923 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 928 :

“A. D. 927” [*al.* 928]. “Baeihin, Coarb of Brenainn Biror, *quievit*. Murgel, daughter to Maelsechlainn, in old age died” [*in senectute obiit*]. “Maelruana mac Conor, killed by Donogh. Donogh, mac Daniell, mic Húgh, killed by the

It was grievous that Cormac^z the hospitable was wounded with long lances,

Indrechtach the noble, Muireadhach, Maenach, the great Maelmithigh.

Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnchadh, son of Donnall, heir apparent of the North, was slain by the Norsemen. Lorean, 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-Laige, 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 Cluaineidhneach, [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. Killdare 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, ρακαριτ ἡ ρεσναρ ὀσνέαιρ, Μαολμυχειρῆς, ρειρῆιγῖρ
 Cluana mic Nóir, Διαρμαῶ, mac Cearbail, τῆγαρνα Ορραῆς, Ινδρεαχ-
 τᾶς, mac Caṡail, τῆςῖρνα Λεῖτῖρ Caṡail, [décc]. Ḥabail ρορ Λοῶ Οἰρβῖρσῖν
 ὁο Ḥallaiḃ Λυμμιῆς, ἡ ἡρῖ an locha ὁο ορῆαν ὀόιβῖ. Coimleang nó cōi-
 laiḡ ρορ Loch Rib εἰρῖρ Conmaicne ἡ Tuatḡ nElla, ἡ ἡο μαρβαῶ Caṡal
 Ua Maele, ἡ Flaṡḡbeartach, mac Tuatḡḡaile, ἡ ὀρῶς οἰλε ἡmmaille ρῖρῖ.
 Slóigḡḡ lá Donnchaḡ ḡο Λιατḡḡḡḡḡ ἡḡ acchaḡ Μυῖρῆςῖρταχ, mic Néill, co
 ἡο ρεαρρατ ḡαν ρυῖλυccḡḡ ḡαν ροῖρḡεαρccḡḡḡ ρορ αραιλε. Ὀια ἡβοῖ Ὀonn-
 chaḡ acc ὑρῆρῖall an τρῖόιγῖḡ. Ar and ar ἡυβρḡḡḡ,

Abraḡ neach ρῖρ Donnchaḡ ὀonn, ἡρ an ρonnchaḡ ρλατε clann,
 Cia beῖḡḡ Λιαṡ ὀρῖḡḡḡ ar a cinn, ατα ḡillae διαρḡḡḡḡ ann.

Cainech, ἡḡḡḡ Canannáin, βḡḡ ἡḡḡ Epeann, décc. Doimnall, mac Taoḡḡ,
 ἡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua cCeimpeḡaiḡ, déḡ. Ορῆαν Cille ὀαρια ὀ Ḥοṡḡḡḡḡḡ lá ρεἰλε
 ὀρῆḡḡḡḡ.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, ναοῖ ccéḡ ρῖce a hocht. An ταοḡḡḡḡḡ βḡḡḡḡḡḡ décc ὀο
 Dhonnchaḡḡḡ. Nuatḡḡ, eppucc Ḥinne ὀá lacha, Flaḡḡ Ḥḡḡḡḡ, abb Λυḡ-
 ḡḡḡḡḡ, Μαολcaοḡḡḡḡḡ mac Scannláin, abb Taoḡḡe Moḡua, ἡ Donnḡal, abb Rora
 Comán, déḡ. Μαολḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Ὀḡḡḡḡḡḡ, τοῖρḡḡ Λυḡḡḡḡ, Μυῖρῆςῖρταχ,
 mac Eaḡḡḡ, τῆγαρνα Λυḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ Ιοḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Manḡḡḡḡḡḡ ὀο μαρβαḡḡ. Ḥορ-
 ρḡḡḡḡ, ua ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, co ḡḤallaiḃḡ Aṡa cliaṡ, ὀο ṡoḡail ἡ ὀο ορῆαν Ὀerpe
 Ḥeapḡḡḡ, αρῖḡḡ ἡ ἡο μαρβαḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ὀο ὀḡḡḡḡḡḡ an βḡḡḡḡḡḡ ρῖ, αιḡḡḡḡ αρβḡḡḡḡḡ
 ῖρḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ,

* *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 Ree, 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*.

^l *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, Œconomus 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 ; Maelcaeinmghin, 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-cliaith, 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. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 924" [*rectè*, 929]. "Twahall, mac Oenagan, Bushop of Dowlecke 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 Fearna. "Ōeapc .i. uaḡ no uaímh."—*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 doğra, a hocht ríct non deapba,
 O doluid Crioirt dáir ccobair co toğail Òerpe Fírna.

Αι na ηΓαλλ βάδαρ πορ Λοc Οιρβρñ δο cυρ la Connaçtaib. Γοιλλ Λιμ-
 νιğ δο ðabál longpoρτ ι Μιιğ Ροιğνε. Γοιλλ .ι. ιη Τορολβ, δο ðabál πορ
 Loch Eatach, γ α longpoρτ occ Ruba Mína. Accolb, ιαπλα, γ άι Γαλλ ιμbe,
 δο ιαρθαδ lá hUib Ceinneacalaiğ. Fínd, mac Mhaoil móρða, ριoğðaίηηα
 Ua Fíalğe, γ Flann α deapbáραρ δο ιαρθαδ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ναοι ccéd ρίce α ναοι. Αη δαρα βιαδαιν δέcc δο Òhonn-
 chaδ. Cpuññiaol, epcoρ Cille δαρα, Τιορραιτε, mac Αιμορene, abb
 Cluana mic Nóιρ, .ι. δο Uib ðruim α ceneł, δέğ. Μαοιλεοιη, epcoρ γ ancoιρ
 Ατα Τρuiη, δέcc ιαρ ηδειğβεαταδ. Cñoρφαλαδ, mac Λορcáιη, comapba
 Cluana hEoar γ Clocαρ mac ηÐaίηηeι, δέğ. ðran, mac Colmáιη, abb
 Ropa Cρé, δο ιαρθαδñ la Γallaib. Maelbriğve, mac Feadacáιη, abb
 Laimne mic Λuaácain, γ Oncu, ραğαρ Cille δαρα, δέcc. Cñnacáιη, mac
 Τιğeapñáιη, τιğeapña ðρeιρne, δέcc. Γαλλ Λιμνιğ δο ðabál πορ Loch
 Rib. Γορραιç δο ðol ι ηOρραιγib δο ιοηαρθαδ Ua ηλοίηαρ α Μοιğ Ροιğνε.
 Donnucan, mac Faołáιη, ριoğðaίηηα Λαιğñ, δέğ. Òerbał, ιηğñ Maoιλρiηηα
 ριoğaiη Teapñra, [δέğ].

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ναοι ccéd τρiοcá. Αη επραρ βιαδαιν δέcc δο Òhonnchaδ.
 Suibne, abb Laimne Λéιρe, Ðuibliτiρ, mac Sealbaιğ, abb Τιğe Molιηğ, γ

^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 ^t, under A. D. 859, p. 494, *suprà*.

¹ *Rubha-Mena*.—Not identified.

¹ *Finn, son of Maelmordha*.—He was the an-
 cestor of O'Conor Faly, and Brian O'Conor
 Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the
 reign of Philip and Mary, was the twentieth in
 descent from him.

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 aun-
 cient tyme” [*quod non auditum est antiquis tem-
 poribus*]. “Flann of Favair, bushop and ancho-
 rite, in his old age died happily. Genties upon
 Loch Ehach and their campe” [α longpoρτ]
 “at Ruvamena. Genties upon Loch Behrach
 in Ossory.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

¹ *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^h. 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. Crunnmael, 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 Feadaean, 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. Donnucuan, son of Faelan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Dearbhail, daughter of Maelfinnia, Queen of Teamhair, [died].

The Age of Christ, 930. The thirteenth year of Donnchadh. Suibhne, Abbot of Lann-Leire; 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 Lorcaín, prince of Cluon-Auis and Clochar-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,

περλεῖγινν Ἰλιννε δα locha, Φεαρδοῖνnach, mac Flannagáin, abb Cluana Iorairio, Φυακαρτα, abb Inri Camoifza, Μαονζαλ, mac becáin, abb Oromachiaib, Μασλγριεε, abb Φοβαρ, δέεε. Αιρινfó, abb Cuile rathain, do mārbað la Ἰαλλαib. Αονζαρ mac Αηζυρα ριιμπιλε⁹ Ερεανν, δέεε. Flann, mac Μασιλφιννια, τιζεαρνα δριζ do mārbað do Υιβ Εαηach, .i. la Cummurccach mac Εεεερταιζ. Conað dia écc po παιδfó,

δα δειτηβιρ do Ἰασιδεαλαib, δά λέετιρ δέρα πολα,
 Ναε εινς Ταillτε Ταοιδεν Υα Flann, Flann an δηροζα.

Clonaed, mac Camdealbain, τιζεαρνα Cenel Λαοζαιρε. δαcáll Chiarain .i. an órianeac do δάδαð hi Loch Teceet, Loc Uí Ἰηαðρα amú, γ δα φβι δέεε amaille φρια, αγυρ α φαζbáil πο cédóir. Λοινδρεch Υα Λεαtlobair, ρί Υλαð, δέζ. Τοροlb ιαπλα do mārbað la Μαιριcφιτach mac Néill γ lá Oál nΑραιδε. Flann, mac Μαιρεαðαιζ, ρίοζδαμνα Λαιζfn, γ Λορcán, mac CATHAIL, ρίοζδαμνα Λαιζfn, δέεε.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, νασι ccéττ εριοcα a haon. An cφτραμαð βλιαðain δέεε do Dhonnchað. Coρceρach, mac Μασilmuchairgi, επρcop Τιζε Mochua, γ να ccommand. Seachnurach ρaccapτ Θεαρμαιζε, γ Feðelm, .i. ιηζfn Ooinaill, banabb Cluana δροναιζ, δέζ. Catal mac Oðráin, τιζεαρνα Λαιοζιρι, γ Cuilen, mac Ceallaiz, τιζεαρνα Oρραιζε, δέεε. Celecen, .i. mac Ἰαιριb, τιζεαρνα να nΑιρτεαρ, δέεε. Λορcán, mac Εαtach, an δαρα τιζfn να βοi an tan ριν φορ Αιρcφι Υιρρε, δέεε. Ρασοιfòh ι Μοιζ υαtα ρια φβφιζαλ, mac Ooinaill, γ ρια Oiocφραιð, mac Υαtμαράin .i. mac ιηζine Ooinaill φορ Μαιριcφιτach, mac Néill, δú ι ετορcαιρ Μασλζαρb, mac Ἰαιριb, τιζεαρνα

mac Lorcan, 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.

⁹ *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 ; Feardomnach, son of Flannagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird ; Fuacarta, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha ; Maenghal, son of Becan, Abbot of Druim-chliabh ; [and] Maelgíric, 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 Egecartach ; of whose death was said :

It would be lawful for the Gaeidhil, if they should shed tears of blood,
As Tailteⁿ of Taidhen 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^q, 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

“Maelgíric, 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 Cainnelvain, *Dux Generis* Laegaire, *jugulatus est*. A navy upon Loch-Ri.”—*Ann. Ul.*, *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 Iniskeyndea ; 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.

Θεαριμυρ, ἡ Conmal, mac Ἰρυσάδρᾶν, co nDruing oile hi maille ppiú. Raoin-
 sídh ríá cConaing, mac Néill co nḂalluib̄ Loca hEatach for cōigeaḂ UlaḂ,
 dū i ttorcraḂtar da céḂ décc. Ḃoill do Ḃabáil for Locaib̄ Eirne, co po
 ionnraḂtar ἡ go po airccraḂtar ioltaḂa, ἡ ilcealla go Loch Ḃainna. Ar-
 maḂha do oḂḂain im féil MaḂtain do mac Ḃoppaid .i. aínlaib̄, co nḂalluib̄h
 Locha Cuan imme. MaḂaḂan, mac Aeda co cōigeaḂ UlaḂ, ἡ Aínlaib̄, mac
 ḂoppaieḂ co nḂalluib̄h dionnraḂḂ ἡ darrḂain an cōigeaḂ co Sliab̄ Ḃéa ríar, ἡ
 co Mucnaíha foḂear. ConurḂarraib̄ MuiréḂraḂh mac Néill. Fearaid
 caḂ ppiu, ἡ po meabaid forra co pparccraḂbriot da ríait décc cñn lair lá
 taḂḂ bḂraite ἡ Ḃabála. ḂarḂ Boinne ppiúpile Eiréann do máḂḂaḂ dUib̄
 Corbmaic Ua nEḂhach CoḂa. Donnall, mac ḂáḂrai, tigeaḂna Luigne
 do máḂḂaḂ. Maídm Duib̄ tíḂe ríá nAínlaib̄h CenḂcairicé ó Luimnech, dū i
 ttorcraḂtar paḂclanda do Uib̄ Maíne.

Αοιρ CrioḂt, naoi ccéḂ tḂiocha a dó. An cūnceaḂ bliadaínn décc do
 DhonnchaḂ. Ḃoill Luimnig do ionnraḂḂ ConnaḂt co Muiḡ Luircc fo tḂuaíth,
 ἡ co ḂaḂḂḂna ríoir. Duib̄Ḃiolla, mac Robacáin, tigeaḂna Ua Corbmaic, do

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 *Mucnanha*.—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 ⁵.

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 *Ceanncáirech*: 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 Jeffrey 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 forreners, untill they came to Sliav-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 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 Ceannairech^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 spoyled 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 spoyled all Ireland, both temporall and spirituall land, without respect of person, age, or sex, untill they came to Logh Gawney. Mac Godfrey preyed Armach on St. Martyn's Eave from Logh 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, spoyled, and made havock of all places untill they came to Sliewe Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriortagh 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:

ἡαρβαθ la Congalach mac Loircáin τῆρί τανγνacht. Uallach, ἡγλῆ Munn-necháin, banéccsr Eireann, décc. Gothfrith, τῆγearnna Gall, décc. Ro loircc tene do mih pléibte Connacht ἡῖν mbliadhain ῖι, ῆ πο τιορμαιγῖρctop locha ῆ ῖῖοtha, ῆ πο loircceð beup ῖαιοine ionða lé.

Αοῖρ Crioirt, ναοι ccéd τῖιοcha α τῖῖ. An ῖειρεað bliadhain décc do Dhonnchað. Corbmac, mac Maenaiḡ, ab Achaið bó, Macclenna, abb Imbleach loðari ῆ Léth móir Mochormócc, do ἡαρβαð. Μασοῖβῖγde, abb Μαιμῖτῖρεαð ῖυῖτε, ῆ Μυῖρῖðach, mac Μασοῖβῖγde, abb Doimhacc, décc. Anlaið, banabb Cluana ῖρόναιḡ ῆ Cluana ῖοῖῖenn, ἡ πο ῖῖῖðach Cairreach Dearccain, [décc]. Concubair, mac Doimnaill, ῖιοḡðainna Ailḡ, décc, ῆ α aðnacal co nonóir móir ῖ nApo Macha. Cionaeð, mac Coῖῖῖῖe, τῖḡῖῖna Ua cCeimῖῖealaiḡ, do ἡαρβαð lá Gallaið Loch Garman, ἡῖ ῖυαῖῖῖτ αιðce. Μασοῖμυῖῖe, mac Cῖῖῖῖῖῖáin, ταναιῖῖ Λαιοḡῖῖῖ, décc. Oilein Loða ḡaðar, ῆ uain Cnoðða do épotaðh ῆ do épachaðh lá Gallaiðh.

Αοῖρ Crioirt, ναοι ccéd τῖιοca α cῖῖair. An ῖεαῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ bliadhain décc do Dhonnchað. Concobair, mac Doimnaill, do ἡαρβαð la mac ῖῖῖῖ mic Μασοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. ῖec, mac ḡairῖῖe, τῖḡearnna Dearῖῖairῖ, décc. Anpudan, mac Μασοῖḡῖῖῖῖῖ, τῖḡearnna Corcomoðῖῖῖῖῖ, déḡ. Cluain mic Nóῖῖῖ ῖοῖḡain lá Gallaið Aða cῖaið, ῆ α ἡοḡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ la Ceallaῖῖῖῖῖ Cairῖῖ co ῖῖῖeaið Muman. Anlaið Cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖech co na Gallaið do tocht ó Loch Eῖῖῖe ῖar ῖῖῖῖῖῖe, ῆ co Loch Rið oiðce Noῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Móῖῖ ῖanḡaðar Sionanð, ῆ πο ῖάῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ

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

“A. D. 929” [rectè, 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.”

^d *Caireach Deargain*.—She was the sister of St. Endeus of Aran, and the patroness of Cloonburren, in the barony of Moyearnan, and county of Roscommon. She died in 577.—See note “,

under that year, p. 209, *suprà*. Dr. O’Conor, 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 Cluanæ Boiren” [obiit]. “In ejus Abbatiali tempore vastatum est Monasterium istud”!!

^e *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 “.

^f *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. Anlath, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh and Cluain-Boireann, which was blessed by Caireach Dergain^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. Maelmuire, 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-Modhrudh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil^f and the men of Munster. Amhlaibh Ceannairech, 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 Aulair 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.*

^f *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 pō hionnrāō, 7 pō hoīrgeāō Māz Ai leo. Lopccāōh Aētā chīāē la Donnchāō mac Flainō, la rīz Eīreann. Artuīr Ua Tuātāil dēz.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccēō τpιοcha α cūz. An τοcτiμαō bliāōain dēcc oDhonnchāō. Aīpeachtach, abb Oīpīrτ Oīapmαα. Pēdāch abb Slāine, Muīpeāōhach, abb hfnōcūpī, [dēcc]. Oīapmαιτ, mac Aīlella, abb Cille Cuīlīnn, dēcc iapī pfnōαταīz. Aonzār, mac Muīpīcīpταīz, pαοι, anzcοipe, 7 τανapī abbaō īae, dēcc. Aīpeachtach, pαzαρτCille hachāō, dēcc. Eōcāō, mac Conuīll, pī Uīāō, dēz. Clēīpcēn mac Tīzearnān, mac Tīzīpīna hpeīpne, dēcc. Conzalach, mac Cαtālān, tīzearna hpeīpne, Conanīz, mac Néīll Zlīnōuīb, rīzōαīnna Eīreann, tēcc. Cpīōnīzīolla, mac Cuīlennān, tīzearna Conaille Muīpτεīnne, dēcc. Macετīz mīc Aīpēmān, tīzearna Muzōopīna Mαīzen, Lopcān, mac Conzalaīz, tīzearna Ua mīc Uap hpeīz, [dēcc], Zapībīē, mac Mαleīcīz, tīzearna Pīpī Roīp, do māpbaō. hpuααp, mac Oūībzīolla, tīzearna Ua cCeīmnpαalaīz, do māpbaō la Tuααal mac Uzāipe. Amhlaōīb, mac Zopīαōha, tīzearna Zall, do tīachētāim īm Luznapaō ó Aē chīāē, cō pucc Aīmlaōīb Cenōcαipech do Loch Rīb leīp, 7 na Zail bātτap lap, .i. la cαipec, iapī mbpīpαō α long. Zail Aētā chīāē do pāzgbāīl an dūnāō, 7 a nōol cō Szapōīb. Opzain Cille Cleēte do mac hαpīτh, 7 lopccāō

^h *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.*

ⁱ *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.

^h *Cill-Cleithe*: i. e. the Hurdle Church, now Killelief, 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-cliaith 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 Beannehair, [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 Ugaireⁱ. Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came at Lammas from Ath-cliaith, and carried off [as prisoners] Amhlaeibh Ceanucairech from Loch Ribh, and the foreigners who were with him (i. e. with Cairech), after breaking their ships. The foreigners of Ath-cliaith left their fortress, and went to England. Cill-Cleitbe^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 Duvgilla, *rex Nepotum Cinselaigh, jugulatus est*. Garvith mac Maelmihí” [*recte*, Maelletti], “*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. Auláiv. 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. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 931” [*rectè*, 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, 7 bratte po móir do bpeith eirte. Raimead pua Laignib for occaid an Tuairceirte .i. for muintir mic Néill, dú i ttorchraettar ile in Diarmaic mac Maolmuire, mic Flannaccáin, 7 in Ceallach, mac Cumurccaigh do fbraib bprgh co rocaidib ele.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéd, τριοχα α πέ. An noimad bliadain décc do Dhonnchaδ. Μάολπατραcc .i. mac bpoim, eppcop Λυγημαυδh, Duδtach, comarba Colaim cille 7 Αδομνάin i nEpinh, 7 i nAlbain, Caoncompac Mucpnaica, ancoipe, δέξ. Ciarán, mac Ciarmán, abb Uir móir, δέξ. Conaingin, abb Tige Fetgha, 7 ppiupagapc Apta Macha, 7 Pinguine, mac Pubthaδ, mic Donnagáin, mic Fogaptauigh, mic Duinechda mic bfpaiigh, mic Mercell, pecnap Tige Moéua, 7 tigeapna Maige habna. Maolcairnigh, mac Conaill, abb Tuláin, décc. Robaptauach, Tighe Theille, décc. Fhigal, mac Donnaiill, tigeapna an Tuairceirte, 7 Murchaδ, mac Sochlaacán, tigeapna Ua Máine, décc. Concoδap, mac Maeilcein, tigeapna Ua Pailge, 7 a δá inac do marbaδ lá Uorcán, mac Paoláin, tigeapna Laignh. Donnchaδ Ua Maoleaclainn do ionnpaδ Aiptir Upe. Amiaib, mac Foppaδa, do teacht co hAc cliaδ do puδir, 7 Ceall Culinn do opgam laip, 7 deié ccéd do bpoio do bpeit eirte. Immpir caeta eirir Donnchaδ, pí Epeann, 7 Muipécftach, mac Néill Glúnduib, tigeapna Oiliigh, co po ríδaigh dia. Donnchaδ 7 Muipécftach co na plóg diblinib do dol go líonihar lépctioúilte do forbaipri for Thallaiδ Aeta cliaδ, co po cpeépac 7 co po cpeépac 7 co po ionδpaδpft ina mboí fo inámuρ Gall ó Ac cliaδ co hAc Tpupefn. Conaδ dó rin po paitδ Congalach, mac Maolmuithigh,

Moylemorrey, 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. Maelpdraig, 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 Ciarman, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Conaing, 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]. Maelcairigh, 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 Omuigh, 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 Greéce, near the hill of Mullaghmast, in the south of the county of Kildare. Keating, in the

Μυρσίρταχ θαρ ρινε Ράιλ, ní ραζβα ζρεμ ná ζαβάιλ,
 Για βειέ οε λορσαό αρ ηζράιν, αρ ιαρ νδεζίτε αρ ναράιν.

Ρηρσαρτ Μυρσίεαρταχ,

Cumba Congalach breaḡ mbuidē occur duinne mut no ζοτ
 Αρ α χινδ ní τυεταρ ζλυιτυδ acht μα βειέ οε ηρμυιτυδ ηροτ.

Ὁά κομορβα Ρατραιε .i. λορεβ, ρεεριβμδ, ερρκορ, γ ανκοιρι, αν τί ροβ-
 εαεναυε οο Ζαιοηελαιβη, γ Μαορπατραιε, μαε Μαελτυλε, ερρκορ, γ
 εεεναυδ. Κύιεε μιορα οό in αδάινε γ α έεε.

Αοιρ Σριορτ, ναοι εεέδ τριοχα α ρεαχτ. Αη ριέστμαδ βλιαδαιμ οο
 Ὁηονηχαδ. Μαοδομναιζ, abb Ταμλαετα, Ceallach, μαε Caellaide, ρριοίρ
 Σαιζρε, οέζ. Ρινναχτα, μαε Ceallaiz, κομαρβα Ὁοιρε, ερρκορ γ ραοι
 βερλαρενε, Λαιζηnen, κομαρβα Ρεαρνα, γ Ταμλαχτα, [οέεε]. Αιλεαχ
 οορζαν λα Ζαλλαιβ ρορ Μηυρσίρταχ, μαε Νέιλλ, γ α ερζαβάιλ leo οο ρυεε-
 ρατ οο εum α long οο ρο ρυαρλαε Ὁια υαδαιβ. Μαιδμ ρια Congalac, μαε
 Μαοιμυέιχ, ρορ Ζαιλνζαιβ μοραιβ, γ beccaiβ οεε Αεη οάλαρρε, ού ι
 ττορρεπαθαρ εείτηι ριέιτ λαη οίοδ. Ὁομνall, μαε Λορκαίμ, τιζεαρνα Αιδνε,
 οέεε ηι eCluain mic Νόιρ. Σρίοόάν, μαε Μαελεμυιρε, τιζεαρνα Ὑα Ριαχ-

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 Adannan, *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 Fearná 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.

Maelcainn mac Conell, prince of Tuilain, *obit*.
Ferall mac Daniell, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*.
[A challenge of battle between Donogh mac
Flainn, and Murtagh mac Neill, but God paci-
fied them.] “Aulaiv mac Gofri at Dublin
again. Cillecuillin 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.

ραχ, δέcc. Flann, mac Ceallaiḡ, ταναίρι Ορραιḡε, δέcc. Cian, mac Aengurra, do mairbad la hUib Failḡe. Murchad, mac Finn, do ḡuin la Tuatal. Canoin páττραcc do cúndac lá Donnchad, mac Floinn, ní Eireann. Ceallaacán, ní Cairil, co pφsraib Mumán, ḡ Macca cunn co nḡallaib Puirclairḡi ἰ Μηde, co ττυκρατ cpech móir, ḡ bpoio. Orḡain dna, Cille heidnech, ḡ Cille hachaid dóib co po ḡabrat a dá nabbad .i. Muireadac Ua Concobair ḡ Coibdnach mac bφsgda, co pφapccabrat Oillill mic Aengurra, τḡεapna Ua pφocharid, ḡ pocaide ele lá hAimmesḡin τḡεapna Ua pFailḡe. Piri Mumán um Ceallaacán, ní Mumán, co nḡallaib amaille pφipr, do orḡain Μηde, ḡ Cluana heidneac, ḡ Cille hachaid ḡo po airḡrct an τḡi co Cluain Iorairid. ḡoill do deḡḡu Aca cliaτ .i. Amlaib, mac ḡoτφḡe, τḡe pφpταct Dε ḡ Mictail.

Αοιρ Cφιορτ, naoi ccéd τḡiocha a hochτ. Α haonφict do Donnchad. Muircφrτach camra, abb bφndchuir, Duibndpεct, mac Ronán, abb Cluana Dolcán, Anbιe, mac Doimnaill, abb ḡlinne huirφn, δέcc. Coibdnach, abb Cille hachaid, do bádaḡ hi muir Delḡinnri Cualann aḡ elιú ó ḡhallaib. Flann Ua Caτail, do dol mairtra hi cCluain an doḡair lá ḡallaib. Suibne, mac Conbφstan, abb Sláne, do mairbad lá ḡallaib. Maolbφndacτa, ancoipe, do écc. Maolmairtain Ua Sceallán pεap legino Leitḡlinne, do écc. Slóighead Iap an pḡḡ, Donnchad, ḡ la Muircφrτach, mac Néill, ḡo Λαιḡnib, ḡ co pḡopa Mumán, co po ḡabrat a ḡialla. Niall, mac Pεapḡaile, moḡdaḡna Oilḡ do ḡuin ḡ bádaḡ la Muircφrτach. Flann, inḡfn Donnchada, baḡτḡεapna

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 Kilkullen, 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 ⁴, 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 Maeltuire, King of Fiachrach, *moritur*. Ailech broken upon Mur-

Crichan, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Fiachracht^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. Muirheartach 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 Muirheartach, 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 Muirheartach. 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, *seura morte moritur*. Finechta mac Ceallaigh, Coarb of Daire, *in Christo quievit*."—*Ann. Ul., 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.

Οιλιξ, δέcc. Αρατε ua ηλοίαιρ, .i. mac Σιρποα, τιξεαρνα Ξαλλ Λυιμμιξ, δο ιηαρθαδ ι cConnaéctaiβ lá Caenraiξiβ Αιδνε. Αρ μορ ρια cCeallaacán, ρί Chaipil, φορ Ορραιξιβ. Αιηλοιβ Cuapán δο έέct co Cairabhoc, γ βλααίρε mac Ξορραδα δο έέct in Αέ eliaé. Cpeacha Λαιξen il Λειé Chuinn .i. βραen ι Μιδε, Λορcán ι μβριξιαβ, γ Μυιρcέcρηtach ηι cCualaino, co ττυccρατ epécha μόρα ειρτιβ. Coιρρρε Ua Cionaé, τιξεαρνα Ua ηΑιτεέδα, δέcc. Caίραοηηδ ρια ριξ δαχαη φορ Coηcταητιη mac Αεδα φορ Αηλαρ ηο Αιηλοιβ, mac Σιρριε, γ φορ βρεαéηαιβ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ηαιοι ccέδ τριοcha αναοι. Αη οαρα βλιαδαιη ρίctε δο Θηοηηchaδ. Eocha, mac Scannaíl, abb Imleacha λοδαιρ, γ Oenacán, ραγαρτ ούηη λειéξλαιρ, δέcc. Μαολβριξδε, mac Nectpai, οηδάν Cuaíann, δέcc ιαρ ccιαηαιοιρ. Μυιρcέcρηtach, mac Néill co ρéηαιβ an Ροέλα γ βριξ δο οολ ηι ττιρ ηΟρραιξε, γ ηα ηΘειρι ζο ρο ηαιρξδ γ co ρο ηιοηηραδ λαιρ an έριοch uile ζο léip ζο Uí Ruaóρach ζοηδαρ ηιαρach δό ιαραιη. Μυιρcέδβlach λα Μυιρcέcρηtach, mac Néill, co ττυc ορζαιη γ έδαλα ιοηδα a ηηηιβ Ξαλλ ιαρ ηβρειé βυαδα γ coρζαιρ. Αρ ηα ηΘειρι δο έυρ lá Ceallaacán γ λα ριορα Μυηαιη, ροδάιηη a ηαιτιβε δο Μυιρcέcρηtach, mac Néill, ζο ττορραεταρ οά ηηίε οίοδ λαιρ ηη Céλεcαιρ, mac Coρbμαιc, γ ηη Μαελζορη, mac Ξιρλεcáη, ηη Σεξδα, mac Noebelain, γ ηη Clépech, mac Σερται, γc. Caίραοηηeαδ ele

^b *Caenraíge of Aidhne*.—A sept seated at Ard-Aidhne, near Ardrahin, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 53.

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

^d *Ui-Aitheachda*.—This is the only notice of this tribe occurring in the Annals of the Four Masters. They were probably seated in the district of Tuath-Aitheachta, now *anglicè* Touaghty, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 157, note ⁿ.

The year 938 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 939 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 939. An army by Donogh and by Murtagh into Leinster and Mounster, that they brought both their hostages. Suvne mac Conbreton, killed by the Genties” [*rectè*, by the Galls]. “Nell mac Ferall wounded and drowned by Murtagh mac Nell. Flann, daughter to Donncha, queene of Ailech, *moritur*. An army by Donncha in Bregha, that he spoyled Lainnlere. *Quies Muireai*, Coarb of Comgall.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

“A. D. 933” [*rectè*, 939, 940]. “Adulstan, King of England, died. The sunn for one day appeared like blood untill none the next day.

i. e. the son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was killed in Connaught by the Caenraighi of Aidhne^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, Lorcan in Breagh, and Muirheartach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cairbre Ua Cinaeidh, lord of Ui-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 Breagha, 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'Skellan, 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. Ruadrach'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.

λαρ να Δειρὶβ ἡ λα ἠΟρραιγὶβ φορ ριζ̄ Cairil, du ι τορορατταρ ιλι. Μυρ-
 ἔσρηταχ ιαραῖν δο ἔιονόλ Conaill ἡ Εοζαῖν, ἡ an Τυαιρρειτε ἀρῆσνα co
 ἠΟιλεαῖ, conδο ροζ̄δα δεῖ céd lair do γλέιπε γαιρζ̄δῶαχ ινῶ Ρhocla,
 ἡ πο ταῖρμῆιλλ Ερῖνν λάνι cḷί ρπί φαῖρρζε co ριαχτε Αῖτα cḷιαῖ, ἡ do
 βḷητε Σιτῖυε, τιζεαρνα Αῖτα cḷιαῖ ἠι ηγῖαλλνυρ lair. Δο cḷοῖδ ιαραῖν co
 Λαιγῆβ, ἡ πο ἔρῖαλλρατ Λαιγῆν ρρῖῖεβερε ρρῖρ, conαῖ ραρῖ δεῖρῖδ occa ρῶδεοῖδ
 α ριαρῖcḷαῖ, ἡ do ρατ Λορῆάν ρί Λαιζ̄η lair. Ραινιc διη ζο ριορῖ Μυῖαν,
 ἡ ροβταρ ερῖαῖα ιαῖορῖδ φορ α cḷιονη do cḷαῖ ρρῖρ. Conαῖη eαῖη πο cḷινηρῖτε
 ρο δεοῖδ Ceallaḷcán do ταῖαῖρτε δια cḷοῖν, ἡ do βῖρῖτα ζεῖμελ ραρῖ la Μυρ-
 ἔεαρταχ. Δο δεοχαῖδ ιαραῖν co Connaḷcταῖβ, ἡ τάιμῖ Concḷubar mac
 Ταῖδḷ ινα δῶιλ, ἡ ní ταρατ ζεῖμεαλ na ζλαρ ραρῖ. Δο ρυαῖτ ιαρῖρῖν co ἠοιλεχ
 ζυρ an ρῖοζ̄ραῖδ ἠι ρῖν ἠι ηγῖαλλνυρ lair, ἡ βάταρ anηρῖδ co cḷητ ναοι μῖορ
 oc ρḷῶcḷαῖ, ἡ πο cḷυρ na ζέιλλ ι ηεαcḷῖαῖηζ na ρεε ρῖν ζο Δονηχαῖδ, ρί
 Ερεανη, υαῖρ ap é βοῖ α Τḷḷῖραῖζ, ἡ ap δῶ ράιμῖ an ρῖζε. Conαῖ do ἔαῖαῖρτε
 Chellaḷcán lair αορῖβραῖδ an ρανη,

Δο cḷοῖδη Μυρῖῖρηταχ ρο δḷῖ,
 Co Cairil caem caulceḷ cαρῖ,
 Co tucc Ceallaḷcán na cḷιαῖρ,
 Ní πο ζαḷ ζῖαλλ οἰλε αρῖ.

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

^h *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-eliath; and he brought Sitricⁱ, lord of Ath-eliath, 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 Muirheartach. 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:

Muirheartach 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 Muirheartach Mac Neill*, p. 34, note to line 55.

^k *To oppose him.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Muirheartach 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 Kilcullen), 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 γαλλ το έορ λα ηΥιβ Ράιλζε .ι. λα ηΑίμηργιν, μαρ Γιοναεόδα, γ λά Ceneil Ρηιαχach, εο πο ηαρηβρατ δά εέδ δέεε ηι Μυιζ Cιρι διβ. Αιζ .ι. ριοε αναεήετα, εομτορ πορρι αιβνε γ λοχα εο πο οηρεερεταρ να Ξαλλ Ιμρ Μοέτα αρ ηε ζξα. Μαολρυαναϊό, μαρ Ρλοινη, ταπαρι Οηιζ, εο ηαρηβαό εο Chenel Conall. Κατραοιναό πορ Ξhallaiβ Ατα ειαε ρια ηΥιβ ρΡαίλζε .ι. ρια ηΑίμηργιν μαρ Γιοναεηια, ειζεαρνα Υα ρΡαίλζε, δύ ι ετορεάρι ηίλε εο Ξhallaiβη ημ Αοδ ηΑλβανach, εο τοιρεάιβ ιοηόδα εεν μο έάροη.

Αοιρ Cριορε, ηαιο εέδ εεραχα. Αη ερεαρ βλιαόαν ρηηίετ εο Θονηηachά. Δύνεαό, μαρ Δυταινεν, ερρεορ Cλυανα ηιε Νόιρ, γ Cellach, μαρ Εροράη, ερρεορ Cλυανα ηειόηεη, δέεε. Μαελμοέτα, ρεηίηιό γ abb Cλυανα Ιοριαρ, δέζ. Cήη εράβαϊό, εζνα Ερεανη ερθε.

Μαολμοέτα εον Μιόε μαίζ,
Μόρ ηiach αη εραό εαοηη ευήρα,
Αεβαε εήη να ηανηεαρηε,
Cαονεομραε μολεαη Μυζηα.

Ραολαν, μαρ Μυρηόηαιζ, ρί Cαιζήη, εο έεε εο εαρεεαρ ι ηΑενach Cholmáin.

Ραολάν ρυαμανη ρυαμαίζε, αρ ζρηε μόρ ηύέτα μαίζην,
Cοιηόε Cυαλαηη ευαναίζε, εο ροόβαό λαοιη ηι Cαιζήη.
Cυπε Ερεανη Ερεηόηη, ερηηζέο εαρ ερηηζα εοεναρ,
εα δάζ εέρ ερε ζλε εεόηη, εα ηiach ρλαηηη ρεα Ραολάν.

^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 druthl” [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-eliath 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 Faelan'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 Kynelagh killed 2000 Danes. Orlath, daughter of Kennedy mac Lorcan, was queen of Ireland this time. Mortaugh mac Neale, with the king's forces, went to Cashell, and there took Ceallaghan (that unruly kinge of Mounster that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Mounster, and the other

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

^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-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the present county of Kildare.

Congalach 7 Alpin, dá mac Loreáin, mic Dunchaáda, do marbhadh lá Congalach, mac Maolmícheih. Dunlaith, inígn Mhaoilínícheih, dég. Cluan mic Nóir 7 Cell dapa do orccann lá blacaire, mac Thorráda, 7 la Gallab Átha eliaith. Dún Ustíhílaipi do orzain lá mac Raígnall co na Thallab. Ro díozal Dia 7 Pattraice a tpairitte an gníomh rin fair, uair tángatatar Thoil dap muir go po gabpat ina nairi forra, conerla mac Raígnall a ttoircaé go po gab tír. Ro marbad é lá Maouóán lá miz nUlad ría ceim peéttaine iairan orccann a neineach Phattraice. Lia móir ipin mbliádaipri co tarlaicé alfeh níochtarach do Chluain mic Nóir lap an uirce.

Áoir Crioirt, nao céé cétpaáa, a haon. An cétpaínaó bliádaip ríhíe do Dhonnchaó. Conola, mac Dúnacáin, eppcop 7 abb Leithglinne, Caoncoíriac, eppcop Domliacé, Fozartach, abb Saigre, 7 Fírdóinnach, abb Fobair, décc. Áod, mac Scannlám, tigeapna Irluachra, eccnaó epigna iLattein, 7 i nGaoideilg, [décc]. Muiréírtach na ceóall ceipocínn, mac Néill Glúnduib, tigeapna Oilig, Eacatar Iaratar Eorpa ina aiprip, do marbad oc Át Fhírdiaó lá blacaire, mac Thorráda, tigeapna, Gall an 26 Marta. Ar dia eccaime atpubáadh,

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 Clonmaenise, but the true year is 942:

“A. D. 941” [*al.* 942]. “Donneha mac Suthainen, bushop of Clon-mic-Nois, and Faelan mac Muireai, king of Lenster, *moríuntur*. An overthrewe 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 lland from them; theyre kinge stealing from

thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorean mac Donneha killed by Congalach mac Maelmíhi. Maelmochta, Airchinneeh of Clon-Iraird, *quíevit*. Clon-mic-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 Moylemíhié. Blacarie mac Godtry, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donlaith, daughter of Moylemíhié, 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 Daimhliag; Fogartach, Abbot of Saighir; and Feardomhnach, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Aedh, son of Scannlan, lord of Irluachair, a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, [died]. Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks^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 Clonviacknose, next the waters of the Shannon, was destroyed].
—*Ann. Clon.*

^u *Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks*: Μυρ-
έαρταε να σοοαλλ εροποεααν. Doctör John
Lynch, in his translation of Keating's *History*
of Ireland, p. 306, takes σοοαλλ in this cognomen
to denote a *net*, and interprets Μυρέαρταε να
σοοαλλ εροποεααν, "*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 Muirchertach's death, he
is described as "a warrior of saffron hue;"
but this is a silly blunder, originating in the

etymological fancies of Dr. O'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 Muircheartach 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, Muirchertach 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 αγυρ διτ πορ ρίολ cloinne Cuinn zo bράτ,
 Νατ μαρ Μυρέρταχ βα λιαχ διλέετα ιατ Θαοιδεαλ ηγνάτ.

Αρδ Macha do ορζαιν λαρ να Θαλλαιβ céona απαθαρχι ιαρ μαρβαδ
 Μυρέρταρχη. Μυζροίν πο ράουη πο,

Α ιαση νασι ccéd, ceτpe δειό, ó ζήιαρ Cμpτ oινδ οζβρειτ,
 Αρβδ do βλιαδουαιβ nonpαιζ co βάρ μόρολλ Μυρέρταρχη.

Caτpαιουινδ oc Tpαιετ Μυζα ρια Ρυαιδρι Ua cCanannáin πορ Cenel
 nEoghain γ πορ Θαλλαιβ Λοά Ρεαβαλ, ιη πο μαρβαδ τρι céo do Chenél
 Eoghain γ do Θαλλαιβ ιη Μαολρυαναιδ, mac Flaith ríozδαιηνα an Tυαιpceipτ.
 Λοpάán, mac Pαολάnn, ρί Λαιζην, do ιμαρβαδ λά Νοpτμανναιβ, δια ιηβοί occ
 ιηοpεαδ Αετα ελιατ, ιαρ ccaτpαιουεαδ πορ Θαλλαιβ αρ τόp δύ ι τοπορέπαταp
 ile διδ λαp, δια neβpαυh,

Μα πο βιτ ua βpεαpαιλ βpιc,
 Ζpιβ τυηp τpιc τpεαpαc ποp τοpιc,
 Ο μύ co βράτ ιηβαpνεαc ιηβαlc,
 Νί τιεpα Λαιζνεc πο λοpιc.
 Λοpάán Λαιζην ι τpειβ τpιoch,
 Μαιζην céo cloé capαδ νατ
 Oυpπαν οpαιδουαυh πο λιον βιτ,
 Αp cμpτ, αρ caίνεαδ, αρ caτ.
 Coιηδε coicciδ η Θαοιδεαλ ηγαετ,
 Μα πο ζαετ ποp λαoch ní λιτ,
 βα Λύζ lonn pρι leim ιη áτ,
 Αp beim do βpαετ μα πο βιτ.

Ceallach, mac βece, τιζεαpηνα Oάλ Αpαιδε, do οpccam ι ηOεντpιυβ λα α
 cenél pείpιη. Pλann Ua Poccapται τιζεαpηνα βpεccpαιιζε, γ τιζεαpηνα

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

² *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.

^a *Descendant of Breasal Breac*: i. e. of Breasal
 Bealaigh, grandson of Cathaer 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^v, 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-eliath, 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

Τεατθα, Ουβλίννα ιηλν Τιζεαρνάιν, τιζεαρνα θρίεφνε, βήν Οονηθαθα
 mic Πλοινν, πί Ερεαην, θέε.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, ναοι εεέθ εφραχατ α θό. Ροβαρταχ, μαε Μαολεαμ-
 νιη, abb Cluana an doðair, Μαολφείεινε, abb Cluana ηλοραρθ, Ουβτάχ,
 μαε Μαοιρ-ήνρπυλ, φήρ λειγινη Cluana ηλοραρθ, γ Ώυαρε, μαε Μαλεεάιν,
 ραεαρτ Cluana mic Νόιρ, θέεε. Πλατθεαρταχ, μαε Ιονμάνειν, πί Καριλ,
 Πλαιν, μαε Ρινθ, γ Μυιρεαθδαχ, μαε Μαοιημόρθα, θά ριοθδαίηνα Λαιγιη,
 θέε. Ρινθ, μαε Ματάιν, τιζεαρνα Κορκα Λαιθθε, θο ηαρθαθ υφφαροιβ
 Μαίγε Ρένε. Κοην, μαε Οονηθαθα, ριοθδαίηνα Ερεαην, θο ηαρθαθ
 υφφαραιβ φφαρνημαίγε. Κοιρρη, μαε Μαοιρράττραεε, τιζεαρνα Οα Λιατάιν,
 θέεε. Κατφαοιμαθ ρια εΟεαλλαεάν, Καριλ ρορ Οεηνηεττιγ, μαε Οορκαίν,
 ηι μαίγ θύνη, ιη ρο μαρθαθ ροθαθε. Κορρεαθ Ατα ειαθ θο Ώηαιθελαιθ

Cuan discomfitted by Lecale, *in quo pene omnes delati 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 Killmoynes, 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

Duibhleadhna, 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 Muireadhach, 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. Δο Χονζαλας, μαρ Μαοιλμιτχιζ, ριόζδαίμνα Ερεανν, γ δο θραεν, μαρ Μαοιλμόρδα, ρί Λαιζήν, γ δο Cheallaς, μαρ Ραελάιν, ριοζδαίμνα Λαιζήν. Αρέ κορρεραδ δο ραταδ ραιρ .1. α τιζε, γ α αιρθεαδα, α longa, γ α κυνδαίγε ολέσνα δο λορρεαδ, α μνά, α μις, α θαερρεαππλιαιζ δο θρειτ ι νθαειρε, α ριρ γ α αερ calma δο μαρθαδ, α όζοιλζεανν ό χειτρ ζο θυινε ειθιρ ζυιν, γ βάδαδ, γ λορρεαδ, γ θραιτε αέτ υαταδ beacc δο διορδ ι νυαταδ long δο ποέτραταρ ι nDeccimr. Conad dó ρο ράιθεαδ,

Ναοι ccéo bliadain buan neρnad,
 Χειτρε veich α dó απρέζηταρ,
 Ο ζήναιρ Cριρτ, ιαρ ριαζαιλ,
 Co ριν mbliadain ρο μεατλαιδ.
 Ρο κορρεραδ Αέ cliaτ cloidbeach,
 Co nματ ρειατ ρεο τζλαch
 Ρο cραιθεαδ μυντιρ Thomair,
 Ι μαρταρ δομαιν δεβραδ.
 θραεν Cαρμαιν don caτ κορρεραδ,
 Ορ al Αλιήαν co να ρλοζαδ,
 Αρ λά ριζ Λαιζεαν laineς,
 Ρο cραιθεαδ αζυρ ρο κορρεραδ.
 Ρορβαρach ριρ ιν κορναί,
 Congalach conδ mθρηζ mθραρζlan,
 Σηιαν ιαρταρ δομαιν θαταίζ,
 Co cαθαίδ oca κορρεραδ.

Donnchaδ, μαρ Flonn, μις Μαοιλεclainn, ρί Ερεανν, δέcc ιαρρ αν κύιcc-εαδ bliadain ριχίτ α ρλαιτςρα. Αρ δο ροραιτμςτ, αζυρ δέccαοίνε Donnchaδα ρο ράιθεαδ αν ρανν,

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

^g *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, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCcart*, Introduction, p. xxxvi. to xli.

^h *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 Almbain 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 Inmainnein *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. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

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

Ο ατβάτ Δοννχαδ, δελμ δοροι, πο cloi Τήναιρ τομτάχ λί,
Cen pecht mé lenḡ mḡ πορνα, ατά τίρ ηΕρεανν ιαρ ní.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd cḡραα α τπί. Αν chéd βιαδαιν το Chonḡalach, mac Maolmicheḡ, ορ Ερηνν ηι ρίḡηε. Μαοιτωιλε, mac Δύναιν, coḡαρβα Τίḡεαρναιḡ η Χαρμḡηη, .ι. ó Τυλέιν, δέḡ. Εαρpucc έίριδε. Ήυαιρε, mac Sealβαιḡ, abb Διριρτ Διαρμαδα, δέcc. Αενḡυρ, mac Δοννχαδα, mic Floinn, τιḡεαρνα Μιδε, δέcc. Αορχαδ, mac Μυρχαδα, τιḡεαρνα Ιαρταρ Conḡacht, [δέcc]. Αιρεαάτacht, mac Ανβιτη, τοιρεά Calραḡε, το μαρβαδη. Ήοιλλ Locha ηθαάτacht το μαρβαδ ινο ρίḡ ι mbréρι Ια Δοḡννall Ua Néill, .ι. mac Μυρχηḡρταιḡ, mic Néill ḡlúnduib, η Ιά α δḡηβραάταρ. Βλακαιρε, αον το τοιρεάαḡ ḡall, το ιονναρβαδ α ηΑάτλιατη, η Αḡμλαḡ δαρ α ερι ann. Ua Canannan, .ι. Ρυαδḡρι το δολ ι mbrḡḡαḡ co pparḡαḡ δρεαμ δια ḡlḡ ann Ιά Conḡalach. Ήοιλλ Connaáτ Ιά Conḡalacé, mac Maolmicheḡ. Δί cḡlamain τέμτιδε το αερην ρḡctḡmair ρια Saḡmair, co πο ḡοιλλḡηḡ an βιοά uile. Cúleannán, mac Coibḡdenaiḡ, τιḡεαρνα Ua ηḡδαιρḡε, δέḡ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd cḡραα α cḡταρ. Αν δαρα βιαδαιν το Chonḡalacé. Πλαḡυρ, abb Pεαρνα μοίρε, Scannlán, abb Tuama Pionnloá, Μαοιβḡτḡ, abb Δαιμḡρι, η Ήυαιρε ραḡαρτ Cluana mic Νοιρ, δέḡ. Αḡμḡρḡη, mac Cionaeḡa, τιḡεαρνα Ua Pailḡε, δέcc an τρεαρ Ιά το Ιανυαρι. Δυνλαḡηḡ, mac Aeḡa, τιḡεαρνα Ua ηḡρḡḡḡa, το μαρβαδ. Δοḡννall, mac Μαοιμυαḡ, τιḡεαρνα Connaáτ, το έcc. Δοḡννall, mac ηUaάḡμαρḡán, mic Δοḡbalen,

sackt and spoyled by Congalagh mac Moylemihie; these of Moybrey and Breen mac Moylemorry, 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 Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost" [*Secc mór 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 Aulav 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 Cluain-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-Muirhevnè]. — *Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 940" [*rectè*, 945]. "Congalach 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 Κορκα Φηρτρι, το έcc. Ορζαν Cluana mic Nóir, γ ceall na Míde
apóna do Thallab Áta eliat. Ορζαν Cille Cuilinn, do Thallabh .i. do
Ámlab Cuarán. Αταρταν pí oppósc Sahan, décc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéd cétpacha a cúicc. An tpeap blianam do Chon-
galach. Caonómpacc, abb la, γ Caτapach, mac Ξuarán, pεapleíγinn
Arda Macha, décc. Caτpaoineaó pía nDonnchad, mac Ceallaiγ, τιγεαρνα
Oppaiγe πορ Λαιγmu, dú ι ττορcáip θpaoñ, mac Máoilmópda, pí Λαιγñ dia
nebráó,

Νaoi ccéd, naoi ccóicc do bliáðnaib, ní péd nách τιαmíða τποζda,
Ο ζein Cpioρτ ap maoin paoip plánda co báp θpaoñ, mic Máoilmópda.

Αζυρ τορcáip θεορ Ceallach, mac Cionaeða, τιγεαρνα Ua Ceinnpεalaíγ ζo
pochaidib hi maille ppiu ipin caτ pin. Conaó dia ποpαιτmíτ πο páðeaó,

θpaoñ, bpiρ Λαιγñ lonngalach, Congalach laechda lamopech,
Cétpacha cétτ companach opptat in Áτ eliat Claidbeach.
Ο ζein mic Θé deachpαιγit peltat co pel ι pιαγlaib,
Α cúicc la τaeó cétpácait αζυρ naoi ccéd do bliáðnaibh.

Λán an Flunpáðoich do apζαττ ó Chenel Eoζain ap éñnóachtaib pa-
tpaicc γ a comapba an tan pin, .i. Iopεph. Caτ ειτπ eonab an mapa, γ an
τίpε occ Luimnech. Caτ ειτπ píacaib Muinan ι nγlínñ Daíman oc Darup,
γ πο meabáó πορ na píaχaib piap γ do ποcáip a náp auó. Slóíγeaó la

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

¹ *Corca-Fútri*.—The inhabitants of Gallen, Leyny, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O'Flaherty's *Oggia*, 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 cCanannán co Sláine cona tairéstar Thall, 7 Thaidil .i. Congalach, mac Maoilmithig, 7 Amlaíb Cuarán, co paeimídh for Thalluib Áta chiat in po marbad 7 in po báitheadh rocaíde. Scolaize Ua hAedaccain, tigearna Dartraige, 7 Tharbhíe, mac Muirisdai, tanairi Ua cCremtáinn, 7 Aoð Ua Ruairc, mac Tigearnán, a ppiéguin. Orghan Áta chiat la Congalach, mac Maoilmíe.

Αοιρ Crioirt, νασι ccéd cετραχα α πέ. Αν cετραινάδ βιαδαν do Chongalac. Αιμνιρε Ua Caelai, abb Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Ueacna Míde, déz, do Uib mic Uair Míthe a cénél. Καταραχ, mac Domnall, abb Thinne hUirín, déz. Colmán, mac Maoilpátraic, aipéindech Sláine, do marbad la Thalluib Corc, mac Conbiozán, abb Uothra, décc. Cormacan, mac Maoilbrigíde, an táirpíle, fear cúmtea Néill Thúnduib, déz. Κατ Άτα chiat pía cCongalach, mac Maoilmithig, for blacaire ua nloimair, tigearna na Noirtmann, in po marbad blacaire fearin, 7 pé ccéd décc eip guin 7 bpoirt, 7 tuilleo ari míle amalle ppir. Αρ do po ráidhídh,

Δαρδαν Chongalac na τριασθ,
 I nÁt chath ba cuimpele laoch,
 hi ccéin marur clann ppi claino,
 Do bspat Thall ppi cec paeé.

⁴ *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 Connaught, 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” [*recte*, resisted by the Galls, i. e. Danes and Irish], “viz., Congalach mac Maelmíhi, and Auláiv Cuarán, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Finai .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-eliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaiġhe O'hAedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ui-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-eliath by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach. Aimmire Ua Cathlai, Abbot of Chlain-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. Corc, 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-eliath [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-eliath 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. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Leacain in Meath.*—Now Leckin, in the barony of Corcaree, 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 Muireheartach, 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 ir in cēraimāō bliadain a flāāa (946) po fīocāō caē Aēa eliaē lair for ōlacaire ua n-loimair, eiġearna na Norzmann, airim in po marbāō ōlacaire buōēm zo pé céōaiō vēcē eētir ġum ġ bpoio immaile ppur i nno-ġail marbēa Muirēhrāiġ nic Néill ġlunōuib lair pēēt piam.*”

“It was in the fourth year of his” [Conghalach's] “reign (946) the battle of Ath-eliath 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.”

Σοιμπλαίτ, ινḡν Πλαινδ, μίε Μαιοιελχλαιν, ριοḡαν Νέιλλ ḡλυνδουίbh, δέcc ιαρ ναίτεριccé δίοcρα ινα ταριπτεcταίbh ḡ δοáiειbh. Σλόιḡεαδ λάρ na ḡαλλαιbh δαρ Ḍρυνι ράιτε, co ρο λοιρcρcε an δερτέch ḡ δειchnebar ar ρεacht ριcταίbh and. Cαthupach, mac Aίλcι, eppcop Cenel Eoccháin, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd cḡpacha a ρεacht. An cúiccead bliadain do Chonḡalach. Oenacán, mac Eccḡpταιḡh, aḡcινdech Eccailpι bicce hι cCluain mic Nóιρ, eppcop, ḡ óḡ ιoδan, bράταιρpιde Ḍύνανθαḡ, mic Eccap-ταιḡh, do Μυḡδορpιαίbh Μαιḡen a cénél, ḡ a écc. Aεδán, mac Anailḡ, aḡc-índeach Tuama dá Ualann, [δέcc]. Πλαίτbhḡtach, mac Μυιρcḡpταιḡ, mic Neill ḡhlúnduib, do μαρβαδ lá Cenél Conaill. Λαιδḡnén, mac Conḡalaḡ, τḡḡearna ḡailnḡ, do μαρβαδ lá Pḡpιαίbh Cúl. Ḍoínnall, mac Pιnd ριḡδαίμna Λαιḡn, δέcc. Pḡḡapταch, mac Ḍonnaḡán, τḡḡearna Oιρḡiall, δέcc, ιαρ mbuaíδ ναίτεριḡe. Μαυυδαν, mac Aοδα mic Eochaccán, ρί Ulaδ, do μαρ-βαδ la hUltoíbh buδen. Σλόιḡεαδ lá Conḡalach, mac Μαιοιμḡτḡḡ, co ρο hιndpι hUι Meit, ḡ Pḡpíμnaḡ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd cḡpacha a hocht. An ρειρεαδ bliadain do Chon-ḡalac. Pιnnachta, mac Echτḡḡepn, eppcop, ρcριbhḡ, ḡ abb Λυḡíναíδ, ḡ μαep μumπḡpe Pάτpαιcc ó pḡleibh ρoδḡr, Colmán, eppcop ḡ abb Pḡδα δύnn, δέcc. Μαιοιρmḡén, ρui eppcop Ḍαιpe Chalḡaiḡ, Cοpḡmac Ua hAίlella, aḡc-ín-deach Cille Cmilnd, Scuirine, abb Ḍepμαḡḡe, δέcc. Ḍonnḡal Ua Μαιοι-

^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 Gentries, killed by Congalach mac Maelmíhi, with 1600 hurt and killed. Anmere O’Haglái, coarb of Ciaran mac an Tair, *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” [*recte*, 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] Scuthine, Abbot of Dear-

pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure until she died thereof. Colman mac Moylepatrick, archdean of Slane, was slain by the Danes. The Danes brought a great prey from Dromrahie, and burnt the church thereof, and also killed 170 men therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

^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 spoiled Tyre-Conell" [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirhevnè] "and Druimiselainn, with Inis-Kyndea. A pray with O'Canannan, and killed Flaihvertach O'Nell, and brought the spoyle of the Men of Lii. Hughan of Tuom-dauolann, *in Christo pausavit*. Fogartach mac Donnagan, king of Airgiall, *in penitentia moritur*. An army by Congalach mac Maelmihí, 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 Tyreonnell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

μίθε, ρήρ λείγινη Cluana mic Nóir, Flann Ua Anáile, aréinneach Ḡlinne ua locha, éfn̄o op̄can an coicció, dég. Eochacán Ua Cleirigh, maḡlóir eipen, décc. Daruet eccnaíó décc. Reachtaípa, mac Maonaḡ, p̄m̄raccart Cluana mic Nóir, aréinnech Imbleacha Fia .i. Imleácha mbéccáin. Oengur, mac Ḡpan, raccart, ḡ Spuité Sñoir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Cloicéech Sláine do lopeccáó do Ḡhallaiḡ co na lán do m̄ionnaibh, ḡ d̄ḡ ḡaoimbh im Chaomeáir fear l̄iḡinn Sláine, ḡ bacall an eplaíma, ḡ clocc bá deach do cloccaibh. Caḡraomeáó p̄ia Ruaiḡri Ua Canannán, i Míde p̄or Congalach, mac Maoilmiḡh, d̄ú i topeáir Congalach, mac Ceallaiḡ, tiḡearna Fear Roir, co n̄opuḡ oile amaille p̄ip̄. Slóḡḡó oile la Ruaiḡri Ua Canannán i mb̄rḡaib̄, ḡ mopeáó Ḡpeaḡ uile d̄ó, ḡ do bepe ile d̄i éim̄aiḡ p̄or Chonḡalaíó. Ro ḡábh lonḡp̄oie p̄ri pé pé in̄i acc p̄orḡair p̄or Mih̄e, ḡ Ḡpeaḡaibh hi M̄inne Ḡpocan, ḡ do maḡc d̄iḡeaḡa p̄iḡ Epeann ar ḡach airḡ éuicce. Caḡraomeáó iaramh eitiḡ Ḡhallaiḡ, ḡ ḡaoíḡealaib̄, .i. eitiḡ Ruaiḡri Ua Cananḡan aḡur ḡulla Áta chaí a b̄éil Anḡpear ar̄p̄tol do ḡon̄p̄aḡh. Ro meáḡaḡ p̄or Ḡhallaiḡ, ḡ no cupeáó a n̄ár, uap̄ topepaḡḡar pé m̄ile do ép̄én fearaib̄ ann ḡen moḡat ḡille, ḡ ḡlap̄laiḡ topeáir Ruaiḡri d̄in p̄ioḡḡaíḡna Epeann i p̄riḡum an éata h̄ip̄in, ḡ topeáir ioim̄ar tanap̄i ḡall ann beop̄. Tépn̄a, im̄op̄io, ḡoppaiḡ .i. mac S̄it̄pucca, co nuataḡáó ḡaoim̄e hi maille p̄ip̄p̄. Donnchaḡ, mac Donn̄aill Uí Maoilechlaann, p̄iḡḡaíḡna Míde, do maḡḡaḡh la a d̄eip̄bh̄ine bú d̄ém̄ .i. la Fearḡal mac Aengura. Slóḡḡó la Congalach, mac Maoilmiḡh ip̄in M̄um̄ain, ḡ no ar̄cc iap̄m̄uḡna, ḡ no maḡḡ d̄á maḡ Ceinnéit̄tiḡ, mic Lop̄cáin .i. Echtiḡḡ̄in ḡ Donn̄cuan. Inḡpaḡh Maḡe P̄inn lá Congalach. Ruap̄c, mac An̄p̄é Uí Laoḡacáin, tiḡearna Fear Cúl Teat̄ḡa, décc. Maḡuḡhan mac Aḡḡha, p̄i Ulaḡ, do maḡḡaḡh la h̄Ulcoibh p̄éip̄in.

¹ *Imleach Fia*, i. e. *Imleach Beccáin*.—See note ², under A. D. 732, p. 329, *suprà*.

² *The Belfry of Sláine*—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 excensus interiit, cum multis aliis piis sociis Sanctorum reliquiis et baculo ipsius Sancti Antistitís, nempe Sancti Erci patroni*

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

³ *Muine-Brocáin*: i. e. Brocan’s brake, or shrubbery. Not identified.

⁴ *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, or Keogh’s country; a district containing forty quarters of land, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 77, 102,

mach, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. 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 Cacineachair, 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-cliaith, 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.

^d *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.” [Schoine Airchinnech of Durrrowe]; “Maelfinman, bushop of Kildare; and Cleircen mac Conallain, Airchinnech of Daire-

Αοιρ Σιορτ, ναοι εέδ εέραχα α ναοι. Αν ρεαέτμάδ βλιαδαν το Chongalach. Αιλιλ, mac Cuiric, abb Copcaige, Ξυαιρε Ua Forandáin, αρ-
 éinnech Αρθαρρατα, [δέεε]. Αοδ, mac Μαοιρνακαδ, ριζδάινα Τσίηρα, το
 μαρβαδ λά Δοιναλλ mac Donnchaδα. Μασειτιξ, mac Cuilendáin, τιξεαρνα
 Conaille Μυρτέμνε, το μαρβαδh la Μυηδορμυιbh Μαίξεν. Δέε, mac
 Δυννιουαν, τιξεαρνα Τεαηhβα, δέεε. Νιαιλλ Μοελαχ Ua Canannáin, το
 μαρβαδ το Κοιρρραιβ Μόραιβ. Congalach, mac Μαοιρμιητιξ, εο μόρ εδ-
 lach Λείτε Chunn λαη ρορ Loch Δερεεδερε. Ρο οηξρτε δυο υλε ινρρδα
 αν λοχα η ρο γαδρατ γειλ η νεαρτ Μυηαν ιαρ να ρριέβερτ ρριύ. Ξορ-
 ριαδh, mac Σιεριοεα εο ηΪαλλιβ Αέα ειαέ το οργαν Chñanδρα, Δοιναιξ
 Ρατραε, Αιρδερσάιν, Τυλάιν, Διρρητ Γιαράιν, Cille Σείρε, η α λαίε εελλα
 αρέηνα, αέτ αρ α Cñanδαρ ρο εροιτε υλε. Ρυξρατ τυλλεδ αρ επί μίλε α
 ιμβροδ λεό λά ταδδ όρη, η αργαιτε, εδιξ, η ιολήαιοιη, η γαχα ματέηρα αρχήηνα.
 Ινρρφο Shill ηΑημκαδα, η οργαν Cluana ρήρα Δρέηανη λά Ceallaacán η λά
 ριορα Μυηαν. Ινρρεαδ Δεαλβηα Δςτηρα δυη λυητ εέδνα, η Δαιμλιαξ
 Ϊαίηνδε το λόργαδ leo. Σοερε Cluana Ιοραιοδ ό Chongalach, mac Μαοιρ-
 μιητιξ ζαν εχοιηηημ ριξ νό πλατα ρυηρη. Μαδδμ ρορ ριορα Μυρεεραίξε
 τήρε λα ηUa Λομάιν Ϊαελα. Μαδδμ ρορ ηUιβ Ραίξε οεε Διορραειβ, ιη ρο

Chalgaigh, *mortui sunt*. Madagan mac Hugh killed by Ovehach .i. by the sons of Bran, but God revenged him in short time by their own death." [*Sed Deus illum vindicavit in brevi tempore, in morte ipsorum*]. "Rory O'Canannan, killed by Genties, viz., heyre of all Ireland, after warfaring six monthes upon Meath and Bregb, and after discomfiting Genties to two thousand or more. Nell O'Canannan and some more killed. Incredible fruite. The Steple of Slane burnt by the Genties of Dublin, and burnt the saint's Crostaff, and a ston most pretious of stones" [*rectè, εloc βα θεε δο εlocαβ, i. e. a bell, the best of bells*]. "Cinechair and a great number about him burnt, being the Lector."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 945" [*rectè, 950*]. "Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, prince of Taraeh, was killed by his own brothers. Hoel mac Cahall,

King of Wales, died. Seothyne, Archdean of Dorowe, died. The steeple of Slane was burnt by the Danes, which was full of worthy men and relicks of saints, with Kennyagher, Lector of Slane. The battle of Moynbrackan was fought this year between the Danes of the one side, and King Congallagh and Irishmen of the other side, where Godfrey, chief of the Danes, was put to flight, and 6000 of his army slain; and Rowrie O'Canannan was also slain therein. Donnogh mac Donnell, King of halfe Meath, died. Cormack O'Hailealla, Archdean of Killcollyn, died. King Congallagh preyed West Munster, and in pursuit of the prey he killed the two sons of Kynnedey mac Lorcan, named Eghtygerne and Donehwan."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Ceanannus, &c.*—These churches still retain their ancient names, and are all situated in East Meath. Their names are now anglicised Kells,

The Age of Christ, 949. The seventh year of Conghalach. Aileall, son of Corc, Abbot of Corcach; Guaire Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-stratha, [died]. Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Maceitigh, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Donnchuan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, upon Loch-Deirgdherc. 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^e, 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.

^e *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'Conor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

“Violatio sacrilega Cluanirardiæ 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 ροαίθε im Cionaeτ Cpuac. Dubdabarc, mac Maoilmoróa, τi γεαρνα
 Uaiτne τipe, do écc. Claitpypccaδ mór, γ μιτ πολα πορ Gallaiδ Aτα cliaτ.

Αοιρ Cpiopeτ, πασι ccéδ caoza. An τοέτμαδ bliδoain do Chongalach.
 Aδland, mac Egnig, mic Dálaigh, comarba Dairpe Colaim Chille eiriδe,
 Zuarpe aiδne élépech nEpeann, décc. Blatmac Sgeillice décc. Flann
 Ua becam, airchinneach Dromac cliaδ, pcpibhniδe Epeann, décc. Fear-
 doinnac Ua Maonaig, abb Cluana mic Nóir γ Zinne dá Loóa, do Chorca
 moccha a cenél. Céleclan ancoipe Arδ Macha, γ Flann, mac Maoil-
 piachrach, airchinnech Muige eτip dí zlaiγ, décc. Flann Ua Cléiriγ,
 τi γεαρνα Dεipceipτ Connaét, γ μιζδoainna Connaét uile, do marbaδ do fφpaiδ
 Mumán. Doimnall Donn, mac Donnchaδa píoζδoainna Tóinpa, γ Oebinn, inζln
 Donnchaδha, décc. Canannán, mac Ceallaiγ, zanairi Ua cCeimpeilaiγ,
 décc iar na ζuin. Maδm πορ Chenél cConaill για pφφzai, mac Airτ, dú
 ι ττορcaip Piacpa Ua Canannáin. Concubar, mac Doimnall Uι Maoilech-
 lainn, píoζδoainna Epeand, do marbaδh la a cenel pεippín. Maδm πορ
 Laiγiγ, γ πορ Ua pφφaiρcelláin για τTuatál mac Uzarpe in po marbaδh

the Conells, and Guaire O'Farannain, died. Gofrith mac Sitrick, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Dornach-Patrick, Ardrackain, 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 Dalgaisse. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downpatrick, Ardrackan, 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 freedome 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 solhm in hystoriis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ita ipsi vulgo ob eximie liberalitatis prerogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult quempiam a liberalitate plurimum laudare dicat; *est ipso Guarío liberalior*."

^m *Secillie*: 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-cliath.

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-cliabh, 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 Maelfiachrach, 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 Desert-Connaght; Daniell mac Donogh, heyre apparent of Tarach; Celeclain, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelfiachrach, Airchinnech of Magh between the two streames, in Irish Maghedirda-glais, *mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 947” [*rectè*, 952]. “Connor mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,

ροσάθε, γ in πο γαβὰδ Cuilén, mac Συραν. Κατέρραοιμασὸ για ηῤαλλαιβ φορ
 φρηαιβ Alban φορ ὀρφταιβ, γ φορ σαχαναάαιβ, δυ ι τοπορρατορ ιλε.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι σσέδ σαογα α χαον. An νομάσὸ βλιαδαιν το Chongza-
 lach. Cιαραν Uα ῤαβλα, εppucc Cluana φρητα ὀρέναινν, Ουιβινηρι φαοι γ
 εppucc ιμυνηριε ὀννηχαιρ, Διαρμαιτ, mac Cαιάιρ εppucc Ιηρι Cελτρα,
 Μαολκοταίγ, mac Λαάτηνάιν, κομαρβα Κομζαλλ γ Μοκόλμόεε, [δέεε]. Cεν-
 φαολαδ, mac Συβνε, abb Cαιγρε, δέεε μα αιλιερε ι ηῤιωνν δα λοά. Διαρ-
 μαιττ, mac Τορρηταιγ, abb Λφρα μοίρι. Φειδλιμιδ, δαλτα Μαολμαοδόεε, abb
 ῤinne ηUιρρη, φαοι Λαιγν, Μαολμαιρε, αιρχιννεch, ῤιγε Φεάγνα, Μαολ-
 μαρταν, mac Μαεναιγ φακαρτ Ούιν Λεάγλαιρι, Μαολρατραιεε, mac Κορ-
 ccάιν, φρη λείγινν Αρδα Μαχα, γ ῤορμηγαι, φρη λείγινν ῤιγε Μοχνα, γ Ιηρι
 Ροβαρταίγ, δέεε. Κορβμαε, mac Μαοιρφυαιγ, φαοι Μυμάν, Αηγαι φρη
 λείγινν Cluana Ιοραιμδ, γ Cολγδα, ανγοριε Αρδα Μαάα, δέεε. Ειτεηνε, ιηγν
 φρηγαιε, βανριοζαν Ερεανν, βηη Congalαιγ, mic Μαοιρμιάιγ, δέεε. Εχαιγφρη,
 mac Cιοναιε, τιγφρηνα Uα Cεινηρλαιγ, το ιαρηβὰδ λα μακαιβ Ceallαιγ.
 Cluan mic Νόιρ το ορκεαν το φρηαιβ Μυμάν co ηῤαλλαιβ Λυμμηγ αμαιλλε
 φρη. Ρυαδαάιν, mac Ειτιγέιν, τιγεαρνα Αιρηιρ ῤαιληγ, Φαολάν, mac
 ῤαιδεε τάναιρι Uα cCεινηρλαιγ, γ Ουιβγιονν, mac Cuilennάιν, τιγεαρνα
 Uα ηOυαα, δέεε ι ναεν λο. Ορζαν Ιηρι Οοιμλε, γ Ιηρι Uλαδ λα ηΑιμλαιβ
 Cυαράιν, γ λα ῤυααταλ mac Uζαιρε. Ορζαν ῤιγhe Μολινεε ιαρ μυιρ ὀ Λαραε.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι σσέδ σαογα α δό. An δεαχμιαδ βλιαδαιν το Chongza-
 lach. Ροβαρταα, κομαρβα Cολυμ Chille γ Αδαννάιν, Ρεάταβρα, εppocp
 γ abb Cille ηΑαχαιδ, Caonκομιαε, abb Cille ηΕαρφυεε Sanctάιν γ Σρυερα,

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 Gadoe, not far from Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^b, under A. D. 594, p. 219, *supra*.

Laraic.—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 Gentics. 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; Cenfaela, 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 Lachtuan, 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 Duin-Leathghlaisi; 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 Chuain-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; Faelan, 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^r 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; Caenchomhrac, 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. Eihne, 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 Allchón, coimharba Mic Nírrí, ἡ Colmán Eala, Celechar, mac Robartaiḡ, coimharba Finnéin ἡ Ciaráin, do Uí Mic Uair Míde a cenél, Cellachán, ní Chairil, décc. Aod, mac Ḥairbié, τἰγεαρνα Corca móipe, ἡ τἰγεαρνα Ὀαρτραιḡe do marbadh. Níall Ua Tolaircc, τἰγεαρνα Cuircne, ἡ ar uad ainmniḡéir Cárin Uí Tholaircc porí ḡru Locha Ribh [décc]. Saighir ciaráin do orccain dḡsraibh Mumán. Ḥran, mac Doimnall, τἰγεαρνα Chenel Laegaire ḡrḡḡ, do marbadh. Conn, mac Eraðain, mic Ḥairbié, τἰγεαρνα Μαἰḡe duma, do marbadh. Ar móp do Choirpḡib ἡ tḡḡbaib ma nUa Ruairc, co torcáir ann Ua Ciardá, τἰγεαρνα coirpḡe. Ualḡarcc, mac Cianáin, τἰγεαρνα Dal meirín cuirb, do marbadh lá Caatal, mac Lorcáin, ἡ torcáir Caatal po cédóir pḡirpḡim. Dunlang Ua Dubáin do marbadh. Slóicéad Cenél Eocáin lá Doimnall Ua Néill ḡo po inḡirpḡe ḡrḡḡa a haontaḡ Ḥall.

Αοἰρ Cḡiorc, naoi ccéd caoḡa aḡrḡ. An taonmáḡ bliadain décc do Chonḡalach. Dunaðac, mac Eccḡrtaḡ, epḡucc Cluana mic Nóir. Dunlang, mac ua Dunaccán, abb Inḡrḡ Doimle ἡ Τιḡe Munna, Maolionmain, eccnaḡ ἡ ancoipe Ḥinne da loca, [décc]. Cúilen mac Cellaiḡ, abb Cille dapa, do marbadh. Aonḡur, mac Loingḡrich, aḡrcindec Μαἰḡe bile, décc. Aonḡur, mac Maolbḡḡde, aḡrchinneach Doimbiacc, Ailne, τἰγεαρνα Mugdorn Μαἰḡḡn, ἡ ḡraon, mac Caatácan, τἰγεαρνα Raata inḡir, déḡ. Mḡthiḡen, mac Cionaeda, τἰγεαρνα Ua Mailhéna, Mḡrchaḡ, mac Cumḡccaiḡ, τἰγεαρνα Pḡr Roḡ, ἡ Flann, mac Ḥleḡneacán, τοἰpec Cloinne Mḡrchaḡa, décc. Inḡerḡe, mac Mocáin, τἰγεαρνα Ciannachta, do marbadh ἡ cConnaétaib ḡi

¹ *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 Kilkarnan, 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.

² *Magh-dumha*: i. e. the Plain of the Mound, now Moydoo, or Moydoe, a barony in the county of Longford.—See note under A. D. 1295.

³ *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.

⁴ *Dal-Mesincuirb*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow.—See the *Felire-Aenguis* at 22nd May.

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

“A. D. 953. Flannagan mac Allchón, 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 Tholairg^w, on the margin of Loch Ribh, [died]. Saighir-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dumha^x, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruairc, on which occasion Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre^y was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirb^z, 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; Kellaghan, 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-Chivirekny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, tooke the name of” [i. e. from] “this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen.”
—*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 ^h, under A. D. 776, p. 382, *suprà*.

^c *Ui-Mailhena*.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.

lurcc, Chongalaigh mic Maoilmithig. Sloicéad la Donnall mac Muiréar-
taig co longuib o Thuais mbir for Loc nEathuac for Daball, uarr na
hAirgiallaib, for Loch neirne, iarrin for Loc nUactair, go ro aircc, 7 co ro
moir an breirne é^o tucc gialla Ua Ruairc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ecéō caoga a cétair. Ζαιθεime rui eppcop Dúin
Lfehlairc, Oeugar, mac Noachan, comarba Fechene, Maolpatraice, mac
Conbréan, airchinnech Sláine, Maonach, comarba Fíndéin, 7 fírléiginn
Arda Macha 7 Maolbrigde, mac Rédán, comarba Mic Neirri, 7 Colmain
Eala, vég. Ταός na τΤρι τΤορ, mac Καταλ ní Connaét, vécc. Sloicéad
la Congalach, mac Maoilmithig, ní Eireann co Laignib, 7 iar monnrad Laigni,
7 iar nairge asnaig Lipe rí tríb láib do cór ó Laignib co Galluib Áta cliaé,
7 tuccrat Ainlaib, mac Zoppada, tigeairna Gall co na Galluib, 7 ro
hindlead caitebarraig, leó for cind Congalaig, comidh tria rin ceilec rin
taipur é cona maiteib oc Tig Ziozpann. Ατιασ τορραταρ ανηριν, Conga-
lac féirin, Masúdan, mac Aóda, mic Maoilemthich, Aódh mac Aichéide,
tígeairna Tselha. Corbmac, mac Κατάλαν, tígeairna Phír nArda, 7 uronh

^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, *moriantur*. 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 shiping 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 Conloingsic, 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 Stigeeran.

^g *Feara-Arda*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muirchear-tach, 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; Maelpdraig, 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-cliaith; 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 Connacht, *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 Tethva, 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. Ulst., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 951" [*recte*, 956]. "King Congallagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lynstermen and Danes of Dublin at the Liffy-side, together with divers of his nobles, as Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teaffa; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moylemihie, the king's nephewe, and prince Cormack mac Cahallaine, with divers others. Moylefoharty, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolumne O'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 αμαίλλε ρριυ. Conaδh do péimior Congalaig hι ríge, 7 θαιρ ar
τιζεαρνα Crioρt an tan πο μαρβαδ an rí rι αθερε Αοδ Ua Ραιτηέν,

Iar noρgaim Aeta eliaé zρinn,
Ro huc zulla a hEρino
Ie dá bliadain πορ a dec
I péimior caoim Congalaigh.
A cetaρ caogaρ iar ríp
Ocup naoi ccéd, ní zñoim puail,
O zeim Crioρt ι mbeiril bóio
Co báp mic Maoilmiéig muiad.

Αοιρ Crioρt, naoi ccéd caoga a cúcc. An céo bliadain do Dhoimnall,
mac Muircéarταιg, uar Eρinn hι ríge. Flann, mac Aeðaccain, abb Zinne
dá locha, Maolceallaig, mac Aeða, comarba Ailbe Imliг, Colmán, mac
Congail, comarba Molairi Dairimiri, Diarmairt, ancoipe Zinne dá locha,
Maolcolm Ua Canannán, τιζεαρνα Ceneoil Conaill, décc. Maolpoταρ-
ταιg, mac Flann, rí Cairil, Muircéhaé Ua Lachtaín, τιζεαρνα Teatba,
décc. Eochaid, τιζεαρνα Locha Cál, Maolrincill, mac Duibcinn, πλατ
Ua móruium Cualann, dég. Coblach Ppígar, mic Aip, πορ Loch Cé. Zim
Coipppie Pinn hUι θρυαδαιρ, 7 a mēic ι. Αοδ. Riaccán, mac Pιannaeta,
Uι Lopcán, dég. Maelpéclann, mac Aímipzin, τιζεαρνα Ua Pailze, dég.
Μαιδm για τTuatá, mac nUzairp πορ Uib Ceinnpealaig, in πο μαρβαδ
ποcaide. Slóigeaδ la Doimnall, mac Muircéρταιg, zo Laignib, zo πο inoρer-
ταρ Μαg Upe, 7 na Coimne zo Dún Salac.

Αοιρ Crioρt, naoi ccéd caoga a pé. An θapa bliadain do Doimnall.
Flann, mac Mochloingziг, comarba Τιζεαρναig 7 Maoldóit, Tanaide 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.

^k *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*.

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

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

The Age of Christ, 955. The first year of Domhnall, son of Muireheartach^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 Cal^c ; [and] Maelsinchill, son of Dubhcinn, chief of Ui-Briuin-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 Fiannaichta Ui Lorcaín died. Maelsechlainn, son of Aimhirgin, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugairé, over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muireheartach 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 Laisserin, *mortui sunt*. Maelcolum O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Conell ; Mochta mac Cormakan ; and Flann O'Haegan,

Airechinnech 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.

Υιὸν, κοίναρβα Κοίμαλλ, δο μαρβαδ λα Ζαλλαίβ. Ριαμιαχτα, mac Λαχτ-
νάιν, αρχιννεαχ Ρήνα, Αοδ, mac Ceallaig, κοίναρβα Δρέναιν, γ Lucchaíð,
mac Colgan, αρχιννεαχ Sláine, décc. Tuatal, mac Ugarpe, ní Laiǵín, déǵ.
Niall Ua hÉruilb do écc. Maíðm for hUib nDunchaða, γ for hUib Foilǵe,
γ for Cloinn Cellaiǵ, aǵ Ριοð Chuilinn .i. for Doínnall, mac Lorcáin, γ for
Doínnall mac Maoilmorða, για nUib Paoláin .i. για Murchað, mac Finn,
in po μαρβαδ Cήναc, mac Lorcáin, πλατ Cloinne Ceallaig, γ Ναοιδηλάν
Ua Doínnall, γ ποcáide oile do φαορclannaib cenmo éατριðe. Doínnall, mac
Aengurpa, τιǵεαρνα Ua nEathach, do écc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd caoga a peaét. An tpeap bliaðain do Dhoínnall.
Oengar Ua Lapáin, eppcop Ratha both, Dubdúin, κοίναρβα Colaim Chille,
Μαρταιν ανζοοιρε, κοίναρβα Cαοίμζιν γ Μαοιλερμαιν, Maenach, mac Corb-
maic, abb Lip móip, γ Maenach, αρχιννοech Λοτέρα, décc. Dubðaðoirínð,
mac Doínnall, ní Cairil, décc. Doínnall, mac Maoilmorða, τιǵεαρνα
Ua Paillǵe, décc. Cluain mic Nóip do opzain lá Ματέζαμαιν, mac Cem-
véiticch, γ lá πορα Muinan. Lorceað tήpμαιν Chuaráin ó époip áipð co
Dionainð ειτιρ αρβαρ γ μυιλμβ, an bliaðainp. Cpeachpλυαιǵfð inpi Eanaig
la Ρήζαλ Ua Ruairc, γ μαíðm Μαίζε Ιθα, dú ι πορcáip Αοδ, mac Πλατ-
bearταιǵ, μιǵδοίμνα Cenel Eozain. Caéurach .i. ó Dhrum Toppað, mac
Doilizein, κοίνορβα Ρατραice Sui eppucc Ζαοιδel, décc.

^o *Mac Uidhir*: i. e. son of Odhar, now angli-
cised 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'Tua-
thail, now *anglicè* O'Toole, derived their here-
ditary surname.

¹ *Ui-Dunchadha*.—A tribe seated in that dis-
trict of the county of Dublin through which
the River Dothair, now *anglicè* the Dodder,
flows. They descended from Dunchadh, grand-
son of Bran Mut, 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.

^r *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.

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

^t *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 Clou-
macnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

Uidhir^o, successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtan, airchinneach of Fearná; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Bre-nainn; 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 Fídh-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-Eathach^t, died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Domhnall. Oenghus Ua Lapaín, 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.

^o A. D. 957. Flann mac Mochloingse, coarb of Tiernai and Maeldoid; Tanaie Mac Uirr, coarb of Benchar, killed by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Nell O'Herailv and Tuohal mac Ugaire, king of Lenster, *mortui sunt*. Lua mac Colgan, Airchinnech of Slane, and Finachta mac Lachtan, Airchinnech of Fearn, *mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^p A. D. 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahall mac Owgayre, king of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^q Successor of Caemhghin and Maelruain: i. e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.

^r 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.

^s *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.

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

^u *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:

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd caoga a hocht. An cḡraimāḡ bliadain do Thoinnall. Dubdúin Ua Steapáin, comarba Colaim Cille, ḡ Caḡmōḡ, abb Lirp mór, ḡ eppcop Coρcaige, décc. Carlur, mac Cúinḡ, mic Donnchaḡ, do marbaḡ lá Noρtmannaibh. Fḡrḡal, mac Auḡrán, tiḡearna Laoiḡiri Rétae, déḡ. Faolán, mac Fḡrḡaile, tanairi Laoiḡiri Rétae, do marbaḡ. Slóigeas la Thoinnall, mac Muirḡḡetaiḡ, co Dál nAraide, co tucc a ngiallu. Fḡrḡraíḡ, mac Cléiriḡ, tanairi Cairil, do écc. Donnchaḡ, mac Lopeáin, mic Caḡáil, do ḡuin hi tḡir Ua cCeimḡrelaiḡ. Fairne fili, pḡiméccḡr Laiḡḡn, décc. Fḡrḡnecḡa Ua Cuill, pile Mumán, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd caoga anaoi. An cúicceasḡ bliadain do Thoinnall. Conaig Ua Thoinnallán, aipéindech Cloáir mac nḡaimeni, Donnchaḡ, mac Auρchaḡa, tiḡearna Ua ḡruim Seóla, décc. Fearḡrḡraíḡ, mac Cléiriḡ, pí Cairil, décc. Fozarḡtach, mac Ciariḡaic, do marbaḡ i meabail. Ualḡarcc, tiḡearna ḡarḡraige, do marbaḡ. Soḡḡe teineasḡ do tḡéct iar puḡ Laiḡḡn, a marḡḡr, co po marḡ mīle do ḡaoimḡ ḡ allḡoib co nicce Ath chiac. Niall, mac Aoḡha, mic Eochaccáin, pí Ulaḡ, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd pearcca. An peireasḡ bliadain do Thoinnall. Slóigḡlá Flaḡḡbearḡtach, mac Conḡobair, la tiḡearna Oiliḡh, i nḡál nAraide, ḡo po inḡir Condepe, conarḡarḡḡtar Ulaḡ, co po marbaḡ Flaḡḡbearḡtach,

“ 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 Mounster. 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-Retae*.—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-Ceimnsealaigh. Faifne the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finsheachta 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. Ualgarg, 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 overthrow given to Makar mac Aulaiv at Duv (a river). Mureach mac Fergus that he went through Connaght. Cathmog, Airchinnech of Lismor, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ul., 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. Ul., 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, Ἐαδῆ ἡ Conn, ἡ ποχαυε οἰε maille πριύ. Αὐγῆρ Ὑα Μαολδοραϊδ, τιγεαρνα Cenél cConaill, το μαρβαδ λά Cerél Conaill buddéiriin. Εοζαν, mac Muirfobhaiḡ, το μαρβαδ λά hUibh Páilze. Μυρχαδ, mac Αὐδα, τιγεαρνα Ὑα Máine Connacht, δέcc. Μυζρον Ὑα Μαολ-
 ἰνυαδ, τιγεαρνα Fear cCell, δέcc. Cluan mic Nóir ὑορζαν Ὑορραιγhibh. Inp mór for Loch Ribh ὑο ζαβάλ το Μυρκαδ Ὑα Chellaḡ for Cheallaḡ, mac Ruairc, τιγεαρνα Fear Cúl .i. τιγεαρνα Sil Ronáin, co puccad co na cōblac ἰ Τῖρ Μαἰνε ἰ νεργαβαἰλ. Coblach fear Muḡan iar Sionaind, co po mōirre Ἐρμανν Ciaḡáin ón inbioir riar. Ro ζαβρατ μυντιρ Doimnall, mic Dúncaḡa, ina ndiaḡ, co farccabreḡ rir Muḡan a ccoblach leó, ἡ το μαρβαδ ὑορḡ ἰόρ υἰοḡ iar bpacbáil a long. Μυρκαḡtach, mac Enech-
 áin, mic Dálaḡ, δέcc. Slóḡfó lá hUibh Néll irin Muḡan, conberzenreḡ oirrene maria .i. moira. Páilḡal Ὑα Ruairc ὑο pápuccad Míde. Tene paiz-
 néin ὑο ἰμαρβαδ na ḡḡéiri ἡ na ccaḡan ἰ nAipéir Lipe. Louḡḡr mic Aḡlaḡ, ἡ na Λαδḡμαιnn ὑο ḡeaḡ ἰ nEriin, co po opḡataḡ Conalle ἡ Eḡḡar co hInp mic Nírráin, co nōschataḡ na Λαδḡμαιnn iarḡḡann co pḡoiraḡ Muḡan, ὑο υἰοḡal a mbráḡar .i. Oin, co po opḡataḡ Inp Doimle ἡ Uí Liaḡáin, co po loirpḡoc Lirp mór ἡ Corcaḡ, ἡ co nōrḡraḡ ulca mīda apéḡna. Τῖαḡḡar

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 caḡan is described

and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh^g, 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^s [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 Ladgmans came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Neasainⁱ; and the Ladgmans 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-Aenguis*, at 4th July, St. Finnbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed *h̄i t̄ir̄ h̄Ua Cenopelaig*, 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.

ιαρταιν in hUib̄ Liaétain, co τταρραιὸ βορρα Μαολελουίε Ua Μαολειττινḡ, co πο λα α νάρ .i. cúicc r̄f̄ceat ar̄ ep̄i céo, co na t̄r̄noðar̄ úib̄ ac̄t luét̄ ep̄i lonḡ. Cpeach la mac Am̄laib̄ a hInip̄ mac N̄sr̄ain co b̄r̄st̄taim̄ ḡ co Moim̄ Conán̄m. Cpeach la Siττ̄ruicc Cam̄ do m̄uir̄ co hUib̄ cColgan, co τταρραιὸ Am̄laib̄ co n̄Gall̄aib̄ Ac̄ta cliaé, ḡ col̄ Laiḡm̄ib̄, ḡ co rūbaib̄ Am̄laib̄ do r̄aiz̄it̄ tpe na r̄liar̄aτ, co p̄aeim̄iḡ βορ̄ Siττ̄ruicc cCam, co nep̄la ma lonḡaib̄ iar̄ nár̄ a m̄uirt̄ipe. Dūaḡach mac Coph̄maic, ḡ Donn̄chaḡ, mac Cinn̄paolaib̄, do m̄ar̄baḡ la hEoḡanaḡtaib̄ i naen̄ mí. Dunchaḡ, mac Laeḡaipe, τ̄iz̄ear̄na r̄f̄r̄im̄aiz̄e, décc. Slóiz̄eaḡ lá Doim̄nall Ua Néill βορ̄ cuair̄t̄ Epeann, co paibe ep̄i t̄raḡ occ̄ Ráit̄ Et̄tan.

Αοιρ̄ Cpioρ̄τ, naoi ccéū p̄ear̄cca a haon. An̄ r̄f̄c̄t̄maḡ blīaḡain̄ do Dhom̄h̄nall. F̄oτ̄haḡ, mac b̄rain, p̄ep̄ib̄m̄iḡ ḡ ep̄pucc̄ In̄p̄i Alban, Coph̄c̄p̄ach, mac Únaḡaḡm̄, p̄ui ep̄p̄cop, ḡ aip̄c̄m̄nech̄ In̄p̄i Caim̄ḡf̄gha, Caḡal, mac Coph̄maic, p̄ui ep̄pucc̄ Cluana p̄ear̄ta b̄p̄énaim̄t, [décc]. Anale, p̄ep̄ib̄m̄iḡh̄ Doim̄h̄iacc̄ Cianaḡm̄, décc iar̄ r̄f̄noḡataib̄. Dūb̄taḡh̄ D̄iρ̄ip̄t̄ Chiaraḡm̄, Caon̄coim̄pac, mac Cyp̄aḡm̄, p̄ui ep̄p̄cop ḡ abb̄ Cluana h̄Eoar̄, [décc]. Ní n̄f̄m̄ḡnaḡ do dénaim̄ la r̄im̄ r̄iḡ Doim̄nall, mac M̄uir̄c̄f̄r̄taiz̄ .i. lonḡa do b̄r̄st̄ḡ ḡar̄ Daball, τar̄ Sliab̄ r̄uaic̄ co loch̄ n̄Aim̄ḡm̄, co πο hoip̄cc̄f̄ḡ oiléna an̄ loḡa laip̄. Enech, nac D̄álaiz̄ τ̄iz̄ear̄na Oip̄ḡiall, ḡ a mac .i. Dūb̄ḡara, do m̄ar̄baḡ la a b̄rátaip̄ lá M̄ur̄chaḡ, ḡ πο διοḡlaḡ ó D̄hia p̄air̄ an̄ ḡm̄iḡm̄ r̄im̄, uair̄ πο m̄ar̄baḡ p̄om̄h̄ iar̄ naim̄p̄ip̄ la hUa cCan̄annáim̄. Ua Can̄annáim̄, do b̄p̄eḡ lonḡaip̄ laip̄ βορ̄ lochaib̄h̄ Eip̄ne, ḡo πο hoip̄cc̄eaḡ oiléna an̄ locha laip̄. Maḡḡm̄ p̄ia r̄ear̄ḡal Ua Ruair̄ic, r̄i Con̄naḡc̄t, βορ̄ M̄uim̄neḡaib̄ βορ̄ Sionnaim̄ .i. maḡḡm̄ na Caḡim̄c̄i ep̄t̄ip̄ Cluain̄ r̄f̄r̄ta ḡ Cluain̄ mic̄ N̄óip̄, ḡ D̄alcaip̄ 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 Clonmaenise, 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 Mureai, heire of Ireland, killed by Ofaly. Aengus O'Maeldorai, *a suis jugulatus est*.”—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 956. Flahvertagh 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 Scotland, 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. Buadhaeh, son of Cormac, and Donnehadh, son of Ceannfaeladh, were killed by the Eoghanaecha 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 Muireheartaeh; 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 Dalaeh, 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 Catinchi^o, between Cluain-fearta and Cluain-mic-Nois; and Dal-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 *Catinchi*.—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

ορρεαν λαίρ ιαρρίν. Αρ αρ Ματγάναιν, mac Ceinneitig, ρια ρφρίγαι
 Υα Ρυαιρε, δύ ι τορράιρ τρι ηΥι Λορράιν γ ρετ ρίετ ιμρυ. Donnchad,
 mac Ceallacháin, ρί Cairil, do gúin ó na brátair féirrin. Fírgal, mac
 Ceallaiḡ, do écc hi Saḡir, iar bsrinnainn.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ρεαρcca α δό. Αη τοctmáδ blaδαιν do Dhom-
 nall. Dubrcúile, mac Cionaeδa, comarba Cholaim Chille, Suibni, mac
 Niamann, abb Muḡna, δέγ. Suibne, mac Seḡonáin, epucc γ ριαḡλοιρ Cilli
 Cuilind, δέcc. Fingín, ρui epucop, Dúin Ucthḡlairi, Corpmac, éipucc Tam-
 lacta, δέγ. Colmán, mac Cobrao, ρερλειḡinn Cilli δαρα, γ Muirionδ, inḡín
 mic Colmán, banabb Cilli δαρα, δέγ. Maolruanaid, mac Flóinn, mic Ecc-
 neacáin, γ α mac do marbaδ lá cloind Píanḡura. Furaδhrán, mac Dece,
 τιḡεαρνα Dsrilaiρ, do marbaδ la Cenel Eoḡhann. Muirceartach, mac Con-
 ḡalaig, mic Maoimtiḡiḡ, ρíoḡδamna Epeann, do marbaδ lá Donnall, mac
 Conḡalaig. Ceall δαρα do apccain lá ḡallaib, γ bpoind móρ do ρρuiéib, γ
 do cléipicibh do ḡabáil dóib ann, γ Niall Υα ηEρuilbh dia ρρuarclaoḡ. Lán
 an toiḡe móρ Sanct Driḡde, γ lán an dεpéiḡe apεaδ do ruacḡhill Niall díoibh
 lia α αρḡaδ buδδéin. Muircértach ηΥα Canannáin, τιḡεαρνα Cenél Conuill,
 do marbaδ lá α δειρδρine. Maíδm an dḡealaig ρε ρφρίγαι ηΥα Ρυαιρε

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’Nell 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 Cashill, *mortuus est.* Gefri mac Aulav *mortuus est.* Caenchorac, Coarb of Tiarnach, *mortuus est.*”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

“A. D. 957” [*rectè, 963*]. “Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and homesome man, died. King Donnell brought shipping on Logh-Innell. Dowhagh of Disert-Kyran, a very merry and

joecund 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 faxè depopulati, seniorum et Ecclesiasticorum plurimos*

dered by him. A slaughter was made against Mathghambain, 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 Egnachan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghusa. Furadhran, son of Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Muirheartach, 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. Muirheartach 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 Thuam.*, 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 Clonmaenise.

"A. D. 963. This is the last yeare of full profit" [lám saócorp] "since Patrick came for Ireland. Maelruanaí, mae Flainn, mie Egnachan, 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 pitty 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 saige móir Sancte Óbrigeo ḡ lám in deipcaigi ipreo oopuaḡell Niall duib dia arḡat férim.*—O'CONNOR'S ED.]—*Ann. Ult., 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 φηιαβ Τεββα, ου ι τοπορειρ Οοιναλλ μαρ Μυρεκαίν. Μαοδμ φορ Αιηλαβ, μαρ Σιρμυεα ι. ορ Ιηρ Τεορ, ρέ ηΟρραιγιβ, δύ ι τοπορεατταρ ιβι οο Θηαλαβ ιμ βατβαρρ μαρ Ηιραε. Κοιρρρε Υα Θυαιρε εενν ρέλι Λαιγιη, δέεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι εέδ ρίρεα α τρι. Αν νοιναδ βλιαδαιμ οο Θηοιναλλ. Ουνχαδ, μαρ Σεαλλαγ, ερρεορ γ αβ Τίρε δά γλαρ, Οολμάν, αββ Οιρριε Οιαρματτα, δέεε. Ιορερ, κομαρβα Μιρ Νειρι γ Οολμάν Εαλα, Οιοναδ, μαρ Μαοιλιραίν, αββ Υιρ μίοιρ Μοδυα, Θεβενναχ, μαρ Καταιλ, αββ Ιηρι Κάταιγ. [δέεε]. Σλόιγheaδ λά Οοιναλλ Υα Νέιλλ, εο ρο οιρεε Κοιναχτα, γ εοο τευεε θιαλλα ό ηΥα Ρυαιρε. Αοδη, μαρ Μαοιλιμυηιγ, δέεε ιμα οιλιερε. Καοιμυεο ριγ λά ηΥηβ εΟειμυελαιγ ι. Οοιναλλ μαρ Οελλαγ α ιοναδ Οοιναχθαδ, ιμυε Ταυεε. Θορτα υίοφυλαιγ ι ηΕρηνν εο ρεναδ αν ταταρ α ιμαρ γ α ιηγιη αρ βιαδη.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι εέδ ρεαρεα α εταρ. Αν οεαείμαδ βλιαδαιμ οο Θηοιναλλ. Κορβμαρ Υα Οιλλέηε, κομαρβα Οιαραίν, ερρεορ, γ εεεναδ οιαναορθα, οο Υηβ Ριαχραχ Αιθνε α εενέλ, δέεε. Ρίνγιη, ανγειοιρε γ ερρεορ Ια, δέεε. Ορυννιμαε, αββ Οεε ηΕρεαην, ερρεορ, γ ρεβρειγιμυ Θαμλαχτα, οο βάδαδ οεε Τόχαρ Εαχθαχ. Αιραεαν Υα Μανχαν ρεβρειγιμυ Θηιηνε οα λοχα, δέεε. Ουδθαοοιρρην, ρυι ερρεορ Μαγιε υρβγ, γ κομαρβα Ουιτε, δέγ, ρυι εγνα λαγιηη ερθε. Μαοδμ ρια εΟοιμαλτάν Υα Ολέριγ ι. Τιγεαρμα Υα Ριαχραχ Αιθνε, γ ρια Μαοιρφέλαμν, μαρ Αρευαι, φορ Ρηβριγελ Υα Ρυαιρε, ου ι ρεακαβτα ρεετ εέδ ιμ Τοιχηεαχ Υα ηΘαδρα, τιγεαρμα Λυγιη οειρεοιρε. Οεαλλαχ, μαρ Ραολάη ρί Λαιγιη, δέεε. Οοιναχθαδ, μαρ Ουαταιλ, ριοθδαίμνα Λαιγιη, Ραολάη, μαρ Κορβμαρ, τιγεαρμα υα ηΟειρε

⁸ *Inis-Teoc*.—Now Ennistiegue, a small town on the River Nore, in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.

¹ *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” [κοπεναδ αν ταταρ α ιμαρ

γ α ιηγιη αρ βιαδ]. “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 turmoyled Connaght, and had O’Rorke’s hostages.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Tochar-Euchdach*: i. e. Eochaidh’s causeway.—See this place already referred to at the years 880 and 894.

³ *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 Uí-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. Crunnmael, 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 Uí-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Areda, 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.

Munian, γ Μαολμαίρε, ιηγή Νέλλ, μίε Αοδα, δέεε. Ξήρηαλ Ua Ruairc, ρί Connacht, δο μαρβαδ λά Doimnall mac Congalaig, τίξεαρνα δρεαεχ, γ Cnogba.

Αοίρ Cμιορτ, ναοι εέο ρίρεα α εύεε. Αη ταομιάδ βλιαδαι δέεε δο Dhomnall. Αιλιλλ, mac Maenaiğ, ερρεορ Suirp γ Lurcan, Daniel, ερρεορ Leitghlinne, Flann, mac Aengura, abb Lainde léire, Cairpre, mac Laiðgnén, abb Ξήρηα μόίρε, γ Τίξε Moling, Cond mac Corcraic, abb Munzarpe, γ είνδ Munian uile, [γ] Concobar, ρήρηίρηιη Cille δαρη, δέεε. Dubrcuile Ua Mancháin, anchoiri γ cenb ριαγήα Glinne dá locha, δέξ. Μυρρεαδach, mac Paoláin, abb Cille δαρη, γ ρίοξδαίρηα Laiðean, δο μαρβαδ λά hAinlaioiph, τίξεαρνα Gall, γ la Criball, mac Lorcáin. Σορρηίολλα, mac Címh-dubain, αιρδρεαεεabb Cluana heidneach, δο μαρβαδ λα hOrraigib. Κατ ρορμαοίλε οε Rairé bicc ρια Cenel Eoðain ρορ Chenél Conaill, δύ ι ετορέαρη Μαοίλίορη Ua Canannáin, τίξεαρνα Cenél Conaill, γ Μυρέαρηεαε Ua Taidg, ρίοξδαίρηα Connaét ξο ροχαίδib αιλε αμαίλλε ρρη. Αοδ Ua hAitíde, ρί Ua nEathach Coba, δο μαρβαδ λα α Chenél ρέιρη. Cearball, mac Lorcáin ρίοξδαίρηα Laiðén, δο μαρβαδ λά Doimnall, τίξεαρνα δρβξ. Ματξαίρηα, mac Cindeitig, ρί Cairil, δο αρηαη Luimnig γ δια lorccad. Τίξήρηαε, mac Ruairc, τίξεαρνα Cairpre δραχαίδ, δέεε. Κατρεοίνεαδ ρια Ματξαίρηα, mac Cindeitig, ρορ Gallab Luimnig, δύ ιη ρο λαδ αρ Gall, γ ρο λοίρεε α λοίρηρ ρορη, γ ρο οίρεε Inir Ubáin, γ ρο μαρβαδ Μαολρηαοιάδ, mac Flaith, ταηαρη Oρρηαίε ι ρρητξρηιη οε ινδραδ αν δύνη. Sloiðeáδ λα Ματξαίρηαη ξο Sciaδ ινδ Eccep, ξο εεεε ηαλλα Μυηαν λαρη δα έαρη, γ ξο ρο ινδαρη mac δρηαη τίξήρηα Dearnunian. Sluaξ Gall Aea chaé γ Laiðén ι μδρηξηαib, οο ρο ινδαρηρε δρβξηα, γ ρο ηοηαδ ανη Criball, mac Lorcáin ρίοξδαίρηα Laiðén, οο ηερβαίε ιαρηιη. Sluaίξδ λά Μυρηαδ mac Ρίνδ, ρί Laiðén ιη Oρρηαίib, ξο ρο αιρηρ εεεορη αιδχε ανη, ιαρη ηινηαδ Ραίξηε, οο ρυξ Ματξαίρηαη οο βρρηαib Μυηαν ραρη, γ ηα Δειρη γ Oρρηαίε, ό Αεη 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.

⁵ *Inis-Ubtain*.—This is a mistake for Inis-Sibtonn, which was the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.

⁷ *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 Fearnamór and Teach Moling; Conn, son of Corcran, Abbot of Mungairit, and head of all Munster; [and] Conchobhar, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubhsuile 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 Ceandubhan, chief Vice-abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formaeil, 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 Ruare, 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-eliath 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, ^a *From Ath-Buana to Commur*: i. e. from Augh-
the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky. boyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,

co Commur, 7 τερνα Μυρchað iomlán uaðaið gan ech gan duine draðbáil. Caemclud abbaoh in Arð macha .i. Dubdalete 1 monað Muirfohaigh ó Shlabh Cuillenn.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéd pεαpcca a pέ. An tapα bliaðain décc do Doimnall. Ceallach Ua ðanáin, comarba Comgail, Muirfohach .i. dαlτα Mao-naigh, comarba Cannoigh, Eric Ua Sualen, eppcop no abb Tamlachta, Connmac, mac Ainðipraíð, comarba Ulltáin, 7 pacapτ Cfnannpa, [décc]. Sloiðfó la Doimnall Ua Néill co Laiðmb co por moip o ðhíðba pιαp zo pαιppge, 7 do bñτ ðópoina móp laip, 7 do pað porðaiρ por ðhallaið, 7 por Laiðmbh co cñn da móp. Ap don cúp pñ topéap Pionn, mac ðoipmgiolla, Dunðal, mac Dúnðale 1 Riðáin, 7 Ronán, mac ðpuaðaiρ, mic Duibgiolla, 7 apoile paoiðlanna do Laiðmb amaille ppiu. Maolmoipða mac Pinn, píoðh-ðáinna Laiðñ do ðuin. Ruaiðpi, mac Maolmarpαιn, τiðñina Poðapτ, do ñapðað. Plaiððñτach Ua Muirfohaið, τiðñina Ua nEchðach, décc. Muirfohach mac Pñðara, comoρba Paτpαιcc, décc. Caðapach, mac Muipéaðain, eppcop Apða Macha, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéd pñpcca a pñτ. An τpεap bliaðain decc do Doimnall. Maolpindem, mac Uchpαιn, eppcop Cfnannpa, comarba Ullpαιn 7 Caimið, Eoðan Ua Cléipñð, eppcop Connacht, Maolðoipm, mac Maoil-éallaið, abb Inpi Cealτpa, 7 Donnchað, mac Caéláin, abb Cille mic Duach, décc. Muipeccen, abb Oippτ Oiapimata do écc. Aonðap Ua Robapτaið, ancoipe Ohoipe Chalðaið, 7 Cionað Ua Caéñaoil, apcinnεch Ohoipe Chalðaið, décc in aen mí. ðeollán, mac Ciapñaic, τiðñina Locha ðáðap, décc. Tpiðpach, mac Mailemuine, τiðñina Ua cConall ðáðpa, do ñapðað. Mñp oioimópi co τtabaiρéi ochτ mbuilcc a bun aon époinn. Slóicéð la Muipchað

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 Tironell, where Maelisa O'Canannan, king of Tironell, 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 Ainriarraidh, 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 Maehmartain, 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.

^b *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'Neil 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 Laignib in Orraiǵib, co rabatar cóicc oíðe innre, co tarrpaíð Matǵamain mac Ceinnéitǵ, co ríraib Mumain, na dá Ele, na Déiri, 7 íomair Phuirte Láirge co nǴalluib, 7 Orraiǵe imo ríǵ, co po loirceasð la Murchasð Dún Ua ttoómarc ar eiccen, co ttuócatar uairí ríuib cen duine cen ech dráǵbáil. Sloicéð lá Matǵamain, mac Cinnéitǵ 1 nÓsrímu-main, co po an teóra hoíðe 1 cCorcaǵ, co ttucc ǵialla Ósrímuíman lair. Orgain Cíhannra lá Sítriucc, mac Amlaib tǵíhna Ǵall, 7 la Murchasð mac Fínn, rí Laignib, conur tarrpaíð Dóinnall Ua Néill, rí Eireann, 7 co paeimíð forra. Aóð Allán, mac Bhríǵaile, tǵíhna Orraiǵe, 7 Echtiǵíhna, mac Eitǵ, tǵíhna na cComann, décc.

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéð rípeca a hocht. An cǵraimíð bliaðain décc do Dóinnall. Ceanannur do orgain do Amlaib Cuarían co nǴalluib 7 Laignib, co pucc boraimíe iníð lair, 7 go bpariccaib rochaíðe dia inuirtir im dreachal mac nAilella, 7 po bhuir maíðm for Uib Nell occ Arð Maelchon. Maíðm for Ualǵarcc Ua Ruairc ría cConcoðar, mac Tairǵ, in po marbáð Ualǵarcc, co rocaíðib oile arason ríur im Duibǵiolla .i. mac Laidǵnem. Sloicéð lá ríǵ nUlað, lá hArǵal mac Maíðuðain go Ǵalluib, go po oircc Conðere forra, 7 co fariccað ár cñu lair. Orgain Luǵmaíð, 7 Droma Inerclainn lá Muirǵírtach, mac Dóinnall, .i. mac Ríǵh Eireann, lá ríǵ nAilíǵ, for Ǵalluib, in po marbáð ile. Orccain Maimirtreach buíte, 7 Lanne Léire lá Dóinnall lá ríǵ Eireann for Ǵhalluib, 7 po loirceasð caocca ar tǵrí céð in aon tǵ lair uib. Praitíðteach Lanne Léire do loirceasð lá Dóinnall, mac Murchasð, 7 ceitíri céð do ðul do ǵuin 7 do loirceasð ann eitirí ríora 7 mná. Luǵmaíð 7 Droma Inerǵluinn do argain lá Ǵlúmillar .i. lá Murchasð Ua Flaitébeartǵ.

^c *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 Cahvaeil, Airchinnech of Dare Calgai; Maelfinnen mac Uchtane, bushop of Kells, and Coarb of Ultan and Carnech; and Owen mac Cleri, bushop of Connacht, *mortui sunt*. Saerlai, daughter to Eleho-

ma, being one hundred yeares of age, died. Beollan mae Ciarneic, king of Lochgavar, *in Christo quievit.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *Amhlaeibh Cuaran*: i. e. Aulaf, or Olave the Crooked or Stopped.

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

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

ⁱ *Gluinillar*: 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 Comaíns, 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 Muireheartach, 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], “spoyled Conire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmonai, by Daniell O’Neill, where Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maelmuire, airchinnech; and Cinaeh mac Cron-

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd ρήρεα α ναοι. Αν cúcceαδ βλιαδαιν δέcc το Dhoínnall. Τυατάλ, comarba Chiaráin, eppcop 7 abb Cluana mic Nóir, δέcc. Maenach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Fínnghuine Ua Fíachrach, abb Τίγε Mochua, 7 Μαολραína, comarba Canndúigh, δέcc. Ceallach Ua Nu-αδαιτ το íarβαδ το Dhallaiβ 1 ndorap a ppoínnτιζε. Doínnall Ua Néill, an rí, το ionnarβαδ α Míde tap Sliab Fuaio ποτυαδ lá Cloinn Colmáin, conαδ δό πο ράιδαδ,

Ní má cualaman an gúe, flaitē Tíhpa το cumpcuζαoh,
Teapca nēta, ionatε ρεοιρ, πο τιρρε αiccíoh naiccbeoil.

Sloigfó lá Doínnall Ua Néill íarain co noccaib an tuairceipt .i. co cConall, 7 Eogan, zo ppoia Míde 7 co Dhallaiβ, zo πο oipcc α nuile dúine, 7 longpopta, 7 co πο hoipceαδ Uibh Paizē, 7 Ποταρτα λαιρ, 7 πο δίοζαλ πορρα τον cύρ ριν α βρριτέβαρτ ρριρ, uair το ποine longpopt ceca tuaitē 1 Míde o tá Sionainn co bealac ndúm. Dóill Luimniζ το ionnarβαδ α hliup Ubhdaín lá Ματζαίαιν, mac Cinnéιτιζ. Oí ζpém euθpama το ραιccpín 1 naipθ mídon laoi.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd ρεαχτμοδα. Αν ρήρεαδ βλιαδαιν δέcc το Dhoínnall. Cpundíμαοι, comarba Caoimhín, δέcc. Muirfóach Ua Conco-ħaiρ, eppcop 7 comarba Pionntain Cluana heidnech, Caτapach mac Pcap-ccupa comarba úim, [δέcc]. Ποζαρταch, mac Néill Uí Tholarcc, το íarβαδ la Doínnall, mac Congalaiz τpια meabaíl. Muρchaδ mac Píno, rí Λαζín, το íarβαδ la Doínnall cClaoñ, mac Lopcáin íar ccoimol 7 comíomailt dóib. Ap το βλιαδαιν α báρ το ράιδαδ,

Do βλιαδοναίβ ρέctμοζατ ναοι ccéd, ó ζein Cpioρτ, ní bfc an βéd,
Aipθrí Λαζín, lá na líno co báρ Muρchaδα, mic Pínn.

gaille, king of the Conells, and many more. Lugmai and Drum-Inesklainn spoyled by Murcha, king of Ailech. Mainister and Lainn-Leire rifled by Daniell, king of Ireland, where 350 were burnt in one house."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

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

"A. D. 970. Culen mac 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. Finngüne Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua, and Maelsambna, 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]. Foghartach, son of Niall Ua Tolaig, 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'Nell, 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'Nell to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ζειβίννας, mac Διαρματα, τιζεαρνα Cιαρραζε, δέcc. Slóigfó lá Mat-
gamain, mac Ceinneitiz, i cCιαρραζε, co po τογλαρταιρ δúme imda im Dhún
na Fítrecc. Μαθαδάν, mac Dpain, do μαρβαδ lá mac Dpain. Finn, mac
Dpain, do μαρβαδ lá Ceallac, mac Doínnall, mic Finn, mic Maoilmorða,
τιζήρνα Ua pPaeláin. Cluain Ioraird, Pobar, Lann Eala, 7 Díríre Tola
do Iorccað 7 do arðain lá Doínnall, mac Murchaða.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, naoi ccéd pectmoða a haon. An pécmað bliaðain décc
do Dhoínnall. Dunchað, δαλτα Διαρματα, ραιο 7 eppcop 7 ollain Oρpιαζε,
[δέcc]. Maolmaire, abb Deapmaize do βάδαð i nEap Ruairh. Decán,
.i. mac Λατνάιν, coíμαρβα Píndein, .i. Cluana hIpaird, eppcop, Ailill, mac
ind Λαιζmζ, abb Glinne dá locha, décc. Cionaeð in Dhírtaize, ancoiri
Cluana pPíra, décc. Pínachta Ua Flaitériu, abb Típe dá gIap, Concobar,
mac Taiðg an tuip, pí Connacht, décc. Caé Ceiri Copainn, ειτιρ Murchað
Ua Flaitéapταιζ .i. Glán llap pí Ailíζ, 7 Caéal, mac Taiðg, pí Connaét,
nú i ττορcaip Caéal peiprin, 7 Ζειβίνδach, mac Aóða, τιζήρνα Ua Maíne, 7
Taðcc, mac MuipécPταιζ, τοιρεac Ua nDιαρματα, 7 Murchað, mac Floinn,
mic Gléteacáin, ττοιρεac Cloinne Murchaða, 7 Seprið Ua FlaitéPταιζη,
zo líon dhíime imaille pPíú, 7 Murchað dionηραð Connacht zo léip ιαρταιn.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, naoi ccéd peachtmoða a dó. An tochtmað bliaðain décc
do Dhoínnall. Maolbríζde, mac Caéapταιζ, eppcop 7 abb Oρpoma móip
Mócolmócc, Διαρμαίτετ, mac Dochapταιζ, abb Daimhíri, décc. Coiprpe

^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-fithrech^p. Madudhan, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Fiun, 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 Dearthach, 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 Muirheartach, 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.

Υα Κορρα, κομάρβα Καειμήζιν, Ροιτέετταχ, αρκίννεαχ Κύιλε παίτιν, αν-
 χοίρι, 7 εεεναϊδ, Κορρριε, mac Εέτιζερν, κομάρβα Κλυαα μόρι Μαεδόεε,
 [δέεε]. Μυρχαδ Υα Φλατέβιρταγχι δο δολ φορ ερειχι ηι εCenel Conaill,
 εο ττυε Ζαβάλ μόρι, εονα ταρραϊδ ι αρμόιρεέτ ζο πο ζοναδ Μυρχαδ, ι.
 τιζήρινα Οιλίξ, εο νερβαίτε δι ιαρομ οε Δύν Κλοιτιζε, ιαρι εεομαιν 7 αεπίεεche.
 Δοννχαδ Φινδ, ι. mac Αεδηα, τιζεαρνα Μιθε, δο μαρβαδ λα ηΑζδα, mac
 Δυιβεινδ, μηε Ταοζαη, τιζήρινα Τεββα. Μαϊδμ οίλε ρια ηΟρραγιδ φορ
 Υιβ Cεμνρεαλαγ, ι τορράειρ Δοιੰναλλ, mac Cεαλλαγ. Φιρνεαέτα, mac
 Cιοναεδα, τιζήρινα Φορτυατ Λαζήν, [δέεε]. Αρ Ορραγιε ι ηλαρταρ Λιρη ηι
 τορρερατταρ ριχε εετ ιμ ερί ριχιε όιζτιζήρι ημ Διαρμαετ, mac ηΔοννχαδα,
 ταηαρι Ορραγιε, 7 ιμ εέτιζήρι Υα Λυαηαιξ, τιζήρινα αν Φhocηλα, εοναδ δό
 πο ράιθεαδ,

Ναοι εέδ, α δό, ρεχτμοζατ
 βλιαδνα, βά βυαϊδ εεν αεβται
 Ο Cριορτ εο ηάρ ηΟραηιζι,
 Ιη μαρταρ Λιρι λαοδδα.
 Λεοραιε ρλυαιξ Υι Μυριτηαιξ,
 Νί μηρ αν ει νοτ ρίηηι,
 Ιημ ερί ριέτε όετιζήριη,
 Ριχιε εετ νό δί ηίηι.

Αρ Υα εCεμνρεαλαγ δνα η Ορραγιδ, ι τορρχαρ Δοιੰναλλ, mac Cεαλ-
 λαγ, τιζεαρνα Υα Cεμνρελαγ, ζο ροεαϊδδ οίλε. Ορζαη ηηρε Cάτταγ δο
 Μηαζηρ, mac Αραίτε εο Λαζμαναιδ να ηυμρεδ ιμβι, 7 Ιομαρ τιεcheαρνα
 Ζαλλ Λυμμηξ δο βηιέ ερτι, 7 ιάρυζαδ Σηάηη ιμβι. Μυρβέριταε, mac Αδα,

* *Dun-Cloulighe*.—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 Tadhgán*.—The tombstone of this Duibhcenn, inscribed with his name, is still to be seen at Clonmacnoise.—See Petric'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 Caemhghin; 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 Echtighern 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 Flaithvertai 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, haveing 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 overthrove by Ugaire mac Tuohall upon Ossory,” [where he] “killed Diarmaid mac Donchaa. Another overthrove by Ossory upon Cinnsealai, where Daniell mac Cellai was slaine.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mic Flaínn Uí Maolreachlainn, mí Míde, do íarbað lá Domnall, mac Congalaig.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccédo reachtmoða a trí. An noimáð bliaðain décc do Dhomnall. Fogharfach, abb Daire Calzaig, décc. Artgal, mac Corra-cháin, comorba Comgail 7 Finnéin, décc, iarí ndeigbécáid cianaoirda. Fear-bálaic, abb Reacríanne, do íarbað lá Gallaið. Cionasdh Ua hArtagáin, rrimégear Eireann ina ainrii, dég. Ceallac, mac Domnall, tigfírna Ua Faoláin, do íarbað lá Broen, mac Muirchada. Muireadac, mac Donnchad, mic Cellaiç, tanairi Orpaigne, dég. Imarriað pleochad gup ro millit toirte. Dubdálerte, comorba Pátraice pop cuairt Muínan co tinnce a ríi.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccédo ríctmoða a cétair. An ríctmáð bliaðain do Dhomnall. Conaing, mac Fionain, abb Condeirpe 7 Lando Eala, décc. Sédna Ua Déimáin, abb nAendroma, do loicead ina éigh fein. Donnchad, mac Ceallaiç, tigfírna Orpaigne, décc. Domnall, mac Congalaig, tigfírna bpiç, décc. Ar dó bo hainm Triubur Fluich. Taðg Ua Ruadhach, tigfírna Cianacéta do íarbað i nUltaib. Giollacolainn Ua Canandáin, tigfírna Ceneóil Conaill, do táctain pop cpeich i nUib Faighe, co paigaið tigfírna cóippe móri íra lupce .i. Feargal, mac Fogarfaig. Dunchad Ua Braoin, comarba Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir, do dul dia oileite co hArð Macha. Matgáinan, mac Cindéidig, áirpóí Muínan uile do írçabáil do Dhonnaðan mac Caíal, tigfírna Ua Bídgeinte tina tángnachit, co tairat do Maolmuad,

¹ *Cinaedh Ua hArtagáin*.—Usually anglicised Kineth O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tighernaeh 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. lxi. 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. Fogartaeh, Abbot of Daire, *mortuus est*. Fergal, Airehinnech Rechrain, *a Gentilibus occisus est*. Cinach O'Hartagan, *prim-écés* of Ireland, *quievit*. Very fowle wea-

ther this year."—*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. Foghartaeh, 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 Aendrum, 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. Ματῆγῆμῆαν, ματ Cινδέοιο, ἀπορί Μύμαν, το μαρβῆο το Μαελμυαῖο, ματ Ὀραν, το πῖζ ἡUα ηθεαῖαχ, ιαρ να εἰδ-
nacol το Donnuban, ματ Cαταῖλ, το πῖζ ἡUα
Figeinti, a fill.”

“A. D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Donnu-

bhan, 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 Inuifallen:

“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 Maolmhuadh,

mac Brian, τῖς ἴνα Ὀδρῖουῖαν, como po m̄arb̄ raide dar ep̄tach naom̄ ἡ p̄ipeon.

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-Maighfeine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghamhna (Mahon's heap), on Muisire-namona-moire" [now Musheramountain, near Macroon], "he was betrayed. The bishop of Cork maledicted all who were concerned in conspiring the murder of Mahon."— See *Pedigree of O'Donovan*, Appendix, p. 2436.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Mahon, son of Kennedy, by Donovan, son of Cahal, ancestor of the O'Donovans, and of his subsequent murder by Maelmhuaidh, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called "*Cogadh Gacilheal re Gallabhl*, 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-Fidhgainte, 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 Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, lord of Desmond, who put him to death, against the protection of saints and just men.

the bloody deed was done, and mounted his horse to depart. One of the clergy, who knew Molloy, asked him what was to be done. Molloy replied, with sardonic sneer, "Cure that man, if he come to thee," and then took his departure. The priest became wroth, and, cursing him bitterly, predicted that he would come to an evil end, and that his monument would be erected near that very hill, in a situation where the sun would never shine upon it. And this was verified, for Molloy afterwards lost his eyesight, and was killed in a hut constructed of 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 Conghalach, son of Maelmihl, 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-Fidhgainte, seized upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Ui-Fidhgainte, 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 Εριορτ, ναοι εεέδ ρεαχτμοδα α εύεε. Αν ταοημάδ βλιαδαιν ριέετ το Οδοηνάλλ. Ξορμζαλ, εοηορβα Τολαι, Κοναηζ, μαε Κατάιν, αββ Ρήρνα, η Νοεμβάν Ιηρι. Καταεεχ, δέεε. Μυιρέεηταχ, μαε Οδοηνάλλ. Οί Νέιλλ, η Κοηζαλαχ, μαε Οδοηνάλλ, μεε Κοηζαλαηζ, δά ριόζηαηηνα Ερεαηη, το μαρβαδ ηα ηΑηηλαοιβη, μαε Σιτρυεεα. Ξιolla Κολαηη Οα Καηαηάηηη, τηζήρνα Κέηεοι εΚοηαλλ, το μαρβαδ λάρ αη ριζη, Οδοηνάλλ Οα Νέιλλ. Μαοι-ρνααηδ Ξοτ Οα Μαοιελχλαηηη, ριόζηαηηνα Τήρμαε, το μαρβαδ α μεαδαι. Ιηρ Καχαιζ το ράρυζαδ το δηρμαη, μαε Κηηηεοιζ, ρορ Ξηαλλαιβ Ληηηηζ, ηη Ιοηαρ εο ηα δά ηιαε η. Αηηλαοιβ η Ουιβεεηδ. Δρμαη εαοζαδ βλιαδαιν δαοιρ αη ταη ρηη. Σεαχηαρμαχ μαε ηηρμαηδ τηζήρνα Ειλε το μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ναοι εεέδ ρεαέτμοδα α ρέ. Αν δαπα βλιαδαιν ριέετ το Οδοηνάλλ. Ριαχηρα Οα ηΑρταεάηηη, αββ ηα Χοηοηηη Χηιλε, Μαοηαχ, μαε Μυιρβοηαιζ, αββ Ορμαη Ιηερελαηηη, [δέεε]. Κατ δεαλαηζ λεαχτα ειττηρ δηρμαη, μαε Κηηεοιζ, η Μαοιημαηδ, τηζήρνα Οήρμυηηηη, η τορκαηρ Μαοι-ηηαεηβ αηδ η άρ ρήρ Μυηηηηη. Κατ διοελαηηηηη ρορ Λαηζηηβ ρηα ηΞαλλαιβ

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 Kynnedey, 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’Nell, and Congalach mac Donell, two heyres of Ireland, killed by Aulaiv mac Sitrick. Gillecolum O’Canannan, killed by Donell O’Nell. 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 Fearna ; 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 Hiruadh, 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” [Macroom], “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-Mhathghambna was near Macroom. Mr. Moore, *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 85, writes:

“In my copy of the *Innisfallenses*, 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 Killfin, 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 Macroom, 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.

Ατα ειατ, ι τορκαρ ρι Λαιγη .ι. Αυγαρε mac Τυαταλ, γ Μυρβδαχ, mac Ριαν, τιγηρνα Ua Ceinnepealaiγ, γ Congalach, mac Flaio, τιγηρνα Λειγε γ Reéet, γο ροχαϊοιβ ιομδα amaille ppiú. Catepaoimead long occ Uochaiβ Eipne για nAipgiallaib ρορ Chenel Conaill, óú ι τορκαρταρ ile im Niall Ua Chanannán, γ im Ua Congalaiγ, γ mac Murchada glúmillar, γ apoile paopéanna. Coñaltán Ua Cléiriγ, τιγεαρνα Ua Piacpach Aiðne, décc. Caé Cille móna για nDoimnall mac Congalaiγ, γ για nAmloaib ρορ Doimnall Ua Néll ρορρ an ριγ, óú α τορκαρρ Αρδγαλ, mac Μαδυδαίν, ρι Ulað. Donnaccán, mac Maoilmuire, γ Cionaoð, mac Cpoingille, τιγηρνα Conaille, co noρpuiγ móip cenno éatpoim. Caé paomead για mðpian, mac Ceinneíteιγ ρορ Θαλλαιβ Lunnuiγ, γ ρορ Donnabán, mac Caéail, τιγηρνα Ua Píogeiunte, óú ι τορκαρταρ Toill Lunnuiγ, γ im po lað a náρ.

^a *Leighe*.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portnahinch, in the Queen's County. This is called “Τυατ Λέιγε na leapγ ρολορ; i. e. the district of Lea of bright plains,” by O'Heerin, in his topographical poem.

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

^c *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

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

The Four Masters have misplaced this entry. It should have been given before the notice of the battle of Bealach-Leachta, as it stands in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in

which it is correctly entered under the year 977, as follows:

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

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

“O'Donovan” [*rectè*, Donovan], “who was well acquainted with the personal abilities and spirit of Brian, Mahon's brother, who now succeeded him as king of North Munster, took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred heavy-armed Danes, commanded by Avlavius, a Danish soldier of great experience. Brian, in the Spring of 976, entered Kenry” [*rectè*, Uí-Fidhgeinte], “where, at Crome” [on the River Maigue], “he gave battle, in which O'Donovan”

of Ath-cliaith, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster ; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui-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 Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhlaeibh, over the king, Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of 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^d, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

[*rectè*, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-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-Fiachra-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 Ugaire mac Tuohal, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airghialla 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, ναοι ccέδ ρσέτμοδα α ρεαχτ. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαν ρίετ το Dhoimnall. Κορβμας hUa Maelbhratg, abb Glinne Fuaid, décc. Plant, mac Maoimicil, ρεαρ λειζιnn Cluana mic Noir, eppcop 7 aipéindeach Cluana Deópa. Plantt, mac Mhaolmoedócc, aipéindeach Glinne hUirpín, Caṡarach, aipéindeach Eaccailpí bicce Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Muirín, inḡín Chongalaitg, banabb Cille uapa, décc. Concóbap, mac Fínd, τiḡhina Ua Failḡe, décc. Doimnall Claon mí Laiḡín, το εργαβάιλ το Ghallait Áṡa cliaṡ. Ushlobap Ua Fiaṡna, τiḡeapna Dál Aipáde, το μαρβαδ. Cill uapa το ορḡain το Ghallait.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ ρεαχτμοδα α hocht. Múcchróm, abb Iae, ρεπιδνδ 7 eppcop, ραοι na τCpi Rand, 7 Rumano Ua hAedaccám, abb Cluana hEoar, décc. Caṡ Tshpa pía Maoilreclaind, mac Doimnall, ρορ Ghallait Áṡa cliaṡ, 7 na ninpśó, ρορ macait amlaoib an τpαιnpιυδ, ου ι ττοpεpατταp ile im Raḡnall mac Amlaoib, píoḡḡamína Gall, 7 im Chonamail, mic Gílliaippi, 7 ρaeplabpáid Áṡa cliaṡ, 7 πο λαoh ueapḡ ár Gall imaille ppiú. Τοpεpατταp beóp hi ppiṡḡuin an caṡa ḡpáon, mac Mupchaḡa, píoḡḡamína Laiḡín, 7 Congalac mac Flainn, τiḡhina Gailnḡ, 7 a mac .i. Maolán, Fiaṡna 7 Cúduilich, dá mac Dublach, dá τiḡhina Pcap Tulach, 7 Lacṡnán, τiḡhina Muḡḡoipn Maiḡín. Co ndeachaid Amlaoiph ipapm τap nuip co nepbail in I Colaim Cille. Iap mbeith ceṡpe βλιαḡna ρίετ ι pḡe uap Epinn το Doimnall, mac Muipéhratg na ḡcoḡall epoclnn, mac Néill Gln-duib, atbail in Apḡ Macá ip mβuaidh naṡpḡe. Ap dia cúimniuccad pḡe πο páiḡ Dubḡáleṡe,

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 *Chlain-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 Deópa α ḡConṡae Longpoirṡ.*"

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 Uí-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and evidently the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Duaid 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-Fuaid^l, 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 Raghmall^q, son of Amhlaeibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Conanhail, 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-Coluim-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 quievit.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 972" [*rectè*, 979]. "Flann mac Moylemihill, Lector of Clonviengknose, 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 *Raghmall*.—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'Ncale,

Ο ἕσθαιρ mac Δέ, ní brécc,
 Α hocht reacht nreic ip naoi ccéd,
 Co báρ Muḡroin moρταιρ paimn,
 Comarba caolai Colaim.
 Συρ an ccac̄ ι ττσηραιḡ ε̄aile,
 In po dáilc̄ epú dar caile
 I nḡasta Ḥaeidil ip Ḥoill,
 Lá Maelraep-blaḡac̄ Seachlaimn.
 Ḥo héitrecht Doimnail I Néill
 In Arḡ Maḡa mórḡa ḡéill,
 Arḡplac̄ Epeann éipnsc̄ ḡroiḡ,
 For ḡruim doimain ní ad ḡhḡair.

Κατ̄ εδ̄ιρ Ultoib̄ ḡ Dal nAraide, a ττορ̄c̄oir pí an éoicc̄o ι. Aodh, mac Lomḡr̄ic̄, ḡo rochaib̄e ele lá hEochaib̄ mac Arḡḡair. Dubḡall, mac Donnchaḡa, ταναip̄ Aib̄ḡ, do marbaḡ lá Muip̄sc̄ac̄ mac Flann, lá a bráḡair, ḡ Muip̄sc̄haḡ péip̄in do marbaḡ la a énel̄ pia ccionn m̄ip̄ a ccionaiḡ Dubḡaill. T̄iḡh̄inán Ua Maolḡoraib̄, τ̄iḡearna Cenél Conaill, do marbaḡ. Dunḡal, mac Donnchaḡa, ταναip̄ Orp̄aiḡe, décc.

C̄oir C̄riort̄, naoi ccéττ̄ peḡτmoḡa a naoi. An céo bliḡḡain do Mhaolp̄schlaimn, M̄hor, mac Doimnail, mic Donnchaḡa, mic Flann, mic Maolp̄schlaimn or Eip̄inn ι piḡe. Paolán, mac Coellaib̄e, piú epp̄cop, ḡ abb Imleacha Iub̄air, ḡ Murchaḡ, mac Riata, abb Rop̄ra Comain ḡ p̄p̄oir Cluana mic Nóip̄, déḡ. Aḡḡa, mac Duib̄c̄in̄, τ̄iḡh̄ina Teat̄ba, décc ι n̄lomḡaib̄ C̄iap̄án, ip̄ n̄eiḡbeat̄aiḡ. Am̄laoib̄, mac Siot̄p̄oc̄ca aip̄ḡ τ̄iḡh̄ina Ḥall Aḡa cliaḡ,

king of Ireland, after long penance, died in Ardmach, and thereof was called Donnell of Ardmach, because he resided at Ardmach a long time to do penance."—*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-sechlaimn mac Donell, upon Genties of Dublin" [*recte*, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the

Ilands, where their main slaughter was committed, and their strength out of Ireland, where Ragnall mac Aulav, the son of king of Genties" [*recte*, king of the Galls], "and Conmael, son to the deputy king of them, and more that cannot be told, were discomfited. Daniell O'Neil, arch-king of Ireland, *post penitentiam*, in Armach *obiit*. Mugron, Coarb of Columkill in Scotland and Ireland, *feliciem vitam finivit*. Rumann O'Haegan, Coarb of Tiernach ; Murcha mac Riada, Coarb of Coman,

From the birth of the son of God,—no falsehood,—
 Eight, seventy, and nine hundred,
 Till the death of Mughroin whom verses extol,
 The comely successor of Colum ;
 Till the battle of strong Teamhair,
 Wherein blood was spilled over shields,
 Wherein the Gaeidhil and Galls were slaughtered
 By the noble famous Maelseachlainn ;
 [And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill
 At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,
 Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]
 On the surface of the earth was never born.

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-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 Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarainⁿ, after a good life. Amhlaeibhⁿ, 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'Cléri, 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.

ⁿ *Imdhaidh-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Kieran's bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

ⁿ *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.

δο δολ εο hl δια οιλίρε, γ α έεε ιντε ιαρ ρήναινο γ δειξβειθαδ. Μόρ-
 ρλοιξβδ la Μαοιρςchlann, mac Domnall, ρί Ερεανν, γ λά ηεοχαδ, mac
 Αρδογαιρ, ρί Υλαδ, ζο Ξυλλυ Ατα ειαε, εο ταρδρατ φορβαιρ επί λά γ επί
 νοιδε φορρα εο τυυερατ γιλλα Ερεανν αρρ, ιμ Domnall Claon, ρί Λαιξή, γ
 ιμ αιδιρε Υα Νέιλλ αρέσνα. Ρίεε εέδ λιον να ηΞιλλ la ταοβ ρεότ γ μαοιμε,
 γ λα ραιριε Υα Νέιλλ ό διοναινο εο μυιρ cen cain cen cobach. Αρ ανηριν τρα
 φορ υαεαρε Μαοιρςchlann ρέιρριν ιμ εαρργαιρε ναιρδειρε δια νέρβαιρε,
 εεε αεν δο Ξαιδεαλαβη ριλ ηι εορπε Ξαλλ ι νδαιριε γ δοεραδε ταεδ αρ δια
 είρ φοδεριν ρρί ριδ γ ρρι ρυβα. Δα ρί βραιο δαιβελοιν να ηΕρεανν αν βραιο
 ηυριν, εο ρο ραιραδ ιατ λά Μαοιρεclann, γ βα ταναιρι βραιοτε ιρρρινη δεορ.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναιο εεέδ οετμοδα. Αν δαρα βλιαδαιν δο Μηαοιρςchlann.
 Ανμείαδ, ερρκορ Cille δαρα, δο έρποchnuccad a δειξβειθαδ ιριν εήνταρ
 ιαρ ρήναιναδ. Εοζαν Υα Κατάιν, abb Cluana ρεαρτα δρénéαινο, διοναχ,
 mac Μυρτυλεν, abb δήνδαιρ, Cleircein, mac Donnγαile, κομαρβα Ρεχene,
 Conaing Υα Ρlannagán φορ αιρένδςch Αρδα Μαάα, γ Ροτεεεταch Δαιμηνι
 ραεαρε, δέεε. Domnall Υα ηΑειδ, τιξήρνα Υα ηεαταch, γ Λοιγγρεαch,
 mac Ροζαρταιξ, ταοιρςch Υα Νιαλλάιν, δο εοιέυιτιμ ρρια αροιλε. Donnγαl,
 mac Δυιβρίξε, abb Ρβδα δύν, δέεε.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναιο εεέδ οετμοδα α ηαον. Αν τραρ βλιαδαιν δο Μαοιρ-
 ρchlann. Μυιρβδαch, mac Ρυαδραch, κομαρβα Ρέχην, δρυαδαρ mac
 Ειδετιξήρ, τιξήρνα Υα εCειμρεαλαιξ [δέεε]. Αρέυ, mac Νέιλλ, ρίοξδαμνα

¹ *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 Ardgair, 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^s was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgair, 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 UI-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. ANMCHADH^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 Duibhrighe, 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 penance, died.”

^y *Annchadh.*—“ A. D. 980. *B. Annchadius, Episcopus Kildariensis sanctè traductam vitam in senectute bona finivù.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630. “ A. D. 975” [*rectè*, 981]. “ St. Anncha, bushop of Killdare, 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 ; Sinaeh mac Murthilen, Coarb of Comgall, in Christo dormierunt. Great fruit this year.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ulad, do marbad lá a bhráitrib. Aodh Ua Dubda, tighfina tuairgeirt Con-
vacht, décc. Flaitéhrtach, abb Leitghlinne, do écc. Ailell, dalta Dúncáda,
do écc. Dal cCair doireann do Maolpeclann, mac Doimnail, 7 bile
Aonaid Maige hAodhar do éireadh iar na tocaite a talinann co na rre-
marib. Orgain Cille darna la hloimar Puir Lárige. Inordó Orpaige lá
brian, mac Ceinnéitig. Siolla Caoimhgin do dallad la Doimnall mac
Loicán.

Aoir Crior, naoi ccéd ochtmoða a dó. An cÉraimad bliadain do
Mhaoilpeaclann. Corbmac, mac Maoilciarain, comarba Moéta, Aed
Ua Moérain, comarba dá Sinceall, Muiréach, mac Muireccán, ppioir
Arda Macha, [décc]. Caéramoead ma Maoilpeaclann, mac Doimnail,
7 ma nGluin iarnó mac Ainlaoid .i. mac mátar Maoileaclann, for Doimnall
cClao 7 for loimar Puir Lárige, dú i ttoráratar ile eirtir báda, 7
marbad im Shiollarátraice, mac loimar, 7 rochaid ele immaille ppi.
Inordó 7 orgain Laigh lá Maoilpeaclann zo muir. Ghin da locha do
oreann do Shallaib Áta chiat. Siolla Pátraice do orgain Leitghlinne, co
ttaraice mainéine a dá mac do Molairi, 7 aitércur ann zo bpat. Siolla-
rátraice do ergabáil do brian mac Ceinnéitig.

² *Aedh Ua Dubhda.*—*Anglicè* Hugh O'Dowda. Doctor O'Conor 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., *alius* the O'Dowda, of Bunneonnellan, 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 Tیرهagh, 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.

³ *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 Clonmaenise 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 Cinnselei, *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-Caeimhghiu 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 Maeileiarain, Coarb of Mochnda, and Mureach mac Muiregan, sen-nap of Ardmach, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow by Maeilsechnaill 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, *jugulatus 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 Iver, and many

Αοιρ Cpiope, ναοι ccéd ochtmoða a τpí. Αν cúnceasó bliáðain do Mhaoilrfechlann. Uirpíne Ua Lapáin, aipéindeach Daire Calggaig, Muirfóach Ua Flannaccáin, pεap leiginn Airda Macha, [vécc]. Doimnall Claon do márbasó lá hAod, mac Eétiγepn do Uib cCeinnpεalaig, γ Píachpa, mac Puirpneaéta, píaé Poptuacé Laiγín, γ Maolmúig, mac Dapbeicé beop tpe tángnaé. Lochlainn, τiγίpa Copea Moδpuadh, γ Maolrfechlann, mac Copecpaig, vécc. Tpi mic Ceapbaill, mic Lopcáin, do opgan Tspmainn Chaoimhgin, γ a márbasó a τpíúp pía noíðe, tpa pioptaib Dé γ Caoimhgin. Píaéðpíach Ua hAnluain, τiγίpa Ua Niallán do márbasó a meabail lá hUib hpeapail. Duðapach, mac Doimnallán, τiγίpa Deaplaip, do márbasó. Opgan iapéap Míðe la hrian, mac Ceinneitpig. Aod Ua Duðoa, τiγίpa éuapγepit Connaéτ uile, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, ναοι ccéd ochtmoða a cftap. Αν pεipeasó bliáðain do Mhaoilrfeclann. Pogaπtach Ua Congaile pγpínoth toγaíðe abb Dainnpi, Píaithlín aipéinneach Saγpe, [vécc]. Eochasó, mac Seoγgaipa, aipéindeach Doimhacc Chianáin, do márbasó. Maelpínnia, aipéindeach Doimnaig Páτtapaic, [vécc]. Maoilpechlann, mac Doimnall, do mδpíð Connaéτ, γ do éogail a nupíðh, γ do márbasó a τtoipeach, γ do maðasó Maγ nAoi lu luaitpíðh laip. Cpeach po a la mδó lá Connaétaib co Loch nAnnoim, co po

others. Glandallogha 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.*

* *Lochlainn*.—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 Flaitbhheartach 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, Lector of Ardmach, died. Duvdara mac Donallan, king of Turlas, *a suis interfectus*. Donell Claen, king of Lenster, killed by O'Cinnsealaí. Flaitvertach 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-Ceinnselaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuatha-Laighean, and also Maelmithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlainn^c, lord of Corca-Modhruaidh, and Maelseachlainn, son of Cosgrach, died. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the Termon of Caeimhghin [at Gleann-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Caeimhghin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAnluainf, 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 Lorcan preyed the Tyrmyr land of St. Kevyn (Caoimhghin^h Glinne dá locha), and were killed themselves immediately the same day together, by the miracles of St. Kevyn. Donell mac Lorcan, king of Lynster, was killed by the O'Kinsealies."

^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 Saïr; 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 Lorcan, prince of Kynaleaghe, was killed."

λοῖρρεαδὴ Φῖρ Ceall leó, ἡ πο μαρβρατ τιζεαρνα Φεαρ cCeall. Φεαρζαλ, mac Λορράν, τιζεαρνα Ceneoil Φιαχάχ do μαρβαδ. Διαρμασ, mac Uaτμαράν, τιζεαρνα Λυζνε, δέcc.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ναοι γεδδ ochtμοδα α κύcc. Αη ρεατμαδ βλιαδαιν do Μηαιολεαδλαινν. Μαολμαράν Ua Μαιζνε, κομαρβα Colaim Chille do δυλ ι νοσρζμαρτρα λάρ να Θαναραιβ ι νΑετ ελιατ. Μυρρεαδασ, mac Φλανδ, κομορβα Conδλαετ, δέζ. Φυαταχ ρερίνε Ράττραicc la Μαολρεδλαινν ó Αετ Φιρδίασδ co ηΑετ ριζε τρια εccασ mic Cairpelán. Σίτ do δεναίη δόιβ ιαρρην, ἡ μαρ Ραττραicc ó Μηαιολρεαχλαινν ι. ευαιρτ ρβι Μιδε ειτηρ ειλ ἡ τυαιτ. Ερζναίη ζαάα δύμε ó Μηαιολρσχναλλ ρέιρρην la ταδβ ρεετ ccuínal, αζυρ α οίζρερε αρέεανα. Μόρ, ιηζην Donnchaδa, mic Ceallαιζ, βαηρηιοζαην Ερεαην, δέcc. Μυρζβρ, mac Doínnall, τιζεαρνα Ua Máine, do μαρβαδ. Cumυρcc móρ ι ηΑρδ Μαάα ιρην δοίηναδ ρια Λυζναραδ ειτηρ Uí Eατáχ ἡ Uí Níallán, δύ ι ττορράιρ mac Τρένρην mic Celechan, ἡ ροχαίθε οίλε. Θαναρ do τοιδεαετ ιηδ αιρεαρ Daíl Ριαδα ι. τεορα longá. Ρο μαζαδ, ἡ πο μυδαιζβ ρέτ ρίετ δίοβ, ιαρ ρραοιηεαδ ρορρα. Ηί Cholaim Chille do αρεεανν do Θαναραιβ οιδέε Νοδλαεε, ἡ πο μαρβρατ α nabbaδ, ἡ κύcc ρηρ δέcc do ρρυιέιβη να ειλε α maille ρηρ. Cluain mic Νόιρ do λορρεαδ αιδέε Αίηη ρια cCáιρc móρ. Φλατηρυι Ua Λοηζρβζ, τιζβρνα Dal Αραίθε, do μαρβαδ la α Chenél ρέιρην. Σλυαιζβ la Λαιζμβ ι ηΟρρραιζβ co πο αρρεερτ τυαιρρεετ ηΟρρραιζε, ἡ ζυρ πο μαρβαδ ανη Ριαάán, mac Μυρρεδαιζ, ἡ mac Cuilíum. Doínnall, mac Αímalζαδha, ταναρῖ Ulad, [δέcc].

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ochtμοδα α ρέ. Αη τοετμαδ βλιαδαιν do Μηαιολεαχλαινν. Μαολραττραicc abb Ρυιρ Cρέ, ἡ Caencoίρac, mac Αιηβίτθε, abb Σλινηη ηUιρρην, δέζ. Δρoεν Ua ηΑεδα, αρηχινδεεχ eccαιρῖ 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 ipsá 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 Lammás, betwene O’Nehacls 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-cliaith. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Conlathⁱ, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlainn, from Ath-Flhirdiadh 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 Lammass, 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; Caencomhraic, 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" [ἄοι κληρικῶν καὶ κίλλε].—*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."

δέεε. Ceallach, an naomh ógh, déeε. Ξασέ móρ anachnata zo po éparaccar iol éumtaigéte γ εςδουαρ ιομδα im deπτιγη Λυγμαιδ, γ imm opoile cuimtaigéti aréina. Ar móρ forr na Danarab po oirg hl, zo po marbéta tri píeie γ tri éeó díob, tpe imorbailib Dé γ Cholaim Chille. Τριζαε pítarri (.i. θραιοιδέετ) ó δεαίμναιβη im aréter Epeann co po lá ár ndaoime, co imboí for púlibh daoime hi poillri. Τοραχ an bó ár móρ .i. an máilzarb aiaicnetai na tuídoid riam. Sluaigé lá Maelreachlann ι Λαιγimé corpucc borama lair.

Αοιρ Cpioρt, naoi ccéó ochtmoða a reacht. An noimáð bliaðain do Mhaolreachlann. Dunchað Ua Dpaoin, abb Cluana mic nóir, lagnaó dsi-rcuigéte, γ angoipe, déeε an xun Kal. Februarri ι nAró Macha ina ailiépe hí ppoircíno teopa mbliaðan déeε, γ no ériallað for a air zo Cluain gacha bliaðna, ticcéth im θpouγ éccpamail do luét na cille ar gach nuair dia iomporctað imdeoió gacha bliaðna, coná ppié leó eizim dia πορταύη acé na cétpa, γ po aipppimé porpa bliaðain. Aré dan, po éoóiu-paiγ marbh a bár po deoió ι nEppim. Ar parr tucc Eochaid Ua Flannagáim paoi pcanápa Epeann an τερt pi,

Macha mambéacé meapraic muaid,
 Ppailmíteach a pluaγ pélhacit namé,
 Ni tapla murclao a múir
 Dar ónil mar Dunchað Ua Dpaoin.

" *The oratory of Luglmhadh* : Depééc Λυγμαιδ.—Mageoghegan renders this "the steeple of Louth;" but this is clearly an error.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

" A. D. 986. The battle of Manan by Mac Aralt and the forreners, *ubi mille occisi sunt*. A great mischance among Saxons, Irish, and Welsh, that a great slaughter of men and cattle issued thereof. Great slaughter of the forreners that committed the spoyle of Hi, that 360 were killed of them."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaenoiε notice the murder of cows, and the great storm, and a few other events, under the year 981, as follows :

" A. D. 981" [*rectè*, 987]. "St. Ceallagh the

virgin died this year. This year began the morren of cows call'd in Ireland the Moylegarve" [*an máolzarb*]. "There was such boysterous winde this year that it fell down many turrets, and, among the rest, it fell down violently the steeple of Louth, and other steeples. St. Dunstane, archbishop of England, died. Donnough O'Broyn, Cowarb of St. Keyran of Clonvicknose, a holy and devote anchorite, died in pillgrimadge in Ardmacb."

° *To detain him*.—The following passage from the life of this Dunchadh, published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 16th of January, will explain this entry, which is so obscurely worded by the Four Masters.

"Cum autem humillimus Christi famulus

mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of 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 Cluain every year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him^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 plurimisque aliis coruseans miraculis, videret nomen suum magis magisque inter homines celebrari, totamque civitatem importuno strepentem applausu, firmo statuit animo, Ardmachâ relictâ, ad alium se conferre locum. Sed primores civitatis, ubi hoc intellexerant, communicato consilio quosdam ex venerabilioribus ad eum mittunt legatos humiliter rogantes ut saltem ad unum insuper dignetur apud se commorari 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 necium a recessu sapiùs proposito reflectunt et Ardmachæ prope invitum detinent, donec tandem (quod summè optaverant) ejus corporis sacras exuvias retinuerint, et cum honore debito terræ mandeverint, tanti viri patrocinio gavisuri.^p—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106.

^p *Resuscitated the dead.*—His life, as compiled

Colum, airéindeach Corcaige, décc, 7 Dubdavoirenn, airéindech boithe Chonair, décc. Fuir Muían do tocht in aréraigibh for Loch Ribh, 7 goill Puirr Cairge. Tionóilt Connaétag ina naghaid, 7 feachair iomaircec stoppa. Torperatar ár móir do Mhuirneachaid 7 do Ghallaibh lá Connaétag in Dunlaing mac Dubdavoirenn, ríogdanna Muían go rochaidib a maille fpir. Do éar Muirgior, mac Concobair, ríogdanna Connaétfpíú hi fpioégun. Laidgnén, mac Cearbail, tigeanna Fhinniaige, do marbad for lár Trín Ára Macha, lá Feargal, mac Conaing, tigeanna Oilig, 7 la Cenél Eógan. Congalach Ua Culennán, tighina Conaille, 7 Ciarcaille, mac Cairpellán, tighina tuairceirt bairg, do éomhúitir fpir a poile. Congal, mac Anruáin, tighina Corca Moðruaid, décc.

Áoir Criorc, naoi ccéd ochtmoda a hoét. An deacmáid bliadain do Mhaoileachlainn. Dunchad Ua Roðacáin, comarba Cholain Chille 7 Adáinán, Loingreach, mac Maoilpatraicc. fearleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, Maoimogha Ua Cairill, airéinnech Dún Uéglair, Cetruid, abb Imleacha Iubair. 7 Macleiginn Ua Muiréadán, airéindeach Chúile raéán, dég. Coirppe mac Rian décc. Muirfohach Ua Cléirg, tighina Aíone, décc. Echmílí, mac Ronáin, tighina na nAirtéir, do marbad do Chonallib Cerr. Concobair, mac Donnall, tighina Luigne, décc. Caé Áta clat for Ghallaib mar an righ, Maoilféclainn, in po marbad dhong dírinne do Ghallaib lair, 7 po gab forbair an dúine forra iarúain fpir pé rícht oíde, conár ibhrít urce fpir

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'Culennan, 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.

^r *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 Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conaille and Ciaraille, 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 Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmoghna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetfaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Macleighbinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Echnhilidh, 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 Ardgall, 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 advise of Ireland and Scotland. Echnmile 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 baó ní, 7 uince óir uata ar zach garrda zacha hoide Noðlac nóir tria biéiror. Eochaid, mac Ardgan, ní Ulaó do dol por pluaigé 1 cCenél nEoghain co pparccaió Ua hAitíde. Dubhda Leithe, comarba Pátrpáice, do gabáil comarbar Cholaim Chille a comarple fear nEreann 7 Alban. Gluniarn, mac Amlaibh, tighina Gall, do marbaó dia móraó féirín tria meirce. Colban a ainm an móraóih. Foppaóh mac Arait, tighina Inri Gall do éirim lá Dál Riada. Dún Uéthglairi do argan 7 do loiceaó do Thallair. Maolpuanaó, mac Donnchaó, déz.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd ochtmoóda anaoi. An taonmaó bliádam décc do Mhaolreacélaínn. Corbmac, mac Congaltaigh, comarba brenaimh bioirra, décc. Aed Ua Maoldoraídh, tighina Cenél cConaill, décc. Caó Cáirín Fopóroma ria Maolreacélaínn por Thuadómumain, 1 topócair Donnall, mac Lorcaín, tighearna Muirccraige éipe 7 Ui Foprggo co ré céó amaille ppiri.

“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 dureing 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.”

^s *Carn-Fordroma* : i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of the long ridge. Not identified.

^t *Muscraighe-thire*.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, note ^c, p. 29. For the situation of Ui-Forggo, or Ui-Furgdha,

see note ^f, under the year 834, pp. 450, 451, *sup*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 989. Daire Calgai rited 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 Tighernach. The Four Masters notice the death of an Erard Mac Coise at the year 1023; and it would appear that they took him to be the same person as Urard Mac Coise, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at 989, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 990.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 69, 72.

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^s [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 revenewes 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 Revenewes 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 his blood, which did embolden and encourage him to Combatt with the King, and being on horse-

Doipe Chalgaig do orđam do Thallab. Sluaig na nGall 7 na nDanar 7
 Laighi 1 Mide, co po inderrft co Loch Ainoinn. Doimnall, mac Tuatail, do
 eapgabail lá Donnchaó mac Doimnail, pí Laighi. Donnchaó, pí Laighi, do
 epgabail lá Maelrschlann, mac Doimnail pí Epeann. Dubdaleite, comorba
 Pattraice do gabail comorbar Cholunn Chille tré comarple fear nEpeann
 7 Alban.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ceó nochaó. An tapa blaóain décc do Mhaoirschlann.
 Dubhletir Ua bpuadaip, fspieiginnó Leitglinne [do écc]. Ar fair
 tugaó an teipti,

1. Dubhletir dinn egnai uaig, ba buaid ppecpai ppi ceó mbáig,
 ba pí leiginnó leabpaó lóip ba dluin óip op Eriinn ain.

Ceallach mac Cionaeóa, abb Imleacha Fiae .i. Imleach mbécám, dég.
 Donnchaó Ua Congalaig, píogóainna Tómpach, do marbaó oc Comarpu hi
 meabail lá Cloinn Cholmáin an traipiud .i. la Concobar mac Cearbail.
 Taóg, mac Donnchaó, tanaip Opraige, do marbaó la ppora Muinan. Aoó
 Ua Ruairc, píogóainna Connaét, 7 Dubdaraich Ua Fiachna, do marbaó
 lá Cenél Eogain. An gaet do plucaó mri Loáa Cimbe co hoband 1 naon
 uap, co na dpeich 7 ponnach .i. trichat traigó. An Siondach Ua Leoán,
 tigearna Galnig, décc. Donnplébe, mac Diarimada, décc. hUa Dungaiaig,
 tigfina Murpraige, do marbaó.

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 encoun-
 ter, 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 horseman-
 ship, he vanquished Mac Coyssie, and enjoyed
 his kingdome and the revenews thereof ever-
 after, untill Bryan Borowe, and his Mounster-
 men, tooke the same from him.

“Hugh O’Moyledorye, prince of Tyrconnell,
 died. King Moyleseaghlyn gave a great over-
 throw, 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 [*rectè* 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 Ruaire, 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 Muscraighe, 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 a haon. An tpeap bliadain décc do Maoleaclainn. Διαρμαιτ, ψηλειγινδ Cille θαρα, γ abb Cluana heioneac, décc. Conacδ δό πο πάδεαδ,

Διαρμαιττ διנד ινδ econa áin, ψη co ψηιαβλιατ co nall báig,
 Διρραν, a πί na pect pán, écc do éuιττεct na comóáil.

Μαολρδαιρ Ua Tolaiττ, comarba δpénainn Cluana ψητα, γ Μαολρinnia, mac Speláin, comarba Ciapaín mic an tpaοιρ, décc. Ξιollacommáin, mac Néill, τιξήρα Ua ηΔιαρμαδα, γ Cúchnand, mac Taidg, do coméuιτιμ ψηια πολε. Donn mac Donnγαil, mic Duindcuan, τιξήρα Teatba, do μαρβαδ lá a μυντιρ buddeín. Slóigē lá Μαολρεachlainn η cConnacταιβ, co ττυcc βρατ βέροια αρ μό am τυc πί ρiam. Ar ιαρρμ támic δpian co βψηιαβ Muíman, γ Connaceta η Míde co τιcci Loch ηAindind, γ ní πο ξαιβ boim na duine co ndeacáδ αρρ ι ccoιρ nélyda. Mór, ηξήη Taidg an τυιρ, mic Caτair, βαηρiόgan Epeann, dég.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd noch a dó. An cēpaíacδ bliadain décc do Mhaoleachlainn. Maelpóil, eppcop Muγna, décc. Tyaτal, mac Maole-pyba, comarba Pinnia, γ comarba Mocólmóc, eccnacδ γ μαξλόιρ ειρiδε, dég. Mac Λειγινδ, mac Dunγαláin, αιρcínocch Dúim leatgλαρι, Dunchaδh, peap leiγινδ dúim, Μαολρinnia Ua ηAonaiγ, peap leiγινδ Póβαιρ, γ eppcop τυατ Λυιγνε, dég. Dunchaδ Ua ηUcτáin, ψη leiγινη Cñannpa, décc. Domnall γ Pλαιτβήριtach, dá mac Ξιollacolaim, mic Canannain, do μαρβαδ. Ruaiδpí,

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 whirlle winde, sunck on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unusunck."

^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 Brenaimn 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 Cuceanann^b, son of Tadhg, 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. Maelcighinn, 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 Amninn, 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 Corccraicg, tighina deirceirt Connaēt, do iarbad lá Concobar, mac Maoileaclainn, ἡ λά mac Comaltán Uí Cléirig. Concobar, mac Cearbhall Uí Maoileachlainn, décc iar ndeicé bethaid. Maolruanaió Ua Ciarda, tighina Cairpre, do iarbad lá fiosa Tíeda. Ecnec Ua Leocáin, tighina Tuata Luigne, do iarbhaid lá Maoileachlainn ἡ λά Catal, mac Labrada. Cleicein mac Maoileodúin, tighina Ua nEatach, do iarbad lia a muinntir feirrin. Muirecan ó bhoit Doimnaicg, comarba Pátraicc, for cuairt i tTír nEogain, co ro epleg drád miḡ for Ad, mac Doimnall, hi ppiadhairi ranēta Pátraicc, ἡ co tucce mórchuairt tuaircēirt Eireann iaromh. Fuarlaccaó Donnchaóa, mic Doimnall, pí Laiḡn, ó Maoileachlainn. Nó éoblach for Loc Rib la brian, mac Cindéidicg, gur ro aircc fiosa bpeirne. Dunadé, mac Diarmaóa, tighina Corco bhaircno, décc. Cpeach lá Gallaió Aēta chiat, gur ro oirgpead Ard mbpeacáin, ἡ Donnac Pátraicc, ἡ Muine bprocáin. Foróat teineaó do bit for miḡ go matain. Ad, mac Ectigeirne, tanairi Ua Ceinnpealacg, décc. Ioimar do ionnarbad a hAd chiat tria icē na naoi. Dono, mac Donnḡail, tighina Teatēa, déḡ. Ruaióiri Ua Suráin décc.

Αοιρ Crioρt, naoi ccéd noch a tri. An cúncead bliadhain décc do Mhaoileaclainn. Muirḡr, mac Muirsohaiḡ, abb Mungairti, Póḡaricach, mac Diarmaóa, mic Uaēmaráin, tighina Corca Firitri Connaēt, do iarbad do Thailnḡaió Coraino. Conḡalach, mac Laoḡnen, .i. Ua ḡaópa, tighina ḡailnḡ, déḡ. Maolcairḡida, tighina Ua mbriúin, Ad, mac Dubḡall, mic Donnchaóa, tighina Maḡe lēe ἡ miogóamna Oilicg, décc. Conn, mac

prince of Tircconnell, 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-Firtiri 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 yeare. 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'Hughtan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortality in St. Keyran's see of Clonvicknose. Connor mac Kervall O'Melaghlyn died. Moyleronie 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."

Congalaid, tigherna Ua rFuilge, do marbad. Siuroc, mac Amloib, do ionnarbad a hAthe chiac. Giollacéle, mac Círbáill, míogdairna Laidín, do marbad la mac Amloib. Muireaccán ó Doit Doimnaigh, comorba Pátraice, for cuairt i tTír Meógan go ro léz gnaoha miž for Aoð, mac Doimnaill, hí rriádhairi raínta Pátraice, 7 go tucce moiri cuairt tuairceirt Eireand.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéu noch a cétair. An rreiað bliadhain décc do Mhaoileachlainn. Rébachán, mac Dúnchaða, archimvech Mungairti, Colla, abb, 7 eccnaid Inre caéaigh, Clercéen, mac Léráin, raccart Arda Maáa, 7 Oðrán Ua hEolair, roribhuid Cluana mic Nóir, déz. Iúmar do éoct i nAthe chiac dar éir Siuroca, mic Amloib. Doimnach Pátraice do arccan do Ghallaid Áta chiac, 7 do Muiréiriac Ua Congalaid, acé ro diozail Dia iar ttrioll fair uair ro éccromh rra ccionn míora iaromh. Maelsechlainn do loaccað Aenaid Thete, 7 do moiréð Urmumhan, 7 ro rraomeað roime for brian, 7 for rraib Muman arélnae. Pal Tomair, 7 claidéð Charlura do éadhairt do Mhaoirsechlainn mac Doimnaill ar eiccin ó Ghallaid Áta

^b *Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh*.—This is a repetition. See the year 992.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 993. Fogartach mac Diarmada, king of Corcatri, killed by the men of Galeng-Corainn. Hugh, mac Duvgaill, mic Duncha, heyre of Ailech, killed. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Maelsechlainn. Conn mac Congalai killed. Maelmuire mac Skanlain, bushop of Ardmach, died. Sitrick mac Aulaiv banished from Dublin. Ranall mac Ivar killed by Murcha.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 993 of the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters corresponds with 987 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which contain one entry under that year, namely, the death of “Moylemorie mac Scanlan, Bushop of Ardmach.”

^c *Ua-hEolais*.—This family name is still in use, and anglicised “*Olus*.”

^k *Aenach-Thete*.—This was the ancient name

of Aenach-Urnhumhan, now the town of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. Dr. O'Brien, in his Dissertations on the Laws of the ancient Irish, suppresses this defeat of Brian Borumha, on which Moore, who took this to be the production of Vallancey, makes the following remark in his *History of Ireland* :

“With a spirit of partisanship which deserves praise, at least for its ardour, being ready to kindle even on matters as far back as the tenth century, Vallancey” [*recte*, Doctor O'Brien] “suppresses all mention of this defeat of his favourite hero; though, in the annals most partial to the cause of Munster—those of Innisfallen—it forms almost the only record for the year.”—Vol. ii. p. 95, note.

The attributing of this ardour to Vallancey in favour of Brian Borumha, is pitiful in our national bard.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 994. Cinach mac Maelcholnim, king

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 Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Muirheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Aénach-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 Gentries" [*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 mae 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 mae 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."

^l *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.

λιατ. Ραζνall το μάρβαδ το Λαιζνib, .i. το μάε Μυρchaδa mic Πinn, γ
 Ιομαρ το τεchead βοριδιρι a Αετ λιατ, γ Σιεπιocce το ζαβάλ a Ιοναιδ.
 Γιollaπάτραιcc, mac Ουinnccuan, τιζήρινα Τετba, το μάρβαδ. Μαοιμαιρε,
 mac Scannláin, ερρεop Αρδα Μαεα, το έcc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccéd nochα a cúicc. An pécτμαδ βλιαδαν δέcc το
 Μαοιλρεαélannc. Κορbmac Ua Congaile, abb Οαμίνιρε, δέcc. Διαρμαιδ,
 mac Οοίμναλλ, τιζήρινα Ua cCeinnρεαλαιζ, το μάρβαδ το Οονουβάν, mac
 Ιομαρ τρια έανηαέτ. Γιollaπαττραicc, mac Οονnchaδa, τιζήρινα Ορραιζε,
 το μάρβαδ το Οηοννδουβάν mac Ιομαρ, γ το Οηοίμναλλ, mac Παολάιν, τιζήρινα
 na nDéιρρε. Οοννδουβάν, mac Ιομαρ, το μάρβαδ la Λαιζνib ιαρομ .i. lá
 Κοινδουλζ, mac Cιοναεδα το Uib Παλζε, ι εινδ ρεαχτμίαινε, ι νδίοζαιλ
 Διαρματα, mic Οοίμναλλ. Οοίμναλλ, mac Παολάιν, τιζήρινα na nΘειρι, δέcc.
 Αρδ Macha το Ιορccad το εene ραιζνέν εττιη τιζινη γ δομυλιαcc, γ cloic-
 τεαχα, γ a pδoνhíneδ το huile διλζhno. Νί έάmic ι nΘιρnn o conocbadh, γ
 ní ταργα co lá βραταε διοζαιλ αmlαιdh, conad το απυbραδ,

Cúicc βλιαδna nochατ, ναοι ccéd ó ζειν Cπιορτ, απεαδ απpετ,
 Co Ιορccad caτpαé, cen clé mic áρd Calpραιnn, mic Οιτιδ.

Σλόicchead lá Conaille γ Μυζδορna, γ ευαιρceιρε μδpρζ ζο Ζιλήτ
 Ριζε, conup ταρμαιδ Αοδ, mac Οοίμναλλ, τιζήρινα Οιλιζ, co τταρατ δεαβαδ
 τοιδ co μιοιμίδ ρορoιδ, γ μo μαρβαδ τιζήρινα Conaille απδ .i. Ματυδαν
 Ua Cπιονζille, γ δά céδ amaille ριρ. Caτpαιoιnδ ρορ pήραιδ Μυμian ρια
 cCatal γ ρια Μυρζεap δά mac Ρυαδδρι, mic Κορccραιζ, γ ρια nUa Ceal-

^m *Doundubhan, son of Imhar*: *anglicè* Donovan, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grandson of Donovan, *rex Nepotum Fídhgeinte*, 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 *Fídhneimhedh*: .i. píd cillí, i. e. the sacred wood, or wood of the church or sanctuary.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 59–62. Doctor O'Conor translates this “*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 Oitídh*:

Raghnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i. e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn ; and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliaith, 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 Daimhinis, 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 τοροραττορι ile, ἡ τορῆαιρ Μυρηῖορ mac Ρυαῖορι ἰ φριῖζυιηη. Ἰολλαπατραϊεε Ὑα Ρλαηναῶαιη, τιῖεραη Τετῆβα, το μαρβαῶ λα Ριαῶρα mac Ροδουῖβ, ταιοριῶ Μυητιρε Μηαιοιρῖηδα. Μυρηῶεαρταχ δεαῖ Ὑα Κοηῖα-λαιῖ το μαρβαῶ. Μαηῖαῖηαιη, mac Κυρβαῖη, τιῖεραη Ὑα ηῶηυαῶα, το μαρβαῶ ἰ ηῶῆ εῖαῖ λα Μαοημῶρῶα, mac Μυρηαῶα, ἰ ηῶῖοῖαῖη α αηαη.

Αοιρ Κυοριτ, ηαιο εῶῆδ ηοχα α ρῆ. Αη τοῶτμαῶ βῖαῶαιη δῆεε το Μηαιοεαῶλαιηη. Κοημῶη Κορηαιῖε τυιρ ορῶαιη Ερηαιη, Κοηῶ Ὑα Ὑαιῶηῖη, abb Ρεαρηα, ἡ Ὀυῖῆαχ Ὑα Ταῶηαῖη, .i. mac Ὀυῖῖῖηῶ, ραεαρητ Κυαιηα ηηε Ἠῶιρ, δεῖ. Ρυαῖορι, mac Ἠῶῖη Ὑῖ Καηαιηῶαιη, τιῖεραη Κηηη Κοηαιη, δῆῖ. Μαῖοηη ρορ Ὑῖβ Μῆῖῖ οεε Σρυῖῆαιρ ηια mac ηῶηηαῶα Ρῖηῶ, ἡ ηια ρῖῖῖῖῖῖ Ροιρ, οο τοροῶαιρ αηη τιῖεραη Ὑα Μῆῖῖ ἡ ροχαῖῶε οῖε. Κυαιη ηορηαιῶ ἡ Κῖηαιηῶηῶ ηο αρεαῖη λα Ἰαηηῖβ Αῖῆα εῖαηη. Μαοηρεαχλαιηη, mac Μαοηρκαηῶῶ, ρῖοῖῶαιηηα Ὀῖηῖ, δῆῖ. Ὀοηηαιη, mac Ὀοηηῶαῶα Ρῖηηη, το ὀαηηῶ λα Μαοηρεαχλαιηη, mac Ὀοηηαιη.

Αοιρ Κυοριτ, ηαιο εῶῆδ ηοχα α ρεαχτ. Αη ηοῖμαῶ βῖαῶαιη δῆεε το Μηαιοηεχλαιηη. Κοηαιηῖ Ὑα Κορηεραῖῖ, ηυῖ ερηεορ Κυαιηα ηηε Ἠῶιρ, δῆῖ. Ὀιαρηαιητ, mac Ὀοηηαιη, τιῖεραηηα Ὑα εΚηηηηεραῖῖ, Ἰολλαπατραϊεε, mac Ὀοηηαῶα, τιῖεραη Ὀρηαιῖε, δῆεε. Ἰοηηα Ερηῶαιη, mac Αῖῶα, τιῖεραη Τεῖῶα, το μαρβαῶ λα Σῖοη Ροηῶαιη. Ὀηρηηηε Ὑα Μαχαιηῖη, τιῖεραη Μυῖῶ-ῶορηη, το μαρβαῶ λα Μαοηεαῶχλαιηη ἰ ηηηηη Μοῶῶα. Σῖῶῖῖηεαῶ λα Μαοη-ρῖεχλαιηη ἡ λα ὕρηη, οο ττυεερατ ηῖαηηα Ἰαηη ηηη ηυαῶαιρ το Ἰηαιοῖελαῖη. Μαηρεῶλαιηῶ οο ρῖῖῖῖῖ Μῖῶε, ἡ ὕρηηη οο βῖῖῖῖῖ Μυῖηαιη το ῖηοηοη ρο εῶῶῶηη ῖο ηῶῆ εῖαῖ, ῖο ττυεερατ ηῖαηηα ἡ αη βα δεαχ ὀια ρῆῶοῖβ υαῶοῖβ.

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 Hugh 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 Laidhgnen, 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-Mochaⁿ. 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. Maelsechlainn mac Maelruana, heyre of Ailech, died by phisic geven him. Clon-Irard and Kells spoyled by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Donell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelsechlainn. 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, Constan-tyne, 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."

ⁿ *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939.

Οργαν Θαιρε Καλγαich do Ἐhallabh. Slóiccé la Maelpeachlainn i cConnaéttaið, co po moir, no loirec Magh Ai, 7 co po papcebað mac tighina Ciarraige leó. Imhar co nḂhallabh, 7 co nOrraighib for epieic i nUib Ceinnrelaigh, co pparzaibfice forpna a ngrifga 7 ariall dia pluaigh.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéd nochat a hocht. An picéttaið bliaðann do Mhaoilpeclainn. Dubdaleite, mac Ceallaigh, coimorba Paτραιcc 7 Colaim Cille, déz 2 lún ipm tpeap bliaðann oéttmozat a aoipe. Ceall dapa do arzan do Ḃhallab Áta chath. Niall, mac Agha, mozdainna Teatba, do marbað lá Calraighib hi cCluain mic Nóip im péil Ciapáin. Donnchað, mac Doimnall, do epzabáil do Siτpιοc, mac Amlaioib, tighina Ḃall, 7 do Mhaolmoρða mac Mupchaða. Diaimait, mac Dúnaðhaigh, tighina Sil nAnnchaða, do marbað lá mac Comaltáin Uí Chléipicch, tighina Aðne. Iomairce eτip Aιrghiallaib 7 Conaille, du i eτopéap Ḃiolla epioρτ Ua Cuilennáin, tighina Conaille, 7 pochaðe oile imalle ppiρ. Maolpfehlainn Ua Maolpuanaið, tighina Ua Cpeméttainn, do marbað la hUibh Ceallaigh. Inoρfó Ua nEaτach la hAðð, mac Doimnall, co eτucc boρoma móp, 7 bá diphðe do zarpei cpeach móp Mhaige Coða. Lia ailbe do zuitim, 7 ba he maz nAilbe ppiρm ðiongna Maige bpiφ. Do ponta eétopa cloca muilinn ði lá Maoleachlainn. Slóiccé laρ an piφ Maolpfehlainn, 7 lá brian, mac Cindeitciφ, zo Ḃlind Mama. Tanzaðap ðna Ḃoil Áta chiat dia pobaip co paomhð for

¹ *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-Aei.”

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 Ardmach 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.”

² *The Calraighi* : i. e. Calraighi-an-chala, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlunan, and county of Westmeath.

³ *Magh-Ailbhe*.—Now Moynaivv, 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. Dubhdaleithe, 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. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, 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.

^z *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

Ἐhallaid, ἡ πο λαὸ α νάρ im Αρατε, mac nAmloib, ἡ im Chóilén mac Eóigen, ἡ im maicib Áta chiat aréna, ἡ πο μυδαίχιδ íle do Ἐhallaid im caégleó im. Do deachaid Maolsechlainn ἡ ὄριαν iarpim co hÁt chiat, ocyr bátταρ πέctmain lán ann, ἡ nuccrae a óp, ἡ α αιρστ ἡ α bpaet. Ro loipepste an ón, ἡ ionnarbaitt eíghina Ἐall. i. Sitric mac Amloib. Ar do tairpgepe an caéa im atpυbpaó,

Τιρπαίδρι do Ḃlunn Mama,
Ní bá huippee dar láina,
Ibait neic oig tonóaiḡ
Imon cloich i cCláen cóngair.
Mebar arf an maicm co mbuaid
Coppri tar cailli po éuaid,
Co loipepoidri Át chiat cam,
Iar nnoipid for Laiḡemíaiḡ.

Mac éicemḡ, mic Dalaiḡ, eíghina Airḡiall, do mārbaó lá mac hUí Ruairc. Mac Ónaóaiḡ, mic Ḃáópa, do mārbaó. Dunḡal, mac Cionaeóa do mārbaó lá Ḃiolla Caoimḡin mac Cionaeóha.

Αοιρ Cripet, naoi ccéd nocha a naoi. An taomíad bliáann píct do Mhaoileclann. Διαρματετ, .i. Conallech, pñ leiḡinn Cluana mic Nóip, óég. Πλατέβηρατch Ua Cananóaim, eíghina Cheneoil Conall do mārbaóh lá a cenel buóóein. Ua Donncaill, .i. Cúcaille, eíghina Óuplaip, do mārbaó la hUa Néill .i. la hAóo. Muipḡiup, mac Aóoa, eíḡearna Ua nÓiapmava, 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 *Cláen-conghair*: 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'Cuennenan 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 Egnay mac Dalai, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Royrk. The spoyling of Ouehach by Hugh mac Donell, from whence he brought" [a] "great many coves. An army by Bryan, king of Cashill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Geneties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "of Dublin" [and Lenstermen along with them] "came to resist him,

foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaeibh, and Cúilen, son of Eitigen, and other chiefs of Ath-cliaith; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlainn and Brian proceeded to Ath-cliaith, where they remained for a full week, and carried off its gold, silver, and prisoners. They burned the fortress, and expelled the lord of the foreigners, namely, Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. To predict this battle was said :

They shall come to Gleann-Mama,
It will not be water over hands,
Persons shall drink a deadly draught
Around the stone at Claen-Conghair*.
From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat,
Till they reach past the wood northwards,
And Ath-cliaith the fair shall be burned,
After the ravaging the Leinster plain.

Mac-Egnaigh, 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 Cúilen mae Eitigen, 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 Clonmacnois 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 Gleanmame, 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 Eitigen, 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 λά α μουντιρ φειριν. Ceallaé Ua Mailecorghair, prímeccsf Con-
 naéct, décc. Iomair Puirte Láirge décc. Na Gall do ruidir do At claté, 7
 a ngeill do brian. Aod Ua Ciardóda do dallad dia bráctair .i. dUalgarth
 Ua Ciardá. Slóiccfo mór la brian, mac Cinneitciḡ, ḡo maicib 7 ḡo plóḡaib
 véirceirt Connaéct co nOrraigib, 7 Laignib, 7 co nGallaib Aéta claté do
 torraéctam teirpach, acé do écttar na Gall creich marbach rínra hi
 Muicch bñḡ, conur tappaid Maolrfehlainn, 7 no ríḡfo reanḡear cpoḡa
 ctoppa, 7 no meabaid for na Gallab co ná tḡina acé uachad díob. Do
 ḡeachaid brian iaraid co mboí hí Fearḡa neimead i Muig breaḡ, 7 luḡ for
 a éula gan caté, gan mḡrad gan loḡean. Céḡna hionpóḡ brian, 7 Connaéct
 ar Maileachlainn mḡrin.

Αοιρ Crioḡt, míle. An ḡara bliadain ríct do Maileachlainn. Maol-
 pol, eppcor Cluana mic Nóir 7 comarba Feḡme, 7 Flaitem, abb Corcaige,
 décc. Fearḡal, mac Conaḡ, tḡḡina Oilḡ, décc. Dubḡara Ua Maile-
 dunn, tḡḡearna Fḡr luirḡ, do marbaḡ. Laidḡnen Ua Leoḡḡan do marbaḡ la
 hUltoib. Niall Ua Ruarc do marbaḡ 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'Conor of Belanagare, that, according to the old Book of Lecan, this was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn Mor, *by treachery*, after which the hosting was made: “Do réir reimleabair Zeacan céḡ ionpóḡ brian 7 Connaéct for Maolreacḡainn Mór, tpe meabul, 7 an plóḡeacḡ iar rín.” Tighernach also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, *impóḡ 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 quincentesimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos*. Plenty of fruit and milke this yeare. Donell O'Donellan, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Nell. 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-Luirg^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 Maghbregh, and Genties" [*recte*, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troupe of horse before them, untill Maelsechlainn 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" [*rectè*, 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. Uigarge 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-Luirg*: i. e. the men of Lurg, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

Εὐνοπολιῶ, mac Concobair, τιγεαρηα Ἰάβρα, ἡ Ρίοῖβάρταν, mac Dubberón, δέcc. Creach móp la piona Muinan i ndeisceairt Míde i non Ianuari, conur tairraíð Aongus mac Carrraig go nuathað dia muinrip, co farccáirac na gabála, ἡ ár eñd laip. Tócar Áta luain do dénaím la Maolreachlann mac Donnall, ἡ la Catal mac Concobair. Tócar Áta liacc do dénaím la Maolreachlann co ndice lfe na habann. Diarmaid Ua Lachtán, τιῖρηα Τεαῖτα, do marbáð lá a muinrip féipin.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, míle a haon. An tpeap bliáðain píct do Mhaoilechlann. Colam, abb Imleacha Iubhair, [decc]. Τρέμφρι, mac Celecám, ppíoir Arda Macha, do marbáð. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, abb Τίγε Μοῦα, Cele, mac Suibne, abb Sláne, Κατάλάν Ua Corcraín, abb Daímhiri, Μαοναχ, αιρτιρε Cñannra, ἡ Flann, mac Eogain airðbríctín Leitce Cunn, δεῖ. Maelmuaid, mac Dubgíolla, τιῖρηα Delbna hfeira, do écc. Sitpíocce, mac Amloib, τιῖρηα Ἰáll, do ðol for cpeich mó Ultaib ma longuib co po oipce Cill Cleite, ἡ hup Cuírcraig, ἡ do bept bpatgabáil moip eiprib míle. Slóiccfo lá hAð, mac Donnall Uí Néill co Tallam, ἡ luð for cúla po píct, ἡ caoncompac. Creachað Connaét beóp la hAð, mac Donnall. Cearnacán, mac Flann, τιῖρηα Λιγνε, do ðol i Fírhmaig for cpeich, ἡ po marbáð é la Muircírtach Ua Ciardá, τάναιρι Cairppe. Slóiccfo lá hrian co nḠallaib, co Laiéomb, ἡ co ffríuib Muinan co hAí Luain, co po heimpt-

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 Shannon."

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 their 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 Calma, who tooke many of their heads. Ferall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Royrek 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 Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcraim, 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-Cumhsraigh^k, and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailtin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachan, 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'Laghtna, prince of the land of Teaffa, was killed by some of his own men. King Moyleseaghlyn made a bridge at Ath-Lyag" [now Lanesborough] "to the one-half of the river."

^g *Ostiarius*, ἀρτσιε: 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-Cumhsraigh*: i. e. Cumhsraich'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

micchfō lair Uí Néill an deirceirt, 7 Connaćta, co ro ganb a ngialla. Do deachaid brian 7 Maolreachlainn iarrin co ppsraib Epeann iompu eir phiora Mide. Connachtaib Muninschaib, Laigmu, 7 Galluib, go rangattar Dun Dealgā 1 Conaillibh Murteimne. Do maćt Aođ, mac Doimnaill Uí Néill, ríogđarina Epeann, Eoćaid, mac Ardđair, rí Ulađ, co nUitreib, go Cenel Conaill, 7 Eođain, 7 co nAipđiallaib ina ndál gur an maigim ćéona, 7 nír pelcepstar rścha rein, co ro pccarrat po opađ, gan giallaib, gan gabail, gan oipene gan airtipe. Meirpschán, .i. mac Cuind, tigšina Šailng, 7 bpođub, .i. mac Diarmata, do manbađ lá Maolreachlainn. Caeniclúđ abbađh 1 nAipđ Macha .i. Maolmuire, mac Eočađa 1 monađh Mhuireccćin ó bhoitē Doimnaigh. Slóigfō la brian go hAć cliać, co puđ gialla Mide 7 Connaćt.

Αοιρ Cpiope, míle a dó. An ćéđ bliadain do bhrain, mac Cindćertig, mic Lopćán ór Eirinn hi puđe, lxxii bliadain a aoir an tan rin. Dunchađ Ua Manchán, comarba Caoimgin, Flanđchađ Ua Ruaidíne, comarba Ciapán mic an tpaoir do Chopca Moccha a ćenél. Eođan, mac Ceallaig, Aipćindeach Aipđ bpsćán, Donđal, mac Deoan, abb Tuama Špćine, [dćcc]. Cpeach mór la Donnchađ, mac Donnchađa Pinn, 7 la hUib Mćit, co po oipcepfō Lanđ Lćipe, conur tappaid Caćal mac Labrađa, 7 conur tairpćtar piri bpsđ co paoinđ pōpa, 7 co paiccaibpōt a ngabáil, co po lađ a nár iaroin eir epđabáil 7 mapbhađh, im Shionach Ua hUapđupa, tigšina Ua Mćit. Do poćair don Caćal, mac Labrađa aghaid ind aghaid 7 Lopćán

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 Leacain*. 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 Tailten, 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 Maelseachlainn, 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 Maelseachlainn. 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 Caeimhghin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of 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 Maelseehlainn to Dun Delgan, .i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [φορραῶ].—*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 Mae Coghlan's Country), 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 Mealseaghlainn, whom he deposed. This is very much to be doubted, for, according to the Annals of Ulster, Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in 941, which looks more likely to be the true date. He was, therefore, about sixty-one years old when he deposed Maelseachlainn, who was then about fifty-three.

mac ἑρόταθα. Δονοῖγαι, mac Δουνδοεθαίγη, τῖγῆνα Ἰαίλνῃ, το ἡαρ-
 θασθ λά Τροταν, mac δουλκαργαίτ, (no Τροταν mac δουλκαργαίτ), mic
 Μαοιλδορα, τῖγῆνα Ἡρ Cúl ina εἰγ buðdein. Ceallac, mac Διαρμαθα,
 τῖγῆνα Ορραιγε, το ἡαρθαδ λά Donnchað, mac Ἰιollaράτραicc, λά mac
 ἑράταρ α αθαρ. Αεð, mac Uí Coníacaia, τῖγῆνα Τεῖθα, το ἡαρθαθ
 ó Uib Concille. Concobhar, mac Μαοιλςchlainn, τῖγῆνα Κορκα Μοðρυσαð, ἡ
 Αίχερ Ua Τραιγτέχ, το ἡαρθαδ λά ἑρραιβ Uímaill, co ροχαθιβ οίε. Αεð,
 mac Είχτιγῆρ, το ἡαρθαδ ἡ ἡερτοίγ Ἡρνα μοίρε Μαεððῖ, λά Μαοί na
 mbo.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle α τρῖ. Αη ὑαπα θιαðαι το δῆρῖαν. Αονῖυρ, mac
 ἑρεαραι, κοίηαρθα Cαινωίγῃ, οῖγ ina αλιτέρε ἡ ἡΑρθ Macha. Δυðρλίαινε
 Ua Λορκαίν, abb Imísha Iubhar, vécc. Εοχαθ Ua Flannagán, αρχῖν-
 θεαχ ἡρ αοιðð Αρθα Macha, ἡ Cluana Fíachna, ἡ ραοι ρῖñcυρα Ἰαοιðeal,
 vécc. Σλοίγῃð ἡα ἑρῖαν ἡ ἡα Μαοίεαχλαίη α τευαίρρερτ Connaçt co
 τραιγ νεοταίε το ðol τῖμcheall Είρεανν, co ρο τοίρμῖρρερτ Uí Néill an
 ταιρρείρτ impu. Δοίηναί, mac Flannagán, τῖγῆνα ἑρῖρ Λί, véç. Ιαρῖάη,

^p *Conchobhar*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor, of Corcomroe, in the west of the county of Clare, took their hereditary surname.

^q *Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. chief of the cows. His real name was Donnchadh, and he was the grandfather of Murchadh, after whom the Mac Murrroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1002. *Brienus regnare incepit*. Flanncha O'Ruain, Coarb of Kiaran ; Duncha O'Manchan, Coarb of Caengin ; Donngal mac Beoan, Airchinnech of Tuomgrene ; Owen mac Cellay, Airchinnech of Ardbrekan, *quieverunt in Christo*. Sinach O'hUargusa, king of Meith” [Uí-Meith], “and Cahal mac Lavraa, heyre of Meath, fell one with another” [*reetè*, fell the one by the other]. “Ceallach mac Diarnada, king of Ossory ; Hugh O'Coniacla, king of Tehva ;

Conor mac Maelsechlainn, king of Coremurua ; and Acher, surnamed of the feet,” [were] “all killed. Hugh mac Echtiern killed within the oratory of Ferna-more-Maog.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The accession of Brian to the monarchy of Ireland is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 996 ; but the translator has so interpolated the text with his own ideas of the merits of Brian, as to render it useless as an authority. His words are :

“ A. D. 996. Bryan Borowe took the kingdom and government thereof out of the hands of King Moyleseaghlyn, *in such manner as I do not intend to relate in this place*.” [Tighernach says, “τρε μεαβαί,” i. e. *per dolum*.—ED.] “He was very well worthy of the government, and reigned twelve years, the most famous king of his time, or that ever was before or after him, of the Irish nation. For manhood, fortune, manners, laws, liberality, religion, and other

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-Modhruidh; 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 Lorcaín, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain^r, airchinneach of the Lis-aeidheadh^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-Eoithaile^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-aeidheadh*: 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-jiacail* 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 orthographed, thus: "Ecclesia de Clontecyna"^v—*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-Eoithaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^p, under A. M. 3303.

mac Finn, mic Duib̄giolla, do m̄arbad̄ do Choyc, mac Aeda, mic Duib̄giolla
 ⁊ nooyar depētaige Galinne, tria meabail. Diār diā muinntir p̄ein do m̄ar-
 bad̄ an Chuyc rin̄ po c̄ed̄ōir, co po m̄opāō ainm D̄ē ⁊ M̄ocon̄ōcc d̄ē rin̄.
 D̄riuan, mac Maolruanaid̄, tigh̄erna Iar̄tair Connāct, do m̄arbad̄ lá ā muinn-
 tir p̄eir̄in. D̄á Ua Canann̄ain do m̄arbad̄ do Ua Maoldoypaid̄h. Muir̄b̄dach,
 mac Diarmāda, tigh̄erna Ciarr̄aige Luachra, d̄ēg. Naeb̄án, mac Mail̄cia-
 ráin, p̄rīm̄ic̄r̄id̄ Eireann d̄ēcc. Cath̄ Cr̄aiōibe tulcha ēttir Ultaib̄ ⁊ Cenel
 n̄Eōgan, co maoin̄id̄ for̄ Ultaibh. Do c̄f̄r̄ ann Eochaid̄, mac Ard̄gair, pí
 Ulād̄, ⁊ Dub̄tuinne ā b̄rá̄tair, ⁊ da mac eoc̄āda .i. Cú̄d̄uil̄ig, ⁊ Doim̄nall,
 Tair̄b̄īth, tigh̄erna Ua n̄Eāt̄ach, T̄iollap̄á̄tt̄raic, mac Tomal̄taig, Cumuyp̄-
 cach, mac Flait̄rai, Dub̄planga, mac Aeda, Cātal, mac Ēt̄poch, Conene,
 mac Muir̄c̄f̄r̄taigh, ⁊ for̄gla Ulād̄ ar̄c̄f̄na, ⁊ po r̄iāct̄ an iom̄ḡuin co D̄ún
 Eāt̄ach, ⁊ co D̄ruim̄ bó. Donn̄chād̄ Ua Lom̄ḡrich, tigh̄erna Dail Ar̄aiōe, ⁊
 m̄iōgh̄dāinna Ulād̄, do m̄arbad̄h ar̄nāb̄á̄r̄ach la Cenel n̄Eōgan. Aod̄, mac
 Doim̄nall Uí Néill, tigh̄earna Oilīg, ⁊ m̄iōgh̄dāinna Eireann do ēuit̄im̄ hi p̄rīt̄-
 ḡuin an ēāta, ip̄in cú̄iceād̄ bliad̄ann d̄ēcc ā flait̄f̄ra, ⁊ in naoin̄iād̄ bliad̄ham
 p̄ich̄f̄t̄ ā aoiri. Imairecc̄ ēttir Tāoḡ Ua Ceallaiḡ co n̄Uib̄ Máine, ⁊ co
 p̄f̄raibh iarēthar̄ M̄iōhe hi for̄īr̄im̄ Uib̄ Máine, ⁊ Uí F̄iāch̄rach Aiōhne co
 n̄Iar̄tair Connāct ina p̄ōīr̄im̄, d̄ú hi ēt̄ōp̄c̄air̄ T̄iollaceallaiḡ, mac Coim̄al-
 táin I Cl̄ēir̄ig, tigh̄earna Ua F̄iāc̄r̄ach, Conc̄ub̄ar, mac Ubb̄án, ⁊ Ceand̄p̄ao-
 lād̄, mac Ruaid̄ōir, ⁊ rochaiōthe oile. Do ceap̄ oin̄ F̄ind̄ mac Marc̄áin
 tanairi Ua Máine ⁊ p̄rīōt̄ḡuin. Doim̄nall, mac Flannacc̄áin, tigh̄earna P̄f̄r̄
 Uí, d̄ēcc. Mādādan, mac Aenḡyp̄ra, toireac̄ T̄ail̄nḡ m̄b̄f̄ec, ⁊ P̄f̄r̄ c̄Cúil do
 m̄arbad̄.

* *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 Caimnech, 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 Maelruanai, *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, *morimuntur.* 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, mίλε α ceάταιρ. Αν τρiς βιαδαιν δο θηριαν. Δομνall, mac Μαιcμαυθα, abb Μαιμρτρεαcη δουτε, εppcop γ ρñόιρ ναειñ ερiδε. S. Αεδ ρñλειγιñο γ abb Τρέροιτε, εppcop, eccναιθ, γ ολιέρεαcη, δέcc. Ιαρ ñññηδεαθαδ i ñΑρθ Μαcηα, co ñοñόιρ γ co ñαιρμωδιñ μόιρ. Αρ occá éccáινε ρο ρáιθδò,

Αñ τεccναιθ αν τάρθ εppcop,
Αñ ñαειñ Θε, co ρειβ ñελθα,
Ρο ραιτ uαιññ α ñαβραλαcη,
Οε λυθ Αοδ α ταεβ Τñηρα.
Ναθ ñαιρ Αευθ ñοñ θρεαζñαζ ñιññ,
Co ñελβλαιθ ñιññο ñλέτε ραñθ
Εαρρα αν ñλέ ñεμñ ñλεδññο ñριññ,
Τεαρθα λειγεαñθ Ειρεαññ ανθ.

Μαοληρiεcηδε Uα Ριññθα, abb Ιαε, δέcc. Δομνall mac Νέιλλ, abb Cille Λαñηραιγε, δέcc. Ροζαρταcη, abb Λειτέϱιññε γ Σαιζρε, δέcc. Μυρiθαcη, τιζñηρα Cοñαιλλε, ñο ñαρβθαδ λά Μυζδορñαιβ. Ζιolla Cομñαιλλ, mac Αρθζαιρ, γ α ñαε, γ θά céθ ñαρασñ ρύ ñο ñαρβθαδ ñο Μηαολρναñαιθ, mac Αρθζαιρ αζ cορñαñ ριγε Uλαδ. Σλόιζηεαδ λά θηριαν, mac Cιñδειωιζ co ρρñραιβη ñειρceιρτ Ειρεαññ ιμμε co Cεñελ ñΕοζαññ γ co ηUλτωιρ, ñο cιññιθò ñιαλλ. Αρεαδ λωταρ ñαρ Μιñδε co ñβατταρ αιθέε i τCαιλλτιñ. Λωταρ ιαρñοñ co ñβάτταρ ρiέτñμυñ occ Αρθ Μαcηα, co ραρcaιβ θηριαν ρρ uncca ñόρ ρορ αλθόιρ Αρθα Μαcά. Λωταρ ιαρ ριñ i ñΘαιλ ñΑριαθδε, co τυερατ αιττιρε Θαι ñΑριαθδε, γ Θάλ Ριαταcη αρéñα. Ιñγειρci, τιζñηρα Cοñαιλλi, ñο ñαρβθαδ. Αηη cιατη ñο λορccaδ λά Θειρceιρτ θρiζñ ηί ταυθε. Ιñθρiñθη Λειτε Cαταιλ λά Ρλαιτέβεαρταcη Uα Νέιλλ, γ Αοδ, mac Τομαλταιζ, τιζñηρα Λειτε Cαταιλ,

doray. Duvslanè O'Lorkan, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, *quiescìt*. Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *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 Breaghmhagh liveth not,
Of bright renown, in sweet verses sung ;
A loss is the gem, shining and pleasant,
The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

Maelbrighde Ua Rimheadha, Abbot of Ia, died. Domhnall, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Lamhraighe^b, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithgblinn 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 Tailtin. 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

^a *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 “*тнУВ Сап-ченд .и. а ниртар Оппаге,*” 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. Ραονιδ̄ oc Loch δμρενο για ρϕλαιτβ̄ςιταχ φορ
 Υιδ̄ Εατάχ η φορ Υλταιβ̄, ηι τοποχηαρ Αρταν, ριογδᾱινα Υα ηΕατάχ δο
 μαρβαδ̄.

Αοιρ̄ Cριορτ, m̄ile a cúicc. An c̄f̄pamhaδ̄ βλιαδ̄αιν δο δημian. Ρ̄ινγ̄ιν,
 abb Rora C̄ριέ, δέcc. Dunchaδ̄, mac Dunaδ̄aicch, ρ̄ϕ̄λειγ̄ινδ̄ Cluana mic
 N̄oir, η a hanγcoipe iarr̄in, c̄fn̄o a ρ̄ιαγ̄λα, η a ρ̄̄nc̄aiρ, δέcc. S̄n̄ ρ̄il Cunn
 na m̄boct̄ ep̄ide. Maolp̄uanaδ̄, mac Aed̄a Uí Dub̄da, τιγ̄ς̄ινα Υα Ρ̄ιαc̄p̄ac̄
 Muir̄p̄ece, η a mac̄ .i. Maolp̄schlaim̄, η a β̄ραταρ̄ .i. T̄eben̄oac̄ mac Aed̄a,
 δέγ. C̄p̄eac̄h m̄op̄ lá ϕ̄λαιτβ̄ςιταχ, mac Muir̄c̄ς̄ιταιγ̄ lá τιγ̄ς̄ινα ηC̄aib̄ḡ h̄i
 Conaillib̄ Muir̄t̄eim̄ne, conuρ̄ ταρ̄p̄aiδ̄ Maolp̄schlaim̄, ρ̄i T̄c̄n̄p̄ac̄h, co ρ̄p̄ap̄-
 cc̄aib̄p̄ct̄ d̄a c̄ed̄o d̄iob̄ ειττιρ̄ μαρβαδ̄ η ep̄γ̄ab̄aíl im̄ τιγ̄ς̄ινα Υα Ρ̄ιαc̄p̄ac̄h
 Αρ̄δα ρ̄p̄aτα. Caταl, mac Dunchaδ̄a, τιγ̄ς̄ινα T̄ailenḡ m̄op̄, δο μαρβαδ̄.
 Ec̄im̄il̄o Υa ηC̄aite, τιγ̄ς̄ινα Υα ηΕατάχ, δο μαρβαδ̄ lá ηΥλταιβ̄ ρ̄eip̄in.

Sl̄iocht̄ luδ̄aip̄ Cluana mic N̄oir, η luδ̄aip̄ an Oilēn̄ .i. Oilēn̄ na naom̄̄i ρορ
 Loch Rib̄h.

M̄op̄p̄luac̄cheaδ̄ ρ̄ϕ̄ ηΕρεαν̄ lá δ̄μian, mac C̄inn̄ēιττιγ̄η, δο c̄uinγ̄iδ̄ γ̄iall
 co Cenel Conaill η Eoḡain. Ap̄fo lotaρ̄ δ̄ap̄ l̄ap̄ Connacht ρορ Eap̄ Ruaid̄,
 δ̄ap̄ l̄ap̄ T̄ipe Conaill, τ̄p̄ia Cenel ηEoḡain, ρορ P̄ς̄ιταρ̄ cam̄p̄a i n̄D̄al Riada
 η i n̄D̄al ηC̄p̄aide, i ηΥλταιβ̄, i Conaille muir̄t̄eim̄ne co τοπορ̄ac̄τατταρ̄ im̄
 luc̄chnaρ̄aδ̄ co δ̄ealac̄h d̄um̄. Lotταρ̄ im̄op̄p̄o C̄aiḡin δ̄ap̄ δ̄iγ̄ς̄a ρ̄oδ̄eap̄ δ̄ia

^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 Hands; Conor mac Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Maelbryde O’Rimeca, 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 ^e, 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

ετήρ, ἡ Ἰαλλ πορ μυρ τιμέεαλλ ταιρ δια νόυν. Μυρμίτζ ιμορρο, ἡ Ορραιγε, ἡ Connaéτα ιαρ πυτ μίθε ριαρ δοόυμ α τίρε. Ρο ἡιαλλρατ, ιμορρο Ulaíð doño pécτρα, áct ní tueraτ ἡéιλλ Conaill ἡ Εοζαιν. Μαοι να ιμβό, τιζεαρνα Ua Cennpelaiz, do μαρβαð lá α Chenél péin. Μαοιρμυαυò, mac Αρδοζαιρ, ρί Ulað, do μαρβαð λα Μαδαðάν, mac Δοιμναίλλ, ιαρ ιμβετ λειτ βλιαδαιν αρριζε αν εό:ccíð. Μαδαðάν, mac Δοιμναίλλ, ρί Ulað, do μαρβαð doñ Τορε, .ι. Dubtuinne, πορ λάρ Δúine Leathglairi, ταιρ τυρτυζαð ναοίμ ηΕρβίν. Dubtuinne, .ι. αν Τορε, ρί Ulað, do μαρβαð, επέ ριορταιð Δέ ἡ Ράττραίcc lá Μυρρεαðác mac Μαδαðάν, α νόσοζαιλ α αταρ. Μυρpeccen βοct ο βhoιτη Δοιμναίη, κοιμορβα Ράττραίcc, δέζ. Sechtmoζατ βλιαδαιν α αιορ.

Αιορ Cpioρτ, ιμίε α πέ. Αν cúcceαð βλιαδαιν do ηηριαν. Ceand-paolað, αρχιμνεαχ Διομα μόριρ Μοcólμócc, Cαιεαρ, mac Μααιναίζ, abb Mungaraτ, ἡ Ceallach Ua Míndγορúιν, αρχιμνεαχ Cορcaίγε, δέcc. Ριαχρια Ua Ρόcaρτα, ρaccαρτ Cluana pήρτα ηρέναιην, δέcc. Αρ δó do ράιδαð,

Do neoch panaccera po Erinò,
Eoir achaoη ἡ éill,
Noçan puapaρ uacht na terna,
Co panacc Cluain pήρτα pínò.
Α Chpírτ ní pccérimaίρ hi pεζða
Manbað Ριαχρια αν βερτα binn.

Ταατα Ua Μαοιμacha, ραιε ἡ κοιμορβα Ρηάττραίcc ι Μυμáιν, ἡ Ρο-βαρταχ Ua ηΑιλζιυρα, ανcοιρε Cluana mic Nóιρ do écc. Δο ηρβζημαινιη α cencl. Τρένρρ Ua βαίγεαλλάν, τιζρρνα Δαρτραίγε, do μαρβαð 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.

^h *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 Onehach, 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-Ceinnsealaigh, 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 Tore, i. e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i. e. the Tore, 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 πορ Loch Erne. Cúconnacht, mac Dunaðhaiḡ, ταιορech Síλ nAnm-
cáda, do marbáð la Murchead mac brian. Ua Dúngalaḡ imoρρio τιḡḡina
Muircepraḡe típe πορ marb hi pparraðh Lothra. Muirfohach, mac Cri-
ocháin, do fáccbaíl comarbaip Cholaim Chille ap Dhia. Aénuaðucchað
aenaḡ Tailteín lá Maorlechlomn, ḡ p̄rdomnach do oip̄oneaðh hí comarbuḡ
CholaimChille a comarple p̄r̄n nEpeann ip̄in aenað p̄in. Doirccél móρCholaim
Chille do ðubḡoio ip̄in oíðe ap̄in ep̄oim̄ ip̄ar̄tapaach an dom̄liacc móρChf̄n-
anna. P̄r̄uim̄no ip̄ar̄tapa dom̄liain ap̄ aoi an éuim̄taḡh ðaenða, ḡ a paḡbáil
ðia píðe aðhað πορ ðíð níopaibh ip̄aḡ nḡaḡḡ ðé a óip̄, ḡ póio ταιp̄p̄.
Slóḡḡo la Flaḡéðḡḡach Ua Néill co hUltaib, co tuacc peçt naḡḡipe uaðh-
aibh, ḡ co po marb τιḡḡina Leithe Caḡaíl .i. Cúulað mac Aenḡara. Dom̄-
nall, mac Duib̄tunne, mí Ulað, do marbáðh lá Muirfoðac, mac Maðuðán, ḡ
do Uarḡaeḡ Sléibe P̄uaio. Airmfoðach, mac Coρcepraḡ, ep̄p̄cop, ḡ p̄cc̄p̄ib̄noð
Aip̄ða Macha, do écc.

Αορ Cpioρt, uile a p̄eaçt. An p̄eip̄fo bliaðain do ðhriain. Muirfoðach
p̄uḡ ep̄p̄cop, mac bpaḡap̄ Ainmipe ðoiçt, do múcað i nuaim̄h i nḡailenḡaibh
Coraioð. P̄r̄domnach, comarba Cholaim Chille hi cCf̄nandup, ḡ Paçt̄na,
comarba P̄m̄ðéin Cluana hlopaip̄o, ðécc. P̄im̄p̄neçta Ua P̄iaçhpa, abb Τιḡe
Mochua, ḡ Tuacal Ua Concoðap̄, comarba P̄ionn̄taip̄, ðécc. Maolmaipe
Ua ḡeapaḡain, comarba Caimniḡ, ḡ Céleçap̄, mac Duin̄deuan, mic Cim-
neitciḡ, abb Típe ða ḡlaip̄, ðéḡ. Marðm̄ p̄ia nAonḡup, mac Cap̄paḡiḡ,
πορ P̄ḡraib̄Ceall, ðú i ττορ̄çap̄ Demun ḡaḡlaç Ua Maolmuar̄h. 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 cælatione 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 Ardgair killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Mengoran, Airchinnech of Cork, *quievit*. 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. Cucommacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of 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 Flaitibheartach 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 Finntan, 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 Maelmhuaidh. 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 Turk, 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'Conor'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.

μόρ ἡ πνεάετα ó ocht Ió Ianuairi co Cáire. Muireadach, mac Dubtúinne, mí Ulad.

Αοιρ Cpiope, míle a hocht. An p'cétmað bliaðann do ðhriann. Caatal, mac Carrlupa, comarba Canaioz, Maelmuire Ua hUchtáin, comarba Cfhainna, d'écc. Echtižeapn Ua Zoimzilla, d'écc. Dubcoblaiž, inžn miž Conaáct, bñ ðhriann, mic Cinnreitziž, d'écc. Taož Dubrúileac, mac miž Conaáct, do marbad la Conmairuib. Župrán, mac Uí Treapraich, tižhna Ua mðairpée, t'écc. Maouðan, tižhna ðil nAnnchaða, do marbad lá a bráatar. Slóghfó lá Flaitbhriach Ua Néill zo p'opa ðrēžh, co tucc bopoña móp. Maðm p'op Connaáctuib p'ia p'p'raib bpeipne. Maðm ðna p'op p'earaib ðpéipne p'ia Conaáctuibh. Cloéta, mac Aonžupa, p'p'm p'ile Epeann ina amuir, d'écc. Župán, mac Tp'p'raiz, tižeapn a Ua mðairpée, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, míle a naoi. An toéctmað bliaðann do ðhriann. Conaiož, mac Aedažán, ep'cop, d'écc hi cCluain mic Nóip. Do Mužðopnaib Mairžn a chenél. Cpunoiaol ep'cop d'écc. Secannlán Ua Dúnžaláin, abb Dúin Ufžglairi, do ðallað. Diaimaid, comarba ðeapraizh, Muipfóach, mac Mochlo nžpiz, ap'cinnneach Mucnaína, Maolpuéain Ua Cfhbaill do muinntip Inpi Paitélnó, p'p'm p'aoi iap'atar ðoimann ina amuir, ḡ tižhna Eožanachta Lochá Léin, d'écc iap nðeižb'cthað. Mareán, mac Cinnéitziž, cñv cléipeac Mumán, d'écc. Comarba Colaim mic Cpioiméainn, i. Típe ða žlap, Inpi Cealtpa, ḡ Cille Dalua, do écc. Caatal, mac Concóðap, mí Connaáct, d'écc iap b'p'nainn. E p'nn Mac mic Taoðcc an tuip. ðeapbaul, inžn Taož,

* *Muireallach*.—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 Fiuián 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. Dubhechobhlaigh, 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-Bairrche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anmhadha, 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 [*rectè* 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^o, 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.

^o *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 Magunihy, in the south-east of that county.

^s *Marcan*.—He was a brother of Brian Borumha.

mic Caatal, décc. Caatal, mac Duibdara, tigfina Ffimanach, décc. Muirfóhaó hUa hAeóa, tigfina Murepαιγε, [décc]. Slóighfó lá brian co Claenloch Sléibe Fuaat, co pucc aittipe Cenél Eoghain 7 Ulaó. Aóó, mac Cuinn, puóóamína Oilíξ, 7 Donnucan, tigεαpina Muóóopin, do mápbaó.

Αοιp Cpιοpε, míle a veich. An nomáó bliaóain do bhríam. Muirfóach, mac Cpíochám, comarba Colaim Cille, 7 Adainnám, paoi, 7 eppcop, 7 mac oicé, pfpλείξινó Arda Macha, 7 áóbar comarba Pphattpaioc, décc iarpap cfpamáó bliaóain pεáctimóóat a aoipi a u. Calaim Ianuaip, aióóe Saáapin do pónpιαóh, 7 po haónaicfó co nonóip, 7 zo napimúctin ipin doimliacc móp 1 nAró Macha ap bélaib na halópia. Flano Ua Donnchaóa, comarba Oenna, décc. Flaitébeapεach Ua Cetenen, comarba Tigfinaig, pfnóip, 7 puí eppcop, do ζuin ó pfpaió bpeipne, 7 a écc iap pin ina éill pεipppin hi Cluan Eoap. Duóctach, mac Iapnám, aipéindeach Deapmαige, Dálach Dípupε Tola, comarba Fééene 7 Tóla, pεpimúξ τοόaióe, Pachtua, comarba Pindem Cluana hlopap, décc. Slóiccheaó lá brian co Maó Coraimn, co pucc leip tigfina Ceneóil Conaill .i. Maelpuanaó Ua Maolópuaó, ppa péip, zo Cfn Coraó. Maolpuanaó Ua Donnail, tigεαpina Ceneóil Luigóeach, do

¹ *Feara-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

² *Claenloch*.—Sited 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 Duvdara, 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 Killdalua, 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. *Estas 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 Duvthuinne. 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 Cenn-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 tribername of Cinel-Luighdheach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghns 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*.

μαρβαδ λά ρφαδ Μαίγε ηλθε. Οεγγυρ Ua Λαράμ, τίζηνα Cenél ηEnda, do μαρβαδ λά Cenel ηEogain na ηληρι. Μυρχαδ, mac δριαμ, co βέρφαδ Μυμian, co Λαιγνιη, co ηUιηη Νέιλλ an δείρχειρ, γ co βΦλαιτέβηρταχ, mac Μυιρέβηρταιζ, τίζηνα Οιλιζ co ηογαδ an Φhocηla do ιονδραδη Chénel Λυιη-δeαχ, ζο ηυccεραττ επι έέδ do ηροιδ γ cpeαch ηόρ do ηοιηη. Δομνall, mac δριαμ, mic Cινδειδιζ, mac ηιζ Ειρεανν, δέζ. Σλόιέδ λά Φλαιτέβηρταχ Ua Νέιλλ, co Δύν Εατάχ, co ηο λοιρe an δύν, γ co ηο ηρυρ an βαηe, γ do ηερε αιττειρε ό Νιall mac Δυιηηuinne. Αοδ, mac Ματζάμνα, ηιόζδάμνα Cαιρι, δέcc. Φaelán, mac Δυηλαιηζ, τίζηνα Ua ηδυιδe, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cηιορτ, ηιλε α ηαon δέcc. An δεαχμαδ βιαδαν do δηριαη. Τeδm ηόρ .i. cηυic, γ επιζαιτ ι ηΑρδ Macha o Shaiáan co ηeατanne co ηeβηetaρ oρoηζ ηόρ do ηρυιτέδ, γ do macαδ λeιζιm, ηm Chéηdραολαδ an τpaδaill, επpeop, ανζcoιpe, γ αιηέιρ, ηm Μαιολβιζδe mac an Φhocáan, ηίρλειζιmδ Αρδα Macha, γ ηm Scolaiζε mac Cléιρcén uαρal ηaccapτ Αρδα Macha. Αδαάταρ ηοm don τεδmáan ηη, γ ηοάιδe οιηe amaille ηρυú. Μαρτάη, abb Λucchάιαδη, Cιan, coμαρβα Caimηη, Cαoncoμηac Ua Scannláη, αιρéηδεαχ Δαιμυpe, MacLónaη, abb Ρορα Cpe, γ Cono-μαch Ua Τομπαρ, ηαcαρτ, γ τοιpeαch ceιleaβapéta Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέζ. Σλόιηδ λά Φλαιτέβηρταχ mac Μυιρέβηρταιζ ηί Cenel Conaill, co ηυαχτ Μαηη cCετne. Ρυζ βόζαβáiη ηόρ, γ do ueoχαιδ ηlán δια τηη. Σλόιηδ λά Φλαιτέβηρταχ mac Μυιρέβηρταcηη doμιδιρι ι Cenél Conaill co ηυαχτ Ορυm cηιabh γ Τραάτ ηEoτuηe, δύ ηη ηο μαρβαδ Νιall, mac Φιollaηατ-

^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; Flaihvertagh O’Cehinan, Coarb of Tiarnach, cheife bushop and anchorite, killed by Brefnemen in his owne cittie. Mureach O’Crichan, Coarb of Colum Cill, and Lector of Ardmach, in *Christo mortuus*

est. Flavertach O’Nell, king of Ailech, with the young men of the Foehla, 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’Nell against mac Duvthuiune 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 Ceinucidigh, 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 Ceanu-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, airehinneach 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 Drúim-clíabh and Tracht-Eoithaile^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-Eoithaile*: i. e. the Strand of Eoithaile, now Trawohelly, a great strand near Ballysaddare, in the county of Sligo.

τραπεε mic φήγαίλε, γ πο ρραοινθ πορ Μθαοιρϋαναθ Οα Μαοιοδοραθ, αετ νί πο παρεεβαθ νεαθ ανη. Σλόιγηθ λά Μαοιρφέχλαινη ταρ α νέρι ηι τΤίρ ηΘογαη γο Μαξ θα ζαβαίλ γο πο λοιρεφε α ρρεαθ α Τεαλαίξ ηΟεε, εο ρυεε ζαβαλα, γ εο ηδεαθαθ δια ειχ πορ ευλα. Σλοικέθ λά Ρλαίτεβίρταχ ιαραη εορρυε Αηρθ Ολαθ, εο πο ηοιρεεαθ εο λέιρ αν άηρθ λαίρ, γ ρυεε ζαβαλα αρ υιρην ρυεε ρί ριαη ειττιρ βραιττ γ ηνθιλε εενηαχ ηαιρεαη ιοιρ. Μαθθμ πορ Ηιαλλ, μαε Ουιβετυνηε .η. εατ ηα Μυλαχ, ρια Ηιαλλ μαε Εοθαθα, mic Αρθζαίρ, θύ ι ττορκαίρ ροχαίθε ημ Μυιρέβίρταχ, μαε Αιρτάη, ταηαίρ Οα ηθαταθ, γ πο ηαιεριοζαθ λαίρ Ηιαλλ, μαε Ουιβετυνηε ιαραηη. Αιλελλ, μαε Ζειβενθαίξ, ρίοζθαηηηα Οα Μάηηε, θέεε. Ερionoán, μαε Ζορηνλαθα, ειζήρηα Εοηαιλε, θο ηαρηαθ λα Εοηευαίλζηε.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, μήλε α θο θέεε. Αη θαρπα βλιαθαη θέεε θο θηηιαη. Μαε Μαηηε, mic Εορρεραίξ, εοηαρηα Ειλλε θαυα, [θέεε]. Ρριοίρ Σαίζρηε θο ηαρηαθαθ. Ειαη Οα Ζήρζζάη, εοηαρηα Εαηηοίξ, Οερβαίλ, ηζήη Εοηζαλαίξ, mic Μαοιλεμιτληίξ, ηζήη ρίξ Ερεαηη, θέξ. Οοηηηαλλ, .η. αν Εατ, ρίζθαηηηα Εοηηαετ, θο ηαρηαθ λά Μαοιρϋαναθ Οα Μαοιοδοραθ, γ Μαξ ηΑοι θο λορ-εεαθ γ θαρρεαηη υιλε λαίρ, ιαρ ρραοιηεαθ πορ Εοηηαεταίβ γ ιαρ εεορ α ηάιρ. Ερεαχ ηόρ λά ηΟαλαίξ Οα Ειαρρθα λα ειζήρηα Εοιρρηε, γ λα μαε Νέιλλ Οί Ρηαηηε, γ λά ριορα Τεαεθα ηη ηΖαηεαηζαίβ, εοηηρ ταρρηαθ υαθαθ θαεζ-θαοιηε θο λυητ ταίξε Μαοιρρεαχλαιη ιαρ ηόλ ιρην υαίρ ρηη αττέ ηήρεα εο ταρρηατ εατ θοίβ επέ θιμαρ. Τορκαίρ ανθ θοη Οοηηαθ, μαε

^a *Magh-da-ghabhal*.—Plain of the Two Forks. Not identified.—See note on *Magh-da-ghabhar* under A. M. 3727, p. 46, *suprà*.

^b *Tealach-Oog*.—Now Tullaghoge, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note ⁱ, under the year 912, p. 584, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Ard-Uladh*: i. e. *altitudo Ulthorum*, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1433.

^k *The Mullachs*: i. e. the summits. There are many places of this name, but nothing has been yet discovered to fix the site of this battle.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1011. A certain disease that year at Ardmach, whereof died many. Maelbride Macan-

govan, Ferleginn” [Lector] “of Ardmach, and Scolai mac Clearkean, priest of the same, died thereof, and Cenfaela of the Savall, .i. chosen *Socle-friend*” [αημκαρ]. “An army by Flaver-tach mac Murtagh, king of Ailech, upon Kindred-Conell, untill he came to Macetne, from whence he brought a great pray of cowes, and returned saufe again. An army by him againe to the Conells as farr as Drumcliv, and Tracht-Neothaile (.i. shore of Neothaile), and killed” [Gil] Patrick mac Fergaile, sonn of Nell, and broke of Maelruanai O’Maeldorai, but none killed. An army behind them” [i. e. in their absence] “into Tyrone by Maelsechlainn, and to Madagaval, and burnt the same; prayed Tullanog and caryed them” [the preyes] “away. An army

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 Dubhtuinne, i. e. the battle of the Mullachs^k, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muireheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach ; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhtuinne. 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 booties 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 mairbaid oo Airchinnech Oubao, 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 Δουβακλήγη Ὑα Μαοιρ-καλλανν, τὴς ἡννα Δεαλβνα δίε. Δουνχαδ μακ Δουνχαδὰ Πινν, πίοξδαμνα Τλήρηαχ, Ἐρηναάαν, μακ Πλανν, τὴς ἡννα Λυίγηε, Σήαν Ὑα Λεοκαν, τὴς ἡννα Ἰαλλήγ, ἡ ροχαυδὲ ελε αμαλλε πριυ. Μαοιρ-σκληανν ιαρανν δια ταρραχτανν, εο φραρεαβέτα οεκα ια γαβαλα, ἡ τορέαρη Ὑαλγαρεε Ὑα Ἐιαρρδα, τὴς ἡννα Ἐοιρρπε, εο ροκαυδὲ ελε εεννιστάροιν. Σλόξδὰ μόρη λά Μαοιρ-σκληανν ἡ εερίε Ἰαλλ, ἡο ρο λορρεε αν τήρ ἡο ἡἘδαρ εεο ταρραυδὲ Σιτρυεε, ἡ Μαοιρ-μόρηα ερηεχ δια εερεαχ-αυβ, εο ρο μαρβρατ δὰ εέδουβ ἡμ Πλανν μακ Μαοιρ-εαχληανν, ἡμ μακ Ἐορ-εάαν μακ Ἐχτιζέιρη, τὴς ἡννα Ἐνεοιρ Μεαχαρη, ἡ ροχαυδὲ οίλε, ἡ αρ ειρθεε μαυδῆμ αν Ὁραϊγνεν. Ἐοιυδὲ δια ευννιυεεαδ ρο ράυδῆ μ ρανν,

Νί μά λώαρη Ἐυαν ρορ φεαχτ, πρη Μίυε πρη ρορμυτέετ,
βάτταρ φαυτε Ἰοιλλ ρο ελορ, οεε αν Ὁραϊγνέν δον τυραρ.

Σλόεεεδὲ λά Πλαυτέβρηταχ, λά τὴς ἡννα ἡΑυλιγ. εο Μαυζην ατταεδ ι ταυδὲ Ἐρηανρη, εο φαργαυβ Μαοιρ-εακλήανν αν τεαλαχ δό. Ἰοιλλαμοόεοννα, μακ Ροζαρηταυγ, τὴς ἡννα Δειρρειρτ βρηγ, ροζλαυγῆ Ἰαλλ, ἡ τυυλε ορδαν αιρτιρη Ἐιρεανν, δεεε. Ἐρηεχ λά Μυρηαδ, μακ βρηαν, ἡ Ἐαυζηνν, εο ρο αρρεε αν τήρ ἡο Ἰλίνδ δὰ λοχα, ἡ εο Ἐιλλ Μαυζηνεανν, ἡο ρο λορρεε αν τρη υυλε, ἡ εο ρυεε γαβάλα μόρη, ἡ βρηοδὲ διαρρηυδὲ. Ἐογυρ μόρη δο ἔεαχτ δονα Ἰαλλαυβ ἡρη Μυρηαν, εο ρο λορρεερεε εορεαχ, αέτ ρο δίοζαυ Ὁια αν ἡνίομ ρην ρορρα ρο εέδουρ, αρ ρο μαρβραδ Ἀυνλαυβ μακ Σιτρυεεεα ι. μακ τὴς ἡννα Ἰαλλ, ἡ Μαυζαμην μακ Δουβζοιλλ, ἡ Δοχαυδὲ οίλε λά Ἐαταλ μακ Δοιμναυλλ, μακ Δουβδαδὲορηδ. Μυρηεβρηταχ, μακ Ἀοδὰ Ὑί Νέυλλ, δο ἡαρβραδὲ λά Ὁάλ Ριαδα εο ἡορρηυγ οίλε αμαλλε πρηρ. Ἐοζαδὲ μόρη ειττηρ Ἰαλλαυβ, ἡ Ἰαοιρ-δεαλαυβ. Σλόξδὲ λά βρηαν εο ἡΑέ αν Ἐαρηέινδ, ἡ ρο γαβ ၲορβαρη, ἡ δυναδὲ ανδ πρη ρέ τεόρη μίορη ρορ Ἰαλλαυβ. Δαυγην ιομδα δο δένανν λά βρηαν,

^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 Lorean, 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.

.1. Καταρρ Cinn coradh, ἡ Ἰνιρ Γαίλλ Duib, ἡ Ἰνιρ Lochia Saighlén. Λαίγην ἡ Γοίλλ ἡ γκοτσαὸ πορ ὕηριαν, ἡ ὕηριαν οὐκ ἰμέοιμέδ πορ Μυμίαν οὐκ Σλειῖ Μαριεε, ἡ λαίγην ὁο ἰνδραὸ λαίρ εὐ ἡΑῆ ελιαῆ. Ορζαμ δόιοινορ πορ Cοναίλλιβ λά Μαελρεῆλαϊν ἡ εἰοναὸ ράραϊζτε Ρἰνδραϊοῖζ Ρἡάτεραιεε, ἡ ἕηρητε βαδ-
λαε Ράτραιε ὁ Cοναίλλιβ .1. ὁ ἰμασαῖβ Cοναυαίγνε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ἡίλε ατρί δέεε. Ρόναν, κοἰαρβα Ρέεῖν, Ρλαϊτῆεαρταχ
μαε Δοἰνναίλλ, .1. ὁο Cἡλοἰνν Cἡολμάϊν, κοἰαρβα Cιαράϊν ἡ Ρἰνδειν, ἡ Cονο
Υα Διυζραὸ, κοἰαρβα Cαοἰμῖζιν, δέεε. Cοιρρηε Ριαλ, μαε Cατάιλ, ἀνοοιρε
Γἡιννε δά λοχα, Ναιοἰιαν Υα Σεμῆνδ δέεε. Δά ἀηζκοιρε ἰαδρῖδε. Δυνλαγ,
μαε Cυατάιλ, ἡί Λαίγῖν, δέεε. Cοιρρηε, μαε Cλειρπεινν, τιζῖρνα Υα Ρἰδ-
ζειντι, ὁο ἰμαρβαὸ ἡ μεαβαίλ λά Μαοιλολαϊν Cαοηραιζεαχ. Ἰομαρπειε

¹ *Cathair-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 Ui Briain, i. e. Nepotes Briani.

“Ille præterea primus instituit, ut cuique genti certum cognomen, inderetur, quò exploratiùs esset ex quâ stirpe quæque familia propagaretur: cognomina enim antea in incerto vagabantur, et in longâ majorum serie contextendâ consistebant. Templum etiam Laonense, ac Templum Insulæ Celtrachæ condidit: obeliscumque Tuamgrenense” [cloιζῆεαε Cυαμα Γῖρῆε] “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], “Duncocharmaghann” [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?] munit. 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-Muirhevi], “in revenge of forcing” [*rectè*, the profanation of the] “Finnfai of Patrick, and breacking Patrick's Crosstafe in the contention of Maelmuire and Bryan. A great army by Uolgarg O'Ciar-gai, king of Carbray, 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 Bregh, died in Maelseachlainn's house after tipling. He was the man that made the Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their tayles harowing after them. An overthrow to the men of Meath by Genties" [*rectè*, by the Galls] "and Lenster at Draynan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkyrhynn, 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'Nell killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnchora, 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. Carbrý the Hospitable or Munificent.

^y *Cleirchen*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O'Cleireachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

^z *Maelcoluim Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates this: "Malcolumba tributí regii (exactore

ειπιρ Υιὸς Εατάχ φείριν ἢ. ετιρ Cian, mac Maolnuaid, ἡ Doimnall mac Duibhábhairín, co ττορῆαιρ ann Cian, Caéal, ἡ Rogallach, τρι μειρ Μαοιλ-
 νουαϊδ co νάρ μόρ impu. Slóicéid lá Donnchað, mac Brian, ἡ νδερπειρτ
 Ερεανν, ἡο πο ἡαρθ Caéal, mac Doimnaill, ἡ co ττυεε ἡιλλα ὁ Thoim-
 nall. Slóighead lá Gallaid ἡ la Laiguid hi Mhóe, ἡ ιαριρ hi νδρψζαϊδ, co
 πο οηρεῖρτ Τριμονν Φεϊcene, ἡ πυεερατ βριατ ιομδα, ἡ νουλε δίαριμυδε.
 Slóighead lá Brian, mac Cinneitciḡ, mic Lopcáin, lá ríḡ Ερεανν, ἡ lá Μαοιλ-
 ψχλαινν mac Doimnaill, lá πἡ Τῆιρπach, co hAc eliaé. Ro éιονοιρπιοτ
 ἡοιλλ ιαρῆαιρ εορρα νδ ἀγαϊδ δῆριαν ἡ Μαοιλψχλαινν, ἡ δο βερτρρατ δειδ
 εέδ ἡο λῡρpeachaϊδ leó. Feachar caḡh epóda, aḡḡar, aḡḡar, aḡḡar, aḡḡar-
 maḡtach, στορρα δα na pḡe paḡḡal ipḡ aḡḡar pḡ, hi cCluain tarbh, ipḡ
 Aḡḡe pḡa cCáirce δο pḡḡḡar. Τορῆαιρ ipḡ ccaé pḡḡ Brian mac Cḡndéitciḡ,
 áipḡrḡ Eḡḡḡ, Auguirτ ιαρῆαιρ Εορρα νλε epíde, ipḡ ocḡḡḡad bliaḡḡan ap
 ceḡḡe pḡcḡḡ a aḡḡḡ; Mupchað mac Brian, pḡḡḡḡḡḡa Ερεανν ipḡḡ τpeap
 bliaḡḡan pḡḡeac a aḡḡḡ, Conaḡḡ, mac Duinncaḡ, mac bráḡar δο δῆριαν,
 Τορḡealbac mac Mupchað, mic Brian, Moḡla, mac Doimnaill, mic Pao-

vel eustode),” taking Caénraige, the name of a tribe, to be cam πἡζδα, i. e. royal tribute.

^a *The Ui-Eathach.*—This was the tribe-name of the O’Mahonys and O’Donohoes of south Munster.

^b *Cian, son of Maolnuaidh:* i. e. Kean, son of Molloy. He is the ancestor of the family of O’Mahony.

^c *Doimnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann:* i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, son of Duv-Davoran. He was the ancestor of the O’Donohoes. Both these chieftains fought at the battle of Clontarf, and the Four Masters have therefore misplaced this entry.

^d *Tearmonn-Feichine:* i. e. asylum Sancti Feichini, the Termon, or Sanctuary of St. Feichin, now Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferard, and county of Louth.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, p. 966; and Archdall’s *Monas. Hib.*, p. 491.

^e *Cluain-tarbh:* i. e. the Plain, Lawn, or Meadow of the Bulls, now Clontarf, near the city of Dublin. In Dr. O’Conor’s edition this is headed

“Cath Coradh Cluana tarbh,” which is translated “*Prælium Heroicum Cluantarbhicæ*,” but it simply means “Battle of the Fishing Weir of Cluain tarbh.” The Danes were better armed in this battle than the Irish, for they had one thousand men dressed in armour from head to foot. In a dialogue between the Banshee Oeibhill, or Oeibhinn of Craglea, and the hero, Kineth O’Hartagan, the former is represented as advising the latter to shun the battle, as the Gaedhil were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Danes were in one mass of iron:

“Léimteacá pḡoḡ ap pḡoḡ nḡaeḡoḡ,
 Ip ḡoḡḡ na n-aḡḡḡpḡm ιαριανν.”

^f *In the eighty-eighth year of his age.*—This is also stated to have been Brian’s age in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as well as the Annals of Innisfallen, and other accounts of this battle. But the Annals of Ulster state that Brian was born in the year 941, according to which he was in the seventy-third year of his age when he was

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 Breaghla; 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 Donnucan, 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 Clontarfè, 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

λάμ, τῖςήνα να νῶέρι Μυίαν, Ἐόα μαε Ὀυαοθαίς, ἰ. πλαῖε Clonme
 Σγανλάν, Νιὰλλ Ὑα Cunn, ἡ Cúδύλις, μαε Cινδέεττιςη, ἐπί εοεινέτις δηριαν,
 Ταῶς Ὑα Ceallaίς, τῖςήνα Ὑα Máine, Μαοιρυσαναιῶ να παιδιε Ὑα ἡΕῖδιρ,
 τῖςήνα Αῖθνε, Ξεβεαννιὰχ, μαε Ὀυβαcám, τῖςήνα Ρεαρμαίςε, μαε δεα-
 ταις, μιε Μυρῖοθαίς Chλαοιν, τῖςήνα Cιαρρμαίςε Λυαχηρα, Ὀοῖννall, μαε
 διαρμαῶα τῖςήνα Cορca δηαιρειῶ, Scannlán, μαε Cαcαίλ, τῖςήνα Ἐοζαναcτα
 Λοcα Lem, ἡ Ὀοῖννall, μαε Εἰμῖνε, μιε Cαινῶίς, μορῖναιορ Μαιρ ἰ νΑlban.
 Ρο μεαβαῶι ιαριαν an cae τρια νεαρτ cαcαίςε, ἡ εροῶcτα, ἡ ιοῖννυαίε

the first who was called O'Faclin, i. e. *Nepos Foilani*.

¹ *Niall 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 Caillehine, 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 Claeu*.—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 Claeu, 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^q, 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 Ballybritton; 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.

^q *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'Ceabhail, who had been lords or chieftains of Eogh-anacht-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 Eogh-anachts 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 Levinæ Comites Manii Levinii posteros oriundos censendum est."—p. 384.

μα Μαολρεάλαινν ó Thuicamó eo hAcé cliaé porí Galluib agur Laigrib, 7
 toréarí Maolmórho, mac Murchada, mac Finn, mí Laigín, 7 mac Brogarbáin
 mic Concobair, tanaí Ua Fáilge, 7 Tuatal, mac Ugarne, ríogóaimna Laigín,
 7 ári diairimíde do Laigrib amaille ríuá. Torcharí Dubhgall, mac Ain-
 laobh, 7 Siollaciaráin mac glumairn, dá tanaí Gall, 7 Síchpué, mac
 Lodaí, iarla Iníi hoíe, Brodarí, toréach na nDanmairce, 7 bá héiríde ro
 marbó úrían. Ró machtaíe lucht na deich cétté lírpeach uile annírn, 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 Midie Regem a Cluantarfensi pugna reducem, mense post pugnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentis Primores sciscitantur quonam pacto illud prelium gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapso de cælis angelo (inquit) rationem qua 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 quavis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius effigiem animo vel cogitatione formare. Quæ mihi prebant acies decertantibus se non immiscuerunt; sed pugna iniri ceptâ, trans agellum sepimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissiti, spectatores se pugnae prebuerunt: cum interim, strictis in ictum telis ad certamen utrinque ambæ acies concurrerunt, eo splendore protegentes capita parmae, 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 caesorum cincinni 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 inautò implexa ita tenebantur, ut ea vel expediendi satis tempestivè, vel distringendi potestas nobis erepta fuerit. Atque hinc liquet, quanquam Brianum Malachias in hoc prelium comitatus fuerit acie se decertaturum ab illius parte præ se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc prelium, cum Danis pacta iniisse, suas se copias pugna subtracturum, et neutrius se partibus addicturum. Kineloni et Kinel-Coelli huic certamini non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas ultrò ad hoc bellum Briano detulerunt, sed oblatam opem ille respuit, et cum multas res hactenus, expers eorum subsidii, præclare 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^u to Ath-cliaith, 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 Amhlaeibh, and Gillaciarain, son of Glunairu, 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.

^w *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'Conor 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.

αναρ λυζα δε τορηατταρ επι μίλε το Θhallanb ann. Αρ το βάρ δηριαν,
 γ δον κατ ριν το ράιδεαδ αν ρανν,

Τρι βλιαδνα δέεε μίλε μυαδ, ó γήναρ Ορίορτ, ní κορ ριαν,
 Οο βλιαδναδ ροιν, ρεζδα αν ρανν, ζο ρο λάδ άρ Θall im δριαν.

Λυδ τρα Μaelmuire mac Eoδaδach, κομαρβα Ράττραεε, κο ρριυειδ
 γ μιονδαδ κο Σορδ Colann Chille, κο ττυεερατ αρ κορρ δριαν, ριζ Ερεανν,

^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'Conor, son of Cathal, King of Connaught; Magnire, 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 Anmehadh, 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 :

“*Ṭuireó Murchaó, tuireó Ḍrian,
ir tuireó uile ar aon rian,
ba dearg an mág ro amárac,
óó tpuil pe go mórsoáac.*
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'Conor'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 Cælo-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 year, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.* An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king

ἡ κορυφή Μυρκαῖο ἀ μέριε, ἡ εἰνὸς Κοναίης, ἡ εἰνὸς Μοθλα. Ἰαί ἰμορρο, Μαολ-
μαίριε εὐο να φαῖαδ ἀεε αἰριε να εκορρ εὐο νοπόρι ἡ εὐο ναῖριμιττιν μῶρι, ἡ πο
ἡαδῆναίρετ ἰαπαῖν ἰν Ἀρῶ Μαχα ἰν ἀλαῖο νυῖ. Ἰομαίρεεε εἰεττιρ δά μαε
ἔθριαιν, .i. Δομηκαῖο ἡ Ταῶξ. Μυῖδεαο φορ Δομηκαῖο, ἡ εὐο φοῖετ ἀνν Ρυ-
αῖορι Ἰα Δομηκαῖο, εἰξῆρινα Ἀραδῆ, ἡ φοχαῖοε οἰλε ἀμαίλλε φορρ. Σλόιηῖο
λά ἡἸα Μαολδοραῖο, ἡ λά ἡἸα Ρυαίριε ἡ Μαῖεε ἡἸοῖ, εὐο πο μαρῖορατ
Δομῆναλλ, μαε Καῖαῖ, ἡ εὐο πο ἰνδῖρρῖο ἀν μαῖξ, ἡ εὐο μῖεερατ ἡἸαλλα Κομηκαῖε.

Κοίρι Κρίορτ, μῖλε ἀ εῖταῖρ δέεε. Ἀν εῖο βλαῖοαν εὐο Μἡαοἰλεαχλαῖν
Μῶρι, μαε Δομῆναλλ, ορ Ἐρῖνν ἰαρ μαρβαῖο ἔθριαιν, μῖεε Κῖννεῖρεττιξ. Ροῖάη,
κοῖμαῖριβα Ρεῖοῖν, ἡ Κολυμ Ἰα Ρλαμηκαῖο, ἀββ Μαῖν Χολυμ Χἰλλε,
Κοναίης, μαε Ρῖνδ, ἀββ Δοαίριε Μῶρι ἡ Λεῖτε Μοῖοεῖμοεε, δέεε. Μυῖρεῖρ-
ταχ Ἰα Λορεῖάη, αἰρῖεῖνδεαχ Λοῖρια, δέεε. Νἰαλλ, μαε Δοαίριεξῖάη, αἰρῖεῖν-
νεαχ Μῖνῖγαίριτε, εὐο ἡαρβαῖο. Δομηκαῖο μαε Ἰα Χαντενε, αἰρῖεῖννεαχ
Τῖριε εὐο ἡἸα, [δῆξ]. Μυῖρεῖρταῖε, μαε Μυῖρῖοἡαῖξ Ἰα Νέἰλλ, εὐο ἡαρβαῖο
λά Κοῖεῖοβαρ Ἰα Δομηκαῖο, εἰξῆρινα Ἰα Τῖριεττι. Δομηκαῖο Ἰα Ἰοαῖξ,

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 between them. the like [of which] was not seene. Gentiles and Lenster dispersed first altogether, in which battle fell of the adverse part of the Galls" [*in quo bello ceciderunt ex adversa caterra Gallorum*]. "Maelmora mac Murcha, king of Leinster; Donell mac Ferall" [*rectè*, Donell O'Ferall of the race of Finnachadh Mac Garehon], "king of the Fortuaths, .i. outward parts of Leinster; and of the Galls were slaine, Duv gall mac Aulav; Siuchraí mac Lodar, Earle of Innsi Hork; Gilkyaran mac Gluniarn, heyre of Galls; Ottir Duv; Suartgar; Duncha O'Herail; Grisene, Luimmi, and Aulav 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 Conaing, mac Duncuan, mic Cinedy, heyre of Mounster; Mothla, mac Donell, mic Faelain, king of Dessycs in Mounster. Eochaa mac Dunaai, Nell O'Cuinn, and" [Cudailigh] "mac Kinnedy, Bryan's three bedfellowes; the two kings of O'Mani O'Kelli; and Maelruanaí O'Heyn, king of Aigne; and Gevinach O'Duvagan, king of Fermai; "Magveha mac Mnireaiklyn, king of Kerry Luochra; Daniell mac Dermada, king of Corcabascin; Seannlan, mac Cahal, king of Eoganaecht Lochlen; Donell mac Evin, mic Caimni, a great *murmor* in Scotland" [*rectè*, morrmoer of Marr in Scotland]. "and many more nobles. Maelmuire mac Eocha, Patriek's Coarb, went to Sord Colum Cill, with learned men and reliques 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 [ἰνυλαῖο νυῖ]. Twelve nights were the people and reliques" [*rectè*, clergy] "of Patriek 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 Aradhl, 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 Cein-
 cidigh. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Maein-
 Choluim-Chille^c; and Conaing, son of Fiun, Abbot of Doire-mor^d and Liath-
 Mochaemhog^e, died. Muirheartach Ua Loreain, 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 Mui-
 readhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain^f, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodies, *propter honorem Regis positi*. Dunlaing mac Tuohall, king of Lenster, died. A battle betwene Kyan mac Maeilmuai and Donell mac Duvdavorenn, 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 slaine. 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 Kyan 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. Columbkil'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 Leamakevoege, 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.

τιζήνα Chianaceta Glinne Geninn, do mārbað. Giollacriτ mac Néill, mic Dublach, do mārbað lá Maolpschlann. Muiréhr̄itach, mac Anmcaða, τιζήνα Ua Liatáin do mārbaðh lá Macghaíam, mac Maolínuað. Meanma, mac τιζεapna Ua Cairn, vécc. Donnchað, mac Aoða úicc Uí Maoleachlann, do mārbað lá Gallanb. Maolípu, mac τιζήνα Ua Maine, do mārbað occ Iubhar Arnun lá p̄hr̄aib T̄t̄ba. Mac Raḡnall mic Ioinap, τιζήνα P̄uipτ Lárige, do mārbað lá hUib Liatáin. Cú Dub, mac Maolpabaill, τοipeac Cairrige b̄rachaiḡe do mārbað lá Sil Taiḡ 1 m̄br̄f̄caib. Slóighf̄ó lá Doinnall, mac Duib̄daðoir̄no, co Luimneach. Da mac b̄riam .i. Donnchað ḡ Taiḡ ap a ch̄no. P̄hr̄etar̄ iomaip̄cc f̄toppa. Maom̄ por̄ veip̄ceipτ Epeann, ḡ do euit̄ ann Doinnall co rochaib̄ amaille p̄p̄p̄. Slóigeað lá hUa Néill .i. lá P̄laib̄b̄hr̄itach co p̄p̄hr̄aib̄ M̄iðe ḡ b̄r̄f̄ ime il̄Laiḡn̄b̄, co po oip̄cc an típ̄ co Leiḡghim, co τ̄ucc zaðála ḡ b̄p̄oio co po mār̄b̄ τιζήνα Ua m̄b̄iðe ḡ rocaib̄e ele. Sloic̄f̄ó lá Maolpecl̄oimn ḡ lá hUa Néill, ḡ lá hUa Maol̄opaib̄ co hAc̄ ch̄iaḡ, co po loip̄ceip̄τ an d̄ún, ḡ zach ap̄aib̄e ó d̄ún amac̄ do taiḡib̄, ḡ do ðeoç̄atap̄ iap̄oim̄ in Uib̄ Chem̄p̄elaḡ co po aip̄ceip̄τ an típ̄ uile, ḡ τ̄uccrat̄ il̄m̄ile do b̄raip̄τ ḡ inn̄ib̄ co τ̄ap̄p̄uip̄c̄t̄ ep̄ech̄ diā ç̄reachaib̄ ann ḡo po mār̄b̄tā ðp̄oḡ m̄óp̄ díob̄ in̄ mac̄ piḡ Connaç̄t̄, .i. an Sl̄f̄anaç̄, ḡ cor̄ aḡbað̄ ann Conḡalac̄h, mac Conç̄obaip̄, τιζήνα Ua P̄aib̄ḡe, ḡ Giollacolam̄ Ua hAc̄ḡā τιζήνα T̄t̄ba, ḡ rocaib̄e ap̄c̄na. Slóighf̄ó lá Maolpecl̄aimn ḡ lá hUa Néill, ḡ lá Maol̄opaib̄, ḡ lá hUa Ruap̄c̄ il̄Laiḡn̄b̄, co τ̄uccrat̄ ḡalla Laiḡn̄ ḡ do paðp̄at̄ piḡe Laiḡn̄ do Dhonn-

^a *Donnchaadh 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 Ccinsealaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilioll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rath-Oilealla, in Ui-Feidhlimthe, was called.—See Duaid Mac Firis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

^c *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.

^d *Meanna*.—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.

^e *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 Jubhar Arnun^l, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Raghmall, 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 Dubhdabhoiream, 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-cliaith; 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 Ballyadams, 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'Keansallye, 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-Colume O'Hugh, prince of Teaffa."—*Ann. Clon.*

cuan, mac Dunlaing, γ πο ιουρρετ Ορραιγε, γ τυερατ αιρενε διριμε γ βραιτ ιομδα. Cιρλεχ μόνι λά Μαολποταραιζ ι νδάλ ζCαιρ, comur ταρραιθ̄ Donncað, mac ðriain eo nDál cCair eo paeim̄ð porparride, γ τορέαρ ann mac Ruaidri I Donnaccán, γ mac Uí Chaatalán, γ daime oile ðeor, γ do ðíre Μαολποταραιζ na zaðala lair iarain. Aod Ua Ruairc, .i. mac ien Pírgail, τίζινα ðρειρνε, γ μοζδαίμνα Connaét, do μαρβαð lá Ταðγ an eich gíl mac Catail mic Concoðair, lá μιζ Connaét, acc Loch Néill ι Μαιγħ Αοι, α νοιοζαιλ Donncaill α βραταρ. An Sleghanach Ua Maolrechlaimn do μαρβαð la hUib̄ cCennelaiz̄. Cindeiðiz̄ mac Pírgail, τίζινα Λαιοζιρι, τέcc. Aod mac Ταðce mic Μυρέαθα Uí Cheallaiz̄, τίζινα Ua Maine do μαρβαð ι cCluain mic Nóip. Ziollacairt, mac Néill, mic Dublaiz̄, do μαρβαð la Maolrechlaimn, mac Donncaill. Dúnzal Ua Donnchað do ðul ar cpeich zo hArað eliac̄ zur po μαρβαð Pind̄ mac Ruaidri Uí Dhonnaζám, τίζινα Αραð γ Ua cCuanach lair.

Αοιρ Cpiort, mile α cúcc τέcc. An ðara bliaðain do Mhaolrechlaimn. Flannaccán, mac Conaing porparrinnec̄ Arað Macha, γ Μυιρζιορ, αιρέμνεach Uir Aoiðeað, τέcc. Διαρμαιττ, Ua Maolreleá, comarba Comgaill, γ Eithe, ιγζλι Uí Suairt, comarba ðríghde, τέcc. Αιρβίρεtach, mac Coiriodóirion, αιρχinnech Ruir aibéir, γ Μαολρατραicc Ua Sluaζαðαιζ̄, παοι Epeann, τέcc. Mac liacc .i. Μυιρέρεtach, mac Concírταich árv̄ ollain̄ Epeann an tan rin, τέcc. ða hé céð pann Mic liacc ampo,

^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 Clíach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltely 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'Tuirtries. Duncha O'Goai, king of Kyanacht, killed by Kindred-Owen. Murtagh O'Locean, 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 Sleghanach 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 Brigid, 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."

Μυρρέστach βλεε, mac Μαοιλceρταιγ, βασι acc ιονγαιpe να mbά,
Α pé ap ινδραic nach ap ιοmlαιτ, ταβαip pγhαch pινδραip δό.

δα hé a pann υσιδhαch ανηρο,

Α éλυcc ατα ι cιnd μαδαιpe, δοc ιp ní τεccαιτ capαιττ,
Ξε do né tu do oing dang ap δίτ pcentep an palann.

Slóiccéδó lá Maelpeclainn ιnd Ultoiβ, γο τεucc γιalla Uλαδ laip.
Γιollacolaun Ua hΑγδα, τιγhιna Τεβδα, do ιμαpβααh ó mac Duinn, mic
Donngaire, ι nOpunn pάτε. Macpaτ, mac Μυιρρέσhαιγ Claom, τιγhιna
Cιappaiγε Λυαέpa, do μαpβαδ. Donnucan, ι. an βαethan, mac Dunlaing.
τιγhιna Λαιγhι, γ Ταογ Ua Rian, τιγεapna Ua nOpóna, do ιμαpβαδ lá
Donnchaδ, mac Γιollapaτpιαcc, ι Λειthγlionn ιap ndénaíi δóib coταιγ γ
comluige ι τεύp laoi. Moling po ταιpιngip ιηηpo,

Donn dupγhι, αγup an pιγβαipδ pιubneé,
Τεερατ commonδ ι nγhιnd γhιγ, ηip nain comluigi cpodepγ.

Dúndaléγlapp do lopccaδ uile cona daímhacc, γ cona cloictech do tene
véait. Cluan mic Nóip, γ Cluan pήpa δpénainn, γ Cfnannup do lopccaδ.
Caτ ειτtip Ultaib γ Dal nΑραide, γ πο ppaimead pop Dal nΑραide pια
Niall mac Eocáda, γ do pιτc ann Doínnall mac Loingriγ, τιγhιna Dal
nΑραide, γ Niall mac Duibteumne, mac Eocáda mic Αpδογαιp αιτpί Uλαδ, γ
Concobap Ua Doínnalláin, τιγhιna Ua Tuipetp, γ apail amaille ppu.
Slóighéδó lá Maolpeachlainn ι nOpραιγib, γο πο ινδip Opραιγε, γ do paδ

^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 báτup oc pεndiud palann don éluε.”

^v *Drum-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 Cathaeir Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The Ui-Drona descend from Drona, fourth in descent from Cathaeir Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owny-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimhthainn, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, son of Labhraidh, son of Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Baiccadha, son of Cathaeir Mor.

^y *Donn Durgén.*—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 measured.

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 Cloitheach^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 *Cloitheach* : 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*

ζαβὰλα ἡ βρατεε λαίρ, ἡ πο μαρβ̄ Ούγγαλ mac Ἰολλαπαδραϊσε mic Οἰον-
 χαῖα ἡ ποῦαυε οἰε. Σλόιρέσθ λά Μαοιρεαῖλαϊν in Ορραιζιβ̄ δορῖδῖρι co
 πο inοῖρ If̄ an εῖρε, ἡ tucc a ηγιαλλα. Ὁο ἕοχαῖδ̄ ιαραῖν in Uaib̄ Cein-
 ρελαϊζ, co πορ inορπαρταιρ, ἡ tucc a mbuar ἡ a mbρατεε. Connachta do
 αρccain, ἡ do ἕρῖρσθ Cινῶcoraḃ ἡ Cille δά lua. Πῖρ muḃian do ορζαν Inῖ
 Cloḃpann ἡ Inῖ bó ρinne. Ἰebendach, mac Aeda, τῖζῖρνα Ua Máine, do
 μαρβαḃ lá hUib̄ Maie ρεῖρῖν. Μαοιλορα, mac Πανταaccáin, do μαρβαḃ.
 Μαῖοῖν ριαε ηEilbh πορ Eozanaḃt Capil, δύ in τορῶcaίρ Doḃnnall, Ua Doḃn-
 nall, ρῖοζδαῖννα Chaῖρῖ, ἡ Doḃnnall, Ua Ruacḃῖρ, τῖζῖρνα Aῖpaḃ, ἡ ποchaυe
 οἰε.

Αοῖρ Cῖορτ, mīle a ρé décc. An τρεαρ bliadain do Mhaoileac̄laḃdo.
 Oiapmaitee Ua Maοιτεac̄la, coḃmarba Coḃngall, eaccnaḃ ροῖρτε ρecῖρḃnḃḃ,
 ἡ eapῖcop, décc. Caencoḃῖpac Ua Duḃḃḃḃ, ρep leiζḃḃn Ἰḃinne hUῖρῖῖn, décc.
 Ceallach Ua Maοiḃnḃde, αρῖcḃnḃdech Oῖpoma ραῖτε, déζ. Oengur, mac
 Πlann, αρῖcḃnḃdeac̄ Lante Léipe, ἡ Oiapmaḃ Ua Maοiḃmaoḃḃ, abb Ἰḃinne
 hUῖρῖḃn, décc. Conḃmach, ρῖρleiζḃḃn ἡ abb Achaḃḃ Uῖζḃlaῖρ, do μαρβαḃ lá
 hUḃḃ baῖρῖche. Oengur mac Capraḃḃ Calma, ρῖοζδαῖννα Teanῖpach tuῖρ
 οῖpam Eῖpeann, décc do ἔρεαζαῖτ. Πῖρζḃal, mac Doḃnnall, mic Conḃcḃḃaῖρ,
 ρῖοζδαῖννα Aḃliζh, do μαρβαḃ lá Cenel Eozan ραḃéin. Conḃ, mac Conco-
 baῖρ, mic Eῖζneacháin, décc. Oḃnoḃaḃh, mac Oḃnnaḃḃa Uí Conζalaῖζ, ρῖοζ-

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^d *Ceann-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.*

^e *Inis-Clothran and Inis-bo-finne*.—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-finne, i. e. *insula Faccæ Albe*, 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 Brigit" [*Eihne, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Killdare.—Ann. Clon.*]; "and Diarmaid mac Maeltelaha, 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 Odróna, 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. Clareul.*, 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].

^f *Achadh-Urghlais*.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlais and Atheadh-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 *Ecc. 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

δαίνα Ερεανό, δο μαρβαό λά ρήραβ βρηξ βυδόμεν. Σιολλαέρίρτ Ua Λορ-
 κάιν, τήξήνα Caille Pollamain, δο μαρβαό hi cCfnannur. Flano Ua Beice,
 τήξήνα Ua Meit, δο μαρβαό. Μυρβόαχ Ua Ουίθεοιν, τήξήνα Ua mic
 Uair βηρηξ, δο μαρβαό λά Flaitbeapach Ua Néill. Αι δο τάβαρη πορ
 Σhallab λά Μαοιρραχλαinn ι nOoba, ού ι τοπορέατταρ ile. Σαειθιμ
 Ua Μορδα δο μαρβαό. Ουδδαβορηenn Ua Ριαν δο mharbhadh.

Αοιρ Ορηορτ, mile a ρέτ δέcc. Αη cέτραιναό βλιαδαιν δο Mhaoilch-
 lainn. Σορημαλ mo Αρδ αιλέιν, ρρηη ανμάρα Ερεανν, γ Κορημαc
 Ua Μιτιρτεαν, abb Αcharó ablae, δέcc. Μυρβόαχ Uιtach, ανμάρα
 Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέcc. βραον, mac Mhaoilmóρδα, mic Μυρχαδα, ρί Λαιξή,
 δο δαλλαό in Αέ cιατ λά Σιρποcc, mac Αίηλαοίβ a meabail, γ a écc δέ.
 Conzalach, mac Concobair, mic Ρινδ, τήξήνα Ua Ραυζε, δο écc. Μαοlán,
 mac Eceníg Uí.Λeoóain, τήξήνα Σαίηηγ γ τυατ Λυocéne uile, δο μαρβαό δο
 na Σαιένβ. Ceapball, mac Μαοilmóρδα, ρίοξδαίμνα Λαιξή δο μαρβαό
 ι meabail. Coccoá eτiρ Μαοιρschlainn γ hUí Néill an Τυαιρceipr, co
 nθεαάτταρ Εοζαναγ ταρ Σηαβ Ρυαιρ πο τυαό. Cpeach λά Μαοιρραc-

heir to the kingship of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves."

¹ *Gaithine 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 Gaithine, 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 Carraí 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'Duiveoin, king of the Mic Cuais of Bregh, killed by Flavertach O'Nell.

The slaughter of Lenster and Galls by Mael-sechlainn at Fodvai. Aengus mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Lainn-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 Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gillachrist Ua Lorcaín, 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 Odbha, where many were slain. Gaeithini Ua Mordha^l 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 Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Braenⁿ, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, at Ath-cliaith, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conehobhar, 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."

^l *O'Mithidhein*.—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 *Hiberniæ Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24; see also *Leubhar-na-gCeart*, p. 187, note ^o.

lainn go Biora Ceall, 7 ταπειρ υρονς τον ερλουαξ λα Βιορα Ceall 7 λά hEle, go po μαρβαδ ανη Δομνall Ua Caimdealbáin, τισήνα Ceneoil Λαογαρε, 7 Carr Mide, ρσεταιρε Μαοιλρσcηnaill, 7 Ua Clépcéin, τισήνα Caille Pol-laimain do gúin, 7 α écc iar pypc. Flannaccán Ua Ceallair, 7 Congalach, mac Μαοιλρσcηlainn, do gúin ipin μαζιν ééona. Ziollacolainn, mac Μυρβδαγ Uí Μαοιλτρεα, 7 Aeδ Ua hEpaδáin, τισήνα Ua ιιδρσφαιλ Macha, δέcc. Cήpnach Ua Mópda, τισήνα Λαοιζιρι, do μαρβαδ. Μυρβδach, mac Μυρβέρταγh, τισήνα Ροταρε, do μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Cpiopc, míle α hochc δέcc. An cúccead bliadain do Mhaoileach-lainn. Δομnall, mac Μαοιλρσcηnaill, nuc Δομnall, comarba Pinnen, 7 Mocholmocc, δέcc. Onzarpcc Ua Μαοιλεδúin, ρσcnaδ, .i. ppióip, Cluana mic Nóip, δέcc. hUa Δpouδbáin, abb Acúid úip, do μαρβαδ. Ceallbapa do uile lópccad do éne deaí, cenmota aoin ελξ amáin. Opzain Cήannaipa do Siεpiucc, mac Amlaoib, co nGallaib Aía cliaí, co pugpac zabála Διαpμiδe 7 bpaic, 7 po μαρβpac daoine iomda pop láp na cille. Sepín Ciaráin do opzain do Δομnall mac Ταδγ, 7 α μαρβαδ pein α ccínd ρσcηinane τρια ppoptaib Δé 7 Ciaráin. Dá mac Μαοιλρεαδcíoimn, mic Μαοιλpuaanaδ, Apδ-ζap, 7 Apδcú, dá pízdaíma Oibz do μαρβαδ lá Cenél Eozain pádéin. Ματζamam, mac Conaing, mic Duinncean, pnozdaíma Muimán, δέcc. Mac

^p *Domhnall Ua Caimdealbáin*.—Now *anglicè* Daniel O'Kindellan, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caimdealbhan, 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]. “Coindelvan mac Moylcron, prince of the Race of Lagerius, died, of whom the sept of Moyntyrr-Kenydelan.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Ua-Ceallaigh*: 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-Follambain, 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 Amhlaeibh, 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” [ḡormgal-amócara] “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” [*recte*, lost] “Gilchrist, mac Conaing, mic Congalai. Antrim spoyled by Fermanach. Donell O'Cynnelvan, king of Laoaire, and Casmie, heard” [Reócraipe] “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'Koynde-laine, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and Casmye, the king's Stewarde” [Reócraipe]. “with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylemorry, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Κατάρναιζ, μίε Αοδα το Ουβ Καρρενι, το κοηιουνηραιζεαδ φορ Ομονηαδ μαε Ορμιαη, το ταριατ βεινι το κλαιδεβ ινα είνε, γ οαρ α λάινι ζυρ βή αν λάινι, .ι. α βαρρ δεαρ δέ. Τερνα ιαριαη μαε Ορμιαη, γ πο μαρβαδ μαε Κατάρναιζ. Μαοιμορδα, μαε Μαοιμιαιδ, ταναρι Οεαλβνα, το ιναρβαδ. Οα Ζειβενναιζ, ταναρι Οα Μάινε, το ιναρβαδ. Φλαϊτβήρταχ Οα Νέιλλ το τεαετ α τΤίρι Κοαλλ, ζο πο ηαρρεαδ λαρ Τίρι ηΕνδα, γ Τίρι Λυεεδαχ. Ρυαϊορ Οα ηΑιελλάν, τιζήρινα Οα ηΕαταε, το ιναρβαδ λά ριορα Ρήμιναιζε, γ πο μαρβαδ δά μαε Κειννειδιζ .ι. Κοηγαλαε, γ Ζιολλαμυρε ινα όιοζαιρ πο εεδοίρ. Ζιολλακοιμήζιη, μαε Ουνλαηζ, μίε Τυαταίρ, ηιζδαίηνα Λαιζήη το ιναρβαδ το Λαιζοιβ βυδδέηη .ι. το Λαιοζιρ. Αίλέηη μαε Οιρρενε, τιζήρινα Μυζδοορη, γ οιρρενε Οα Κατάρραιζ, τιζήρινα Σαιτνε, το ιναρβαδ λά Ζαίλεαηζαιβ. Ρυαϊορ, μαε Ραολάηη, τιζήρινα Ροταρτ, το ιναρβαδ.

Αοιρ Κρίορτ, μίε α ναοι δέεε. Αη ρειρεαδ βλιαδαιη το Μηαοιρςχλαηδ. Μαοιμιαη Οα Μαοιμιαιδ, τιζήρινα Ρεαρ εΚεαλλ, το ιναρβαδ ηι Μαηζ Λέηε λά Μυρβήρταχ Οα Καρραιζ. Σλόιεεβ λά Μαοιρεαχλαηη, γ λά ηΟα Νέιλλ γ λά Οονηεαδ μαε Ορμιαη, γ λά ηΑρτ Οα Ρυαίρ, το Σιοηαηη, το τευεερατ ζιολλα Κοηναετ το Μηαοιρςχλοηδ. Φλαϊτβήρταχ Οα ηΕοεαδα το δαλλαδ λά Νιαλλ μαε Εοεαδα. Τεαρμιαη Ρινδία το ορζαηη ό Ουβ Ραολάηη. Οοηι-

¹ *Ua Geibhennaiigh*.—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 *Tír-Lughdhach*: i. e. the territory of the Cinel-Lughdhach.—See note ^c, under A. D. 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

³ *Gillacacaimhghlin*: i. e. Servant of St. Coeimhgin, 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 Donnucuan, 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 Murgorn, and Ossen O'Cahasay, king of Saithni, 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 Duinnucuan, heir of Mounster, died. Flavertach O'Nell came to Tyrconell. and preyed Tir-Enna and Tirlugach. Roary O'Haldan, 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 Catharnaeh, 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 Catharnaeh 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 Fearnmhagh; and the two sons of Ceineidigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacaeimhghin^t, 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 Cathasaigh^u, 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 Ruaire, 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'Carrai 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 Killdare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Awley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havock of all the kings in the church of Kells, and killed many within the walles 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 entt 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 Muirfohaig, tiğhna Ua Máine, do marbad. Aed Ua hInoiteach-taig, tiğhna Ua Méit, do marbad lá hUib Niallám. Cúluaéra Ua Con-
cobar, tiğhna Ciarraige Luára, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle piche. An pítimáð bliáðan do Maoilshlann. Corbmac Ua Fíno ruí eppcop Muinan, décc. Arðmacha do loρccáð ður an pait uile, ðan tñapccain aoin tiğe mte cennoéta an teach pcpaptpa namá, 7 po loρcceti iol taiğe ip na tpeabaib, 7 po loρccáð in ðomhliacc móri, 7 in Cloicteach co na cloccab, 7 ðamhliagğ na Toe, 7 ðamhliacc an tðabaill, 7 an tpin cátaoir ppoicppta, 7 Carrat na nAbbað, 7 a liubaip i ttaigib na mac leiğinn co momaττ óip, 7 aipçit, 7 ðach pcoit apéñia. Ceall ðapa co na ðepçoiğ do loρccáð. ðlñð ða loá co na ðepçtaiğib do loρccáð. Loρccáð Cluana Iopaið, Añanð, ðuipð, 7 Cluana mic Nóip. Scpín Paτtpaicc, 7 an Fínpoideach Paτtpaicc do opccain ó mğpunnib, 7 lá hUa nAioit, 7 lá hioctap Ua nEaðac, co puccpaττ un céð bó leó. Maoimuire, mac Eocharða, comorba Paτtpaicc, cñð clépech iaptauip tuairceipτ Eoppa uile, 7 tuile

Clonard in Meath, of which Finnia, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

² *O h-Innrachtaigh*.—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 Daimhliag-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 Finufaidheach [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 Tæi, and Chariott of the Abbott, with the old chaire of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsunday. 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 Whitsunday, *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, Donnogh 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. Killdare, 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. [Cenmoza an teach peapapra nama]. All the houses were burnt; the great church,” [the] “steeple, the church of the Savall; the pullpitt, or chair of preaching, together with

ορῶσαν ἰαρέταιρ δοίμαι ἰν τρωι ἐκκαθε δο ἕεε, ἀν τρῖς λά δο μί lun ἰρην
 Αἰοιη για εἰνετίδιερ δο ῖοηηαδ, ἡ Αἰαλζαῖδ ἰ εεοἰαρηβαρ Ράτραιεε δο
 ῖεῖρ τυαῖτε ἡ εεελαρη.

Αοῖρ Ερῖορτ, μῖλε ρῖche α haen. Ἀν τοῦτμαδ βλαδαιν δο Μηαοῖρσcl-
 λαἰνν. Μαοηαῖ, ραεεαρη ἡ αῖρῖννεαeh Λαιννε Λέῖρε, δο ἕεε. Μαοῖρμαρη,
 ηζῖη Αἰηλαοῖβ, βῖη Μαοῖρσclλαἰνν μῖc Δοῖηηαἰλ, δέζ. Αοδ, μαε Ρλαἰνν,
 μῖc Μαοῖρσclλαἰνν. ρῖοζδαιηηα Ερεαἰνν, δο ἡαρηβαδ δο Ἰα Μαῖζτεαehάη
 δο Ρῖηρηαῖβ ὄῖλε. ὄραηαcάη Ἰα Μαοῖρῖοῖρη αῖρηῖ Μῖοδε, δο βάηαδ δια βεαλ-
 ταἡηηε ἡἰ Ἰοeh Αἡηοῖνδ, ἡ Μαε Cοηαἰλῖζ, ρῖηῖη ρεαῖτρη Μαοῖρσclλαἰνν, δο
 ἕεε, ἰαη ηορηεαἡη Δερῖηε Cῖαρηάη ὄῖῖβ α ηδῖρ. ἡἰ εεἰηη ηόηηαῖδε ἰαρη ἀη
 ορηεαἡη. Μαῖδῖη για ηἸζαρηε, μαε Δῖνληαηηζ, για ρῖζ Λαῖζῖη, ρορ Δῖτρηεε,
 μαε Αἰηλαοῖβ, εο ηζῖαἡηβ Αῖτα εἡαῖ ὀεε Δερηε Μοζορηδζ, εο ρο λαδ ὄηρη
 ἄρη ζαἡ ἰ ηἸβ ὄρηηηη Cῖαλαηδ. Cúcaἡἡe, μαε Δῖβληαῖε, τῖζηρηα Ρεαρη
 Τῖηαῖε, ὄεεε. Cúcaἡἡe, μαε Μαρηcάηη, δο ἡαρηβαδ λά Δῖοῖ ηΑηηcάῖα. Μαε
 Cοηεῖηαἡηη, τῖζηρηα Ἰα ηΔῖαρηαηα, δο ἡαρηβαδ ἡα ἡἸβ ζαδρηα. Cρηαeh
 ἡόρη λά Μαοῖρσclλαἰνν ρορ ζῖἡἡα, ἡ ερηαeh ἰρην οῖδεε εῖδῖηα ἰαρηαἡ ἡα
 ἡἸβ Νέἡἡ ρορ Cῖηαηηαῖτρηαῖβ. Cρηεh ἡόρη ἰρην λά αρηηαἡαρηαeh λά Μαοῖρ-
 σclλαἰνν ρορ Cοηέἡ ηΕοεcάηη, ἡ α ηοηηαρηβαδ ταρη Δῖαῖβ Ρῖαῖδ ρό ἑῖαῖδ.
 Μαε Εῖτῖζ ηῖc Ροἡἡαἡηαἡη, τορηεαeh Cῖοηηηε Ρῖαῖδαeh, δο ἕεε. Ρρηορη ερηῖτ-

much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Maelmáire, 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-Moghoroc in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Delgany; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of *u* 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 Dunluing Rex Lageniæ in conflictu habito ad Dergneam S. Mogoroci, in regione de Ily-Briuin-Chualann, contrivit Sitricium filium Amlai, et Nortmannos Dublinienses usque ad interneccionem longe cruentam.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 11.

³ *Cuccanann.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O’Concannainn, now Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Coreamoe, 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-cliaith, 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 Murgorn 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 Duvdathethe*. 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 visited about. Kellach O’Cahasai, king of Saithne, killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann mac Maelsechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Hugh,

νεάτα το ψήσαν ι νορραιζιβ. Αίμαλζαϊδ, κοίμαρβα Ράτραιρε, το δολ ιριν Μυίαιν εέθνα ευρ, εο τυρε α νόρ έυαιρε.

Αοιρ Ερίορε, μίλε ριχε α τό. Μαϊομ Ατα βυϊδε Τλαέτζα ρια Μαολ-ρσχλαινν ρορ Ξhalloib Ατα ειατ, δύ ι τοροέρατταρ ιλε, δια νεβριαδ,

Α έορρεαρ δεαρξ δεϊδσναι, ρεαρρεορ οε αν Αε μβυϊδε,
Τριοα λάτε λέιμενδαι οριν εο είνω α υϊδε.

Μί δο ινα βετλαιδ ιαρριν. Μαοιλεαείλαινν Μόρ, μαε Δοίναυλλ, μίε Δοιιν-έαδα, τυρ ορδαι, γ οίρεαείαρ ιαρταρ δοίμαι, το έεε ή εΡρό Ιιυρ Λόεα ήΑιιννδ, ιαρ μβεϊε ερί βλιαδνα εετραείατ ι ριζε ιαρ Ερηνν, μαδ ιαρ Ιεβαρ Cluana mic Νοιρ, ι. αζ εορ ριγχε ήραιν, μίε Ειννεϊδϊζ, ανρ αν άρρημ, ι νεεμίανη ναοι μβλιαδνα ιαρ εCaε Cluana ταρβ ιριν τρεαρ βλιαδαι ρεετ-μοζατ α αοιρ, αν εετραίμαδ Νόιν το Σερεμπερ δια δοίμαιζ το ροι.ηραδ, ιαρ ναϊεριζε δίοερα ινα ρεετοιβ αζυρ ταρμτεαείταιβ, ιαρ ναρρετταρ έυιρρ Εριορε, γ α ρολα, γ ιαρ να οηγαδ ιλλαίαιβ Αίμαλζαδα, κοίμαρβα Ραττραιρε αρ ρο έαιο ρϊδε, γ κοίμαρβα Cholainn Chille, γ κοίμαρβα Γιαράιν, γ ερηνόρ ρρυϊεδ Ερίνν ή ρρρρσναρευρ οεα, γ ρο έελεβαρρρροτ οίρρρρην, γ ιμνα, ρραίμα, γ εαντιεε το ραιε α ανμα. Δά λιαη το αιυιλεεναείαιβ αν κοιμδε αν βάρ ριν Μαοιρρσχλαινν αιμαί αρ ρολλυρ ιριν ρανν,

Τρϊ έέδ ρορτ οεε αν ρίζ, ιμμα τοραρ ηροϊε ιρ βϊδ,
Αετρομ ό ρίζ να νδύιλε ι μδδόν γαη δύιμε δϊβ.

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 Cloumaenose under the year 1014, as follows :

"A. D. 1014" [*rectè*, 1021]. "Owgaire mac" [Dowling, mic Tuahall, mic Owgaire, mic Murrugh 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" [*rectè*, 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 [gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, 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-Aininn², 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 prælium Cluantarbhense; anno ætatis 73 quarto Nonas Septem-

bris cum summâ pœnitentiâ migravit ad Dominum, viatico corporis et sanguinis Christi piè sumpto, et sacra unctione præminitus, in manibus Amalgadii Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Aderant etiam Comorbanus S. Columbæ, et Comorbanus S. Kierani, et alii plerique seniores” [ῥῥουεῖ] “totius Hiberniæ, qui sacrificiis, hymnis, canticis, et psalmodia ejus exequias solemniter 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 βάρ Μαοιλεχλαϊνν βεόρ πο παδσδ,

Δά βλιαδαν δά δεϊρ ιρ μίλε, ό ζειν Cμoρτ εfην ζαδ ρίγε,
 Ξο ήεcc υί Colmáin na cepeach, Μαοιρfεχλαϊνν comlán cuimneach.

Flann Ua Tacáin, αιρέμνεαχ Δfρίμαζε, eccναϊδ υfρραιζέτε, γ Μαο-
 cobá Ua Gallcubhair, coiηορβα Scpíne Αδαμνάιν, δέcc. Λαcτνάϊν Ιηρi Cαοιη,
 coiμαρβα Δεαζα, δέcc ι ηΑρδ Μαcα. Cαταραχ Ua Ζαρβάϊν, φfρλειζιην
 Cluana mic Nóir, δο Chuirceνib a ceneil, γ Ιορεφ, mac Δύηχαδά, ανηέαρα
 Cluana mic Nóir, δέcc. Αcαηρ Cοιηη na mBoct epide. Μυιρην na τfηζαδ
 δο ηαρβαδ ό οϊβ ζιλλιβ δο Λυιζμιβ. Δοιηναλλ, Ua Μυρchaδα Δλυιηειλλαρ,
 τιζfηνα αν τυαιρπειρτ, δο ηαρβαδ λά Cιανναcταϊβ Δλυιηη Ζειμιν. Δοιηναλλ,
 mac Αοδα Uί Μηαολδομαϊδ, δο ηαρβαδ. Μυιρfδαχ Ua Slebene, αρδ ολλαϊη
 τυαιρπειρτ Ειρεανη, δο ηαρβαδ λά ριορα Ροιρ. Mac Cφρβαλλ, τιζεαρνα
 Ele, γ Δοιηναλλ, mac Ceallaζ, φλαϊε Ροcαρτ, δο ηαρβαδh. Cιτριοcc, mac
 Ιοιμαρ, τιζfηνα Ρηυιρτ Λάιρζε, δο ηαρβαδ λα τιζfηνα Ορραζε. Macλειζιηη,
 mac Cοιρill, τιζfηνα Οιρζιαλλ, δο έcc ιαρ βρfηηαηηδ ιηα ρfεcταϊβ. Μα-
 ζαμαιη, mac Λαιδζηέιν, mic Cφρβαλλ, τιζfηνα Ρφρηημαϊζε, δο ηαρβαδ ηι
 cCluain Eοαιρ λά Cαταλ Ua Cρiόcάϊν. Μυιρcφρταχ Ua Cαρραϊζ 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 *Scrin-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 ^l.

^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 Coluan 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^q. 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. Macleighinn, 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. Muircheartach 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 their bloody slaughter was had, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carroi, heyre of Tarach, killed by Mael-seachlainn. 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 m̄arbad lá Maolr̄fchlainn ḡod i meabail. Muir̄c̄oir̄pac for̄ ran p̄rairecc̄i
 eτtir ḡhallaiḃ Aτa eliaḃ ḡ Niall mac Eoc̄ada, r̄i Ulaḃ, co maiein̄ḃ for̄
 na ḡulla, ḡ tuccad̄ iad̄p̄in i mbrioz, ḡ tuccad̄ van, a lonza leḃ aḃt uaḃad̄
 aτpula ar̄ ar̄ éicc̄in. Flaḃroi, mac Duib̄rlánza, mic Aḃda mic Tomaltauḡ,
 tiḡfina leite Caḃail, do tuitim lar̄ na ḡallaiḃ ip̄in muir̄c̄oir̄pac rin ip̄in
 r̄f̄c̄t̄inaḃ mbliad̄ain d̄ecc a aoir̄i. Donn̄caḃ, toir̄fch Cloinne Caḃail, d̄ecc.
 Cloich̄r̄n̄c̄eta di m̄or̄i po r̄f̄i ip̄in Sain̄riaḃ, combḃar̄ meide ubla r̄iaḃain na
 cloca, ḡ po ar̄tauḡ toir̄neach, ḡ teim̄teach m̄or̄i, co po muḃaiz̄eaḃ ḃaoin̄e
 ḡ ceat̄ra p̄eaḃn̄ḃn̄ Eir̄eann. Or̄ec̄ain Chille ḃara ó Ḃhonn̄rl̄eibe ḡo
 n̄Uib̄ Paol̄án. Maiḃm̄ hi Sliab̄ P̄uaḃ for̄ Air̄ḡiallaiḃ r̄i Niall mac Eoc̄-
 ada, ḡ po cuir̄eaḃ deap̄ḡar̄ Air̄ḡiall ann.

Αοιρ̄ C̄r̄ior̄t, m̄ile r̄iche a τr̄i. Maolmaire Ua Canen, ecc̄naḃḃ ḡ
 epp̄cop Suir̄ḃ Cholaim Chille, d̄ecc. Doim̄nall mac Aḃda ḃicc̄ Uí Maol-
 eachlainn, an ḃara tiḡfina ḃoí for̄ M̄ide, do m̄arbad̄ lá mac S̄hain
 Uí Leoc̄ain ḡ lá Luḡm̄b̄. C̄r̄fch lá ḡulla ḃar̄ ḃeir̄ceap̄t m̄b̄r̄f̄ḡ, ḡ ḃar̄
 Doim̄liacc Chian̄án, ḡ Amb̄ie Ua Caḃar̄tauḡ, toir̄eaḃ na Sait̄ne, do m̄arbad̄
 ḃoib̄ ip̄in ló rin. D̄un̄caḃ Ua Duinn, tiḡfina ḃr̄f̄ḡ, r̄eall do ḡhallaiḃ r̄air̄
 ma nair̄f̄ch̄t̄ r̄ein, ḡ a ḃr̄ieḃ ḃar̄ muir̄ r̄air̄ ḃar̄ r̄air̄ucc̄ad̄ Colaim Cille ar̄
 ar̄e a com̄ar̄ba bai a ccom̄air̄ce r̄uir̄. Lochlainn, mac Maol̄eachlainn,
 tiḡfina Inri h̄Eoz̄ain ḡ Maiḡe h̄l̄ea, do m̄arbad̄ lá a ḃ̄r̄b̄raḃair̄ r̄ein .i. lá
 Niall ḡ lá Ciannaḃeta ḡl̄inne ḡem̄in. Taḃḡ, mac ḃr̄iaim, mic C̄in̄deit̄tiḡ,
 do m̄arbad̄ do Eib̄ḃ i r̄iull, iar̄ na ep̄ál dia ḃraḃair̄ r̄ein do Ḃhonn̄chaḃ,
 for̄p̄ae. Con̄c̄ḃar̄, mac Aenḡupa, mac Carr̄aic̄e Calma, do m̄arbad̄ lar̄
 na ḡutta i meabail. Teap̄mann Cluana mic N̄oir̄ do or̄ḡain do ḡhaḃra,
 mac Ḃn̄aḃchaiz̄, ḡo r̄uc̄ il̄c̄ḃa ḃó ar̄p̄. Sl̄oḡh̄f̄ḃ lá h̄Ua Con̄c̄ḃair̄, .i.
 Taḃḡ an eich̄ ḡil, r̄i Con̄naḃt, i n̄Uib̄ ḃr̄iuim, dia po m̄arbad̄ ann Doim̄nall

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 Logh 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-cliaith 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 Donnsluibhe 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 Aibhith 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 Moylseaghlyn, 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 devotee 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'Melaghlins of Meath.

Υα ηθαζρα, τιζήμα Λιγνε Connact. Εραρο Mac Coirre, άρο έρομιαδ να ηζαιοδεαλ, δέcc hi Cluam micNóir, ιαρ νδειζββήταιδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μιλε ρίcc α cήταιρ. Ραχτηα ρήπειζιμδ γ ραζαρτ Cluana mic Nóir, αιρcινεαχ Ριονδαβραχ αβαε, αιρcινεαχ ινδειονεν, abb na ηζαιοδεαλ, δέcc hi Róim ιαρ νδool via οιλετρε. Δυβλίαινε, ρρίμ ανμcαρα να ηζαιοδεαλ, γ ραccαρτ Αιρδ υρcεαν, δέcc hí cCluam mic Nóir. Δονδ-ρλέιβε, τιζήμα Υα Ραολαιν, δο ζαβάλ τιζε oc Δυbloch ρορ Αυγαίρε, mac Δύνλαινζ, ρορ ρίζ Λαιζή, γ ρορ Μηαοιμóρδα mac Λοιρcáin, τιζήμα Υα cCeinneαλαιζ, γ ρορ α ínac, γ ρο μαρβcτα ιαττ α ττριυρ ανδ λά Δονν-ρλείβε. Cυάν, Υα Λοcécáin, ρρηνέcccήρ Ειρεανν, γ ραοι ρήcηαιδ, δο íμαρβαδ ι ττcήβα, γ βρέναττ α ναον υαρ αν λυcτ ρο μαρβ, γ ιρ ριρτ ριιδ ινδρην. Cύcáille, mac Δαρβιc, υρcηαιβ υρcήζ, δέcc. Δοννρλέιβε, mac Μαοιμορδα, τιζήμα Υα Ραελáin, δο cοcητ ρορ cπειc ι νΥιβ Ραιλζε cοναρ ταρριαδ τιζήμα Υα Ραυζε γ υρεαμ δο Υιβ Μυιρεαδαιζ cο ρο μαρβρατ é ιρην ιοναδ ιν ρο ροινοδδ cπειχ Cille ναρα. Cαη Αθα να cροιρι hi cCορανδ ειττιρ Υα Μαοιδοραιδ γ Υα Ρυαιρ, ζο ραοιμδ ρορ Υα Ρυαιρ, γ ρο λαδ άρ α ιμυινητρε .ι. ρίcc céd αρεαδ τορcρατταρ ανη ιμ Ρυαιρ Υα νΔιαρμαδα, ταναιρ υρειρνε. Αρ δο ρο ραιδδ,

" *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'Ruaire, as a distinct reference is made in the elegy to the death of Brian, and the battle of Clontarf, thus:

"Subác Síol ζCunn ταρ éip Θηριαν
Do ζυιζιμ α ηζιαδ éluaa ταρδ."

"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 Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Fachtna, lector and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, airchinneach of Finnabhair-abha, airchinneach of Indeidhmen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaedhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief amehara of the Gaedhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnsluibhe, 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 Donnsluibhe. 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. Donnsluibhe, 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 :

Seanán O'Leogan, and by these of Lwynic. 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^z [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.

Αν κατ' ος Αετ' να ερωιρι πεδατταρ' ριρ' cen ταιρρι,
Ro lion do collaib' Copann ar la Conall a mairrri.

Κατ' ele στορρα ζο ριμhead' ρορ' ριορα δρεφε, ζο τορ'εαιρ' mac τιζ'φιν'ν'ν' ann. Slóicc'fó lá mac n'Éocáda ζο Ζ'allu, ζο ρο λοιρ'cc'fó λαιρ', γ ζο τ'εucc' ζι'alla Ζ'αιo'ideal' uα'δαιb'. Slóicc'fó lá h'Op'p'ra'z'hib', γ lá Ζ'αιζ'uib' co Τ'alcainde, γ το πατρατ' ρε'óda γ ζι'alla ó Ζ'hallaib'. Μα'ídm' na n'Érlan'δ' ρια n'Ζ'εαρρ'z'gaolla ρορ' Ζ'ulla. Doimnall mac A'óda, ρ'ioζ'δ'ainna Oib'z', do ma'rb'ad' do Ζ'holla-mura mac Occáin. Maoldúim Ua Con'cáille, τ'ιζ'φ'ina Ua Niallám, do ma'rb'ad' do Uib' Dor'tainn. Maolruanaib' Ua Ciarr'óda, τ'ιζ'φ'ina Cairr'p'pe, décc. Ar' ρ'f'ri Mumban do éuir' lá Donn'cha'δ', mac A'óda γ n'Ζ'lionn Uir'f'n, τ'pe m'io'rb'ail' Dé γ Comh'óám.

Αοιρ' C'p'io'p't, mile ρ'iche a c'úicc. Flannab'ra, coim'ar'ba lae Colaim Chille, Maole'oin Ua To'p'áin, coim'ar'ba Do'ipe Cholaim Chille, C'f'n'δ'paola'δ', mac Flait'eb'f'raiz', coim'ar'ba Molair'í Da'im'ir'ri, γ Ζ'iol'la'c'p'io'p't a ρ'f'f'ile'í'z'inn, décc. Maolb'riζ'oi Ua Ri'c'í'δ'en, coim'ar'ba P'innia γ Com'z'ail, décc. Oim'ib'ir'ri Ua P'air'p'ce'allaiζ', abb O'p'oma l'f'c'ain, Saor'p'p'f'itach, abb Im'leacha' l'ub'air', τ'uir' το'c'ái'δ' γ op'δ'ain iar'p'c'air' É'p'ean'δ' ep'í'δ'e, γ Mu'ir'f'bach, mac Mu'cc'p'róin, coim'ar'ba Ciarr'áin γ Comm'áin, décc. Do m'uin'c'ir' Im'lic'h P'op'p'p'ora'c' d'ó. Niall Ua Con'c'ó'ba'ir', ρ'ioζ'δ'ainna Con'na'c't, do ma'rb'ad'. Mac't'í'pe, mac Donn-

^a *Tulcainne*.—Now the River Tolka, which passes through the village of Finglass, passes under Ballybough Bridge, and unites with the salt water at Annesley Bridge, near the North Strand, Dublin.

^b *Erylann*.—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1024. Ugaire mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Maclmorra mac Lorcan, king of Cinselai,” [had] “a howse taken upon them by Maclmorra, king of the O’Faelains, where they were lost, or by Donn’sleve rather, which Donn’sleve afterwards was killed by the O’Muirédaies. The battle of Ath-na-Croise, betwene O’Mael-doraí and O’Royrk, where O’Royrk was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cnan O’Lochan, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by

the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name Foxes;—a miracle shewed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, heyre of Ailech, by Gillamuire O’Hogan killed. Maelduin O’Conchaille, king of O’Niallains, killed by the O’Durhainns. Maclruana O’Kiardai, King of Carbrè, *a suis occisus est*. An army by O’Nell’s sonn, and he prayed O’Meth and O’Dorhainn.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1024. O’Moyletorie gave an overthrow to O’Royrek in Connought, near Corran, where O’Royrek received great loss of his people. Mae Neochy of Ulster tooke hostages of the Danes, and caused them to sett at liberty their Irish captives. Ossorie and Lynstermen went to Taylchoynne, and brought a rich booty of Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,

In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled with carcasses ; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi and the Leinstermen to Tulcainne^a; and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of Eraglann^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 Fimnia and Comhgall, died. Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh^c, Abbot of Drum-leathan ; Saerbhreachach, Abbot of Inleach 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 Hngh, 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.

Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearrgaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghanhain 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; Maelpdraig 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" [Uaihni, 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 Sleive 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.

τιγίνα Ua nDuach, do iarbað la apoile, 7 com ár Ua nDuach, 7 Laiçiri, aét no meabaid for Ua nDuach. Maíom nua Roen for Zhulla Aéta chiat occ Loich Rén. Cpschrlóicéfo lá hOrpraigib in Uib Muirfóhaig, 7 puccpat çabala mópa, 7 no çonpat Muiréfratá, mac Dunlaing. Do deóatpar Uí Muirfóhaig i nOrpraigib, co no oipccpíte Tealac nDinmain, 7 no iarbrat an pccnapaid. Slóicéfo la tiçína nOrpraigé in Uib Ceimpealaig co por inoir. Tpi caeta do bripfo do Raon, mac Muiréfratig, mic Maoleachlainn, do moçðamna Tçinpa, .i. do Chloinn Cholmain, caé for ppora Miðe, caé for ppora ðpíç, 7 caé for Zhallaib Aéta chiat. An cloçan ó tá Zhappa in ðainð co hllaid na ttpi ccpor do dénañ lá ðpípal Conailleach hí cCluain mic Nóip. Cpsch móp lá Zhpp an cogaid for Donnac Sçhnaill, 7 Zhpp an çogaid fépin do iarbað ar na iarpaç, 7 a dá ðpátar inmaile ppip .i. Etigen, 7 Zhollamait, lá Muirfóhaç Ua Céle ma tíç péñ, tpe pfpaið Dé 7 Sçhnaill inoirin.

Αοip Cpiope, míle piche a pçacht. Dunchaðh mac Zhollamoçonna, comiarba Sçhnaill, an tçcnaid bá deapccaiçti ðEipionçaið, décc hi cColóin ran nZhpmáin. Maolpuanaid Ua Maoldopaid, tiçína Cenel Conaill, do ecc ina oibépe. Ruaidri mac Foçapçatig, tiçína ðeipçeipe ðpíç, ðéç iar naithpige 7 iar pñðataid. Taðç mac Zhollapattpraig do ðallað lá tiçína

^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-Dinmain*.—Otherwise written Tealach n-inmaine. now Tullmaine, 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 Zhappa a ðanaibaið, i. e. the “Abbess her gardaine;” and this is probably the true name.

^p *Uluidh-na-dtri-gcross*: i. e. the monument, or penitential station of the Three Crosses. This monument is still pointed out at Clonmacnoise.

^r *Garr-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’Maeldorai 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-eliath, 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-eliath. The paved way from Garrdha-an-bhainbh^o to Uluidh-na-dtri-gcross^p was made by Breasal Conailleach, at Chuain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gearr-an-chogaidh at Dombnach-Seachnail; 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 Maeldoraigh, 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 forees, 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 forees, came to Meath, tooke 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 Downsoghlyn), 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 pilgrimadge over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrowe 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” [Uluidh] “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 Giollapattραice. Slóigfð lá Donnchað, mac ðriam
 1 nOrραιgeb, ðo paomíð for a múmτιρ, 7 po μαρβασ an tan ριν Θαορα mac
 Óúnaðαιg, τιgήna síl nAnmécáða, 7 Doínnall, mac Síncáin, mic Flaíτbήρατaig,
 ριοgðamína Múman, Maolrfehlomn, mac Concoðair, τιgήna Copco Moðpuað,
 7 úá mac Cuirén, mic Concoðair, τιgήna 7 tanairi O Conall, úá mac
 Ecceairταig, τιgήna 7 tanairi Eocchanaáτa, 7 Occán Ua Cuirc, mac Anluain,
 mic Ceimðeirtaig, 7 rochaðe oile nach aipeiméter. Scpín Cholaim Chille do
 opçam do Raen, 7 boraimé móρ do bpeit épde. Scpín Mocholmóc do
 arccam lá hAmíaoib 7 lá Dunchað τιgήna ðpíg. Slóicéð lá Siρmóc, mac
 Amíaoib 7 lá Dúnchað, τιgήna ðpíg 1 Míðe co Léicc mbíaoðma co coimαρ-
 naéτaρ ppú pρ Míðe im Rosn Ua Maolfehlann. Ppítar caτ ίτορρα.
 Maðheað for Gallab, 7 for pìopa ðpíg. Cuiréρ a náρ im Dhúncað, mac
 Duinn, τιgήna ðpíg, agur im Ghollapuille mac Giollacaomígim, τιgεapna
 Ua mbpíim Chualann. Soiteρ for Roen doρíðiri, 7 maðfð pair, 7 μαρβ-
 τaρ Roen, τιgήna Míðe co rochaðib oile. Catalán Ua Cpíocám, τιgήna
 Ppínmáig, 7 Airgíall apécna, 7 Cúlocha Ua Θαρβít, τιgήna Ua Meit do
 cómτιρim ppia poile. Doínnall, mac Flaíτbήρατaig Uí Néill, décc. Cpεach
 lá Cenél Eoghan for Ultoib, co ττυccρατ bóρoína móρ. Mac Cunn, mic
 Donðgaile, pígðamína Teéba, décc.

^o *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.

^t *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.

^u *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. Roín, 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 quievit.*" —*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-Modhrudh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Ui-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigeceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuire, 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 oppugned 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 Cρίορτ, míle piche a hocht. Τυατάλ Ua Dubannaigh, eppucc Cluana Ipaipθ, an teappucc Ua Suairlich, γ Ταυδ, mac Eατάch, aipéindeach Cille Dalna, décc. Αρτ Ua Dunéada, aipéinneach Mungairtí, véδ. Σιolla-επιορτ, mac Duidéuilinn, uapal paζairt Αιρδα Macha, vécc ι Ρορ Comám. Κορσmaá, mac Duidεαέτζα, comarba Tola, Σιollaπαττραιcc Ua Πλατ-βήραιccch, aipéindeach Suipθ, Κορmaá, Saζairt Cshannpa, Maolπαττραιζ Ua baozalán, Sacairt Cluana mic Nóip, Πλαίτμα hUa Τιζήρmaán, pshleizinn Cille Daáeallócc, γ Cshnach, aipτipe Cluana mic Nóip, vécc. Dpian Ua Concóδair, Scopin Ua Ruairc, Πλαίτβήραιch Ua hEpuoam, γ Concóδair, mac Eoáda, do mápbhadh. Maolμορδα, τιζήρma Πήρ Ροιρ, do mápbadh la Conaillib Mupτeimne. Mac Concuailzhe, τιζήρma Ua nEατάch, do écc. Πlannaccán Ua Ceallaiζ, τιζήρma Dpéζ, γ Siτpiocc, mac Amλaioib, τιζήρma Σall, do θol do Róim. Cpsh lá Cenel nEoócan ι τCup Conaill, ζo ττυcc-πατ ζabála mópa. Donn Ua Conζalaiζ do mápbad do Conaillib. Dεpτεch Sláine do τuιτim. Dec Ua hAζda, τιζήρma Teαéba, do mápbhadh.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle piche a naoi. Donnpléibe Ua Dpogairtáin, τιζήρma Ua Pailze, do mápbad. Donnchaó Ua Donnacáin, τιζήρma Pshumáige, γ Cionaed, mac Anzeipuce, τιζήρma Conaillí do coméuιτim hí Cill Slébe. Dpian Ua Concóδair, píoζdairna Connaét, do mápbad do Mhaolpshlaimn, mac Maolpwancaó, τιζεairna Cpumítann. Muppéshραιch Ua Maoluoρaio do mápbad do Uib Canannáin oc Raít Canannáin. Aod Ua Ruairc, τιζήρma Dairτραιze, γ τιζήρma Coipppe, γ Aengup Ua hAengupa, aipéinneach Dpoma cliaibh, γ τpí píccet duine do loρccad imaille ppu ι nliup na lamde 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 Cairppe ι Mumán, i. e. in Hy-Cairbre in Munster, i. e. in the country of the Uí-Cairbri Aebhídhá, 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 Dubhehuillinn, 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 Tighernain, 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 Concuailgne, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, 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. Donnsléibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearumhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeirree, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sléibhe^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 hAenghusa, airchinneach of Druim-liabh; 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'Conor; Scorn O'Roirk; Flavertach O'Heruan; and Conor mac Eocha, *occisi sunt*. Maclmocta, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O'Connors. Damliag rifled by Farmanach. Mak-Concuailgne, king of O-Nehachs, died. Sitrick mac mick Aulav, king of Galls, and Flannagan O'Cellai, king of Bregh, 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-sléibhe*.—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. Αιμίλοιβη, mac Σιπριόκα, τιζήρινα Γαλλ το Ιργαβάν το Ματζαμάν
 Υα Ριαζάν, τιζήρινα βρτζ, γ το βίν σα έέδ δέεε βό θρυαρρελαδ αρρ, γ Σέετ
 ριόετ each μθρπέναχ, γ τρι ριόετ υινγε δόρι, γ ελοιδόν Caplura, γ αιετιρε
 Ζαιόεαλ ειετιρ Λαζόνιβ, γ Λέε Cunnó, γ τρι ριόετ υινγε θαιργε ζιλ ινα υηγα
 ζεινίεχ, γ εειέρε ριόετ βό ροαιλ, γ ιμριόε, γ εειέρε ηειετιρε οΟ Ριαζάν
 ρέιμ ρρι ριέ, γ λάν λόζ βραζαετ αν ερεαρ αιετιρε. Μαοicolaim, mac Μαοιλ-
 βρτζόε, ιιε Ρυαιόρι, δέεε. Concóβαρ, ριόζδαιίηνα Connaéτ, το δαλλαδ λα
 Ταδζ Υα cConcóβαρ. Μαοιλβρτζόε, ρριόμραιορ Ερεαυ, δέεε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ιιλε τριόχα. θρεαράλ Conailleach, κοιαρβα Cιαράν,
 δέεε. Μαοιμαρταυ, ερροζ Cille θαρια, [δέεε]. Eochaid Υα Cετίνευ κοι-
 αρβα Τιζήριναζ, αρόραιορ Ερεαυ ι ηζήνα, δέεε ι ηΑρδοιαά. Αονζυρ
 Υα Cρυιμέιρ, κοιαρβα Κοιζαιλ, Τυαθαλ Υα Ζαρβαυ, ερροζ Cιλλι Cυιιυν,
 γ Μαελοδαρ Θαλλ, ρήρλειζιυν Cille Αχαίό, δέεε. Flann Υα Cεαλλαζ,
 κοιαρβα Cαοιμζιυ, δέεε ι cCluay ιιε Νόιρ. Ερέρα ζρέιμε ηι ρριό calayν
 September. θαάαλλ ιορα το ράρυεαδ ιμ έρι αιρλεβ, γ ρο μαρβαδ ρια ειουν
 νοιαιθε αν ρεαρ ρο θα ράραιζ. Πλατέβηραχ Υα Νέιλλ το δυλ το Ρόιυ
 δια οιιέρε. Ρυαιόρι Υα Canannán, τιζήρινα Ceneλ Conaill, το ιαρβαδ oc
 Μοδαιρ ηά ηΑοδ Υα Νέιλλ, γ ερεαχ αν ερνεαχτα αυν αν ερλόεαίο δια
 ρο μαρβαδ. Ταδζ αν ειέ ζιλ Υα Concóβαρ, ι. ηί Connaéτ, το ιαρβαδ λαρ
 αν ηζοετ ι. ιά Μαοιρςχλαυν Υα Μαοιρυαυαδ, τιζήρινα Μιόε γ Cρεμ-
 έαινε. Αοδ Υα Μαοιθοραιοδ το ιαρβαδ λα ηΑηε Υα Ρυαιρε. Μαιόμ ρορ
 Υα Μαολεαέλαυν, ι. Concóβαρ, ριαρ αν ηζοετ, ι. Θοιυναλλ, δύ ι ετορέαρι

* *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 Killsléve. Bryan O’Conor, heyre of Connaght, killed by his” [own people]. “Hugh O’Roirk, Aengus O’Haengusa, 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” [ρριόμραιορ] “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 Conailleach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-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 Cfhnaáain tighina Laigne, 7 ba heirdé maidm Áta Fshna. Ríge Míde do gabáil do Ua Maolrfehlaimn iar na ionnarbad ar Loch Rib iar in nDort hUa Maeleaclaimn. Tadg, mac Lorcáin, tighina Ua Ceinnealaig, do écc ina oiltpe i nGhionn dá loá. Cumara mac Mieliaec, apd ollam Eireann, décc. Maelóim, mac Ciarmaic, tighina Chemeoil mDinnig, do marbadh la Concobar Ua Loingrig. Concobar, mac Taidg Uí Cheallai, tighina Ua Máine, do marbad lá fshuib Ttba. Donnall Dorte, pí Míde, do marbad tpe mebal o Choincaratt Ua Cobtaigh ó a amur fein. Dornlaith, inghn Murchada, mic Fínd, máthair rig Dall .i. Sitrig, 7 Donnchará mic Driam, rig Muinan, 7 Choncobair, mic Maolechlaimn, rig Ttpra, décc. Arí an Dornlaith pí po ling na tpi léimeanna, dia nebradh,

Trí léimeanna po ling Dornlaith,
Ní lingfed bñ co brát,
Léim in Ath chiat, léim i tTshraig,
Léim i cCapel Corinnaig ór caé.

Comtuirim do Choincaráing 7 do mac Shám Uí Leoáin, dá rioghdáina Gailing. Flaid Ua Flaid, tighina Gailing, do écc in aitéricce hi cChannur. Donncaó, tighina Cairppe, do marbad la hUib Fiacraó Muirice i ndorpar tige Scrine Adainnain. Tuatal Ua Dubanaig, eppcop Cluana Eriar, décc, iar ndeighbctha.

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, a quo O'Conor Faly. |
| | 5. Brogarbhan, slain at Clontarf, 1014. |

⁵ *Scrin-Adhamhain*.—Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo. The Uí-Fiachrach Muirisee were seated in the barony of Tíreragh. The district called Muirise, 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'. 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-cliaith, 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 Hi-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note ^b, and the map prefixed to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1030. Breasal 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'Nell went to Rome. Teg O'Conor, king of Connaught, and the king of Meath, *mortui sunt*. Roary O'Canannain killed by Hugh O'Nell. Teg mac Lorcan, king

of Cinselai, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-loch. Cumara” [son of] “Macliag, cheife poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Orc O'Ruagan, in 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*” [*rectè*, Maelduin mac Ciarmaic, the $\mu\upsilon\pi\epsilon\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \text{ .i. } \tau\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\rho\eta\alpha$, i. e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O'Longsy].—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Οριοτ, μίλε τριοχα α λαον. Κατυραχ, κοίμαρβα Ριγγιν, το δαλ-
λαδ. Μαολρυτθαν, ανμέαπα δριαν, μιε Σεμδευτιγ, γ Conance Ua Cfi-
baill, απείννεch Γλιννε δά λοχα, ceann epáβαδ, γ δέιρce να ηΓαιοδελ,
δέcc. Mac Ρινδ, απειννεch τιγε αοιδεδ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Mac Del-
baoidh, κοίμαρβα Ορονάμ Τυαμα Γρεινε, δέcc. Πλατέβριταχ Ua Νέιλλ το
τοιδεαδτ ό Ρόιμ. Αρ ρρι ρειμήςρ Πλατέβριταιγ πο γαίητι αν κομπαδ
διηόρ in Αρδ Macha amail ar pollur ipin μανδ,

Σειρφοχach το ζρίαν copea,
No τριαν δάριμibh dub copepa,
No το δριεναιδ βαραch duinn,
No το enoiδ palach μιονneull.
Ρογαίτε γαν ταάα τινν,
In Αρδ Macha ar aon pinginn.

Αρδ μδρfeain το αρccain το Γhallaiδ Αθα eliaτ, γ δά céδ το δαοιμδ
το λορccad ipin διοιμiace, γ δά céδ το βρειτh ι μβροιττ. Inip Εοζαν το
αρccain το Πλατέβhearτach, mac Μυιρέστaiγ Uι Νέιλλ, γ δια mac .i. Αοδh.
Slóicéδ la mac ηEochaδa co Tealaé Occ, γ nochα ταρραιδ ní. Αοδ
Ua Νέιλλ το δολ ταρριρ ραιρ co ττυcc επι μίλε το βυαιδ, γ να céδ αρ μίλε
το βροιττ. Ua Donnacáin, τιγςινα Αραδ τίρε, το μαρβαδ lá hUa μδριαν,
.i. Τοιρδελβác. Ua hAghda, .i. Αγδα mac Γιollacolum, τιγςινα Τέβδα το
βάρύccad lá α βραιτρίδ lá Μυιτιρ Μαοιρμιν. Γλυνιαρην, mac Σιρπcc, το
μαρβαδ la δειρcepe δρεaγh. Διαρμαιτ, mac Doimnaill, mic Ραολάν, τιγ-
ςινα να ηΟειρ, γ Donnplébe, α βράτχαρ, το μαρβαδ lá Μυιρέστach, mac
δριαν, hi ceat Sléibe Cua. Inpδδ ηΟρραιγε lá Donnchaδ mac δριαν,
co πο μαρδρατ Ορραιγε don cup rin an Γιλλαριτταch Ua Anpaδann, γ δά
Ua Maolechlann, mic Ρλοinnaδραττ, να μιοζδαίμνα Chonaill Γαβρα, γ

¹ *Maelsuthain*: i. e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was am-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-nAcidheadh*: 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. *Seiscudhach* is cognate with the Latin *sertarius*, and the French *sesterot* and *sestier*, 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 Gaoidhil, 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-eliath; 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 Muirheartach 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. Toirdhealbhadh. Ua hAghda, i. e. Aghda, son of Gillacolum, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gluniairn, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarnaid, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muirheartach, 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 Maelcoluim 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 *Maelcoluim Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the

Maolcolm Caonraigech. Ξιollaóimzail Ua Slebene, ppiúollam tuairceirt Eireann, décc. Cono na mbocht, cño Celed nód, 7 ancoiri, Cluana mic Nóir, do ceit tisonól airge do boctab Cluana i nIreal Chiaráin, 7 po ethbair fiche bó uaid péin inné. Ar dó do já deað,

Α Chuinn Chluana, atelop tú a hEirinn i nAlbain,
Α chno opoain, nochan ura do chill uarzaín.

Flaitébrtach Ua Murchada, taoipeac Cenel mbozaine, do écc. Cuplebe Ua Dobailen, taoipeac Corca pirtiri, do marbad i puill. Ua Ruairc, Art, .i. an Caileach, do arzaín Cluana pípta brenann, 7 po meabaid fair irin lo céona ma nDonnchad mac brian zo pparzaib ár daoine 7 fáir. Rañnall mac Rañnall, mic Ioimair, tizíuna Puirr Lairge, do marbad i nAé chiat i puill.

Αoir Cρίορτ, míle trocha a dó. Maolmoróa angoipe décc. Muζρον Ua Níoc, abb Tuama óa Zhualann, décc. Ombndri, liactaire Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Donnall, mac Maolruanaid Uí Mhaoldoraid, tizíuna Cemul Conall, do marbad lá Cloind Phiangara. Mac Maézaína, mic Muiríolhaid, tizíuna Ciarpairge do marbad. Diarmait mac Eatach, cño cloinde Scandláin, décc. Donnzal, mac Donnóctaid, tizíuna Zailínz, do marbad do Ua Carraid. Etru Ua Conaing, píozóaimna Muian, do marbad lá muintir Imleacha Ibar. Maídm Oróma bñócuir for Uctab ma nAiriagalaid. Maídm Inbri boinne ma Siarroc, mac Amlaib for Conallib 7 for Uib τTopzáin, 7 for Uib Méit, in po láo a náir .i. trí céo idir marbad 7 srzabal. Conóbar, mac Maolíchlaimn Uí Dubdai, do marbad dia bbrátair, .i. do mac Neill i Dhubdai. Ceallach mac Dunchada, tizíuna Ua nDún-

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-Dobhuilen*.—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 Muintir-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

elomhghaill 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 Donnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Ragh-nall, son of Ragh-nall, 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. Duibhínsi, 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 caried 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan into Ossory, where his men were slaughtered, Maelcolum Caenrígech and many others. Cahasach, Coarb of Cogvan, blinded by Duvlaing. The suow army by Hugh O'Nell, into Tirconnell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-

Conell. O'Donagan, king of Arahire" [Ἀραὶρε χήρη], "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.

chaða, décc. Ματζαμίαιν Ua Ριαγáιν, τίζήνα δρψήη, δο ετιετιμ λα Δομνall ηUa Ceallaiγ, ιρ ιη δομνάσ για εCαιpe. Δομnall ηUa Ceallaiγ, mac Πlannaccáιν, δο δallað lá Μυιρέψιτασ Ua Ceallaiγ. Αongur Ua Τιζήνáιν, δο μαρβαð δο Chenél Αοða. Μυιχαð, mac Σεαρραιγ, τίζήνα Coιpppe Μóρι, décc. Μυιρέψιταχ, mac (no Ua) Μαιοιγschlann δο δallað λα Concòbar Ua Μαιοιεαχlann. Ταðγ Ua Ξυαιpe, τίζήνα Ua Cuilinn, δο μαρβαð λα mac Μαιοι na mbó. Mac Conconnaét .ι. Ua Δυναθαγ, τίζήνα Sil ηΑηmchaða, δο μαρβαð. Μαιοιτυιλε, eppcop Αρθα Macha, δο écc.

Αοιρ Cρίοpe, míle τριοχα α επί. Μυιψðach Ua Μαοναcáιν, uapaλ eppoz γ ανγcoιpe, γ Μυιψðach Ua Μανcáιν, coιηοpba Cπονáιν, décc. Conn Ua Διναχ, αρθαανγcoιpe Connaét, décc. Conn, mac Μαιοιεπάττpαιcc, απéινδεάχ Μυηγαριτι γ Δοιριε Oengypa, décc. Αεδ mac Πλαιέβήτpαιγ Uί Néill, τίζήνα Oιλιγ, γ ρίογðαιμια Epeaun, décc, ιαρ ηατpιγε γ ρήηαηηð τοccaíde αιðce πέιλε Αηðpeap. Μαíðη για Μυιχαð Ua Μαιοιεαχlann ποp Concòbar Ua Μαιοιεαχlann, ιη πο μαρβαð Μαιοιpυαηαð Ua Cappaγ Calma, γ Λοpcaη Ua Cαιηδελbáιν, τίζήνα Λαογαιη, γ τίζήνα Ρήι cCúl, co ποχαíðη οιλε. Concòbar Ua Μυιψðhaiγ, τίζήνα Cιαρραιγε, δο μαρβαð. Αenach Capman δο denaíη lá Δονηχαð mac Ξιollaπαττpαιcc ιαρ ηγαβαλ ριγε Λαγñη δο γο μαιτηíη λαò γ clépeac Λαγñη, γ Oγραιγε μαρ aen ηηp. Μαíðη eπιp Ele γ Uι Πιαcρach Αíðη, ι ετοpéαιη δpaeη Ua Clépυγ, γ Μυιψðach mac Ξιollaπαττpαιcc co ποcáηðη οιλε. Αíηηpγιη Ua Cήpbaill, τίζήνα Ele, décc. Αengap Ua Cαταíλ, τίζήνα Eογanacéta Λοcá Λéιν, δο μαρβαð. Scpín Ρήστep, γ Ρήóíl acc τεpήpαιη πολα ποp αλτόηp Παττpαιcc ι ηΑpð Macha ηι ριαðηαιpe caíð ι coιτcinne. Ποcáηpταχ Ua Αεδα, τίζήνα Μυιγε (no Tυαιcί) Λυιpcc, γ Ua Πιαχpach Αpθαpηαcéta, δο μαρβαð δο pήpαιð

* *The son of Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, i. e. chief of the cows.

* *Maeltuile*.—In Harris's edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 49, he is called Maelmuire.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, killed by Donell O'Kelly, *per dolum*. Gilcomgan mac Maelbryde, Mormoer of Mu-

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 Inlech. 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 Searrach, 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^v. Mac-Connacht, i. e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Mael-tuille^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-

manach. Διρρίτ Μαιολετυλε δο αρχαν δο Μυρχαδ Ύα Μαιολεαχλαινν. Μυρχαδ Ύα Μαιολεαχλαινν (.i. mac Μαιολεαχλαινν Ψυτ) δο μαρβαδ ι μεαβαλ λα Mac Iarínán .i. λα τοιρεαδ Κυρνε ι νιυρ Λοα Σεινδεδε. Ρινδ Ύα Δύνγαλαγ, τιγίρνα Μυρρεραγε έίρε, δέcc. Cumuían, mac Ruaidrí Uí Cheτράδα [δέcc]. Διρρίτ Μhaoλετυλε δορccαν δο Μυρχαδ ό Μhaoλεχλαινν.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, νιλε τριοχα α cέταρ. Cαtal Μαιρτιρ, αρχινδεαχ Κορραγε, δέcc. Οενζαρ, mac Flainn, ρίρ λειγινδ Cluana mic Nóir, αρδ εαγναδ ιαρτέαρ δομian δέcc ιαρ νατέριγε. Μαcma Ύα ηΎαχταν ρίρ λειγινν Cínanhra, δο βάταδ oc τοχετ α ηAlbain cu lebaδ Colum Cille, γ επί μινδα δο μιονδαιβ Ρηατταcc, γ τριοχα δο δαοιμβ imalle ρριρ. Ψιollaρeachnaill, mac Ψιollamoδonna, τιγίρνα δειρρειτ δριζ, δο μαρβαδ ρα ριορα Ροιρρ. Δυδδαιγfh, τιγίρνα Connaéτ, δο μαρβαδ λα Connaéταιβ ρέιρριν. Δονδchaδ, mac Δριαν δο ιονδραδη Ορραγε. Ψιollacolaim ηΎα Riaccán, τιγίρνα δειρρειτ δριζ, δο έπιτιμ lá Μυρρέστac ηΎα Ceallaiγ. Ψιollaρaτταcc Ύα Flannagán, τιγίρνα Teatba, δο έπιτιμ lá Δρεαγínamb. Μυρβδach Ύα Ρλατέβίρταιγ, τιγίρνα Ύα μδριυμ Σεόλα, [δέγ]. Κοιρτεη ηΎα Μαιρρυαν, τιγίρνα Δealbna, δο μαρβαδ ρορ ταυρριοχ Διρριτ Toia ό α μυντιρ ρέιρριν, γ ρο ινιρ Toia Tria νεαρτ Δé οίογαιρ ρορ αν τί ρο δα ράραγ, αρ ρο μαρβαδ ιρην uαρρ cέαδona. Ψιollaularταιγ, τιγίρνα na nΔέιρ δριζ, Cαtal, mac Amalγáδα, τιγίρνα Ύα Ceallaiγ

rach-Arda-Sratha." The territory of Tuath-Lurg is the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh; and the territory of the Uí-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha extended from the north-east boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the county of Tyrone.

^a *Disert-Maeltuile*: i. e. St. Maeltuile's desert or wilderness, now Dysart, a townland giving name to a parish situated on the west side of Loch-Ainninn, or Lough Ennell, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. The festival of St. Maeltuile mac Nochaire, who gave name to this place, is set down in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of July.

^b *Loch Semhdúlle*.—Now Lough Sewdy, near

the little town of Ballymore, in the barony of Rathcourath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

^c *Disert-Maeltuile*.—This is repetition.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murcha O'Maelsechlainn of Conor O'Maelsechlainn, where Maelruanai O'Carraí Calma and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O'Laegaire, and others with him. Con mac Maelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungart, *quievit*. Conor O'Mureaí, king of Kiarraí, killed. The fayre of Carman by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the beginning of his reign in Leinster. Aimirgin

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, airchinneach of Corcagh, 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. Gillacolum Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muirheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmhaine. 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 Patriek's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Nell, 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 ², under the year 753, p. 356, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

Cualann, ἡ ἀ βὴν .i. ιηζήν mic Ἰωλλακοιμήζην, το μαρβαδ το mac Ceallanḡ mic Dunchada, ἡ το mac Aoda, mic Tuarail. Amlaoib, mac Siatpocca, το μαρβαδ λά Saḡanaib aḡ dol το Róim.

Αοιρ Cpioḡt, mīle tpiocha a cúcc. Flaibéḡrtach Ua Murchada, τιḡήνα Ceniúil mboḡcane, το μαρβαδ co noḡuḡ oile amaille pḡḡr. Iarḡnán Ua Flanochada (cú na naem ἡ na bḡpén το ḡaipéi de) το techt ar cpeich i nDelbna co na tapḡctar uate το Delbna co tapḡḡrat iomaḡecc dó, ἡ po laḡ ár a mḡuḡtipe, ἡ po μαρβαδ Iarḡnán péin tḡé pḡḡḡtaib Dḡ ἡ na naem. Raḡnall Ua hloḡair, τιḡήνα Pḡḡḡt Láipce, το μαρβαδ i nAḡh eliaḡh lá Siatpoc, mac Amlaoib. Aḡḡ mḡḡḡcain το oḡccain το Siatpoc iaraḡm, ἡ Soḡḡ Cholann Chille το oḡccain ἡ το loḡccad το Choncobaḡ Ua Maolec-lainn ina díoḡal. Cúrléibe, mac Dobraḡn, τιḡήνα Coḡca Pḡḡḡí, [dḡcc]. Cellḡḡalle ἡ eliaḡad το oḡccain το ḡhallanb, conḡḡ tapḡḡḡad mac Donnchaḡ mac Doḡnaill ḡo po lá a noḡḡ ár. Cpech lá Donnchaḡ mac Dunlaḡḡ poḡ Pḡḡḡaib Cualann, ḡo tḡucc bó ḡabaḡl mḡḡ ἡ bḡḡḡ.

Αοιρ Cpioḡt, mīle tpiocha a pé. Aonḡar Ua Flainn, coḡḡḡba ḡḡénaḡn Cluana pḡḡḡa, ἡ Ceallach Ua Selbaḡḡh (.i. epḡoc), coḡḡḡba ḡaiḡḡi pḡḡḡḡt pḡḡḡḡi Mḡḡan, dḡcc. Aonḡar, mac Caḡáin, abb Coḡcaḡḡe, dḡcc. Flaibéḡrtach an tḡoḡḡḡáin Ua Néill, τιḡήνα Oilḡ, dḡcc iap nḡeḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ iap bḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Maelechlainn Ua Maeḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, τιḡήνα Cḡeḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, το μαρβαδ λά hAḡḡ Ua Concobaḡ, a noḡḡal Thadḡ an eich ḡil, ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡ. Doḡḡḡḡḡ Ua hUaḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, τιḡήνα Pḡḡ Lí, το μαρβαδ το Dál nAḡḡḡḡḡ. Donnchaḡ, mac Flainn, pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Tḡḡḡḡḡ, το μαρβαδ la pḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

“A. D. 1034. Maelcolum mac Cinaeh, king of Scotland, died. Aulaiv mac Sitrick killed by Saxons” [as he was] “goinge to Rome. Gillasechnaill mac Gillanochonna killed. Doncha mac Bryan spoyled all Ossory. Cathal, maírtir, 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. Macnia 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.

² *Cu-na-naemh agus na bhḡḡḡḡḡ*: i. e. the watch-dog of the saints and jst men.

³ *Sord-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

⁴ *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 Ceallacli, 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. Raghnaill, 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 Cluain-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 Awalga, 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

slughtered 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.

Scolóc .i. Niall Ua Flannagám, τῖς ἡνα Τρέβα, το ἡρβαδ λα ρῖραιβ Τρέβα
 búóém .i. lá Muinnter Tlamám. Murchad Ua an Chapall .i. Ua Flaébsr-
 taigh, ἡ Niall, mac Muirgḡsa da ríogḡamna iarpair Connaét, το ἡρβαδ.
 Cúicche, mac Ece nechám, τῖς ἡνα Ceneoil Enna, décc. Donnchaδ, mac
 Dúmlaigh, τῖς ἡνα Laiḡn, το ḡallaδ lá Donnchaδ, mac ḡiollapairice co
 nepbail de a ccionn treétmaine. Ruairi, mic Taδḡ, mic Lorcám, το
 ḡallaδ lá mac Maoil na mbó .i. Diarmaid. Diarmaic, mac Donnchaδa,
 tanairi Orpaigne, το ἡρβαδ. Muirébrtach, mac ḡiollapáirice, τῖς ἡνα
 Leite Orpaigne, το ἡρβαδ ḡUa Caellaighi dia muinnter péin i rpioll. Cell
 uara ḡ Cenannur το lorccad. Deaptech Laiḡnḡ ḡrúim το lorccad ḡ το
 orccain ḡrḡraib Míde.

Αοιρ Críort, míle trocha a rḡete. Flann, rpióir ḡlme hUirean,
 Cionaeδ hUa Maoilteimn, rpiútrḡoir iarpair Laiḡn, déḡ. Coirppe, mac
 Rudaige, archindsch Eccairi bicce, décc. Catal mac Ruairi, τῖς ἡνα
 iarpair Connaét, το ḡol dia oibḡre co hArḡ Macha. Flann, mac Dom-
 nall Ua Maoileachlann, το ḡallaδh la Conchoḡar lá a deapḡraḡair. Trí
 hUa Maoiltoirad το ἡρβαδ lá hUa Canannám. Trí hUa Phollamán, ḡ
 Finnachta Ua Earcaδa το ἡρβαδ ḡUaδ Ua Concoḡar. Cúionmian
 Ua Ruband, τῖς ἡνα Ruirḡ Laiḡe το ἡρβαδ lá a cenél péirrin. Porḡ
 Laiḡci το orccain, ḡ lorccad lá Diarmaic, mac Mail na mbó. Seirín
 Cholann Chille, ḡ Domliacc Chiarám το orccain το ḡhallaib Acha eliaḡ.
 Muirgḡr Ua Concḡann, τῖς ἡνα Ua nDiarmada, décc. Aréu Ua Ce-
 lecám, τῖς ἡνα Ua mbḡrḡal, ḡ Ruairi Ua Lorcám, τῖς ἡνα Ua Niallám, το
 ἡρβαδ i Crasib Caille lá Muirḡach Ua Ruadacám ḡ lá hUib Eatach.
 Cearnacám ḡort το ἡρβαδ lá hUa Flannagan, .i. Siḡmuc, το Uib Maíne.
 ḡillacaemḡm, mac Amalḡada, τῖς ἡνα Ua Ceallaigh το ἡρβαδ το macaib
 Aḡda, mic Tuatail. Iomair το ἡρβαδ το ḡhallaib Ruirḡ Laiḡe tre

^m *O'Caellaighe*.—Now anglicised Kelly, with-
 out the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
 events under this year:

“A. D. 1036. Daniell O'Inathmaran, king
 of Firlí, 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. Flahver-
 tach 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 Macstemhin, 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. Cuinmhain 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 Lorcan, 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. Inhar 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 Murrroughs, 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 *Scrin-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-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. Dunchaó mac Dunlaing, .i. ní Laidín, do eirgabail i nDuiríre Diarmaða, 7 a dallas do Donnchaó Mac Giolla-paráice, 7 a écc i aram po cfoóir. Ruadhú, mac Taidg Uí Lorcáin, tanaíri Ua cCennrealaig, do eirgabáil i nDaimhliag Cille Cuilinn lá Donnchaó Mac Giolla-paráic, 7 a dallas iarrin lá mac Maoil na mbó.

Áoir Críóir, míle tmuocha a hocht. Flaitébhírach, mac Uingricch, eppucc 7 rípleiginn Cluana mic Noir, Cuidén, eppcop, 7 abb, 7 rípleiginn Condéire, comarba Mic Neiri 7 Cholman Éala, hUa Gabaid, rui eppcop Duiríre Diarmaetta, 7 mac Céin, mic Maoilnuadh, décc. Aihill Ua Cair, rípleiginn Dearmairge, Maoilmáirtan Cam, rípleiginn Condéire, Flannaccán, rípleiginn Cille dara, [décc]. Coirpre Ua Comhgiollan, comarba Cannoig, décc i Róim. Colman Caech Ua Congaile, comarba Molairi, Niall, mac Riagáin, oirceinreach Sláine, do marbad lá hUa Conduib. Giolla-críóir, mac Caébaíri Uí Donnaiill, gabal pulaing éogaí, 7 corraína Cemil Conaill, do marbad lá mac Cunn Uí Donnaiill. Ua Muirpeccer, tighína Tíéba, do marbad. Laidgnén hUa Leocáin, tighína Tháing, do eirgabail. Cúduilig Ua Donnchaó, ríogdaimna Cairil, do marbad do Uib Faoláin. Reacrú do oircean do Thalluib. Meap dí nóir iun mbliadairi, a ré a méo co po met oira na noie. Da Scaindir do cor iun Dhelbna, 7 Ua Maine i naine

¹ *The Daimhliag 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.*

² *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.

³ *The Ores*: i. e. the pigots, rutlands, *luchans*, or last pigs farrowed.

⁴ *Dealbhna*: 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 Lorcaín, 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. Cuduili 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" [pigcotts] "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.*

πέλε Γιάρáιν ἰ cCluain mic Nóir, ἡ πο μεαβαδορ ανδιρ πορ Ib Maine, ἡ πο μαρβαδ τριαρ αρ εαογαυ διβ Maine.

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, μιλε τριοχα α νοι. Μαικια, ερρορ ἡ κομαρβα Μανιρ-τρεαχ δυιτι, Celecáir Ua Cuilennán, κομαρβα Τιγεαρναϊγ, ἡ Μυρσδαχ, μαε Φλανναcάιν, φοραιοινδεχ Αρδα Μαχα, δέcc. Cloicteach Cluana Ioraird do ετιριμ. Δοιμνall μαε Δοννχαδδ, τιγλινα Ua Paelám, do μαρβαδ lá Δοιμνall Ua Ffíngail, τιγλινα na βφορτυατ. Μυρχαδ Ρυαδ, μαε Μαοιλεαχλαιν, do δαλλαδ lá Concobaρ Ua Maolschlanδ. Μυρσδαχ, μαε Φλαϊδβλιρταιγ Uí Néill, do μαρβαδ lá hUib Labraδa. Δοννχαδ Δεαρcc, μαε Αιρτ .i. an Caileac Uí Ruairc, τιγλινα αιρτιρ Connact, ppi lám a αταρ, do μαρβαδ lá hAδδ Ua cConcobaρ. Slóigib lá Δοννχαδ, Mac Giolla-páτραιcc co nOrraigib ἰ Μιδe, co πο λοιρπειτ co Cnoγba, ἡ co Δροcατ ατα. Αοδ Ua Φλανναcáιν, τιγλινα Λυρcc ἡ Ua Pfiacraδ, do μαρβαδ. Mac Ruairi, τιγλινα Pínnmaige, do ετιριμ lá a μυντιρ πέριρ. Mac Ruiri, τιγλινα Ceneil Phiacach, do μαρβαδ lá τιγλινα Pí Ceall. Δοννχαδ Mac Giolla-páτραιcc, τιγλινα Orraige ἡ Λαιγλι δυριμδδ, δέcc ιαρ mberit ἰ nGalair ποττα.

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, μιλε ceathpacha. Μαοιμαρπε Ua Ochcám, κομαρβα Cholaim Chille ἡ Αδαιμνάιν, δέcc. Δύνχαδ Ua hAnchanige paoi τιαχτανα λιγιμδ Αρδα Μαχα, δέγ. Κορccpach, μαε Ανδγεαδα, κομαρβα Φλαινν ἡ Δρεναιν, δέγ ιαρ πορβhadh a δαιγλιβcηad. Διαρματ Ua Scelnupaig

* *The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraid*: 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 Ahhradhruadh, Monarch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, *suprà*. The valley of Glendalough, and the district of Imaille, 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'Faelan, 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 Cloithead of Cluain-Iraird^x fell. Dombnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Dombnall 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. Maelmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunchadh Ua hAnchainte, 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'Flanagan, king of Luirg and O-Fiachrach, all killed. Donogh mac Gillpatrick, arch-bishop of Leinster and Ossory" [died]. "Maicnia, 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" [*recte*, the Galls, or Danes].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1039. The steeple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Donnough mac Gillepatrick, King of Ossory and Lynster, died. 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 Ragnall, 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, ἡ κομάρβαθ Sschuall, δέcc. Κορεράν Cleirech, ανγοιρε, αρθόετνδ ιαρταρ Εοιρα αρ ἐράβαϊδ ἡ eccna ειριδε, ἡ α ἐcc hi Λιοιρ μόν. Echτιζήρνα, mac ὀριαν, τιζήρνα ὀρτζιμάνε, δέcc. Ua Dublach, τιζήρνα Ρήι τCυlach, do μαρβαδ δια μιντιρ πέιν. Κατ Cille Ὀροννάν do ὀριετνδ do ὄhallanb, ἡ do mac ὀριαν πορ Chearball mac Ραολάν, ἡ Cearball do μαρβαδ ανδ. Ceall δαρα, Cshanour, Dún dá lszlarr, ἡ ilcealla οίλε αρέτνα do λορεκαδ. MaemCholum Chille, Οιρτε Διαρματτα, Μοζνα Μορτόε, ἡ Cluain mor Mhaedoc do ορζαν λά Διαρματτ, mac Maoil na mbó, τιζήρνα Ua cCeinnecealaiz, ἡ βοιοδ μόν do ὀρειτ αρ na ὀρταιζιβ. Derctch Λαττιζ ὀριάν do λορεκαδ ἡ do ορεκαν λα ρήιαν Μιθε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile cēpacha a haon. Μοσλβρίζδε Ua Μοσλρινδ, ρακαρτ ἡ ανγοιρε, ἡ ερρεορ ὄlινne dá locha, δέcc. Κορεραχ Ua Τοιετιζ, αρθόρρηιζιον Cille δαρα, δέcc. Soerzarr, ρήιρηιζιον ἡ αρέιννεch Τοραιζε, δέcc. Mac ὀσθαδ, mac Αινμπε, ἀρδ ολλαν Αρδα Macha, ἡ Ερεανδ αρέτνα, δέζ. Μοσλρναναιδ mac Roem, ριζοαιήνα Τήρηach, do μαρβαδ. Ρaelan hUa Μόρδα, τιζήρνα Λοιζιρι, do ὀallaδ λά Μυρchaδ, mac Dunlaiz, ιαρ na τοιρβερτ do ὀοννέαδ, mac Αοδα do, uarr αρ é Donnchaδ do ζαδ εριομ αρ τήρ conrapad do Μυρchaδ, mac Dunlaiz. Μυρπέρταch Mac ὄiollaπαττραicc do μαρβαδ do Uib Caolluide i meabail. ὄiollaκομζαill, mac Duinn-cuan, mic Dunlaiz, do ὀρειτ αρ είειν α Cill δαρα do Μυρchaδ, mac Dunlaiz, αιρμ in πο ράριαιζεαδ κομάρβα ὀριζδε. ὄά mac Μhc Ραολάν, mic Μυρchaδa .i. Donnchaδh, ἡ ὄluniarh do μαρβαδ do α Cillδαρα mac ὀροειν,

^c *Coreran Cleireach*.—He was the colleague of Cuan O'Lochain in the provisional government of Ireland after the death of Maelsechlainn II., in 1022.

^f *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

^g *Maem-Cholum-Chille*, &c.—These churches are situated in the present county of Kildare, except Cluain-mor-Maedhog, which is in the barony of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow. Their names are now anglicised : 1. Moone, or

Moone-Columbkille ; 2. Castledermot ; 3. Dunnamauoge, or Monamohennoge ; and 4. Clonmore.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1040. *Hic est annus millessimus et xl. mus ab incarnatione Domini*. Coserach mac Ainge, 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*. Duneha 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-Chohuim-Chille^g, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluain-mor-Maadhog, 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 Toicthigh, 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 Donnehuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Bright was violated. The two sons of the son of Faelan, son of Murchadh, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of 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. Corcran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mac Broyne, prince of Brawnie, 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 Maílmóroa. Císch lá hAirgiallaib i Conaillib, co po bfuíctar Conaille
 poppa i Maig da cáinneach. Císch lá hUa Néill i nUib Eatach Ulaó, co
 tuceat ceirich móir. Cpeach lá hUib Ceinnrealaig in hUib Daippí, conur
 tapraó Murchaó, mac Dúnlaing, co po bfuí poppa hi Cill Molappóc, 7 co
 pparccabrat ár mór in Doínnall Reamap, daína tígína Ua Ceinnrealaig.
 Cuíce hUa Dúnlaing, tígína Laigíri, 7 a mac, 7 Calleoc a bín, do maíbaó
 do Mac Conín, hi Taigh Mochua mic Lonáin, 7 po maíbaó roín féin iar na
 maíach lá hUa Broenáin inn, 7 ar fuí mór do Mochua ím. Fína mór
 Maóóg do loiceaó lá Donnchaó mac brian. Síno Uirín do arccain do
 mac Maí na mbó, 7 in cepteach do bfuícol, 7 céo do daomib do maíbaó, 7
 reacht céet do bpech ar a noíogail Fína móir do argain do mac brian,
 7 do Murchaó, mac Dúnlaing, 7 a noíogail a braéar Doínnall Reamap.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle cétracha a dó. Maolbriúoe, epny Cille dapa, Aíll
 Mucanána, chíó manach na nGaoídeal, décc, hi cColóm. Eoócán, aréin-
 deach Sláme, 7 fíleigínó Suiró, 7 íeírbínó togaóe, Loingreac Ua Maol-
 íschnaill, fíleigínó Cluana hloparíó, Loingreach Ua Flaítén, comarba
 Ciaráin 7 Cponáin, Maelíctar Ua hAilecáin, fíleigínó Arda Macha, 7
 toíreac na mac leigínó do maíbaó. Fíacha Ua Maolmoíroa píim Sruic
 Epeann, décc. Flano, mac Maolíschlann Síut, pígaína Tínpac, do
 maíbaó lá Conócóar, mac Maolíeachlann. Murchaó, mac Dúnlaing, pí
 Laigín, 7 Donnchaó, mac Aeóa, tígína Ua mDaippíe do íuítim la Síolla-
 ráctraice, mac nDonnchaóa, tígína nOíraige, 7 la Concoigeíce Ua Míroa,

^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 Leamhduiriu 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 Clonmaenise 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. Macbehi, archpoet of Ard-mach and of Ireland. Fatt Donell mac Moyle-na-mo by Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillpatrick killed by O'Caelyes 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. Gilcomgail 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-Bairrehi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappocⁿ, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Dombhnall 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-Uisean was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor, by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Dombhnall 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 Leathmoye, 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. Moyleronie mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foreners.”—*Ann. Clon.*

τιξήρινα Λαιξίρι, γ λα Μαερατέ Υα Δοννχαδὰ, τιξήρινα Εοζαναχτα Ηι Μοιγη Μυιλτιάτ, ι Λαιξίρι, γ αρ ιριν κατ ριν Μαιξί Μαλεστε τορκαρι Διολλα-εμίη Υα ΗΑηροτάη, τιξεαρνα Υα Σεμιτάηννίη, γ Εαχδονη, μαε Ούνλαηγ, ταναιρι Λαιξήη, ζο ροχαιδὶβ ἰλε. Μαερατέ μαε Δορμάν, μηε Τρεαρραγ, τιξήρινα Υα ηδαιρριέ, γ α βήη υο ηαρηαδὶ ι ηΔοιριτε Διαρηαδα λά ΗΥηβ βα-λάηη. Σηρμυε γ Καηλεαχ-Ρίσηίηη, α ηγξήη, δέεε ι ηαηη ηηι.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, μηλε εεατραχα α τρι. Ρλαηέβήηταχ, ερρεορ Ούνη Λέη Ζλαηρι, υο έεε. Κοηόβαρ Υα Λαιδγηνέη, αιρέμηεαχ Ρήρινα μήριη Μαεδόηγ, γ Τίγε Μοληγ, δέεε. Αοδάν Κοηηαχταχ, αηοηιρε γ ρήρηεηγηνη Ρορρ-κομηάηη, Σεαλληα Υα Ελεηρεηη, κοηαρηα Ρηηδέηη γ Μοεολμόεε, γ Κατάη, μαε Ρυαδὶρι, τιξήρινα ηαρηάηη Κοηηαέτ, δέεε ηηα οηηέρε ι ηΑρηδ Μαχα. Οοηηηαλλ Υα Ρήρηγαιλε, τιξήρινα Ρορηυαέ Λαιξήη, υο ηαρηαδὶη λά μαε Τυατάηη, μαε Ριαχρηαχ ι εΤήρημονδ Καοηηγίηη. Ρλαηη Υα ΗΑηρηεηη, τιξεαρνα Υα Μεηηη, υο ηαρηαδὶ λά ΗΥα Σεαρηαηηη, λα τιξήρινα Ρεαρηηηαηγε. Διολλα-ηοχονηηα Υα Ουηδὶορηηα δέεε. Σεηηέηεηγ Υα Ευηρε, τιξήρινα Μυρηεραγε, υο ηαρηαδὶ. Μαιδὶη ρορη Chenel εΚοηαηηη ηηα εΚηηη Εοζαηη ι εΤήρημονη Δάβεοε. Ερηαχ λά ΗΑηηηυδ Υα Ρυαηηε υαρη Λυγίηαδ, υαρη Ορηηηη Ηηερ-ελαηηη, γ υαρη Κοηαηηηη ηηηε, αέτ ρο υοηγαιηηηοε ηηα ηαοηηη ρο εέυορη η. Μοέτα γ Ροηάηη, άρη ρο ηαρηαδὶ Αηηηυδ ηηα εκοηηη ηάηε λά Ηαοηηήρη η. μαε Αηρηε δηηεε. Τρηορηεαδ υο Δαηηαδ Εηαρηάηη ι εΤεαλαέ Ζαρηβα ρορη Αοδ Υα Κοηηηαελα, τιξήρινα Τήεδα, γ βήηηηάηη Εηαρηάηη υο βήηηη εο λορη βαχληαε Ιορη ραρη, αη

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-Mase, 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” [*rectè*,

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 Macilechlainn, 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 Moyleseaghlyu God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlyn.”

and Cucoigriche Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muilceth^p, in Laeighis; and in this battle of Magh-Muilceth was slain Gilla-Emhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Cremhthannain^q, and Eachdomn, 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 Coinfhiac^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 Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^r, under A. D. 1196.

^y *Tealach-Garbha*.—Now Tullaghangarvey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

^z *Ua-Coinfhiac*.—This name is now obsolete.

^a *Bearnan-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's gapped or broken bell. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cithara Ciarani," which is incorrect.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334.

τιοναδ̄ in πο ιομπα α δ̄ρυιμ̄ ρ̄ριρ̄ na cleipciḃ. Ro diéñdaḃ Aed̄ ipm̄ ceip̄t̄ ionaδ̄ p̄m̄ j̄nā ceionn̄ m̄ioρ̄ lá Muip̄é̄p̄t̄ach̄ Uā Maoilechlaind̄. Cp̄sch̄ lá h̄Opp̄raiḡiḃ, 7 lá h̄aip̄é̄p̄r̄ Muim̄an̄ .i. lá Macp̄aiḃ̄ Uā n̄Donn̄caḃa, 7 lá h̄Ech̄-tiḡ̄r̄m̄ Uā n̄Donn̄accáim̄, tiḡ̄r̄mā Ap̄aḃh̄ ḡō D̄ún̄ nā p̄ciat̄, 7 πο̄ loip̄cepf̄t̄ an̄ d̄ún̄, 7 πο̄ ḡab̄p̄at̄ ḡab̄álā beacca. Conup̄ tap̄p̄aiḃ̄ Cap̄t̄ach̄, mac̄ Saoiḡ̄-ḃ̄p̄t̄ch̄aiḡ̄, tiḡ̄r̄māē Eoḡhanach̄tā acc̄ Mailecaennaigh̄ p̄op̄ ḃr̄ú̄ Síuḡe, 7 πο̄ p̄p̄aon̄iḃ̄ p̄iā ec̄Áip̄t̄ach̄ p̄op̄ Opp̄raighiḃh̄, 7 p̄op̄ Up̄m̄uim̄ain̄, d̄ú̄ in̄ πο̄ map̄baḃ̄ Uā Donn̄accáim̄, tiḡ̄r̄mā Ap̄aḃh̄ ḡō p̄ochaḃ̄oḃ̄iḃ̄ iḃ̄. Conaḃh̄ é̄ maḃ̄m̄ Maoilecaennaigh̄ in̄p̄m̄.

Αοῖρ̄ Cp̄ioρ̄t̄, m̄ilē ec̄ḡ̄p̄achā ā ec̄ḡ̄ap̄. Maelmoḃ̄tā, ep̄p̄uḡ̄ Luḡ̄im̄aḃ̄o, Maenach̄ Muc̄naḃ̄ia, Αοḃ̄ ó̄ Scelicē M̄hich̄il̄, 7 Αil̄il̄, mac̄ ḃ̄p̄eap̄an̄l̄, p̄ac̄-cap̄t̄ p̄op̄ Cluanā mic̄ N̄óir̄, d̄écc̄. Cumap̄cc̄ach̄ Uā h̄Ailelláim̄, tiḡ̄r̄mā Uā n̄Eac̄h̄oḃ̄ach̄, dō m̄ap̄b̄h̄aḃh̄ ó̄ Uib̄h̄ Cap̄acáim̄. N̄iall̄ Uā Célecháim̄, tiḡ̄r̄mā Uā m̄ḃ̄p̄f̄ail̄, 7 ā ḃ̄p̄áḡ̄th̄ap̄ .i. T̄p̄ep̄f̄r̄, dō ḃ̄allaḃh̄ lā mac̄aḃh̄ Madaḃ̄áim̄ ep̄nā meḃ̄ail̄, 7 taḡ̄n̄ḡnach̄t̄. D̄oinn̄all̄ Uā Cuip̄e, tiḡ̄r̄mā Mur̄-ep̄raḡ̄e, dō m̄ap̄baḃ̄ō ḃ̄Uā P̄laith̄én̄, 7 ḃ̄Uā Oip̄p̄én̄. Cp̄ech̄ lā N̄iall̄ mac̄ Maoileachlaind̄, lá̄ tiḡ̄r̄mā n̄Ail̄igh̄ p̄op̄ Uib̄ M̄é̄t̄, 7 p̄op̄ Chuail̄gne, cō p̄ucc̄ d̄á̄ cé̄ḃ̄ d̄écc̄ b̄ó, 7 p̄ochaḃ̄oḃ̄ē ī m̄b̄p̄aḃ̄t̄t̄ ā n̄d̄íoḡ̄an̄l̄ p̄á̄p̄aḡ̄t̄ē Cluiḡ in̄o

^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 *Mailecaennaigh*.—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’Duvdirma, *in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Maelcoini upon the brink of Sure, upon Ossory and Ormond, by Carthach mac Saairvrehai, 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 Muireheartach 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 Saerbhreachach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maeilcaennaigh^d, on the brink of the Siuir ; and he defeated the men of Osraighe and Urmhumbain, 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 Mucnamb ; Aedh of Sgeilic-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 *Sgeilic-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'Carragan, 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.

Εδεάτα. Crlsch oile don lá Muiréhrtach Ua Neill for Muğðorhnaib, co tucce bohoína γ βραι α νοιοζαλ γάραιζτε an éluiz cédna. hUa hAeða, tighina Ua Bialrach Arda Sraéta, do marbað lá mac nAmailt, γ loρcað Scpíne Pátraice laip deór. Cluain mic Nóir do moρeað do Muirneacaib ι néccmaip Donnchaða mic Driam. Donnchað iarppin do éabairt a riarra don eacclair .ι. óğraoipe do Dha γ do Chiarán co lá mbraéta, γ da rícté bó po cédooir uað, γ do pað a mállaétain for zach noen do Mhuirneacaib do depað nach ndochar for rhamað Chiarán co bráét. Cluain mic Nóir do orzain do Chonmáicib, γ do pað Dia γ Chiarán móipdíoζaλ poρpa mo .ι. tam anaitimð co pparcaðéta na buailte pápa co na nindilib iar nécc a ndaoimeað uile, co tapτρat ríipi ráméa Chiarán iarppin .ι. mancaine meic hUa Ruairc .ι. Mac na haíðce, γ dá mac décc óiztighina batari deach do Conmáicib ι maillle ppiγ, γ Scpeball ζaáa dáine. Ar peap Teéba γ Conmáicne do cor do peaprib Mide occ an Eitne, hi τορcaip mac Ruicín hl Doinínnaiz, tanairi Teatba, γ Cúlénai mac Ualζairce, ταipeað Muinntipe Scalairze, γ Ua Leðban, an dapa tánairi Teatba, γ pochaíðe oile cén mó éatpíðhe. Ar Sil Muiríðhaiz lá ppoia Dpeirne .ι. la hAρt Ua Ruairc, dú ι τορchaip an éléipeach Ua Concóðair, γ oρoηz oile a maillle ppiγ. Muirchað, mac Driam, tighina Ua Paeláin do marbaðh do mac ζiollamocolmócc, tanairi Ua nDuncáða.

^b *Clog-an-eadhachta*.—Otherwise called Clog-Udhachta-Phadraig, i. e. the bell of St. Patrick's Testament.—See this bell referred to under A. D. 1356 and 1425; also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

ⁱ *Booleys*: i. e. cow-sheds, or mountain dairies.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 82.

^k *The Eithne*: i. e. the River Inny, which, in St. Patrick's time, formed the boundary between North and South Teathbha. It connects the lakes Lough Sheelin, Lough Kineel, Lough Derryvaragh, and Lough Iron. From Lough Iron it proceeds by the town of Ballymahon, three miles below which it falls into Lough Ree, forming a considerable estuary called Bun-

Eithne, i. e. mouth of the Inny.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, *suprà*.

^l *Mac Gillamocholmog*.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmoholmock. The family descends from Dunchadh, the brother of Faelan, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla-Mocholmog, i. e. servant of St. Mocholmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faelan, son of Muiredhach, son of Bran, son of Faelan, son of Dunchadh, *a quo* Ui-Dunchadha, son of Murchadh, son of Bran Mut. This family was seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, or Dodder, flows.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

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 Conmhaicni, 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-aidheche, and twelve sons of the sub-chieftains, the best of the Conmhaicni, along with him, and a screaball for every *dun*. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Conmhaicne, by the men of Meath, at the Eithne^k, where fell the son of Ruithin Ua Doineannaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief of Muinntir-Sealaighe; 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-Nebach, 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 coves” [rectè, 1200, or 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 coves 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 coves 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

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile cσ̄ραcά a cúicc. Μαολμαρταιν ρινν ρσ̄λειγίνο Cean-
 annpa, Cána napal ρaccapτ Αcάιθ bó, Μυιρσ̄ολαχ, mac mic Caeργυρα,
 αιρc̄ινσ̄εαχ Δοιμίλαε, Cατυραχ Ua Cατάιλ, comapba Cαοιμίγιν, Cατυραc̄
 Ua Cορεράιν, comapba Γλιννε hUιρσ̄ν, Cοιρbmac Ua Ρυαδ̄ορπαχ, αιρc̄ινσ̄εχ
 Τσ̄ρμαιν ρεic̄ειμε, γ Μαοναχ Ua Cιορδουβάν, comapba Μοχτα Λυγίμαθ̄,
 δέcc. Cluan Ιοραιορ̄, δο Ιορccαθ̄ ρο ε̄ρί ι ναοιν ρεαc̄τ̄μαιν cονα δοιμίλαε.
 Ρλατ̄εβ̄ίρταχ Ua Canannán, τ̄ιγ̄ίρνα Cheneoil Conaill, γ Γλυνμαρ Ua Clep-
 cen, τ̄ιγ̄ίρνα Ua Cοιρρπε. δέcc. Congalach Ua Loclainn, τ̄ιγ̄ίρνα Cορco
 Μοδρυσ̄αθ̄ [δo écc]. Αρ ρορ Uλτοιβ̄ hι Reachpamne la o Γhallaiθ̄ Αc̄α
 eliaθ̄, ι. hλοίμαρ mac Αραιλτ, ιν ρο μαρβαθ̄ ε̄ρί c̄έδ ιμ Raγnall Ua ηEoch-
 αθα. Cpeach la Μυιρc̄ίρταc̄, mac Ρλατ̄εβ̄ίρταγ̄ hUι Néill hι ρρ̄ηαιθ̄ θ̄ρ̄γ̄
 conap ταρραιθ̄ Γαιρβ̄ιc̄ Ua Cαc̄αραιγ̄, τ̄ιγ̄ίρνα θ̄ρ̄γ̄ hι cCarán Linne, γ an
 μυιρ lán αρ a cc̄ινσ̄, γ δo c̄ίρ Μυιρc̄ίρταc̄ λαίρ, γο ηορυνγ̄ δια μ̄ιμν̄ηιρ
 imme. Cap̄t̄ach, mac Cαοιρb̄ρ̄ιc̄haγ̄, τ̄ιγ̄ίρνα Eογanac̄c̄t Chairil δo Ιορccαθ̄
 ι ταγ̄ τ̄ειμ̄θ̄ δUa Longapc̄áin, mic D̄uinncuan co ηδαοιμβ̄h οile a malle
 ργυρ. Donnall hUa Cc̄εραθα, c̄íηδ̄ Dhal cCar, γ ορoan Μυíαν, δέcc. Mac
 Maoileachlann, mic Cinnp̄aolaθ̄, mic Concoδap, ριγ̄δαίμνα Ua cConaill,
 δo μαρβαθ̄. Αímalγ̄αθ̄, mac Ρlainθ̄, τ̄οιρεαc̄ Calp̄αιγ̄ε, δo écc δo γ̄αλαρ
 αναίc̄ιμ̄θ̄ ρια cc̄ινν ε̄ρί ταρc̄ ιαρ cc̄οιμν̄ιμ̄θ̄ éicc̄ne δo c̄ορ ρορ Cluan mic

by the O'Feralls, of whom a certain poet made this Latin verse:

“*Hae urbs horrendis hodie vastata inimicis
 Quae prius ante fuit Scotorum nobile culmen.*”

“For which outrages committed upon the clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued them with a strange unknown disease, that they died so fast of that infection, that their towns, houses, and 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’Royleke’s son, and the twelve best sons of all the O’Fearalls, and a certain summ of money for their maintenane, which was paid by the pole throughout the countrey, for apeasing the indignation which the saint conceaved 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’Cleirchians, now O’Clerys, are still in this territory.

^o *Casan-Linne.*—See note ^b, under the year 939. This was evidently the mouth of the river of Ardee, near Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth.

^p *Carthach.*—He was the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Desmond.

^q *Calraighe*: i. e. Calraighe-an-chala, or the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. The Amhalthaidh here referred to was the progenitor after whom the family of Mic Amhalthadha, 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 Cacinmghin ; Cathasach Ua Corcraim, comharba of Gleann-Uisean ; Cormac Ua Ruadrach, 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-Modhruadh, [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 Carbry ; 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’Nell upon the men of Breggh, and Garvie O’Cahasai, king of Breggh, met him at Cassan Linne, and the towne full before him” [ἦ ἰν ἰουίρ]

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 Duncailenn.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year :

“A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cahassagh, Cowarb of St. Kevyn, died. Hymar, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatriek” [and] “in Rathklyn” [now Lambay, south of Innispatriek, in the county of Dublin], “to the number of 300 of them.”

Νόιρ. Cluan p̄s̄ta ḡrénaim̄ co na doim̄liacc do loṛccad̄ la hUib̄ Maime. Cúconnaét, mac Ḥad̄ra Uí Dhúnaðaiḡ, do m̄arbad̄ ann.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceat̄pacha a ré. Maolpaṛṛṛacc Ua ḡileoice áip̄o-
p̄s̄leḡim̄ Ar̄da Macha, ṛaoi hi ceṛabaḡ ḡ m̄ oiḡe, ḡ Maolb̄rḡḡe, ṛaccap̄t
Cille ḡara, ḡécc. M̄uircaðach, mac Flaiṛḡb̄s̄ṛaiḡh ἰ Néill ṛíoḡðam̄na Oib̄lḡ,
ḡ Aiteḡ Ua hAiteḡ, ṛiḡs̄ina Ua nḤaṛach Ulað, do loṛccad̄ ἰ ṛṛaiḡ ṛeinḡ
la Comulað, mac Congalaiḡ, ṛiḡs̄ina Uachṛaiṛ ṛépe. Ap̄t Ua Ruairc, ṛí
Connaét, do m̄arbad̄ do Chenel Conaill ṛin ḡara bliðain ṛai noṛccain
Cluana mic Noir. hUa F̄innḡuine, ṛiḡs̄ina Eoḡanachṛa Caille na manach,
do m̄arbad̄. Conc̄obair Ua Lonḡrḡḡ, ṛiḡs̄ina Ḋail Ar̄aḡe, do m̄arbad̄ do
mac Ḋom̄naill hUí Lonḡrḡḡ ἰ Uaiḡm̄b̄ (.i. ἰ nUib̄ ḡuḡe) ḡar ṛáṛúccad̄ Néill,
mic Eoðada, .i. ṛi Ulað, ḡ Dh̄iarp̄ada mic Maelnambó. Ḋor̄m̄plaiṛ, ṛiḡs̄n̄
Maolcahlaim̄, ḡ Maolṛuanaḡ Ḋoṛṛ, ḡécc. Maḡ Ar̄ailṛ do ionnaṛbad̄ do
Ḋhallaib̄, ḡ Mac Raḡnaill do ṛíoḡad̄. P̄s̄rḡal Ua Ciap̄da, ṛiḡs̄ina Cairp̄pe,
do m̄arbad̄ ḡUa Flannagám, ṛiḡs̄ina ṛeaṛba.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceat̄pacha a ṛeachṛ. Ceṛep̄nach, ep̄cop ó ṛiḡh
Collam, do écc m̄ hi, ἰ naib̄ṛhe. Ḋillamolairi, p̄s̄leḡim̄ Ḋuḡm̄aḡh,
Maelmoicheirḡe, p̄s̄leḡim̄ Cluana Iṛair̄o, ḡ Cúḡúilḡ, mac Ḥaṛéine, ṛop̄
airc̄inneach C̄s̄annaṛa, ḡécc. Ciap̄caille, mac F̄oḡlaða, maep̄ Síl Aeða

^r *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 Maheraat 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 ^r.

^r *Eoghanacht-Caille-na-manach*.—Now the barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^r *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'Bylecc, Arch-Lector of Ardmach, and cheife in praier and hospitality" [*rectè*, 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^e. Art Ua Ruaire, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finnguine, lord of Eoganacht-Caille-na-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^u, died at Hi, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmoicheirghe, lector of Chuain-Iraird; and Cuduigh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Ceanannus, died. Ciaraille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha-Slaine^v, died.

^u *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 $\text{C}i\grave{g}\ \text{C}h\grave{u}l\grave{a}n$, $\text{C}e\grave{a}\acute{c}\ \text{C}h\grave{o}n\grave{a}i\text{ll}$, $\text{C}i\grave{g}\ \text{C}o\text{p}\acute{c}\acute{a}n$.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 32, note ^p, where it is shewn that $\text{C}i\grave{g}\ \text{R}i\grave{a}\grave{g}\text{la}$, 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 $\text{C}e\grave{a}\acute{c}\ \text{C}o\text{ll}\text{a}n$,

as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is $\text{C}e\grave{a}\acute{c}\ \text{C}o\text{n}\acute{a}n$, 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 ^v, on *Achadh-furcha*, A. D. 503, p. 163, *suprà*.

^v *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. Lano, inísh mic Sealbácáin, comarba Driúde, 7 hUa bailen, fírléiginn Ruir Cre, décc. Muiréirtach mac Mhic Madaóan, tighína Ua mbríair, do marbhad. Niall Ua Ruairc do marbhad la hUa Concobair i yin Corand. Sluaicéid la Niall, mac Maolpeachlainn, co Cenél nEogain 7 co nAirdgiallaib, i mbrígaib, go po marbhat Madaóan hUa hÍfínnain toireac Clomne Creccain. Gorta móp do táicéam i nUltaib co bparceab-priot a típ, co ndéacat hillaigib, 7 ip tria millead cattagh táimig in gorta rin .i. feall for dá mac brian mic Maolmorá, .i. Murchad 7 Ceallach, do mac Eóada, 7 do máicib Ulad, ian na mbeic hi ccomairce riuú, 7 ar ar ulc riu mac Mhaol na mbó do ponpat Ulad an feall rin. Sneéta móp i yin mbliadainri da na riué raícal riam o féil Maire co féil Pátraic, co po la ár nimli, 7 ríadónil, 7 énlaité aeoir, 7 anmanna an mára a coiténne. Ár don trneacéta rin a dubrad,

Seacé mbliadna cétpacha éán acuy míle co nglan bal,

O gém Críort clú cen tearca co bliadain an móp rneacéta.

Mac Donnchaó Duit, rígdáimna Tínpach, 7 hUa hEidín tighína Ua Fíachpach Aíone, décc.

Aoir Críort, míle ceatpacha a hocht. Céle, eppcop Ardachad epp-cuir Mel, décc. Aeth mac Maolán hUí Nuadair, aircinneach Suir, do marbadh oíde Aíone dídne ríá Cáire for lár Suir. Cloitma, comarba Ailbe, décc. Fírdómnach hUa Innarceag, comarba Fínnéin, do marbad do mac Taidg Uí Maolruanaó. Duncad Ua Céileachair, comarba Ciarcán Saigre, décc. Giollacolum Ua hEicceig, tighína Airdgiall, dég, 7 a adnacal i nDún da lctáir. Dunlang, mac Dungal, tighína Ua mbríuin Cualann, ordán aircir Eireann, do marbad la a bráitrib. Maolpabal Ua hEidín, tighína Ua Fíachpach Aíone, décc. Fírgal hUa Maolmuad, tighína FírcCeall, décc. Cíndpaulaó Ua Cmill, ollam Muman, Mac Conmara 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 iu Ardmach, by Madugan O'Celegan, *per dolun*. Lann ingen Mic

Selvachan, Coarb of Brigitt, died. Nell O'Roirk killed by O'Conor. Nell O'Maelechlainn, with his" [forces] "into Bregl, and killed O'Hiffernan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Ardachadh of Bishop Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel was the first founder and patron.

Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid ; and Ua Bailen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muircheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain in Corann, by Ua Concho-bhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhan Ua 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 Dungal, 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. Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill⁸, chief poet of Munster ; the son of Cumara, grandson

¹⁷ *Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill*.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 74, where

it is stated that he wrote a poem of 160 verses. on the death of Eoghan, grand-nephew of Brian

Λιαcc, do m̄arβaδ̄ do mac Tairδ̄g Uí Mhaoilpuanaid̄. Tairβit̄ hUa Caeta-
raiḡ, tiḡs̄r̄na b̄r̄f̄ḡ, do ep̄gab̄al do Choncobar̄ Ua Maoilp̄schlann, do p̄p̄ar-
ccat̄b̄ p̄eact̄ nait̄t̄ipe occa. Cpeach l̄a mac Maoil na mb̄o p̄orr̄ na d̄erib̄
co pucc b̄rait̄t̄ 7 in̄oil. C̄r̄f̄sch l̄a Concobar̄ Ua Maolp̄eaclann d̄ar̄ Maḡ
L̄iri ḡo puḡ ḡab̄ála m̄ora. Cpeach l̄a hUib̄ P̄aoláin d̄ar̄ Cluain Iorair̄o, a
n̄oioḡail na c̄pece p̄in. Slóic̄c̄f̄o l̄a mac n̄Eoc̄aḡa 7 l̄a mac Maoil na mb̄o h̄i
M̄iḡe, co po loip̄cc̄r̄f̄t̄ cealla M̄iḡe act̄ maḡ beaḡ. Cpeach la m̄iḡdaḡn̄naib̄,
no t̄oip̄eaḡaib̄, hUa Máine 1 n̄Delb̄na co po m̄arβ̄ta na m̄ioḡ t̄oip̄r̄iḡ uile ann
.1. Ua Maolpuanaid̄, 7 Ua Flannacáin, 7 an Cleip̄eaḡ Ua Tairδ̄g, 7 mac
ḡuaḡachain, m̄iḡdaḡn̄na Dealb̄na.

Αοιρ̄ C̄r̄iōr̄t̄, m̄ile ceat̄paḡa anaoi. Maolcaḡn̄oiḡ Ua Tair̄cl̄iḡ, coḡm̄arβ̄a
D̄ain̄in̄r̄i, d̄eḡ. T̄uaḡat̄al Ua hUail, oip̄c̄inneach b̄oite Chonuir̄, T̄uaḡat̄al
Ua Muir̄ḡs̄r̄a p̄s̄r̄leiḡno T̄uama P̄ionolocha, d̄eḡcc. P̄laic̄b̄s̄r̄it̄ach, mac
D̄oḡn̄n̄aill hUi Loḡḡr̄iḡ, do m̄arβ̄aḡ do mac Concobar̄ Uí Loḡḡr̄iḡ. Muir̄-
c̄s̄r̄it̄ach hUa Maolp̄eaclann do m̄arβ̄aḡ l̄a Concobar̄ Ua Maoilp̄eaclann
t̄pe m̄eaḡail. Concobar̄ Ua C̄in̄ōp̄aol̄aḡ, tiḡs̄r̄na Ua Conaill ḡab̄ra, do
m̄arβ̄aḡ do t̄iḡs̄r̄na Eoḡanachta Uocha L̄éin. Iom̄ar̄ Ua b̄eice, tiḡs̄r̄na
Ua M̄éit̄, do m̄arβ̄aḡ. Anaepp̄lep, mac D̄oḡn̄n̄aill, tiḡs̄r̄na Coḡp̄ea b̄hair̄c̄in̄o,
do m̄arβ̄aḡ do mac Ap̄r̄it̄ m̄ic D̄oḡn̄n̄aill, .1. mac a d̄s̄r̄ib̄ráḡar̄. Slóic̄c̄f̄o l̄a
hUit̄aib̄, 7 l̄a L̄aiḡniu, 7 la ḡulla h̄i M̄iḡe, do c̄uḡḡḡo aic̄t̄ipe p̄s̄r̄ m̄b̄r̄f̄ḡ.

Borumha, who was killed in Ossory in the year 1027.

^a *Dealbhna*: 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 Ui-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 Linchy, 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 Maeleachlainn 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 Dealbhna², where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach 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.

^f *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 Peck, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this kind to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

^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-

Ro marbta imorrio a naittepe lá Concóbar im Toirpdealbach Ua Cataraig. Ro loipeste na rluaiḡ an tíri etiri cealla, 7 dúine iar rin. Slóicéfo lá mac brian co Maḡ nAib, co pucc ḡialla Laiḡn 7 Oppaiḡe. Ainalḡaíð, coim-orba Páttraice, décc, 7 Dub da lete, mac Maolmuire, mic Eochada, do ḡabail a ionaíð ara pìorupléiḡinn an lá tírta Ainalḡaíð, 7 Aoð Ua Foirreth do ḡabáil an pìorapa leiḡinn.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle caocca. Cleipchén hUa Mumeoc, uapar ep̄cop Leitḡlinne, 7 ceanð ep̄abaidh Oppaiḡe, Diaimaid hUa Rodacáin, ep̄cop P̄sina. Conall, aipéindeach Cille Moceallóc, 7 a p̄sleiḡinn cfour, Dubtach mac Milbna, coim-orba Cannoiḡ, ḡuairpe Ua Mancáin, paccap̄t ḡhlinne dá locha, Diaimaid hUa Céle, aipéinneach Telca Foirtceirp, 7 Achaid aball, déḡ. Diaimaid Ua Lacáin, p̄sleiḡinn Cille daia, décc. hUa Scula, aipéinneach Inri Cátaigh, Maolan p̄sleiḡinn Cshannra, eḡnaíð úr̄p̄caiḡte eiriðe, 7 Maolónn Ua hEicc̄s̄traig, aipéinneach Lotra, décc. Maolp̄schlann, mac Cinnp̄aolaíð, décc. Donnchaíð .i. an Coppalac mac ḡiolla P̄haoláin .i. Doimnall, tiḡs̄ina Ua p̄foilḡe, do marbaid lá Congalaíð mac mic b̄p̄oḡap̄báin mic Concóbar. Maolpuanaíð, mac Concóirne, tiḡs̄ina Ele, do marbaid dia n̄m̄ūt̄iri p̄én. Scainōs̄i etiri p̄iora Maiḡe h̄l̄ta, 7 Airḡialla, h̄i ττορ̄caip̄ Eochad Ua hOirpeime. Dubdaleite, coim-orba P̄hátr̄aic, p̄or̄i cuair̄t Cenél

connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—See note ², under A. D. 1013. p. 775, *suprà*.

¹ *Their hostages*.—Six hostages of Magh Bregli, or Bregia, were in the hands of Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn (Conor O'Melaghlin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

² *Magh-nAibh*.—A plain in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbridbritain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, pp. 39, 40.

¹ *Amhalghaidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows :

“A. D. 1049. Amalgadius Archiepiscopus Ardmacchanus decessit. Et Dubdalethus filius

Moelmarii ex Scholastico, seu Theologiae professore Ardmacchano in ejus locum sufficitur eodem die quo Amalgadius decessit. Et Dubdaletho 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. Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leithghlinn, and head of the piety of Osraighe; Diarmaid Ua Rodachain, Bishop of Fearná; 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 Seula, airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Malseachlainn, 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 hOisene^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-Dacheallog*, 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 Oilioll Olum, king of Munster.

^s *Ua hOisene*.—Now anglicised Hessian and Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Εοζαίν, γ δο βήρε επί céu bó υαδαιbh. Δοιμνδ μόνρ δο έιαέταν ηι ττίρ
 Ερεανν, εο πυεε ιέ, γ βλιοέτ, γ μήρρ, γ ιαρρε ό δαιοιμβ, εο πο έάρ ειρionoηραευρ
 ηι εαeh, εο ná ηαινεεδ εεall na dún na εαιρδέρ εριορε na εομλωίγε, εο πο
 ειονόλρατ ελέριοιζ Μυμian, γ α λαοιη, γ α ποζραυό ημ Δοηηεαδ mac δριαη
 .i. mac ριζ Ερεανν, γ ημ Céle mac Δοηηαείαν, ημ εήηη εραβαυό Ερεανν εο
 Cill, Δαλυα, εο πο ορδαιγριοε εάηη γ εορεε εαeh ηδβλγιδ ό βυεε εο μόνρ.
 Τυεε δια ρίε γ ροιηήηη ρορ ρβιοηε na εάηη ρη. Εεall υαρα εο na δοιη-
 ηιαεε δο λορρεαδ. Cλυαν ηιε Νόιρ δο ορζαηη ρό επί ι ηαοη ράιτε, ρεαέτ
 ό Siol ηΑηηεαδδ, γ ρα δό ο Cαλλραγιβ εγρ na Siοηηεαιβ. Λαηδ λερε δο
 ορζαηη γ δο λορρεαδh. Δαιρε Caelainne, γ ελοιεεεαeh Ρορα εομάηη δο
 λορρεαδ υρέραιβ δρερε. Δαιηηιαεε δο λορρεαδ. Ιηιρ Cλοέραηδ δο ορρεαηη.
 Δυδδαλεεε ρορ εuaiρδ Chenel ηΕοζαηη εο εεεε επί céu bó υαδαιβ.

Αοιρ Cρίοιρε, ηηλε εαεεεα α ηαοη. Mac Δλυαζαδαιζ υαραλ ραζαρε
 Cλυαηα ηιε Νόιρ, υέεε. Μυιρέρηεαeh, mac δρηε, ειζήηηα na ηΔοιρ, δο
 λορρεαδ δο ηΥιβ Ραολάηη. Υα Cοηεόβαηρ, ειζήηηα Υα Ροιίγε .i. Cοηζαλαέ,
 mac Δοηηηλέιβε ηιε δροζαρβαηη, δο ηαρβαδ δια ηυηηηηη ρέηη. Μαυδη
 ρηα ηΥα Μαοιδοραυό ρορ Cοηηαέταιβ, δύ ηι ετορρηραεεταρ ηε δο Cοηηηαε-
 ημβ. Διαρμαυδ, mac Δοηηηαηη, ηιε δρηαηη, δο ηαρβαδ λά ηυρρηαδ mac
 δρηαηη ερηα ηεαβαηη. Mac Λαηηαιηδ δο ιοηδαρβαυη α ειζήηηηηρ Τολέα Οεε,
 γ Αοδ Υα Ρεαργαηη δο εαβáηη α ιοηαυδ. Mac Ραολαηη, ηιε δρηε, δο ηαρβαδ
 λά Μαοιρςηηαιηη, mac Μυρείαυδ ηιε Cαιδζ ηιε δρηε. Αμαλζαυδ, mac
 Cαταηη, ειζήηηα ηαρταηρ Cοηηαέε, δο δαλλαδ λά ηΑοδ Υα Cοηεόβαηρ, ειζήηηα
 Αιρτίρ Cοηηαέε, ιαη ηα βειε ι ηεργαβáηη ρηη ρε βηαδηα εο εεηηεαδ, εο πο
 εαβήρδε ιαη ρηη αρυρ ι ηαρταρ Cοηηαέε. Cαταηη mac Cιζήηηάηη, ειζήηηα

¹ *Sinnacha*: i. e. the family of the O'Ca-
 haneys, 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*, Mael-
 ruanaí mac Concorne, king of Ele; Donncha

mac Gilfaelan, king of Faly, killed. Kildare,
 with its Doimliag, 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, Air-
 chinnech of Tulach-Fortearn;” [and] “Mael-
 sechlainn 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-Caelainne^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 Conmhaicni 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.

ὄρεινε, ὁ ὄυλ φορ ερειχ ἰ νεαβηα εὐ πο ἐοχηαιλ Δύν Ρειχ ἰ ττορχαιρ
 εαεεα ὁ ὀαοιμβη, ἡ ἀρα ττυεαα ρεαχετ εεὲ ὀό. Μαίὸμ φορ Κομῆαιεὶς
 Σλειβ Φορμαοιλε ρια νεὸ Ὑα εConchoβαρ, ὁυ ἰ ττορχαιρ ἀρ Κομῆαιε.
 Λαιὸεεnn, mac Μαολαιν ηὙί Λεοcάιν, τἰξῆνα Ἰαιλῆγ, ἡ α βῆν ἰηῆν au
 Ἰηυιττ, ὁ ὀολ δια ναηιῆρε ὁ Ροίμ, εὐ νερβαλτατταρ τῶρ οε τιαχεταν
 οη Ροίμ. Δοίμναιλ ὀάν ηὙα ὄρῖαιν ὁ ἰαηβαὸ λα ριξ Κομαετ. ὀιλε μαἰξε
 Ἀὄαρ ὁ ἔραρεραὸ λα ηὨὸ Ὑα Concὸβαρ. Ραελαν mac ὄραττάν, mic
 ὄρῖε ὁ ἰαηβαὸ ἰ νδοίμῆιαε Ὑρ ἰὸίρ Μοcὸυα λά Μαοιρῆχλαιν mac
 Μυρϕεαρταἰξ, mic ὄρῖε.

Ἀορ Ἐρῖορτ, mίλε εαεεα αὸό. Ἀρτυρ, mac Μυρῆοηαιξ, αἰρῖεεεαε
 Ἐλυαηα Μαεὀὸε ορὀάν Λαιῆν, [ὀέεε]. Ἐχετἰξῆρ ηὨα Ἐῆρῖαίμ, εὐμαρβα
 Ἐιαρῖαίμ Ἐλυαηα mic Νόίρ ἡ Κομῆαίμ, ὁ εεε ἰα αηιῆρε ηι εἘλυαη Ἰραηρ.
 Μυρεαοηαε ηὨα Σἰοαcάίμ, μαορ Ρατραεε ηι Μυῖαίμ, Μυρῆὄαε, mac
 Διαρμαα, εὐμαρβα Ἐρἰοῆαίμ Ρυρ Ἐρέ, ἡ Ἐλέρῖεαε Ρυαὸ [Ὑα] Λαταcάίμ
 ὀέεε. Ἰοιλλαρἄτραεε, mac Δοίμναιλ, ρρῖοίρ Ἀρὀα Μαεα, ὀέεε. Μαε-
 ραιε Ὑα Δοηεαὀα, τἰξῆνα Ἐοῆαηαεα Ἐαιρἰλ, ἡ μιοῆδαίμνα Μυῖαίμ,
 ὀέεε. Ἐρεαε λα mac Μαηλ να μὀό ηι Ρῖνε Ἰηαιλ, ῆο ρο λοἰρε au τῖρ ὀ Ἀτ
 εηαιε εὐ ηὨβνε, αετ νοcα ταρραὸ βύ εὐ νὀῆρῖατ ρεανὀρεαεα μὀρα
 ἰμὀν δύν, ὀύ ἰ ττορχεραταρ ἰλε ἰλλε ἡ ἰμυδ, εὐ νὀεαεαὸ τἰξῆνα Ἰαιλ ἰ.
 Ἐαεηῖαρεαε, mac Ραῆναιλ ὀαρ μυρ, ἡ ρο ῆαὀ mac Μαοιρ να μὀό ρἰξε

^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 Conmhaicne 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. Maelbrudar 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 Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and 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-eliath 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 Oilioh Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of 'Sliabh-na-mban-bhfiann 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 Murrrough, 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

Ἐὰν δαπα εἶρι. Ἐρεαχ λά ηὐα Ἐοὐκόβαρ δαρ Ἐοὐμιανε, εο πορ ιοῖρι εο ιοῖρι. Ἀρ Ἐαλαγε ιμμο τιζήρινα .ι. ιμ mac παρρεαχταῖζ, λά Ἐοὐμιαεμῖ τρια ιοῖρβαῖλ Ἐιαράν. Ὀυβήριρα, ιηζήν ὀριαν, δέεε. Ὀοιναλλ, mac Ἐοὐλλα-εῖριορτ, ιιε Ἐοὐεαυαλγνε, εο ιαῖρβαῖδ λά τιζήρινα Ἐῖρι Ῥοιρ. ὀριαον mac Μαοιμιορδα, .ι. ρί Λαιζήν, εο ἔεε ηι εColom.

Ἀοιρ Ἐῖριορτ, ιιλε εαοεεα α τῖι. Ὀοιζέν υαπαλ ραεααρτ Ἀῖρδα Μαχα, Ὀοιναλλ Ὑα Ἐέλε, αῖρῖεεαχ δῖαίνε, Ἐοῖρβμαε ηὐα Ῥυαῖορπαχ, αῖρῖεεαχ Ἐῖρμαιην Ἐεῖεμε, γ Μυρπαῖδ Ὑα ὀεολλάιη, αῖρῖεεαχ Ὀῖρομα εῖαῖδ, δέεε. Ἐλαῖεῖρταεχ Ὑα Μαεῖρπαῖαλλ, τιζήρινα Ἐαῖρῖεεε ὀραεῖαῖδ, δέεε. Νιαλλ Ὑα ηἘεεμῖζη, τιζήρινα Ἐῖρι Μαηαεχ, γ α ὀραεῖαῖρ Ἐοὐλλαεῖριορτ εο ιαῖρβαῖδ λα Ἐῖρῖαῖδ Λυῖρεε τῖε ιεαῖαῖλ. Ὀοηηαῖδ Ὑα Ἐεαλλαεαη, ρῖοζῖδαίηηα Ἐαῖρῖλ εο ιαῖρβαῖδ εὐὈρραῖζῖβη. Μαοῖεῖρῖον, mac Ἐαεῖαῖλ, τιζήρινα εοῖρῖεῖρτ ὀρῖζ, εο ιαῖρβαῖδ εο ηὐα Ῥιαζαη, .ι. αῖδεε Λυαη Ἐάρεε, γ εῖρεαεα ῖεῖρ πορ Ἐυλλα. Ἐρεαχ λά mac Λαελαιηη γ λα Ἐῖρῖαῖδ Μαῖζε ηῖεα πορ Ἐεηλ ιηῖοιεεεχ Λοεα Ὀῖροεαῖτ, αζυρ ιυζγῖαε τῖι εέδ βῖ. Ἐοεηῖαη, τιζήρινα

in descent from Enna Ceinnsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murrroughs, 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 Con-cualgne, 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. Ehtiern 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 Maelfabhail, 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. Maelcron, 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 Dermod, Airchinnech of Roscre; O'Ruorach, Airchinnech of Termon-Fechin; Flaithvertagh O'Maelfavill, king of Carrack-Brachai; Dolgen, gentle priest" [uaird iacair] “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

Dealbna, do mairbad i meabail. Cúrian Ua Maoileóin, tigfina Ffí Luirc, do mairbad la Mac na haidce Ua Ruairc, epé meabail ina aipeacht féin. Mac na haidce Ua Ruairc do mairbad do Chonmáicneib fo céadóir. Slóicéfo lá mac Dhríam .i. Donnchaó, 7 la Concoðar Ua Maoilfchlaimn hi Fíne Gall, co tuccerat fir Tíeba, .i. na Sionnaig, braitte iomda a doimhlaig Luirc, 7 co puccerat auctere ó mac Maoil na mbó im Móir inéin Congalaig Uí Concoðair. Diarmaid, mac Maoil na mbo, 7 Diollapáttair, tigfina Orpraig do ðul i Míde, do tuccerat broid, 7 gabála dímhóra a ndóigail Moire, inéine Congalaig Uí Choncoðair, do ðol do Concoðar Ua Maoileachlainn ðar pápúgáð Diollapáttair, 7 a ndóigail na boróma rug Ua Maoileclainn a Laigíne. Slóicéfo lá mac Maoil na mbó i mbrígaib 7 hi Míde, co mo loirc ó Shlá ne co iarðar Míde epir cealla 7 tuata. Cpeach lá Uíleðar, mac Laíðgnén, tigfina Oirgíall, for Gallínguib, 7 for tíceða fí Míde 7 bpríð, co rug móir do buaib 7 braitte, co ndíchaib ina ndiaid Congalach, mac Sínáin, tigfina Gallíng co tparaid bú Ffí Manach co na tairéstar iaraid Ffirímanach imo tigfina .i. Donnall mac Maoilruanaid, co tporcáir leó Congalach, mac Sínáin, tigearna Gallíng co rochaide oile cenmóttarom. Amílaib Ua Macainén, tigfina Muðoorn, dég.

Coir Chríort, míle caocca, a cétair. hUa Zeappuíðir, eppcop Cille Dála, Maoicolaim Ua Collbráin ðaccart, Zuairc hUa Lachtnáin, fípleigínn Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Cuíleinnán Claen, fípleigínn Leiréglinne 7 Dúirte Diarmada, dég. Aeð Ua Ffígaile, mic Conaig mic Néill, ríðdaínn Oílig, 7 tigfina Cemul Eoðain Tealca ócc do mairbad do Uíleðar, mac Laíðgnén do tigfina Oirgíall, 7 do fíraib Feapnmaige. Dubgall Ua hAeðogáin, tigfina Ua Niallám, do mairbad do Ua Laíén. Maíðm Fínnmaige for Uí Míe 7 for Uacétar éipe ría nUí Eathach, dá i tporcáir an Chroibðearg, tánaíir Uacétair éipe. Aeð, mac Cíndéitig, mic Duinncean, muir 7 oirdan

Loch-Droichaid, and caried away 300 cows, and killed Duvenna mac Cinaeh, sechnap of Clonfiachna, and Cumacha mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgais. Maelcron mac Cahail, king of Bregh, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaghan, heyre of Cassill, killed by Ossory. Neil O'Heigny, king of Fermanagh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghlan, kinge 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 Ruaire, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidheche Ua Ruaire was killed by the Connhaicni immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i. e. Donnehadh, 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 Gearrnidhir, 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.

Ἐὰν εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν, ὅτε ἡ Μακ Ἰαλγῆρις, ἐπιβῆναι Κοιρῆ, ὁ μαρβᾶδ ἰ μεαβαί. Ἐλοικῆσθαι τενῶ ὁ παρῆρῆν ἰρῆν ἀερ ὑαρ Ρορ Ἐεαλα δια δοίμναις πέλε Ἰουρῆν πρὶ πῆ εἰς νυαί. Ἐοίμν δὲβα διαίμνῃδε ἰὸδ ἡ ἀρρ, ἡ ἀσῆ ἐν μοίμα ἰνῶν, ἡ νο εἰς τῆνδ ἡεοίμν βῆσα πο ἀ εἰσιβῆδε ἀν ταν τέικῶδῆρ ἰρῆν ελοικῆσθαι. Ἐάνσῆσθαι ἀμαχῆ con ὑαρῆαβατῆρ ἰν con βοί πόρ λαί ἰν ἔβαίε ἰ νᾶρῆδε ἰρῆν ἀερ, ἡ ταρλαίρῆτ ἀνυαρ ὁορῶδῆρ, con νερβαίε πο ἐέδῶρ, ἡ τῆρῆαβῆρατ ἐπί βῆρῆτα ἡ οἱ λῆίμῃδ ἰ νᾶρῆδε, ἡ πο λῆίρῆτ ἀνυαρ πορ εἰρῆ εἰδῆνα. Ἀν εἰλλ πορῆα νδερῶδῆρῆρ ἡεοίμν ὁο ποῶρῆρ πόταῖβ, ἡ ἰν ὁαρῆβε πορῆ ἀ νδερῶδῆρῆρ ἡεοίμν πο βῶί πορ ἐρῆε con ἡα πῆμαῖβ ἰ ταλμᾶν. Ἐοχ Συῖδε ὁδῆρᾶν ἡί Σλέῖβ Ἰῆαίρε ἀ ελύδῆ ἰ νδερῆαδ ὀῖδῆε πέλε Μῆίλ, con νδεαχᾶδ ἰρῆν Ρεαβαίλ, ἡρῆ βῶ ἡῆογῆαδ ἡῆρ ἡά εαχ. Ἐρεαχ ἡά ἡᾶδ Ἰα Conῶδῆρ, ἡά πῆγ Conᾶετ, con Conῆα ἔβαίρῆμῃδ ἡ con Ἐρατῆρῆε, ἡο πο ἡᾶῖβ ἡαβᾶλα δῆαίμνῃδε. Ἐά μακ Καίρῆις ὁο μαρβᾶδ ὁο μακ ἡἸῆ Ἐομῆαδᾶ. Σῆαῖεῖσθῆ ἡά μακ Μαίλ ἡα ἡῆῃ ἡ ἡά Ἰῆολλαπάτῆρῆε, ἐπιβῆναι Ὀρῆαίε, ἡ ἡά Ἐαῆῆῃβ, ἡ ἡά Ἰαλαῖβ ἰρῆν Μῆμᾶν, con πᾶνεατῆρ ἡἡεαχ ἡῆβαίρ, ἡ con πο ἡῆρῆτῆ Ἐῶν ἐρῆ ἡεα, ἡ νοχα ταρῆαῖδ μακ ἔρῆαῖν ἡαδ, ὑαίρ πο βοί ἰ νδέρῆετ Ἐρεαῖν. Ἐοῖρῆεαῖε Ἰα ἔρῆαῖν ἡο cConnachῆαῖβ ἡερ ὁο δῆλ ἰ τῆαῖε Μῆμᾶν, ἡο νδῆρῆα αῖρῆε ἡῆρᾶ, ἡ ἡο πο μαρβᾶδ ἡερ Ἰᾶδ μακ Cennῆδῆγ, ἡ ἡο πο ἡῆρῆεαδ Ἐαῖν Πῆοἡῆοχα.

* *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: "ἡ ἰν ὁαρῆβε πορῆ ἀ νδερῆ ἰν τ-ἐν ἡῆρ ὕτ πο ϕῆε λαίρ con ἡα πῆμαῖβ ἀ ταλμᾶν; 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-Odhraín*: i. e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhraín, i. e. *lacus sessionis Odhrani*. Suidhe-Odhraín, *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-Deala^u, 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-Odhraim^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 *Leabhar-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 Lismore, fol. 209, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

^e *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a cúicc. Μαολύιιν, νιας Ξιλλεανδρεαρ, ερρορ Alban γ ορδαν Ξαιοδεαλ ó éléipcib, δέξ. Τυατάλ Ua Follamain, comarba Fínnén Cluana Ipaip, Μαολμαρταιν, mac Αρρινα, comarba Coínzail, Μαολβρίξδε Ua Μαολρυσαν, αιρίinnech Sléβτε, Μαολβριξδε, mac δαετταιν, ρήρειξιμν Αρδα δρεαcáin, Colam Ua Καταλ, αιρίinneach Ρορρα Αιλιέρι, γ Οδαρ Ua Μυιρβδhaiξ, αιρίinneach Λυρcca, γ φλαίε Ua Colzán, do écc. Ριαχηρα Ua Κορραίν, hUa Ρυαρcáin, αιρίinneach Αιρνε Coemáin, γ Ξορμαν αννίcαρα, δέcc. Δοínnall Ρυαδ Ua δριαν do μαρβαδ do hUa Ειδιη do τιξεαρνα Ua Ριαχηrach Αιδνε. Ξιλλαπάτραιcc, τιξεαρνα Ορραιξε, δέcc. Cpeach na bealtaine do óenam do μιξ Connaéτ, Αοδ Ua Concóδαιρ δαρ λαρταρ Μιδε, co μιξ ζαδάλα ιοιδά, γ βροιττ μόρ αρρ. Cpeach lá Dalcair im Murchaδ Ua mδριαν δαρ Κορcumδρυσαδ, co μιccραττ ζαδάλα μόρια, γ co τταρριαρ cpeach διβ, γ co μο μαρβαδ ροχαιδε μόρι. Ceανδραολαδ Ua Μυιρεαδαιξ, τιξήινα an δαρα ραινδ do Cιάρραιξε Λυαcρα, do μαρβαδ do Ua Concóδαιρ nuc Μυιρεαδαιξ, do τιξεαρνα na ραινδε ele co ροχαιδιβ οιλε αρason μιρ. Μαιδομ ρια ττορρδεαλβach Ua mδριαν ρορ Μυρchaδ Ua mδριαν .i. Μυρcha an ρcét ζιρρ, ι ττορρηραδαρ ceίτρε ééδ im cúic ττορpeachaib δέξ. Ua Σιδλιαν, τιξήινα Ua ρΨαιλξε, do μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a ré. Αεδ Ua Φοιρρειδη, αιρδ ρήρειξιμν, γ

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 Gen-tyes” [*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*” [minion] “of Kindred-Tirlagh, slaine by Connaght. A battle betwene Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and

1500 Saxons were slaine, with Dofin 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 zaob Zoáa Ξαρμαν,” 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-Modhrudh, 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'Cahaill, 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 Bealltame.] "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*

ρui eppcop Αρδα Μαχα δέcc an cέτραϊνάδ Calainn δέcc do Iul ipin cúiccó
bliadóan pśchtmódat a aoiri amail arbfíar,

Ro teacht ρoi neim cein ρo máir
Aéδ Ua Foirrith an tρaoi ρean,
hι ceάτραϊνάδ δέcc Calainn Iul
·Luidh an tεppcop ciuin ar ceal.

Cέτραϊδ, cfnδ cραβαϊδ Munan, naem, eccnaϊδ ροιρce δέξ ma oilipe hι
lior móρ. Flano Mainstreach, pśrléigimδ Mainstreach δúite, ρaoi fína
nΨαιοθεal, hι léigimn, γ hι pñcúρ, γ hι pñlθεάct, γ ι naipóctal do écc an
cέτραϊνάδ Calainn do December, amail arbearop,

Flano a ρpiméill δúite bind,
Rimδ ρuirc a min éimδ ar mall,
Mimδ ρui ρide ρuísíρ limδ,
Tiuǵpúí típe tíρi pimδ Flano.

Δαιǵpe Ua Dubatán, anmécara Cluana, δέξ ι nΨimδ dá locha. Suibne
Ua nÉocain, aipéimdeach Tśrmainn Feichín, Caτupach, mac Ψirpǵarβáin,
coimάρba Caimiǵ hι cCiannaáctaiβ, γ Maolpimδén mac Cunn na mδóct, áctar
Chormaic, coimάρba Chiaráin, δέξ, .i. Maolpimδen, mac Cunn, mic Iopeli,
mic Donnchaδa, mic Dunaδaiǵ, mic Eicceartaǵ, mic Luacáam, mic Eoǵain,
mic Aδaǵain, mic Topbaǵ, mic Ψormain, do Uib Ceallaǵ bpeaǵ. Etpu,
mac Labpaδa, τοιρeac h Monach, tuip opδán Ulaδ, δέξ iap nδeǵβéctaiδ.
Mupchaδ, mac Diaρmaδa, tiǵfina Laiǵín, do Sénaim cpeice meabla ρop
Laοǵairib Teamρach, conup táppaiδ tiǵfina Laοǵaire, co ρo lá a náρ.
Domnall Ua Cśrnacháin, mac an Ψuitc, do máρbaδ do Choncobar Ua Maoi-
lschlann. Cρśch lá Niall mac Maoileachlann ρop Dhal nAraide, co tpucc

Ardmacha, et Episcopus Ardmachanus xiv. Calend. Julii, anno aetatis septuagesimo quinto, ordormiuit in Domino. Non numeratur tamen in alio Catalogo Primatum. Unde videtur solum Dubdalethi ante ipsum instituti Archiepiscopi, et adhuc viventis, fuisse suffraganeus. Extat ibidem ejus Epitaphium versibus Hibernicis hunc sensus exhibentibus :

“ Magna extitit fama quamdiu vixit, Aidus Hua Foirreth, Senior egregius, Decimo quarto Calendas Julii migravit hic modestus Episcopus ad calum.”

^h *Flann-Mainstreach* : i. e. Flann of the Monastery, i. e. of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.—See note ^l, under A. D. 432, p. 131, *sup.*

^l *Successor of Caimneach in Cianachta* : i. e.

guished Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said :

Of brilliant fame while he lived was
Aedh O'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 Gaedhil 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 Dnadhach, 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 ^q; and notes under

A. D. 1090 and 1206.

^m *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murrroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

piche céo do buaib, 7 epí píóit do bpoitε. Cpeach do deochaió Eochaió Ua Flaiteim aídce Noolacc nóri i Maig nItha, co tucc cúig céo bó co habaimn maigε hUaía, 7 forácraε na bú occ an ábaimn, 7 po báite oéταp ap εépaχac oib im Chuilennan mac Ósrccáin. Ταδγ, mac an Cleirigh Uí Chonócobair do mápbaó do Uib Maine. Ruaidpí Ua Záopa, ταναpí Λιγνε, do mápbaó. Cpeach pluaigheacó lá Oiapmacc mac Maol na mbó ipin Mumain, co po loipcc dún mic nnguir, 7 Oenach Téte, 7 dún Fupudpáin. Ziollaácaomgim mac Ziollaácaimghail, 7 Maolmoipóa mac mic Paoláin, do mápbaoh lá Murchacó mac Oiapmaccα τpια péill, 7 meabail. Oúap, mac Floinn, τiγίpna Calpαιge, do mápbaoh.

Αοip Cpíoρτ, míle caocca a pšcτ. Muγipón Ua Mutáin, coίapba baippe, uapal epccop 7 pšpλεiγimn, do mápbaó lá λαpponbaib do Chopca Λaiγde, ip ττοίdeacéτ do ó na ipámpεpge. Robapιtach, mac Pšpooínnaiγ, coίapba Cholam Chille 7 Ádaimnám, 7 Oubóaleiεε Ua Cionaeóa, aipcínneach Copcaige, vécc. Niall Ua hEγneacháin, τiγίpna Ceneoil Enoa, do mápbaoh lá a cenél péipim. Maolpuanaicó Ua Póccapτα, τiγίpna véip-

ⁿ *The River of Magh-Uatha.*—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *Abaimn Maigε nItha*, 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-Urmhunan, *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 quievit*. Gormgal, prime soul friend” [of Inis-Daircairgrem], “*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 quievit*. 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 Flaithean, 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. Gillachaeimhghin^r, son of Gillachomhghaill, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faellan, 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 Cuilennan mac Dergan.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1056. Murrough, 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, adjoining 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’Dunghaa, king of Eonacht-Cashell, killed by Murrough mac Brien, with many others. Finguine O’Finguine, heyre of all Mounster, killed by Melaghlín O’Bric. Echmarkach O’Kernay, Airchinnech of Dunleghlais, went in pilgrimage. An overthrow by Rory O’Ruogan, with the Eastians” [Orriors], “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 Róvertach mac Donell, Coarb of Columbkil, *in domino dormierunt*. Daniell O’Ruairk killed by Donell mac Maelruany,

ceip Ele, do mairbad lá Donnchaoh, mac brian. Dunzal, mac Micraic Uí Donnchaða, tigherna Eoghanaácta, do mairbad co ndruing oile imarson rir. Cat eitip Doimnall Ua Maolruanaid, tigherna Fer Manach, 7 Doimnall Ua Ruairc, tigherna breibne, du i ttorcair Ua Ruairc, co rochaoidibh iondaib dia muinntir imaille ririr. Múiréreach Luigne lá hAod Ua cConcobar. Ar Ua mbriúin do éor do Choncobar Ua Maoileachluinn ag tabairt crece doib cairir i nDeap Laignib. Dunchad Ua Donnchaða, tigherna Chairil, do mairbad.

Aoir Críort, míle caocca a hocht. Colmán Ua hAireachtaig, comarba Comgail bhócair, Maolrinnéin Ua Guaire, angoipe Daimhri, 7 Maolíora Ua Flannéua, rruic ífnóir Imleacha lubair, décc. Imlech lubair do loycead co léir eitip daimliacc 7 cloicteach. Cath Sléibe Crot iar loycead Luimniú lá Diarmaid mac Maol na mbó for Donnchað mac mbriam, i ttorcair Cairrre Ua Liozda, aircindeach Imleacha lubair, 7 míozbardán, mac Concoirne, tigherna Ele, 7 droing nóir oile cénmozátoride. Gallbrat Ua Cshbail, míozdairna Tshnach, do mairbad lá Concobar Ua Maoileachluinn, tré meabail. Claidib Carlora 7 móran do pédaib aréna do breit do mac Maol na mbó na inaó rin, ar mo boí a ccomairce ririr. Ceallach, mac Muirecáin, tigherna Ua Mic Uair brcg, décc. Sgrín Cholaim Chille do orccain do féraib Teatba 7 Cairbri, 7 mo cúirre rir Míde ar rir Teatba 7 Cairrri, ma díozail.

Aoir Críort, míle caocca a naoi. hUa Lorcáin, abb Cille hachaid, décc. Doimnall Déireach, eccnaid 7 ancoipe, décc. Doimnall mac Eodorra,

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.

^w *Cloictheach* : i. e. the Round Tower Belfry, which was a separate building from the Daimhliag.

^x *Sliabh-Crot*.—Now Mount-Grud, in the townland of Cappa-Uniæ, parish of Killardry, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort and eastle of Dun-gCrot are situated at

the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Aherlagh.

^y *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^z *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 Oilioll Olum, king of Munster.

^a *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-

αιρέινδεαχ Μαιμπερεχ δύιτι, Ανειρλιρ, mac Uidri, αιρέινδελε Λυρεα, Eochaid Ua Cionaeδa, αιρέιννεαδ Ατα Τρυιμ, Conaing Ua Fairdeallaig, αιρέιννεαχ Όρομα Λέταιν, comarba Maeδόcc la Connachtaib 7 Laiγmu, [δέcc]. Conn na mδochte opδan 7 αιρεαχυρ Cluana mic Nόir, δέcc iar rfnδataig. Niall Ua Maoldoraid, τιγσίνα Ceneoil Conaill, δέcc iar ndeiγ-bécheaid, 7 iar naitriγe ina éairniééctaid, 7 peactóibh. Aeδuar Ua Dubδa, τιγσίνα Ua nAinalγaδa, do marbaδ lá a énel féirim. Catal, mac Τιγσί- nain, mic Néill, mic Aeδa, τιγσίνα Αιρέρι Connaéct, do marbaδ lá hAδδ Ua Ruairc. Duarcán Ua hEaγra, τιγσίνα Teóra Sloinne Λιγνε, do mar- baδ. Tomaltach Ua Maoibhrenaing, τιγσίνα Shil Muireadhaid, Maoi- ríchlainn Ua bpic, .i. τιγσίνα na nDéiri, do mucaδ in uairn lá Maoi- ríchlainn mac Giollabrigde, mac Paolán. Congalach Ua Riaccán, ríγδaiinna Tfm- riach, do marbaδ lá Muireadh mac Diarmada. Giollacoinigín, mac Giolla- coinigáill, ríγδaiinna Laiγín, 7 Maoimóirda, mac mic Paolán, do marbaδ do Mhuireadh, mac Diarmada tpe féill 7 meabail. Ruaidri Ua γaδpa δaiinna τιγσίνα Λιγνε [δέcc]. Creach la Mhaolreachlainn Ua Maδaδan i nAipéaraid, co ruγ tpi céδ bó, 7 co po marb Giollamuire, mac Aipeéctaid, τιγσίνα Clóinne Sionach. Criche la hApoγar Mac Lachlainn, do Chenel Eoγam i nDail Aipáde, co tteucpat boπόia nóri, 7 dá céδ etip marbaδ, 7 epγaδáil. Mac bpiain do δul i tech Aδδa Uí Choncóδar co tteucc ariar δó. Maíom rpa cConcóδar Ua Maoileachlainn, τιγeapna Miδe, pop

loich, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcol- lumb mac Douncha in battle."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *In Connaught and Leinster.*—St. Maedhog's successor in Connaught was the abbot of Drum- lane, 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.

^{*} *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

[†] *Ua Maelbhrenainn.*—Now anglicised Mulren- nin, 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*.

² *Gillacomhghaill.*—This is a repetition. See this entry already given under the year 1056.

^b *Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra.*—This would be now anglicised Rory or Roderic O'Gara.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmac- noise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1059. Maelsechlinn O'Madagain came with his force into the East" [Orion], "and carried 300 cowes, or a few more, and killed Gilmurre minion of Children-Sinay" [muire Clóinn Smairg]. "Maelsechlinn O'Brick smothered in a cave by Maelsechlinn O'Faelain. Hugh O'Duvday, 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 Faireheallaigh, airchinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster^d, [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Cluain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. 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 Maelbhrenainn^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 Dalarái, 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" [Gillacoevin, son of Gillacomgaill, royal heyre of Leinster, *a suis*]; "Gildomangart O'Conchaille, king of O'Niellan; 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'Cinaeha, 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 warrs between Meathmen and Lynstermen this year that there were many slain of the Lynstermen's side. Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Taragh, gave a great overthrow to Murrogh mac Dermott, king of the Danes. There was another overthrow given to the Lynstermen in Dorowe the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkil."—*Ann. Clon.*

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 Dearthach-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" [Cnmáca, i. e. spiritual adviser] "of Ireland, and Con-na-mboght, .i. of the poore, in Clonmiense, *ad Christum vocati sunt*. Maelchiaran O'Robuean, Airchinnech of Swerts" [Swords], "*mortuus est*. Murtagh mac Gilfularty, heire of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carbryes by the men of Bregh, viz., by Leochan mac Maelan. Flannagan O'Kelly, king of Bregh, died in his pilgrimage."—*Ann. Ul., 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 elergy of Clone incited these of Delyyn-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 conveighed."—*Ann. Clon.*

° *Boircheach*: i. e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

ανιόαρα Ερεανν, ανζοιρε, γ κοιαρβα Ριννειν, γ Μαοιβριζοε mac an Ξο-
 δανν, δέcc do πλάγη. Occán Ua Corpmacán, αιρύνδεαχ Ιηρι Cumpεραϊδ,
 γ Conaηζ πορραιρύνδεαχ Αρθα Macha, δέcc. Domnall Ua Maoldoraϊδ
 do ιαρηβαδ λά Ρυαϊορι Ua Canannán ι ccαε. Cúslaδ mac Congalaηζ,
 τιζήρινα Uαέταιρ έιρε, δέcc ιαρ δειζβέχαιδ. Niall, mac Maolrfehlann,
 τιζήρινα Οιλζ, δέcc. Slóiceαδ λά hAδδ Ua Concóδαιρ .ι. an Ξha βήριναηζ, co
 Cfhη copαδ, ζο πο έριρ an δύναιδ, γ co πο μυραδ an ειορρατ λαιρ, γ πο έοαίε
 α δί βραττάν, γ πο λοιρε Cill Dalua βέορ. Muinntir Mupchaδa do ζαβαιλ
 πορ Loch Oirβήη, co πο αιρίοζρατ Aδδ Ua Concóδαιρ. Μαϊδm Ξinne
 Ραττραicc για ηAδδ Ua Concóδαιρ πορ Ιαρταιρ Connaέτ, ιη πο μυδαηζιέ ιε
 ιη Ρυαϊορι Ua Φλαϊέβαρταηζ, τιζήρινα Ιαρταιρ Connaέτ, γ πο διεήδαδ έ,
 γ πυccaδ a ceann co Cpuachain Chonnaέτ ιαρ ηραοιneaδ πορ mac Aδδα mic
 Ρυαϊορι. Ξlénδ δά locha do λορccaδ cona έήmπλαϊβ. Flann Ua Ceallaηζ,
 αδβαρ τιζήρινα βρεαηζ, do ιαρηβαδ do na Saϊέηb. Ξαρηβιέ Ua Caταραiccη,
 τιζήρινα βρfζ, δέcc. Mac Mic Dúnγαιλ, τιζήρινα Ua mδριύιη Chualann,
 δέcc. Mac Maol na mbó ρί Λαηζήη γ Ξall do dul ιριη Muñian ιη Saϊηain,
 ζο πο λά δεαρζάρι ρβη Muñian ιριη Cnañcóιλλ, γ ζο πο λοιρε macαιρε na
 Muñian εττιρ έιζιb, γ αρβαρ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile ρήcca α δό. Ξιolla Cρίορτ Ua Maoldoraϊδ, κοι-
 αρβα Cholann Chille εττιρ Εριηη γ Αlβαιη, Μαοιρυαααδ Ua Θαηζε, ρριη
 ανηόαρα Tuairceιρε Ερεανν, γ Mupchaδ Ua Λαιδgnén, αιρύννεαχ Ρήρινα,

^p *Inis-Cumhsraigh*.—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.

^v *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-Cumsraigh^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^q 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 Cruachain 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^v, 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 Ferna,

and chief sonl-frend" [anmcapa, *synhedrus*] "of Ireland; Conaing mac Innavair, Sub-Airchinneach of Ardmach, *in penitentia quieverunt*. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannan in battle. Garvie O'Casasay, 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^y, in the north of Ireland.

^y *O'Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.

δέεε. Κατέραοιναὸ πέ ηΑὸδη ἀν Ἰθα βεαρναίξ ηὐα Concoβαῖρ φορ μαε Ρυαῖορῖ, ἢ πο μαρβαὸ οὐτμοῖζατ το Cloinn Chorpεαίξ. Ταὸξ, μαε Αὸδα Ὑῖ Concoβαῖρ, το μαρβαὸ λά μαε Αὸδα με Ρυαῖορῖ, ἡ λα ηλαρταρ Connaετ, Cpeach λα ηΑρδοῖζαρ μαε Λοὐλῆινη 1 εοιτσεαὸ Connacht, εο τυυερατ πέ ἢλε το βυαῖβ ἡ ἢλε το βραῖτε. Ὀννευαν Ὑα Μαάαννε το μαρβαὸ λα Ἰωλλαάιαρῆαν Ὑα Machaῖνη, τῖξῆρα Μυῖδορῖ. Ρυαῖορῖ, μαε Concaῖρξε, ταναῖρῖ Ἐβρηῖμαίξε, το μαρβαὸ το ἢμαε Νέιλλ Ὑῖ Ρυαῖρ. Διαρῖμαῖ, μαε Μυρchaὸα εο Λαῖξῖνῖ το ὄολ τοη Μυῖμαῖ, εο πο λοῖρεε Λυῖμνεαὸ ἡ Ὀῦν ἢα Τραρῆαῖρα, δια ποεβραὸη,

Ρανῖατταρ Λαῖξῖν Λυῖμνεῖη,
Να θαῖξῖρῖ ο Ὀρῖμ θαῖρβῖρῖη,
Ρο πάεερατ ἀν ἀν ρλυαῖξ ρυῖρῖξῖη
Λυῖμνεαῖ ἢα ῖγυαλ ῖγαν ῖανῖηεαὸ.

ἢἢαλλ μαε Eochaὸα, ῖῖ Ὑλαὸ, ἡ ἀ μαε Eochaὸ μαε Νέιλλ με Eochaὸα, ῖῖοῖδοῖῖη ἀν εῖυεαὸ, δέεε ἢ Ἰο Νοεῖμβῖρ δια θαῖρδαῖν.

Αὖοῖρ Cῖρῖορτ, ἢλε ρῖρεα ἀ τῖρῖ. Cῖοηαὸ, μαε Αῖῖρ, ἀῖρῖννεαῖη Ἰῖρ ἢῖοῖρ ἢοὸυδα, Eochaὸ Ὑα Ὀαλλῆαν, ἀῖρῖννεαῖη Condepe, ἡ Μαδουδαν Ὑα Cέλεάαν, ρῖοῖρ Αῖρδα Macha, δέεε. Ceallach Ὑα Cαοῖῖ, εεεαὸ ἡ ἀηῖοῖρ, δέεε. Ὑα Μιαὸαάαν, ρῖῖλεῖξῖν το ἢῖῖῖῖῖρ Cluana με Νοῖρ, ἡ μαε Ὀονηῖαῖ ρεῖρλεῖξῖν Cille θαῖρα, δέεε. Conaῖηῖ Ὑα ηEαῖηρα, ρῖῖρλεῖξῖν Cluana με Νῖοῖρ, δέεε. Ἰορῖμαῖτ, ἢῖξῖη Cαῖαῖλ με Ρυαῖορῖ, δέεε ἢα

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 Aodha do'n taob' toir ar Cloinn elárpaῖρῖηξ Chorpεαίξ*, 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 Columbkill in Ireland and Scotland; Mailruan O'Daigry, chief soule-frend” [ἀῖῖεαῖρα, *synhedrus*] “of Ireland, in *Christo dormierunt*. Teig mac Hugh O'Connor killed by Kindred-Cosgray, .i. by West Connaught, *per dolum*. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn into Connaught,

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 Cucairge, 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" [u1 nite oo buab] "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'Lai-then, 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 Arp Macha. Catál mac Donnchada, tigherna Ua nEathach Muimian .i. tigherna Raithlinne do marbad lá a mac féirín .i. an Fionnphúilech. Cúúiligh Ua Taidg, tigherna Fsr Uí, décc. Maol-schlann Ua Maoludáin, mógdaíanna Ouiligh, do marbad lá Cenél cConaill. Ziollaerpaire Ua Maoil-miethigh, oicctighern na nGaoitheal, décc. Slóiccēō mór la hArpgar, .i. mac Loelunn, ótá Glíno Súilighē riar co hiarēap Luighne, 7 co muaid O nAmal-gaid, 7 tánghatpar tighernaáda Connaēt uile ma téach im Aoð Ua Concobaip, 7 im Aoð mac Néill I Ruairc, 7 im mac Arp I Ruairc. Uaidh alla zepc i cCíra do tógail do Connaicuib fop muinrip Uí Choncobaip Aoða, 7 po múceta oēt píciē do dáomib innre, 7 pucceta peótta Condacht eirre. Luim-neach do lopecad lá Toirpdealbách Ua mBriain, 7 lá Diarmaitt irac Mail na mbó. Tpeazait 7 enuicc hi Laighnib, 7 po lé cío fo Eirinn. Arcolt mór fop muilē ipin mbliadainri, 7 tepce arba 7 annloinn. Eochaid Ua hEochaáda, pí Ulað, décc. Sluaighēad lá [Diarmaid] mac Maoil na mbó i Muimian, zo tpeazaitar maite macairē na Muimian ma téaz zo far-gaibpēte gialla occa. Tánig mac Bhríain 7 Murchað an peētē gípp, a mac, do cum Toirpdealbaiē Uí Bhríain dia pobairt tapēip Diarmada, zo tparad Toirpdealbách maidm fop Murchað zo po lá ár a muinrip. Do chuaid Diarmaid iarctain ipin Muimian zo tepz gialla Muman o uirgi fodeap zo Cnoc mBrenainn, zo tepz na géll ipin illáin Toirpdealbaiē, a dalta. Laoig-peach, mac Faelám I Mihóda, tigherna Laighri, do marbad.

^f *Cathal, 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, *suprà*.

^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, *suprà*.

^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, 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 Maemithigh, 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-Ambalghaidh^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 Commhaicni, 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. Secnap of Armagh. *mortuus est*. Cahel O'Donna, Archking of Oneach-Munster; Cuduili O'Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailsechlainn O'Madagan, heir of Ailech, killed by his enemies, viz., Kindred-Conell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suille westwardly 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 Connaught 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?]. "Cinaeh mac Aichir, Airchinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O'Dallain, Airchinnech of Coimnire. *in pace dormierunt.*" — *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle ρεαρρεά α εΐταιρ. Οοιλζεν, Υα Σονα, αιρίνδεαχ Αρδα ρραΐα, Κορβνιας, αιρίνδεαχ Αρδα Δρεαάιν, Εοχαϊό Υα Δορειό, αιρίννεαχ Δομνναϊζ μόιρ Μαιζε Ιΐε, αν Όαλλ Υα Λονάιν, αιρδφιλε η αιρδ ρεανχαιό να Μυμάν, η Ξιολлахυαραιλλε Υα Μαιλιμηΐηζ, δέεε. Δοννχαιό μαε Δριαιν, αιρδφί Μυμάν, δο αιτρίογχαό, η α ουλ δο Ρόμῆ ιαρριν, εο νερβαιλτ ρο δυαιό αιτρίζε ι ναιιηρτιη Δτεραιν ναιρτιρ. Μυιρδέσταχ Υα Νέιλλ, τιζήρνα Τεαλά Όεε, δο νιαρβαό λα ηΥιό εΐρεμΐταινν. Αρδζγαλ μαε Λοόλαινν, τιζήρνα Ουιζ, δέεε ι εΐτεαλά Όεε, η α αΐνναεαλ ιν Αρδμαχα εο νοηόιρ, η εο ναιρμιοιη ι εΐτumba να ριοζραιοε. Διαρμαϊό Υα Λορκαίιν, ρίοζδαίινα Λαιζήν, δο νιαρβαό λά Cenel Εοζαϊν. Μυρχαιό Υα Ραλλαίιαν, ταηαιρ Μίθε, η α βράΐταιρ, δο νιαρβαό ι μεαβαλ. Δυδδαλεθε, μαε Μαιλιμυρε, εοηιαρβα Ρηάτραιεε, δέεε ιαρ ναιτρίζε τοεχαιθε αν έέδ λά δο Σεπτεμπερ, η Μαιλιιορα, μαε Αίιναλζαόα δο ζαβάιλ να ηαδόαινε.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle ρεαρρεά α εΐττεε. Μαιλιβρίζθε Υα Μανναϊε, ερρυζ, Δυβταχ Αλβαναχ, άρδ ανηεαρρα Ερεανν η Αλβαν, δέεε ι ηΑρδ Μαχα. Αρ δο Δυβταχ ρο ραιόεαό,

Δυβταχ δυνε ολιζτεαχ ούρ,
Ροντα αν ροραό ρλιζτεαό ραορ,
Νήν ρυαιρ αν ταηηεαρρα αδ εϊό,
Αρ α εΐρ ελάρ ταηα εοεμ.

Δομνναλλ, αιρίννεαχ Λυεχμιαό, δέεε. Δοννχαιό Υα Ματζαίινα, ρί Υλαό, δο νιαρβαό λά ηΥιταϊβ δυδδέρριη ι ηΌαιμλιαζ Δηηεαρ. Δρδδαρ,

¹ *Ua Doireidh*.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix *Ua* or *O'*.

² *Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe*.—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castletinn, 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, Airehinnech of

Ardbreccan ; Eocha O'Dorey, Airehinnech of Donaghmor in Ma-Itha, *in Domino dormierunt*. Murtach O'Nell, king of Teleha-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*. Maelisa 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^q; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahuasaille Ua Maelmithigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. 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 Maelmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach^r Albanach, chief anmchara 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 Lughmbadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimh-

markagh, king of Gentes” [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, Archisynedrus, seu precipuus Confessarius Hibernia et Albania spiritum reddidit Deo*

naíra Comgall ar leiríde ro marbáð an ri a mbónncair, do marbáðh la
 tighína Dal nAraíde. Donnall Ua Comgairí, tighína Dal nAraíde, 7
 Muiréirteá Ua Maolrabail, tighína Cairrge bracháide, do marbáð la
 hUib Meiré. Echmílí Ua hAiteíð, tighína Ua nEaíach, do marbáð lá
 Cenél Eogain. Leoacán, mac Laíðghe, tighína Thailíng, do marbáð lá
 Concóbair Ua Maileachlainn. Orghain Cluanae nne Nóir lá Connáicnib,
 7 lá hUa Máine. Cluan ríra do orghain dóib iarua báraich. Iarú ro na
 toíríng báttar hi ruíde .i. Aod mac Néill Uí Ruairc, 7 Diarmaic, mac Taidg
 Uí Cheallai, tighína Ua Máine. Raimc Ua Concóbair Aod ua roíng,
 7 rraoinneáð forra rraia rraicib Dé, Ciaráin, 7 brénaínn, ira cealla ro
 oirceirte, 7 ro cuirteá a nócáir lá hAod, 7 ráccáirt a nócáir lair imon
 luing tucceat ó tá in rraice amair dar lár Connáct co Sionainn. Terna Aod
 Ua Ruairc ar i moirgail rin, 7 acbail gan rraicé iaruaí rre rraicib Ciaráin.
 Do éirí oin Diarmaic mac Taidg Uí Cheallai, 7 a mac Concóbair lá ríng
 Connáct, lá hAod Ua cConcóbair rra ceionn bliáda. Duarcán, mac
 Maolmádaí Uí Eolupa, rraicé Muirre Eolair, do marbáð lá hUa Con-
 cóbair .i. la hAod. Cno ní rra mór an bliádaínni, co ro gáð ruibál do glairib
 7 imon rraicib. Cuilín Ua Donnalláin, ollainn bréicínnaícha Ua rraíge,
 do marbáð oUib Criméannáin.

Aoir Críor, míle rraice a ré. Dunchaó Ua Damiene, comóirba Doirre,
 Coimóir, comóirba Canóig, rraicé Ua Riááin, aréinreac Cluana boir-
 rinn, [vécc]. Rogairtach, uaral ráccáirt Achad bó, vécc iar ríndatáid
 togaíde. Rogairtach rraionn do Ultoib, eccnaíð 7 angoirí, vécc i cCluan
 mic Nóir. Thollabraide, tighína bréirne, do marbáð lá hUib ólcon, 7
 Orláid a bín, mórín Concóbair Uí Maolrachaínn, vécc. Thollabraide oin

Ardmacha. Fortè est S. Dubthachus Confessor, eius Natalis celebratur 7 Octobris.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

* *Uí-Crimlthannain.*—This tribe were seated around the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1065. . Duvhach Scotts” [Scotch] “prime soul-frend” [prrín-amócara] “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 Maeleachlainn. 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 Maclmhiadhaigh Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. Culen O'Domhnullain, 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 Cluain-Boireann, [died]. Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Beccon^t; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar

and Murtagh O'Mailfavail, king of Carrak-brackay, killed by O'Meth, Leochan macLaignen, king of Galeng, killed by Conor O'Melaghlin. Echmile O'Hathay, 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.

μασπίδε Δομναίλλ, mic Τιζήρναίμ, mic Υαλζαίρζ, mic Νείλλ. Ceallać, mac Μυιρέσφταίγ Υί Cheallaίγ, do μαρβαδ. Mac Sínáim, τιζήρνα Σαίλνιγ, do μαρβαδ. Σιollamoninne, mac Αοδα, mic Υαλζαίρcc, do μαρβαδ. Cionaod, mac Οδαρμáιc, τιζήρνα Conaίλλe, décc, íar παίτρίγhe. Réolu do arépuccí h í peccé Calaimn Μαί oía Μαίρτ, íar Μιονcáίρcc, co nár mó dealpaδ no polur epcca íná a poίrí, 7 ba poδepc do cάc amlaíδ pín í co cfm ceateopa noíδce íapaí. Mac Conaίγ Υί Μhuίρccáim, aδβαρ τιζήρνα Τcέβα, do μαρβαδ la hΑοδ Υα Concobaίρ, 7 lá Ταδγ Υα Μuίρccáim. Αοίβcín, íngín Υί Concobaίρ, bín Υί Μhuίρcγáim, décc. Uílliam Conquererí do γαβáίλ píoγáccá Saγan, an 14 October.

Αοίρ Cpíoρτ, míle pεapcca a peacht. Celecharp Μυγδορpnach, epny Cíuana mic Νóίρ, do écc. Δο Υιδ Ceallaicch hρίγh a cénél. Scolaίγe, mac Ινδpeccáίγ, aίpínveach Μucnaíma, 7 aίpínneach Δuímíccγλαίρ, décc. Echτιζήρn, mac Píoinn Μαίμρτρεac, aίpínnech Μαίμρτρεc δuίτε, décc. Μοpύluaiécclδ Ueíte Μοccá lá Δίapmáíδ, mac Μαοίλ na mbó, la píz Λαίγín, la Μυρχαδ, 7 lá Τοίρpδεalβac Υα hpaíam, la píz Μuíman, hí cConnaccáίb, co τταpαδ Αοδ Υα Concobaίρ, pí Connaccé caít cεταρpnáíδ φοpí a ccíoinn, γο pío μαρβαδ ann Υα Concobaίρ, τιζήρνα Cίapnpaίγe Λυacpa, 7 δαοíne íomda

* *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 Cinaeh mac Ormick, king of Conells, *in penitentiá mortuú 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 commett 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 Tigbearnan, 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 Mucnamb, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair^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 shippes of them killed.”

^x *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 (Cob̄tać), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Inrechtach (In̄peaćtać), 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 Τυπλαιγη Αδωναξ, ειπι Αοδ αν Θηαε βήρηαιξ
 Υα Concoβαιρ, ρί Connact, γ Αοδη mac Αιρτ Υαλλαιξ Υί Ρυαιρσ γο pφβαιβ
 θρειρνε ime, ου ι επορβαιρ Αοδ Υα Concoβαιρ, ρί cόiccιθ Connact luam
 γαιρccιθ Λειτε Cυunn, γ δο cήρατ μαίτε Connact imaille ppiyr, im Αοδ
 Υα Concήμαιτ, τιξήρηα Υα ηΘιαρμαθα, γ co ροcαιθιβ ιομθαιβ αρcήνα. Αρ
 δο ροραιτμcε βαιρ Αοθα Υί Concoβαιρ, δο ράιθcθ αν ραντ,

Sticht mbliathna pφccat, ní puall,
 Αξυρ mίle mόρ in βυαιθ,
 Ο ξem Cρίορτ, ní ραθ in ρμαct,
 Co επορβαιρ Αοδ ρί Connact.

Μυρcήρταch Υα Cαρcαιξ δο βάθαθ ι Λοc Cάλγαich. Ρηίη θρuiε γ ρηιη
 ολλαιη Connact epide. Ταθ Υα Μυρccάη, τιξήρηα Τεαcθα, δο μαρβαθ

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 (Cιοναετ), 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. Culuachra; of the posterity of each of whom there were kings of Kerry during the following century before the succession finally settled in the descendants of Culuachra the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II. was the father of Gebhennach, the first of the posterity of Melaghlin, son of Flann Feorna, that became ruler of the whole tribe as King of Kerry, and whose

death is recorded in those Annals at A. D. 970, but in those of Innisfallen (Bodl.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Muredhach (Μυρccάc), 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, Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culuachra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culuachra

and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adhnaigh^y, 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 Concheanainn, lord of Ui-Diar-mada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Conchobhair this quatrain was composed:

Seven years, seventy, not a short period,
And a thousand, great the victory,
From the birth of Christ, not false the jurisdiction,
Till the fall of Aedh, King of Connaught.

Muireadhach Ua Carthaigh was drowned in Loch Calgaich^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, Culuachra, 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'Conor, who is stated in the Annals of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) to have been slain by the Connacians near Loch Sampaite A. D. 1050.

For a further account of the O'Conor Kerry family see note on *Diarmuid Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe*, A. D. 1154, *infra*.

^y *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. Laeus 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-

leghlas; 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. the North half of Ireland, killed by Connacne; 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,

λα Μυνητιρ Τλαμάν ι Μαονίμαξ. Δονορλέιβε Υα Ζαδρα, ταναίρι Λιζνε, το μαρβαδ λα δριαν Υα ηθαζρα. Μαοιρσcllunn, mac Σιollaβριζοι, τιζήνα να ηΘείρι, το επζαβάλ το Τθαηρθεαλβαδ Υα δριαν ζο τταπαδ έ ιλλάνη ι θριε, ζο πο θαλλ ριδι έ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ρεαρρεα α hocht. Cιοναοδ, mac Μυηρεαθαδ, κοίμαρβα Cαοιήζην, Αηζene Mac an δheccánαιζ, κοίμαρβα Μοcολμόcc η Κοιζαλλ, Δοιήναλλ Υα Cαταραιζ αρπέινεαχ Δύνη, η Colmán Υα Cρίοcαν, ρήρλειζηνη Αρθα Μαχα, δέcc. Μυρchaδ Υα δριαν, ι. αν ρεέτ ζήρη, mac Δονηchaθα, mic δριαν δοροηιηε, ριόζδαηηηα Μυηαν, το μαρβαδ λά ριορα Τεατβα α ηοιοζαη α cερειche, η α ηοιρceηe, η α cήηη το θρειε cο Cluan, η α cόλαηηη ζο Θεαρηίμαξ. Δοιήναλλ Υα Μαοιρcllαιηη, ι. mac Neill mic Μαοιleacllαιηη, τιζήνα Οιηζ, το μαρβαδ ηι μαιδη Σιεβε λά α δήρβραcαιρ λά ηΑοδ mac Néill mic Μαοιleacllαιηη, η ιρ τον Δοιήναλλ Σηη το ζοιρτέ Δοιήναλλ να ηδοcτ, η αρβεαρα ζοηβα ρέ βα cράιβδιθε πο βοί ι ηερηνη ηα ρέιηηρ. Ρλαιέβηρταch Υα Ρήρζαη, τιζήνα Τεαλέα Occ, το ζυηη το ceneη ηδηηηδζ. Μαοιηορα, mac Αηηαζαθα, κοίμαρβα Ράτραιcc, ρορ cυαιρτ Μυηαν cέθηα ρεcτ, cο ττucc, α λάν cυαιρτ ετιρ ρορεπαλλ, η εοβαρτα.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ρεαρρεα α ηαοι. Cοβταch, ρaccαρτ Cille θαρα, cήηη ορδαηη η αρεαcαιρ Λαιζήη, δέcc. Αοδ, mac Δυβζαλλ, ρεacηab Cluana Ριαcηα, [δέcc]. Ρλαηηaccán, mac Αεθα, ροραιρπέινεαch Αρθα Μαcα, δέcc ιαρ ηδειζβήcαδ. Δύν θα λεζζλαρ, Αρθ ρρατα, Λυρρεα, η Σορθ Cholunn Chille, το ιορρεαδ. Υα ηαεθα, τιζήνα Υα Ριαcραc Αρθα ρρατα, δέcc. Mac mic Ζαδρα Υι Δυηαθηαιζ, ι. τιζήνα Σηίλ ηΑηηηchaθα, το μαρβαδ θα

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 *Sithbhe*.—Now Sivey, in the parish of Desert-creat, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 38.

^b *Screaballs*.—A screeball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver *pinginn*

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 Maenmhaigh. 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 Dearnhach. 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.^e 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-

maodáin. Sluaighé lá Murchaó mac Diarmada, hi Míde co ro loirc tuata, 7 cealla .i. Dhránaró, 7 Fabaar Fheicín, 7 Aró mbrécan, 7 ro marb óna, Féicín eirpium inó gnuir do gnuir, 7 ro marbaó deapce ár Gall 7 Laiǵín do tómannaió examlaió. Mac lairn mic Duótaic, tighina na cCo-mann, décc. Faolan .i. an Dall Ua Mórda decc i nAchaó bó. Siollumolua Ua bpuadeada, tighina Raóa Tamnaighi, décc. Siollumaire mac Duib, flaité Criméannáin, do marbaó do Macraité Ua Mórda, i ndorap deirtaige Tighi Mochua, iar comluighi doirbh fon cammín ar túr, 7 an cammín i ppar-paíó mic Duib, do bpuil paíl mic Duib beor, 7 do mbia tpe biéiror forp an Cammín. Macraité Ua Mórda iarptain do marbaó ag Muilín na ceiporán i baíl achadó bó, 7 óna, an Cammín ina pparpaó, i neneach Fionntain, Mochua, 7 Colman.

Aoir Críoré, míle reachtmoda. Ailil Ua hAinneuich, aró comarba Ciapán Cluana mic Nóir, dég ina oiletre i cCluan Iorairó. Do óorca Raíde cenel Ailella. Donógal mac Dornáin, áro pfrleiginn Leite Chunn, 7 tánaipri abbaíó Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Caóarach, mac Cairppe, abb Mun-gairde, éfnh clépeó ppar Muman, décc. Ppégal Ua Laiógnén, abb Oéna, 7 Maolbrióde, mac Caóaraig, forpapaicneach Arda Maóa, décc. Mac baéitine, abb Iae, do marbaó. Murchaó, mac Diarmada, mic Maóil na mbó, tighina Gall 7 Laiǵín ppi láin a atar, dég i nAé clait, dia doinnaió lá peile Mupre gnuiríó do ionnaó. Ar dia éccaoime ro maíó an file na ionnaipri,

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 Uicrimthannain, now the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^c *Caimmín*: 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*. Dundaletghlas, Ardsraha, Lusk, and Swords of Columbkil, *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-Chuinn, 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, fosairchinneach 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-cliaith, 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 Duvghall, Secnap of Clonfiachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suvair" [ṛoṛaṛcṛmnech, 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 Killdare, 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 Murrongs, 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 áipθpiz i nÁt eliat
 Ní ba fairbpicch co brát mbaot ;
 Folaín an dún cen ua nDuach,
 Luaí po gonað lué a laoch.
 Toirpreach ceó θpíθ iθ in dún,
 Imá cínθ nar caoirpreach pluaθh,
 Ápo ceil cách corp an ríθ,
 Ra ríl ceó ole co brát mbuan.
 Murchaó mac Diarmanθα δέin,
 lomθα διαγατα na διαíð,
 Ατά i mbpon do báρ an máoil
 Ceó plóθ po pcaoil gnár don θliaíð.
 Αθβαλ an βέð nach buan é,
 Ecc po pa tpuacch ara tí
 Nach po moch po éθθ θpεαó ðe,
 Neach nar é do cor a epí.
 Μαίτ im epóð hUí Maoil na mbó,
 Ro bponn pcor, γ po pccail bú,
 Αp cínθ pe na ðul co Δια.
 Cía pπ pa pεapπ do epυð cú.

Θλίπιαν, mac Diarmanθα, mic Maoil na mbó, do μαρβαó θpεapιαθ
 Μίðe, γ iθ ann po haθnαιcθ hι nΘαιníλιacc Cίάνain. Concóðap, mac an
 éλeipiz i Choncóðap, .i. μioθδαίηνά Connaéτ, do μαρβαó do Connάicmθ épé
 péll. Murchaó Liaetanach, mac Aeða Uí Concóðap do μαρβαó i meabail
 la μuιπτιρ pollaíman. Μαíθm για nΘonnchaó Ua Ruapic, γ για nUíð θpυuιn
 pop pioρα Tcéba, dú i ττοpícaπ Conn mac mic Cuinn, τιθίηna Tcéba co
 noρuιnθ oile. Αóð na Θεapθα Ua Ciapθða, τιθίηna Cappppe, do μαρβαó
 imeabail. Μuιpéθpεtach Ua Concóðap, τιθίηna Ua Failθe do ðallað la a
 ðpθpácaπ, Concóðap. An clocán ó epioip eppecop Eécen co hIpθom 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-Uadaich, 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-clíath,
 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 Conmhaicni. 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 ðenam hi cCluain mic Nóir lá Maolciaráin mac Cuinn na mbóet, 7 an clocán o Cpor Comgail co hUlad na tTrí cCpor, 7 uaid riar go bél na ríade.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pectmoða a haon. Ziollacpiorτ Ua Clothocán, pñ-leiḡinn Arpa Macha, 7 arpa rai na nḡaoidel, décc iar pñmann. Donnḡal Ua Coibðniaḡ, uaralpacarτ Cluana hEidneach, décc. Ruaidri Ua Canannán, tiḡsrina Ceneoil Conaill, do marbað lá hAongur Ua Maolboraidh. Aegreðán Ua Muirḡáin, tiḡsrina Tḡḡba, do marbað la Conmaicmb. Mac Righbhardan mac Concoirne, tiḡsrina Ele, do marbað a ceat go rocharuibh oile i maille pñr lá Donnchað Ua Ceallaiḡ, tiḡsrina Ua Mainne. Rí Ulað .i. Cú ulað Ua Flaḡrí, do aḡpnoḡað 7 a ionnarbað ilLaiḡmb lá hUa Maolpuanaid, 7 lá hUlcuib, 7 po marbað an tUa Maolpuanaid rin po céðoir hi ceat lá Donnpleibe Ua hEochaða. Mac Ziollabriḡde Uí Maolmuaidh, tiḡsrina Pñ cCeall, décc. Donnchað ḡor, ríoḡðaimna Tñirach, do marbað la Concoðar Ua Maolſchlaimn. hua Siblén .i. Ziollapáttraice, tiḡsrina Ua Foilḡe, do marbað hi ceat lá Concoðar Ua Concoðair, torcair ann beór Maḡḡamain Ua Uaḡmarain, 7 Loracán mac Flaḡmað Uí Duib, tiḡsrina Ua Cpeinḡannám go rocharḡib ele. Ceall dapa, ḡlñd dá locha, 7 Cluain Dolcán, do lorccað. Pinnaceta mac Eicneécáin hUí Cuind, 7 Donn mac Foḡarḡaiḡ hUí Chuinn, do marbað do Connacḡaib a fill. Caḡ etτir Domnall, mac Murchað, 7 Donnchað, mac Domnaill Reamair, go po marbað ann Taðḡ Ua Rian.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle peachtmoða a dó. Maolmuire Ua Muirceccán, aip-cinðeach Tuimða, 7 Dubuil, comarba bpicðe, décc. Diarḡmat, mac Maol na mbó, rí Laiḡñ, ḡall Aḡa cliaḡ, 7 Leite Moḡa Nuacat corḡam-

Catharr 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 Diermot, 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*" [φοραιπίννεḡ] "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 Ethen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluain-mic-Nois, by Maelecharain Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chomhghaill to Uluidh-na-dTri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1071. Gillachrist Ua Clothocan^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 Conmhaicni. 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 Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabrighe Ua Maelmhuidh, 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; Lorean, son of Flaithniadh Ua Duibh^a, lord of Creambthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Chuain-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, Glendalogh, 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 Λαιγλήν πρὶ Λεῖτῃ Κυινν, το μαρβαδ, ἡ το διέσνταδῶ ἡ cCaé Oðba δια
Μαιρε αν υἱ Ιδ Ρεδρυ, ιαρ μαῖδμ ἡν ἐατα παρ λά Concobar Ua Maorleac-
lainn, .i. πῆ Μιδε, ἡ πο μαρβαδ ὄνα, ἡλέδα το Ἰhallatb ἡ Λαιγνῖδ ἡmaille
πρὶ Διαρματτ ἡρ ἡν κατῃ ρῖν. Ro μαρβαδ ὄνα, ανν Ἰιollaπάττραcc Ua Ρῖρ-
ḡaile, τῖḡήνα να Ρορτυατ, ἡc. Αρ το βάρ Διαρματα το πῆδῶ,

Α δό ρῖcτ νδειχ αρ ἡῖλε,
Ο ḡεἡν Cρῖορτ cé co πῖῖε,
Ἰυρ αν ἡβλιαδανρῖ céδ ρῖρ,
Ι τορῖανρ Διαρματτ Λαιγλήν.
Διαρματτ δονδḡlan ḡο νδρῖcῖ νδαιτ,
Ρῖ no cονḡβαδ cleτ coccaῖδ,
Οαρ ρucc ἡ ραοτῃ ραῖῖ ḡann ρῖτ,
Οιτḡ laoch Λαδρῖann co loἡḡρῖδ.
Ro τερccαιτ οῖcc αῖlle αν,
Im cḡῖδ Cláire, ἡ Cualant,
Οον βερῖ ἡ ρῖαν ḡαρ nach ραῖῖ,
Οῖτῃ ρῖḡ Ρῖαδαν co πο βῆḡ.
Co τορῖανρ oc Muἡlḡonn Chul
Ρυρῖ ρορῖαν αρ ρῆρ ἡῖρ
Ἰυρ βῖτ ἡν βρεο βαοτῃ τρῖα βρατ,
Νῖ πρῖτῃ λαοτῃ leó no lamḡaḡh.
Αδβαλ αν τεcτ mo ceé μαρτ,
Αρ cρεcτ cρο ἡν cρῖδε coἡḡαρτ,
Οον τρῖλαḡ α Cαῖḡδρῖum ἡῖρ cḡρῖτ,
Οῖτῃ αρ ραερ δῖῖḡḡ cάρ δḡḡḡρῖτ.
Ro ἡῖch α ἡḡḡḡann co ἡῖρ,
Διαρματτ δεδḡαρ ρο δῖαν ḡρῖḡ,
Νῖ ρῖῖl δια βάρ πρῖτῃ να ρῖῖδ,
Νῖ βῖα ρῖδḡ ἡῖ βῖα ρερῖῖδ.

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 pre-
sent 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 Ladhrrann^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 Caidruim^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 *Caidruim*.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caidruim here means “the men of Meath.”

Cuulaò hUa Flaépai, pí Ulaò, 7 Mac Aípa, .i. Sabáðan, tígíuna Ua nGobla, do loíccad do ísraib Míde 1 ttiç tenfo, 7 rochaíde móp do óaoimib uile nupu. Tíén coinmínd la Murchaò mac Concóðair 1 nlioll Chiaráin, 7 póp na Célib Dé, go po marbaò meétaupe na nbocht ann, comó de tuccad Maç Núra do na boétauib. hUa Fécapta, tígíuna éle do marbaò lá hUa mÓriain.

Áoir Críorp, míle íschtuoda atpí. Maolmórdá, abb Imleacha lúðair, Corbmac Ua Maolduin, aipó ísleixinn 7 ppuít ísnóir Eíreann, 7 Siollacaipri Oípaigec, comarba Féda dóm, do écc. Concóðair Ua Maolíschlainn, pí Míde, do marbaò ðar pápuccad bacla loípa tpe íeill 7 meabail, la mac a óísbpátau, Murchaò, mac Flaínn, 7 Míde ópápuccad íapaín etip Maolíschlainn, mac Concóðair, 7 an Murchaò pin mac Flaínn. Cluain loípaipó 7 Cñanður co na tñmplaib do loíccad uile n aon mí. Ceand Choncóðair Uí Maoleaclainn do bpeit lá Toíppóealbac Ua mÓriain a Cluain mic Nóip ar éiccin aídce Áoine pía cCaircc móip, 7 ðia doínpaiç po céðóip tuccad aóífr doípuí co noib íalçib oip amaile ppuí tpa ísraib Dé 7 Chiaráin.

¹ *Ui-Gabhla*.—See note ¹, under A. D. 497, p. 160, *suprà*.

² *Isal-Chiaráin*.—See note under A. D. 1032.

³ *Magh-Nura*.—This is probably Moyvora, 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'Mniregan, Airchinneach of Tínea, died. Gilchrist O'Longan, serjeant in Mounster, died. Duvdill, Coarb of Brigit, *in Christo quievit*. Dernot mac Maelnambo, king of Leinster and *Gentics*” [*rectè*, Galls], “fell in battle by Conner O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with the slaughter of *Gentics*” [*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, abbesse 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^e, 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. Couner 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'Calasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick mac Aulaive and two O'Bryans, killed in the Ile of Man.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

“A. D. 1070” [*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 Gonnor 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.”

γαλαρ μόρ δο ḡαβάλ αν ρίḡ Τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ τριαρ ποέυιρ α ῥολτ ἡ α ριονηράδ
 τρια ριορταῖδ Δέ ἡ Γιαράιν, ναρ αν ταν ρυεαδ αν εῖην να ῥιαδνυρε δο
 ρḡεινδ luc α εινδ Concéβαιρ πο έοιμ Τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ ḡυρ bohe ποέανν α
 ḡαλαρ. ḡéβινδ, ιḡḡḡ ḡḡηριαν, décc ma hoilḡpe ι nArδ Macá. Doimnall,
 mac Ualḡairḡ, τοιρεαé Ua nDuibinopeét, ἡ Cúcalle Ua ῤinn, τḡḡḡηνα ῤḡ
 Ροιρρ, décc. Slóiccḡ lá Τοιρρδεαλβαé ιLlḡḡ Chunn, co nḡḡḡηνα ερεαḡ
 διαρρμḡδε πορ ḡḡαιλḡḡαιḡ, ἡ πο μαρβαδ Μαολμορḡα Ua Καταραιḡ, τḡḡḡηνα
 ḡρḡḡ.

Αοιρ Cρḡορτ, míle ρḡḡḡημοḡα α εῖταιρ. Dúnán, αιρδεαρρυḡ Αῖτα ελιαῖ,
 Διαρμαḡδ, mac Μαοιλβρεναινν, κοίμαρβα ḡρέναινν, Μαοιλμορḡα, κοίμαρβα
 Αιλβε, Cobḡach, abb Dḡιρρτ Διαρμαḡα, Cúcaιρρḡε Ua Ceallaiḡ, κοίμαρβα
 Μύρα, [décc]. Αρδμαḡα δο λορρεαδ δια Μαιρτ ιαρ mḡḡḡtaine co na ulibh
 τḡḡρλοḡḡ, ἡ cloccaḡ εἰττιρ ραιῖ ἡ τριαρ. Cumυρεαḡ Ua hEρḡḡan, εῖην
 boéτ Eρεανν, décc ιαρ nḡειḡḡḡḡηναινν ἡ ιαρ ναῖτḡḡε. Raḡnall Ua Ma-
 υυḡain, ταναιρι Αιλεḡḡ, décc. Donnchaḡ Ua Ceallaiḡ, τḡḡḡηνα Ua Mame,
 δο μαρβαδ la α ḡράῖταιρ, lá Ταḡḡ, mac mic Concéβαιρ Uí Cheallaiḡ ι ηοιρ
 Λοḡα Caoláin. Αοḡḡ Mεραḡach, ρḡ Uλαḡ, δο ḡάτḡαḡ ιLlunnneaḡ no ι Loch
 Eachaḡ.

Αοιρ Cρḡḡορτ, míle ρεαḡḡημοḡα α εῖεε. Cumαρρεαḡ Ua Eρḡḡan, abb
 Αρḡα Macha, décc. Donnchaḡ Ua Canannain, τḡḡḡηνα Ceneoil Conaill, δο
 μαρβαδ. Αἡαλḡαιḡ, mac Καῖταιλ, τḡḡḡηνα Ιαρῖταιρ Connaéτ, décc. Λυḡḡḡḡḡ
 δο λορρεαδ co na τεαμρull. Cluan Ιοραιρδ δο λορρεαδ co na νερτḡḡ.
 Doimnall, mac Mυρchaḡa, ρḡ Λαιḡḡḡ ἡ Αῖτα ελιαῖ, décc δο ḡαλαρ ερḡḡ ηοιḡḡε.
 Cḡonaḡḡ Ua Conḡḡḡḡḡ, τοιρεαé Cenel mḡḡḡḡḡ, décc. Doimnall Ua Can-
 nealbáin δο μαρβαδ δο Αιρḡḡιαιḡ. Δά mac Αυḡαιρι Ι Λορḡáin ι. Donn-
 chaḡ ἡ ḡḡολλαḡαοιḡḡḡḡḡ δο μαρβαδ lá mac mic ḡḡολλυκοιḡḡḡḡ Ι Thuaḡaiλ

^a *Dunan*.—He is usually called Donatus.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 306.

^b *Successor of Mura*: i. e. Abbot of Fahau, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^c *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.

^d *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-Duibhinnreach; 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. Ragnall 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 Luinneach, 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 Loreain, 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 Clonmaenoise 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."

αἰς κορναῖν πορλάμαρ Ὑα Μυρchaδa δια ναταρ. Σλόiccεδ lá Τοιρpδεalbach Ὑα μδpιαν co pφpιαδ Μίde co Connaéταιδ, co ηῤallaδ, Λαιḡνιδ, Ορpιαḡιδ, ἡ Μυμíneachαιδ imme co pánḡaτταp, co ηΑε Ρηιpοιαδ do éuιḡciδ ḡiall ποp Οιpḡiallaδ, ἡ ποp Ὑlταιδ. Το puaéτατταp μαίτε an éuιccíδ ina nacchaδ. δαταp eneé m ionchaδ pφια ποile, co πο pḡcδ íomaipcc occ Αpδ Μόνann ειταp Αιpḡiallaδ ἡ Μυιpécpταé Ὑα δpιαν, .i. pḡδαίμνα Μυμíαν, ἡ πο pφαινδ ποp Μηυιpécpταé co na pócpaide, ἡ πο λάδ δεapḡ ár a μυιpτιpe, ἡ do éδaρ na μαίτε pín dia τḡḡιδ ḡan ḡiall, ḡan ειττιpe don éup pín. Αη eliaé do ḡabáil do Μηυιpécpταch Ὑα δpιαν.

Αοιp Cpíoρτ, míle pεachτmοda a pé. Céle, mac Donnaccáin, árpδpfnóip na ηῤaοídeal, .i. eapboḡ laḡen, décc iar ndeḡbécτhaδ í ηῤlínm dá locha. Μυρchaδ, mac Ploimn Ὑi Maοileachlann, do μαpδaδ, í ccfnδ teοpa noídece cona láibh iar ηḡabáil ποpλάμαρ Ἐfnípa, í ccloicéteach Cfnannpa τpé péill lá τḡḡhíma ῤaílnḡ .i. la ηΑímlaοiδ, mac mic Maοláin, ἡ a μαpδadh púde pεin πο ééδoip, τpía pφpταδ Dé ἡ Cholaim Chille, la Maοlpeachlam, mac Concoδaip. ῤaipbeíé Ὑa ηlmpεécpταḡ, τḡḡhíma Ὑa Μέié, do μαpδaδ la pφpταδ Μίde. ῤiollaépíoρδ Ὑa Ουιδaρα, τḡḡhíma Pφr Manach, do μαpδaδ lá Píοpμ Manach péiprín í ηῤaímmip. Οοínnall Ὑa Cpíoéán, τοιpeach Ὑa Píacépach Αpδa pφaéa, do μαpδaδ co náp ime lá ηὙiδ Ἐυιpτpí, ἡ lá Cenel μδmυḡḡ ḡlímne. Σλόiccεδ la Τοιρpδεalbach Ὑα μδpιαν ηi cConnaéταιδ, co τάnaice Ruaidpí Ὑa Concoδaip, pí Connaéτ, ina éeach. Μαδm δelac púa ηΑoδ Ὑa Maοlpécηlοimn ἡ púa bφpíοiδ Μαḡhe ηlche ποp Chian-

^b *The grandson of Gillachomghaill.*—This was evidently Donnehuan, son of Gillachaeimhghin, son of Gillachomghaill O'Tuathail, the ancestor of all the O'Tooles of Leinster.—See the year 1041.

^c *Ui-Murchadha.*—This is a mistake for Ui-Muireadhaigh.

^d *Ath-Fhirdia.*—Now Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note^v, under A. D. 941, p. 647, *sup*.

^e *Ard-Monann.*—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1075. Godfry mac mic Ragnaill, king of Dublin; and Cinaeh O'Convetha, chief of

Kindred-Binni, *mortui sunt.* An army by Tir-lagh and Mounster into Lethquin along to Ath-firdia, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of Ardmonann to Murtagh O'Brien, where many were slayne. Duncha O'Canannan, king of Conells, killed. Donell mac Murcha, king of Dublin, died of the sickness of three nights. Donell O'Kinclvan killed by Airgialla.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice only one of these events, namely, that relating to O'Brien's expedition against the Ulstermen, which is entered under the year 1073, as follows :

ghaill^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 Gaedhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his having assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloictheach of Ceanannus^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 hInnreachtai^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 Cricchain, 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’Byran, 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 Cloictheach of Ceanannus*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

^m *Gairbheith O’hInnreachtai*: *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

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 Gillachomghaill 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^o, [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 penitencia 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 victuals 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 Murrugh 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 bhriain i nUib Ceinnepealaig, go po eubriug mac Doimnaill Rinnair, tigfina Ua cCeinnepealaig. Gormlaic ingin Uí Rogarta, ben Toirrdelbaig Uí bhriain, décc, 7 maome iomda oíodail di ar éallaid 7 eccairib, 7 ar boctaid an éoindead do maic a hanna. Teirce níor dan, irin mbliadain, 7 mēgrim for éallaid. Cluain mic Nóir do lorcad uile genmoctaid a tteampaill. Glenn irin gona iobraid do lorcad.

Aoir Críort, mile reachtmoða a hoct. Corbmac Ua beáin, comarba Crónain Tuama Driene, 7 Coibdnac Ultaé amhára Imleacha Iubair décc éinn crabad Éreann epde. Concobar Ua bhriain, tigfina Ceneól nEogain 7 Tealca Occ do mairbad la Cenel mbindig Glinne. Uflobar Ua Uaidgnén, tigfina Airgiall, do mairbad lá Ruaidri Ua Ruadacan. Caéal, mac Doimnaill, tigfina Cenel Enna, do mairbad la Cenel nEoghan na hInni. Doimnall, mac mic Tigfina, tigfina Commaicne, décc. Maoidm for Uib Crēit-tann nra pfraid Bhrinnaiže hi Sleib Fuaitt, i ttorcāir Goll Cláraitc 7 araile amaille ppir. Ar for Conaillib nra nUib Meit, i ttorcāir mac Uí Treodán, tigfina Conaille. Lorcán Ua bhriain do écc. Concobar Ua Donnchada, ríogdanna Cairil, [décc]. Cnōpaolad Ua Dungalaiž, tigfina Murcraiže tpe oídan 7 oirccar Muinan, déž. Cinnediž Ua bhriain do gabáil tigfinair Gailng.

Aoir Críort, mile reachtmoða a naoi. Maolciarán, mac Cuinn na mbocct, comarba Ciaráin, do écc. Ba eipiden oídan 7 airmittein Cluana ma rémip. Ceallach Rinnor, comarba bpinann bioirra 7 Ciaráin Saižne, mac Giollaoidē Uí Lorcán, tigfina Bhrinnaiže, décc. Ceallac Ua Ruadada, apd ollain Éreann ma ainipir, décc. Cúimde, mac Lorcán, tigfina Bhrinnaiže, décc. Pp Tēba 7 Cairppe for cpechal in hUib Poilže, 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-Glaine. 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 Conmaicne; 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 Gollelary, 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. Cluain-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i. e. the Ulidian, 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 Conmhaicne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Goll Claraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. 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. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Cluain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Loreain, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cunidhe, 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’Laignen, 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

γαβρατ βύ ιομόα, εο ρυεερατ ηυι φαίλγε φορηα ηι εCluain φήτα Molua, εο ριο ευρησώ άρ φή Τσέβα γ Καρρπε ιμμα ριζ .ι. Mac Congeimle. Oenach Carman la Concobair Ua cConcobair φαίλγε. Αεό Ua φλαιτέβήταιζ, τιζήνα λαράταιρ Connaét, εο μαρβάσ λά Ruaidri Ua cConcobair. Σιolla εήνλαρ, mac λαρηάν εο Chonínaiemé, εο μαρβάσ, γ α αδναcal ηι εCluain mic Noir. Μόρ ρλυαιζέσ λά Τοιρρδεαλβάε Ua μδριαν ι εConnaétaié, ζο ριο τιδεuir Ruaidri Ua Conchohair α ριζε Connacht. Τοιρρδεαλβάε Ua δριαν εο δολ φορ Loc μδήνέuir, γ φορ Ιηηριβ Μοό, γ αρζαιν να Cpuaiée λαρ.

Αοιρ Cpiope, mile ochtmoða. Μυρσδach Ua Μυζήρην, φήλειζινη Cluana mic Nóir, δέεε. Donn Ua Uélobair, τιζήνα φήρημιαζε, εο μαρβάσ εο υιβ λαίεη ι Sléibh φυαιετ. Οφβφορζαίλλ, ινζήν mic δριαν, βήν Διαρμαδα mic Maol na μβό, δέεε. Eochaid Ua Meplígh, τιζήνα φήρημυίζε, εο μαρβάσ. Donnpléibe Ua hEochaða εο δολ ιρη Μυμάν εο μαριέβ υλαό λαρ αρ εήν τυαραρδαι. Μαθμ ατα Εαρζαίλ λά ταοβ Clocair φορ φήραιβ Manach ρια ηDoinnall Ua Uoclainn, γ ρια βήφραιβ Μοιζε ηλοέα, ι ετορεραεταρ ινρηνηηιθε Αρδα Μαάα .ι. Σιηριοε Ua Caoimán, γ mac Néill υι Shírraiζ, γ εαοιηε ιομόα οίε. Αρ οεε ταηρηζηρε αν έατα ρην ρο ράυθεαετη,

Ατη Ερζαίλ, ιη ορηζ ηαιεταιε αεφβαίε,

Sochaidε διαρ ζαν ιοημιαη, εο ιοηζυιη Ατα Ερζαίλ.

Μαοιρφchlainn, mac Concobair, εο έιαχεταη ι εΤσέβα, εο ηδήνα ιηδρεαό μόρ ανη .ι. ερφέη Chuaráin α ηανημ ειτηρ βύ γ ηραιετ εο δρειέ λαρ, γ εαοιηε εο μαρβάσ ερηα ριορεταιβ ηαιοηι Chuaráin, υαιρ εο αρρεερετ ρηρ Τεατέβα Cluain mic Nóir εο ηα εερτεαχ ιρ ιη ηβλιαόαιη ρην. Sochaidi εο φήραιβ

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 Ordinance 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 Beannchair. 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 Murrisk, 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, Seenap of Ard-magh; Mac Quin, heade of the poore of Clonmic-Nois, *mortui sunt.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^v *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.

Τέτα, ἡ ὄο Μηυνητιρ Τεραδάν, ἡ ὄο Καυρηυῖ ὄο τεαάτ αρ ερεῖῖ in Uili
 Failge, ὄο ρυαάτατταρ Τεαρmann Cille hachaid. Ταρτάταρ Uí Failge ιατ,
 ἡ ὄο μαρβρατ Τιολλαμυρε Ua Ciarrda, τιγῆρνα Καυρρε, ἡ Αεῖ, mac meic
 Dubgail mic Fionnbáir, τοιρεαχ Μυνητιρε Τεραδάν, ἡ αραιλλ ὄο ραρ-
 ελανναῖ cen mo táit ρῖδε. Eochaid Ua Loingrig, τιγῆρνα Uaiéne típe, δέγ.
 Slóighead lá Τοιρηδεαλβαῖ Ua mḃriain ḡo hAí chaid ἡ ḡo ριορα Μηδε, ḡo
 ττάιmic Maolschlainn ma teach lá baáail Iora, ἡ la comarba Pháttraice,
 ἡ lá clépcib Muman.

Αοιρ Cpiope, mile oémoða a haon. Mac meic Condaáail uaral ῥαγαρτ
 Αρρα Macha, Ροτρυῖ hUa hAille, αρῖο ανμῶαα Cluana mic Nóιρ, ἡ Ueiti
 Cunn, Flann Ua Lorcáin, uaral ῥαγαρτ Uγḡmaid, Ua Robarraig, αρῖοm-
 neach Uγḡmaid, Céleáair Ua Cinneitraig, comarba Colaim mic Cpioiméainn,
 Coimdecán Ua Flann, comarba ḃρέανν Cluana ρῆρα, ἡ hUa ḃruic,
 comarba δῆνάν Inri Caáraig, δέcc. Coicach móρ Muman ὄο lopecaḡ ειττιρ
 τιγῆῖ ἡ τῆmpleib. Ceall ὄα lua ὄο lopecaḡ. Mac Angeirce, τιγῆρνα
 Conaille, ὄο μαρβαḡ lá ρῆραῖβ Ρῆρnmáige. Macraie Ua hOcaín, τιγῆρνα
 Cenel Ρῆccura, ὄο μαρβαḡ. Maolmicheḡ Ua Maolpuanaid, τιγῆρνα
 Ua τTuirpe, ὄο μαρβαḡ lá Cenel mḃinnigh Tlinne. Τιολλαριασνατα mac
 Amalgaða, mic Flaím, τιγῆρνα Calraig, ὄο μαρβαḡ ὄο Mhaolrchnaill
 τρια ριορταῖβ Ciaraín, uar ὄο αρccpῖδε ὄοπετεαχ Cluana mic Nóιρ an
 bliáain ρm. Αρυ ὄο αργαín ὄο Thallaib. Mac Amalgaid mac Floinn,

* *Mac Fhinnbhairr*.—Now locally pronounced in Irish, Maginbhairr, and anglicised Gaynor. The line of descent of a member of this ancient family, who lived towards the close of the last century, is given in a MS. of Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the possession of N. Herbert Delamar, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, as follows:

“James, son of Cormac, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Rudhraige, son of Peter, son of James, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Feidhlim, son of Cairbre, son of Cathal, son of Cuconnacht, son of Gormghal, son of Gilla-nanaemh, son of Diarmaid, son of Gormghal, son of Awley, son of Sithdhearg, son of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Sichfraidh,

son of Cionnmuirraidh” [*rectè*, Finnbharr], “*a quo* Mag Fhinnbhairr, son of Gormghal, son of Gearadhan, *a quo* Muintir-Gearadhain.”

† *Muintir-Geradhain*: *anglicè* Muintirgeran, a territory situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford.—See the published Inquisitions, Longford, Nos. 2 and 3, Jac. I.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1080. Donn O'Lehlavar, king of Fernvay, killed by O'Lathen in Slevuaid, .i. a mountaine. O'Ciarda, king of Cairbry, *mortuus est*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, *natus est*. Dervogail Nyne Mic Brien, wife of Dermott mac Moilnambo, died in Imlech. Eochai O'Merly,

year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muintir-Gearadhain, and of the Cairbre-men, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuire Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhinnbhairr^x, chief of Muintir-Geradhain^y, 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 Lorcaín, 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'Ceavan, 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 Clonlonan, 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.

τιξήνα Καλλραϊγι, δο μαρβαδ λα Μαοιλεαχλαινν mac Concóβαρ. Cuaτά Ua Colmáin δέξ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle óετμοδα α δό. Cιοναεδ Ua Ruaidín, τάναιρρι abbaδ Cluana mic Nóir, ρήνορ γ εfnó ατεομαρτε, Concóβαρ Ua Uaτέγαλε, ρη-λειξίμμ Δλιννε hUιρρfn, γ Ούνχαδ Ua Cετραδα, δά ρρuiε ρήνορρ ιαρτέαρ Λαιξήν ιαορiδε, γ α νέcc. Διollaερίορτ Ua Μαοιφαβαίλλ, τιξήνα Καρρεce δραχαίde, Ριοννχαδ Mac Amalγαδα, τοιρεαé Clonne δρfραίλ, Ρλαιτέδρι-ταé Ua Μαοιλεδύμ, τιξήνα Λιρρεc, Uιδηρην Ua Μαοιιμυρε, ταιορεé Cenél Ρεαραδαιξ, [δέcc]. Doínnall, mac Ταιδξ Uí Choncóβαρ, ριόξδαμίνα Con-nachc, δο μαρβαδ λα δρfδρατέαρ α αέαρ, lá Caatal mac Aoδα Uí Concóβαρ, ζαν nach cion αιτηνιδ δο δαοιμιδ, αέτ αρ τνύε γ φορματ. Caatal Ua Con-κόβαρ δο μαρβαδ lá Ruaidíρ Ua cConcóβαρ ι ccaat co ροχαίde μίορρ ιμε. Oρεam μίορρ δλαρτέαρ Μiδε, δο Θεαλδνα, γ Cυρρεne δο μαρβαδ φορ Loch Ríδ lá Doínnall, mac Ρloinn, mic Μαοιιςchlainn, γ μαίdm na nέαρ ainm an maδma tuccaδ φορρα. Reileacc Chailleach Cluana mic Nóir δο loρccad co na doimliaξ, γ ζυρ an τριαν απτέρραc δον cίλλ uile. Doínnall, mac Concóβαρ Uí δηρiαν, δο μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ochετμοδα α τρi. Μυρiέδριταc Ua Καρill, αιρiε-νεαc Ούν, ραοι βπειτέμναιρ γ ρήcαρρα Ερεανδ, Διollaμονinne, αιρiε-νεc Λυζμίαιδ, Μαερατέ Ua δαίλλen, comαρba Cρονάιν Ρορρα Cρέ, γ Ταδξ Ua Ταιδξ, comαρba Ρlannáin Cille Dalua, δέcc. Doínnall 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. Makingeirece, king of Conells, killed by the men of Fernmay. Macragh O'Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergus^a [rectè, lord or chief of Kinel-Fergus^a]; “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'Rowarty, 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 “ι νοιξαιλ μαρβέα Doínnall, γ αρ αδβαραιδ αιτε ζαν αιμρρ; 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 Cetfadha, 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^c 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 Bailen, 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'Conner, 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, Cwirekney, 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.

τιζήνα Ceneóil cConaill, do mārbað lá Cenel cConaill buðéirrin. Domnall Ua Lochlainn do gabáil ríge Cenéil Eoðam, 7 plóighéó ríogé lair hi cConaillib, co tucce bórhoíma móp, 7 co tparate tuarurcal don tϑluazgíð rin do fñraib fñrínnaige. Aðó Ua Maoleclainn, tiζήνα Oilig, vécc. Conzalach Ua Ciarda, tiζήνα Cairpre, do mārbað la Connaicnib co rochaiðib imaille fñp. Dunlaig Ua Lorcáin, tanairi Laiζh do mārbað. Somairle Mac Ziollabrigde, pí Inni Zall, vécc.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle óετμοða α εΑταιρ. Ziollaπαττραice, επρσορ ΑΑα ελιαΑ, do báδα. Μυρφόχάχ Ua Ceitnéen, airéinneach Cluana hEoar, vécc. Níall Ua Sínáin, rñmíε rñóip na Muínan, [vécc]. Ceall Dalua, Tuam Zrine, 7 Μαζ néo Noρbpaige do loρceað do Chonnaicnib. Zínó dá loða co na tñmploib do loρceað. Ecclap Funché .i. Roρp airteip, oρoεuzhað. Slóiccheað la Donnrléibe, pí Ulað co Oρoióεε áεα, co tparate tuarurcal do Donnhað, mac Caliz Uí Ruairc. Creach la Doínnall Ua Lochlainn tap α éip α nUlaib, co tuccepat bpaite 7 boρóíma móp. Slóiccheað lá pipoa Muínan α Míde, 7 ap poρ an plóighéó rin atbaΑ Conco-bar Ua Cétpáða, oρdán 7 oipεαΑur Muínan ειρíde. Do éoðap dna, Connaicne i Tuaðmúman tap α néip, co po loρceεpεe dúine, 7 oiozhaða íomða, 7 do bñrεpate epéca oipíme. Donnhað mac an Caliz Uí Ruairc co naipésp Connaéε co Cairpbib, 7 zailnigaib do éΑε ilLaiζnib conup taipéεεtap Zail, Laiζni, Oρpaige, 7 fñp Mhuínan im Muipéεpεach Ua mðprian, 7 fεáap pεainoñi fñileach foipðñiz ttoppa oce Móm Cpunnεoizε an εΑpainað Calainn do Nouember, 7 do éΑpate ile ttoppa atiu 7 anall. Topéair oin ann Donnhað Ua Ruairc, Ceinneεεiz Ua ðprian, 7 α mac Taðz, 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’Melaghlín, 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’Melachlín, king of Ailech. Donell O’Lochláinn, 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 Fermay.”—*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-cliaith, 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 Muireheartach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Moin-Cruinneoige^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 *Caitheam 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-Cruinneoige*.—Now Monecronock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.

έοβαρ Φηαιλξίγη, γ θρονξ μόνρ οίλε δο ραορέλανδαίβ γ ναορέλανδαίβ ναέ αιρινιέτρη. Conaδ ceítepυ μίλε τορέπαταρ ανη, γ μυγαδ έσηη Donnchaíδ Uí Ruairc co Luimneach. Doimnall Ua Gaírimléghaíδ do marbaδ do Doimnall Ua Lochlainn.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε ochtínoða α cúicc. Αοδ Ua hOíρín, coíμαρβα Ιαρίλαιτέ, γ αιρθερροιορ Τυαμα, δέcc. Ρίνδ, mac Συρράίν, mic Σορμάίν, ερροορ Cille ναρα, δέcc ι cCill acáíδ. Σίλλα να ναοίη Λαιξήη, ναραλ ερροορ Σλίηηε δά loá, γ έσηη manach ιαρ ρίη η Uaíμρbuργ, δέcc ηη Ιουρ Αρρίλ. Uáιρμ Ua Λαιδζήν, αιρcínneach Ρήηα, Σορμζαλ Λοίγρεχ, coíμαρβα Reγλερα θημίγδε ι ηΑρδ Μαάα ραοί η eccna, γ ι ccραδαíδ. Neachtaíη mac Neachtaíη ρη ερροορ Ρυρ αιληθε, Mac Doillíξ, αιρcínneach Ιηρ cαοίη Oíξα, [δέcc]. Clepeach Ua Sealbáiξ, αρδ coíμαρβα θαιρρε, ορδαη γ eccna Oíρ-μύμιαη, do ρορβαδ α θείγβέτχαíδ ιρην έσηηταρ, γ Σιollaέρíoρτ mac Cuíηη να ηδoóτ, μαίε cleíμíξ αιρ ρήηη βαοί ηη Ερίηη ηα ρείμíρ ορδάν γ οίρcέυρ Cluana mic Nóίρ, δέcc. Ceall cαíηοίξ do Ιορccadh duρíμóρ. Μυρchaδ Ua Maoldopaíδ, τίξήηα Cenel Conaill, τμρ ορδαη, οίμíξ, γ ηηζηαίηα αν τμαρρειρτ θραζαίλ βáιρ. Ualζαρcc Ua Ruairc, ρíoξδαίηηα Connaéτ, δέcc. Aengar Ua Camdealbáín, τίξήηα Λαοζαίρ, δέcc. An daill Ua Phaoláín, .i. mac Σiollaβρίγδε, τίξήηα να ηOéιη, [δέcc]. Μυρíδach mac Duíβ, τοίρsch Μυητμρε Εολαίρ ηίλε do ηρζαβαίλ lá Τοιρρδéalbach Ua ηθρίαν, γ Μυητμρ Εολαίρ ηίλε do ορζáín δó. Cpeach ζαβáίλ Ια Connaíηcíδ ναρí Shíol

¹ *Ua Gairmleaghaidh*.—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 ecclesiarum*, 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 Donnslve, 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” [*rectè*, 1084]. “Donough, son of Koyleagh O’Roylek, 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 Gairmleaghaidh^l 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-aithre; Mac Soilligh^p, airchinneach of Inis-caein-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. Gillabhrighte, 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'Bryen, 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-Blrighte*: 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.

ἡ Ἀνμολαῖα, εὐ πο ἡ ἀρβρατ ἀν Κοιγγῖν Φῖνδ μακ Ὑλααὶάτῃν, ἡ εὐ τευερατ τοῖα βό. Ἀρ ἡδαιοινη ἡ ἡνδῖλε ἡρῖν ἡβλιαῖα ἀνρῖ, ζυρ βό ἡέ ἀ ἡέδ εὐ ἡδῖρῃαττ ἀττρεαβῖαῖζ δῖα ποῖλῖβ δαιοῖνῖβ ραῖδῖρῖβ ἡνττ. Οεηζυρ Ὑα Καἡδελβῖαν, τῖζῖρῖνα Λαεζῖαρη, δὸ ἡἀρβῖαδ ἡῖ εὐCluan Ἐρῖαρη ἡαρ ἡδὸλ ἡ εὐεῖρῖεῖτ δό, λά μακ μεῖε Κοῖρτέν Ὑῖ Μαῖλερῖαἡν, τῖζῖρῖνα Ὁεαλβῖνα ἡόῖρη.

Ἄοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, ἡῖλε οχτῃοῖα ἀ ρέ. Μαοῖλαοῖμῖζῖν, ἡαρῖα ερρῖεε Ὑλαδῖη, Ἐρῖαδ Ὑα Μαοῖρὸζῖμῖαρ, ἀῖρδερρῖεε Κοἡνῖαχτ, Μαοῖλῖορα Ὑα Ὁρὸλῖαἡν, ρρῖατ ρῖνῖορ Ἐρῖεἡν, ραοῖ ἡ ἡεαεενα, ἡ εεραβῖαδ ἡ ἡῖ ρῖλῖδῖετ ἀν ἡερῖα εῖε-ταρῖα. βῖα ἡε ἡέδ ἀ εεενα, ἡ ἀ ἡρῖζῖνα ζὸ πο ρερῖοβῖαδ ρέῖν ἡυβῖρα ἡ εαλαῖδῖνα λῖνα δαῖἡαἡρῖ, ἡ δῖνῖτλεαῖετ. Ρὸ ραοῖδ ἀ ρρῖρατ δὸ εῖῖῖ ἡῖῖε ἡρῖν ρῖετῖῖαδ δέεε Καῖῖἡν Ρεβρῖ, ἀῖῖἡλ ἀρβῖραρ,

ἡῖ ρερδεεῖῖ Καῖῖἡν Ρεαῖρα,
 Αῖδῖε ρελε Ρυρῖρα ρῖνδ,
 Αεβατ Μαοῖλῖορα Ὑα Ὁρὸλῖαἡν,
 Αῖετ εῖδεαδ ἡῖρ τρῖοῖῖ ταῖῖ τῖῖῖ.

Ρῖαεῖνα Ὑα Ροῖῖἡν, ἀῖρῖῖῖῖεαχ Cluana Ὁολῖαἡν, δέεε. Μαοῖρῖεχῖοῖῖῖῖ
 Ὑα Ραοῖῖἡν, ἀεῖλαοεχ τοεῖαῖδῖ, δέεε. Μαῖδῖῖ ρῖα ἡ Ἀῖρῖεῖρῖαῖβ ρορ Ὑῖβ Ἐαῖ-
 αχ, ἡ ετορῖεῖαρ Ὁοῖῖῖἡλ Ὑα ἡ Ἀττῖεῖδ εὐ ἡορῖῖῖζ οῖλε. Μαῖδῖῖ Ἐοεῖῖῖῖ ρῖα

* *Mac Uallachain*.—This should be Mac hUallachain. The name is still extant, and now anglicised to Cuolahan, the Mac being dropped. It is written O'hUallachain in O'Dugan's Topographical Poem.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 183.

¹ *Were made husbandmen*: i. e. the poor, or tillers of the soil, became so scarce, that the rich were obliged to plough their own fields, and sow the crops.

² *Dealbhna-mor*: i. e. the great Delvin, now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1085. Maksoily, Airchinnech of Inis-kyndea; Ugaire O'Laignen, Airchinnech of Ferna; Gorgal Loigsech, Coarb of Brigitt's

Regles, .i. Reliques, in Ardmagh, excellent in learning and prayer. Maelsnechtai mac Lulay, king of Mureb; Clerech O'Selvay, Airchinnech of Cork, ended his life happily. Murcha O'Mael-doray, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell mac Malcomb, king of Scotland; Mureach mac Rory O'Ruagan, heire of Connaght, and Aengus O'Kyndelvan, king of Laegaire, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

³ *Bishop of Uladh*: i. e. of Down. At the synod of Kells, and in records of the twelfth century, both native and Anglo-Norman, the Bishop of Down is designated by his territorial title of Uladh, in the same manner that the Bishop of Connor is by his title of Dalaraidhe. At an earlier period, however, Uladh and Dal-Araidhe were not so limited or applied.

⁴ *Maclisa Ua Brolchain*.—See Colgan's *Actu*

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-mor^u.

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^v. 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, aircinneach 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.

^v *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., celo reddidit, &c.*—Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 108, col. 1.

ηὐλταῖς πορ Αἰρηγιάλλαῖς ἡ πορ Ὑα Ρυαῶακάν, ἡ πορέραιρ Cumarccach
 Ὑα Λαιτέιν, τῖςῖρηνα Síλ Δυῖδτίρε, ἡ Ὕιολλαμονννε Ὑα ἡΘοάαδ, τῖςῖρηνα
 Cloinne Síonaῖς, ἡ πορχαῖδε οἰλε αἰαῖλλε φριύ. Αἰαλζαῖδ, mac Ρυαῖδρι
 Ὑι Ρυαῶακάν, δο ἡαρβαῖδ δο φῖραῖδ φῖρηῖαῖζε. Τοιρρῶεαλβαῖδ Ὑα ὄρῖαιρ,
 ρί Εῖρεανν κο φρεαῖδρα, ἡαρ ἡβεῖδ ἡ ηγαλαρ ἑῖαν ποδα, ἡαρ ἡῖρ βό ρλάν ροῖν
 ὄν ταν ρυγαῖδ ἑῖνδ Choncoḃair Ὑί Μαοῖλῖχλαῖνν ὄ Chluain mic Nóῖρ, ḡ
 ηερβαῖλ ἡ cCḡm κοραῖδ ἡρῖν χῖνν βλαῖδαιρ α ρλαῖῖρα, ἡ ἡρῖν ἡχῖνν α αοῖρ ἡ
 Ρρῖο ἡδ ἡυλ δο ῖονηραῖδ, ἡαρ ἡαρῖτρα ποδα, ἡ ἡαρ ἡαιῖρηζε διοῖρα ἡα ρεα-
 ῖαῖδ, ἡ ἡαρ ἑαῖῖῖνν εῖρρρ Cρῖορτ ἡ α ρολα, ἡ Ταῖδ Ὑα ὄρῖαιρ, α ἡαῖ, ὄεῖῖ
 ἡρ ἡ ἡῖ ἑῖδνα. Αῖρ ὄρῖοραῖῖῖτ βάρ Τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς ρο ραῖῖδῖη,

Ochtmóda bliádan ḡan ḃréicc,
 Aḡur míle na móρ ἡεῖττ,
 Sé bliáda ὄ ḡein mic Ὅé ὄιλ,
 ḡo báρ Thoῖρρῶεαλβαῖς τῖρῖρῖḡ.
 Αῖḃé Μαῖρτ ἡ Ρρῖο ἡδ ἡυλ,
 Ρῖα ρéῖλ ἡαοῖδ κο ηḡlan ρῖν,
 ἡαρ ἡḃó ρῖῖῖτ αῖβαῖδ,
 Αῖρ τῖρῖο ρί ἑῖνν Τοιρρῶεαλβαῖδ.

Μαοῖρῖαχλαῖνν, mac Concoḃair, δο ὄοῖ κο ἡΑῖ ἑῖαῖ, ἡ ἡαιḃῖν ραιρ ρῖα
 ηḡallaῖδ, ἡ ρῖα Λαιῖῖῖνν ἡ. ἡαιḃῖν ἡα Cρῖοῖῖα, ὄυ ἡ πορέραιρ Μαοῖῖαῖραῖν
 Ὑα Καῖραῖαḡ, τῖςῖρηνα ἡα δαιῖνε, ἡ Ὑαῖδ Λῖηḡνε, ἡ πορχαῖδε οἰλε cenmóῖα-
 ρῖδε ἡμ Μαελῖμυαῖδ, τῖςῖρηνα φῖḡῖρ cceall. Αῖρ Síonnach φῖοῖν ἡ. Ταῖδ
 Ὑα Καῖραῖναḡ, τῖςῖρηνα Ὑῖῖῖα, ἡ Cῖοῖαḃ ἡ mac, ἡ Ὑα Μῖρῖḃαḡ, τοῖρῖεαῖ
 Μῖνῖτῖρε Ὑλαιḡḡḡ, δο ἡαρβαῖδ ἡ ρῖοῖλ ἡ Μαοῖρῖεαῖλῖνν, mac Concoḃair
 occ Loḃ Μαῖḡε Ὑαῖῖα ἡ cῖοῖν Μῖρῖχαḃ mic Concoḃair, δο ἡαρβαῖδ ἡ

^a *Eochail* : 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 ḃφρεαῖδρα ; 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 Cumasgach 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 Fearnmhagh. 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-eliath, 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; Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i. e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha^e, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

^a A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, excellent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [*rectè*, in either language], "*suum spiritum emisit*. Maelsechlainn O'Faelan, 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 cCatarhnaig Siombach. hUa baigellán, tigfina Airgiall, do tuitim lá Conaillibh. Mac deatao Ua Concobair, tigfina Ciarraiqe, do marbao (no do écc).

Áoir Críort, míle ochtmoða a rícht. Maolríchloinn, mac Concobair, rí Tínpach, do marbao lá Catal, mac Muiricén, 7 lá ríraib Tíeba i nAru-achaao Eppcoip Mel, tria feill 7 meabail, Doínnall mac Giollapatraic, tigfina Oypaiqe, décc iar mbeit i ngalar fóoa. Catal Ua Cétfaða do marbao lá Laiqm. Cúpléibe Ua Ciarpóa, tigfina Coirpne, do marbao. Doínnall Ua Laién do marbao la Doínnall mac meic Loeláinn. Maolruanaio Ua hAirt, .i. do Chloinn Diaimada, tigfina Tíeba, décc. Cath eittip Ruaidóru Ua Concobair, rí Connaét, 7 Aoó mac Airt Uí Ruairc, tigfina Conmaicne 7 úreipne, hi cConacáil hi cCorann, 7 po meabao fóp Ua Ruairc. Marbáar é buóéin, 7 Muirfóach mac Dúib. toipeac Muinntipe hEolair, 7 mac Goppao Uí Shiritéin, 7 mac Conpléibe Uí Ríghail, 7 maite Conmaicne aréina eittip íaoir 7 baoir, toipeatatar ipin cat rin Corann lá Ruaidóru. Ar do fópaitmhíct an cáta rin atpubrao,

Sícht mbliadna ip ochtmoða án,
 Agus míle caom comlán,
 O po gíuar Críort gan éoll,
 Co cat conacla hi cCorann.

Cat Raáa Eoair eittip Laiqm, 7 fópa Muinan, cor paemio pía Muir-éftach Ua mbrian 7 pé bfráib Muinan fóp Laiqm 7 fóp mac Doínnall

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" [Orientales] "upon O'Neahs, where Donell O'Hathey was killed. The overthrow of Eoehaill 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 sadge 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 Ciarraighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel^f, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighe, 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 Conmhaicne 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 Conmhaicni, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,
And a thousand, fair, complete,
Since Christ was born without a stain,
Till the battle of Conachail in Corann.

The battle of Rath-Edairⁱ, between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muircheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen

taining many great misteries 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 discomfitted 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 Cughill, 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.

μικ Μαοιλ να μβό, γ αρ Διαρμυο Ua μβριαν, γ αρ Ενδα mac Διαρμαδα
 co πο λαδ αρ μόρ ανηριν φορ Λαιγνιβ im mac Μυρchaδα Uí Doínnail im
 τιξήρνα hUa nDrona, γ im Chonall Ua Ciarmaic, γ im Ua Néill Μαίγε δά
 cón, ἤν. Sluaigeaδ lá mac Uoelainn, co πο λοιρε Tuaié mβir ι mβριβαιβ, γ
 co πο λάδ άρ φορ a μιντιρι. Niall Ua Ceatpaδα δέcc. Catal Ua Cετpaδα
 do mβιβαδ lá Λαιγνιβ. Meap μόρ, γ ιοματε τοραιδ, γ βό άρ, γ αρcaτε ιριν
 mβλιαδαιρι, αγυρ ζαετ μόρ co πο βνιρ ταίγε γ εfmpla. Uilliam Rufur do
 ζαβαιλ ριογηαχτα δαχαν, 9 September.

Αοιρ Cρiορτ, mile ochtmoδα a hocht. Cορbmac Ua Finn, άρποξήρ-
 λειγνιυ Dal cCair, δέcc. Caatalán Ua Fορρηιό, ραοι a nήzna γ ζερabaδ,
 δέcc δια δομναιξ Ιμτετε ιτεριρε Νόιν Μαριτα ι nlmleach Ιοβαιρ, conaδ do
 do ράδδδ,

Caatalán an έραβαιδ cόιρ,
 βα ρρuié ράμαιδ, βα δηόιρ,
 Fορρ nήν ιριν ζρηανάν gle,
 Λιό ι ρέιλ Chiaράν Saiξpe.

Τιξήρnach Ua Dραοιη, αρδcοmαρβα Chiaράν γ Chomáin, δέcc ι nIomδαιδ
 Chiaράν. Suí λειγνιυ γ ρήchupa έριδe. Μαοιιορα Ua Μαοιιζιριcc, αρπο-

^k *Ua Ciarmhaic*.—Now sometimes anglicised Kerwick; but the name is almost universally changed to Kirby.

^l *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 Shillelagh is given as follows:

“And having viewed and surveied the irish territorie called Shillelagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Kiltelie, *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 Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow.

^m *Tuaith-inbhir in Breagha*: i. e. the district of the inwers 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 Rufusⁿ 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 yeare. *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]. “Moyleseaghlynn 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 *Tighcarnach Ua Braein*.—He is the celebrated

pile ἡ ἀρθολλὰμ, δέcc. Dubcáblaig, inḡln Aoda Uí Concóbaip .i. Aed an
 Thae b́hnaig, b́n ní Muían, δέcc. Mór, inḡln Toiprdealbais Uí Dhriain,
 b́n ní Connaét, δέcc. Ar doib́ rin atbert Muiréhrac Ua Dhriain,

Mor inḡln mic Taidḡ auaid,
 Arriét zed déccais diombuid,
 Dubcóblairet oc dol do Chluain,
 I maðain foccmaip pionnpuair.

Ruaidri Ua Concóbaip eo f́hrais Connaét do ḡabáil Inri adarcasḡ mia
 b́fhrais Muían ar na po léiccead a ccoblaé peca roin puar, ḡ do pattað
 maidm for Mhuiréhrac eo f́parccais ár a muinntipe ann. Ro lað ðna ár
 for éoblaé an f́ir éðna iarna tteacht timceall éiar for an f́fairpge
 do ionpaað Connaét. Inðrib́ ðin Corco Moðruad ó Ruaidri po trí, ḡ ar
 inueachtain má po páraib́ ćf́era ná ðaome ḡan malairt don éur rin, ḡ do
 rochraettar三甲 βαοḡal三甲 do maib́ Connaét .i. ḡiolla coiprte, mac
 Caatail Uí Muḡróin, toipeach Cloinne Caatail, ḡ Cúrhoanna, mac Muiréada
 Uidri toipeach Cloinne Tomaltasḡ, ḡ mac ḡiollaerpoit, mic Echtiḡhri,
 toipeach Corcu Achlann. Ar mór for ḡhallaib́ Atha chiat, Loca ḡar-
 man, ḡ Puirt Loairge mia nUib́ Eachdach Muían irin ló po ionpaaðf́t
 Corcach Muían do orḡain. Slóigf́b́ lá Donnall, mac Mic Lochlainn, lá
 níḡ nAib́ḡ, eo ttauairceit Eireain imme hi cConnaéttaib́, eo ttauit Ruaidri
 Ua Concóbaip, ní Connaét, ḡialla Connaét uile ðó. Do ðeoáttar ðib́lmb́
 eo na rochraittib́ ir in Muían, ḡo po loipccf́t Luimneach, ḡ po ionpaaðf́t

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-eliath, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Corcaeh-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 Garrycastle, 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, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1256.

Machaire na Mumán .i. co hImleach Iubair, 7 Loch Gair, 7 bprúg rígh, 7 Dún Ailé, 7 co dpuim Ua Cleircén, 7 puepat éinn mic Cailigh Uí Ruairc o énoctab Samccil, 7 no éogailrte, 7 no níppat Cínn coraó, 7 no gabpat oét bpríct laeé etip Galla, 7 Gaoideala i ngiallur a naittipe, 7 tangatpat dia ttiçib iarain. Aciad poighe na naittipe rin Mac Maadaóan Uí Cinnoidiç, mac Congalaid I Occáin, 7 mac Eacóach Uí Loingrid. Do padab bá, ec, óm, opçat, 7 capna tap a cenn ó Muiréirhach Ua bprain ina ppuarlaccadh. Dóirbail, ingh hUí Mailrechnall, décc.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle ochtmoða a naoi. Γιollaπάττραιcc Ua Céleacán pfcnap (.i. ppiop) Αρδα Macha, Concobap, mac Ροζαρταç hUí Maoileóúin pfcnab Cluana mic Nóιρ, 7 Ρήρçal hUa Μειρδóαιç, pεpλεϊçim Imleacha Iubair, décc. Μαϊδm για nUib Eatach Ulaó por ppora Pfcinníαιçe, dú i ttopéap mac Aeða Uí Chríóéain, ttiçhna Pfcinníαιçe, 7 dá éanaip décc do papor élanðab, ço poçaiðib ionðab oile. Donnchaó mac Domnall Reamap, ttiçhna Laiçh (no Ua cCenpelaç) do mapðað do Choncóðap Ua Concobap Pailçi tpiá baççal. Laech ap aína po baoi ina aiprip, ttip caða ap éalmapar eipðe. Donnchaó Ua Γιollaπάττραιcc, .i. mac Domnall,

^s *Imleach-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^c, under A. D. 541, p. 182, *suprà*.

^t *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.

^u *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-gCart*, 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.

^v *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.

^x *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

^y *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.

^z *Ua Ceinneidigh*.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^a *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'Melaglin, 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.”—*Cod. 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.

τιζήνα Ορραζε, το μαρβαδ το μακαθ̄ με δραν δριε. Ζιολλακανοζ
 Υα Πλατέριβ, τιζήνα Θεαλβνα δσ̄τρα, το μαρβαδ λά α βράταρ Αεο, μαε
 Κοελαν Υι Πλατέριβ. Κοβλαχ ρ̄ρ Μυμ̄αν .ι. ιη Μυρ̄εραε Υα μ̄βριαν,
 το ειαέταιρ πορ Σιονανν, γ̄ πορ Λοέ Ριβ̄ εο πο αιρεε̄ρε cealla an loca, .ι.
 Ιμ̄ρ Cloéρανν, Ιμ̄ρ βό ριννε, Ιμ̄ρ Αιγγιηη γ̄ Cluain Eam̄αν, εο πο δύναο
 Αιδιρρεαχ, γ̄ Rechraé ιαρηην δαρ̄ α νειρ λά Ρυαδ̄ρι Υα Κοεόβαρ, λά ριζ̄
 Κομ̄αχτ. Ταγ̄αταρρομ̄ ανυαρ ιαραμ̄ εο Cluain, γ̄ πο ραοιναε̄ ορρα ρυαρ
 ινα ρ̄ρ̄ιτέιη εο ηΑε Luain, βα ηαν̄ρ̄ιδε βαοι Υα Μαοῑσ̄χλαιη .ι. Οοῑν̄αλλ
 μαε Ρλοιηη, ρι Τ̄σ̄ιηραχ ιη ερλαιηε πορ α εειηο, ζο ρ̄ραγ̄αιβ̄ρε οζ̄ α λοηγ̄ γ̄
 α η̄εταρ αζ̄ Υα Μαοῑεαχλαιη ανηρηη, γ̄ το δεοέαταρ ρ̄ιρηη πορ α εομαρρε,
 γ̄ πο ηιοδ̄ναε̄τι ιομ̄λ̄αν ιατε ιαραμ̄ εο ριορα Μυμ̄αν. Ρυαδ̄ρι Υα Κοεοόβαρ
 γ̄ Οοῑν̄αλλ Υα Μαοῑσ̄χλαιη το δολ̄ ιλλοηγ̄αιβ̄ γ̄ ιη̄εραιβ̄ εο πο ιηοιρ̄ρε
 Μυμ̄ια εο Cluain εαοιη Μόδοιόμ̄οζ Κομ̄ο αρ ιηυεαχταρ ροραγ̄ρατ̄ μ̄ιολ̄
 ηηοιλε ιη αιρ̄ετ̄ ριη λά ταοδ̄ βραετ̄ι το ε̄αβαρρε leo. Ορ̄ῑεη μ̄ορ̄ λά Οοῑν̄αλλ
 Υα Μαοῑεαχλαιη, λά ριζ̄ Τ̄σ̄ιηραχ, εο ροέτ̄ Ιοβαρ̄ ε̄ιηο εραέτα ζο πο αιρ̄γ̄ι
 ριορα Ρ̄σ̄η̄μαγ̄ε, Κοαυιλε, Μυζ̄δορρα, γ̄ Υι Μ̄έ̄ε, γ̄ ζο πο λοιρ̄ε Κοαυιλε
 υιλε. Ιρεαλλ ειαρ̄αιη το ε̄σ̄ηοαχ αρ̄ οιλη̄ι το Κορ̄ιβ̄μαε Μαε Κυηηη να μ̄βοέτ̄
 ό Υα Πλατέηη, γ̄ ό Οοῑν̄αλλ μαε Ρλαηηη Υι Μαοῑσ̄χλοηηε ό ριζ̄ Μ̄ιθε.
 Κορ̄εαχ, Ιηλεαχ Ιυβαρ̄, Αρ̄ορ̄σ̄ιτα, γ̄ Ceall δαπα, το λορ̄εαδ̄. Λυρ̄εα το
 λορ̄εαδ̄ λά ριορα Μυμ̄αν, γ̄ ηαοι ρ̄ρ̄ιετ̄ ουηηε το λορ̄εαδ̄ ιηα δαη̄ηιαγ̄.

^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-
 Clothran and Inis-Bofinne are so called at the
 present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usu-
 ally 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 Rosecom-
 mon.—See Rachra, referred to as a castle at
 A. D. 1557.

^e *Cluain*: i. e. Cluain-mie-Nois, or Clonmac-
 noise.

^h *Cluain-cac̄in-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 Eogha-
 nacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of
 Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

ⁱ *Ibhar-Chinn-treclata*.—Otherwise called In-
 bhar-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 Muircheartaeh 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-Modimog^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 Fearmhagh, 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-fcarta*.—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. 1039. 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 Slevfuaid. 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 νοcάτ. Μαοιδύμν Uα Reαβacάν, κομάρβα Μοcύττα, γ Cιαν Uα δυαcάλλα, κομάρβα Cαιννίγ ι cCιannaάττα, δέcc. Ινγναδαν, ρφρ-λειγίμν Cluana ηCραρτ, δο ιμάρβαδ. Μαοιρyαναοδ Uα Cαιρpellán, τιγίρνα Clοινδε Uιαρματτα, γ Uιollacριορτ Uα Lύμνιγ, τιγίρνα Cenél Moen, δο ιμάρβαδ ιν αοη λό λά Uοιμνall Uα Lochlann. Comóál ιμóρ ετιρ Uοιμνall, mac Mheic Lochlainn, ρί Aιλιγ, γ Μυιρcίρταcη Uα ηρμαν, ρί Cαιρλ, γ Uοιμνall mac Flοιρτ Uί Μαοιλεchlοιμν, τιγίρνα Μίδε, γ Ruαοδρι Uα Concoβαρ, ρί Connacητ, γ δο πατρατ υιλε uιalla δο ρίγ Aιλιγη, γ δο ρcαρρατ ρο ριδη, γ caenóμρac. Μυιρcίρταcη Uα ηρμαν δο ετιρδέcη ηι Μίδε ρορ cρειcη ιαραμ, γ ρcάρ ιομαρρεcc ειττιρ Uοιμνall, ρί Μίδε, γ Μυιρcίρταcη cona α ρlocάιβ ι Μαίγ Uένα. Ro meαβαδ ρορ Μυιμian, γ ρο λάο α ηάρ ιμ Μαοιρcέclann Uα nDungalaίγ, γ ιμ mac Conín Uί Uιmbeimδ, γ ιμ mac Μαοιμopóα Uί Uοιμνall mac ρίγ Uα Ceimrpealaίγ. Cριcη ρλυαίccδó lá Uοιμνall Uα Μαοιλεchlumν ιρμ Μυιμian, co ρο λορc Uύμν na ρcαιαη. Cριcη οιλε θεóρ λάρ an Uοιμνall cέδνα, γο ρο αρcc Uρμυιμian υιλε. Ruαοδρι Uα Concoβαρι δο λορcaδ Uύμνε Aίcητ. Μυιρcίρταcη Uα ηρμ, τιγίρνα na nUέιρι δο μαρβαδ. Μυιρcίρταcη Uα ηρμαν δο δολ αρ Loch Riach τρe ηαογal. Sluaίγεαδ lá Μυιρcίρταcη Uα mηρμαν, γ lá ρφραβ Μυιμian, γ la

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 lough, 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, shipp, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent safe conuēt 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 mac Donnell Reawar (in English, the fatt), king of Lynster, was killed by Connor O’Connor, prince of Affalie; and also Donnogh mac 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 mac Flynn O’Melaghlyn of Meath, for ever.”

^m *Ua Buachalla*.—Now anglicised Buekley, without the prefix Ua or O’.

ⁿ *Successor of Cainteach in Cianachta* : i. e. Abbot of Dromachose, in the barony of Keenaght, 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 Cluain-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 Muirheartach 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. Muirheartach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muirheartach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena^s. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Maelseachlainn 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. Muirheartach Ua Brie, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muirheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach^w, by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muirheartach 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 Caipcéallan.

^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 ^s, 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 ^t, 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.

Ἰαλλαῖβ Ἀτά κιατ, ἄο πο ινδιρρετ ελιντευρ Λαιζην, ἡ ριορα ὕρεαζ ἄο ηἈε
 βυδε, ἡ ὄο ὕερεπατ ὄα αιτεριε ὄυα Λοκλουη .ι. Ὀοιηναλλ, αρ α ηανακαλ ὄ ετα
 ρηη ριαρ.

Αοιρ Ερῖορετ, ιηλε ηοχατ α ηαση. Εληοραολαδ Ὑα ηΟοκῶαν, κοηαρηα
 ὕρεηοιηη, ὄεεε. Μυρηαδ, μαε ηιε Ὀοιηναλλ Ρῆηαιρ, ὄο ηαρηαδ ἡ ηεαβαλλ
 λά ηΕηδα, μαε Ὀιαρηαδα. Μαε ηιε Αοδα ηιε Ρυαδ῀ρι, τιζήηηα Ιαρηῆαιρ
 Κοηναετ, ὄεεε. Σιοηαετ ὙαΜορηδα, τιζήηηα Λαιζιρ, ἡ μαε Μαοληυαηαδ,
 ηιε Κοηκοῖρηηε, ὄο κοηηεηεηοιηη ἡ ταιζ Ὑῖ ὕηρηαιη ηι εΑαιρηεαλ. Εεαρηβαλλ
 Ὑα ηΑοδα ρηηηρηορ Ελοηηηε Κολμαῖη, ὄεεε. Λαιδ῀ηηηηη .ι. αη ὕυῖδηηαε
 Ὑα Ὀυηηδοεταῖζ, τιζήηηα Ἰαλληηζ, ὄο ηαρηαδ ὄυὙῖ ὕρηηηη. Σλοῖζετ λά
 Μυρηεήρηαε Ὑα ηὕρηαιη, εο πο αιρεε Ιαρηῆαιρ Μῖδε. Σλοῖζηεαδ λά Κοη
 ηαηηαῖβ, εο πο λοιρηετ ηὀρη ὄοηη Μυηῖαιη. ὕρηη Ὑα Καηηδελβῖαιη ὄο ηαρη
 αδ ὄο ηαε Μιε Κοιρηετ. Ερηεαη ηα ηαηηηηεαδ ὄο ὄεηαηη ὄο Μηυρηεήρηαε
 Ὑα ὕρηαιη, αῖδεε Νοτελαε ηὀρη, αρ Ὑῖβη Ραλλζε ἡ αρ ηαεαῖβ ηιε ὕρηαιη ὕρηε.
 Σῖε ὄο ὄεηαηη ὄο Μυρηεήρηαε ἡ ὄο ηαεαῖβ Ταδ῀ζ Ὑῖ ὕρηαιη, ἡ Τααδῖηηηηα
 ὄο ὄολ ὄια ταιζηῖβ, ἡ ρεαλλ ὄο ηαε Ταῖδ῀ζ ρορηα, ἡ α ηαρηεαηηη ὄο Εηοηηαηη
 αῖβ. Μυρηεήρηαη Ὑα ὕρηε, τιζήηηα ηα ηὀρη, ὄο ηαρηαδ. Αη λεηη
 Ιαρηῆαιρ αη ὄο ηῖατ Αρηα Μαεα ὄο Ιορηεαδ. Μαοηηορηα, κοηορηα Ρηατ-

* *Ath-buidhe* : i. e. the Yellow Ford, now Ath-boy, in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1090. Maelduin O'Rebacan, Coarb of Mochuda; Kien O'Buachalla, Coarb of Cainnech, in Kyanacht, *in Christo quieverunt*. Maelruanai O'Carellan, minion of Kindred-Dermaid; Gilchrist O'Luny, minion of Kindred-Moyne, killed in one day, *per dolum*, by Donell O'Lochlaim. The Daimliag of Ferta burnt, with a hundred houses about it. A meeting between Donell Mac Lachlainn's sonne, Murtagh O'Brien, King of Cashell, and Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, King of Tarach, where they did conclude to give hostages to the King of Ailech from them all. Taithleoh O'Hebra taken prisoner.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

“A. D. 1088” [*recte*, 1090]. “Moriertagh, son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his father, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his forces into Meath, and took a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn, King of Meath, at Molena, in Fercall, where many of King Moriertagh's army were slain, as Moyleseaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of Conin O'Dowgin, and the son of Mollmorry O'Donnell, prince of the O-Kinseallys.”

† *Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis: anglicè* Kenny O'More, lord of Leix.

‡ *Maelruanaidh, son of Cueoirne*.—This Maelruanaidh was the head of the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll.—See note under A. D. 1050.

§ *Of Gaileanga* : i. e. of Gaileanga, in the diocese of Aehonry, in Connaught.

and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe^r; 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. Cimaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis^v, 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. Laighnue, i. e. the Buidheanach Ua Duim-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 Muirheartach Ua Briain, upon the Ui-Failghe and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between Muirheartach 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. Muirheartach 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. Clav.*, 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

τριας, δέεε ιαρ βρβημαινν 20 December, 7 Doimnall, mac Ainalgada, διορνεαδ ινα ιοναδ ιριν αβδαινε πο εςδούρ. Σιτριυζ, mac Ziollabruide, do ιαρβαδ ι meabail.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mίle nochat a dό. Connmach Ua Cairill, erpuce, 7 μιαζλόιρ τοζαιδε, Corbmac, abb Μαιμριτερέ ρρuiτ ρήνóιρ ναοιή, εήνδ eccna 7 εραβαιθη να ηζαιοιηελ. Μυριέβριtach, mac Λοιγγριχ, κοίμαρβα Ρινδέιν Cluana hEpaipυ, 7 Μαοιιορα Ua hAppachτάιν, κοίμαρβα Αίλβε Imlich, δέεε. Αν Cράιβδέεχ .ι. Ριαχραιχ Ua Pollaίμαιν, ρaccapτ do Chonnaέταιβ do βάδαδ ιLloch Cairrgin. Ράιτη Αρδα Macha co να εήνρλοιβ do λορρεαδ an εςεραίμαδ Callann do September, 7 ρρiτ do Thriun Mόρ, 7 ρρεέ do Thriun Saخان. Ruaiόρι Ua Conéobair .ι. Ruaiθηρι να ροιδε buide, αιρθηρί Connaέτ, do δallaδ oUa Pλαιέβριταιζ .ι. do Pλαιέβριtach, 7 oPozapτach Ua Pozapταιζ τρια ρειλλ 7 τρια ιμεαβαί. Ua εάρθερ Cριορτ πο ρεέτ Ruaiόρι oUa Pλαιέβριταιζ. Donnchaδ, mac Capéταιζ, τιζήινα Eozanaέτα Cairil do ιαρβαδ lá Ceallachán Cairil. Eηδα, nac Διαρμαδα, τιζήινα Ua cCeinnpealaίζ, do ιαρβαδ lá ceinnpealaécaίβ ρειριν .ι. do mac Mupchaδ, mic Διαρμαδα. Cpeach mόρ lá Conmaicuib tap ρiόl Μυρρεαθηαιζ, co πο ράζβαθη Μαζ ηΑοι leό ζαν mίle. Donnchaδ mac Uí Chonéobair Pαιλζιζ do ιαρβαδ lá a θραιέμιβ ρείριν. Ρεόδ mόρ 7 αιζ ιριν mbliáδαιρι, co πο ρεοδρiτ loéa 7 αιβνε Epeann, co ηιμέιζóιρ θαοιηε 7 eich copaiβ τιορμαίβ θαρ να lochaiβ, 7 πο ρήραδ ρneachta mόρ να θαιό ριν. Slóizheaδ lá μυριέβριtach Ua mθριαιν ι cConnachταιβ, ζο ρυζ ζialla uaδaiβ. Διαρμαδ Ua θριαιν διοηηαίβαδ ι ηUλταιβ. Μυριέβαχ Mac Cairpéταιζ, τιζήινα Eozanaέτα, δέεε. Doimnall mac Ainalgada, κοίμορβα Pήάτραιcc ρορ euairτ Cenel ηEozann, co

of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Bann.

^c *Loch Cairrgin*.—Now Cargin's Lough, near Tulska, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Trian-Mor*: i. e. the great third or ternal division of Armagh.

^e *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.

^f *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, Saerbh-reathach, 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 Muirchear-tach 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 Gaeidhil; 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 Saerbhreathach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—*Id. Ibid.*

^h *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 1092. *Domnaldus filius Amalgadii, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, circuit et visitat regiones de Kinel-Eoguin, id est O'Nellorum.*"—*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 Connacht, 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 zuc 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].

ετυζ α πέρι. Αοδ, mac Caḡail Uí Concóbar, do ḡabail do ḡhríam, ḡ πιζε Sil Muirḡdaḡ do ḡabairt do ḡhíolla na naomh Ua Concóbar. Coblaé fḡr Mumán do arccain Cluana mic Nóir.

Αοιρ Cḡíορτ, míle nochat a τḡί. An ḡεppocor Ua ḡrígḡén décc. Ailill Ua Níallán, tanairi abbaḡ Cluana mic Nóir, Comorba Cḡrḡán Tuama ḡrḡme, ḡ comarba Colmán Cille mic Duac, Αοδ, arḡimneach Domliag Chianán, hUa Scopḡta, comarba Commán, ḡ Αοδ Ua Conḡaile, arḡimneach Tairḡe arḡḡo Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Αοδ Ua Canannán, τḡḡḡna Ceml Conaill, do ḡallaḡ lá Domnall Ua Lachlann, lá píḡh nAilḡh. Αοδ Ua ḡairḡeallán, τḡḡḡna Airḡíall, do marḡaḡh la Conaillḡ Muirḡéimne. Αοδ, mac Caḡail Uí Concóbar, τḡḡḡna Shil Muirḡdaḡ, do marḡaḡḡ hī Mumán ḡ nḡeimel lá ḡoḡarḡach Ua ḡoḡarḡaḡḡ τḡna feill ḡ mḡaḡail. An Tairḡclepeac ḡ. Níall, mac Ruairḡí Uí Concóbar, do marḡaḡḡ do Conmaicnib. Duḡḡara, mac mic Aḡḡḡnán, τḡḡḡna Luḡḡne, décc. Τḡḡḡḡr Ua Ceallaḡ, τḡḡḡna ḡrḡḡ, do marḡaḡḡ lá hUa nḡuibḡir ḡ nḡomliag Chianán. Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua ḡrḡiam ḡorḡan ḡ ḡionnarḡaḡ Sil Muirḡḡaḡḡ uile hī τḡḡ ḡ. ḡoḡam iar nḡaḡáil a τḡḡḡḡna ḡíolla na naomh. Ua Concóbar Uí Conḡḡnainn, mic Tairḡḡ, τḡḡḡḡna Ua nḡiarḡaḡa. Síol Muirḡḡaḡḡ do ḡoḡḡḡḡḡ ḡorḡḡḡḡ hī cConnachtairḡ ḡan ḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Sneachtatá mḡr ḡ ḡeḡḡ ḡrḡn mbliadairḡi co ḡo ḡeḡḡḡḡḡ loḡa na hEḡeann. Arḡ Macha do loḡcaḡ co na τḡmḡloirḡ.

Αοιρ Cḡíορτ, míle nochat a ceatair. Donḡḡḡḡḡ Ua hEḡoḡáḡa, pí Ulaḡ, do marḡaḡḡ la píḡ Ailḡ ḡ. Domnall, mac Mic Uoḡlann, a ceatḡ ḡealairḡ

“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 Aihchleireach* : 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 Bregh; 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 Aithechleireach^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 Mac 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 againe into Connaght without licence. Great fruit

this yeare."—*Cod. Clarend.*

The Annals of Clonmaenose notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows:

"A. D. 1192" [*rectè*, 1193]. "Hugh O'Konoyle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonvicknose, died. Malcolme, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrett, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for greif and sorrow of the king's death, died."

Ἐπιπτε αν ιοβαρη. Πρη Ερεανν δο κοιμέριαιλ ἄο ηΑε Chiaτ .ι. Μυριόστραχ
 Ὑα ἔριαν κο πφστραῖβ Μυμian κο ηΟρραιγιῖ ἡ Λαιγιῖβ, Δομνall, mac meic
 Λοέλανν, πῖ Οιλῖḡ κο eCenel Conall, ἡ Εοḡam, Δομνall, mac Flaῖνδ, πῖ
 Ἐσῖρπαχ, κο πφστραῖβ Μῖδε, Δομνχαῖ Ὑα ηΕοχαῖα, κο ηἘλταῖβ, ἡ Ἐορραιῖ,
 τῖḡστρηνα Ἐall ἡ Αετα χιατ, κο νοχιατ long λειρ. Ἐάνḡατταρ αν λυχε ανοιρ
 ἄο Μαῖḡ Λαιḡσῖ, κο ηο λειρερτε Ὑαέταρ άρηῖ, ἡ κο παῖνῖδ βάν ἡαιῖδῖμ μῖορ
 πορ πφστραῖβ Μυμian, Λαιγιῖβ, ἡ Ορραιγιῖβ ηεαμπα. Ιομποιε ιαρ ρην Ὑλαῖδ, άρ
 ἡρη ἔδῖ ηαῖλαε λεῖ Λαιḡσῖν δο ἡδρηυῖδ. Ιμποιρετ ιαρρη ρρη Μῖμῖαν ροιρ
 δορηῖδρη, ἡ ηο ιοηδρηβρατ Ἐορραιῖδ α ηΑε χιατ, ἡ ηο αιερίοḡρατ πῖ Ἐσῖρπαχ
 .ι. Δομνall, ἡ ηο ιοηδρηβρατ εῖ ι ηΟιρḡιαλλαιῖ ιαρ ηομπῖδῖ δο πφστραῖβ Μῖδε
 ραιρ. Δο ἔοχαῖδ ιαρρη Ὑα Μαοιρσḡχλαῖνν υααῖδ ἡβσεε ατυαῖδ κο ρα
 ḡαιῖβ βα Λαιḡσῖ, ἡ αιρερη Μῖδε υιλε, ηυḡρατ Λαιḡσῖ ἡ αιρερη Μῖδε ραιρ, ἡ
 αιρηα ρῖḡη Μυμian οε Loch Lebhῖνδ, κο ταρηρηυρ ειττηρ να βῖ ἡ αν λορεε, ἡ
 ηο ηυρηῖδ eccοῖmlann ραιρ λα α ἡυρηρητηρ ρειρη .ι. mac Meic Αῖḡennáin κο
 ἡα ῖοέραεττε, ἡ δο έεαρ λεῖο αρρη βυῖδῖν .ι. Δομνall mac Flaῖνδ, ἡ Ἐιolla-
 énaῖn μαḡ Λυḡαῖα, ἡρ ἡ ηοε υαρ Ραῖαρ Ρειῖν. Ρλαεῖḡστραχ Ὑα ηΑε-
 οετῖ, τῖḡστρηνα Ὑα ηΕαταχ Ὑλαδῖ, δο ἔαλλῖδ λά Δομνχαῖ Ὑα ηΕοχαῖα, λά
 ρῖḡ ηἘλαῖδ. Αρη πορ Αιρερηαιῖβ λά ηἘλταῖβ, δῖ ι ετορηρατταρ δρηοḡ ἡῖορ
 δο ραορῖλανδαιῖ ἡμ Ὑα Ρεδαῖán, ἡ ἡμ Δομνall mac Αοḡḡυρα. Concéobar
 Ὑα Concéobarῖ, τῖḡστρηνα Cíanachta ḡleinne ḡeῖmῖn, δέḡ ιαρ ηδειḡḡῖτῖαιῖδ.
 Concéobar Ὑα Concéobarῖ, τῖḡστρηνα Ὑα βΡαλḡε, δο ερḡαḡáil λά Μυριόστραε
 Ὑα ἡδρηαν, λά ηḡ Μυμian. Σῖῖḡḡῖδ λά Μυριόστραχ Ὑα ἡδρηαν κο πφστραῖβ
 Μυμian ἡηε ηῖ Connaéταῖβ, ἡ ηο ῖοι ἡα ρρηεῖḡḡ ḡαν ḡiolla. Σῖῖḡḡῖδ οιλε
 δαν λάρ αν λυετ έέδῖνα ετηρ λοε ἡ τηρ κο Δῖν Ἐαιρ, ἡ ηο ηαρηρατ Μῖδε ειτερ

^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, *suprà*.

^q *The hill over Fobhar-Feichin*.—Now the Ben of Fore, a remarkable cliffy 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. Feichin,

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.

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^v, and the son of Gillafursa Ua Maelmhuaidh. 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 screballs [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 Corcraim, 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 Caemhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain^s, 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 retraited 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 Moriertagh 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 Dontaise, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donnogh mac Murreogh mac Flynn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn O'Melaughlyn.²—*Ann. Clon.*

² *Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.*—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter

do Dheibhna bicc a cenél, Cairpre .i. an tSprocc Ua Ceitéirnaigh, comarba
 Maeócc, Ua Rinnánaigh, fhléiginn Leitéglinne, Eochaid Ua Coiri, pecnab
 Achad bó, Scannlán Ua Cnáimrige, anmápa Lip móir, buadach Ua Cfi-
 puioir, racapc Cille Dálua, Dubrlatach Ua Muirfóhaigh, Aoð mac Maoi-
 liora Uí hpolcám, áirpoflraigind, 7 Augurcin Ua Cunn, áirpberéfm Laignh.
 Aebáe don mopeiað éftena Zoppaid Mhánae, tigeapna Gall Aea elae, 7
 na nInpfo, Doimall Dub Ua Fléigale, tighina Foréuaé Laignh, Matéamam
 Ua Seóda, tighina Corca Dhunbre, Ua Maolepaioibe do muinntir Imleacha
 lubair. O hAimbid, tighina Oiréiall, 7 Ua Concóbar, tighina Cianachta
 Ghinne Féimín. Ua hEicemg, tighina Flémanach, do márbad. Ziolla-
 ciaráin mac mic Ualéapce, tighina Ua nDuib mopecht, do márbad. Caé-
 ipraomfo móp i nArdachad pua nDál Araiðe for Ultaib dú i ttopcaip
 Lochlainn Ua Cairill, migeamna Ulaó, 7 Ziollaéomgall Ua Cairill, 7
 rochaðe móp amalle ppiú. Doimall Ua Muirceán, tighina Tféba uile,
 7 Ainlaioib, mac meic Conmfda, mac tairig Shil Rónám, do márbad i feill.
 7 iate i ngeimhéb ipm Muimán. Tallti, ingh Doimnall Zuite, décc. Taog,
 mac Caéail Uí Concóbar, do márbad la flraib Muimán. Tachleach
 Ua hEaépa, tighina Luighe, 7 ár luighe imme, do márbad lap na tpié Con-
 mácmib .i. Cenél cCair, Cerél Dubám, 7 Cenel Luéna. Ua Concóbar,
 tighina Ciappaié, do márbad lá a bpaéap. Cúcoicpice Ua hAimbid,
 tighina Flé mDile, do márbhadh lá Donnchað Ua Maoilféhloind. Dub-
 éoblaigh, ingh tighina Oirpáige, 7 baimitighina 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 Corea-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 Mædhog ; Ua Rinnaigh, lector of Leithghlinn ; 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 Brolchain, a chief lector ; and Augustin Ua Cuim, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Mearanach, 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 Dunchadh 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 ; Ardsraha, with its church ; and many other church townes. *cremate sunt*. Senoir Mac Maelmolua, archaged of Ireland, *in pace dormiuit*. 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 Duvinrecht, *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 Cinselayes. Goffry Meranach, King of Galls, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ul.*; *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Cfnannur, Cluan Epaip, Ξίνδ da locha, Paðor, Λεpp μόνι, Cluan ðroncağ, 7 Cluan eoair do lopecað uile. Cluan mic Nóip do opeccan. Doimnall Ua Maðaðain, τιξήνα Ua nEacach, vécc.

Αοip Cρίοpτ, mile nochat a pé. hUa Cochlán púí eppcop, 7 comopba ðaippi, vécc. Eoçan Ua Cήnaçğ, aipéindeach Doipe, vécc in oét vécc Callainn Ianuapu. Column Ua hAnpιδάάν, aipéinneach Roypa Aιλιτίp, Pland Ua Muipεccáan, aipéindech Aεντpυιθ, Λεapğuy hUa Cpυιμήτιp, comapba Comğauil, Mac Nechtan hUa hUaίτιñğ, pήpλeιçιnn 7 uapal paçapτ, vécc. Ua Mailcan, ollain ðal çCair, vécc. Amlaioib, mac Taioğ Uí ðhpaian, do mαpβað i Manainn. Peil Eóin pop Aome ipin mbliaðainp. Ro çab imeagla mόνι pupa Epeann peimpi, conað i comaple appiacht lá cleipéib Epeann im comapba Pήάtpaice dia nιmóioñh ap an tñomaim po tupaiað dóib ó éim a popçonçpa pop éach a ccoitçinne tpeðñop ó Chfoaoin ço Doimnach do dénañ çacha mί, 7 tpopecað çach laoi ço cñn mbliaðna, cen mo tát Doimnaige, 7 pollanna, 7 aipðpeile, 7 ðan do παtpac almpana, 7 eðbapta ioimða do ðia. Tuccað ðan pñpanna ioimða do eccalpið, 7 éleipéib, ó píoçab, 7 taoipeçaið, 7 po paopéa pip Epeann an tuchτ pin ap téine na díoçla. Cñn copað do aénuatuccað lá Muipéçtpach Ua mðpian iap na mύpaðh peachτ pιαñ la Ué Cuinð. Plann Ua hAinbið, τιξήνα ðeipçeipτ Aipçiall [vécc]. Conçobap Ua hAinðiappað, τιξήνα Cianaéeta. 7 Ua Cem τιξήνα Ua Mic Capiéinð, do éoméuicim ppa poule hí celiatpað. Cuulað Ua Céleçan, támapi Aipçiall, do mαpβað lá coicecað nEpeann, .i. cóicecað Ulað. Maççamñan Ua Seçða, τιξήνα Copca ðhuibne, vécc. Muipéçtpach .i. an Cullach Ua ðuðða, τιξήνα Ua nAimalçaða, do mαpβað

^c *Darmhaigh*.—Otherwise written Dearthach and Durmhagh; now Darrow, in the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

^d *Fell on Friday*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1096. Festum S. Joannis 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 omniue subsequ-

utura qui dudum prædixerant indixere toti populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam protelent jejuniis singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis diebus, exceptis Dominicis, festis, et solemnitatibus majoribus, una refectioe mancant contento. Unde multa a populo factæ sunt oblationes et piæ largitiones; et a Regibus et Proceribus agrî 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 Cruimhthir, 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 hAinmharraidh, 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 Carthennum: cui nati Forgous, ex quo Hy-Maccarthen juxta sinum lacus Fevail Londinodoriam alluentem.”—O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 362. See also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 122, note ^h.

^f *Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne*.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.

λά α ἐνέλ φείν. Ματοῦαν Ὑα Ματοῦαιμ, τῖςήνα Σιλ ηἈνμέαῶα, δέcc. Ζιολαιορpen Mac Κορτέν, τῖςήνα Θεαλβνα μόριε, το μαρβαῶ λά ηὙιῶ Λαοζαιρε .i. ιαρνα ἐιοῶnacal το Μηυιρῆήταχ Ὑα ὄριαιμ δόιῶ ιαρ μβριεῶ ὄοριῶε xxx υιγε το ὄρι υαῶ, ἡ cέῶ μῶ ἡ ochταρ ειττιρεῶ. Δονηχαῶ mac an Ἰηυιττ το μαρβαῶ το Χαλραιγιῶ. Σιττιυῶc, mac Μιc Θεαλβαῖς, τῖςήνα Ρηερ Ροιρ, το μαρβαῶ λά Μυζῶορναῖῶ Μαῖςήν. Μαοιράττειαιcc Mac Αιρῖῶθηαῖς, ερρεορ Αρῶα Μαχα, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε nochα α ρεαχτ. Πλανῶaccán Ρυαῶ Ὑα Δυῶταῖς, κοῖμαρβα Commán ἡ ρεπλεῖγιην Τυαμα ὄα ζυαλαην. Μαοιán Ὑα Cυηη, αιρῖῶηeach Eccaίλῖ δῖccε, Μαοιβριζῶε mac an τραιοιρ Ὑί ὄρολῆάν ραιοι ἡ ερρεορ Chille ὄαρα, ἡ ἐοίccῖῶ Λαῖςήν, δέcc. Ταῶς, mac Ρυαῶρι Ὑι Chonῶῶαῖρ (i. βραῶταιρ Τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς Μῆῶρι), τῖςήνα Σιλ Μυιρῖῶαῖς, ἡ κορναῖῶταχ an ἐυῖccῖῶ ἀρῆῖνα, το μαρβαῶ λά Cloimh Chonῶῶαῖρ, ἡ λά αερζραῶα ρείν i ρυλλ .i. la mac Conlυαῶρα Ὑί Μαοιῶβρέναηη ιρῖη cῆραῖηαῶ βλιαῶαιη ρίccεατ α αειρε. Αῖηῖργιη Ὑα Μόρῶα, τῖςήνα Λαιοῖγῖρ δέcc. Σλόῖςῖῶ λά

^a *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-ailther; Flann O'Mnregan, Airchinnech of Aendrum, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mahon O'Segday, king of Corkduvnè; 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. Dnygall O'Mael-

cothay 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 nAnmchaa, *mortuus est*. Cunla O'Celegan, heire of Airgiall, killed by Coige-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 Clonnaennoise, 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 Muirchcartach 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. Sithfrueich, son of Mac Sealbhaigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Maelpdraig 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-tsaeir Ua Brolchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i. e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair^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 Muirchcartach

frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunchus, archbishop of Dublyn; Breahawe O'Manchan, Cowarb of St. Kevyn; Donell Dnffe O'Ferall, prince of the borders of Lynster" [Ἰορταῖα Ζαίγειαν]; "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.

Μυριόστραχ Ὑα ὅριαν ἄο Λεῖτ Μοῦα, ἡ κο ρρῆραιβ μῖδε, ἡ κο νδρειμ το Connacht αρ αμμαρ αν τυαιρχειρτ ἄο πανγαδαν Μαξ Conaille, ἡ α mompoδ αρρ ιαρ ριν ζαν ινδρεαδ ζαν ειττειρε, υαιρ τάννιςσ Δομνall Ὑα Λοϋλαιμ ἄο ττιονόλ αν τυαιρχειρτ ἄο ρίοδ Conaille το ἔαβαιρτ κατὰ το Μηυιρστραχ κο να ροδραυε κο νδρῖνα Δια, ἡ κομαρβα Ρηάτραις ρίο σττορρα. Λοχλαιμ Ὑα Δυιδωαρα, τιζῆρρα ρρῖνμαζε, το μαρβαδ το Ὑιβη ὅριμν ὅρῖρρε. Ιν δρυε Ὑα Καρταζ, ολλαμ Connact, το μαρβαδ το Chonnactαιβ ρῖρρῖν. Cnoí nῖρ μόρ αρ ρυο Ερεανν α κοοῖτῖννε ιημ ιμβλιαδαιμρ, κο ρο μῖετ μυα Ερεανν, ἡ ρο ιναιρ τιρυαιρρῖ να κονό ηιρῖν κο εῖνδ δά βλιαδαν ιαραιη. ὅλιαδαιμ να κονό βρῖονν το ζαιρτί δι, ἡ το ζεῖδῖτί ρεῖρδῖαδ κονό αρ αον ρῖνζῖμν. Cloicteach Μαιμῖρτρεαχ .ι. Μαιμῖρτρεαδ ὅυιτε, κο λεαδραῖβ ἡ κο τταιρκοδῖαδ ιομδῖαδ το λορκαδ. Ρλαῖδῖστραχ Ὑα Ρλαῖδῖστραιζ το τοῖδεακτ μα ατῖαρρδα ἄο ηΑοδ Ὑα Concobair (.ι. Αοδ αν ζα βῖρραιζ) ἡ εῖνναρ Shil Μυρῖδῖαιζ το ζαβῖαλ δό τορῖδῖρ.

Αοιρ Cρῖορτ, ιιλε nochat a hocht. Δομνall Ὑα ηCημ .ι. το Dal cCair αιρδ ανμῖαρα, ἡ υαραλ ερρκορ, εῖνδ ρεκα ἡ ερῖαδῖο να ηζαοιδελ, τοραρ κοινδερελε ιαρταρ Εορρα ραοι αν υῖρδ εῖεταρδα Ρομῖαν, ἡ να ηζαοιδεαλ, το ερῖοκνῖζαδ αβῖταδ ι Callainn December. Sé βλιαδνα ρεακτμοζατ α αοιρ αν ταν ρο ραο α ρρῖρατ. Δομνall Ὑα Ροβαρταζ, κομαρβα Cholainn Chille, Μαοῖρῖρ Ὑα Στυρ, ρερῖδῖοδ ἡ ρεαλλροῖμ Μυῖνῖαν ἡ Ερεανν αρῖνα,

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 seiseadhach 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’Connor, 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” [cloicteac mamirtreac], “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 cloictheach 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 Gaicidhul, 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 Breifny. 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" [*recte*, 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

Εοχαιῶ, κομάρβα Γιανάν, Ρόνάν Ὑα Ὀανίμ, κομάρβα Φεϊρίν κέτυρ, ἡ
 μαζλόρη τοζαιῶε ιαροῖμ, Μαιολμαρταμ Ὑα Σελλαῖς, κομάρβα Μυρα Ὀῆνα,
 ἡ Ἐαρζαρ εεεναῶ δέεε ιν αον λό. Φλαϊτέβήρταχ, μαε τιζήρηαιζ δαιρηίεζ,
 κομορβα Φιννεμ Μαῖζε βίλε, δέεε ινα οιλίερε. Μαε Μαπαρ Καρρηεῶ
 .ι. υαράλ ραεαρε ραιι ἡ ρρuiῑ ῑνήοιρ Ερεανν δέεε ι ηζλίηδ δα λοῶα. Τρί
 λοηα δο λοηαῖβ ζαλλ να ιννηρῑδ δο βυαιμ αμαχ δο Ὑλταῖβ, ἡ α βροῖρῑδ δο
 μαρβαῶ .ι. ρίεε αρ κέδ α λίσηρῑε. Μαῖοιμ Φεῖρηι Σύνιζε ρορ Chenél Conaill
 ρια εCenéll ηΕοζαη ιν ρο μαρβαῶ Ὑα Ταρρεαρε, .ι. Εεερεταῶ, ζο ροχαιῶῖβ
 οίλε. Ερεαχαιῶ, ἡ ινδρεαῶ Μαῖζε δαιρηίερε ια Μυρῑέβήρταχ Ὑα κῶρηιαι ρορ
 ριορα Τεαῑβα. Σλόικεῑδ λά Μυῖμνεαχαιῖβ εο Σλιαῖβ Ρυαε δο ραιζῑδ Ὀοιμναλλ,
 μαε μεῖε Ἐοχλαημ, αῑετ ῑί ρυζραε ζῑαλλα να αετρηεδα. Μῑῑε δο ράρυζαῶ
 εῖεττη Ὀοηηαῶ, μαε Μυρῑαῶα, ἡ Conῑῑοβαρ, μαε Μαοίλεαχλαημ. Φλαϊτέ-
 βήρταχ Ὑα Φλαϊτέβήρταῖζ, τιζήρηα Σίλ Μυρῑεαδηαιζ ἡ ιαῑῑεαρ Connaῑετ, δο
 μαρβαῶ δο Μηαδουῶάν Ὑα Cuanna ι εεῑοηαιῶ δαλλεα Ρυαιῑορ Ὑι Conῑῑοβαρ,
 .ι. Ρυαιῑορ να ροῑῑε βυῑῑε, ρηζ Connaῑετ. Αρ δο βλιαῶαιμ βάρη Φλαϊτέβήρταῖζη
 αορῑβῑαδῑ,

Ocht mbliadna nochat ar míle,
 O gheim mic Dé dait nshraig,
 Ní rghél ráp, aḗt ir dshib deimim,
 Co báp peiril Flaitḗbhraig.

Ὀιαρῑμαε, μαε Εηδα, μῑε Ὀιαρῑμαῶα, ρί Ἐαιζήη, δο μαρβαῶ δο εηλοηδ
 Μυρῑαῶα, μῑε Ὀιαρῑμαῶα. Cḗταρῑαχ, μαε αν εδῑοηηαιζ Ὑδῑρ, τιζήρηα
 Τεῑηβα, δο μαρβαῶ δαιρηίη Τεαῑβα, .ι. δῑα Αηρε, ηι ριολ. Μαεραῑη
 Ὑα Φλαῑηεη δο ορκοῑη δο Μυηεῑρ Τλαμαι ηι Μαῖζη Εηη. Μαε Μεῖε-

Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

¹ *Successor of Muira Othna*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

² *Fearsat-Suilighe*: i. e. *trajectus*, or crossing of the Swilly, now Farsetmore, situated about two miles to the east of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ³, under A. D. 1567.

³ *Magh-Dairbhre*: i. e. Plain of the Oaks. This name is now obsolete. It was probably near

Loch Daibhreach, or Lough Derryvaragh, which form a part of the north-east boundary of Teathbha, or Tefia, in the county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Flaitbhheartach Ua Flaitbhheartaigh*: *anglicè* Flaherty O'Flaherty.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 367, 368.

⁵ *Ua Cuanna*.—Now anglicised Cooney and Coyne, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁶ *Ruaídhri na Soigh buidhe*: i. e. Rory, Roderic or Roger of the Yellow Greyhound Bitch. Dr.

Ireland in general; Eochaidh, successor of Cianan; Ronan Ua Daimhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator; 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'Conor translates this, *Rodericus Margaritarum flavarum*; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it "*Ruaidrius na cange buíde*, 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 Kilcoursey, and King's County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Tefia.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1518.

παῖτ, πλεδ, αιρδ πλε να Μυμάν, δέεε. Mac Ζαίτην Ua Μόρδα, τζήρινα Λαιοζήρι, δο μαρβὰδ δια μυιπτιρ πέιν. Dubéoblaig, ιηζήν Διαρματα, ιιε Ταιδζ, βήν Μηυιπέριταιζ Uί Δηριαν, δέεε. Θεαριβφορζαλλ, ιηζήν Ταιδζ ιιε Ζιολλαράτριαιε, μάταιρ Μηυιπέριταιζ, γ Ταιδζ Uί Δηριαν, δέεε ι ηΖιονη δά locha. Corcach Μυμάν δο Ιορρεαδ τυριμόρ. Δερτέχ Cluana ιιε Νόιρ δο αρρεαιη δο Μηυιιητιρ Τλαμάιη .ι. δο Coιncalle ιιε mac ιιε Αοδα. Mac Ζιολλαόιμηζ Ι Uραδαίη, κοίηατα Μηυιρχαίδ Ι Δηριαν, δο μαρβὰδ δο Chloimh Chορραιζ, γ υΕοζαναάτ τυαιρπειρτ Cliaeh, γ πο μαρβὰδ τριοχα εττιρ ιηαι γ πορ ιηη.

Αοιρ Cριόρτ, ιιλε nocha α ναοι. Δοηδέαδ, ιιε ιιε Μαοηαιζή, abb Ιαε, δέεε. Διαρμαίττ Ua Μαοιατθζην, αιρέιηεαχ Δύιη, δέεε οιδχε Cάρρε. Uαίηιαάη Ua Μαετίρε, κομορβα Colmáιη ιιε Uεήν, Αηηυδ Ua Longarζαηη, κοίηορβα Colaim ιιε Cπειήταιηη, abb Τίρε δά ζλαρ, δέεε. Cαοηκοίηραε Ua Δαιοζήλλ δο ζαβάλ επρκορποιδε Αρδα ιιαά δια Δοίηηαιζ Chιηεζήρι. Slóigfó Ιά Μυιπέριταχ Ua ηηριαν, γ Ια Uείτ Μηοδα κο Shabh Fuaίττ δο ραίγδ ζιαι Uί Lochlann, γ βοί Δοίηηαλλ ι ηεplaiηε πορ α έιοηη, γ δο ρόιηε, κοίηαρβα Ρήάτριαιε, ρίτ ηβλιαδηα ειττιρ τυαιρπειρτ Ερεαηη γ Uε Μηοδα, κοηαδ αηλιαδ ριη πο ρεαηηρατ δοη έυρ ριη. Slóigfó Ιά Δοίηηαλλ Ua Uachlann γ Ια Clannaδ Néill αη τυαιρπειρτ ταρ Τυαηη ι

* *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 quievit*. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Diarmada, king of Lenster, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod’s sons. Eoeha, Coarb of Kianan, *post penitentiam obiit*. Ronan O’Davín, Coarb of Fechin Fovar, *prius et religiosus optimus, post*

penitentiam; Maelmartan O’Kelly, Coarb of Mura Othna, *largus et sapiens in una die quieverunt*. 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” [αηιέαρα τοζαυε]; “Donell mac Rovartai, Coarb of Columbkille, during his life” [FPI ρέ, *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 Muirheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muirheartach 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-Tlamain, 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 Crenhthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caencomhrac Ua Bacighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muirheartach 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 spoyles 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 Iarther 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 Gillepatrick, mother of King Moriortagh 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.

ηὐλλτοῖδ. Ὑλαῖο ὄνο ἰλλογγροπε ἀρ α ἐσιονη ἀγ Ἐρασιῖδ τυλῶα. Σαιζῖτε να
 ρλόιζ ἀρ ποῦταιη κο ἡαση ἡαῖζην ἰομαρῖσεε νυεχῖηα φορ ἀραῖλε. Ἐομραῖαιε
 να δά ἡαρεῖλυαζῖ. Μαῖοῖδ φορ ἡαρεῖλυαῖζ Ὑλαῖο, ἡ μαρῖῆται ἀρ υα ἡαηη-
 ράην ἀνν. Ῥάεῆβαιετ Ὑλαῖο ἡαρρην ἀη ἰλλογγροπε, ἡ ἰοῖρῖετ Ἐλαηνα Νέῖλλ ἔ,
 ἡ εῖρεαιε Ἐραοῖδ Ἐυλῶα ὄο βῖρηαρ ὄοῖδ ἡαρ ρην δά αἰετῖρε, ἡ κοῖοηρβα Κοῖη-
 ζαῖλλ ἡῖ ραῖταιζῖρ ρῖρ δά αἰετῖρε οἰλε. Ἐοηαῖο ὄο ρην ὄο ράῖοῖδῃ,

Ἐυεῆα ζέῖλλ Ὑλαῖο ἀρ εἰεεην,
 Ἰηηῖτε ριαῖοην κο ρέῖεχῃ,
 Ἐα Ὀοῖηναῖλλ κο ἰοηηε ἡοῖηαη,
 Ῥυῖρῖζ Ἐλοῖηηε ἡἘοζαηη ρέῖλ.
 Ὀά εἰετῖρε τῖρενα ἡυεῆα,
 Ὀο ἡαοχῖηαῖο Ὑλαῖο ὄο ἔέην,
 Ἀη τῖρῖ ζαη ὄοῖοῖοῖδ ἀββ Κοῖηζαῖλλ,
 Ὀο ρῖοζαῖο Ὀοῖηναῖλλ ἡ Νέῖλλ.
 Ἰη ηοῖηαῖο βῖαῖοαη ἀρ ηοχῃατ,
 Ἀρ ἡῖλε βῖαῖοαη ζο ηβῖαῖοῃ,
 Ὀ ζέην Ἐρῖορῖε εἰηηε ζαη ἔρῖοηαῖο,
 Ἀρ ἡηηε ηο ρῖοῖαῖο ροῖη.
 ἡ ηβῖαῖοαη κοἰετῖοε υαηῃαῖο,
 ἡ τῖρῖ βῖαῖοαη ραῖρ ἡαρ ρυτ,
 Ἐο ερῖαῖο ἡαρ ἡζαοῖηε ζαη ερῖεαῖοα,
 ἡαρ ηβῖαηη Ἐραοῖοε Ἐεαῖῶα τυζ.

Ῥυαῖοῖη Ὑα Ῥυαῖοαεαη, τῖζῖρῖηα αἡρῖηρ Ὀῖρῖῖαῖλλ, ἡ ηαεαοῖηηῖοζ Ἐρῖεαηη,
 ὄεῆε ἡρην χῖλυ α ρῖαῖῶα, ἡ ἡρην ὄεῆῖηαῖο Ἐαῖληηη ὄο Ὀεεεηβερ. Ἐῖηαηδῖρ ἡ
 Ἐεαῖλλ ὄαρηα ὄο ἡορῖεαῖο ἡ ηεαρηαχῖη να βῖαῖοηαρηο. Ὀοῖηηῖαεε Ἀρηῶα ρῖαῖῶα
 ὄο ἡορῖεαῖο. Ἐαῖρηαοῖηῖο, ἡ. ηαῖοῖη Ἐοῖαηη ζεῖρῖοῖδ, ρῖα ηαρηῖταιρ Ἐῖῖῶα, ἡ. ρῖα
 ἡυηηηηρ Ἐαῖοζαηη, φορ α αἡρῖῖηρ, ὄῦ ἡ ετορῖεαἡρ ὄο Ἐλοῖηη Ὀῖαρηαῖοαε ὄοη
 χῖρ ρην. ἡυῖρῖεῖρῖαχῖ Ὑα ἡἈρητ, τῖζῖρῖηα Ἐῖῖῶα, κο ροχῃαῖοῖδ οἰλε ἀη-

^d *Craebh-Tulcha*.—Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massareene, and county of Antrim.—See note ^s, under the year 1003, p. 750, *suprà*. 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.

^e *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 Teffia, 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, Muirchear-tach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

is Loughanagor, loćcn na gcopp, i. e. the Small beggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.

maille p̄p̄r in Ua Lachtnám. Donchað Ua hAic̄ir, tigh̄ina Maige hAðar, décc. Mac Conmara, mac Donnac̄ill, tigh̄ina Ua cCair̄ín, décc.

Αοιρ C̄p̄iōr̄t, inle céo. Aðo Ua hĒp̄ēiōin, epp̄cop Cille d̄ara, Conn Mac Gilleb̄ūide, abb Mun̄gair̄de, p̄ūí ēḡnāide, ἡ p̄p̄ūit̄ p̄n̄ōip̄ Mūm̄an, dég. Flann Ua C̄iōnaēða, aip̄c̄indeach Āta T̄p̄ūim ἡ ap̄o oll̄āin̄ M̄īde. Macrāit̄ Ua Flāit̄én, cōin̄ōp̄ba Ciārāin̄ ἡ C̄p̄ōn̄án̄ Tuama Ḡr̄éne, décc ina ōil̄t̄pē i nĀcāið b̄ó. Do Ūib̄ F̄iāc̄rāc̄ Fella ā c̄en̄él. C̄ú̄m̄f̄ōa Ua Laēḡc̄áin̄ ap̄o taōipeach Sil R̄ōn̄áin̄, op̄ōán̄ ἡ aip̄c̄ūr̄ p̄f̄i T̄c̄t̄ða ἡ Ua Né̄ill an dēip̄cēip̄t̄ ap̄c̄f̄na, décc iar̄ ec̄ian̄ aoīr̄, ἡ iar̄ nōil̄t̄pē p̄ōða, hi t̄īḡ mic̄ Cūin̄ð na m̄bocht̄ hi c̄Clūan̄ mic̄ N̄ōip̄. Sl̄ōic̄c̄f̄ō lá Mūip̄c̄f̄t̄ach Ua m̄b̄rīan̄ cō p̄ōp̄la p̄f̄i nĒp̄eann̄ im̄me cō p̄án̄ḡat̄tār̄ cō hĒap̄p̄uāið. T̄iōn̄ōil̄t̄ Cenel Conāill do c̄ōp̄nāin̄ ā t̄t̄īpē p̄p̄ūí, ἡ p̄ō p̄ūr̄áil̄p̄t̄ē ap̄ é̄icc̄in̄ ap̄ M̄h̄ūip̄c̄f̄t̄ach cō na p̄och̄p̄āiðt̄ē p̄ōð ina p̄p̄īt̄ēīnḡ gan̄ in̄ōp̄ēað̄, gan̄ ḡialla, gan̄ āit̄t̄īpē. C̄p̄each̄p̄lūāic̄c̄f̄ō lá mac̄ mēic̄ Lochl̄ain̄n̄ lá p̄īḡ nŌil̄īḡ, cō p̄ō aip̄cc̄ ἡ cō p̄ō in̄ōip̄ Ḡulla ἡ p̄iōp̄ā ð̄p̄īḡh. Mōp̄ lon̄ḡūr̄ Ḡall l̄ár̄ an̄ Mūip̄c̄f̄t̄ach c̄é̄ōna, ḡo p̄án̄ḡat̄tār̄ ð̄ōip̄ē ap̄ ā aoī ní dēp̄z̄ēn̄p̄t̄ē nach̄ ēion̄, ἡ ní p̄ō lōit̄p̄t̄ē ní, ἡ p̄ōp̄ acc̄āb̄p̄t̄ē ā nap̄ lá mac̄ mēic̄ Lochl̄ain̄n̄ ēit̄t̄īp̄ māp̄ð̄āð̄, ἡ bāt̄āð̄. Donnchað Ua hĒōchāða, p̄í Ulāð̄, ἡ ōp̄f̄m̄ dō māit̄ib̄ Ulāð̄ imē dō Ḡhābāil̄ lá Dōinn̄all Ua Lachl̄ain̄n̄, lá p̄īōḡ nŌil̄īḡ ip̄n̄ c̄ú̄ic̄cēað̄ Call̄ain̄ l̄ún. Ḡiolla na nāōin̄

^a *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.

^c *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” [*Ceanannus 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 Lachtuain^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 Cluain-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 Briain], 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 hEidim, tiğhna iap̄taip Connac̄t, d̄ecc, 7 a adnacal hi cCluain mic N̄oir. Mac mic Ğiollacolum Uí Donnac̄ill, tiğhna Cenel Luiḡd̄c̄ do marbadh la a m̄uincip p̄iip̄in. Ğiollab̄riğ̄de Ua Cuip̄e, tiğhna Muip̄cpaiğ̄e d̄p̄eoğ̄ain, d̄ecc. Aip̄id Ua hAm̄paðain, tiğhna Dhal p̄Fiatach, d̄ecc. Ēc̄r̄i Ua Maolmuip̄e, tiğhna Cianac̄ta, do marbad̄ l̄a hUa cConc̄oðaip Cianachta an Ğhleinne. An c̄eð King henp̄a do ġab̄al p̄ioğ̄achta Saخان .i. Auzurp̄a. M̄oip̄l̄uağ̄ l̄a Laiğ̄m̄b̄ ġo p̄anğ̄at̄taip co Shab̄ Fuait, 7 ġo po loip̄cp̄eat Aip̄ğ̄ialla, 7 Ūi M̄ēit̄ 7 P̄ip̄ Roip̄.

Aoip̄ Cp̄ioip̄t, m̄ile c̄eð a haon. P̄eap̄doim̄nach, ep̄p̄cop Cille ðara, Cop̄b̄mac Ua Mail, ep̄p̄cop Ğlinne ðá locha, Maolc̄iap̄áim Ua Donn̄ğ̄ara, p̄p̄ūit̄ Sh̄n̄oip̄ Cluana mic N̄oir, Muip̄ğ̄c̄p̄ Ua Muip̄ð̄oaiğ̄, aip̄c̄im̄ð̄each Cluana Con̄m̄aic̄ne, do ēcc̄ ina aip̄t̄p̄e hi cCluain mic N̄oir. Com̄ōal̄ Leit̄e M̄oð̄a hi cCaīp̄iol̄ im̄ Muip̄c̄c̄p̄tach Ua m̄ð̄riain, co m̄ait̄ib̄ laoch 7 cl̄eip̄ēc̄, im̄ hUa n̄D̄únáim, uap̄al ep̄p̄cop 7 aip̄id ģn̄oip̄ Ep̄l̄inn, com̄ō annip̄in tucc̄ Muip̄c̄c̄p̄tach Ua ð̄riain an Ēað̄b̄aip̄t̄ na tucc̄ p̄ī p̄ēim̄e p̄iamh .i. Caīp̄iol̄ na p̄ioğ̄ do Ēað̄b̄aip̄t̄ do c̄p̄áib̄ð̄eachaib̄ c̄ñ op̄lam̄ laoich na Cleip̄ic̄h p̄aip̄ ach̄t̄ ep̄aib̄h̄oich Ep̄l̄inn co coit̄c̄l̄n̄ð̄. M̄oip̄l̄uaic̄c̄f̄o l̄a Muip̄c̄c̄p̄tach Ua ð̄riain, la p̄iğ̄h M̄uim̄ian, co p̄p̄c̄p̄aib̄ M̄uim̄ian ġo Laiğ̄m̄b̄, ġo nOp̄p̄aiğ̄ib̄, 7 co p̄p̄c̄p̄aib̄ M̄ið̄e, 7 co p̄p̄c̄p̄aib̄ Connach̄t̄ ðap̄ Ep̄ap̄p̄uaid̄ ı n̄lip̄ Eoğ̄ain, 7 po aip̄c̄e lip̄ Eoğ̄ain, 7 po loip̄c̄ il̄ c̄ealla, 7 il̄ ð̄úine im̄ P̄hāt̄ain M̄upa, 7 im̄ Aip̄id p̄p̄āta,

* *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 Breḡh 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. Makilcolum, 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” [*recte*, 1100]. “Donnell mac Donnogh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mac Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroe of Ulster to gett hostages of the

fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Connaught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillacholuim Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-bhrighdhe Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraighe-Breoghain, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhradhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maelmuire, lord of Cianachta, was killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Glinne [-Geimhin]. The first King Henry^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 canobites, 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 ρεαοιλ Ἰριανάν Οἰλιḡ ἰ νδιοḡαιλ Ἐινη κοραὸ δο διορρεαοιλεαὸ, ἡ δο ἡυραὸ
 λα Δοιμνὰλλ Ὑα Ἐοχλαἡν ρεαὲτ ριαἡ, ἡ πο ριμαχετ Μυιρὲςῖταχ ρορ α
 ρλοεχ ελοὲ ḡαχα βυλεε λῶν δα ραιβε αα δο βπειτ λεὸ ὀ οίεαχ εο λυμ-
 νεαχ. Ἀρ δια ρορατῆἡτ δο ραἰὸς,

Νί εἰαλα κομἡἡἡἡἡ νεἡἡἡ,
 Ἐιατ εἰαλα κομἡἡἡἡἡ μυιρἡ
 Ἰαρ κομἡἡἡἡἡ ελοχα Οἰλιḡ,
 Ρορ ḡροἡḡἡἡἡ ρλαἲα Ρυἡἡἡ.

Δο χυαὸ Μυιρὲςῖταχ ἡρρἡν ταρ Ρῖταἡρ Ἐαμρα ἰ νὙλτοἡἡ, ἡ τυεε
 ḡαλλα Ὑλαὸ, ἡ τἡἡεε τἡἡεἡἡ Ἐρῖἡ ἡοἡἡἡ ρῖ ρὲ εαεἡεἡḡἡἡἡ ἡρ ἡἡρ ḡαν εατ
 ḡαν ρυαβαἡρ, ἡ δο δεαχαὸ ἡαρ ρἡḡἡἡ Μιοδλυαχῖα δια εἡḡ. Ἀν ρῶḡḡἡἡ τἡἡ-
 εἡἡ ἡἡἡ ἡν ερἡἡḡḡἡ ρἡ. Ἐρῖεχ δο χυαὸ Δοἡἡαδῖ Ὑα Μαιολεαχλαἡν,
 εἡḡῖἡα Μἡδε, ἡ Ρῖἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡ ἡἡ ἘἘοἡἡἡἡἡ, εο τυεε ερεαχ ἡἡἡἡἡἡ δο
 βυαἡἡ, ἡ ταρραὸ Ἐἡεαἡἡ Ὑα Ἐρῖβαἡἡ, εἡḡῖἡα Ρῖἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡ Οἡρḡἡἡἡ ερεαχ
 διοβἡ ἰ νἈρḡεἡετḡḡἡἡἡ, ἡ πο ἡαρβἡἡ ἡαρ ἡν ρῶḡḡἡἡ δορ ραρραὸ αἲετ βῖεε, ἡ
 δο ροἲαρ δἡα Ἐχτεἡḡῖἡἡ Ὑα ἡραἡ, εἡḡῖἡα ἡρῖḡἡἡἡἡἡ, ἡ ἡαε ἡεἡε Ἐαρῖεἡ
 Ὑἡ Μαιοἡἡἡἡ, ἡ Ὑα ἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ, τοἡρεαὲ τεαḡḡἡἡḡ Ὑἡ Μαιολεαχλαἡν, ἡ δἡ
 ἲεὸ ἡἡἡἡἡ ρῖἡἡ. Δοἡἡαδῖ, ἡαε Ἀἡετ Ὑἡ Ρυαἡρε, εἡḡῖἡα Ἐοἡἡἡἡἡἡ, ἡ
 ρἡḡḡἡἡἡἡ Ἐοἡἡἡἡἡ, δο ἡαρβἡἡ ἡαρ ἡν ἡḡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ Ὑα Ρυαἡρε. Ἐαἲαἡ
 Ὑα Μυιρεαἲἡἡ, εἡḡῖἡα Ἐεαἲεἡ, δο ἡαρβἡἡἡἡ δο ἡαρῖἡ Ἐῖεἡἡ. Δεαρβἡἡ,
 ἡḡῖἡ Ὑἡ Μαιολεαχλαἡν, δἡεε. Δοἡἡαδῖ Ὑα ἡἘοχαδἡ, ρἡ Ὑλαὸ, δο ρυαρ-
 λαεαὸ α εἡἡρεαὲ ἡἡ Δοἡἡἡἡἡ ἡαε ἡεἡε Ἐοχλαἡν ἡἡ ρἡḡḡἡἡ ταρ εἡἡ
 α ἡεἡε, ἡ α εἡἡἡἡἡ ἰ νδοἡἡἡἡἡ Ἀρἡα Μαχα ερἡ ἡρἡἡε κοἡἡρβα Ρἡἡ-
 εραἡε ἡ α ρἡἡἡἡ ἡρῖἡἡ ἡαρ εεοἡἡḡḡἡἡ δῶἡἡ ρο ἡἡαἲἡἡ ἡορἡ, ἡ πο ἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ

⁸ *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*.

¹ *Cann-coradh*: *anglice* Kincora, situated at Killaloe, in the county of Clare.—See the years 1012, 1015, 1061, 1088.

^u *Every sack*.—Dr. O'Conor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: "Et præcepti stricte Murchertachus exercitui suo omne saxum jaculatorium quod fuit apud eos in Arce, auferre secum ex Alichia Limericum."—p. 678.

^w *Feartas-Camsa*.—Now Camus-Macosquin, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note ¹, under the year 1005, p. 755.

^x *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 Muirheartach 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.

Muirheartach 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 Donaghmoynne,

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 ἡεακαίρι αν ρι. Callainn Ianuari. Μαξνου, ρί Lochlainde, do ειαχι-
ταιν do γαβάλ Ερεανν, αἰαιλ δεαρβαρ αν ρανδ,

δλιαδαν αρ céo αρ míle,
Cen nach mbaozal nimpimhe,
O ζειν Cρίορτ αν χηράβαιδ ζρηνν,
Co teacht Μαξναιρ ιν Ερηνν.

Ζιolla να ναεἰμ Υα Ούναβρα, ollaἰμ Connaçt, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo α δό. Μυιρβδῆαχ Υα Cίορδουβαν, αιρcίnnεαχ
Λυγημαδ, Μυζρόν Υα Μορζαιρ, αιρδβίρλείζιnn Αρδα Μαχα, γ ιαρταιρ
Εορρα υιλε, δέcc ἡι ττειρτ Νόιμ Οcτοβερ ι Μυνζαιρτ ἡι Μυἰἡαιμ. Μαοι-
μυιρε Μιδεαχ, ραιρ ρακαίρτ Cλυανα ἡΕραιρδ, δέcc. Cύἡαιζε Υα Cαι-
ρill, αιρcίnnεαχ Ούμ, δέcc. Οδονδχαδ mac Εχηρι Υι Αιτειδ, ταναιρι

^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 Fermanagh. 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'Matechlainn 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 Doimliag 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 Lughmhadh. Mughron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Maelmuire 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 Conmaene, killed” [by the Conmaene themselves]. “Cumay O’Carrill, Airehinnech

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 eamp, 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.

Ὑα νῆατάχ, δο μάρβαδ̄ δο Ὑλλτοιβη. Ὁοῖννall, mac Τιγ̄σῖνιάν Ὑι Ρυαιρε, τῖγ̄σῖνα ὄρειφνε, γ̄ Connaiene γ̄ Connacht uile ppi pe do μάρβαδ̄h do Connaienibh f̄éirpin. Φλαῖτ̄σῖτ̄ach, mac Φοῦαιδ̄, τῖγ̄σῖνα Ὑα Φιαῖραῖ Ἀρδα ppaṭa, do μάρβαδ̄h ὄφῖραιῖ Ὑυρcc. Σλόῖccῖ lá Cenél nEógan̄ co Μαḡ Coḡa. Ὁο lottap Ὑλαιδ̄ ipin oidee ipin longpopt̄ co po μάρβρατ̄ Σιτριcc Ὑα Μαοιραḡall τῖγ̄σῖνα Cairpige ὄραχαῖde, γ̄ Σιτριcc, mac Conpaoi, mic Eoḡann. Εῖτερεαḡa p̄si nEipionn hillaím̄ Ὁοῖννall mic Αῖναλḡaḡa, coμάρβα p̄háτ̄p̄aice, pe p̄it̄ mbliad̄na eitiḡ Ὁοῖννall Ὑα Lochlaimn, γ̄ Μυιρέσῖτ̄ach Ὑα ὄρῖαιν. Mac na heplaim̄e Ὑα Ὁonnchaḡa do μάρβαδ̄ do Coḡca Λαιḡde. Σλόῖccῖ p̄si nEpeand̄ co hAḡe cliaḡ i naḡhaḡ Ὑαḡνυρα γ̄ ḡall Lochlaimne tanḡaτ̄tap̄ doionḡraḡ Epeann co ἠδ̄σῖνῖρατ̄ p̄it̄ mbliad̄na p̄pi p̄s̄raḡ Epeann, co τ̄tap̄at̄ Μυιρέσῖτ̄ach a ἠḡḡn̄ do Σίḡραḡ, mac Μαḡνυρα, γ̄ tue peot̄ta γ̄ arḡaḡa ioḡḡa. Μυιρέσῖτ̄ach Ὑα Conchobair̄ Pailḡe, do écc. Σιτριuḡ, mac Connḡa Ὑι Λαοḡaḡáin, τ̄αιοḡeaḡ, Síl Rónáin, do écc. Μυιρέσῖτ̄ach Ὑα Μαοιḡreachloimn̄ do αιḡπίoḡaḡ, γ̄ p̄iḡe do ḡabáil̄ do Μḡurchaḡ ὄap̄ éiri. Niall mac Néill Ὑι Ρυαιρε, p̄ioḡḡaḡina ὄρειφνε, do μάρβαδ̄ lá p̄s̄raḡ Ὑυρḡ.

Αοῖρ̄ Cḡp̄oḡt̄, m̄ile céu a τ̄p̄i. Μḡurchaḡ Ὑα Φλαῖτ̄scan, αιḡc̄inneach Ἀρδα bó, p̄aoi n̄scena γ̄ naḡc̄ḡtaḡ, ḡécc̄ ina oib̄t̄pe i nAḡo Macha. Coḡbmac Mac Cuimn̄ na mb̄och̄t̄, tanaiḡp̄i abbaḡ ḡluana mic Noḡp̄, γ̄ p̄si ḡona, p̄aḡḡḡp̄, ḡécc̄. In p̄si leḡḡim̄ Ὑα Conn̄maḡ do ḡuḡḡtiḡ Inḡi m̄oḡpe, Ὑα Cḡḡḡḡ p̄si leḡḡim̄ ὄσḡm̄aḡḡhe, mac Mic ὄranáin, p̄accap̄ Cille ὄara, γ̄ Μαοιḡoḡa Mac Cuim̄ na mb̄och̄t̄, ḡécc̄. Ὑα Canannán̄ do ioḡnaḡbaḡ a τῖγ̄σῖνῖp̄ Τῖpe Conaill̄ lá Ὁοῖννall Ὑα Lochlaimn. Μḡurchaḡ Ὁonn Ὑα Ρυaḡaḡáin̄ do μάρβαḡ p̄op̄ eḡeḡ i Μαḡḡh Coḡa, γ̄ an p̄luaḡ p̄in̄ do μάρβαḡ an ḡḡiollaḡuḡiτ̄ Ὑi Ch̄oḡbmaḡe ipin ló céḡna. Raḡnall Ὑα hOcán̄ Rechtaḡpe Tel̄ca Occ ὄo, μάρβαḡh do p̄s̄raḡ Μαḡḡe hloṭa. Coḡcaḡ m̄oḡi eitiḡ Cenel Eoḡann̄ γ̄ Ὑlta, co τ̄aḡim̄e Μυιρέσῖτ̄ach Ὑα ὄρῖαιν̄ co p̄p̄s̄raḡ Μḡum̄ian, co Λαιḡm̄b̄, co nOḡp̄raḡḡib̄, co μαῖḡḡḡ Connacht, γ̄ co p̄p̄s̄raḡ Μḡiḡe immo p̄ioḡḡaḡ co Μαḡ

^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, *suprà*.

Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, lord of Breifne and Conmhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Conmhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitrick Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hErlaimhe Ua Donnchadha was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-eliath, 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 Ruaire, 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 Conmhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor^d; Ua Cingeadh^e, lector of Dearmhach; the son of Mac Branán, 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. Ragnall Ua hOcin^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 hOcin*.—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'.

Coða hi φοιρῆν Ulað. Do lotar uile diblinib co Machaire Arða Macha .i. co Cill na cCornaire, co mbatтар pſctḡmāin a bpoḃḃairi pop Apo Macha. Doimnall, mac mic Uachlainn, co ttauirceirt Epeann ppiḡ an pé rin in Uib bḡſrail Macha aghaḡ in aghaḡ ppiu, ap na po léigeaḡ do éitpe éoiḡ-eaḡaibh Epeann poḡail no úſberḡ do ðenam ní ap uille ipin éúigeaḡ. O pobtar toiḡpḡḡ tra ppi Muimān do luḡ Muiréſrtach ḡo hAonac Macha co hEimān, ḡ timéall do Apo Macha co pparḡoiḃ ocht nunḡa óri fóri an altoiḡ, ḡ po ḡeall ocht píct bó, ḡ iompair co Maḡ Coða doḡíḡiri, ḡ páḡḃair éúiceſḡ Laiḡſn, aḡur pochaḡḡe ḡſſraib Muimān annpḡin. Do ðeachaḡ péin iapaḡ pop cpeich i nDál Araḡḡe, ḡ pí Mhḡe, ḡ pí Connaḡt, ḡ po maḡḃaḡ Donnchaḡ mac Toiḡpḡealbaiḡ Uí ḡhriain don tuḡup rin, ḡ mac Uí Concḡ-ḃair Ciarraiḡe, ḡ Petaveimān hUa beoan, ḡ Donnucan hUa Duibḡind aḡur ḡpḡoḡ iḡóri oile do ſaopclanḡaib amaille ppiú. Do luḡ Doimnall Ua Uochlainn co cClanduib Néill an ttauirceirt i Maigh Coða pop amup longpuiḡ Laiḡſn. Tionóilite imoḡpḡ Laiḡin, ḡ Oḡpḡaiḡe, ḡ ppi Muimān, ḡ ḡaill an líon po báttar, ḡ ſſraite caḡ epóḡa pop Maḡ Coða dia Céḡaoin in Nóin Auguiḡe ipin oḡtḡiaḡ ló iap ttocht don mácha. Ro meabḡaḡ tra pop Ueḡ Mhḡoḡa, ḡ po láḡ a náḡ .i. ap Laiḡſn im Muiréſrtach, mac ḡiollamocólmocce, pi Laiḡean, im ḡa Ua Uopcaḡn .i. Muḡchaḡ piḡ Ua Muirſḡhaiḡ cona bḡátaip, ḡ im Muiréſrtach, mac ḡormáin, co noḡuiḡ iḡóri oile cén mo éat piḡe. Ap Ua cCeinnrealaḡ im ḡa mac Maolmóḡḡa, ḡ im Rian, tiḡſḡna Ua nDḡóna, ḡ apail eile beóp. Ap Oḡpḡaiḡe im ḡiollaḡáttaraice Ruatḡ, tiḡeaḡna Oḡpḡaiḡe, ḡ im maḡiḃ Oḡpḡaiḡe apéſna. Ap ḡall Aḡa eiaḡ, im Toḡpḡtan mac Eḡic, ḡ im Pól mac Amainḡ, ḡ im beollán Arḡmunn co noḡuiḡ ḡíḡḡḡe oile. Ap ſſi Muimān im ḡa Ua ḡpḡic .i. ḡa étaipḡ na nDéiri, ḡ im Ua Paillḡe .i. piḡḡḡamḡa Copca Duibḡne, ḡ epḡ Laiḡſn, im Ua Muirſḡhaiḡ, tiḡſḡna Ciarraiḡe cona mac, ḡ pochaḡḡe oile do ſaopclanḡaib 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-gCornaire*.—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 líneas*, 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 Gillamochoilmog, 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'Ryans of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

ⁿ *Pol, son of Amann*: i. e. Paul, son of Hammond.

bað einilte dáirfín. Do ðeochatтар Clanna Néill an tuarceipt .i. Cenel Eoðan 7 Cenel Conaill, co mbuaib 7 corccar dia noúimib co fédaib roimaoinech, 7 co néuaib iomðaib imon pupall ríogða, 7 im camlinne, 7 im fedaib roimfinaib aiféna. Maðnur, rí Lochlainne 7 na ninnfed, 7 fíri ro tpiall porðari por Eirinn uile, do maibað do Ultoib ar epeich ðo nári a inuicupe imbe. Bón do bpeit dá lñam in aoinfect ipm mbliadainri, 7 aen éopp aca óta a mbpuinne co riðe a uímlim, 7 a mboill uile co cori cenmota rin, 7 aigeð cáich díb ppa poile, 7 di inðim iadpíde. Caatalán mac ðínán do maibað do Choipppib ðabpa. Donnchað, mac Enna, do ðallað do mac Dúnlaing, l Chaellaigi. Amalgað mac mic Aeða mic Ruairi .i. do Chloimn Chorccraig, do maibað dia aatar 7 dia ðfíðpaatar pén i noioðar a naalta .i. Concobar, mac Ruairi Uí Concobar, do maibað laipiom piar an tan rin. Maíom Aeta Calgan eipri aipéir Tíðba 7 a haratar in ro maibað Cionaoð mac mic Amalgaða, tiðfina Callraige an Chalað.

Aoir Cpíopt, míle céð a catar. ðiolla Cpíopt Ua Ecúigfin, eppucc Cluana mic Nóir, 7 aipéinneach Apðacað eppcor Mel, vécc. Flaéfin Ua Duibðir, eppcor Aipéir Laigín, Feiðlimid, mac Flaínn Maupreac,

^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” [Reccupe] “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 Ardmaeh. 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. Maghnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body^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^q 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 Cluainmic-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" [επιζαργεαν], "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 πυροισι ριζοα γ ιμ χαυλιοννε, γ ιμ ιεζαυβ ιμοαυβ αρεινα]. "Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cabalan mac Senan killed by Carbry. 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, arís rfnóir, 7 rasi rfnápa epíðe. Corcebach Ua Cruaidín, rírléiginn Chille dapa, décc. Maðm ma nUltoib for Dhál nAraíðe, 1 eopocair Duibefno Ua Daínn 1 ppiotéum. Ua Concoðair, Corcamðruaið .i. Concoðair mac Maoilshlann, décc. Mac na haíðe Ua Ruairc do íarþað lá a bráitrib. Dúncað Ua Concoðair, tiğsina Cianachta an Ghleimne, do íarþað lá a múnnuip féin. Fiachra Ua Floinn eaoipeac síl Maoilruain, do íarþað lá Connaicrib. Slóigfo la Muiréir-tach Ua mðruain co Moig Muiréimne, 7 po míllpfe tpeaðaire 7 arðar an íaige, 7 ar for an rluaiğfo pin po híppépað Cúulað Ua Canoealbáin, tiğsina Loegaire hi tpeaigðaire, 7 aeual de íapañ a ceino mír. Slóigfo lá Donnall Ua Lochloinn co Mağ Coða, co euy gíalla Ulað, 7 do ðeochar co Tíñpaíð íapañ, 7 po loipee bloíð móir do Uib Laoğaire acé an íeio dia ceairuib dia eapae eřimonn. Leřlunn daímliacc Cluana mic Nóir do forþað la Flaeðbertac Ua Loingriğ íar na eimpeetal la Corbmac mac Cunn na mðoch.

Aoir Críort, míle cév a cúcc. Aoð Ua Ruadán, paccap Achað bó, Muiréir-tach Ua Caðarnaiğ, rpuie eoccaíð do múnnuip Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Ailellan Ua Speláin, paccap Achað bó, décc. Caðal, mac Giollabpaite, mic Tiğsinaím, tiğsina Ua mðruain ðpéirne 7 Galnig, do íarþað do macaíb a íáeair féin, .i. do íacaíb Donncaíð mic Caibigh hUí Ruairc. Conchoðair, mac Maeilshlann, mic Conchoðair, tiğsina Tíñpach 7 ðpíğh uile, 7 leite Míðe, do íarþað tpea ðaoğal lá hUib ðpíúim ðpéirne. Muiréir Ua Concoðair, tiğsina Ua nDíapinaða, décc. Donnall, mac an Ghuid Uí Mhaoilshlann do mharþaðh do Chenel Fhíachach. Donncaíð Ua Maoilsh-

⁵ *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 ⁴, under A. D. 1192.

⁶ *Dun-Dealgan.*—Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.

⁷ *Shingles.*—Slunn is used in the modern Irish to denote *slates*, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. "A. D. 1100" [*rectè*, 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 Duvenn

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 Corcamdlruaidh, 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 Caileach 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 Nahyche 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 aitérioḡad lá Muiréirtach Ua ḡriain, ḡ a ḡol ἰ nAiriḡiallaib, ḡ erimór airtir Míde do arccainn dó ar in tír irin, ḡ Muiréirtach Ua ḡriain co rporccla ríri nEirínn ime do ḡol ἰ ndíghad Ḍonnchaḡa ḡo Maḡ Conaille, ḡ ní tarrpad ní aét arḡanna do loyccad, ḡ ro rannad an iníde lair iarainn eetti macaib Ḍhonnall Uí Mhaioleachlainn iar feimḡsḡ ríḡa ḡó ḡ do Ḍhonnchaḡ ríra poile. Muiríḡhach mac Cana, Maolruanaíḡ Ua ḡilraige, tíḡhina Ua Cairpre, ḡ oide Cairpḡdealbaḡ ἰ ḡriain, ḡéḡ. Maolríḡhainn Ua Conaing ḡécc. Níall Oḡar Ua Conḡobair do inarḡad. Níall mac Míe Ríabairḡ, tíḡhina Callraige, ḡécc. Ḍonnall, mac Aínalḡaḡa, arḡcomarba Ratraicc, do ḡol ḡo hAét eliaét do dénaíḡ ríḡa eitar Ḍonnall Ua Lochlainn ḡ Muiréirtach Ua ḡriain, ḡo ro ḡad ḡalar a écca, ḡ tuḡad ina ḡalar co ḡoinnac airtir Eínn, ḡo ro hongad aniríde he. Tuccaḡ iaririn co ḡainníaḡ Arḡa Macha, co nerbaíḡ 12 Augur a ríeil Cairreín Inuiri Muiríḡhach, ḡ ro haḡnáchḡ co nonóir in Arḡ Macha. Ceallach, mac Aḡa, mic Maoliora, ḡoirḡneadh ἰ ccomarbur Ríáḡraicc a toḡa ríri nEireann, ḡ do chuad ro ḡraḡad a ló pele Aḡainnám.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mic ced a ré. Tuatál Ua Caḡail, comarba Caeníḡin. Mac ḡéḡad Ua hAilḡhnan, comarba ḡairpe, Muiríḡhach Ua Maolḡḡm,

* *Ui-Cairbri*.—A sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, 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.

* *Ua Conaing*.—Now *anglice* Gunning. This family was seated at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

* *Mac Ríabhaigh*.—Now *anglice* Maereevy, or Magreevy.

† *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.

† *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.

† *Adamnan's festival*: i. e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 51.

† *Ua hAil gheanain*.—Now anglicised O'Hallinan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1105. Mureach Mac Cana; Maelruanaí O'Bilrye, king of Carbury; and Melagblin O'Conaing, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Conor O'Maelechlainn, heyre of Tarach, *occisus est*. Donell, 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 Toirdhealbhadh 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-cliaith, 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 feaste. Niall Oge O'Conor 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."

ῤῥῆναβ Ἐλουάνα μὶς Νόρ, Κορβμάς Ὑά Ἐλλίν, ἀρῆνδεχ Τίγε ἀσθεαδ Ἐλουάνα μὶς Νόρ, Μαιλμυρε Ὑά Σκολαίγε, κοίναρβα Ρυαδάν Λοῦρα, ἡ Μυρῆστῆταχ Ὑά Ἐαρναίγη, ἀρῶρῆλείγινδ να ηἸαοῖθεαλ, δέεε, ἰαρ νδερῆ-
βιτῆαδ ἕιασ ἀορῶα ἡ ἘἘλουάνα μὶς Νοῖρ. Ὁ Λοῖγνῆς Ἐονναχῆτα ἕνελ. Μαιλμυρε, μᾶς Μῆς Ἐυῖνδ να μῆοχῆτ το ἡαρῶαδ ἀρ ἰαρ τοῖμῆιαεε Ἐλουάνα μὶς Νόρ λά ἡαορ ἀδῆμῆτε. Ἐαῆῆαρρ Ὁ Ὁοῖνᾶλλ, τυῖρ κορναῖᾶ, ἡ κοῖ-
ḡῆῆα, ορῶάν, ἡ εἰμῆη Ἐhenel Λοῖγῶεαχ, ὄραḡαῖλ βᾶρ ἰαρ ἡμῖρεῖῆ ἔυαδᾶ ὁ ὄοῖαν ἡ ὁ ὄῆῆαν. Ὁονναῆδ Ὑά Μαιλεαχῆλᾶνν ἡ. μᾶς Μυρῆαῶᾶ μὶς Ἐῆοῖν, ῆί Μῆε, το ἡαρῶαδ το Ὑῖβ Μῆννεεῆῆῆν ἡ. το Ὑῖβ Μῆς Ὑαῖρ Μῆε. Ὁοῖνᾶλλ, μᾶς Ρυαῶῖρ Ὑῖ Ἐονῆοῆαρ, το ἀῆρῆοḡᾶδ λά Μυρῆστῆταχ Ὑά ἡῶῖρᾶν ἡ ἀ βῆράταῖρ ἡ. Τοῖρρῶελβᾶε το ῆῖοḡᾶδ οεε Ἀῆ ἂν τεαρῆοῖντ ὑαρ ῖοῖλ Μυρῆσῆαῖḡ ὄαρ ἕῖρ Ὁοῖνᾶλλ. Σῖτεῖρῖεε μᾶς Ἐονῆῶᾶ Ὑῖ Ἐαεḡ-
ᾶῆῆν, ταῖρῆεḡ Ἰῖλ Ῥοῆῆῆν ἡ τῶῆῆεḡ, τοῖρῆεαḡ Ἐεαῆῶα, δέεε. Μυρῆστῆ-
ταχ Ὑά Μαιλεαχῆλᾶνν το ἀῆρῆοḡᾶδ, ἡ ῆῖḡῆ Μῆε το ḡᾶβᾶῖλ το Μυρῆαῶᾶ ὄαρ ἂ ἕῖρ. Ἠῖῆῆ, μᾶς Ὁοῖνᾶλλ Ὑῖ Ρυαῖρ, ταῆαῖρ ὄρῖρῆε, το ἡαρῶαδῆ ὄο ῖῆῆῆῆ Ἐῖρῆε, ἡ ῖοḡᾶῶε οῖῆε το ῖῆῆῆ Ἐῆῆῆῆῆ ἂῆῆῆῆ ῖῆῆῆ ῖῆῆῆ. Μᾶς ḡῖοῖῆῆῆῆῆῆῆῆῆ ἡ Ρυαῖρ το ἡαρῶαδ Ὁοῖνᾶλλ, μὶς Ὁοῖνῆῆῆῆ ἡ Ρυαῖρ. Ῥᾶḡῆῆῆ Ὑά Ὁῶῆῆῆῆ δέεε. Ἐεῆῆῆῆ, κοῖοῖρβα ῖῆῆῆῆῆῆῆῆῆ, ῖοῖρ ἕαῖρῆ Ὑῖᾶδ ἕῶῆῆῆ ἕο ḡο τῆεε ἂ οῖḡῖρῆ ἡ. βῶ ḡᾶḡᾶ ῖῖρῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ἂḡῆ ἡῶᾶᾶ ḡᾶḡᾶ ῆῖῖῖ ἡ ῆῶῶ ἡῶῶῶῶ ἡῶῶᾶ ἂῖῆῆῆῆ. Ἐεῆῆῆῆ ῖοῖρ ἕαῖρῆ Ἠῖῆῆῆῆ ἕῶῆῆ ἕοῖρ

^a *Teach-aeidheadh*: 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 *Cathach*, 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-tearmainn*: 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 Roscommon. 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 Roscommon.

^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 eircuit et visitat Ultoniam; et iuxta populi taxationem, ad numerum quemque scenarium personarum accipit unum bovem, vel ad numerum ternarium unam juveneam cum multis aliis donariis et oblationibus. S. Celsus visitando eircuit 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 lector of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age ; he was of the tribe of Luighne-Chonnacht. Maelmuire^d, son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbharr O'Domhnaill^c, 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. Toirdhealbhach, 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'Maelechlainn, 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

θεοῖ, co tucc a lán éuaire .i. p̄c̄et mba ḡ p̄c̄et ḡcaoiriḡ, ḡ l̄c̄t unḡa ḡacha puinn tpioc̄at c̄eḡ h̄i Mumam, lá taob̄ p̄eḡ mom̄a ol̄c̄na, ḡ arpoet Ceal-lach ḡraḡa napal ep̄p̄coip don̄ éur̄ rin̄ a p̄op̄ éonḡra p̄s̄r̄ n̄Eireann. Caon-coim̄pac Ua baoid̄gill, ep̄p̄cop Ar̄pa Macha, do écc.

Αοῖρ Cpioῖr̄, míle c̄eḡ a p̄c̄ht. Munḡaῖp̄t do op̄ḡam do Mhuir̄c̄s̄r̄-tach Ua bh̄p̄ain. C̄n̄o cor̄aḡ ḡ Cair̄iol do loḡc̄caḡ do t̄eime do aitt̄ ep̄ir̄ ta Chaire co p̄s̄p̄c̄ait̄ daḡach ep̄ir̄ mioḡ ḡ b̄p̄óḡoit̄. Cuilen Ua Caḡalain, t̄iḡs̄ina Uait̄ne Chiaḡ, d̄écc. Conc̄oḡar̄ (.i. Concoḡar̄ Cipeḡach) mac Duinn-rl̄éibe, p̄ioḡḡoaīna Ulaḡ, do maḡbaḡ lá p̄s̄raib̄ p̄s̄r̄m̄aḡe. Maiōm̄ p̄ia n̄Uib̄ b̄p̄ear̄al̄ macha p̄op̄ Uib̄ Méiḡh, ḡ t̄top̄c̄air̄ an̄ ár̄ imo t̄tiḡs̄ina im̄ Aoḡ Ua n̄h̄op̄eac̄h̄taḡ, ḡ im̄ p̄s̄p̄c̄ur̄, mac t̄iḡs̄ina Conaille, ḡ t̄op̄ep̄aḡḡar̄ p̄ochaiḡe im̄óp̄ oile amaill̄e p̄riu. Caḡar̄ach Ua Tuam̄áin, t̄iḡs̄ina Ua m̄b̄riúin Ar̄c̄aille, do ḡuim̄ do Uib̄ C̄p̄ēm̄t̄uinn, co nep̄baile d̄é, ḡ Eoḡan, mac Meic Riabaḡ, do maḡbaḡ ma d̄ioḡal. Doim̄nall Ua h̄Aim̄p̄t̄, t̄iḡs̄ina Ua Meit̄, do maḡbaḡ lá h̄Uib̄ Eaḡach Ulaḡh. Coim̄pac ep̄ir̄ ar̄p̄s̄r̄ Teat̄ba ḡ a rap̄tar̄ in̄ p̄o maḡbh̄aḡh̄ Cionac̄o, mac Mic Ain̄alḡaḡa, t̄iḡs̄ina Calp̄aḡe, ḡ op̄onḡ oile amaill̄e p̄rip̄ lá Doim̄nall Mac p̄iacla (no Ua p̄iacla). Maiōm̄ Aḡa Calc̄c̄áin̄ ainm̄ an̄ maḡoḡa. Doim̄nall, mac T̄aioḡ h̄Uib̄ b̄p̄ain, do éuib̄p̄eac̄h̄ do Mhuir̄c̄s̄r̄tach h̄Ua b̄p̄ain ḡ n̄Aḡ̄ ch̄iaḡ, ḡ op̄lacc̄aḡ do p̄o c̄eḡoḡir̄. ḡaet̄ im̄óp̄ ḡ T̄ene ḡeal̄áin̄ ip̄in̄ m̄bh̄iaḡain̄ rin̄, co p̄o maḡb̄c̄ar̄ baoin̄e ḡ m̄oile, ḡ co p̄o b̄rip̄ t̄aḡe, ḡ p̄ioḡbaḡa.

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” [p̄m̄ech̄ta laī co naiōche, i. e. of a day till night], “the Wednesday before St. Patrick’s, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Cennora burnt beweene both Easters, with 70 tuns of drinke called *Mieh*, and old ale” [b̄p̄oḡoio]. “Conor mac Donnslievey, heyre of Ulster, killed by Fernvai-men. A discomfiture 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 Muirheartach 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 Muirheartach 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-Cremhthainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievaí killed in his revenge" [ἰνα δὲ γαῖλ]. "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 overthrowe to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the contrey of Teaffa, where Kynath Mac Awalgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo a hocht. An tερρcop Mac mic Donnḡail .i. ερρcop Cillí uara, décc. Maelpínden .i. ardeppucc Λαιḡín, coíaparba Colaim mic Crioimḡtann, Eochaid, mac an ripleiḡínḡ hUí Foḡadáin, uaral ḡazart, renoir, ḡ anmḡara Dúirτ Chaomḡín, décc. Celech hUa Caoimḡian, coíaparba Caimḡiḡ, décc. Coepich, inḡín hUí Noennḡnaiḡ, coíaparba Cluana ḡrónaiḡ, Oengur Ua Cleirceim maorí Muimán ó Phatpacc, ḡ Aeó mac Dúibḡáleite, aḡbarí coíaparba Phátpacc, for aipeinneach Arḡa Macha, décc. Ceallach, coíaparba Patpacc, for euairτ Connaḡt céona cup co tpucc a oḡreirí. Etrú hUa Dúimḡáataiḡ décc. Tech do ḡabáil do Ua Maḡḡanna ḡ do Ua Maolruanaḡ for ḡholl nḡarḡaraiḡe rí Ulaḡ .i. Eochaid, mac Dúimḡléibe Uí Eoḡáda ḡ a ḡicḡoaḡ leó. Ua Cḡrbaill, τiḡḡina Eoḡanaḡta Locha Léin, do máirbaḡ lá a ḡráitriḡ rḡirín. Dóinnall, mac Donnchaḡa Uí Ruairc, τiḡḡina Ua mḡríim ḡrḡirne, do tuitim lá Coirpḡi ḡarḡa. Cḡrḡh lá Níall, mac Dóinnall, tanairí Oilḡí irín Coḡann, co ruḡ bú ḡ bḡairτ ionḡa. Cḡreach lá hUltoibh in Uib Meit, co ro aipeḡt uile aḡt becc. Imḡ labḡaḡa do éoḡail la rḡarib Manach. Lúimneach uile do loḡcaḡ oḡḡe rḡile Patpacc. Dúar do loḡcaḡ do tḡmḡ ḡealáin i tḡrḡmomm Caollainne. bliadhain Suḡach co momat mḡra ḡ toḡaḡ an bliadhainḡ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo anaí. Maoliora Ua Cúllen, uaral εppucc Tuairceirτ Epeann, décc. Oengur Ua Dóinnalláin, rḡim anmḡara ḡ arḡrḡoir raniḡa Colaim Cille, décc hi cCḡnanour. Plaitḡḡḡrτach Ua Loinḡriḡ, coíaparba Ciaráin, ḡ raccarτ móri Cluana mic Nóir [décc]. Sluaḡḡín lá Muirḡḡrτach Ua mḡriann, co rḡrḡarib Muimán, ḡ co bḡrḡarib Míde, ḡ Connaḡtḡ i tḡrḡ ḡríim ḡrḡirne, [hi bḡóiriḡim Muḡcáḡa Uí Mhaóileaclann],

¹ *Disert-Chaomhghin*: 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 Killeevin, 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, kinge of I-Briuin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visting Connaght, in his first tyme, and he brought his will. Aengus O’Clerkean, Serjeant of Dalgais, .i. in Mounster; Ceallach O’Cyvoran, Coarb of Cainneclí” [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 Crimhthaimn; [and] Eoehaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest, senior, and anmchara of Disert-Chaeimhghin¹, died. Celech Ua Caemhorain, successor of Cainmech, died. Cocrich, daughter of Ua Noenneanaigh, eomharba of Chain-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. Eoehaidh, son of Donnsluibhe Ua hEoehadha; 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 anmehara 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, Suvair 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 ττυγρατ βύ αγυρ βροιτετ νόρ, γ co νδεάατταρ φορ ινοριβ Λόα Υαάταρ,
 γ co ττυερατ βραιτε ειριβ. Ταινε ιαριρ Υα Ρυαιρ, γ Υί θριύμ co παρ-
 ρκαίβ Υα Μαοιλεαχλαιν α longpopt leó, γ co πο μαρβρατ Mac Σιolla-
 pulartaig, γ pochaide amaille ppi. Slóigfó lá Dóinnall Mag Lachlainn
 co ττυαιρcepe Epeann ime co Sliab Fuaite, co νόσινα Ceallach, comarba
 Pháttraic ríe mbliadhna etir Mhas Lachlainn, γ Υα θριαιν co νδεαχατταρ
 ττυαιρcepe Epeann iar rin im Chonall γ im Eogan co Mag hUa θpíraíl φορ
 amur Ulaó batταρ ι Μοιζ Coba, co ταρρατ Ulaó na teopa gialla πο
 τόγρατ πέιν δόιβ. Cpeach lá Murchaó Υα Μαοιλεαχλαιν, lá rí Τήρρα
 co πο οίρε Ριορα Ροιρ, γ co πο μαρβ Υα Ρινν, .i. τιζήρνα Ρή Ροιρ, θαρ
 comarige na bacla lora γ comarba Pháttraic, áe πο διογαίλ Δια φαίρ ιν
 ριν. Αόδ Υα Ρυαιρ υο έαacht hi longpopt Murchaó Υι Μαοιλεαχλαιν
 φο όί, co πο lá α náρ τρια epcaome paítea Pháttraic. Απο mórscam υο
 lopcaó co na émpia υο Υιβ θριύμ, γ θαοιυ υο μαρβαό ανθ, γ βρατε υο
 θρειé αρρ. Dóinnall mac Meic Σιollaπατταραig υο μαρβαό υο mácaom oile
 ag cup cluice. Λόαίυ ag íe na ngorc uile ιν αραιιβ τiriβ ι nEriinn.

Αοιρ Cpíopt, mile céo α veich. Cernach, mac Mic Ulca, aréinneach
 Cúla paéam, décc ι ναίτιριγε. Plann hUa hAóda, comarba Einde Arann,
 Σιollaπάτταραicc hUa Duibpaéa, pñleiginn Cille Dalua, γ ραοι Muinan,
 FearDóinnach Dall, ραοι ρριυίτε peéca pñleiginn Cille θαρα, γ θραν Υα θρυic,
 pñóir laimúian, décc. Echéigín Υα Ρήγαίλ, ρριυι áe laoch togaíde, décc.
 ΣιollaColaím Υα Μαοimuaíó, τιζήρνα Ρή cCeall γ α βή υο μαρβαό lár an

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” [Μη-Χάριρ] “ 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-Cliaich, *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-flhulartaigh, 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'Loehlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, untill Cellaeh, Coarb of Patrick, made one yeare's peace betweene O'Brian and O'Loehlainn ; and the north of Ireland went after that to besett^r [Eastern] "Ulster, who were at Macova, untill Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Coerich, Coarb of the reliques of Clonbrony" [*rectè*, Coarb of St. Samhthann of Clonbroney], "*quievit*. Hugh O'Roirk came into Mureha O'Maeleachlainn'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'Duverderma *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaenise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.

ηγεόσach Ua Aillén. Murchad mac Taidg Uí Dhríam, ríogdairna Mumán, décc. Cpech lá Donnall mac Lochlainn h Connachtaib, co tтуc epí míle do bpaite, 7 il míle do éfpaib. Maíom Ruip I Muig Aoi ap bélaib Cruachna pa Síol Muireadaig, .i. im Thoirpdealbác, ap Chonmaicneib dú i ttorépaττap epí Ua Fhíghaile .i. im Dúolla na naoim, 7 im mac Concaille, 7 maíte ionda apéfna im Dhuárcaán, mac Duibdara Uí Éólusa. Maolruanach Ua Machaném, tighfina Muigdoirn, bébinn, inghn Cinneitraig hUí Dhríam, bh Donnall hUí Lochlainn, rígh Oilig, dég. Ceallach, comarba Pháττapaic for cuapτ Míde cédna cup, co tтуcc a péip. Maíom pa Conmaicneib for Shíol Muireadaig .i. maíom Muigé Breanghair, dú i ttorépaττap rochaíde im Mánmairn Ua Muireadaig, 7 im Ruaidrí Ua Mhuireadhaig.

Aoir Críopt, míle céd a haon ndécc. Caτapach Ua Laeða, do paíadhb Pháττapaic, uapal ígnóip Epeann, décc. Dún da lēhglar do lopcaó epip ráit 7 epian, do tene doapτ. Ceanaoaur, popt Láirge, 7 Luímad do lopcaó. Slóigfó la hUlltoib co Tealaig Occ, co po éapcepaτ a bífda. Cpeach la Níall Ua Lochlainn, co tтуcc epí míle do buaib ina noíogail. Senad do éionól hí Fíad mic nAenguir lá maíteib Epeann im Ceallach, com-

* *Ua Aillen*.—Otherwise written O'hAillen, now anglicised Hallion.

† *Ros*.—Now Ross, near Rathcroghan, in the parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.

‡ *The Uí-Fearghaile*: i. e. the O'Farrells.

§ *O'hEolusa*.—Now anglicè Olus.

¶ *Magh-Breanghair*.—Not identified.

‡ *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. Ehtyern O'Ferall, chief old champion” [πρῶτον ἀθλοεὶ τοῦ αἰῶνος], “in pace quieuit. 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. Bevinn Nin-Kennedy O'Bryan, wife to Donell O'Lachlaynn, 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.

‡ *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^r. 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-Fearghaile^u, 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

gurated. 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 proceres 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 Lethmoga (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 Balleus 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 Muirheartach 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 Muirheartach 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 treacherously 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 :

Callann Arpil, γ δά ρρετ̄ δο Τριύν Μαραν, γ αν επερ ρρετ̄ δο Τριυν Μήορι. Criche la Doimnall Ua Lochlainn ταιρ Fine Gall, .i. co Dhoicéit Dubháill, co ττυcc bópoia móρ γ βραιττ ιομόα. Ughairne Ua Lorcáin, τιγ̄srna Ua Muiríosaigh, do écc iarí bñhdaino ι nGlino dalacha. Tír da glarr γ Fabaí do lorcead̄.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, nife céo a τρί δέcc. Ορo San βερναρo δο ειονηρεαδ̄. Flannaccan, mac Maoliora, αδ̄βαρ abbaδ Αρδα Macha, δέcc iarí nonzad̄ γ iarí naiτpige τoγ̄aide. Connla Ua Flonn, comarba Molairi Leiτglinne, Diarmaid Ua Ceallaigh, comarba Uí Shuanaisigh, δέcc. Diarmaid Ua Longáin, maor Muínan, δέcc oidce p̄ele Páττραicc. Fionncar Ua Loingrigh, τιγ̄srna Dal nAraide, γ Maolreachlainn Ua Concóbaíρ, τιγ̄srna Corcmoδpuaδ, δέcc iarí naiτpige. Donnchaδ O Tairceipτ, ταιpech Cloinne dneδḡaile, do marbaδ lá Niall Ua Lochlainn. Slóiḡsδ la Doimnall Ua Lochlainn co maíthe Cenél Conaill, γ Eoccáin, γ Airgiall go Ḡlno Ríge, co po iondarp̄raτ Donnchaδ, a p̄ige Ulaδ, γ co po pannaτ Ullta ep̄iρ Ua Maτḡaína, γ mac Uí Duinnplébe. Dal nAraide imorpo, γ Uí Eatach aicce p̄ém. Slóiḡsδ lá Muirésr̄tach Ua móprian co p̄riaδ Muínan co Laiγm̄b, γ co Connaétauδ co Maγ Coða hí p̄oip̄eτm Donnchaδa. Slóiḡsδ dan lá Doimnall Ua Lochlainn gur na p̄lóḡaib̄ peip̄raτib̄ co Maγ Coða hi p̄oip̄eτm Ulaδ, co paibe imneip̄i caτa σtop̄pa co po nδarp̄ccaρi Ceallaic, comarba P̄háτpαιc

“A. D. 1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, et tertiani Trianmor 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. Geraldî, quam danus Tomo sequenti at 13 Martii. S. Adelmus in Epistola ad Eathfridum (quam in sua Sylloge veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum, pag. 37, producit Jacobus Usseus) Joannes Cambrobritannus in vita S. Sulgeni, et innumerî alii, quos longum esset recitare. Sufficiat hic producere solius Guilielmi Camdeni hominîs 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 Lorcaín, 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 Suanagh^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'Faircheirt, 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 Duinnsleibhe, 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 Suanagh*: 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.

πο ἡνέ ρίοδα ἡ caencomraic. Donnchað Ua hEochaða do ðallað la hEochaða hUa Maðzaimna ἡ la hUlltaib. Slóizín lá Muiréscraich Ua mðriain, ἡ la Ute Mhoda eir laech ἡ éléipeach zo Ξpenóicc. Doimnall imorro mac meic Lochlainn, co maicib tuairceirt Eireann co Cluain éaoin Fhír Roir, co mbáttaρ ppi ré mír i cinn comair ppi aroile, zo ndearna Ceallach, comarba Phátáicc co mbaéaill Iopa rít mbliaðna storra. Scainðsr epòða eir pìopa Fsinmaizge ráðéin, i storépaτtaρ dá rioðamna Fsinmaizge .i. Ua Críochain, ἡ Ua Donnaccáin. ðraðán do ḡabáil i cCluain mic Nóir an bliaðan rio, i mbáttaρ dá traizhead ðécc ma ðod, dá ðopn ðécc ma leirte ḡan rḡoltað, epí ðuirn, ἡ dá mép i pað a eite brázaτ.

Áoir Críort, míle céð a ðeich a ceachair. Diarmað Ua Floinn, comarba Ailbe Imleacha lubair, uapaλ eppcop, ἡ pñpéizinn epñðach péotte, bíð ἡ ðeipce. Flann Mac Flannchaða, comorba Molairi Ðairínny, Maolcolaim Ua Corbmacáin, comorba Eñde Arann, ἡ Fñðoimnach Ua Clucáin, comarba Cñannra, ðécc. Ruatòri Ua Canannáin, rioðamna Ceiml cConaill, do mairbað lá Cenél nEóḡain. Áoð, mac Donnchaða Uí Eochaða, rioðamna Ulað, ðéḡ. Donnchað Ua Loingriḡ, τizfina Ðhal Araiðe, Muiréscraich, mac Mic Lochlainn, rioðamna Oibécc, ðécc. Teiðm ḡalaip móri do ḡabáil Muiréscraiz Uí ðhriain, co ndearna anbobraét ðe, ἡ co po pcar ppi riḡe. Diarmait, im, do ḡabáil riḡe Mumán ma píaðnaipri ḡan ceatuzað. Slóizead lá Doimnall Ua Lachlainn co Raic Cñðaiḡ, ἡ 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-caein in Fera-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 Glenu-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-caein, 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 Connacht, 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'Crichain 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 *ἀμβραπέτ*, which is otherwise written *ἀνθρώπος*, is explained in Cormac's *Glossary* as, “*αἰμν το οἰνε ῥεαρῆαρ ἡ ἐπιμαίῆερ ῆαταρ κο να τι*

δεαχαιδ̄ Εοχαιδ̄ Υα Ματζαμ̄να, εο νυλταϊβ̄ ινα τεαχ, γ̄ Δονν̄καδ̄ Υα Λοιμ̄γριζ̄ εο ν̄Θαιλ̄ Αραιδε, γ̄ Αοδ̄ Υα Ρυαιρε, εο ρεαραιβ̄ δ̄ρειρνε, γ̄ Μυρχαδ̄ Υα Μαοιλεχλαινν̄ εο ρ̄ςραιβ̄ Μιδε. Δο λοταρ̄ ιαρ̄ ριν̄ οιβ̄λιμ̄ιβ̄ ταρ̄ Αε̄ Λυαιν̄ εο Δύν̄ Λεοδα, γ̄ τ̄αιμ̄ε Τοιρρ̄δεαλβαε̄ Υα Con̄cobaip̄ εο cCon̄naεταϊβ̄, γ̄ Νιαιλ̄, mac̄ Δομ̄ναιλ̄ Μεζ̄ Λοχλαινν̄, α mac̄ ρειν̄ εο μαεϊβ̄ Cenel̄ Conaill̄ ινα αιρ̄εαχτ̄. Δο ε̄οταρ̄ ονο̄ υιλε̄ ιαρρ̄ιν̄ εο Τεαλαε̄ ν̄Θεαδ̄χαιδ̄ ῑ ν̄Θαιλ̄ cCair̄, εο νο̄ςρηρατ̄ οραδ̄ μ̄β̄λιαδ̄να ρ̄μ̄ ρ̄ιορα Μυμ̄ιαν̄, οο δεαχαιδ̄ τ̄ρα Δομ̄ναιλ̄ Υα Λοε̄λαινν̄ αρ̄ ρυδ̄ Connaε̄τ̄ οιᾱ ε̄ιζ̄. Τοιρρ̄δεαλβαε̄ Υα Con̄cobaip̄ οο ιν̄δαρβαδ̄ Δομ̄ναιλ̄ Υῑ.Concobaip̄, α δ̄ςρ̄β̄ραεταρ̄, ιριν̄ Μυμ̄ιαν̄, γ̄ Δομ̄ναιλ̄ οο ζ̄αβ̄αιλ̄ ιαρτταιν̄ λᾱ η̄Υιβ̄ Μ̄αινε, γ̄ α ε̄αδ̄αιρτ̄ ῑ λαιν̄ Τθοιρρ̄δεαλβαε̄ιζ̄. Ροβαρ̄ Ρ̄χειχ̄ιν̄, Cluan̄ Ιοραιρ̄ο, Ceall̄ Beneoim̄, Cunga, Ceall̄ Chuilim̄, Ceall̄ Caim̄oizh, γ̄ Αρ̄ο Ρ̄ατραιεε, οο λορ̄εαδ̄ υιλε̄ αν̄ β̄λιαδ̄αιρ̄μ̄ι.

Αοιρ̄ Cρ̄ιορτ̄, μ̄ιλε̄ ε̄εδ̄ ᾱ ε̄υιεε̄ δεεε. Διαρ̄μαετ̄ Υα δ̄ρ̄ιαιν̄, ρ̄ῑ Μυμ̄ιαν̄, οο ερ̄ζ̄αβ̄αιλ̄ λᾱ Μυιρ̄ε̄ςρ̄ιταχ̄ Υα μ̄δ̄ρ̄ιαιν̄, γ̄ Μυιρ̄ε̄ςρ̄ιταχ̄ Υα μ̄δ̄ρ̄ιαιν̄ οο ζ̄αβ̄αιλ̄ ᾱ ρ̄ιζε̄ οορ̄ιδ̄οιρ̄ι, γ̄ τ̄ε̄ςχε̄ ρ̄λοιζ̄ε̄β̄ ῑ Λ̄αιζ̄μ̄ε̄β̄ γ̄ ῑ μ̄δ̄ρ̄ιζ̄ε̄αδ̄. Μυιρ̄ε̄ςρ̄ιταχ̄ Υα Cιαρ̄μ̄αιε, τ̄ιζ̄ε̄ρ̄να Αινε, Δομ̄ναιλ̄ Υα Con̄cobaip̄ Cιαρ̄ραιζε̄, Μυρχαδ̄ Υα Ρ̄λαινν̄, mac̄ Ρ̄λαινεαδα, τ̄ιζ̄ε̄ρ̄να Μ̄υρ̄εεραιζε̄, οο ῑμαρ̄βαδ̄. Δαμ̄ιλιεε̄ Αρ̄οα δ̄ρεαε̄αιν̄ εο νᾱ λ̄αν̄ οο δ̄αοιμ̄ε̄β̄ οο λορ̄εαδ̄ ορ̄ςραιβ̄ Μυμ̄ιαν̄, γ̄ cellā ιοιμ̄δᾱ αρ̄ε̄φ̄να ῑ ρ̄ϋ̄ςραιβ̄ δ̄ρ̄ιζ̄η. Cρ̄ις̄η̄ μ̄ορ̄ λᾱ Τοιρρ̄δεαλβαε̄ Υα cConcho-

beoil̄ nā ρ̄υζ̄ ινᾱ ε̄ορ̄ρ̄; 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 ^l, under A. D. 1189.

^r *Tealach-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. Benean, 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-gCcart*, 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 Ardpatrick, 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 Maglanehaa, Coarb of Molaise of Daivinis; Maelcoluim O'Cormakan, Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Flainnehua, Coarb of Ailve in Imlach 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 Maeleachlainn, 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^v; 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 Munster, 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'Maelechlainn 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 Munster, 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.

^v *Lord of Aine*: i. e. of Aine-Cliach, 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-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-

βαρ γ λα Connachtaiβ, co po αιργρε Τηαδμυμα co Λυμνεαχ, co πυγρατ βοροια δαίρμη γ βοιοδ ιομδα. Μαιδμ για ηΘοιμνall Ua μδριαν γ για ηΓαλλαib Ατα ειατ φορ Λαιγνib, δύ ι ττορδαρ Δομνχαδ Ua Μαοιλ na mbo, τιγρνα Ua cCeinnpeλαγ, γ Concobar Ua Concobar, τιγρνα Ua pFailge, co na macaib, γ ποδαδε ele cen mo εατ. Δοιμνall Ua δριαν, .i. mac Ταιδγ, προδαμνα Μυμian, do μαρβαδ do Chonnachtuibh. Σαιγιδ γρειρ .i. αγ Ατ βό, do εβαρτε do macaib Μαοιλschlainn, mic Αοδα, mic Ρυαιδρι, αρ Τθοιρρ-δελβαδ Ua cConcobar, αρ ριγη Connacht, co po λοιρριοτ, γ γυρ βό ερδλιγε δό. Μαοιλρυαναδ Ua Γιαρρδα, τιγρνα Coιρρρε, [δέcc]. Μαοιλρεclainn Ua Μαοιλεachlainn, ριογδαμνα Τεαιηpach, do μαρβαδ. Δοιenn δερμαρ, ρεοδ γ Snecta on εuiccδ Callainn δέcc Ianuaru co εύγεαδ Callainn δέcc Μάρτα νό ní αρ uille, co po λά άρ φορ εδραib φορ ένλαιτ, γ φορ δαιοιib, γ δια πο ράρ τειρce μόρ πο Ερηνν uile, γ ιλλαγνib ραιρρεαδ. Coblach λα Τοιρρ-δεalβαδ Ua cConcobar, ρι Connact, γυρ πο αιρce Δοιμνall mac Complebe Uι Ppγal, γ co τάμuc Μυρχαδ Ua Μαοιλschlainn ινα εαech, γ γορ πο δαιγνιγεαδ ιβρ δυιδι an δειτε. Ρο ιοδβαρ τρι ρεοδα do Ναοιμ Chiaρán .i. κορη γο νόρ, γ βλειδε γο νόρ, γ mullócc uina γο νόρ. Ρο ράνη Μιδε ιαρ-τταιη ειττιρ da mac Δοιμνall Uι Μηαοιλεachlainn, Μαοιλpachlainn do εuιτιμ πο εεδοίρ λά Μυρκαδ.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, mίle céδ adech αρé. Congalach mac Γιollacliaρáin, αιρ-εinneach Uιρ αιρδheaδ, δέcc ιαρ βρδmanna, γ ιαρ νοβγη αιτριγε. Ceallach, κομαρβα Ρηάτραιcc, φορ ευαιρτ Connact an δαρα ευρ, co ττυc a lán

prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 44, note 5.

⁵ *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.

⁶ *Ath-bo*: i. e. the Ford of the Cow. Not identified.

⁷ *Buidhi-an-bheithe*: i. e. the yellow-surfaced land of the birch. Not identified.

⁸ *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-cliaith 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, airehinneach 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 raighe againe, and came upon Lenster and Breghe 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 Mabreghe. A greate army by Tyrlagh O'Conor and Connaght, and preyed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoyles and many captives. Maeilsechlainn O'Maeleachlainn, king of Tarach, *occisus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

εuarπ. Ceall Dalua co na tempall do loiccað. Coircach móri Mumian, Imleach Iubair, Depteach Mhaoliora hl bhpoléain, Achara bó Chanuig, Cluam Iorair, teachnabað móri Arda Macha co ppiéit tégih uinne, 7 bloð móri do Uir móri Moúda do loicað 1 teopach corigair na bhiaðna fo. Pláig móri 7 gopta irin mbhiaðairi 1 Mumian, 7 1 Uaigib, co mo páraig cealla, 7 dúine, tuata, 7 tpeaba, 7 co mo eppeid cið fo epinð, 7 dar muir iarain. Deapbail inéhn Toirpdeibair hUí brian, décc. Cpeach fluaigib lá Toirpdeibac Ua cConchobair 1 Mumian, gur mo loirc 7 gur mo múr boromá 7 Cfhócrað, 7 po marbað rochaide laip. Do bñit buair 7 bpoio ionða laip no go taparatt an mbpoio do Dhia 7 do Phlannán. Sluaigib la Diarmait Ua mbrian, 7 lá pñraib Mumian 1 cConnachtaib, 7 po láð a nár irin Ruaid bheirig, co pparpaitbñit a lón, a neic, a nairm, 7 a néioib.

Coir Cpioit, mile céð a dech a peacht. Maolmaire, eppcop Dúin dá léglair, Flann Ua Scula, eppcop Condepe, Giollamoúa Mac Caméuarpa, eppcob Doimhac, Ceallach Ua Colmáin, eppcob Pñina, Caéappach Ua Conaill, uapal eppcop Comacé, Annchað hUa hAnnchaða, eppcop Arda pearpa bñéainn, Muiríohac Ua hEnlaing, eppcop Cluana pearpa bñéainn, [décc]. Maolmuire Ua Dúnáin, aipheppcop Mumian, cñh clépeé nEpeann,

^a *The oratory of Maelisa 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 Killaloo, 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 Ardmacha, 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 Farna; 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 Connacht 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 year. Great pestilence and famine yett in Mounster and Lenster both, that the churches, townes, and cantreds, were dispeopled throughout Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-

merable slughters. 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 slughter 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 *ṛnoip leithe Cunnō*, 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-

γ μπιρigh δέρεε ιαρταρ Εορρα, δέεε ιριν ρεέτμαδ βλιαδαιν ρέετμοδαι α
 αοιρι ιη νοηρ Cal. Ιανουαριη. Μαολβιαναιδ Υα Cibleaάαιν, κομορβα Ρειείη
 Ροβαρ, δέεε. Concóδαρ Υα Pollaráιν, κομορβα Cluana Epaipδ, γ Eozan
 mac Ectigeim, κομαρβα δυιτε, δέεε. Μαολβιγδου Mac Ronáιν, κομορβα
 Cfhannra, γ αρ μπιρigh Cfhannra υιμε δο μαρβαδ λά hAeδ Υα Ruairc, γ la
 hUib δριυη αιδέε δοίμαιγ Cromm Duib. Διαρμαιτε, mac Enda, ρί Laiγfn,
 δο έεε ιη Ae cliaτ. Concóδαρ Υα Cairpelláιν, δο μαρβαδ oPhearaib Ma-
 nach. Caτ Ucaáιν δο έαβαρτε δο δριαν mac Murchaδa Υι Pλαιέβριταιγ,
 γ δο mac Catail Υι Concóδαρ co cConnaάetaib ιομπαδ δο Τοιρριδελβác,
 mac Διαρματα, γ δο Daileccair, γ ρο λάδ α náρ ιριν caτ ιριν. Μαίδμ ρορ
 Chenél ηEozáιν ηα ηηρι la Cenel cConaill, αιρμ ιη ρο λαδ α náρ, γ ιη ρο
 μαρβαδ ιλε υια μαίειβ. Διαρμαιτ Υα δριαν, γ ρηρ Muían δο ιηδρεαδ
 Thípe Piacpach, γ Thípe δριύη, γυρ ρο έηρρτε Connaάetaig caτ ροδςρ ταρ
 α néρη ιη Chaéal mac mic Catail Uí Choncóδαρ, γ ιη δριαν mac Murch-
 chaδa, co ρο ιηδρρρτε ρεημρα co Sliab, co ηδςηηρατ ιορρετε, γ μαρβέτα. Ρο
 λαιρτε Muímhγ ρλυαγ ιηα ηαρμαίδ, γυρ ρο ριγδδ ργαιηδςη ιτορρα oc Leit-
 reachaib Oδpaín, γο ραοίμεαδ ρο δςρ, γυρ ρο μαρβαδ δά Υα Cιηδείττιγ, γ
 ροχαίδου οίλε δοη cup ρη.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céδ uech a hochτ. Ρυαιδρη Υα Concóδαρ .ι. Ρυαιδρη
 ηα σοιγε δυιδε, ρί Connaάτ ρηρ ρέ έιαν δο έεε ιηα οίλιρε ηι Cluaáιν mic Nóιρ,

ished 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-Briuin*: i. e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne,
 which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourkes,
 O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the
 present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

³ *Domhnach Chroim Duibh*: i. e. Black Crom's
 Sunday. This name is to this day applied by
 the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last
 Sunday in summer. Crom Dubh was the name
 of a chieftain in Umhall, who had been a power-
 ful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was con-
 verted by St. Patrick on this day.

⁴ *Leacáin*: 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-Odhrain*.—Now Litteragh, 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 Fern-
 nach killed. Diermatt mac Enna, king of Lein-
 ster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Echtiern,
 Coarb of Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of
 Clon-Irard; Cathasach O'Cnail, 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-Briuin, 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 Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island [i. e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-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 Connaght 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; Maclmuire, bushop of Dundalehgias;

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'Kivlichan, Coarb of a long tyme; *omnes in Christo dormierunt.* Maclmuire 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 suee magne optimum*

ἰρην περὶ βλαῖαν ριχεατ ἰαρ na ὀλλαῶ ὀυα βλαῖτθβhearτaιγθ. Διαρ-
ματετ ἡυα ὀριαν, ρί Μυῖαν γ Λετε Μοζα ἀρῆνα, ὀέεε ἡι cCopeaγ μῶρ
Μυῖαν ἰαρ νοηζῶ ἡ ἰαρ ναῖτρηζε. ὀοῖνall, mac Ruaiῶρἰ Uí Conῆῶarἰ,
ρῶζῶarἰna Conῶachτ, ὀέεε. Λαιῶηῆn ὕα ὀυῖῶarἰa, τῶγῆna βῆrἰanaῶ, ὀο
ἡarῶῶ ὀο Uῖῆ βῆarῶach ἡ ὀρῆarῶῖb na cῆarῶῖb. ὀριαν, mac Μυρῆarῶ
Uí ὀριαν, ρῶζῶarἰna Μυῖαν, ὀο ἡarῶῶ ἡά Ταῶγ mac Capῆarῶγ ἡ ἡa ὀρ-
ἡῦῦarἰan. Σῶῶγῆ ἡά Τοῖρρῶealῶac ὕα Conῆῶarἰ, ρί Conῶacῆτ, ἡ ἡa Μυρῆarῶ
ὕα Μαοῖleaῶclann, ρί Τῆῆrἰa, ἡ ἡa ἡαῶ ὕα Ruarἰc ἰρην Μυῖarἰan ζῶ ὀῖῆn
Μῆaγῆarἰ, cῶ ταρarῆτ ὀρῆῦῦῦarἰna ὀο Μῆac Capῆarῶγῆ, ἡ Τυaῶῦῦῦarἰna ὀa
ἡacarἰbῆ ὀιαρῶarἰna ὕa ὀῆrἰarἰan, ἡ ὀο bearῆ a ηγῶῖῖa ὀῖῖῖῖῖb. Σῶῶγῆ ὀῖῖe
ἡarῶ cῶ ἡaῶ cῆarῶ, cῶ ταυe mac ρῶζ Τῆῆrἰac .i. ὀοῖνall mac Μυρῆarῶ
Uí Μαῖleaῶclann, βαῖ ἡῖarἰn ὀῆall, ἡ ὀῖarῖῖa ὀall ρaῶῆm, ἡ ὀρῶrἰaγῆ, ἡ Λαι-
eam [3ῶ mbῖarῶna a arἰan τan ἰrἰn]. Μαῖῶῖn Chἰnῶ ὀarἰe ρῶρ Uῖῆ Eacῶdach
ὕaῶ ρῶa Μυρῆarῶ ὕa Ruacῶacῶm, cῶ ρῶ ἡaῶ a ἡarἰ. Μυρῶῦcann ὀο ζaῖarἰ
ὀο ἰarῆarἰῦῖb cῶrῶῶ ἡr ar ὀῖnῶ ἡ nὀρῶrἰaγῖῖb, ἡ arῶῖῖe ἡῖ ρῶrῶ Λarῶze.
Μῶρῶrῖῖaγ Conῶacῆτ ἡn Τοῖρρῶealῶac ὕa cConῆῶarἰ ζῶ Cῆn cῶrῶῶ, ζῦρ ρῶ
cῦrῶeῶῶ ἡe ἡe ἰρην Σῶnaῖn ἡῖrἰn cῶῖc ἡ cῶrἰan. ὀ ὀarῶῖzeallan, ὀῖῖarἰn
Eῖreanἰn, ὀο ἡarῶῶῶ ἡar an Spailleach ὕa βῖannaγῶm ἰar ηγῶῖarἰ τῶze ρarἰ.

cursum consumat. Maelmuire O'Dunan, arch-
bishop O'Dunan, Archbushop 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.

^q *Gleann-Maghair.*—Now Glanmire, a remark-
able 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'Conor 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'Conor translates this passage very incor-
rectly as follows: "Marinum monstrum cap-
tum a piscatoribus, cujus longitudo fuit talis
ut pars esset in Ossoria et pars altera in Water-
fordia." He refers to the Annals of Ulster for a
parallel passage, which he also translates incor-
rectly, 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 Ruadhacau, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Argliun^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 Spailleach 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 aḟḟḟḟḟḟ] “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] “Moylecolum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, *mortua est*. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heir of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai,

and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaght, and by Morough O'Melaglin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Roirk, into Mounster, untill they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthaí, 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 Cπίορτ, míle céo a naoi décc. Ruaidhri airéindeach Oéna móipe, Feargal Inhri Loáa Cπé. ríhóir airimíonech, míleao tozaióe do Chríoiτ, γ Διαρμαίο Ua Λήνα, coíarba Shínain Inhri Caταίγ, ραιο αιτίόce, décc. Μυιρέστραό Ua θριαim, ρί Eρεann, τυιρ ορδαιm γ αιρεachair ιαρταίρ δοíαιm, δέγ ιαρ mbuaió ρίγε γ αιτίριγε, ι ρéil Mocaemíocó Léτ, ι ρειρσó Ió Μαρτα, γ α αónacal ι τεampall Cille Óalua, ιαρ ναίτιριγε ιριη ρειρεaoó βιαδαιm α έρεabλαíoe. Níall, mac Doínnall Μεγ Uachlainn, ριοζδaiína Oίλιγ γ Eρεann, τεάτρα Eρεnn βeóρ αρ έρυε, αρ eéill, αρ ειuec, γ αρ ειργνα, do τυιτιm lá Cenel Moam ιριη oéτμαó βιαδαιm ρίcε α αιοιρ. Doínnall Ua hAóeιth, τιγίηna Ua nEódaó, do íαρβaoó lá hEópi mac Φλαίεβίρταίγ. Conóobair Ua Óoιρmlóhaiγ, ταιοιρεaoó Cenel Moam, do íαρβaoó do Uíó Dubhda, γ do Chloimn Φλαίεβίρταίγ. Φλαίεβαρταch Ua Uaiógnén, τιγίηna Φίηmmaίγε ρρί ρé, décc. Mac Donnchaió mic Óiollaπάττραιcc, ριοζδaiína Oρραιγε, do íαρβaoó do Oρραιγίβ ρeim. Cúcolléuille Ua δαιγεallain, αρó ollaíñ Eρεann lé dán. Saii lé βeιρc, le hemsch γ le conaircle coiτéim ρρi τρυαγ-αιó γ επéuaió, do íαρβaoó oφéηaió Uιριcc γ do Thuaiτ ράτα, co na íñnai, γ co na óiap mac lán ímaiτ amaille lé cóιγíη γ τριοóair ele eτιρ íñmncιρ γ αιóíóoió in αιοim τιγ íη Saταρm mίncaiργ íη ρéil βecáim mic Cula. Aóó

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 disconfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O-Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruagan, and" [recte, who] "slaughtered them. Roary O'Conor, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage in Clonmiciois, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^v *Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^t, under A. D. 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

^x *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.

^y *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 ^g, pp. 111, 112.

^z *The Clann-Flaithbheartaigh*: i. e. the family of the Ui-Flhlaithbheartaigh, now the O'Laffertys, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

^a *Tuath-ratha.*—Now Tooraah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^b *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, airehinneach 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 Donnchadh 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-nacht. Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and the golden juell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penance, in Mocaymoge's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), *in 5 feria, in 28 Luna, mortuus est*. Donell O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachai, killed by Echry mac Laithvertai O'Hadith, king of O-Neachai after. Cucholchaille O'Bagellan” [O'Boylan], “archpoet of Ireland, and an excellent splenderry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tueth-Rath, together

with his wife, and two 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 Branans” [*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 Σ ailmpe-
ocag, τ oiriuc Ceneil Moein do marbad do Ib

Υα θραν, τίζηνα αιρέτη Λαιζήν, δο έcc. Υα Τυαταίλ, τίζηνα Υα Μυρβδ-
αιζ, δο μαρβαδ. Αοδ Υα Conófnainn, τίζηνα Υα nOiarmanada, δο έcc. Μόρ
coblach lá Τοιρρδεαλβάc Υα Concóδαιρ, lá ní Ερεάνν μαριύ πο μείδιγεαδ
αν τδιονανν λαρ, ζο ní Λαιζήν .1. Ενθα Mac Μυρχαδδ, γ ζο ní nOppaige
.1. Donncaó mac Σιollaπατραιcc γ ζο ματιβ Σαλλ Ατα cλατ imaille ppir
ζο paimcc ζο Cill Dálua, γ βάτταρ αθαδ ιρυιδε αζ τοcαιτεαn bíδ Mu-
mhan.

Αοιρ Cpíoρτ, mile céu a piche. Slóizéδ lá Τοιρρδεαλβάc Υα cConcó-
δαιρ ι Μιδε, ζυρ πο ιονναβ Μυρχαδ Υα Μαοιλcηλαινν ιρην τυαιρπειρ ζο
μυζ α ζέιλλ λαρ πορ φαοραn κομαρβα Ρηάτταρcc γ να δαcλα Ιορα. Ceal-
lach κομαρβα Ρηάτταρcc πορ ευαιρτ Μυinan αν θαρα ευρ co τυc α όιζρέηρ,
γ co pparccab bennacáταν. Slóizéδ lá Doinnall Υα Λοcλαινν ι πόριπειν
Μυρχαδ Υί Μhaoileacáταν co hAcéluan in accaó Connacéτ, co τταραττ
Τοιρρδεαλβάc Υα Concóδαιρ bpeicc píτ ιμρύ. Echmaρcach mac Υιδpην
ταοιρεac Chenél Pεapaθhaiζ, δο μαρβαδ θPεpaibh Manach. Μαιδm
μαcαιρε Chille μορpe Υα Nialláin για Raζnall mac Meic Riabaiz πορ
Υιβ Eaóδach, in πο λάδ α náρ. θρανán mac Σιollacpíoρτ, ταοιρεac Cορcaó-
lann, δο έcc. Όροicéτ Ατα Λυαν, θροicéτ Ατα Cpóich, γ θροicéτ Θhým
Λεóδδ πορ Sucá δο δénañ la Τοιρρδελbach Υα cConcóδαιρ. Αonach Ταλλ-
τήν δο denañ lá Τοιρρδεαλβάch Υα cConchobhaiρ.

Αοιρ Cpíoρτ, mile piche a haon. Samuel Υα hAηgli, epncop Ατα cλατ,
δο έcc, γ Ceallach κομαρβα Ρηατταρcc, δο ζαδáιλ epnyóide Ατα cλατ α

Dubdai, γ δο Chloinn Λαιθεαρταιζ. Niall
mac Doinnall hUι Λοcáluann, pidoñna Ailiz
γ Ερεάνν, γ Τεατέρα Ερεάνν, αρ έρυε, γ αρ
cέιλλ, αρ anech, γ αρ eaρzna δο εuizim la
Cenel Moen ιρην um. bliadann xx. α αιρ ι
luan, γ in x. máδ, γ hι feil na epι mac nennac
in x.um. Kal. Jan.]”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49;
et Bodl. copy.

^c *Cill-mor Υα-Niallain*: i. e. the great church
of O'Neilland, now Kilmore, in the barony of
O'Neilland West, and county of Armagh.

^d *The bridge of Ath-Luain*: i. e. of Athlone on
the Shannon.

^e *The bridge of Ath-Croich*.—This was near the

present Shannon harbour.—See *Tribes and Cus-
toms of Hy-Many*, p. 5.

^f *The bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suck*: i. e.
the bridge of Dunlo on the Suck. This bridge
stood over the River Suck, opposite Dunlo-
street, in the present town of Ballinasloe, on
the boundary of the counties of Galway and
Roscommon.

^g *The fair of Tailtin*.—Toirdhealbhach, 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. Branán, 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 bpéçr'ò, 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. Eaghmarcagh mac Uidhreín, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhaigh, was slaine 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.

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 Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghain Ua hAimmarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was killed by his brothers. Cumaighe, son of Deoraidh Ua Floinn, lord of Durlas, was drowned in Loch-Eathach, after [the island of] Inis-Draicrem^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-cliaith. 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 cloietheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloietheach 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-Draicrem.*—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-more 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 cloietheach of Tealach-nInmainne:* i. e.

ecloicéach ipin, co ro márb mac Leiginn ipin cill. Rígbardán, mac Con-
cáirne, tigearna Ele do écc. Concobar Ua Foccarra, tigearna derceirt
Ele do márbad.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo fiche a dó. Serín Colmáin, mic Luacháin, do
paḡbáil in iolaid Láinbe fear cubad i talimain cedaoín an briaḡ do ron-
pad fo ríth. Ferḡna mac Echtiḡeirn, comarba dúite, raccarrt eccnaid,
Andad mac Meic Ulca, airéindech Cúile raḡam, ḡ Concobar Ua Lioḡda,
comarba Ailbe, décc. Conḡal. rḡpleiḡinn Cluana hEpaip, décc i nḡlionn
dÁ Loḡa ma ailtre. Aod Ua Dubdóirpa, toirpaḡ na bréda, ceann einḡ
tuairceirt Epeann, ḡ Doimnall a bráḡair do écc. Donnpléibe Ua hOccáin,
taoirpaḡ Cenel Fḡccura, ḡ peḡtaipe Telca Oḡ, décc. Maelrechlainn
Ua Donnacáin, tigearna Araḡ éipe, décc. Aod Ua Ruairc .i. mac Doimnall,
tiḡḡna Conmáicne, do éuitim lá rḡraib Míde oc briaḡ criece uaḡaib.
Slóḡḡ la Toirpdealbac Ua cConcobar co Loch Sailech i Míde, co taimic
mac Murchada, rí Laiḡín ḡ ḡall ma ḡeach. Cpech inór lá Concobar Mac
Laclainn, ḡ lá Cenel nEoḡam co pangatḡar co Cill Ruaid inḡ Ulltoir, ḡ

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 Cucuirne*.—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’Conor, 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’Ffynn, 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 Ossraighe, 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 Cucoirme^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, airehinneach 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 Conmhaicne, 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 βόρονα δόριμε. Maolcoluim Ua Brocháin, eppcop Apta Macá, do écc ina oibteire i nDúirít Doire po buaíó martra ḡ naiéirige.

Αοιρ Επίορτ, mile fiche ατρι. Αονḡυρ Ua Ḥορμáin, comarba Comḡaill, do écc ina aibteire i Lioy mór Moóuda. Flann Ua Duibhíri, aipéimveach Luḡmáíó, Maolmaire Ua Conduháin, aipéimveach Doire Luráin, ḡ Maoihopa Ua hAiptri, maop Conduacht, vécc. Conḡalach Ua Flaibéirταḡ, píoḡ-óainna Oibḡ, vécc. Cucairil Ua Cearbáill, τḡḡhina Fḡhinnáḡe, vécc. Donnplebe mac Cataláin ponuy ḡ ḡobaréan Ulaó, vécc. Donnchaó mac Ḥiolla-pαττρηḡ Ruaid, τḡḡhina Oḡρηḡe, do éwetim lá dephéime. Mórplucaḡó la Toipḡdealbáó mac Ruaidrí Uí Concóobair co bealach Eócaille dia po ḡab ḡialla Deapmúman uile. Ḥailḡḡa do ḡabail τḡḡe i nDoimhḡ Chianain pop Murchaó Ua Maoleaclóinn pop pḡḡ Teainḡach, ḡ po loipεrεt óctmoḡαττ τeαḡh uime, ḡ po marbáó pochaióe dia mhuintip don éur pín. Tépná imoḡpo Ua Maoleaclóinn do einεach Chianáin ḡan márbáó ḡan loḡccaó. Doimnall, mac Donnchaóa, píoḡhóainna Teinḡa, do marbáó do Ḥailḡḡaib. Amuy anaitéimó do tábairt pop comarba Aibé .i. Maolmoḡóa, mac Meic Cloiéta .i. teach do ḡabail pair pop lár Imleacha peim, ḡ pop mác Cḡrḡaill Uí Chiar-máac τḡḡhina Aine Chlach, ḡ po marbáó moipḡeipḡr ann. Τépnατταρ τpa na maíte aḡḡ τḡia mḡorbail Dé, Aibé, ḡ na heccailri. Ro loipεccaó ann

Calendar it is described as “in Dal-Araidhe, on the brink of Loch Laogh,” 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 sanctimoniam ad Dominum migravit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1122. Hugh O’Ruark, king of Conmaicne, was slain by Meathmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The shrine 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’Loghlynn, the wife of Terlagh O’Connor, died. A greate prey taken by Connor O’Loghlynn, and by the people of Kynell-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaydh, in Ulster, and their prey of cowes was past number[ing]. Maelcolum O’Brolehan, 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 Lorán’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 οὐκίμοξα ταιῆι 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

om an Ὀβινάν Αἰλβε. Ro μαρβαδ ιαπατῆ για ccino mῆr an τί πο ḡab an τεαḡ .i. an ḡiollacaoc Ua Ciarmaic. Θεοῶan epide ιαρῆ nainmuicac, ḡ πο βῆnac a cῆno de a noioḡail ḡάpaiḡte Θε ḡ Αἰλβε. Donnchaδ, mac Taidḡ mic Capthaḡ, τῆḡḡina Ὀβῆmuian, do ecc, ḡ Corbmac a ḡράταιp do ḡhabhail a ionaδ. Ταδḡ Ua Maille, τῆḡḡina Umaille, do bānac co na lunnḡ a nAraimn.

Αοῖp Cpioḡt, mile cēn pice a ceathaḡ. S. Maelmasoḡoḡ O Moḡḡaḡp do ḡuide i neapḡoḡoδcēt Chonneipe. Maolcolaim, mac Maolmaic Uí Connaccáin, uapal ḡaccapḡ, ḡ paoi eccna ḡ epιάbaδ apῆḡp Eipeann, δecc i nḡip paccḡaiḡ an epῆr lá pice December. Poppac Cloicḡḡe Cluana mic Noῖr la hUa Maolcóm, coḡapba Ciapáin. Ταδḡ Mac Capḡaiḡ, τῆḡḡina Ὀβῆmuian opḡan Muian, δeḡ ιαρ ḡḡḡnaimn i ḡCairiul. Muῖpḡac Mac ḡoḡmáin, τῆḡḡina Ua mḡaḡḡice opḡan, ḡ apḡeacap, ḡ pḡm aḡlac ḡaiḡḡ epide [δecc]. Apḡḡaḡ, mac Aōa, pῆḡḡaḡḡna Oiliḡ, do mḡpbaδ lá munḡḡip ḡoipe m eneac Cholaim Cille. Maolpḡchlaimn mac Taidḡ, mic Maolḡuanaic, τῆḡḡina Maḡe Lunḡ do mḡpbaδ lá pῆpa ḡpῆḡne ḡ lá Tḡḡeapḡnán Ua Ruapḡ. ḡiollapḡoide, mac Tḡḡḡnán Uí Ruapḡ, do mḡpbaδ lá Connacḡacḡ pop Loḡ En, ḡ pḡchaḡe oile amaile pḡp. Muῖpḡacḡ (i. τῆḡḡina Cloinne Chopḡḡaiḡ) mac mic Aōa mic Ruaiḡp, δecc i ccléḡiceachḡ. Loḡlaimn Ua Pḡllaiman, τῆḡḡina Cpice na ḡCedaḡ, ḡ a mac do mḡpbaδ la mac a ḡḡḡpḡacḡap. ḡlaimaḡn, mac ḡpḡan, τῆḡḡina apῆḡp Ua pḡaolaim do mḡpbaδ 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" [*rectè*, the bell], "and he that tooke the house, which was Gilcaegh 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 aḡḡḡp, i. e. on his pilgrimage.—ED]. "Flann O'Duibhinse, Archdeacon of Lowth; Cucaisil O'Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moylmury O'Condubhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Labran, 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 *Maelmaelhog 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-Pabraig*.—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. Muireadhach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrche, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief old hero of Leinster, [died]. Ardghar, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was killed by the people of Doire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg^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. Muireadhach (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. Gluniainn, 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 Clonmaenaise. This is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and church-yard of Clonmaenaise, 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 ^o.

mac Mic Fhaolain, la ríogdánna Laidín. Da mac Taidg, mic Uí Lorcáin, dá éannaí Ua Muirbdaig, do marbdaí lá hUa Lorcáin ele i ppioll. Aon Ua Maéghánna, ríogdánna Ulad, do tuirim lá ríora Fearinniaige. Moir éoblaí la Toirpdealbá Ua Concobair for Lóc nDheircdóere, 7 a ttabairt leir dar Earr Danainne co ro aircc Uí Conaill ag faing, 7 co ffarccab éoblaí Dsrínúman leir. Moir longport dna leir oc Ath caille ó tá féil marpain co bealtaine. Trí cairteoil do dénaí lá Connaétab, cairlén Dúin Leóda, cairlén na Gaillimé, 7 cairlén Cúile Mhaiole. Craechnuaigé lá Toirpdealbá Ua Concobair co ro aircc Connaicne a Maié Cairbre, 7 ro aircc Maé Luigne. Ro tionóirft Connaicne 7 fir Míde éuige, 7 do raorat annaí fair oc Craib Roir da éarn, 7 ro marbraí uroncc dia ríogáib. Ro imro forí firu iarrin, 7 ro meabáí for íriaib Míde, 7 for Connaicnib, co ttoreraatar rochaíde do íaróclanobáib 7 daborclanobáib oib lair. Zeill Dsrínúman immac Corbmaic mic Meic Cairéaig, do marbdaí la Toirpdealbá Ua Concobair.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo fice a cúig. Maoleóin Ua Dúnaccáin, raoi ecc-naíó, 7 eppcop Ua cCenníeláig, Maoltréna uaral íarar, 7 rruicé írnoir Chraoi Caoiméin, bponobalta toéaíde hUí Dhúnáin uaral írnoíac Éireann,

^b *Mac Fhaolain*: *anglicè* Mackelan. This was the senior family of the tribe of the Uí-Faclain. 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 Foynes 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 Gaillimh*: 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-Luighne*.—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 Dombnall, 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; Maeltreana, 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 chance happened to the king of Temor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himselfe and his familie upon Easter day. Lymricke all burnt but a little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolum,

king of Scotland, *bona penitentia mortuus est*. The pledges of Desmond were slaine by Terlagh O’Connor, and these were Maelseaghlynn, the sonne 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*.

δέεε εο ηεγλαρταεδα, ιαρ νδειγθεαταῖο. Μας Μαιολερταμ, ἀρηθ ρεαρ-
 λειγῖνν ιαρταρ Ερεανν δέεε ι τταμλαετα. Cινδειοιγ Uα Conamg, αιρῖν-
 neach Cille Dalua δέεε. In quint Id Enar ρορ αινοιδιου ιρ ινδετε τυαρρεβαδ
 α θυinne διου ρορ ιν δαιμλιαγ μορ Αρηδα Μααα ιαρ να λάν εαγαρ εο ρλνοιθ
 λά Ceallac coiμαρβα Ρηάτταρεε ιρη ερποαταμαδ βλιαδαι αιρ εέδ ο να
 ραιθε ρλνν coiλαν ραρ εο ριν. Sluaigfδ λά Τοιρρδεαλβαε Uα Concoβαρ
 γ λά Τιγῖρῖνάν Uα Ruairc ιη Μίθε, εο ρο αιρῖογῖρατ Μυρchaδ Uα Μαιο-
 λεαελαιν, γ εο ρατταρ ερμυρ τιγῖρῖναδ ρορ Μίθε. Μαιορλεχλαιν, mac
 Donnchaῖο Uί Mhaoileacλαιν, an επεαρ εῖγῖρῖνα διβρῖθε, εο ιαρβαεθ λά
 Domhnall mac Μυρchaῖο Uί Mhaoileachλαιν. Cpeach εο εuaῖο Μυρ-
 εῖρταχ Uα Ceapbaill, τιγῖρῖνα δερρεετ Ρῖρῖνμαῖγε ι ρεεραῖθ βρεαγ cony
 ταρραῖο Διαρμαετ Uα Μαιοleachλαιν εο ρῖρῖραῖθ Μίθε γ βρῖγ, εο τορῖ-
 εαρ Μυρῖεῖρταχ λειρ, γ ορῖογ δυαιρῖθ Ρῖρῖνμαῖγε, εο ροχαῖθε οile. Οά
 ιιαε Αιειρῖρ Uι Ειδῖν εο ιαρβαεθ οUα Ρλαεῖβῖρταῖγ ι ριoll oc εun Gaillini.
 Ορῖοεετ Αεα λυαιη γ ορῖοεετ Αεα ερῖοε εο ρεαελαεδ λα ρῖραῖθ Μίθε.
 Ρλαηη γ an Gollapriabaε, εα ιιαε Αιειρῖρ Uι Ειδῖν εο ιαρβαεθ λα Conco-
 βαρ Uα ρΡλαεῖβῖρταῖγ.

Αοιρ Cρῖορτ, ιιλε εέδ ρεε α ρέ. Αοδ Uα Μόδῖαν, επρεορ Gῖinne δά
 loεα, [δεεε]. Ριονη Uα Conamgῖν, αιρῖνnech Οοιρε ρρῖ ρε, εο ecc. Μυρ-
 πεδach Uα Cuilleh, αιρῖνneε Clocαρ, εο ιαρβαεθ λά Ρεεραῖθ Μαναε.
 Concoβαρ Uα Cλεῖρῖγ ρεαρ λειγῖνν Cille oapa, [δεεε]. Gollapionain, coi-
 μαρβα Ρεῖοεῖν, γ Μαιοliora Uα Coinne, ραοι Gaoῖdeal ι ρῖncyp γ ι mbpeiteam-
 nar, γ ιη Uρῖο Ρατταρεε, δεεε ιαρ ηαιεῖρῖγε τογαῖθε. Οαιμλιαγ Reicclera
 Poil γ Ρεαδαρ ιη Αρηδ Macha, εο ροηαδ λα ηλομαρ Uα ηΑεδacain εο

* *Tamlacht*.—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 Logh Aillenc. 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^v. Cineidigh Ua Conaing, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha^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 Ruaire 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 Conaing, airchinneach of Doire for a time, died. Muirtheadhach 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 Bregh, where they were mett with by Dermott O'Maelsaghlyn, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored."—*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:

έοιρρεccάδ la Cellach, coímarba Phatτραιcc an 12 Callainn Nouemberi. Coρcaé móρ Munian co na cínipall do loρcaó. Enða, mac Mic Murchaóda .i. mac Donncaóda, mí Laiǵín, do écc. Sluaǵíó la Toιρρóealbac Ua cConcoðar, co ττucc níǵe Gall Áta chiat, 7 Laiǵín dia mac féin do Choncoðar. Táinic ðna iarí rín co ττucc maíðm for Chorbmac Mac Captaíǵ, 7 co po loιρc a longpope occ Sléib an Charéiǵ. Móρ longpope iar an níǵ céðna i nUrríuínian ó Luǵnaraó co féil ðríǵe, 7 po aιρcc feét ar an longpope rín Uí Conaill, feét ele ǵo Móim mói, 7 ǵo ǵlínð Maǵair, 7 feét co ðeιρceρτ Oρραǵe, 7 po éuιρ ár Oρραǵe im Ua cCarócc, 7 τuǵ ǵialla Oρραǵe ðon chup rín. Doimnall Finn Ua Duðda, tǵeapna Ua nÁinalǵaða, do ðáðáð iarí ndénañ cpeéce hi τTíp Chonaill. Anpaó coǵaíð móιρ i nEρinn i ccoιcétinne, ǵup bó héccín do Cheallaé do coímarba Páττραιcc, beít mí for ðhaðain i neccmaιρ Ápða Macá oc ríóðuccáð fíρ nEpeann, 7 oc fpaill maǵla 7 poíðéra for cac eιτιρ éuaít 7 eǵlaιρ. Cpeach meabla la Ruaoðri Ua Tuaitéair i nAιρέfpaib, conuρ ταρταταρ μορυ Aιρέιρ, 7 po láρατc a náρ, 7 po ðícínðáð Ruaoðri fo ðéιρm leo.

Coιρ Cpoιρτ, míle céð níce a peacht. Ǵiollacpoιρτ Ua Maoileón, abb coímarba Ciaράin Cluana mic Nóιρ, toðarí fǵna 7 ðéρειρce opðain 7 oιρεaóair Leíte Chunn, cñm ponupa 7 paíððpíoρa Epeann, ðéǵ. Maolmaιρ Ua Ǵoτ-táin uapal faccapτ, 7 ppuít ríñóιρ Cñannpa, Conǵalach, coímarba Ciaράin,

“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-Caithle*.—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 Uí-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh gCaithle.

^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’Moιlrony, King of Fermanagh, *a suis occisus est*. Moιlisa O’Conne, chief 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-cliaith 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 kingdom 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 Ἰολλα Χιανταῖν Ὑα Ρόδα, ἀρπέινδεχ Ἰουνγα, [δέεε]. Ἰολλακοῖνγαῖλλ Ὑα Ἰααταῖλ, κοῖμαρβα Ἰαοῖνζῖν, δο ἡαρβᾶδ λαρ να Ἰορῆυατθαῖδ, Μαολ-βριζδε Ὑα Ἰορᾶνᾶῖν, ἀρπέινδεαχ Ἀρδα ρρατα. Μαολβριζδε Ὑα Ἰορᾶοῖδα, ἀρπέινδεαχ Ἀρδα Ἰρεα, ἡ Ἰοῖνᾶλλ Ἰαλλ Ὑα Μυρχαῖδα, ἀρπέινδεαχ Ἰαζῖν, δέεε. Μᾶε Ἰορᾶοῖαῖζ Ὑα Μαολζυῖρμ, ἀρπέινδεαχ Ρυῖρ Ἰρέ, δο ἡαρβᾶδ λά ἡεῖδ. Σερῖν Ἰορᾶῖν Ἰιλλε δο ἡρεῖδ δο Ἰορᾶῖν Ἀτα εῖατ leo ἡ ἡβροῖδ, ἡ ἡ ἡδῖναεαλ ἡορῖῖδῖρ ἡ εοῖνν ἡῖρ δῖα εῖζ. Ἰολλαεῖορτ Ὑα ἡεῖεοῖζ, εῖζεαρνα Ἰεαρ Μᾶναχ ἡ Ἀῖρζῖαλλ, δο εῖε ἡ εῖεῖοῖαρ μᾶε ἡδᾶῖνῖνε ἡαρ ἡατῖρῖζε εῖοζᾶῖδε. Ἰεαρβᾶλλ Μᾶε Ἰαοῖᾶῖν δο ἡαρβᾶδ λα ἡῖδ Ἰαῖλζε Ἰορ ἡᾶρ Ἰιλλε ἡαπα εο ἡορῖνῖζ δο ἀρῖαῖδᾶῖδ ἡ ἡαῖεῖδ οῖλε ἀῖαῖλλε Ἰορῖρ. Σῖοῖζῖδ λά Ἰορῖρῖδᾶῖλβαχ Ὑα εῖεῖοῖοῖαρ δο ἡῖρῖρ ἡ δο εῖρ εο ἡᾶετ Ἰορῖεαχ ἡῖορ Μῖῖᾶῖν, εο ἡο εῖρῖρ Ἰορῖεμᾶε ἡῖ ἡῖορῖρ ἡορ, ἡ ζο ἡο ἡοῖνν Μῖῖᾶῖν ἡ εῖρῖ, ἡ ἡοβερτ εῖρῖοῖα ἡῖαλλ ἡ Μῖῖᾶῖν. Ἰορῖεαῖδ, μᾶε Μῖε Ἰαῖρτῖαῖζ, δο ἡορῖαῖ-βαδῖ ἡαῖᾶῖν ἡ εῖεῖοῖαῖεῖτᾶῖδ εο Ἰῖεῖτ εῖδ ἡῖαῖλλε Ἰορῖρ λά Ἰορῖεμᾶε Μᾶε Ἰαῖρτῖαῖζ, ἡαρ εῖεοετ ἀρα οῖῖεῖρε, ἡ Ἰορ Μῖῖᾶῖν δο ἡορῖῖδᾶῖρ Ἀρ Ἰορῖρῖδᾶῖλ-βαχ. Μῖορ εῖοῖλᾶχ Ἰορῖρῖδᾶῖλβαῖζ Ὑῖ Ἰορῖεῖοῖοῖαρ ἡοῖαττ ἀρ εῖδ ἡεαρτᾶρ ἀρ Ἰοεῖ ἡδῖερζ ἡερε, ζυρ ἡο Ἰᾶραῖζ εεανῖτᾶρ Μῖῖᾶῖν. Ἰοῖρῖεα ἡᾶ εῖοῖλᾶε Ἰορ Ἰαῖρῖρῖζε .ἡ. Ἰορῖεῖτᾶῖζ, ἡ Ἰορ Μῖῖᾶῖν, ἡ ἡῖεερατ Ἰορῖεῖτᾶῖζ ἡαῖδ ἀν εῖατῖαῖζῖε ἡῖρῖν. Ἰατ εῖτῖρ Ὑῖεῖδᾶῖδ ἡῖοῖδῖν ἡ εῖεοῖερατᾶρ ἡα Ἰῖζ Ὑῖαδ .ἡ. Ἀεδ Ὑα Μᾶτζᾶῖῖᾶῖνα, ἡ ἡῖαλλ, μᾶε Ἰοῖνῖρῖῖεῖε Ὑῖ ἡοεαῖδα, ἡ ἀρ Ὑῖαδ ἡ

^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 Corkmor in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Mounster. The Eastmen” [Airtheara, Orientales, i. e. inhabitants of Orior.—ED.] “took Tyflinn of the Mac Synnaechs” [*rectè*, took the house of Flann Mac Sinuaigh] “in Tryan-Saxan” [at Armagh] “upon Ragnall Mac Rewye, in Shrovtyde, and beheaded him. A battle betweene Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eocha Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit” [ἡ Ἰορῖεζῖν, *rectè*, in the heat of

Conghalach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua.Roda, airchinneach of Cunga^h, [died]. Gillachomhghaill Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghin, was killed by the Fortuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde 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 Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhall Mac Faelain was killed by the Ui-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 Deirdheire; 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 Donnleibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gilchrist O’Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of 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’Faliés” [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 Ui-Faelain about him, fell by the Ui-Failghe], “within Kildare, defending the Coarbship of St. Bridgett. Taillte, Morogh O’Mellaghlin’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.

maile ppiu. Μυρίσθδ Ua Maoilríchlann do aitéρίσθδ, ἡ Doimnall a mac do ḡabáil a ionaid. Doimnall do aitéρίσθδ pía ceind paité, ἡ Διαρμαιδ Ua Maoileaclann do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céu piche a hocht. Μυρίσθρ Ua Níoc, cómαrba lap-laité Tuama da ḡualann ppi ré, décc ἰ nliur in Ḥhoill. Conaηz Ua deicc-leiḡinn, abb Cshannpa, do écc. Ḥιollaράάττpαιcc Ua Caéal, cómαrba Caoimḡin, do mαrβαδ ἰ nḤliomn da Uocá la Laiḡmḃ. Ḥιollaárunnitip Ppaoic mac Scolaiḡe, cómαrba deapaiḡ Cluana Coirpéi, Ua dánáin, cómαrba Cpónáin Ruir Cpe, Mac Maraḡ Ua Reabaáam, cómαrba Moúda, Ḥιolla Chiapáin mac Ḥιollaúib Uí Opaoda, aipéinneach Cungá, Ceinnéitḡ Ua Conḡail, aipéinneach Uir aoidheaδ Cluana mic Nóir, Ḥιolla an cóimḡed, mac Mic Cuinn, tanairi abbaid Cluana mic Nóir, ppi ré, ἡ Píngapτ, anmchara Copcumóruaδ, décc. Cennéitḡ, mac Aoda mic Duinnrléiḡe, pí Ulaδ, do mαrβhaδh. Ppi Maḡe híte, im Doimnall Ua nḤoimleaghaid, do ḡabáil tíḡe pop Phaolán Ua Duibḡara pop tíḡhina Ppi Manac, ἡ a túitim leó co ndruing do máitib Pphermanach ina parrad. Maíom Aáa Pphidaiδ pía mαpéluaz Concóbar mac meic Uoclainn pop mαpéluaz Tíḡhínáin Uí Ruairc, ἰ ττοpáair Ua Ciarpḡda, tíḡhina Cairpḡe, ἡ Caéal Ua Raḡailliḡ, Siurpucc Ua Maoilbriḡde, mac Aoda Uí Dúḡda, tíḡhina Ua nAmalḡaδa, ἡ rochaide oile amaille ppiu a ndíogail emḡ Pháττpαιcc. Cpeachrluaiḡsḃ la Concóbar mac meic Uochlann, tíḡhina Cheneoil Eoḡann, ἡ la Dál nÁraide, ἡ la hAipḡiallaib ἰ Maḡ Cobá, co ττυḡpατ ḡialla Ua nEachḡach. Tiaḡaid aipde co hAipḡhí Míde, ἡ co pḡraib ḡpεaḡ, ἡ po pαḡaibpíot ḡpεam dia munnḡip ann. Cpeachrluaiḡsḃ la Toirpḡealbáac Ua Concóbar ἰ Laiḡmḃ, co poy aipcc co móp, uair po tímáill Laiḡen laim ppi pαipce co poct co hAé chiat. Ar don τploiḡsḃ ipm ττοpcair Ua Ḥaḡpa, tíḡhina Laiḡne, ἡ rochaide ele cen mó éapom. Síth mbliáḡna do dénam do Cheallaac, cóm-

^m *Inis-an-Ghoill*: i. e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inchagoill, or Inchaguile, an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughterard and Cong, and belonging to Cong parish.—See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 24; and Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 161, 162.

ⁿ *Ua Goimleaghaidh*.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^o *Cathal Ua Raghailigh*.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

^p *Aedh Ua Dubhda*, lord of *Ui-Amhalghadha*: anglicè Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

^q *In revenge of Patrick's protection*.—The Four

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. Gillacruimh-thirfraeich 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.

αρχα Πάτεραιε επιρ Connaéταιβ ἡ ψήραιβ Μυμάν. Ταλλετιν, ινḡν Μυρ-
χαιῶ Οἰ Μhaoileáclainn, βḡν Τοιρρῶεαλβαἰς Οἰ Chonchoβαἰρ, δέcc. Dom-
nall mac an Ghillepinn mic Mic Uallacháin, ταιορeach μυιnnnipe Cionatḗ,
δο ἡαρχβαῶ οἰα Μαθαδάιν. Μοἰρ ἔρεαῶ lá Connaéταιβ ἡ ψḡαρμḡναιἰς, ἡ
ρο οἰρccερḡ an τἰρ, ἡ Λύḡμḡαῶ, ἡ δο ποῶατταρ δοn, ποχαἰῶε δἰβρυḡm la Cocall,
mac Mic Sḡnáin, ἡ la ψḡραιβ ψḡηνμαἰḡε. Μαḡνυρ mac Mic Uoéclainn, τἰḡḡηνα
Chenél nEoḡain ἡ an τυαιρccεἰρ, δο ἡαρχβαῶ lá Cenel cConaill, ἡ la Cenél
Moem.

Αοἰρ Cρἰορτ, mἰle céo pἰce a naoi. Μαολβἰḡḡε Ua Flannáin, ancoἰpe
Uἰρρ mḡρ, ḡἰollacolmáin Ua Ceallaἰḡ uαρal pḡαḡαρτ Θεαρμαἰḡε Cholain
Chille, Mac Μυἰρḡḡḡρα ψḡρ leiḡḡḡn ψḡηνα, ἡ Ua Oἰαρμαδα, comαρχα Cρo-
nám Ruἰρ Cρḗ, δέḡ. Τεαῶ Choluin Cille ἡ cCill mic Nénaἰn δο ḡabáil οἰα
Ταιρccερτ πορ Αοῶ mac Caḗβαἰρρ Οἰ Domnaill, ἡ a loρccαῶ παἰρ. Caemcludh
τἰḡḡḡηνα lá Cenel nEoḡain .i. Μαḡνυρ ἡ nḡonαῶ Conchoβαἰρ. Μαḡνυρ doἡ,
δο ἡαρχβαῶ pἰa ccḡḡḡn pḡáτε δο Chenel cConaill ἡ οἰα ḡαρμleaḡαἰḡ ἡ δο
Cenel Moem, ἡ Concoβαἰρ δο pἰoḡαῶ δομḡḡḡρ. Μαḡḡαἡnḡ, mac Μυἰρḗψ-
ταἰḡ Οἰ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, δέcc. Flann Ua Ceallaἰḡ, τἰḡḡḡḡηνα ψḡαρ mḡρḡḡ, ἡ Μυἰρ-
ḗψταḡ Ua Concoβαἰρ, pἰoḡḡαḡḡḡ Ua ψḡailḡe, δο ἡαρχβαῶ δο ψḡραιβ ψḡḡḡ-
μαἰḡε. Níall Ua Cρἰoḡáin, τἰḡḡḡḡḡηνα Ua ψḡaḗpach Αρoα pḡαḡα, δο ἡαρχβαῶ
la hUἰḡ Cenneἰoḡ. ḡἰollaḗpḡορτ hUa hUἰḡḡḡḡ, τοἰρεαῶ Cenél ψḡαραḡαἰḡ,
δο loρccαῶ ἡ τἰḡḡ a αλτρḡḡḡ ἡ τḡἰρ Manach ἡ meabaἰl. Caplén 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'Duvara, and he was slaine by them, and a number of the good men of Fermannagh. Gilpatrick mac Tothal, Coarb of Coemgen, killed by the O'Mureais, in the midst of Glindalogh. An overthrow by the horsemen of Conor Mac Loughlin on the horsemen of Tiernan O'Roirk, where fell O'Ciarray, king of Carbry, 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-Briuius. 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 saunty” [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 Gospell: ‘*qui vos spernit*

of Munster. Tailtín, 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'Conor into Leinster, to Wicklo^v [recte, Loch Carman, i. e. Wexford], "from thence about Leinster to Dublin, and praied 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, over-tooke 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'Loghlin, and Tirone, and Dalaray, and Airgiall, into Macova, and they brought hostages

from I-Egha. They tourned then upon their left hand to Firbrea, and left some of their men there, and comitted wickednes before God and man, viz., the burninge of Trim, with the churches, and many martirized in it: *Non impetrata pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulaverunt.* Peace for a yeare and a halfe made by the Coarb of Patrieke, 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, γ αν θροίεατ δο εσγβαλ λα Τοιρηδεαλβας Υα cConcobair ι παμ-
 παδ να βλαδνα φο .ι. παμπαδ αν ταρτα. Αλτόιρ ιν θαμίλιας μόιρ ηι cCluain
 mic Nóir δο φορρηυγαδ, γ ρεοιθ δο βρειε ειρτε .ι. Carracan tempail Sol-
 man tuccad ó Mhaioleaclainn mac Donnaiull, Cudín Donnchaða mic Floinn,
 γ να τρι ρεοιττ τυζ Τοιρηδεαλβαίc Υα Concobair .ι. bleide αιρccιττ, γ copan
 αιρccιθ co ceioir óiri ταιριρ, γ copn go nóρ, γ copn hUi Riada, ριζ Αραδ, γ
 caileac αιρccιθ co pporneimh óiri φαρ cona έςιc ó ινζειν Ρυαιθρι Υι Conco-
 bair, γ copán αιρccιθ Cellaiζ, comarba Παττραιcc. Ciarán dan ó ρυγαιττ
 δια ppoillruccad ιαραμ. Ceallach, comarba Ραττραιcc, mac oize, γ αιρ-
 uerpuζ ιαρταρ Εορρα, αιμεσνν πο ριαραιζριoz Ζοιλλ, γ Ζαοιδιλ λαοιc, γ
 clepiz Ερεανν, ιαρ νοιρθεαδ ερρcop, ραcαρτ, γ αορα ζαcα ζραιδ αρcίνα, ιαρ
 ccοιρρεccad τεampall, γ ρειλζνδ μομοδα, ιαρ ττιοδnacal ρεδ γ μαοινε, ιαρ
 nίραλ ριαζλα γ ροιβερ αρ cάc επιρ τυατ, γ ecclair, ιαρ mbcthaiθ αοινηζ,
 epnaiζέιζ, celeabartaδ, οιρρρεανδαιβ, ιαρ nonζαδ γ ιαρ ναίτριζε τοccaide, πο
 φαδ α ρρηιατ δο cum nime ιν Αρθ Παττραιcc ιρην Mumain an céo lá oApril

* *Tir-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

‡ *The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in Connell Mageoghegan'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 cujus arbitrio
 Hiberni et exteræ gentes, Clerus et populus
 Hibernix erant contenti ; post multos ordinatos
 Episcopus, Præsbyteros, et diversorum graduum
 Clericos ; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et
 Cæmeteria consecrata ; post multas et magnas
 eleemosynas, et pias elargitiones ; post regulas
 mornm 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 ve-
 rius intruditur*) Murchertachus, seu Mauritius,

Manach^w. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i. e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois^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 Donnemhadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i. e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach^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 fastinge and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his

spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatrieke, in Mounster, in the Kal. of April, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of 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, murderously. Nell O'Krigghan, king of O-Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

δια λυαν δο ρονηραδ ιριν σαεεκατμαδ βλιαδαιν α σοιρι. Ρυγαδ τρα α κορη
 δια αδνακαλ ιριν εκεδασιν αρ εκινδ γο Λιορ μορι Μοδουδα δο ρειρ α τιοννα
 βαδδωιν, γ πο ρριοταυρδω σο ρραλμαδ, γ ιμναδ, γ καντικδ, γ πο χαδναικδ
 σο honoraδ ι νιολαιδ να νερρεορ Δια Θαρδαοιν αρναδαραχ. Μυιρδςιταχ,
 mac Doimnaill, διοιρνεαδ ηι εκομαρβυρ Ρατραιε ιαρριν.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, mile κεδ τριοχα. Σορτο Cholaim Chille cona τεαπλαδ,
 γ ιμιονδαδω δο λορρεαδη. Λοελαμν Ua Maolruanaid, ριοζδαμνα Uλαδ, δο
 μαρβαδ. Cυαιρνε Ua Concobair, τιζηνα Ua ρFairge, δο εεε. Ζιολλα
 Cualann mac meic Duingaile, τιζηνα Ua μδριμν Cualann, δο μαρβαδ λα
 α βραιτρδ. Διαρματετ Ua Pollamain, ταιοιρεαδ Cloinne hUaτταδ, γ Ζολλ-
 cluana (ι. Ζιολλαράτραιε) Ua hΑιρεαδταδ, ollam lapταρ Μιδε ι ριλιδεετ,
 δεεε. Σεοιο Cluana mic Noir dpoillruigaδ φορ Zhallaδ Λιμμηζ ιαρ να
 ηγοιδ δο Ζιολλακομζαιν. Ζιολλακομζαιν ρειρριν δο ερποχαδ ι ηδυνCluana
 θηριαν λα ριζ Μυμian, ιαρ να εαιρβςιτ λα Concobair Ua μδριμν. Ρο ριρ
 τρα αν Ζιολλακομζαιν ροιη Κορκαδ, Λιορ μορι, γ Ρορτλαργε δο δολ ταρ μυιρ.
 In long ι ραζβαδ ιοναδ ηι ραζβαδ ζαοιτ ρεολτα, γ ρο ζειδωιρ να longα ele
 αρεεana. Δειτδβιρ οη αρ ηο ρορταδ Ciaran αν λινζ ι τεριλλαδ ρομ τεαετ
 ταυρι, γ δο ραδρομ ινα κοιβρεναδ ρηι βαρ σο ναικδ Ciaran co na bacailл ac
 φορταδ ζαδα λινζε ινα τεριλλαδ. Ρο μοραδ τρα ανημ Θε γ Ciaran δε ριη.
 Slοιζδω λα hUa Laclann ι. Concobair, mac Doimnaill, γ λα τυαιρρετ Ερεανν
 ιηδ Ullταδ. Ρο τιονοιρρετ Uλαδ δο εταβαρτε κατα δοιδ. Ο πο κοηρποικρζ
 καδ δια ροιτε διδ ρεκαρ ιομαρκεε ανημιν ιτορρα. Ρο μεαβαδ φορ Ullταδ
 ροδεοιδ, γ πο λαδ α ηαρ ιημ Αοδ Ua Longrζ τιζηνα Θαλ ηΑραιδε, ιη Ζιολλα-
 ράτραιε mac Searraiz, τιζηνα Θαλ ηδυννε, ιη Dubraillε mac Artau,

² *Cuairne*.—He was the son of Muirheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Donnsléibhe, son of Brogarbhan, chief of Ui-Failghe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014.

³ *Diarmaid 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’Byren, 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^r Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillacualann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamlain^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 until 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 noiponḡ oile cen mo tāt poim, ḡ moipit an tīp co hairtēri na hArda etip tuatē ḡ cill, ḡ tucpat mile do brait, ḡ ilimle do buaib, ḡ deacāib. Teccait maite Ulaō imo ttiḡsrinaduibh iar pin co hArp Maāa i ccomōal Choncō- bair co nofirpatte pīth, ḡ comh luighe, ḡ co fparccairioe ḡiālla laip. Loingiuḡ lā Toirpdealbāch Ua cConcōbair co piacht co Topaō, ḡ po aircc Rop nḡuill. Loingiuḡ eile dan, leip i nOsrīmūian, ḡ mo aircc Dairbri uile, ḡ Imr mōir. Cātpaoneaō pua Tīḡsrinān Ua Ruairc ḡ pua nUib bpiuin i Sleib Ḥuairc pop fīraib Mīde, dū i ttopcāip Diarpiatē Ua Maoilshlann, pī Tāinriac, ḡ Ainlaib, mac Mic Sfnan, tīḡsrina Ḥailnḡ, ḡ Oengur Ua Cāoin- uelbāim, tīḡsrina Ua Laoḡairc, mac Mic Ḥiollapularpāiḡ, tīḡsrina deirceipē bpiḡ, ḡ ḡponḡ oile naē airimēip. Meap mōir ap na huilēb ēpanoib etip ēnoa, deairnoib, ḡ ublaib.

Αοιρ Cpiopē, mile cēd tpiocha a haon. Maoiōira Ua Pōḡlaōa, airp- eppcop Cāipil, ḡ Muipēsrēach Ua hInpdeacāiḡ, comarba Comḡaill, dēcc i nArp Maāa an tpeap lā oOctober. Oubcōblaḡ, inḡri Ruairp na Doiōe buiōe Uī Choncōbair bfi tīḡsrina Luighe dēḡ. Cpeachpuaḡfō lā Toirp- dealbāc Ua Concōbair, ḡ lā cōiḡeaō Connaēt i Muian, ḡo po airccpet Uī Conaill Ḥābpa. Sluaḡeaō la Concōbair Ua mōriuan, ḡ lā fīraib Muian i Lauḡmēb, ḡ po ḡābpat a nḡiālla. Lottap iappin i Mīde, ḡ po airḡpē imr Loāa Seimōiḡōe. Compiatē a marcpuaḡ, ḡ marcpuaḡ Connaēt. Spāoin- tēri pēp marcpuaḡ Connaēt, ḡ topcāip mac Conconnaēt Uī Concōbair don cūp pin, ḡ an fīrōana Ua Capāiḡ .i. ollam Connaēt. Slōiḡfō 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. Cuairne 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 Seainn, 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 Muirheartach 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 Lulay'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 Gilpatricke 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 tranquilitye, 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.

mac Domnall Uí Loclaínn, ἡ λα τυαιρρετ νῆρεανν, ἡ λά ἡυλτοῖς ἡι εConnoctuib, ἡ do beipera Connaéctaiḡ amur por depead an tḡluaiḡ i ppail na Sḡḡairi (.i. Coirrhliab), ἡ pḡrḡar deadaid eatorra, ἡ τορḡair Conn Ua Maolḡaiote, ἡ an ḡarbanach Ua ḡaiḡill, ἡ rochaiḡe oile ipin maiḡin rin. Ara aoi comḡáiric ar na bapac oḡ Loé Cé, ἡ do ḡmaet ríctḡ mbliadna. Cḡeach lá Tḡḡḡinan Ua Ruairc, ἡ la pḡraib ḡrḡipne dar eiri an tḡluaiḡ ἡi rin ἡi εCuailḡne, ἡ po airceḡt Uí Mḡeíct. Oc iompúḡ imorpo dUlaid, ἡ do deirceḡt Airḡiall dar Ad Luain dia tḡiḡ comḡairic i Maiḡ Conaille pḡr an cepeé, ἡ pḡrḡar iomairceac tḡorra i tḡorḡair Raḡnall Ua ḡSochaḡa, pḡ Ulaḡ, ἡ Cumḡe Ua Cḡiocáin, tḡḡḡina pḡḡnmaiḡe co na mac, ἡ Donnḡébe Ua ḡlḡnpeaéctaiḡ, tḡḡḡina Ua Meit, ἡ rochaiḡe ele deóp. Tḡadmuḡa dindpead lá Cḡorbmac mic Mic Capḡaiḡ, ἡ lá Concoḡar Ua mbriain. Maiḡm la Mḡrchaḡ Ua Maoleaclainn, por Shiol Rónáin airn i tḡorḡeraḡḡar ile. Concoḡar Ua ḡriain do tḡomḡuin la a pḡor ḡraḡa pḡin ḡur bo hoḡarḡiḡe baiḡ dḡ. Concoḡar Ua Lonḡarḡain airn an tḡi por ḡon, ἡ po marḡad pḡde po céḡḡoir ind. Doimnall Ua Pḡurc, tḡḡḡina Ua Pḡocco, do tḡuitim la Siol nAnmchaḡa ἡi cḡiaḡad. Maolpḡclainn, mac Muirḡḡḡaiḡ Uí Mḡaiḡschlainn, do marḡad la pḡraib Ceall. Cluann Epairḡ darḡcain do Chaiḡppriḡ, ἡ ḡpḡraib Tḡaḡḡa pḡó dí. Ar pḡr tḡḡḡa do éur do Mḡrchaḡ Ua Maoleachlainn ipin ionad in po pannaḡat bu Cluana Epairḡ. Maiḡm Chaille

^a *Coirrshliabh*.—Now the Curlieu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

^o *O'Maelgaeithe*.—This name was anciently anglicised O'Mulgeehy; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because ḡaiḡe, the latter part of the compound, denotes "of the wind."

^p *Ua Baeighill*.—Now O'Boyle, and sometimes Boyle, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^q *Loch-Ce*.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under A. M. 3581.

^r *Ui-Meith*: i. e. the Ui-Meith-mara, now Omeath, a district in the north of the county of Louth.

^s *Cuill-Cobhthaigh*: i. e. Coffey's Wood. This was the name of a woody district in the south

of the county of Galway, on the confines of Thomond; but the name is now obsolete. The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1131. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor and Connaght, into Mounster, and he spoyled I-Conell-Gaura. An army by Connor O'Bryan, and the men of Mounster, into Leinster, and they tooke their pledges, and then into Meath, and spoyled the Iland of Logh Seudy, and their horsemen and the horsemen of Connaght fought, and the horsemen of Connaght were defeated. Maelisa O'Foglada, *Episcopus* Cassill, in *senectute bona quievit*."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1131. Connor O'Bryen arrived in Meath, seeking to gett through Athlone to gett

Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of 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; Donnsluibhe 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-Iraird 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-Iraird. 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 Carrhic 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.*

Coβταιḡ φορ Shíol Muiríohaiḡ για nUáctar Connaéτ ιαρ na ττςéτ φορ cpech ιριν Mumáin, co τταπλα τρια μήραινε ιτορρα co φφαρηρατ a ηγαβάλα. Fine Gall do oργain do Domnall mac Muirchaða Uí Maoilcéhloinδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céυ τριοχατ a δό. Μαιλμαοδoς Ua Μορḡαιρ do ρυιδε ι γκομορбуρ Ραττραιc τρε ιμριδε ελίρεch nEpeann. Μαιλβρέναινν Ua hAnpaδáin, comorpa δρέναινν Cluana ρςιρα, δέcc. Μαιλβριḡδε mac Doilḡén, uaral ρaccapτ Aρδα Macá, ḡ ρινηρςι ρaccapδ nEpeann, δέcc ιριν παρα βλιαδαιν caoccat a ρaccapδácta, ḡ ιριν ocτμοḡαδ βλιαδαιν a aoιρ, ḡ ιριν 27 do Αυḡυρτ. Uapeiρḡe Ua Neacéταιν, cηδó céλεδ nδε Cluana mic Noιρ, ḡ a ρυιc ρήοιρ δέḡ. Cucaille Ua Fínd, aipéindech Cille Colccán, δέcc. Sluaḡfδ lá Concóδap Ua Lochlainδ co hAc Fhιρδίαδ, ḡ táιμice Tḡḡςηρán Ua Ruairc ια τεach, ḡ δοραδ βραιḡδε δό. Μαιλρεacéλαινν mac Diarμada Mic Muirchaða, τḡḡςηρα Ua cCeimhpealaiḡ, do μαρδαδh. Cpeach Maonμaiḡe la Concóδap Ua mδρiαιν co ρυḡ bú ιomδa λαιρ. Cαιρλέν δona Gaillme do λορccaδ ḡ do ρcaoιleaδ lá loιḡςηρ ρςιρ Mumáin, ḡ ár móρ do táβαιρτ φορ ιαρéαρ Connaéτ ιμ Ua Tαιδḡ an τςḡηλαḡη, ḡ ιμ ραορ éλανδαιβ ιomδa oιle. Mac Amhlaib Uí Lochlainn, τḡḡςηρα Coρco Moδpuaδ, do μαρδαδ lár an loιḡςηρ écφona. Aρ móρ για βςηραιβ Mumáin φορ Chonnaéταιβ δύ ι ττορécαιρ Concóδap Ua Flaίτδeapταιḡ, τḡḡςηρα ιαρéαιρ Connaéτ, ḡ da mac Caatal Uí Muḡpoin ḡ ρochaíde oιle. Oίλέν na βeίτε φορ Siονaiνν do λορccaδ lá ρςηραιβ Mumáin, ḡ ρiche do δaoιmδ ιμ táοιρeacμ muiντιρε Cιονaié do éυιτιμ ann. Diarμait Mac Eιτιccén, ταιοιρeac Clomne Diarμada, δέcc. Cpeach na ρέρoιcce lá Tḡḡςηρán Ua Ruairc φορ oρeιμ oρςηραιβ

¹ *Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair*: anglieè 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'Naughtan, 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-Gaillmhe*: 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. Uaireirge 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-Ceinnsealaigh, 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 Flaithbhear-taigh, 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-Chinaithe, 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 Illanaveha 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*; *Creac 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 Chonnaéταιβ, εο ράιμεε longpope Τοιρρθεαλβαίξ Υί Concóβαρ. Cpeach Μυίξε Λυρρε λά ρεαπαίβ θρείρνε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo τριοχατ α τρί. ΜυρρθεαχΥα Θύιβινηρ, αιρύνθεαχ Λυγημαίδη, Conaίγ mac Θυιδθαλείτí ροραρύνθεαχ Αρθα Μαχα, Μαοιβμυξθε Υα ηΑιηηιη υαπαί μαιρτιρ Είρεανη, ἡ βερρε εραίβθατση εήνηρα, ἡ θειρρε ιαρταρ ηέτα, θέεε. Ρορ Cρέ ἡ Λύγημαξ το λορρεαθ. Μυρρθέρταχ, κοιηαρβα Ρήάτεραιε ρορ ευαιρτ Τίρε ηΘοζαν, ἡ α ριαρμζαθ το έυαίβ, ἡ θεαείαίβ, εο ρραρρεαίβ βήηηαχταιη. Concóβαρ, mac Μυρρεχαθα Υι Μηαοι-λσχλαηη, ριοξθαίηηα Τήηραέ, το ηαρβαθ ηά Θοηηαθ Mac Ξιollaμοόολ-μόξ ριοξθαίηηα Λαιξή, ἡ Θοηηαθ ρείρρμ το ηαρβαθ ηα ρήαίβ Μίθε .ι. λά ηΑοθ Υα ηΑεθα α εοιοηη ηίρ ι ηθίοζαίη Concóβαρ. Λυρρε εο ηα τήηπαλ λάν το θασοιβ, ἡ ταιρρεθθαίβ το λορρεαθ ρορ Ρίηε ηΞαλλ τοη λυχη εέθηα α ηθίοζαίη μειε Μυρρεχαθα .ι. Chonchoβαρ. Μοίρρεαχ ηά Μυρρεχαθ Υα Μαοιλεαχλαηη α ηθίοζαίη α ηίε, εο ρο αιρρε Ρίηε Ξηαλλ, ἡ αιρτέιρ Λαιζεαν. Σλυαιξέο ηά Cορβμαε mac Cαρθεαίξ, ἡ ηα Concóβαρ Υα ηθρηαη ι εConnaéταιβ, εο ρο ηαρβραε Cαταλ mac Cαταλ Υί Concóβαρ, ρίοξθαίηηα Connaéτ, ἡ Ξιolla ηα ηασή Υα Ρλοηη, ταιρρεχ Σιη Μαοιλερμαη, ἡ ρο ρεαλ-ρτε Θυη Μυξθορη, ἡ Θύν Μόρ, ἡ ρο ηοιρρρετ ηόρ τοη τίρ. Ιμραίθ ιαρρην ζαν ζιαλλα. Cρεαέ ηά Θοηηαθ Υα Cεαρβαλλ, ἡ ηα ρήαίβ Ρήηημιαίξε ηι Ρίηε Ξηαλλ, εοηυρ τάρρρεταρ Ξοιλλ οε Ριοηθαβαρ ηα ηηξή, εο ηθήρηραε θεαβαίθ ι ετορρεαρ Ραζήηαλλ mac Ρόιη, ἡ θρηοηξ ηόρ το Ξηαλλαίβ υηηε. Cίθ ιαθ ριορα Ρήηημιαίξε τυζαθ έεεηηθαίη ρορρα. Cpeach ηά Τιξήηηαη Υα Ρυαίρρε ηά τιξήηηα θρείρνε ρορ Υιβ Ριαέραχ αη τυαιρρείρτ. Μαθθμ ρια βήηαίβ Τεατέβα ρορ Σηίολ Μυρρθεαίξ, θύ ι ετορρεαρ Αήηλαίβ mac ηιε

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 Crooma [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 Murrrough 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 hAinin, 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 Teathair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog, royal heir of Leinster; and Donnchadh himself was killed by the men of Meath, i. e. by [the people of] Aedh Ua hAedha, at the end of a month, in revenge of Conchobhar. Lusca, with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Fine Gall by the same party, in revenge of the son of Murchadh, i. e. Conchobhar. A great depredation was committed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his son; and he plundered Fine-Gall and the east of Leinster. An army was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught; and they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Macileruain; 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 Amhlaeibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh,

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athlone, being assisted by the Comhaeni 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, ταιορεαé Cloinne Tomalταις, ἡ im po gabad Mac an
 lsrταιρ Uí Ainliḡi ταιορεé Ceneil Dóbta, ἡ ἰ ττορεπατταρ ile. Opoicé Aéta
 Luann ἡ a éairtiall do pcaoilead lá Murchad Ua Maolsechlaimn ἡ lá
 Tighernán Ua Ruairc. Comóal la Toirpdealbac Ua Concobair, ἡ lá Con-
 cobair Ua mḃriam co maiuib cleireacé Connaéτ ἡ Mumán oc Abaill Ceé-
 epnaiḡ, ἡ ríé bliadna do dénam eatorra. Maolrsechlaimn, mac mic Diair-
 maosa mic Maol na mbó, ἡ Eochaid Ua Nualláin, tigherna Fódairt, do éuitim
 ἰ cchathad lá hUgairc Ua Tuatail, ἡ lá hUib Muiríobhaiḡ, ἡ ár mór
 amaille ppiu. Dá mac Conconnaéτ Uí Choncobair do bátaó ἰ Uoc Ribh.
 Ḥiolla na naoim Ua bḡin décc ríḡ ríéτairc Eireann eiriúe, ἡ a adnacal ἰ
 Rog Commán. Do díé mór im Eriinn, dá nḡoiréi Maolgarb, dá ná ppié
 raímail ó támic an bó díobad oile ἰ naimpḡr Fhlaiébeartaḡ mic Loingriḡ,
 conar páccuib acé τḡruairpḡi becc do buaib ἰ nEriinn, dia neḃraó,

Ατρί ρα τḡiocá, na ceil
 Céó ar míle do bliadnauib,
 O ḡein Críorp ἰ mḃeiril binn
 Ḥur an mbó díéḡi ἰ nEriinn.

Ḥlaiébsrtaé Ua Ḥlaiébsrtaḡ do maḡbad lá mac Uoclaimn Uí Uoclaimn,
 ἰ noioḡail a aḡar. Mórḡluaiḡead Leite Moḡa uile im Chorḃmac Mac
 Cáḡtaḡ, ἡ im Choncobair Ua Maolrsechlaimn a cConnaétaib, ḡur po maḡbad
 leó mac mic Caḡail Uí Choncobair, ἡ Ḥiolla na naoim Ua Ḥloinn, ταιορεαé
 Síl Maolpuaanao, ἡ po loircpḡe Dun Muḡḡoḡin, ἡ Dún mór, ἡ po iompairéτ
 ḡan ríó ḡan ḡialla.

¹ *Ua hAinlighe*.—Now O'Hanly, and some-
 times 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 Ire-
 land.

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 re-
 cord the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king
 of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruel-
 ties upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O'Foy-
 lan, prince of Lynster and Murrogh O'Twahail,
 and did execrably putt out the eyes of Gillemo-
 cholmoge, 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-Commáin. 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, sonn of the said Melaughlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clontinlogh by these of Silcanmchye, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's sonn. King Terlagh O'Connor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, μίλε κέδ τριοχα α σεάταιρ. Celeacair, mac Corbmaic Uí Chuin na mBoét, ppiuét pínóip, éhnn comairle, 7 τοβαρ eccna, pínéupa, éhnd eimz 7 coméua μιαζλα Cluana mic Nóip, décc in iomdaid Chiaráin iar mbuaid haitpice 1 Nóim September. Ar dó po ráid mac Macairn Uí Cíó-éaráin ó Eadargabail an rannpo,

Μο ζεναρ ουιτ ιτ βετχαιδ,
Α Μηις Cuid, α Chéleacair,
Α ταιορι α Chelechair Cluana,
I nglé βετχαιδ gle buada.

Μαοιουαρίν mac don Chorpmac cédna, uapal paccapit tuip epabaid, 7 eccnae uapal éhnd Cluana mic Noip, déz oioéce péile Múil, 7 ba 1 nIomdaid Chiaráin βεór. Pógaptach Ua Riagan, aipéindeac Ruip Cpe, 7 Σιollaβpé-
nann Ua hAhpadáin, comarba hpénann Cluana pεapta, décc. Ioinar Ua hAeóaccáin, lap po cumdaicéac peccler Póil 7 Pεαδair 1 nAipó Macá, décc 1 Róim ma ailitpe. bebim, mzhn Mic Concaille banairéineac Doipe, décc 22 December. Μαοιμαοόcc Ua Μορζοιρ φορ euapit Μυμian, 7 do beip α péip. Apéu Ua Pλαιτέβpταιζ, píoζδαίμνα Οιηζ do éuipim lá Cenel Conaill 1 ppiéζim. Donnchaó, mac mic Μυpchaóa Uí Dhriam zo na mac do marbaó lá Deapmúimain. Donncaó .i. mac Conairne Ua Concobaip, τιζήpna Ua Pailze, 7 Μαοlpchlann, mac α αάap, do deabaó ppi apoile co ττοpépaτtap coméuipim. Sloiζó lá mac Mic Μυpcaóa, 7 la Laiζmó 1 nOp-
pαιζib, conup ταιpéeéap Oppαιze 7 po lápac α náp, 7 τοpécap ann Uζairpe Ua Tυαάail, píoζδαίμνα Laiζh co poáoióib oile. Ar Oppαιze, 7 Gall Puipe Láipze do éup lá mac Mic Μυpcaóa, 7 la Laiζmó α noíoζail an áip pém-
páite. Teampall do ponad lá Corbmaic mac Meic Capéaiζ, 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 *Imdhaigh-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 *Maelmaedhog*.—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 hAedhagain^p, 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 Ugaire Ua Tuathail, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge, by the son of Mac Murchadha, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church^q 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.

^q *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.

óοιρρεσσάδ λά ρεαναδ ελέρεαχ νΈρεαnn in αοim ιοναδ. Μυιρδέστιαχ mac Δοimnall mic Αιμαλζαδα, κοimαρβα Ρηάστραicc, δέξ ιαρ imβυαδ μαριτρα, γ ναιτέριγε 17 September. Νιall, mac Αεδα, διοιρνεαδ ι ccomarbur Ρατραicc. Καemέλυδ abbaδ in Αρν Μααα .i. Maelmaeδocc Ua Μορζαη ι monαδ Νέill. Μαοlμαeδócц ιαρριn πορ ευαιρτ Μυimian, ζο τυucc α ρειρ. Αοδ mac μεic Λοclainn μέcc Coclain, τιζήηna Θεalβna Εατέρα, δοέcc. Μυιρchaδ O ηΕαζρα, γ α βήn .i. ιηζήη Τοιρρθεalβαιζ Uí Conócбайρ do mαρβαδ λά Ταicλεac Ua ηΕαζρα.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle céδ τριοα α cύcc. Cιοναετ Ua βαοιζill, uαpal epρcop .i. epρcop Clocαη, γ αρδ ρήnοιη εuaιρχειρτ Ερεann. Αη τεppop Ua Κατταν .i. άιρδ epρucc Ua cCennpelaiz, γ Μαοliορα Ua Ριονnaέτα, κοimαρβα Ρορα Commain, δέξ. Ζιollacomám Ua Conζalaiz, ρήρλείζimn Ρορρα Commán, do mαρβαδ λά Conmαicmib. Δοimnall, mac Μυιρδέστιαζ Uí βηpian, τιζήηna Ζall, γ Λαιζήη céττυρ do έcc ι ccuincc ελείρceάτα ι Λιορ mόρ ιαρ ρήnαταιδ. Ριαάρα Mac Ετηέν ρρúτ Sήnoιη Cluana Εραηρδ. γ ρήρ Μίde αρέηna, δέcc. Ρlanδ Ua Διοναιζ, μαοη βαάla ιορα, δέcc ιαρ ναιτέριγε τοccάιde. Μαοliορα Ua ηΑimμipe .i. epρcop Ρυιρτ Λαιρζε, γ αρδ ρήnοιη Ζαοiδεal ιαρρ an ocέmαδ βιαδαιm ochτmοζαδ α αοιρ δέcc ι Λιορ mόρ Μοcύττα. Εαchmαρcach Ua ηΑimμipe ρρúτ ρήnοιη na ηΖαοiδεl, τοραρ εζna γ δέιρce δέcc ι Λιορ mόρ. Μαοlμαeδócц Ua Μορζαη, κοimαρβα Ρηάστραicc, do éηnδach βαάla ιορα γ δια ταδαιητ ara ποάla an ρεαάτmαδ λά do mί lúl. Δοιρe Cholam Chille co na émplaib do λορccαδ an zo do Mηαητα. Ρuaιδηι Ua Canannán, τιζήηna Cenel Conaill, τυηρ cocάach κορnαmαá co ndέpηic γ co ηδαonnaέτ, do mαρβαδ ηρήpαιδ Μαιζε ηlτε .i.

* *Muircheartach, son of Domhnall.*—St. Bernard inveighs against this Muireheartach 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, inò 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 Mauritiî.”—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 304; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*. p. 54.

The Annals of Clonmaenise 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 Conmhaeni. 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 Tyredaloga, 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 tooke 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

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 Domhnail^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. Amhlaiabh, 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 Fearnmugh 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. Αοδη Uα Finn, eppcop na δρείρνε, do écc ι nlnp Cloépann. Doínnall Uα Duδταίξ, αιρθ eppucc Connaéτ, γ κομορβα Cιαράιν, cfnh eaccna γ ειμιξ an éoiiccíð δραξáιλ βáιρ ιαρ noiρpfnð γ celebrad ι cCluain pfnτα δρέναιμν. Ροδαρταχ Uα Ceallaiξ, αιρcínocfh Paтна móipe, δέξ ιαρ noíξh αιτpίξε. Σιolla Cρίορτ Uα hÉcain, κομαρβα Fινδέιν, γ Saepðpeatáχ Uα Ceallaiξ, κομαρβα I Shuanaiξ, δέξ. Mac Cιαράιν, αιρcínoceach Suipð, do éuicim lá pìopa Pcapnmaίξε. Maelmaipe mac Colmáin, αιρcínnech Doipe Uπάιν. Maolìopa mac Maolcólaim, ppiñ-cálladóip Arða Macá, α ppiñ cpiócaipe γ α leaðar κοιμέδαίξ, δέcc ιαρ naiτpίξε τοξαιðe αιðce aeim an éépta. Concúðar, mac Doínnall Uí Lochlainn, τιξfina Ailíξ céττυρ, γ pí an τυαιρceipτ uile eτip Chonall Eoξan, Ullta, γ Aipξialla, γ pìoξðaiñna Epeann βeop, do μαρβαð ðpfnaið Mαιξε híte ι meaðail. Echpí Uα hAιττέíð, τιξfina Uα nÉacðac, do μαρβαð ðUíð Éacðac péipin. Að mac Doínnall Uí Concúðar, pìoξðaiñna Connaéτ, do μαρβαð do na Tyatáib ιαρ na τοξaipm δóib éuca τpια céilec δια pìoξað, γ ðpìoξ δια aer ξpaða amaille pìp do μαρβαð. Mac Doínnall Uí Dhúðða, τιξfina Uα nAímalξaða, do μαρβαð. Donnchað, mac Maolcchlann Uí Phaoláin, do éuicim lá Copbmac Mac Capéaiξ ι meaðail. Að, mac Toiprðealðaiξ Uí Choncúðar, do ðallad la Toiprðelbac pòéin. Doínnall

the 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 Mae Gillemocholmock was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meeting of Connour O'Bryen, king of Munster, and King Terlagh O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at Avall-Kebernye, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Luske, and the countrey of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donuell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, in revenge

of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Dermott mic Moylenemoe, and Eochie O'Nolan, king of Fohartye, were killed in a fray by Wogarie O'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. Clonviacknose, 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-Clothrann. 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 Saerbhreachach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanagh, died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim^e, 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. Ilugh 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."

^e *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'Conor 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 Caimdelbain, τῆς ἡγενης Cenel Laoghaire, do mairbad lá Tighfinnán Ua Ruairc ἡ λά hUib Ὀριών, ἡ τορῆρατταρ ποδαῖοε do βρέιρνεχαῖβ λά ῤῥαῖβ Μῖοε. Μαιοῦμ ρῖοδα εἰττιρ Μῖοεαῖαῖβ ἡ ὀβείρνεχαῖβ. Creach la hairtcar Míoe ἡ nUib Ὀριων, co ττυεραττ buar ὀριῖμe. Cῤῥsch ele lap an luēt céona ἡ ῤῥῤῥῥῥῥῥῥ. Creach Uoá Cairrcéin λά ῤῥῥῥῥῥ Ἐατῥβα, ἡ πο λοῖρεῤῥε an cairlén co náρ a ὀαοῖμe. Creach ele lap m luēt céona co πο οἰρεῤῥε Μῖμῥῥῥ ῤῖοε. Cῤῥsch la Doínnall mac Murchaóa Uí Mhaoilchlaínn ταρ Uib Duncáda, ἡ αρ lap an cepeíe ρῖn do mairbad Ḥiollarschnall mac Ḥiollareachnall. Ḥiollamúra Ua hOgáin do mairbad lá mac Néill mic mic Lochlann. Cuairt Mumán lá Maolmaeóóc Ua Morigair, comorba ῤάττῥῥῥῥ. Caemclúó abbaó ἡ nAró Macha .i. Níall, mac Aeóha, ἡ monadh Maolmaeóóc. Ruairóρ Ua Concóbaρ ἡ Uada Ua Concínaimn do ḡabail lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcóbaρ αρ comaircece comarba laplaite, ἡ l Dubtairḡ, ἡ na bacla buíoe ἡ Uí Ohoínnalláin. Néíoe Ua Maolíonaρe, an ῤῥῥῥῥῥῥ, do écc. Maolmaeóóc Ua Morigair do léḡḡn comorbaρ ῤῥῥῥῥῥ de αρ Oha.

Αοῖρ Cῤῥῥῥ, míe céo τρῖοcha a pecht. Doínnall Ua Conairḡ, αρῥῥῥῥῥῥ Ἐἰτε Μοḡα, τῥῥῥ ἑράβαῖο, ερῥῥῥῥῥ, eccna, ἡ εἰρῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ do ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, ἡ τῥῥῥῥῥῥ. An τῥῥῥῥῥῥ Ua baíḡḡḡḡ, ἡ an τῥῥῥῥῥῥ Ua Maolῥḡḡḡḡḡ, ὀécc. An τῥῥῥῥῥῥ Ua Cléῖῥῥḡ do éonnaῖταῖβ, ἡ an ὀall Ua Caóla, ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ, ὀécc. Macῥῥῥῥ Ua ῤῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, ἡ anmápa co ccḡḡḡḡ, ἡ co náḡḡḡḡ. Aóó Ua ῤῖnn, αρῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, ὀécc. Mac Ḥiollairíonáin l Chibleaááin, comarba ῤῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, ὀécc. Caemclúó

¹ *Loch Cairgin*.—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1136. Donnell Ó'Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran, immediately after celebrating of Masse by himself, died, and was buried on Saint Patrick's day, at Clonfert, where he died and celebrated the said Masse. Clonarde was preyed, and the spoyles thereof taken away by the Breniemen. They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-

ous in the taking of these spoyles, 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 prison for his evill behaviour and miscarriage of himselfe. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, 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 Toirdhealbhadh 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 spoyled their towns without respect to either spirituall or temporall land. Soone after, Dermott Mae 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 Affaille 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 misde-meanor of his. Soirvreagh O'Kelly, Cowarb of Rahin O'Swanaye, died."

αββαδ ἰ ηΑρδ Μάχα .ι. αιρῖνθεαχ Δοιρε ἰ μοναδ Νέλλ, με Αοδα. Cluam uainā, ἡ Αρδachaδ ερρυιε Mel do loρcaδ, ταῖγῖβ τεαπλαῖβ. Θαοτ ἰόρ πο Ερῖνν, co πο τραρεαιρ ερανθα ἰομδα, τιγε, εῖνπλυ, ἡ ευνδαιγτε. Ρο ρυαδαιγ δαν δαῖνε ἡ ἰνμῖλε ἰρ ἰη ρραιρce ἰ Μαγ Conaille. Οοῖννall, mac Μυρεάδα Υἱ Μhaoileachlann, ρίογδαῖννα Ερεανν, ἡ ρῖ Τῖνρα ρῖ ρέ, αση Zhuaire Ερεανν ἰνα αιμρῖρ αρ εἰνεαδ, do ἡαρδαδ do na Saῖνῖβ, ἡ οΑιρῖβρ Μῖδε co, ἡῖρ α ἡυῖντιρε υἰμε, υαιρ ἰ ccoccaδ do δεααῖδ ρῖδε πορ α αταρ ἡ πορραῖοῖ. Uada Ua Concῖnann do δallaδ λά Τοιρρδεαλβαδ Ua Concῖobair ἰνα ἡῖγῖνοῖαῖβ. Μόρ, ἡγῖν Μυρῖρταῖγ Υἱ δῖρῖαν, βῖν Μῖρῖαδα Υἱ Μhaoileachlann, δέcc ἰ ηΘεαρῖαιγ Cholaim Chille ἰαρ βρεαννann. Πορδαρ Ρυρτῖαιργε la Διαρμαῖτ Mac Μυρchaδa, λά ρῖγ Λαιγῖν, ἡ λά Concῖobar Ua ἡῖρῖαν, τιγῖννα Dal eCair, ἡ Θοῖll Αῖτα εἰατ, ἡ Λοca Capman, πορ μυρ δά εῖδ long. Τυρατ γῖalla Donnchaδ Meic Capῖαιγ, ἡ ηΘεῖρῖ, ἡ Gall Ρυρτ Λῖρce leó. Concῖobar Ua δῖρῖαν, τιγῖννα Τυαδῖμῖαν ἡ Υρῖμῖαν, do δol ἰ τεγῖη Διαρμαδα, μεῖc Μυρchaδa, ρῖ Λαιγῖν, co ρραγῖαῖβ βραγδε ann δαρ εῖνν Ὀῖρῖμῖαν, do εορῖαν δό. Ερῖch λά Copbmac, mac Meic Capῖαιγ αρ Cheῖνδεῖτῖγ Ua ἡῖρῖαν, ἡ αρ Zhallaῖβ Lunngh. Coblach la Τοιρρδεαλβαδ Ua eConcῖobair πορ Shionann, ἡ πορ Loch Rib. Τυραρ ερῖδα δόροῖ ὄη an τυραρ ἡ ρῖν ἡ εῖνν coblaiγ ῖρῖ ἡῖρῖε ἡm Τιγῖνῖαν Ua Ruairc, ἡ ἰ εῖνδ coblaiγ ρεαρ Μῖδε, ἡ Τεαῖδα ἡm Μῖρῖαδ Ua Μhaoileaclann, ἡm ρῖγ Τῖνραδ, baῖl ἰ ραβατταρ δά εῖδ ἡῖταρ, ἡ ἡ ραῖβε λά Τοιρρδεαλbach εῖν mo τά ρῖδε long. βῖνῖῖδε, ἡγῖν Choncῖobair Υἱ Μhaoileachlann, δέcc ἰ eCluam Εραιρῖ ἰαρ νογῖεαθαῖδ εἰαν αορδα. Μαῖδῖ ρῖοδα εἰτῖρ Μῖδεαθαῖβ, ἡ δῖρῖεαθαῖβ. Αρδ Macha, Τυαῖν δα γυαlann, Conga, ἡ Τῖρῖann Caollannde, do loρcaδ. Μαγ neo buῖδεαῖνναδ do loρcaδ. Cóccead Chonnact uile do ράρυγad ó Θῖρῖοδαοῖρ γο Shionann, ἡ co ἡεῖτγε, ἡ a.ccup ρῖν ἰ ἡλαῖταρ Chonnact.

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 *Terann Caellainne*.—An old church near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.—See

the years A. D. 1108, 1225, 1236.

^m *Buidheamhach*: 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 *Echtghe*.—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-eliath 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] Buidheamluach^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 Ερίορτ, mile céδ τριοχα α hocht. Γιολλαεριορτ Ua Μορξαιρ, ερρεορ Cloάαιρ, αρδ ραιο ι νηζα γ ι εεράβαδη, λοέρανν πολυρδα νο ροιλλ-ρικόεαδ τυαιτ γ εαεclair τρια ροιρλεβαλ γ εαοιν ζήσιόμ, μοδ οίλρ δύεραάτach δο Όθια, αοζαιρε ταριρε να ηεεαίρρ, ζο κοιτέεην, δέεε, γ α αθnacal ηι peccleρ Ρεατταιρ γ Ρόιλ ιν Αρδ Μαάα. Μαοιρράτταρρε Ua Όρρuecain, ραιο ηζα να ηζαιοδεαλ αρδρρρρ λειζιην Αρδα Μαάα, εηη ατέομαρρε ιαρταρρ Εορρα ι εεραβαδ, γ εαοηδουεραάτ, δέεε ιμα αιηέρε ιν Ιοιρ Λοάα Ερε αν 2 Ιανυαριι. Ceall οαρα, Λιορ μόρ, Τηζ Μολιηζ, γ Δορδ δο λορρεαδ. Cυαιρτ Μυμian céθνα ευρ λά κομαρβα Ρηάτταρρε λά mac αν ρηρ δάνα, ζο τυε α ρέιρ. Κορβμαε, mac Μυρρφοηαιζ μειε Καρταιζ, ριζ Όρρμυμian, γ ερρυεε ριζ Ερεανν ιμα ρέιμεαρ αρ έιοδnacal ρέδ, γ μαοιμε δο ελείρρειβ γ ceallaib, ρηρ λερααζτε τυαιτ γ ecclair, δο μαρβαδ ιμα ειζ ρέιμ ι ρριοιι λά Τοιρρδεαλ-βαcli, mac Όιαρμαδα Uί Όηρμιαη, γ λά δά ιμαε Uί Choncóβαρρ Cιαρρραιζε. Ραζηall, mac Ιομαρρ Ι Καταη, τιζηρνα να Εραοιβε, Cιανναάτα, γ Ρρρ Ιί, δο ευιτοιμ τρε έαηζναάτ γ μεαβαλ, λα ηUιβ Εοζαηη ζηιηηε. Μαοιρμιαηαδ Ua Καρρεαλλάη, caηδελ τυαιρρειρτ Ερεανν αρ ερρυε αρ εέιιι γ αρ ζαιρρεεαδ, δο μαρβαδ δο Cenél Moaη. Δοηηall Ua Cιαρρδα, τιζηρνα Καρρρρε, δο μαρβαδ λά Τιζηρηηαη Ua Ρυαιρ. Μαέζαημαη Ua Concóβαρρ, τιζεαρηα Cιαρρραιζε Λυαάρα, δέεε. Τοιρρδεαλβαε Ua Concóβαρρ εο eConnάάταib, Τιζεαρηάη Ua Ρυαιρ εο ρρρρραιβ όρρειρρε, γ Δοηηchaδ Ua Cηρβαιιι εο ηΑηρζιαλλαιβ, δο ειοηοι α ροάραττε δο εορμαη α ρρρρρρ ρειη εο ηαηρρρην

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 shippes 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. Maelpdraig 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 iu 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.

λά hUa Maoileclainn. Τάνιεε dan Murchad Ua Maoileclainn, co ppsraib Mide 7 Galluib, 7 Diarmaid mac Murchada, co Laignib ina naécaid don leic aile, co pangatari an dá roécaide rin co cpaib maige loccaig. Ro bé tra ionpocri boi eiri an da longpocit co na boi acé bealac coillead bicce ítopra. Ppi pé pfcéimame dóib amlaid rin aghaid in acchaid. Acé éfna por deiliz Dia gan caé gan giallaó neich díb dia poile. Ro millpfe ppi Mide iaram arbanna Ua mbruiun, 7 pfi Pfhinnmaige sup bó gopta diopulainz dóib ipin mbliadaim ap ceionn. Iappin dan do lóttar Miodiz, Laigniz, 7 Soill co hInip Moéta dia harzain, do deachaid dionz' dirime díob ar patannaib, 7 ar pnaim ar in loc do rochtain na hInipi, 7 do maéé dpeam díob an inip. Tanzattar dna iappin lucé na hInipi éuca i narépaizib. Ro báidit, 7 po marbaitt rocaide díb léo, 7 teicéit an dpin díb boi ipin inip epce, 7 ní po pédpat loccaó na hInipe tré miorbaíl Dé 7 an eplaina. Ip annipin po marbad Cúbrunne Ua Longairce, 7 mac Taóz mac Mic Ualzáirce 7 mac Mic Turzaill.

Αοιρ Cpióit, mile céó epiocha a naoi. Cael Mac Maoilpinn, comarba Tizfhinaiz Cluana hEoar, zopari pnapa 7 paibhípa tuairceiit Epeann epneaóach bíó do éuaic 7 ecclair. Cucónnaéé Ua Dálaiz, apdollaím lé dán, vécc i cCluan Epaió. O Leacain Mide doirióe. Slóigeaó lá hUlltoib co Tulaiz nOc, co po loipcepfe an maéaire co na céallaib. Matzaimian Ua Dúbda, toipeacé Cloinne Laiébhípaiz zo maicib a Thuairé uime, do marbad la Muipéfpitach, mac Néill a ndíozaíl Concóðair Uí Loéclainn. Donnchad Ua Maolmuaid, tizfhina Pfi cCeall, 7 Cheneóil Pfiachach, do marbad i ngeimel la Murchad Ua Maoileclainn. Muipéfpitach Ua Maolmuaid, tizfhina ele Pcap cCeall, do loccaó dPcapaib Ceall .i. do Uib Luanaim i cfpall Raicne. Ua Caóla .i. Aóó, tizfhina Conmaicne maria, do marbad

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, *suprà*.

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 Firbis, 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, *suprà*.

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 Daluigh, chief ollamb 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-Laithbheartaigh, 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.

λά Donnchað mac Taidg dia múinntir féin. Donnchaíð, mac Taidg hUí Maolruanaíð, do ðallað lá Toirprealbac Ua cConcobair. Físgal, mac Raighnall, mic Muiríðaið, ταιοιρεάç Μυιτιριε hEolair, do marbað la Tighíriann Ua Ruairc ar éomairce Ua mBríúin γ ψή mBréirne εττιρι laeç γ cleirfé mionn γ ψéal. Clano Cáprtaið do ionnarbað a Mumáin lá Síol mBríam. Síe mbliaðna do ðenam ιεττιρι ψήραιβ Mumán γ Laiçmu lá comarba Phat-τραιcc γ la bácaill Iora. Maolbríçde Ua ðrolcáin, eppcop Arða Macá, γ cñd crábaíð ταιριρειετ Epeann, ραιι ar eccna, ar éñnra, γ ar ailçine, ðécc iar nðeíçpñmáinn 29 Ianuaríí. Níall, mac Aoða mic Maoilíora, com-οrba Phátτραιcc ψήí pé, ðécc iar naíteριçe ðíoçpa.

Aoir Críορτ, míle céð ceatpacha. Eochaið Ua Ceallaið, aipðcñn ψή Míðe, ψuí eppucc na hEpeann uile, ðécc ina íñdaraíð ι nDeapmáíð Colum Chille. Donnall Ua Sealbaið, aipcínneach Copcáiçe, ταιρι οrðain γ αιρε-αéαιρ Mumán, ðéç. Comarba Πατραιcc φορ cuairτ Connaçt ina céðna peçt, co ττυç a oíçρειη, γ πο ðilpíçíð a ccealla φορ a comup ó Thoippreal-bach O Concobair, γ ó maíteíβ Connaçt, co ψpápccaíβ comarba Phátτραιç co na íamáo ðñnacétain φορ ar píç, γ φορ maíteíβ Chonnacht. Chiaðpoicéτ ðo ðenam la Toipprealbach Ua Concobair ðar Aéliaç, γ a φορlongφορ ι Μαíç Teatba oc coiméd Conmaicne. Támic iarain Mupchað Ua Maoi-leachlann co ποçpaiðe ψή Míðe, γ Teatba, γ Tighírián Ua Ruairc, co ποç-paiðe ψή mBréirne ðo paíçíð longφορτ Connaçt γ Conmaicne. Páçbaτ rem a longφορτ leó. Lοιρετψí é láran luçt anðear, γ marbaíð Raighnall,

* *The race of Brian*: i. e. the O'Brians and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

^a *Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain*.—“A. D. 1139. B. Maelbrigidus Hua Brolchain, Episcopus Ard-machanus, speculum religionis et pietatis Septentrionalis Hiberniæ, vir sapientiã, mansuetudine et clementiã 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-

Comhaine-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 Dearnhach Cholaim 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 Comhaine. 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 Comhaine. 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 Duidhara, toipeac Muintire hEolair, co rocaidib iondaib. Com-
 dal oc Aeluan la Murchad Ua Maoileachlainn, 7 la Toirprealbac Ua cCon-
 cobair, 7 do ponrat comluige 7 comoraod, 7 iccairratte ro riodh. Chiatroicfe
 oile la Toirprealbac dar Aeluan co ro paraig lapeap Mide. Cúulao
 Ua Caimbelbáin, tighina Laozair, 7 Flaitébrtach Ua Cataraig tighina
 na Saite, 7 Donnall a bratair do epgabail la Murchad Ua Maoileaclainn
 ina néccoraigh fein. Tighinán Ua Ruairc do atcup a flaitéir Ua mbriun
 lá hUib briúin peirrin, 7 a ccsnur do gabáil doirdire dó. Creach lá
 Toirprealbac Ua cConcobair, co ro oipe Muintir Maoilearionda. Tuzrat
 fir Téta rhabairt bíodbað for a rlog rom, 7 ro cúppre ár forra im
 Muiréad, mac mic Muiréadraig Uí Fhionnaéta, toipeac Cloinne Muiréada,
 7 im mac mic Aoda mic Ruairi. Maom for Ghalluib Aeta chiat rra
 nGalluib Rairt Láirge, dú i topeair mac Mic Torpair.

Aoir Crioirt, mile céo ceatpachat a haon. Donnall Ua Comracla,
 tighina Teatba, décc i cCluan Eriaird iar bréinnann. Aod Ua Longán,
 maor Munan, décc. Comarba Ciaráin do organ lá Siol nAnncaeta, 7 la
 Conéabar mac Mic Coelán i cCluan rionnoeta. An creach rin do airce
 ro céodoir lá Concobair mac Toirprealraig Uí Concobair. Diarmaid Mac
 Muiréada, ní Laiḡn, do dénaib feille for maibib Laiḡn .i. for Donnall,
 tighina Ua rPaolán 7 ríogdanna Laiḡn, 7 for Ua rTuatail .i. Murchad
 7 a marbað lair diblímb, 7 Muirébrtach Mac Giollamocólmog, tighina rí
 gCualann do dallad lair beor. Enepte mór i Laiḡnib don ḡnóim rin, uair
 ro marbað 7 ro dallad react rpir décc do raopclanduib Laiḡn co rocaidib
 oile imalle rriu an tan rin. Donnchað mac Duill Gaible .i. Ua Conco-
 bair rairge, do marbað do Uib rairge peirrin .i. do Cloinn Mhaoiluzra.
 Donnall Ua Loingrig, tighina Dal Araide, do marbað do Crioiraigib.
 Giolla na naom Ua rírgaile, toipeac Muintire hAngaile rí Arairaet

men, in planitie Teffia, ad protegendam Con-
 macniam."—See note ¹, under A. D. 781, p. 388,
 and note ², under A. D. 1000, p. 744, *suprà*.

^c *Ua Finnachtaigh*.—Now anglicised Fin-
 naghty and Finnerty, without the prefix Ua
 or O'.

^f *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.

^g *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 ^o.

^h *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-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i. e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muirheartach 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 Cathraigh, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In *Leabhar-na-gCeart* they are styled

“in cōbtaig, 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.

Ερεανν δέξ, ιαρ εεϊαν αοιρ, γ α αδναcal α νηιρ Cloεpann. Slóigfó lá Con-
cóbair Ua mórman co hAc eliat, co τυγρατ Γοιλλ α ρίγε δό. Μαρθ όρησ
δια μνυνητιρ αζ ρόδ α νοιρ ιαρ μεε αν ξράιν ξλαιρ δόιθ in apaille locc
ι λλαιζιρ. Μορϋλαιζfó lá Síol mórman lá Concóbair hUa Concóbair, lá
Toiprdealbác, lá Ταδς, γ lá Concóbair mac Donnaiil dar ιαρταρ Connaét,
co ρυγρατ il míle bó, γ δάν ρο οιρρετετ, γ ρο ινοιρρετε, γ ρο μύρρατ Δύν
ηΓαilline don τυραρ ριν. Creach lár an luét céona ι nUib Ceinnrelaiζ, co
ρυαέτταταρ Loch Γarman. Creach lá Diarmaid mac Murchada ι λλαιζιρ,
γ μαϊδm ρια λαιζιρ ραιρρμυθ ιαρ ταβαιρτ μόιρ ρειεε υαιδib. Ulltaiz
λαιζh υιλε do έοετ δια ττιριbh ρέιρin .i. in Ulltoib, γ bá comarða díozla
ρón ι λλαιζmib. Comóal ρίοδα oc Uirneac eτιρ Toiprdealbác Ua Concóbair,
ρί Connaét, γ Mupcaó Ua Maoleaclaimn, ρί Tómpac. Τυζ Ua Maoleach-
laimn α βραιζδε do Thoiprdealbác ταρ εfnn Μιθε γ Τεατδα, βραιζδε ρfρ
mδρειρνε θεόρ do ταβαιρτ lá Toiprdealbác don έυρ ρin. Concóbair mac mic
Donnchaió Uí Maoleachlaimn do μαρβαδ ι ngeniel lá Mupcaó Ua Maole-
leclaimn. Do ρóine Dia μιορβαλ αρ Mupchaó ma éionaíδ .i. Apr α mac do
έεκαδ α εεϊonn coiζδιρi. Adbar ρίξ Epeann in τApr ιρin. Donnall, mac
Ruaidri Uí Mhaoilínuaíδ, τιζεαρna ρεαρ ζCeall do μαρβαδ la Μυνητιρ
Luaimn ι ρRaetan hUí Suanaiζ. Creachι·λαιζfó lá Toiprdealbác Ua Con-
cóbair ι ρfóταρταib αιρbneach, γ ρο οιρcc όρεam όρfραib Μιθε, γ όρfhoταρ-
ταib, γ ρεζλερ hUí Dhúnám.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céδ εfεpacha adó. hUa Rebecám, abb Upp μόιρ
Μοcúδα, do μαρβαδ la Ταδς Ua Ceinnéioiz. Caταpach Ua Cιρcapech,
ρeapλειζimn Apra Macá, ραζαρτ εεcnaíde αορδα ba ροιρζτε do Γhaoíde-
laiθ, do έcc. Ceall dá lua, Eanaé dún, γ Teach Μοcúδα do λορκαδ. Con-

¹ *Muintir-Anghaile*.—Otherwise called Anghaile. This was the tribe-name of the O'Farrells, who were seated in the present county of Longford.

² *Dun-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 inhabitants of East Ulster, many families of whom were in exile in the province of Leinster

at this period.

⁴ *Uisneach*.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note 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 ¹, 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-Clothrann. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, 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-Gaillmhé^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 Maelmhuidh, 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-

εὐβαρὶ μαε Διάρμαδα ηὶ ὀβριαν, ἀρηθρί δά εὐόγεαδ Μυῖαν ταιρ ζαιρεῖδ ἡ
 ἴηναῖα Λεῖτε Μοζα, δέεε ἰ εCill Ὀαλια ἰαρ ἠβυαῖδ αἰερίζε, ἡ ἀρηθρίζε
 Μυῖαν υἱε δὸ ζαβάλ δὸ Τθορηδεαλβὰς Ὑα ἠβριαν φο εὐέδοῖρ δια εἶρ.
 Δοννχαδ, μαε μεῖε Καρταῖζ δὸ εἶετ ἰ ἠῶερίδ Μυῖαν, ἡ ὀρη δὸ ἠαρηβὰδ
 ὀδ, ἡ ἀραλλ δια ἠυῖνητηρηῖδ δὸ εἶετ, ἡ Δοννχαδ βυδῆν δὸ ζαβάλ λάρ
 ἠά ὀερίδ, ἡ α εἶαβηαιρ ἰαρη δὸ Τθορηδεαλβὰς Ὑα ὀβριαν. Concéobor,
 μαε Δοῖνναλλ Ὑί ὀβριαν, δὸ ἰονηαρηβὰδ δὸ Τθορηδεαλβὰς Ὑα ὀβριαν, ἠί
 Μυῖαν, ἡ τεαετ δὸ φορ εὐεαδ ἠε εConnaεταῖδ. Μαῖεδ ἠε μαε Neill με
 μεῖε Λοελαῖν, τῖζηνα Cenel Εοζαῖν φορ ἠεραῖδ ὀρομα, ἡ ἠὸ ερηετῆαιζεαδ
 ἠοῖδ ἠέν εὐ ἠόρ ἰ ἠρηεζυῖν ἠη ἠαδῶμα ἠε ἠῖν. Σλόιζεαδ λά Τθορηδεαλβὰς
 Ὑα Concéobair, λά ἠίεζ Connachτ εὐ ἠεραῖδ ἠῖδε ἡ ὀρηῖρηε ἡ εὐ Λαιζῆδ
 λειρ δὸ εἶετ ἠρη Μυῖαν, αετ ἠὸ ἰονηαρηβὰδ ζαν βῖ ζαν ζιαλλα (cen ἠὸ εἶα
 ὀρηαζε εὐ Λαιζῆ) ἰαρ ἠῖρηδ ὀρηαῖζε ἡ Λαιζῖρη, ἡ ἰαρ ἠῖλεαδ ἠεῖε δια ἠαρηβαν
 ἠαῖδ. ἠόρηῖρηεαχ λά Τθορηδεαλβὰς Ὑα ἠδῖριαν λά ἠίεζ Μυῖαν ἡ Λαιζῆδ,
 ἡ ἠὸ ὀρηε Ὑί Μυῖρηδαιεζ, ἡ ἀραλλ δὸ Ὑῖδ εῖρηηρηλαῖε, ἡ δὸ ἠερηε βυαρηδῖρηῖ
 λαιρ. Δοννχαδ Ὑα Concéobair, τῖζηνα εἶαρηαῖε Λυαερα, δὸ ἠαρηβὰδ λά
 τῖζηρηνα Ὑα εCαιρηρη ἠ. Cúmara δεεε. Mac μεῖε Conρηί, τῖζηρηνα ὀεαλβῆα
 Τηρηε δά λὸεα, δὸ ἠαρηβὰδ. Mac ἠεζηαῖλ Ὑῖ ἠηαοῖρηῖαῖδ, τῖζηρηνα ἠερη
 εCeall, δὸ ἠαρηβὰδ δὸ μαε Ρυαῖρη Ὑί ἠηαοῖρηῖαῖδ ἰ ἠὀαυρηαῖε Colam
 Chille. Mac μεῖε Οετηρ ἠ. Οετηρ δὸ λυετ ἠρη ζαλλ, δὸ ζαβάλ εἶρηαιρ ἡ
 ἠορηλαῖαιρ Ἀεα εἶαε. Μαεζαῖαν, μαε ἠλοῖν Ὑί ἠηολλαῖαν, τῖζηρηνα
 ερηῖε ἠε εCεδαε, δὸ εἶετ ἠά α διαρ ὀρηβραεταρ ἠεῖν ἰ ἠεῖλλ ἡ α ἠεαβαῖλ.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note ³, 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 *Dealbhna-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-Mogha, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance ; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O'Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people ; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, over the Feara-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 Dealbna-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 Darnbhach-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-cliaith. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich-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 *Crich-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.

Среч лá Concóbar, mac Тоиррдеалбай, γ lá hUib Maine ar Cenel Forγgo, co τυυρατ buar óρίμνε.

Αοιρ Срiορτ, míle ceo ceατpαchατ ατρί. Macpαιé Uα Fulleachán, eppcop γ óγ, Macpαιé Uα Fíðan cño ιηρι Λοóa Срe, γ Σιollaαcμopт Mac an becauaiγ, αιpíοndech Όpoma móip, décc. Σιolla αοηγυρα Uα Clumáin, ollam Connaéτ ι bpiñdeáéτ, décc. Cluam Εαραιυð do λοpcaó αρr an paimn αρ mo ιm Λεpp an mempa. Ceanannap, Αέτpιιm, Doimnach Sfehnall, γ Ceall ðapa ðo λοpcaó. Copcaé do λοpcaó πο óí. Μυιpέcpαch, mac Doimnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn píoγðamína Tεαίnpach, γ Ιαρéαιp Μίðe pρί pé, γ Donnchaó Uα Conéfnaim, décc. Μόιpέpεach lá Cenél nEoγan hí Ffníμuaiγ, ðia πο λοιpφε an είp γo móp ετιp bú γ αρβαp. Όo ποóαιp ðιη Αpτ Uα Руαιpс leo ðon éυp pιn. Ρίγε Chenél Eoγam do γαβάλ do Uα nΣaipmleaóuaiγ .ι. do Όhoimnall ιαρ monnapbaó Μυιpέcpαuaiγ mic Néill mic Uaclainn do Chenel Eoγam pειpιn, γ do Doimnall pέίnpaiτε. Αοð, mac Μυιpέcpαuaiγ Uí Dhúðua, ειγίpνα Uα Fiaépiaié an τυαpceipτ γ hUα nAmalγaða, déγ. Α ínac pέιn .ι. Руαíðpι do ípγαβάλ lá Τοιpρдеалбай Uα Concóbar ιαρ pápuγað laech γ cléipeac, mινð, γ comapγeαó. Ιιατ na comapγeáua Μυιpéuaié Uα Duétauγ γo ccléipéib γ laochaið Connacht, Tαóγ Uα ðpian, ειγίpνα Tυαðíμíμian, Tιγίpnan Uα Руαιpс, ειγίpνα ðpειpνε, γ Μυpchaó 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’MeLaughlyn, 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-Seachnail, 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 Ruaire 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^{.:} 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."

Ἰολλα na naoim i Páraigil, tighina Muinche hAnghaile. Ro éirioceofe tra cléirigh Connaéct im Muirdeac Ua nDubdaigh occ Rairé Brenainn imo ccomairge, 7 ní tuccaó dóib. Muirchaó Ua Maoileachlaimn, ní Míde co na Foréuaéaib do shgabáil lá Toirpdealbáe Ua cConcobaip, la rígh Connaéct, for ríadaó imo 7 comairghó Eirinn. Aiaairíde .i. alóip Ciarian co na miondaib, forin Ciarian an óreimeach, an Maéa móp, an tabb 7 an ppióip, 7 diaf ar gach óruing don Eaglairp. Muirfóach Ua Dubtaigh an táip eppcop, tighina Connaéct, 7 a taoirigh, comairba Pháttarice 7 baéall Iora, comairba Feicín 7 clocc Feicín, 7 bóban Caimígin. Ro báttar tra rin uile, eittip Toirpdealbáe 7 Muirchaó gan féill gan meabail, gan trégaó neic díob dia ariole gan dalaó gan shgabáil gan timóibe epíce na fíraim for Muirchaó, gomaó fiaónaé lap na comairghib a éion, 7 co ppoceaptaoi plán é dionchaib a écomairghó. Aét nama ní ppié éion pollup cuicee éia po gabaó, 7 po leiceaó arp i éionn níp iarpin dionchaib a écomairgeó, 7 po hidnaicfóh eirruim lá a écomairghib ipin Muinan, 7 do pabaó ríge Míde lá Toirpdealbáe dia mác perrin, do Choncobaip. Ar amlaó po for caóinnaccap an eairgabáil ipin .i. Slóicéfo do énaim lá Toirpdealbáe amail buó do éfét ipin Muinan, Connaéctair, Connaiceni, 7 Uí Driúim do éionól go haon máigim, 7 Ua Maoileachlaimn do gabáil, 7 a bpeit go Dún móp, 7 bpaighde Míde apéna amail pemíribapctap, aét éna ní po milleaó a bfg ipin Míde óepin. Cripch la hElíe i Páraig Ceall, dar bpióip mionn, 7 comairgeaó. Slóighó lá Toirpdealbáe Ua mDriam co bPáraig Muinan hi cConnaéctair, sup éfepat an Ruaoó óheicigh, 7 sup pcaoilpfe a capiol, 7 po poidpfo iarpin gan eprech gan gíallna.

Αοιρ Cripofe, míle céo ceátracha a cftair. Ἰολλαπατταρκε mac Conghail, paoi eacna na nḠaoidéal, pcap leigimó Cluana Epairp, 7 a pacarp,

^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

ἡ Πλανδαζαν Ἰννρι Παίελενν, ἀνμάρια τοζαίθε, δέζ. Ἐσνannaρ do loρccad̄ po trí an bhlaðannrī. Donnchað mac meic Caprátaí, áip̄ p̄ioz̄ðanna Mu-man, do écc i ngeimeal aς Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ Ua m̄briann, occ pu Muman. Τειóm̄ τρεαζαίττ i Muim̄ann ἡ hi cConnaéταιβ̄, δια n̄r̄b̄ail̄ b̄riann mac Τοιρρ̄dealb̄aiz̄, mic̄ Διαρμαδα Uí b̄hriann. Ταðς mac Τοιρρ̄dealb̄aiz̄ Uí Concóβαρ ἡ rochi-aíde oile do Chonnaéταιβ̄, do écc̄ don̄ τρεζαίθ cédna. Concóβαρ, mac Τοιρρ̄dealb̄aiz̄ Uí Concóβαρ, αιρ̄p̄ioz̄ðanna Ερεανν, ἡ p̄í Míðe p̄p̄í p̄é lēt̄ bhlaðna, do n̄ap̄bað aς bealach Mhuine na r̄ip̄iðe, la hUa n̄Dublaich, τiz̄sr̄ina P̄sr̄ Tulac̄, uap̄ ba p̄í eaéταρ̄ éneóil̄ laip̄ a beíτ̄ p̄ioim̄ i p̄íze uap̄ p̄eap̄aib̄ Míðe. Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ do éταβαίττ̄ laip̄éταρ̄ Míðe do Dhonnchað, mac Muip̄c̄sr̄itaiz̄ Uí Mhaoil̄schlann, ἡ Αιρ̄ésr̄ Míðe do cóim̄p̄aínn̄ eτ̄ip̄ Τiz̄sr̄in̄án Ua Ruairc, τiz̄sr̄ina b̄p̄eip̄ne, ἡ Διαρμαίθ mac Mup̄chað, p̄í Laiz̄sr̄n̄, ἡ a m̄beíτ̄ p̄op̄ a ccom̄ap̄cc̄ib̄ p̄aímlaíð ó Chonnaéταιβ̄. Ruair̄p̄i Ua Concóβαρ, mac Τοιρρ̄dealb̄aiz̄, do lézean a gem̄eal̄ dia a aέταρ̄ do p̄náðad̄ na cclépeac̄. Coim̄dál̄ p̄íóða eίτ̄ip̄ Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ Ua cConcóβαρ, ἡ Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ Ua b̄riann̄ ócc̄ Τίρ̄i dá gl̄ap̄ co maίτ̄ib̄ Muim̄ann ἡ Connaéτ̄, laochaib̄, cleip̄c̄ib̄. Do p̄ónad̄ iap̄am̄ a p̄íðuzað̄ aínail̄ po naíðm̄p̄st̄ na cléip̄uz̄ st̄op̄pa. Slóiz̄sr̄o lá Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ Ua cConcóβαρ i Míðe d̄óρ̄p̄uzað̄ a p̄íz̄. Τuz̄ ó loch Ainm̄d̄ p̄ap̄ do Mup̄chað Ua Maoileachlann, ἡ ó Loch Ainm̄d̄ p̄iap̄ do mac Muip̄c̄sr̄itaiz̄ Uí Mhaoil̄eachlann. Τuz̄étā ðna ceίτ̄pe céd̄ bó d̄p̄sr̄aib̄ Míðe i nép̄aic̄ Choncóβαρ a meic̄ do Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ Ua cConcóβαρ. Cpeach̄p̄luaz̄gead̄ lá Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ Ua m̄briann̄ i Laiz̄sr̄ib̄, co p̄ucc̄ il̄m̄ile bó, ἡ ζup̄ éup̄ ár̄ cfm̄. Cear̄ball Ua P̄indulláin, τiz̄sr̄ina Dealb̄na moίpe, d̄écc̄. Doim̄nall Ua Ceal-

parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway. The caiseal referred to in the text was probably a circular stone wall, built in the cyclopean style around the tree.—See note ², on Bile Aenaigh Maighe-Adhair, under A. D. 981, p. 714; and also A. D. 1051, p. 861, *suprà*.

^b *Innis-Faithleann*.—Now Innisfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ², under A. D. 1009, p. 761, *suprà*.

^c *Bealach-Muine-na-Sivide*.—Not identified.

^d *Ua Dublaich*.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

¹ *Loch-Ainim*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

^m *Dealbna-mor*.—Now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

Most of the events given in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1144 are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1140, as follows:

“A. D. 1140, [*recte* 1144]. There reigned strange diseases of biles and potches this year in Munster, whereof many died, and among the rest these two noble young men, Bryen mac Terlagh O'Bryen, prince of Munster, and Teige

Innis-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^h, 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 halfe a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley cou'd 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 Tyredaglasse" [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—ED.], "as the prelattes of the church ordained between

λαῖζ̄ do m̄arbad̄ la t̄rib macaib̄ mic mic Concoðar̄ Uí Cheallaḡ .i. Donnchað, Am̄laoib̄, ḡ Uoðlann̄, ḡ n̄ior̄ bó cian̄ co t̄toperaatar̄ r̄íðe iaraḡm̄. Mac Mic Maoláin̄, t̄ḡḡr̄na ḡaileanḡ ðreaḡ, do m̄arbad̄. Cionaeð, mac Mic Am̄alḡaða, t̄opreað Calp̄raḡe, do m̄arbad̄ lá Flann̄ Mac Am̄alḡaða. Donnchað, mac T̄aiðḡ Uí M̄haoilp̄uanaid̄, décc̄.

Αοῖρ C̄p̄ioρτ, m̄ile céð ceat̄p̄achat̄ a c̄uḡ. Sluaḡḡðach̄ Ua Caḡáin̄, epp̄cop ḡ óḡ do m̄uḡt̄ip̄ Ueḡḡlinne, décc̄. T̄p̄eóit̄ do loρccað lá Donnchað Ua Ceap̄baill̄ p̄op̄ m̄uḡt̄ip̄ Uí M̄haoilech̄lann̄, ḡ t̄p̄í p̄ic̄it̄ do ð̄aoim̄b̄ do m̄arbad̄ in̄t̄e. Cluain̄ p̄iaç̄ra do loρccað. Tene aoīl do ð̄en̄am̄ lá ḡiolla-macliaḡ, com̄arba Paḡt̄p̄aice, ḡ la p̄am̄að P̄háḡt̄p̄aice aip̄éḡna, am̄bai l̄x t̄p̄aicoceað̄ p̄op̄ ceach̄ leḡ ar̄ ð̄elaib̄ Eain̄na Macha. Maḡðm̄ p̄ia c̄Cenél Conaill̄, ḡ p̄ia mac Néill̄ Uí Uoðlann̄ p̄op̄ Doḡnnall̄ Ua n̄ḡair̄m̄leað̄aiḡ ḡ p̄op̄ Cenél n̄Eoḡain̄ .i. p̄op̄ an̄ lucht̄ ó pl̄éib̄ p̄o éuaiḡ, aip̄m̄ ἰ t̄toperaatar̄ p̄och̄aiðe. Sluaḡḡeað̄ lá Cenél c̄Conaill̄ hí p̄oip̄iḡm̄ mic Néill̄ Mec Uoçhlann̄ ðop̄ið̄ip̄i ḡ ð̄na lá Donnchað Ua C̄p̄baill̄ co n̄Aip̄ḡiallaib̄, ḡ p̄o ion̄nar̄p̄rat̄ Doḡnnall̄ Ua ḡair̄m̄leað̄aiḡ ar̄ a p̄laḡḡḡ, ḡ p̄o p̄áḡaib̄p̄ḡt̄ mac Néill̄ ina ion̄að̄h. T̄ḡḡr̄nan̄ Ua Ruap̄ic, t̄ḡḡr̄na ð̄p̄eip̄ne, do ion̄puð̄ p̄op̄ Chon̄naç̄taib̄. C̄p̄eac̄h la T̄ḡḡr̄nan̄ ip̄in̄ c̄Cop̄ann̄. C̄p̄ḡch̄ la T̄oip̄p̄ðealb̄ac̄ Ua Concoðar̄ ἰ Muḡḡh̄ Luḡḡne p̄op̄ p̄ḡraib̄ ð̄p̄eip̄ne, co t̄t̄uoc̄p̄at̄ il̄ m̄ile bó. Slóḡḡeað̄ lá T̄oip̄p̄ðealb̄ac̄ Ua m̄ð̄p̄ian̄ lá p̄iḡ Muḡḡan̄ co Ueḡḡip̄ ep̄ann̄cā hi Sleib̄ ð̄lað̄ma do é̄eaç̄t̄ ἰ c̄coinne Uí Ruap̄ic hí M̄iðe. P̄op̄lonḡp̄oρτ̄ T̄oip̄p̄ðealb̄aḡ Uí Chon̄coðar̄ ip̄in̄ Rubann̄, ḡ a m̄iac̄ Doḡnnall̄ M̄iðeac̄h, ḡ Maol̄p̄sch̄lann̄

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 Logh 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 adherentibus reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cæmento in hunc finem excoquendo ingentis molis fornacem enjus 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 Clonmaenose, 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 Maelruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leithghlinn, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua 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 Toirdhealbhadh in Magh-Luighne, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitir-cranchna^p, in Sliabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruairc into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhadh 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 ¹, 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 Murchada Uí Mhaoileáclainn, ἡ Concobair mac Doimnaill Uí Bhríain, ἡ Diarmaid mac Corbmaic mec Cártaigh co rloccuib ionúuib ina parrad occ coimeet Fhí cCeall ar ná tírtaír Muirínig mneib. Do deacatar Muirínig andear lá nann do fobairt na ceillteas conur tarla an luēt naile ina ccln, ἡ po lá rat a nár. Impoipe Muiínig iarrin dia ttiḡ, ḡan epich, ḡan ḡialla, ḡan ríō ḡan opaō. Aeō mac mic Tairōḡ Uí Chumh, tairac Mhuinripe ḡiollcán, do tuitim lá drem do Mhuinrip ḡhillecán, ἡ lá fearuib Teatba. Maōim Dúine Dubán i nDealbna pua Maolrfehlainn, mac Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlainn, ἡ pua cCairprib for fhruib drepine, arim i ttopematatp epí eēō dia nóḡbaō, im Uib Connachtaigh, im Uib Caēluain, ἡ im Uib Cúbráin. Coccaō mór ipin mbliadainri co mbóí Epe ina fōō epitaiḡ. Cpach lá Murchaō Ua Maoileclainn hi Fhínniaigh, ἡ do berp ile bó, ἡ po mārē daoin ionōa. Cpach la Tighfhnán Ua Ruairc i Muigh Luirḡ. Cpach oile beōr lá Murchaō Ua Maoilechlainn i nCairḡiallaib, co tatap bū a Cuailnge. Fir Muinan do tōcht plóigfō i cConnactaib, ἡ pugrat Ua Ceallaiḡ .i. Taōḡ mac Concobair, tighfhná Ua Maime, leō, ἡ po mārērat Ruairi Ua Flaēbearpiaiḡ. Cpach lá Cairpriu Ua Ciarda i nUib Bhríuin. Ró loipepē daingē bōna Cuilinn ἡ po bupit epu hēpa mōpa leō, ἡ tuerat bū ionōa. Cpachpluaighfō lá Murchaō Ua Maoileclainn i tTír Bhríuin, ἡ bá don cūp rin do poēair Maoileclainn, mac Doimnaill Shúḡaiḡ, mac Coēaill Fhē, mic Sfián lá hUib Bhríuin, co pochaidē oile. Pionn Ua Cearbaill, tanairi Ele, do mārēbaō. Annur do tēbairet lá hUib Bhríuin ἡ lá dpeim do Chonnactaib ar cōblach Síl Muireasōhaiḡ ἡ na tTuac, ἡ Murchaō Ua Maoilbrénainn, tairac Clonne Concobair, do mārēbaō ann, ἡ 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, Moydoe, 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-Cubhrain*.—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^v, and the Ui-Cubhrain^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 Cearbhaill, 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 ré. Coibmac Ua Caταραicé, αιρδ-
eapucc Λαιγεαν, décc. Pochapo Μυιρτειμνε do uile loρccáð. Ap πορ
Ἰhallaið Áta chiat pua nAιρέτρ Μιθε μαιζην ι ετορεπαταρ dá céu im Rağ-
nall mac Topcail, .i. móρ máop Áta chiat, γ im Iupraiğ, γ pocharðe oile dia
μαιτιð. Ceallach Ua Ceallaiğ, τιğñina pñr mðpñğ, do μαρβαð lá Pλαιτ-
beartach Ua Caταραiğ γ la Ἰallaið. Cpeach la Τιğñinan Ua Ruairc dar
Mağ nAoi co Loc Long, γ co Óún lomğain. Ro imill γ po loipcc ceitpì longá,
γ po μαρβ mac Uí Mhaoilshlainn baí oca nanacal, γ pocharðe oile. Ro
ğonað ann ðna Ἰiollabpighðe, mac Duibðara, ταιορεáð Mhumτιpe hÉolair
ğup bó μαρβ ap a haite oca τιğ iar napğain Chluana Coιppte ðo ποιμε pì.
Ἰiollaπάττραιcc mac mic Donnchaða, τιğñina Oρραιγε, do μαρβαð do
Uib ðραονáim ι puill ap lár Cille Cainniğ. Cpeachpuaigeað lá Toιpρðeal-
bach Ua mðpian ι Λαιğmð. Ro αιpccpñc Uí Pailge, γ puğpat bpaite iomða
leó. Eccneach, mac Aímlaoib Uí Chaoimáim, do μαρβαð lá Donnchað
Ua Ceapðail. Átað çaoite móipe do éiachtain an tpeap lá do December,
cop po lá píoðár móρ πο Epinn. Ro tpaρccap pñcca epann ι nDoιpe
Cholaim Chille, po μαρβ, γ po múðaid ðaoιne iomða ipin cill. Ro μαρβ
beóp ðaoιne oile ι cCill pñeibe. Doimnall Ua ðpaom, τιğñina ðpeağmane,
do écc. Ceallað Ua Ceallaiğ, τιğñina ðpeağ, do μαρβαð lá Pλαιτðñtach
Ua Caταραiğ γ lá Ἰallaið Áta chiat. Ἰiolla na naom mac mic Conmeaða,
do éuιτιm lá a ðñðpaτap pém .i. lá Doimnall, γ Cúmeaða, a mac, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céu ceátrachat a pearch. An tεpρcop Ua Meann-
ğoran décc. Μυιρðach Ua Flannaccáim, paccapð τοğaiðe, décc iar bpñ-
ðaim ðíoçpa. Ἰiolla aillbe mac mic Floinn, Cuillén mac pεpλεiğim Im-
leacha lubair, γ Piaçpa Mac Μυιρεaðaiğ, αιpçñðeáð Λυğmáio pñí pé, do
écc. Ropρ Cpé γ Oñtpoð do loρccáð. Caop teimð do teacht an ðliaðainpì

^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 ^r, 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 Raghnaill 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 Lughnadh 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'Breen, 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 *Caupléán* *Caupá Duibhe*, i. e. the Castle of the Black Cata-
ract, now Asdee, in the county of Kerry, by Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry.

por Chloictech Donnliag Chianain, co po tparzair a beudchobar de. Duar-
cán Ua hEagra do tuitim lá hUa nGadra i meabail. Creach lá Coinulaó
mac Duinnpléibí lá ruz nUlad i Fhinnmaiže, 7 po arz hpor Cluaine Mail-
uib. Slóigib lá Muiréhrach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn, 7 lá Cenel nEogain,
7 lá Donncha Ua Chébaill zo nArižiallaib i nUltaib. batar Ulaio illong-
porc ara zeind ar bpu Uchdearg. Fágbaite Ulaio an longporc lá Cenel
nEógan 7 lá hArižiallaib. Lottar ina noiaio co riacatatar tpaiz Dúin
droma hi Ueie Chacail. Do beprerac ulaio deabaió dóib and rin, lá péile
póil 7 pftair, 7 meabaió por ulcoib dú in po marbaie rochaidé mór óib im
Arióim Ua Flaépai, tizhina Ueie Cacail. Inopie 7 loipeie na pluaiz iar
rin Ueie Cacail uile, 7 do patrac žialla leó ó Ultaib. Taóž Ua bpuann do
léizean ar a žeiméal ar impióe eppcop Epeann im comarba Phatptraice.
Maelmaeócc Ua Moržair, im Muireadóach Ua nDubéaiž, 7 im Donnall
Ua Longargáin, uair bá por a cómarze po žabaó. Meapp mór po Epinn
an bliadóairi. Žiollamócoinui Ua Cacail, tizhina Ua pFiacpach Aidne, do
marbhadh do inac mic Donnall Uí Choncóbar. Maióm Aca Lucan por
Dhonnall mac Toirpdealbaiž Uí Choncóbar, 7 por Uib Mane rra pfpriab
Teatba, dú i noipáir mac mic Amalgada Uí Phlann zo poáioib oile.

Aoir Cpíoie, nile ceatpachac a hocht. Teampall Cnuc na rúžán
do porbad lap an eppcop O Caollaióe 7 lá Donnchaó Ua cCeapbaill, 7 a
cóirpeccad lá hUa Moržair, comarba Phátptraice, 7 neimead .i. talaín
ecclupda do ópoužad dó i Lužmaó. Snaó do tioneól occ Imr Patptraice lá
Maelmaeóž, comarba Phatptraic, ba hé a líon coice eppcopu décc co noib
cédaib paccapó do epail mažla, 7 poibér por áach etiri tuiat, 7 eglair, 7
ona Maolmaeócc Ua Moržair do dol non dapa pftet do accallain comarba

^m *The cloictheach of Daimhliag-Chianain* : i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.

ⁿ *Its beannchobhar* : i. e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.

^o *Cluain-Maelduibh* : i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maeldubh, 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 castle 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-Aidlme, 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 Flaime^r and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-scangan^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 Keruail extructa,

consecratur per sanctum Malachiam Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopum ante Ardmachanum, qui et sanctuarium ibi” [*rectè*, Lugmagiæ.—*Act. SS.* p. 737] “constituit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^u *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note ^v, under A. D. 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

Ρηστειρ δο Ρόιμ α κομπαρλε αν τρίναιδ. Malachiar .i. Μαολμαεδοόκ
 Υα Μοργαη, αιρδεργκορ καταοιρε Ραοραεε, αιρδεκην ιαρταηρ Εορρα,
 λεγατε κομπαρβα Ρστειρ αοιμ εεανθ πο ριαραιζηρε Θαοιδι, γ Θοιλλ, αιρδραοι
 ιν εαεενα, γ α εραβιαδ, λοεραμν πολυρτα νο ροιλληρζεδ τυατα γ εεκαλγα τρια
 ρορδεαταλ, γ εαοιμ ζηοιμα, αοζαιρε ταιρηι να ηεεκαλγη κο κοιτεκνθ, ιαρ
 νοιρθνεαδ δο εργκορ γ ρακαρτ, γ αορ ζαχα ζηαιδ αρεκνα, ιαρ εκοιρρεαζαδ
 τεαμπαλλ γ ρελζεαδ μομοδα, ιαρ νδεναιθ ζαχα λυβρα εεκαρταεδα ρεκηνθ
 Ερεανν, ιαρ τεοδονακαλ ρεοδ γ βιδ δο ερεναθ γ ερναζαιθ, ιαρ ρροεζαδ
 εεαλλ γ μαηηρτερεαχ, αρ αρ λειριοθ πο ηαεηναδαιζεε ι ηερηνν, ιαρ να
 ρραλληυζαδ ο εεμ μιαρ, ζαε ζηλαιρ πο λεεετι ι ραλλ, γ ι νειρληρ, ιαρ βραζβαλλ
 ζαχ ριαζλα γ ζαχ ροιδερα ιν εαζλαιριβ Ερεανν αρεκνα, ιην θαρα ρεεε α
 λεεκαδεεετα ιαρ μβειε εειρτε βλιαθνα δεεε ινα ρριομαθ, γ ιαρ αν εεαε-
 ραιμαδ βλιαθαιν εαεεκατ α αοιρ, πο ραιδ α ρρηνιατ δο εμν ηημε αν θαρα λα
 δο Νουεμπερ, γ αρ ανν εελεαβραιτε αν εζλαιρ λιε γ ρολλαηαιν ναοιμ Μαλα-
 χιαρ αρ αν τρηρ λα αρ να ελαοηλυδ λαρ να ρρηνιηθ ο λα ρεεε να μαρθ αρ
 αν λα να θιαδ αρ κομπαδ υραθε α ηηθαε γ α οηοιρ, γ πο ηαδναχτε, ι
 μαηηρτηρ θ δερναρθ ηι εΚλαηρναληρ ηι ρεερακοιβη, ζο νοηοιρ, γ εο ηαιρηνιε-
 τιν. Υα Θυιδιν, εργκορ Χηλλε θαρα, αν τεργκορ Υα Ναιδεηαν, εεαλλαχ
 Υα Θοιμαεαίν, υαραλ εεηθ εηλλε δενεοιν, γ Μαολειαραίν Μαε Μηηζαιν
 υαραλ ρακαρτ ρεζλερα θυιδε εολλυμ Χηλλε ηι εΚεηναθυρ, ιαρ μβυαιδ μαρ-
 τρια γ αιεμηζε, δο εεε. ελυαιν Εαρηαρθ, λανθ λειρε, γ λυζημαθ, δο λορρεαδ.

^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 diuersas 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, translatum 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 sepulturae 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 susceperit, 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.

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 Tuaim^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-Chonail, 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 Aitheleirach, 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*

Μυρέρηταχ Ua Μαιμοίχειρζε uagal eppcop Ua μβριύιν βρειφνε ρήοιρ uagal, 7 an τεppυζ Ua Ξορμζαίλε ρήοιρ uagal epáιβδεδ, δέcc ιαρ βρήθαινη, 7 ιαρ παίτριζε δίοδρα. Μακραίε Clépech αεζλώ cαιρ αιρμόνεαδ δο μιννη-τιρ Αρδα Μαάα, δέcc. Leaé Δομλίαζ Chianáin δορccain lá Γαλλαίβ Αέα cλιατ, 7 lá Διαρμαίε Mac Μυρchaδa co Uaίζνιβ, 7 πο μαρβρατ Διαρμαίε mac Μαζναρα Uí Λοcλαινν, ταναιρρι Οιλίζ, πο δαί acc δίοζαίλ na ηοιρζνε, 7 τυζαδ a cόpp co hΑρθ Macha, 7 πο ηαδναίcδ ann. Δοιρε Cholaim Chille δο λορccαδ, 7 Ιηρ Μιc ηΔαιρεν co na τεαιραλ. Λαιοίρpech Ua Μορδa, τίζρηνα Λαιοίρρι 7 na cComann, δέcc ιαρ παίτριζε. Cύυλαδ .i. mac Concóbair δο έochc ηδ Uλλτοιβ δοριόρι, co πο ιονναρβ Δοννcάδ a φλαίτιρ Uλαδ ιαρ nuάcταρ, 7 τυζ Ua Ματζαίηνα ιαραίη 7 δa mac Αοδα mic Δοινηρ-λέίβε (Δοννchaδ 7 Μυρchaδ) amyp longpυιρτ φαρριοίη, ζο παεινιδ μια cComulaδ φορρα, 7 πο μαρβαδ Μυρchaδ λαρ. Slóíζfδ lá Cenél ηEozain co Μαζ an cαιρη διοηναρβαδ Choncóbair co πο έαιρμυρcc Ua Cήρβαίλ ημρú, uαιρ δο μαδ a ηac φειη δοίβ ταρ cήηη Uλαδ. Slóíζfδ ele lá mac Néill hUí Lochlainn, co τεuαιρceρτ Epeann uime .i. Cenel Conaill, Cenel Eozain, 7 Αιρ-ζίαλλα, ι ηUλλτοιδ. Ρο αιρceρτ Uλαδ ιαρ nuάcταρ uile οτά cuan δνάηα Αίζνεαχ co Δροίcτ na φειρρι. Δο δεαχατταρ φορpeann δίβ φορ ηηριβ Λοcá Cuan. Ρο αιρζρεατ δαν Ιηρ Cυηρceραίδ Ιτζλαρ, Ceall Αεδαιη, Μαζη βίλε, βήηδcορ, 7 uile cεalla an τίρε αρcήνα cένμοcτα Δύν 7 Saball. Ταμιc ιαρτεταιη ηUa Δοιηδρλέβε ι ταιζ ηUí Λαcλαινν co τεucc a mac φειη ι ηζίαλλα δo, 7 an πο cυηηιζ δο ζίαλλαίβ αρ cενα. Ιομποιδ ιαρηηη φορ ccυλα

Nehemiah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 574.

^d *Muircheartach Ua Maelmoicheirghe*.—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 cairn, 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 Athcliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen^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 Ineh, 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 ττιγηβ̄ co mboraim̄e d̄ir̄im̄e, γ̄ co mbrait̄e iom̄da. Cpeach lá Donn-chaō Ua gCeap̄baill γ̄ lá Coinulaō Ua n̄Duin̄npl̄eibe i mb̄r̄f̄z̄aib̄, co t̄t̄ȳr̄at̄ gab̄ála iom̄da. Tan̄gatar̄ iarr̄in̄ p̄ir̄ b̄r̄f̄z̄ ina mār̄m̄oipeacht̄ γ̄ po aip̄cc̄r̄st̄e l̄f̄e T̄h̄r̄mann̄ F̄eic̄m̄, γ̄ p̄uz̄r̄at̄e ní dō ep̄oō na manach. R̄í̄z̄t̄h̄ȳr̄ lá mac Néill̄ Uí Lochlainn̄ co mār̄ep̄l̄uāz̄ Chenél̄ Eoc̄c̄ain̄ co Lūz̄m̄ad̄, co t̄t̄áim̄e T̄īz̄h̄n̄án̄ Ua Ruair̄e ina t̄each, γ̄ po p̄áz̄ b̄raiz̄de aiz̄e. Ú̄ōt̄tar̄ aip̄p̄īde Ua Laclainn̄ γ̄ Ua Ceap̄baill̄ co h̄Āt̄ Chiāt̄. Táim̄e Diār̄maiō Mac Muir-chaō̄a, pí̄ Laīz̄h̄ ina t̄f̄ch, γ̄ dō poim̄e Ua Uachlainn̄ ó̄gh̄r̄í̄ō ep̄ir̄. Zh̄all̄aib̄ γ̄ Zh̄aiōdelaib̄. Sl̄uaiz̄f̄ō lá Toip̄p̄ōealb̄ac̄ Ua mb̄r̄iaim̄, γ̄ la p̄h̄iaib̄ Mūr̄ian̄ i c̄Connāc̄taib̄h̄, co piacht̄at̄tar̄ Māz̄ Ua mb̄r̄iúim̄. Rūz̄r̄at̄e bōraim̄e m̄ōr̄, γ̄ po m̄ú̄r̄r̄at̄ D̄ún̄ n̄Zh̄aill̄im̄e, γ̄ po b̄án̄f̄ō Ua Lochlainn̄, t̄īz̄h̄ina Cōp̄com̄ō-ruaō̄ ip̄in̄ n̄Zh̄aill̄im̄h̄. Ceallachán̄ mac mic Cár̄t̄aiz̄h̄, dō écc̄.

Αοιρ̄ C̄p̄iōr̄e, mile c̄é̄ō caecca. Muir̄eas̄dh̄ach̄ Ua Dub̄t̄aich̄, aip̄rōeap̄-rucc̄ Connāc̄t̄, aip̄p̄r̄f̄n̄ōip̄ Ēpeann̄ uile, i nēzna, i nōiz̄h̄e, i t̄t̄iōdn̄acal̄ p̄eō̄t̄t̄ γ̄ b̄iō̄, d̄écc̄ i c̄Cun̄za, an̄ p̄eip̄eas̄ d̄écc̄ dō mí̄ Maí̄ i p̄p̄eíl̄ naeim̄ b̄p̄enaim̄ iarr̄ an̄ c̄coic̄ceas̄ b̄iaō̄ain̄ p̄each̄t̄ mōz̄hat̄ a aep̄ir̄. Maoliopā Ua b̄ranain̄, aip̄-chin̄neach̄ Doirī Choluin̄ Chille, c̄f̄m̄ fonapā γ̄ p̄ōb̄ar̄t̄ain̄ tuair̄ceip̄t̄ Ēpeann̄, d̄écc̄. Ua P̄ollām̄ain̄, cōmār̄ba P̄ind̄éim̄ Cluanā h̄Ēraip̄ō, d̄écc̄ i c̄C̄n̄and̄uip̄. Cailleach̄ Cille plēbē p̄f̄n̄ōip̄ ep̄áib̄d̄ech̄ tōz̄aib̄e, d̄écc̄ iarr̄ nōf̄h̄ aip̄h̄r̄iz̄e iarr̄ z̄c̄ian̄ aoir̄. An̄ l̄f̄e tuair̄ep̄h̄it̄ach̄ dō T̄riun̄ m̄ōr̄ Ap̄ōa Machā dō lōp̄ceas̄ aō̄d̄e p̄eile Cianán̄. Ceanan̄d̄ar̄, Dōp̄ō, γ̄ Ceall̄ m̄ōr̄ Ua N̄iall̄áim̄ conā ōh̄r̄it̄aiz̄ dō lōp̄ceas̄. Cōmār̄ba P̄had̄raic̄c̄, γ̄ Sām̄aō̄ P̄h̄á̄t̄t̄raic̄c̄ p̄op̄ c̄cuair̄t̄ i t̄T̄ip̄ n̄Ēōz̄am̄, cō t̄t̄ucc̄r̄at̄e a l̄áim̄ p̄eip̄ir̄ dō buaib̄ .i. bó̄ z̄achā t̄iz̄e b̄iāt̄aiz̄ γ̄ Saep̄toiz̄, each̄ z̄achā toip̄iz̄h̄, γ̄ p̄ichē bó̄ ó̄n̄ p̄īz̄h̄ p̄éim̄. Cuair̄t̄ Cenél̄

^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.

^r *Dun-Gaillmhe*: i. e. the Fort of Galway. This was a stone castle.

^s *Corca-Modhruadh*. — O'Lochlainn, now O'Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kilfenora at this period.

^t *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.

^u *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.

^v *Trian-mor*: i. e. the Great Third or Ternal Division of Armagh.

^w “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^g; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe^h; 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 Branain^u, airchinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follanhnain, successor of Fimnen 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 disponeret, 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.

Εόξαν το όέναμ λά κομάρβα Colam Chille λά Πλαϊτέβαρταχ Ua δρολέάν
 γ το βήτε each γαχα τοιριγ, γ βό γαχα βειρι βιαταχ, γ βό γαχα τριπ
 ραερτάχ, γ βό γαχα εσταρ δίομαοιμ, ριχε βό ιμορρο όν ρίγη ρειμ, ράιλ
 όρ ι ραβατταρ εύιεε υιγγε, α each, γ α εαρραό ό Μηυιρςήταχ mac Néill
 hUι Lochlainn, ό ριγ Ερεανν ιμριμ. Mac mic Doimnaill hUι Concéobair το
 μαρβαό λά Ruairi, mac Doimnaill Uí Concéobair. Murchaó, mac Giolla
 na naem Uí Fhíghail, τυιρ ορδάν, γ αιρςεαιρ Αιρτήι Connacht, δέεε ι ιληιγ
 Cloíriand. Concéobar Mac Raínaill, τιγςήνα Μυιιτιρε hEolair, το μαρβαό
 λα hAóδ, mac Τιγςήράν Uí Ruairc. Μυιρεαόαχ Ua Flannagáin, ταίρεαέ
 Cloinne Caéal, δέγ ια αιιήρε ι cCunza. Διαρμαο Mac δριανάιμ, τιγςήνα
 Copcaélaun, το δάλλαό λά Τοιρρδεαλβαέ Ua cConcéobair. An Giollaclaon
 Ua Ciardá, τιγςήνα Κοιρριμ, το μαρβαό το Uib Paoláin. Ρίος έυυρ Μυιρ-
 έςήταιγ mic Néill Uí Lachlainn co μαιτέβ τυαιρπειτ Ερεανν co ιληιγ
 Mochta a ccomóal Uí Chearbaill γ Uí Ruairc. Τυγτα γέιλ Connaéτ δό
 ό Τοιρρδεαλβαέ co νυιγε ριμ γαν ρλυαιγςό τρια βήναέταιμ Ραταραιεε, γ
 κομαρβα Ρατταραιεε co na ραίμαδ. Ro ρανν Μίδε δου έυρ ριμ hí τριί
 ειττιρ Ua cConchéobair, Ua Ruairc, γ Ua Cearbaill, γ ρο δίοέυιρςετ Μυρ-
 chaó Ua Maoleachlainn a Μίδε τρια ήρεαοιμ κομαρβα Ρηατταραιεε γ α
 ραίμηα. Ua Ceallaig, τιγςήνα Ua Ριαέρπαχ Αρδα ρραέτα, το μαρβαό λά
 hUib cComaléain ι ιληιγ Lochlaeγαιρε. Ua Canannaim co na ρλόέε το
 δόλ ι ρήραβ Λυιργ, co τυγρρατ bú ιομδα λέό. Βειριτ ριρ Λυιργ ρορρα, γ
 ράγαβέτρη ρόαίθε το μυιιιτιρ Uí Chanannáin co na διαρ mac im έεταρ
 Ua Maelgáeite, γ im Giollamairtain Uí Canann im Ua ρΡογαρταγ, γ
 ρόαίθε οίλε δια νυαιρλήβ. Slóigfó λά Τοιρρδεαλβαχ Ua mδριαιμ co Loch
 Ua nDuban ι Machaire Gaílnig, γο ρο αιρρεε Sláine. Rug Ua Cearbaill, γ

¹ *The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain.*—“A. D. 1150. B. Flathbertachus O’Brolechain, 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 Dorensis anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabit.”

² *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.

³ *Inis-Mochta.*—See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.

king himself. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain^r 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 Muirheartach, 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. Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. A royal journey by Muirheartach, 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 munnthir, im mac I Irfhainn. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar i Muíam dar eiri fear Muíam, 7 ro aircc Maóaire na Muíam, 7 tug bú ionda, ar a aoí ro fágaib dream dia munnthir im Ua Roduib. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua mbrian co hAé chiat, co tangaatar Thoil ina éac, 7 aríde co Commormana, 7 Abha, 7 ro loirc Domnach móp Mic Laíthe. Slóigfó lá Muiréitach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co cCenél nÉógan, 7 co nUlltoib, i ffoirmitim Uí Cearbaill 7 Uí Ruairc co Dun Lochad i Laegaire, so ndhíraat Thoil rít mbliadna eir Uí Chunn, 7 Uí Moza. Congal Ua briaoin, bhígnaine, do marbád lá Muiréitach Cheitíneag i nGarða na Gaínnaghe 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 Maolruanaid, décc. Cairdionál comarba Phéar .i. Iohanne Pappion, do éioctain i nEirinn do epail riazla 7 roibér, 7 do éhítuagá cáic ina cciontaib. Ro baí dha reáctimain i tzig comarba Phattraice i nArd Maáa co pparccuib bhnaéctain. Cuairt Connaé an dara reáct lá comarba Pattraice, lá Thollamaclia, mac mic Ruaidri, co tug a óigheir. Do pad dha, Ua Concóbar pail ríct uinge dóp don éur rin do comarba Phátraice. Cuairt Síol Caárai, lá Flaítheartach Ua brol-

* *Ua Ifearnain*.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the territory of Uaithne-Cliach, now the barony of Owey, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

^b *Ua Rodhuibh*.—This name was afterwards changed to Mac Oireachtaigh, now Geraghty.

ⁱ *Commarmana*.—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^e. 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 Muircheartach, 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^a, 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.

ἄνν, comarba Cholaim Chille, do bhíit each ó gach taoipech i caora o gac
 noetaic a eac, 7 a earrao, 7 faíl óir ipraabaatar dá¹ uinge ón tigherna .i. ó
 Choin Ulaó Ua Lainn. Oshbporgaill, mghn Doimneall, mic meic Lochlainn,
 m Epeann, bhí Toirpdealbairg Uí Concóbar, míg Connaict, máear Aoda,
 Chaéal, 7 Doimneall, décc ma hailéire in Arimacha. Brian Ua Concóbar
 Ciarrairge do marbaó lá Ciarrairgib féirrin. Concóbar Ciabach Ua hEaíra,
 tanairi Luígne, do écc. Ippaó fo deara a dol báir m haóart ar a bhé fo
 ánaib Chiaráin mic an traoir, ar ní deachaid naic tigherna do tighernaóab
 Luígne roime écc pphádar, tré breiteir Chiaráin. Mac Maolreacnaill
 Uí Dhric do marbaó la mac Dhir na ccunneócc i Dhric, 7 a marbaó ríde fo
 céóir la macaibh Donnchaóa mic meic Carthairg. An Driolla Gort Ua Car-
 ráin tigherna Ua Maccaille, do marbaó hi Cúil Collainge ó Uib Mictíre.
 Taoí, mac Diarmada Uí Dhríam diomrúó for Toirpdealbairg Ua mbrian,
 for míg Muinan, 7 a aiéirgib óó, 7 Taoí do teacht i toig Thoirpdealbairg
 Uí Choncóbar. Slóigib lá Toirpdealbairg Ua Concóbar, la míg Connaict, hi
 Muinan, go ro gab nept Muinan uile cñmoá lapiúma i mboí Toirpdeal-
 baic, 7 nept Dsrúman do gabáil do mic Corbmaic mic meic Carthairg tma
 compurtaict Connaict. Slóigib oile beóir lá Toirpdealbairg Ua Concóbar
 i Muinan, 7 do decaó Diarmad Mac Murchaóa, mí Luígn do Luígnib na
 éoinne. Ro indrict Muinan reampa co rangatar Moin móir. Lóatar

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.

² *Dearbhforgaill*.—"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 Dearbhforgaill was King Turlough O'Co-

nor's second wife. His first wife was Taitin, 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.

³ *Aedh*.—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

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.

⁵ *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. Dearbhforghail^u, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh^v, Cathal^x, and Domhnall^y, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe was killed by the Ciarraighe 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 Gearra-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 Fidhnaacha, 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 *Gearra-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.

Δαλ cCair γ Ιαρίμυια, γ Σίολ ινδριαν ιμ Τοιρρδεαλβὰς Ua ινδριαν, μί
 Μυμάν φορ ερειό ι νδρμυμυιαν οcc φοαδ δόιβ α νδρ δορ παλα ι ccfm Con-
 ναατ, Λαιζίν, γ ρρ Μιιυδε. Ρρτταρ caτ stoppa, γ ρραοιτρρ φορ ρεαριβ
 Μυμάν, γ πο λάδ α νάρ. Σεέτ μίλε τpa ιρρδ τορκαρ ορρραβ Μυμάν ιρμ
 caτ ρμ Μόνα μόιρε ιμ Μυρέρρταχ mac Concobaρ Uι δηριαν, τρζρνα
 Τυαδμυμάν, γ μιοζδαίηνα Μυμάν, γ ιμ Λυζαίδ, mac Δοίηναλλ Ι δριαν, ιμ
 Ανερλιρ ηUα ηδραδα, ιμ τρζρνα Uα cCairη, ιμ Ρλατέρρταα Uα ηΔεαδὰδ,
 ιμ macaibh τρζρναδ γ τοιρεαδ, γ δεαζδαοιηε αρέηνα. Αρδνεαρτ Μυμάν
 δο ζαβὰιλ δο Τοιρρδεαλβὰς Uα Concobaρ δοη cυρ ρμ, occup Τοιρρδεαλβὰς
 Uα δριαν διοηναρβαδ. Σηοcht lebair Λεααη. Τιαδ ηα ιμαίτε τοιρεατταρ
 ιρμυδε, Μυρέρρταα, mac Concobaρ Uι δηριαν, τρζρνα Τυαδμυμάν αη
 δαpa ρεαρ αρ ρεαρρ βαί δο Δήαλ cCair, Λυζαίδ mac Δοίηναλλ Uι δριαν,
 δά Uα Cινηέιδιζ, οέταρ δο Uιβ Δεαδὰδ ιμ Ρλατέρρταα Uα ηΔεαδὰδ,
 ηαοηίηαρ δο Uιβ Σηέάηη, κόιζρρ δο Uιβ Cυιηη, γ κόιζρρ δο Uιβ δραδα ιμ
 αιηερλιρ Uα ηδραδα, γ ceτταρ αρ ρίετ δο Uιβ Οζαηη, γ ceτταρ δο Uιβ Αιχιρ,
 γ mac mic Eachach Uι Λοηηρρζ, ceτταρ δο Uιβ Νέιλλ δυιδε, γ κόιζρρ
 οUιβ Εέτρρρρ, co ροχαδὶδ δο δαηδὰοιηιβ cέν μο έάτ, cona τερηα αετ
 αση έατ ερβαδὰδ δο ηα τριβ caταιβ ταηατταρ αη δύ ρμ. Τοιρεατταρ ι
 βρμιοέζυη αη caτα ρμ Ταδζ mac αη Λιαταηαιζ Uι Concobaρ, Μυρέρρταα
 Uα Καταλάηη, ταοιρεαδ Cλοηηη Ροζαρταηζ, γ Αεδ mac Μαοιρμυμυιανὰδ Uι Ρο-
 λαίηηηη, ταοιρεαδ Cλοηηη ηUατταχ, γ ceτταρ δο Λυζμβ co ροχαδὶδ οηε.
 Αρδνεαρτ Μυμάν δο ζαβὰιλ δο Τοιρρδεαλβὰς Uα Concobaρ δοη cυρ ρμ γ
 Τοιρρδεαλβὰς Uα δριαν Διοηναρβαδ. Σλόιζδὶ λά mac Νέιλλ Uι Λοέλαηηη co

Munster in old time was divided into five Munsters, viz., Ormond, Thomond, Desmond, Middle Munster, and West Munster."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Moin-mor*: i. e. the Large Bog. There are many places of this name in Munster, but the place where this terrible battle was fought would seem to be Moanmore, in the parish of Emly, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—*Ord. Map.*, sheet 65.

^d A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor this year gave the battle of Moynemore against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Dermott Mac Murrough and the forces of Ireland, where Murtagh mac Connor O'Bryen, and an infinite

number of the families of Munster, were slain, and all Munster brought in subjection to King Terlagh."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *The Ui-Ceinneidigh*: i. e. the O'Kennedys of Glenomra and Ormond.

^h *The Ui-Deadhaidh*: i. e. the O'Deas, or O'Days, of Kinel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

ⁱ *The Ui-Seanchain*: i. e. the O'Shanaghans, or O'Shannons, of Ui-mBluid, in Thomond.

^j *The Ui-Cuinn*: i. e. the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain around Corofin.

^k *The Ui-Grada*: i. e. the O'Gradys.

^l *The Ui-Ogain*: i. e. the O'Hogans, now

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 Tradraige, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^p *The Ui-Echthighern*: i. e. the O'Aherens, 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^q 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:

νό αρ βαρτεαδ. Αέτ είνα νί μαίε ζαν α τεαβαρτε δια παίβε α εουμιας ουνε ζαν λόξ δο ζαβάλ αρ δομιαν νεελαρτευδα, γ δεαέμαδ δο ζαβαλ ζο ηιονδραε. Ιμλεαχ Ιοδαρ, γ Λυμνεαχ δο Ιορρεαδ. Σερίν Cholum Chille, Τομναχ Σεαχναλλ, γ Τρεόιδ δορρεααν ό Υιβ δριύν. Σρεαχρλυαζεαν Ια Μαξ Lochlann co Cenél Εόζαν co pámic Ιμρ Μοέτα δο όίοεπ Ι Chear-baill, γ πο αιρεε ποχαίβε τον έπρ ριν, γ πο αέέπρ Υα Cearbaill α είνουρ Οηρξίαλλ α εειοναδ εοίμαρβα Πατραε πο ζοιριδε γ πο ράραγξ ρεέτ ριαμ. Κοιόδάλ ετιρ Υα Λαχλαινν, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαέ Υα Concóβαρ Ι Μαίξ Ενε, co νοδρηραε αραδοραδ πο βαάεαλλ Ιορα, γ πο μιονδαίβ Cholam Chille. Σλόιξβό Ιά Τοιρρδεαλβαέ Υα εConcóβαρ Ι Μυμιαν, co πο ρανν αν Μηυία αρ όό ετιρ mac Chorbmaic mic mec Captaig, γ Σιολ μδρμιαν .ι. Ταδξ γ Τοιρρδεαλβαέ. Σλυαίξβό Ιά Μαξ Lochlann Ι Μίθε co Ραεέ Είνδαίξ ηι εκοιόδαλ ρέρη ηΕρεααν, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαέ Υα Concóβαρ δο όολ Ι Μίθε Ι εκοιόδαλ Υί Λαχλαινν γ Οιαρμαδα μεε Μυρχαδα ρί Λαίξη. Ρο ρανηραε όνα, Μίθε αρ όό τον έπρ ριν. Τυεραε ό Chluam Εραρδ ριαρ δο Μηυρχαδ Υα Μηαοιλεαχλαινν, γ Αιρέρη Μίθε δια ιναε όό Μηαοιλεαχλαινν. Ρο βήναο όνα Conmaicne δο Τηίξρηνάμ Υα Ρυαρε ιαρ ρραομεαδ ραρ, γ πο Ιορξ αν βαλε διαναδ ανημ δυν κυλινν, γ δο ραδαδ ρίξε δο mac Σιολλα ηραοε Υί Ρυαρε, γ δο ραταεε α μβραίξδε δο Τοιρρδεαλβαέ Υα Concóβαρ. Ρυζαδ όνα, Δεαρβφορζαλλ, ηξξη Μυρχαδα Υί Μηαοιλεαχλαινν, βήν Τηίξρηναν Υί Ρυαρε Ιά ρί Λαίξη .ι. Οιαρμαδ co ηα ερδ, γ co ηα ηαιρλλέδ τον τυρπρ ριν, γ πο

“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 *Dearbh-forgaill*.—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 tithes^z punctually. Imleach-Ibhair and Luimneach were burned. Scrin-Choluim-Chille, Domhnach-Seachnail, 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 Conmhaicne^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."

ῥασι λέ το ρέιη κοίμαρλε α βράταρ Μhaoilsehlaim. Ro ράρ ονά, σογαδ επιη
 Uí Briúin, ἡ ρῆιαῖ Μιδε. Ὑραζθε Uí Ruairc .i. Τιζήρναίν, το ιοδναcal co
 hAc Luam lá Τοιρρῶεalβac Ua Concoδair tap efin Ua mδρuiun nama.
 Ριηζην mac Donnchaδa, mac mec Capῆαιζ, το μαρβαδ lá α βραίτην τρε
 μεαριαεῖνε. Doimnall mac Ριόζβαρδάν Uí Chῆrβαill, τιζήρνα Ele, το μαρβαδ
 la mac an Choppaδa Uí Cearβαill. Caῖal mac Τοιρρῶεalβαιζ Uí Conco-
 δair, ριόζδάνηα Connaδῆ, το μαρβαδ lá mac Cpuiun luachpa Uí Corcpaδáin,
 ἡ lá Calpαιζιῖn in Chopainn .i. la Calpαιζιῖρ μόριαῖ. Διαρμαιτ Ua Con-
 δoδair, τιζήρνα Ciarpαιζε Luacῆpa διοηαρβαδ, ἡ διορζain lá mac Corbmaic
 mic mec Capῆαιζ, la τιζήρνα Deapmuiian. Aoδ mac Mec Amalζaδa,
 ταιρεδ Cloinne Maoluib, δέcc. Inζῆn hUí Caellaize, βῆn Λαιοζριζ
 Uí Mhóρῶa, δέcc. Cúmidε Ua Copmaide, ταιρεac Ua Mac Uair Mide,
 δέcc. An Mhuῖa do lot co móρ επιη eill ἡ εῖuaiῆ τρέ εοccaδ Shil mδρuiian,
 ἡ Chloinne Cárῆαιζ, co ηο ράρ τερce μόρ ιρην Muῖain τρερ an ccoγαδ ιρην,
 co ηο ρcairῆῆ α ρποδoιme uaῖa ι Ueie Chuiun, ἡ ca ηερβαλταταρ ρoῖaiῖe
 ele diῖn το ζορτα.

Αοιρ Cpíoρτ, mίle céd caecca α τῆι. Aoδ Ua Maeleóin, κοίμαρβα
 Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóιρ, τοβαρ ρουρα ἡ ραιδῆρῆpa Ueie Cuinn, ρῆρ co
 ηδερειρc, ἡ co τῆρoῖcαιρe το ερiόcηυζαδ α δεαθαδ. Colman Ua Ὑρeiplem,
 uaral ρaccapτ Cῆmannpa, ρaοι eccnaiῖe epide, Dunlanζ Ua Caῖal, κοίμαρβα
 Caoimζin, [δέcc]. Cuairτ Dál cCoιρppe, ἡ Ua Eacδach Ulaδ το εαδairτ
 lá Ρλαῖδῆρταc Ua Ὑρoῖcáin, κοίμαρβα Cholaim Chille, ἡ do ηερτ eac ó ζac
 τοιρεac, ἡ caοipa ó ζach δεαταιζ, ρeρeρall, each, ἡ cóicc mbó ón τιζήρνα
 Ua Dummῆlῆibe, ἡ uηγε δόρ ηeóρ ó a mnaοι. Muρcáδ Ua Maοilsehlaim,
 ηί Tῆmῆpa ἡ Mide co na ρορτuaῖaiῖ, Airζiall ἡ epimóp Λαιζῆn ρῆι ηé, tuile
 opδain αιρεacáair, ἡ ρaοιcῆlanδaῖa Epeann, δέcc ι nDῆmῆaiζ Cholaim Chille.
 Ρλαῖδῆρταch Ua Canannáin, τιζήρνα Cenél cConaill, ἡ α βῆn Duδcοδlaiζ,
 ηηζῆn Τοιρρῶεalβαιζ Uí Choncoδair, do ῆaδaδ co luῖcτ luηze do δaοimῆ ma
 βpaρpaδ ρορρ an βpaipce ρo epcómair Cappῆpe Dpoma claiῖ. Doimnall
 Ua Caῖapaηζ, τιζήρνα na Saiῖne, do μαρβαδ lá Maοlῆeaclaimn, mac Muῖ-

¹ *The Uí-Briúin*: i. e. the Uí-Briúin-Breifne, or the O'Rourke, 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 Tlachigha, 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' 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^s. 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 Calraighe of Corann, i. e. the Callraighe-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 Caeimghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Broichain, 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 Saithe,

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 Mhaoileacláinn, ἡ Concóbar mac Donnall Uí Mhaoileacláinn, do ðallað leir beóp. Niall Ua Mórða, τῆς ἑρῆας Λαιοῖρι, do léγαð a γεῖμελ λά ρί Λαιγεαν Ὀιαρμαῖο mac Murchaða, iar na ðallað ðar ρναðασ λαοὸ ἡ εἰρεαχ. Muirgiur, mac mic Murchaða (no Muiréscetaig) Uíðir, τοῖρεὲ Cloinne Tomaltaig, décc. Donncaetaig, mac Aipeaétaig Uí Roduib décc iar ndeigbétarð. Sluaigéð lá Toirpðealbác Ua cConcóbar co Doire an gabláin a ccoinne Meic Murchaða, ρί Λαιῖν, ἡ tuic inḡn Uí Mhaoileacláinn co na epòð uaða co ραιβε ρop comur ρῆρ Μῖοε. Taimic Tῆς ἑρῆας Ua Ruairc ma téach ðon éur ρin, ἡ ρο ράγαῖβ βραῖγε ðe occa. Toirpðealbác Ua ðriain do ionnarðað ἡ ττωαρρεετ Epeann lá Toirpðealbác Ua cConcóbar, ἡ Muina do ρoinn ar ðó epir Thaðg Ua mðriain ἡ Ὀιαρμαῖε mac Coirbmaic mic Muiréscetaig mec Capétaig. Slóigéð lá Muiréscetaic mac Néill Mhéz Lacláinn, ἡ lá tuairceτ Epeann ἡ ροῖρεῖν Toirpðealbáig Uí ðhriain, ðia táðairτ ἡ ρῖγε Muinan ðοῖμῖρι, co ράmic co Cpaiβ teine. Toirpðealbác Ua Concóbar do éionól Connaét, co ριαét co Μαῖς Uei Πατραic ἡ naḡarð an tuairceτ. Taimic ðna Taðg Ua ðriain co na ρλόcc co Raéim Uí Shuanaig hi ροῖρεῖν Connaét co ττωραétaτar co Μαῖς Ciri. Uirð ðin Ua Lacláinn ðá éat do ροῖγεῖβ a ρλόῖḡ ðar Aé Maḡne, ἡ ροραccaῖβ a ρλόḡ apéna (cen mo éairíðe) occ Cpaiβ teine, ἡ do ðeachaῖð co na uaτað ρλόḡ do ρoðairτ longpuipe Taðg Uí ðhriain, co ττωραετ maðm ρair, ἡ ḡur éur ár a muirce. Do ρat ðna ðeop maðm ρop maρeρluaḡ Λαιῖν. Ro apcomlaῖð iaroiñ co a longpope ρeῖρin co Cpaiβ tene, ἡ bú ionða laρ, iar noḡarð ðroῖnge ðρῆραῖβ Teatba. Taimic airpíðe do ρaḡíð Connaét co ττωραéta Ipeal Ciaraῖn. Uirð Toirpðealbác Ua Concóbar ðar Aé Lucaῖ ρiar. Taimic Ruairc, mac Toirpðealbáig, ἡ caé iaréar Connaét, ἡ ḡlarlaé Shil Muircaetaig hi ρopopuim. An tan epa ρoðatτar aḡ gabáil longpuipe anðirin ρo

^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 Muirheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donnecathaigh, 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 Muirheartach, 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.

δοιρερεε επείον αν ευαιρειρε ινα εεενο ζαν παευζαδ δόιβ, γ πο μαρβαδ ποαίθε δο Chonnaéταιβ leó ιm Θηιollaéeallαιζ Ua ηειδιm, τιζήνα Αιδνε, γ ιmmo mac .i. Αοδ, ιm θριαν Ua ηDύβδα, τιζήνα Ua ρβιαέραε αν ευαιρειρε, ιm Μυιρέεηταε mac Concóβαιρ .i. mac Τοιρρδεαλβαιζ Uί Concóβαιρ ιm Doínnall Ua mθιρη, ιm Dhoínnall mac Caéal Uί Choncóβαιρ, γ ιm Siρrucc mac ηιc Dυbζaill. Ταηιc Ua Λachlainn ιαρρηι co ηα ρλόεαιβ co Λοé ηΑηιουηD, γ τάηιc Ua Maοiεachlainn ινα ειζ co βράρρεαιβ ζιαλλα αιγε, γ δο παδρση αν Μιδε υιλε δό ό Σιοναιηη co ραιρρηγε, γ Uί ββαολαιη, γ Uί ββαηιζε. Δο παδ Uί θριυίηη γ Conmaicene δο Thιζήρηνάν Ua Ruairc, γ ρυζ α mβραηζδε οιβληηιβ λαιρ, γ [ηια ριυ] ηο ροί δια τιζ ινα ρηιτέηηζ, γ ηο coηηηηδ lá ηUa Λαé-lainn Μυιηηηζ ρορ ρβραιβ Μιδε, ρορ θρειρνε, ρορ Αιρζιαλλαιβ ρορ Uιταιβ, ρορ Conalleχαιβ, γ ρορ Eozanachαιβ, υαιρ ηο ζαβ ζαλαρ Τοιρρδεαλβαé Ua θριαν δοη ευρυρ ρηη co ηα εαδ ρηη ηορ τοιρρηιρε ζαν εεετ δό ιρην Μυηηαιη. Ταδζ Ua θριαν δο ηρζαβáiη λα DιαρμαηD ρηηD Ua mθριαιη, γ α δαλλαδ λαιρ ρό éεδοιρ. Τοιρρδεαλβαé δοη, co ηα ηηηηηρ δο δολ ιρην Μυηηαιη, γ λειε ρίζε Μυηηαιη δο ζαβáiη δο τρια ηεαρτ Μυιρέεηταιζ Mηεζ Λachlainn. θραηζδε Ua ββαηιζε, γ Ua ββαολαίηη δο ζαβáiη lá Maοiρeaélainn mac Μυρ-chaδa, ρί Μιδε. Θηηη ηα ceυηηεοζ Ua θριc, τιζήνα ηα ηDέιρη, δο μαρ-βαδ ι ηειηηηυλ, lá DιαρμαηD mac Coρbμαηc μεcc Capταηζ. Chiaéορηοίετ Αέα Λυαιη δο διορραοιλαδ lá Maοiρschlainn mac Μυρcaδa, γ α υαιηζηη δο λορρεαδ. Chiaéορηοίετ Αέα Λιαζ δο δέηαιη lá Τοιρρδεαλβαé Ua cCon-cοβαιρ. Ρlann Ua Ρlannaccáηη, τιζήνα Ταεéβα δο écc. Dηρρρορζaill, ηηζηη Μυρchaδa Uί Mhaοiεachlainn, δο εοχτ ό ρηζ Λαιζηη (ό DιαρμαηD) δο ραιζιό Τιζήρηναιη Uί Ruairc δοριδιρη.

Αοιρ Cρiορτ, ηιλε céδ caoccat α ceáταιρ. Μυρβaχ Ua Cluccain· abb Cíηannah, γ Cian Ua Θρeacan, coμαρβα Cαιηοιζ δέζ. Ταδζ Ua θριαν, ρί Μυηηαιη, δέcc. Ceall Dalua, Imleach Iυβαιρ, Ρορ Cρe, Λοéηα, γ Δαυρ-μαζ, δο λορρεαδ. DιαρμαηD Ua Concóβαιρ, τιζήνα Cιαρραηζε Λυαéρα, δέcc.

^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 ^o, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnois record two of the same events under this year as follows :

“ A. D. 1153. Murrough 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; Muireheartach, 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 Ruaire, 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. Dearbhfor-gaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Leinster (Diarmaid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruaire^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 Giolla-mócolómós, tighearna Ua nDúncáda, do marbhad lá a bhráthair. Físgal, mac mic Cionaoit Uí Mhaolbriúde, do éirim lá tighearna Gailinn. Mac Cuinn na cColpach Uí Briaích, tighearna Ua Feneaclair. do marbhad lá Muirchéartach Ua Tuatail, tighearna Ua Muirtheadhaig. Mac Raagnaill Duinn Uí Airéadtaig, taoireac Muintire Maoilmarthan, do marbhad lá mac Muirchéartach mic brian Uí Fhearúgail. Aod, mac Ruaidrí Uí Channadáin do gabáil tighearna Tíre Conaill. Coblach lá Toirneadhbac Ua cConcobair for muir timéall Eireann ro éuaic .i. loingir Dum Gailme, Chonmaicne mara, fear nUimall, Ua nAmalgaða, 7 Ua Briaích, 7 an Cornaicig Uí Dubda hi cCnna forra, 7 ro aircceft Tír Chonaill, 7 Inir Eógain. Do éuar ó Chenel Eógain, 7 o Mhuirceirtac, mac Néill dar muir

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year, 1086, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1069, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, King of Kerry.—See note, A. D. 1067, pp. 891, 892, *suprà*.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, or Donnell O'Connor, son of the King of Kerry, slain 1098, and grandfather of Mahon O'Connor Kerry, several of whose galleys were destroyed at Scatterry Island in the year 1100, both of which events are recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

There is much obscurity in the genealogy of O'Connor Kerry towards the close of the eleventh century; but the following will be found to be supported by the most of the authorities. Macbeth, who died in 1086, had two sons: 1. Culachra, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Core, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corca-Duibhne, and is called taniast or presumptive heir to the throne of Munster, and who died, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1138, leaving a son, Diarmaid, Súgac, i. e. the Jocund, as he

is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluaígac, i. e. of the hostings, who assassinated Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, A. D. 1138, who built the Castle of Asdee in 1146, and who, in 1150, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Turlough O'Brien, king of Thomond, defeated the princes of the Eugenian line in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the now county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O'Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Moinmor, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turlough brought aid to him, they were both ultimately so harassed by Diarmaid Mac Carthy that they sought safety by flight from that territory. He closed his turbulent life A. D. 1154, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. After his time the power of the O'Conors waned in Kerry.

The posterity of Diarmaid Sugach, or Sluaighach, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghanagrana, which was still existing in the last century.

A careful collation of six different genealogical records gives the following result for the eldest line: Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of

Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrighde, fell by the lord of Gaileanga. Mac-Cuirr-na-gColpach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Feineachlais^s, was slain by Muir-cheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh. The son of Raghnaill 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 Conmhaicne-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 Diarmaid, 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'Conor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A. D. 1485, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, 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'Conor 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, *suprà*.

^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.

εο ριαειλιθιρ .ι. ζο εθουεαθιρ longar Gallgasoidel, Arann, Cinnτίρη, Manann
 7 εθιταιρ Alban αρέθια, 7 mac Scelling í εεθιναρ φορρα, 7 ιαρ να ττορραετ
 ηι εεοθιφοζυρ Ιηηρι ηεοζαιη ιμα εεοθιράμωεε θόιβ 7 θον λοηζιρ οίλε ρεαθαιρ
 εατ longoa εο hamnur αιζτιζε εατορρα, 7 βάτταρ occan ιομτυαρρεαην ó
 ρριη εο νόηη, 7 μαρβέταρ ροθαίθε ηορ το Chonnaέταιβ ιμον εCornaίαιζ
 Ua ηDubda λάρ να hallinu ραχαιβ. Ρο ηεαθαθ, φορ αη ρλυαζ nallmυρach,
 7 ρο λάθ α ηάρ, 7 ραζβαιε α longa, 7 ρο βήαθ α ριαελα α Mac Scelling.
 Sluaiζfó lá Μυρβέρταχ Ua Loélainn εο τυαυρρεαρτ Ερεαηη ηι εConnaέ-
 ταιβ, εο ράμηζ Dún Ιοηζαιη ηι Μαίζ Αοι, 7 ρο αιρρε αν Dún, 7 ρο ηιλλ αρθ-
 anna Μαίζε Λυρζ, 7 Μαίζε Αοι. Αρ α αοι ηί ρυζ βύ να βραιζθε. Αρεαθ
 ιαρηάη το εοιθ ταρ Αε Ιηηριη θρυερα ραν ηθρειρνε εο ρο ριαρηάθ ριρ
 θρειρνε το Τιηζιρηάη Ua Ruairc, 7 ρο ιοηηαρη Ua Loélainn ζορραθ
 Ua Raζallaiζ í εConnaέταιβ. Λυθ αιρριθε εο ηΑε ειατ, 7 το ρατρατ ζοιλλ
 Αεα ειατ α ρίζε θó. Το ραθ ροιη θά εέθ θεεε βο το ζηallaιβ ιμα τυαυρ-
 αρτα, 7 ρόιθ δια τιζ ιαρταηη. Cpeach lá Τοιρηθεαλβαε Ua εConcobair ηι
 Μηθε 7 ρο ιοηρηοθ ζαν βύ ιαρ μαρβαθ α ηιε .ι. Μαοιρεελαηη, 7 Dονηθαθα
 Uί Caθail, τιζιρηα Cenel Αοθα να ηεετζε. Μαιθηη ρια ηOρρραιζιβ φορ
 Uιβ Ceηορρelaiζ, θύ ι τυορρρατταρ ιλε ιη mac Eoθαθα Uί Nuallám.
 Cpeachρλυαζεαθ lá Τιηζιρηάη Ua Ruairc ι Λαιέεηβ, 7 ρο οιρρε Uιβ Μυρ-
 ρεαθαιζ ειτιρ cella 7 τυαιε. Μυητιρ Μαοιριόηηηα το ορρεαηη το Μηαοι-
 ρεελαηη, mac Μυρθαθα, 7 α ηιοηηαρηβαθ ι εConnaέταιβ ιαρταηη εο να
 τταοιρραε .ι. Ιοηαρ Mac Caprζaiηηα. Cpeach lá Dεαρμυηαη φορ Dhal
 εCair, cpeacé lá Dal εCair θηα φορ Dεαρμυηαη. Α mac ρειη το θαλλαθ
 λα mac ηDεόραθ Uί Pηlainn, υαιρ ρο ζαηβριθε τιζιρηυρ Ua εCτυιρτρε αρ

^u *Gall-Gacidhil*: i. e. the Dano-Gaels of the Hebrides.

^v *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aran, lying between Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.

^z *Ceann-tire*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyleshire.

^γ *Manainn*: i. e. the Isle of Man.

^δ *Alba*: i. e. Scotland.

^ε *Dun-Imghain*.—Now Dunamon, on the River Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finachtaigh.

^ς *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 Shrule, in the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra, in the county of Roscommon; but neither place lies on the route from Dnnamon into Breifne.

^ζ *As their wages*: i. e. as a stipend for their fealty and future services in war.

^η *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-Gacaidhil^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 Cosnambaigh 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-cliaith; and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith 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 Toirdhealbhaich 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.

hélairb a atar. Mac Deórad̄ d̄na dionnarbad̄ i cConnac̄taib lá hUa Lachlaimn. Ar mór for indilb̄ Eireann irin mbliad̄airi. An dara henry do ríogadh ór Saixairb 27 October.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile céd caozat a cúig. Maolmaire, mac Giollaciarám, oiréinneach Uir aoidhead̄ Crioρτ i nAr̄d Macá, cléipeac̄ airnídneac̄ aoid̄-eac̄air do laochairb̄ ḡ cléip̄c̄ib̄ Eireand̄. Fearḡal Ua Binnac̄ta uaral raccap̄t Rop̄raCommám, ḡ Maolruanaid̄ Ua hAml̄iḡi uaral raccap̄t Cluana coirp̄te, décc. Ad̄ T̄ruim co na émpal do loρccad̄, ḡ Ōsr̄m̄aḡ̄ r̄o d̄í i naoin m̄í do loρccad̄ beór. Ceall dara, Tuaim dá ḡualann, Ceall Dálua, ḡ Cellm̄ísd̄oin do loρccad̄. Maolreachlaimn, mac Muρchaḡa Uí Mhaoileac̄laimn, r̄í M̄íde ḡ uir̄m̄oir Laid̄gean, do écc irin trioc̄ad̄m̄ad̄ bliad̄ain a aoiri do uiḡ m̄íe i nD̄aur̄m̄air̄ḡ Cholaim Chille, hi t̄tuile a raḡa ḡ a r̄íḡe, aoid̄ce r̄éle b̄r̄iḡde, iar mbliad̄ naier̄iḡe. Ar muc r̄éim̄ t̄ét m̄í, ar c̄raḡb̄ r̄ia na blac̄ écc mo r̄ir hirin. An taic̄ él̄ep̄c̄ Ua Conc̄ob̄air̄ B̄ailḡe do mar̄bad̄ lá a m̄um̄tir̄ r̄eim. Aml̄air̄b̄, mac Cana, t̄iḡh̄na Ceneoil Aenḡura, tuir̄ ḡaircc̄id̄ ḡ beoḡ-ac̄ta Cen̄él Eoz̄ain uile, décc, ḡ a ad̄nacal i nAr̄d Macá. Aod̄ Ua hEaḡra, t̄iḡh̄na Laid̄ḡne, décc. B̄iac̄a, mac Cet̄h̄naḡ Uí Cheir̄ín, t̄iḡh̄na Ciappair̄ḡe Uoḡa na nair̄ne, décc. S̄luair̄ḡc̄b̄ lá Muir̄c̄h̄taḡ, mac Néill Uí Lochlaimn co hAd̄ D̄úim̄ Calman for̄ Indeóim̄, ḡ r̄o ḡab̄ b̄raiḡde Teat̄ba, ḡ tuḡ óḡair̄f̄ec̄ c̄ruid̄ r̄h̄i M̄íde doneoḡ r̄o air̄cc̄r̄f̄c̄ r̄uim̄e. Do raḡd̄ d̄na, r̄iḡe M̄íde ó Shio-nann co r̄air̄ḡe do Dhonnchad̄, mac D̄om̄naill Uí Mhaoilr̄f̄chlaimn, ḡ r̄o r̄íod̄ dia t̄iḡ iar r̄in. T̄iḡh̄nán Ua Ruair̄c̄ do ḡab̄áil Donnchada Uí Chear̄b̄aill, t̄iḡh̄na Oir̄ḡiail, iar na d̄ol na c̄om̄d̄air̄ ḡo C̄h̄an̄d̄ur̄ mo uat̄had̄ r̄ochair̄de, ḡ a c̄ur̄ i laim̄ for̄ Uoḡ Sil̄h̄n, ḡ r̄o baoid̄ coic̄t̄id̄oir̄ ar̄ m̄ír̄ ann, ḡ r̄o

* *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 Clonmaenise 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.

^c *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 ^γ, under A. D. 1266.

^d *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^e.

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-daghualann, and Cill-meadhoinⁱ, were burned. Maelseachlainn, 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 swinefattening 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

ρυαργαδῶ δὲ τρια ἰνιορβαίλ Δέ γ ναοίμ Ραττραίε γ να ναοίμ ἀρέφνα, λα
 Ζορραῖδ Ὑα Ραζάλλαιζ, γ πο ἰαρθῆ αν λυέτ βάτταρ οcca πορδοιμέδ, γ πο ζαῖδ
 Δοννχαδῶ τίζήναρ Οιργιάλλ δορῖδῖρι. Cpeach λα Τιζήννα Ὑα Ρυαιρε ἰριν
 Κορann, γ δο βερτῆ βύ ἰομῶα λαίρ. Cὀβlach λα Τοιρρῶεalbᾶc Ὑα cConcō-
 ḃαιρ co hAc Λυαιν, γ χιατῶροίεcτῆ Αῆα Λυαιν το δέναιμ λαίρ αρ ὕαιζ ἰοῖν-
 ραιζῆτε Μῖδε. Cαιρλέν να Cυιλήντραίε το λορccaḃ γ το ἰῦραḃ λά Ρυαιῶρι,
 ἰαc Τοιρρῶεalbᾶιζ Ὑί Choncōḃαιρ. Ὅροίεcτῆ Αῆα Λυαιν το ρcaοίleaḃ, γ
 α λογγπορτῆ το λορccaḃ λα Δοννχαδῶ, ἰaс Δοῖνnaίλλ Ὑί Μhaοίρfchlann.
 An Ζιolla Ζοο Ὑα Cιαρῶα το ἰαρθᾶυh ἰ cCluain λοραιρῶ λά Δοννχαδῶ
 Ὑα Μaοίleaclann, ρί Μῖδε. Δοννccaḃ οἰν το αιτῆρίζαḃ λά ρεαραῖδ Μῖδε
 ρεῖρῖν ἰ νοίοζαίλ ὕί ἰaccne Ρῖνδέν, γ Διαρμαῖδ, ἰaс Δοῖνnaίλλ το ἔαḃαιρτῆ
 ḃuca ἰα ἰοαḃḃ. Cυιλέν να Cλαοηζλαίρ, τίζήνα Ὑα cConaίλλ Ζαḃρα, το
 ἔυιτιμ λά hὙα Cῖνῶραολαḃ, γ α ἰαρθᾶḃ ροῖμ πο ἔέδῶίρ λά μῖντιρ Chuilén.
 Concōḃαιρ ἰaс Δοῖνnaίλλ Ὑί ḃηρῖαιν, γ ἰaс Μῖc Ζιollaμοcὀlmόζ το léccaḃ
 λά Διαρμαῖτῆ Mac Μῖρchaḃᾶ αρ α ἔυῖῖρcaḃ ὕαρ cfm ḃραζατ, γ coἰλῖιζε.
 Μαῖοῖμ ρῖα ἰλοῖῖαρ Mac Cαρρζαῖῖνα, γ ρῖα ηΖιollaερῖορτῆ α ἰῖαc, γ ρῖα
 Μῖντιρ Μhaοίρῖονḃα ρορ ḃραεζῖῖαιμῖδ, γ ρορ Μῖντιρ Τhaḃζαν, γ ρορ
 Μῖντιρ Τlamáin, ἰ ττορḃαιρ ταιορcaḃ Μῖντιρ Τlamáin, Ζιollaρῖαḃḃa-
 ταν, ἰaс Αῶḃᾶ, γ α ἰaс .i. an Ζιolla ρῖaḃᾶc. Cιαρán ὕαν πο ḃῖρῖ αν caḃ
 ρῖν ρορ ḃηρῖζῖῖαιμῖδ ὕαιρ το ἔυαταρ ροῖμ co Cluain, γ ρυζρατ α coἰḃῶα leó,
 co τῆuccρατ ἰα ḃρῖαρᾶτταρ το ἰῦcaῖδ ραῖῖῆα Chιαρáin. Δο ἔυατταρ
 ὕνα, an ραῖῖᾶḃ co να ρεῖρῖν ἰα ἰḃῶḃḃαιḃ ζο Λορ an ττορῖρcελα, γ ἰί ρῖαιρῖcḃḃḃ
 α ἰαρῖuccᾶḃ. Ρο ḃῖρῖcaḃ ἰaḃḃḃ ρορρα αρῖaḃαρᾶch τῖα αιῖρῖεῖρ Saῖῖῆα
 Chιαρáin. Cpeach λά Δοῖνnaίλλ Ὑα cConcōḃαιρ ρορ Τῖυαῖῆ ράῖῆα, co ρῖc
 ḃυαρ ḃῖρῖῖῖῖῖ. Cpeach Μαῖζε Ρῖνḃ λά ρῖραῖδ Τeaḃḃᾶ, ζο πο οἰργῖcḃḃḃ ὕρεam
 το Ὑῖδ Μάῖνε.

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.

° *Cuilleanntrach*: 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.

^ρ *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 °, under A. D. 1266.

^γ *Lis-an-tsoiscela*: i. e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

^τ *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See note °, 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 Toirdhealbhadh 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 Toirdhealbhadh 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^p, 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 Gillamochoilmog, 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-tsoiscecla^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 kingdome, and Dermott mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn put in his stead, who was his own

brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Brawnie and Moyntyr Moylenna by Hymer O'Carhon, and the son of O'Convaye, and these of Moyntyr Hagan, *alias* Foxe's Con-trey. Saint Keyran was entercessor to God to give this overthrow to these of Brawnie, because they went with their cottes and boates to Clon-

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε céo caoccat a ré. An céo bliadain do Mhuiréhr-
tach Ua Laclainn uar Eriinn. Maolmaodócc mac Dubradáin, ab Caná-
nac Sabail, décc. Ταδς Ua Caταρναιζ, τιζήνα Τεατβα, décc i cclér-
éaét. Eochaid Ua Cumh an ταρδμιαζιρτιρ do loρccad i cclóicésch na
Pcapra. Cñandap do loρccad τιζιή τςmplaib, ó cpioir doρair updoim co
Siopóicc. Δαυρμαζ Ua nDnac, Acaó mic Aipr. Cúl Cairrin, γ Pήτα cae-
pac do loρccad. Coblac lá Toiprdealbác Ua cConcobair for Loch nDerrg
deipr. Táinic dna, Toiprdealbác Ua hriann ina téach, co τταρατ βραιζde
dó dap cñn leite Muñan do τάβαipr dó. Coinne eipr Thoiprdealbác
Ua Concobair γ Τιζήnna Ua Ruapc, γ po naómpfe píd γ opad coiτέñn
eipr hpeipneachaiβ, γ Mióeachaiβ, γ Connaétauβ co deltaine baoi ap
ccionn. Toiprdealbác Ua Concobair, pí Connaét, Mióe, hpeipne, Muñan,
γ Epeann uile co ppeapabpa, tuile opdán γ oipcaóair Epeann, Augypc
iaptauρ Eopra pñlán do dépeipr, γ τpócaipr, deineaó, γ doipbeapc décc iap
rin oétmaó bliadain pñccat a aoipr, γ a aónacal hi cCluain mic Nóipr lá
taob altopa Chiaráin iap τtiomna, γ iap poimn óipr γ aipccit, bú γ eoc ap
cleipéib γ eccalpiβ Epeann i ccoiτέinne. Ríge Connaét do ζabál do Ru-
aiópi, mac Toiprdealbaiζ Uí Concobair, ζan nach ppeapabpa. Tpi mic
Toiprdealbaiζ Uí Concobair, hriann hpeipncé, hriann Luiζnéc, γ Muipehrtach
Muñneac do épζabál lá Siol Muipcaóaiζ, γ a τταβαipr for cómuρ Ruaiópi
mic Toiprdealbaiζ. hriann hpeipneó do óallaó la Ruaiópi Ua cConcobair
γ lá Diapriaid Mac Taiδς. Toiprdealbác Ua hriann do τtoét hi cclñn
Ruaiópi Uí Concobair, γ dá hpaζaid décc do maipib Daíl cCair do pαζbál
dó aige. Aedh, mac Ruaiópi Uí Chanannán, τιζήnna Cenel cConaill, do

vicknose, and tooke all the swyne and hoggs that the clergy and monckes had upon the woodes of Faailt, which the monekes 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."

^o *Sabhall*.—Now Saul, in the county of Down.—See note ^o, under A. D. 1293.

ⁱ *Cloitheach of Fearta*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Fartagh, in the county of Kil-

kenny, anciently called Fearta-Caerach.—See note ^o, under A. D. 861, p. 498, *suprà*.

^u *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.

^v *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^v. 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 γCαζάιν, γ λά φεαραιβ να Cριαοιβε τρια μεαβαλ. Ιομπυδ οUλταιβ φορ Μηυιρέφταχ Uα Uαάλαιν, γ cοccαδ ορόγρια φαιρ. Σλόιζβ λά Μυιρέφταχ ι ηUλταιβ, γ δο βερτ βραιζοε Uλαδ φηι α πέιρ, αρα αοι δο βερτρατ αραιλ δUλλταιβ ιμ Εοχαϊδ Uα ηDυινηπλείβε αμμυρ αρ όρυνγ δοη τρλυαιζ, γ πο μαρβαδ η λέο Uα ηληνηριζε, ταιορεαδ να Cυλεανντραιζε. Uα Uοιηζριζ, τιζήρινα Dηάλ Αραιδε, δο μαρβαδ λα Cηνέλ ηΕόζαιη. Σλοιζβ οιλε λά Μυιρέφταχ γ λα τυαιρceαρτ Ερεανη ηι Λαιζηβ, cο τταρδ ρίζε Λαιζήν δο Dηαρμαιο Mac Μυιχαδδ, οαρ cήηη βραζαδ, γ πο ιηηρφταρ Ορραιζε ετιρ cealla γ τυατά. Μαϊοηη λα Dιαρμαιο mac Dοηηαλλ Uί Μηαιολεαχλαινη φορ Dηοηηαδ, φορ α όφηβραταρ, υύ ηι ττορcαιρ mac Dιollaθεαcαρ Uι Cαιρρρι, ττορceach Τυαιτε δυαδγα. Cρεαχ λά Dιαρμαιτ mac Μυιχαδδ γ λά Dαλλαιβ Ατα cιατ, γ λά Dοηδχαδ mac Dοηηαλλ Uί Μηαιολεαάλαινη ι ηαιρτεαρ Μιδε, cο πο ιηδιρρφε αν τήρ ειτιρ cealla γ τυατά, γ ρυζρατ βύ Αρηδ ορεαcάιν, Σλάιηη, Cille Ταλλετφη, Dοηηαιζ Ράττραιce, γ αραιλ δο δυαρ να τυαιτε ιηηαιλλε φηύ. Μαϊοηη Cυαφαν αγ Uιορ Λυιζδι ηι Λαοζαιρε φορ Τιζήριάν Uα Ρυαιρε ρια ηDιαρμαιτ Mac Μυιχαδδ γ ρια ηDαλλαιβ Ατά cιατ, γ ρια ηDοηηαδ mac Dοηηαλλ Uί Μηαιοιρcηλαινη, αηρ ηι ττορceρατταρ ιλε ιηη Dηοηηαλλ ηηαc Φιοηηβαηρρ, ττορceαδ Μηυιητιρε Dήραδαν, ιηη Φόζαρταχ Uα cCυιηη, γ ιηη Αοδ ηηαc Dυιδδοθηρα, γ ιηη ηηαc Cιοηαιετ όριc Uί Ρυαιρε. Αεδη, ηηαc Dοηηαδ Uί Μηαιοιημυαιδ, τιζήρινα Ρήι cCeall, δο μαρβαδ λά Μυιητιρ Λυαιηη γ λά Cοηcόβαρ Uα ηδβραοηη όρφζηηαιηη ι ηηηρ Μοcυδα Ραιηηηη. Μυιρέφταδ mac Dοηηαλλ Uί Μηαιοιρceαάλαινη, δο ορceανη γ δο ζαβάλ λά Dοηηαδ mac Dοηηαλλ. Dοηηαδ mac Dοηηαλλ Uί Μηαιοιρceαάλαινη, δο ζαβάλ ριζε Μιδε, γ Dιαρμαιο, ηηαc Dοηηαλλ, δο ιοηηαρβαδ ι cCοηηαχταιβη. Μαζ Τεατβα, γ Μαcαιρε Cυρceηηηηηοηηαδ

^a *Cuileantrach*.—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 Glencconkeine, in the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry.

^b *Tuath-Buadhgha*.—This is the district now called Tuath, 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 Tailtín, 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 Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muirheartach 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 Cuileantrach^a. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muirheartach 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 Fimhbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruairc. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir Luainimh, and Conchobhar Ua Braein, of Bréaghmhaine, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne^e. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, 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 cConcobaig. Dailpind inġŋn bpacáin, bŋn Conulað Uí Caoindealbain, décc. Snecta mór ġ peód dŋrġmair ġ ngeimpeað na bliaðna po, ġur po peódpat loca, ġ aibne Epeann. Dá pé méo ad tpeaca ġur tairpġgeað lá Ruaidhri Ua Concobaig a longa, ġ a ŋra popy an leic oġgeað ota bléin ngaille ġo Rinn dúin. Dáð marba imoġpo, epmóġ én Epeann lá méo an tpecta ġ an peód.

Αοιρ Cpioġt, mile céo caozad a peacht. Ģiollapáttraicc, mac Donnchaid Mec Cártaig, comarba dairpe Copcaige, décc. Daimmġr, Uoġ mór, ġ Uoġra co na tŋmplaib do loġcað. Cú ulað Ua Duimnpléibe Uí Eochada, pí Ulað, décc iar bpeandaino ġ nDún da lŋġlar, ġ a aðnacal ġ nDún buð-déirġn. Doimnall Ua Raġallaiġ do marbað lá Ģailŋhaið. Ruaidhri Ua hEaġra, tiġŋna Luiġne, do marbað lá a tuiġ pein. Taðġ, mac Murchaid Uí Eaġra, do marbað lá mac Donnchaid Uí Eaġra. Cúulað Ua Caindealbáin, tiġŋna Laoġaire, pŋr pobapta po einġ amail Ģuairpe Aidne, pŋġainn pomsŋail amail Mhongán mac Piacna, locapn lapamail ap dépeipe ppi boctuib, aen caindeal ŋġnaġma ġarpaiðe Ģaoideal do marbað tpeia peill ġ imeaðil poy pnaðað (.i. comairpe) laoc ġ cléipeach Epeann, lá Donnchaid, mac Doimnall Uí Mhaoileaclainn, lá píġ Míðe. Ατιατ na comairġda po báttap ppiġ, comarba Pháttaraicc ġ baçall ġu, imon léġait .i. Ua Condoirce, comarba Colaimm Cille co na mionnaib, Ģrene, Eppcop Ατα cġiat, abb na manac, comarba Ciaráin co na mionnaib comarba Peçin co na mionnduib, hUa Uoçlann pí Epeann (.i. co ppepaðpa), Donnchaid Ua Cŋbail, tiġŋna Oirġiall, Tiġŋnan Ua Ruairc, tiġŋna bpeipe, Diarpmaid Mac Murchaða, pí Laiġn, maite pŋr Míðe ġ pŋr Uçtba apçŋna. Marpe tŋr 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 year."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1156. King Terlagb mac Rowrie O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefac-

tor of the church, and all spirituall 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 yealding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyled all Ossory, without respect to church

or chapple."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Guaire Aidhne.*—See note ⁱ, 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.

νοεαρναδ αν ζησιον ηιριν. Cpeach lá Donnchaδ Ua cCearbail 7 lá Tizgnan Ua Ruairc i ndoγail a neimz, 7 po oipepct Saitne, do poδair dha, Fhigal Ua Ruairc co rochaδib maraon ppur lap na Saitnib. Coimδionol δfnad az clεipδib Epeann, 7 az dpuing dia piodδaib acc mainpctip Opoicεt ατα do δoirpeazad tfnpail na manaδ. Seacht nepcpop dεcc imon lεccaid, 7 im comarba Phάttpeacc. Oipim imoppo, do aop zaδa zpaδ apδfna. Ro δaoi ann o piodaib Muipδfptaδ Ua Laδlainn, Tizgnan Ua Ruairc, hUa hEoδaδa, 7 hUa Cfnbail. lap ccoippeaccaδ imoppo in tfnpail lá comarba Phάttpeacc, po hfnpcoitcfnad imoppo, o clεipδib, 7 po hionnarbaδ o piodaib Donnchaδ Ua Maοileaclainn a puzε Mide, 7 po pizad Oiapmaid a bpaτair ina ionad. Do pat Muipδfptaδ Ua Loδlainn pct pδit bδ 7 epδ pδit uingε dδp do Oha 7 dha clεipδib in iδbairt do pat a anma. Do pat dδib beδp baile oc Opoicεt ατα .i. Fionnabair na nηgn. Do pat dδm O Cfnbail epδ pδit oile uingε dδp dδib, 7 po pat ben Tizgearman Uδ Ruairc mgean Uδ Mhaοileaclainn an ccomatt ceδna 7 cailead oip ap altoip Mhairi, 7 ebaδ ap zaδ nalδoip do na naoi nalδoipδ oile bātar ipin teampall ipin. Slδizδ lā Muipδfptaδ, mac Nεill Uδ Loδlainn co tpuarceap Epeann imme hi Laignib zo tpat pδ Laign, Oiapmaid Mac Mupchaδa, zεll dδ. Do lδttar dha, Laign, 7 Uδ bFairze, 7 lεt Oppaizε hi cConnaδtaib pop teichead. Do δoδ tpa iarpin zo Laignib lap i nOδmumain, 7 do pat bpaizεe Deapmumain lap. Luid arpide zo Dāl cCair, 7 po ionnarb a Tuadmumain iat, 7 oipectfi rochaide dδδ lap hi tTuadmumain. Tucc iarpin popbair pop

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 ^c, under A. D. 1133, p. 1043, *suprà*.

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 Muirheartach 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. Muirheartach 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 Muirheartach, 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 [Muirheartach] 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 Luinneach, 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'Moclecluinn fuit per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque præsentis Principatu Midiæ exutus; et Diermitius 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 ipsi; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis largita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruairche filia principis Midie calicem aureum pro summo altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in eadem Basilica erant."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655.

Λυμνεαδ, εο ταρδρατ Γοιλλ α ριζε δό, γ 50 πο διοκυρρετ Τοιρρδεαλβαδ
 Υα δριαν υαϊδιδ. Ρο πανδ Μυμαιν αρ δό ιαρταν ειπιρμας Μεσ Καρταιζ .ι.
 Διαρμαϊδ μας Κορβμαϊε, γ Κοκκόβαρ μας Δομναιλλ Υί δριαν. Τάνιε ιαραμ
 εο Μαξ Υα Φαρκα, γ πο λα ερειδ θαρ Αδαιρκεαχ υαδ ήί Σίολ ηΑνμχαδα.
 Ρο βριρεαδ θα, μαϊδμ πορ αν ρλυαζ ήι ριν, γ πο μαρβαδ ροχαϊδε δίδ ιμ
 Υα εΚατάν ηα Κραοιβε. Ρο μίλλρετ θα, ηα ηΕοζαναϊζ Ρορ Κρέ τον εϋρ
 ριν. Ρο ροί αιρριδε δια εϊζ ιαρ κορζαρ. Σεη τρα πο ζνίτε ηα ήίρε το
 θεαχαιδ Ρυαδρι Υα Κοκκόβαρ ι εΤίρ ηΕοζαιν, ζυρ πο λοϊρε Ιμρ εναϊζ, γ
 πο εΐρεε α ηαβαλλζορτ, γ πο ινδρι αν τίρ εο Κυαιλλε Κιαναετ. Σλυαϊζεο λά
 Ρυαδρι Υα εΚοκκόβαρ, λά ριζ Κοκναετ, ήι Μυμαιν, εο ταρπατ λειτ ριζε
 Μυμαιν το Τοιρρδεαλβαδ Υα δριαν, γ το ραδ Διαρμαϊδ μας Κορβμαϊε
 Μεσ Κάρταιζ βραιζδε ινα υρλαιμ ρηί ηεδ δια ετυριμ οκα μενα ετίραδ
 Μυρκεηιταχ Υα Λακλαιηη δια εκορπαμ. Κίηδ Εαδδαχ .ι. Εοχαιδ μας
 Λυετα, το ραζδβάλ οε Φιονδκόραϊδ, βα μέϊδιτερ κοιρε μόρι έ, πο ραζαδ ζέδ

^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 spite 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-Eanaigh^p, and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht^q. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and 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 Gwarve 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. Columbkil. These oaths and sureties were taken before king Mortagh; Donnogh O'Kervall, king of Uriell; Tyernan O'Royrck, 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" [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'Royrck, Donnogh O'Kervall, and O'Heoghie, where the said Donnogh O'Melaughlyn 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 Dunleveye 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

αρ μό βίρ θαρ toll α ίύλα, γ θαρ toll α ρμύρα S[m]ήτυνε. Coblach mór lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbair πορ θιοναιν να ná ρριέ α ραμάλ αν ταν ριν αρ λιονήαιρε γ ιοματ α long γ α léar.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo caoccat α hocht. Doimnall Ua Longarccáin, αιηδεppcop Cairil, αιρθ ρήοιρ Mumán, ραοι αρ eacna γ αρ δέφειρε, τέcc ma ρήνωαταίο. Αν βρειέfm Ua Dúilínóáin, αιρcínδεαχ Εαρρα θαρα, ollam ρεινεάαιρ, γ ταιορeach ατύαιτε, δέcc. Coiméionól ρήναίο oc cléιρcείβ Ερεανν occ θρί mic Ταίογ hi Uaozairc, bail ι ραβατταρ cóicc epρcoib ρίcct im leccaitt comarba Phtair do eapail maζla γ ροιδέρ. Αρ θον éur ριν πο ορθαιζρft cléιρμζ Ερεανν im comarba Phtaircice caταοιρ αιμάλ ζαé neapρcob θο éomarba Cholaim Chille, θο Phlairéθαρταé Ua θρολéáin, γ áρυαθδαινε ceall Ερεανν co coιcctíno. Epρcoib Connaéτ θνα, πο βάτταρ oc θol ζup αν ρήναθ ριν θο ρλαττ γ θο θυαλαθ, γ θιαρ θια μυινητιρ θο μαρβαθ hi cCuipr Cluana, ιαρ βράζβαιλ Cluana θóib, lá hamraib Diarmada Uí Maoileachlainn, ρί Míde, γ πο ρóιττ θια ττιζιβ. Concóbair Ua θρiain .i. mac Doimnall, τιζήρα Αιρτίρ Mumán, γ α mac θο θallaθ lá Toiprdealbác Ua mθriain ταρ comarce cléιρcé Mumán γ α laoch. Ceapnacán Ua θρiain, τιζήρα Luiζne, δέcc. Ua Doimnall, τιζήρα Copca θhaircínθ, θο μαρβαθ lá hUa cConcóbair Copca Moθρuaθ. Pήρζal, mac Aóθα na namur Uí Ruairc, δέcc. Ταθζ, mac Aóθα, mic Ruairí, δέcc. Ua Pailbe, τιζήρα Copca

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 Domhnuill, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-amhas Ua Ruaire, died. Tadhg, 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 marrow 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 Tadhg. 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

Ουιβνε, νο μαρβαδ λά ηΥιβ δέζδα. Cύυλαδ, mac Θεόραδ Οί Ρηλαιν, τίζήνα Υα τΤυιρτε γ Οάιλ Αραιδε Ξυαιρε έυαιρπειρτ Ερην αρ εινεαχ, δέcc. Cenél cConaill νο ιομπόδ αρ Υα Λαείλαιν. Slóighead lá Μυιρέφρ- ταχ Υα Λαείλαιν co nUltaib γ co nAinǵiallaib ι τΤίρ Conaill, γ πο ινδουρστ αρ τίρ ειτιρ ceallab γ τυαταίβ. Τυρατ δνα, Cenél cConaill ammuγ long- πυιρτ φορ Ultaib, γ πο μαρβαδ Αοδ Υα Ουινηγλέβε Οί Εοδαδα, μι Υλαδ, λεό, γ αρ Ξαλλ Υα Σεαπραιγ, γ ποχαδε δυαιρλίβ γ δαηραδαίβ οίλε cen mo éat romh. Slóicéδ lá Ρυαιόρι Υα cConcóβαιρ co páimcc léitǵlinδ, γ πο ζαβ ηραιζδε Ορ- παιζε, γ Λαιοζιρι, γ νο πατ ζειμεαλ φορ Macraít Υα Μορδα, τίζήνα Λαιοζιρε. Σιτιρυζ mac Ξιolla Ενάιν Οί Οοίμαιλλ, τοιρεc Cloinne Φλαιτσίμαι, νο μαρ- βαδ λά Μυρχαδ, mac mic Ταίδγ Οί Cheallaiǵ. Οά mac Μυρχαδα mic Ταίδγ δνα νο μαρβαδ λά Ρυαιόρι Υα cConcóβαιρ ι ηζειμεαλ ινα δίοζαίλ ρίδε. Coblach μόρ νο dul ó Ρυαιόρι Ο Concóβαιρ ηι τΤίρ ηΕοζαίλ, co νοδηνρατ ulca mópa ιννε. Cpeach lá Ρυαιόρι Υα Concóβαιρ λά ρίζ Con- ναcτ ι τΤετδα, γ πο οίρcc υρεαμ νο Μηυιητιρ Cέριγ, γ ρυζ bú ιομδα. Τυγ- ρατ υιη ριρ Τεατδα μαίδμ φορ δρυνγ δια ιμυιητιρ ριοίη αιρμ ι ετορcαιρ Τοματcά Υα Μαοίλβρέναιν, γ Οονηχαδ mac mic Αοδα mic Ρυαιόρι, γ mac Ξιollaδé Οί Τρεαραιγ, γ Υα Μαχιαcc, γ Mac Αεδα na namuγ γ Ρήcαιρ Υα Ρολλαίμαι, γ πο ζαβαδ mac Οί Φλαιτβίρταιγ, co νορυνγ οίλε νο μαρβαδ cen mo éat. Cαιρρρε Υα Cιαρδα γ υρονγ υρφαίβ Τεατδα νο ιομπύδ αρ Οηιαρματ Υα Μαοίλεcείλαιν, γ Οονηχαδ νο ρίοζαδ δάίβ. Τίζήναν Υα Ρυαιρε γ Οιαρμαίδ νο εοcτ ινα υδεαττχαιδ, γ μαίδμ Αεα Μαίγνε νο ηυιρεαδ φορρα, γ cpeaca mópa νο δέναίμ δάίβ φορ Síol Rónáin, γ φορ Cαιρρριυβ. Cαιρρρε δνα, γ Οονηχαδ υιονηαρβαδ ι Λαιζνίβ. Síδ Cαιρρρε νο δέναίμ ιαρρην, γ Οονηχαδ νο δολ ι cConnaétaib. Μαίδμ ριοδα υιη, ειτιρ Connaétaib ηρείρνεαcαίβ γ Μυδεαχαιβ. Folc υρφαίρ ιρην ραίηραδ δια ετάιμc τολα υίρce ιη Αβαιη ιηρι na ρυβ ηι Σηαβ Ρυαιδ, γ πο βάττε

was chief of Corca-Dhuibhne, now Coreaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry.

² *Ui-Sheghdha*: *anglicè* the O'Sheas, who were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the same county.

⁷ *Clann-Flaitheamhail*.—These were one of the seven septs of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 31, 76, 77.

² *Gillade Ua Treasaigh*: *anglicè* Gilday O'Tracey.

² *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 Maeblhrenainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillade Ua Treasaigh^z; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-ambas; 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

τριαρ αρ ρίετ το ὄαιμῖν in inip na ρυῖ. Cúcóipne Ua Maadaoin, τῖςῖρνα Síl nAnmchaḃa, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céḃ coeccat a naoi. Μαιολμαιρε Ua Λοιγρῖς, ερρεορ Λιρ νόρι, décc. Abél ἡ Ἰολλαμυρῖδαῖς, ὁα ανγοιρε Αρῃα Μαῖα, décc. Ἰολλαοαιμῖν Ua Cειννειττις, τῖςῖρνα Ὑρῖμυῖαν, décc ina οιλῖρε ι cCill Ὀαλα. Cειννειττις Ua ὄριαιν .i. mac mic Μυρchaḃa, décc. Ὀοῖνall mac Conmara ὁο βάḃαḃ ρορ Sιοναινḃ. Ὀιαρμαιḃ, mac Ταῖḃς Ὑι Μhaoilpuanaḃ, τῖςῖρνα Μhaoῖε Λυρcc, cḃḃ coḃαιρle, céille, ἡ δέξιμρῖḃε cοiccḃ Connacht, décc. Αḃḃ, mac Ὀonnchaḃ Ὑί Concḃοβαιρ, τῖςῖρνα Ua ḃFairḃe, ὁο ḃαρḃḃαḃ lá Μαιρῖschlainn mac Conḃalaῖς mic Conαιρne Ὑι Choncḃοβαιρ. Ua Μαιολτορḃḃḃ ἡ α ḃιαρ ḃράḃαρ ὁο ḃαρḃḃḃ lá hUa Canannáin, ι meḃḃail. Sloiḃḃḃ lá Μυρῖcḃrtaḃ mac Néill Ὑί Λοḃlainn co Ruba Chonall, hι Μῖḃe, ἡ ρο ιονḃαρḃ Ὀιαρμαιḃ, mac Ὀοῖνall Ὑί Μhaoileachlainn α ρῖςῖε Μῖḃe, ἡ ὁο ραḃ ρῖςῖε Μῖḃe ὁο Ὀhonnchaḃ, mac Ὀοῖνall Ὑί Μαιοleaḃlainn ó Sḃionann co ραιρḃḃe. Coḃḃḃál ρῖḃḃḃa ετῖρ Ruaiḃḃḃ Ua Concḃοβαιρ ἡ Τῖςῖρḃḃán Ua Ruaiρc, ἡ ρο ροηρḃḃ ρῖḃ ἡ coḃḃḃḃḃe ὁο ρῖρ ραḃḃḃ ἡ ρῖονḃ. Τῖςῖρḃḃán ḃḃḃḃ ὁο ιονḃḃḃḃ co ḃḃḃḃḃ ḃρῖρḃḃe αρ Μḃḃḃḃḃrtaḃ Ua Λαḃlainn, ἡ aḃḃḃ ι cleῖḃ Connaḃḃ. Cḃḃḃḃ ḃροῖḃḃḃ ὁο ḃḃḃḃḃ oc Αḃ Λuaiḃ lá Ruaiḃḃḃ Ua cConcḃοβαιρ αρ ḃαις ιηηρḃḃḃḃ Μῖḃe. Sḃḃḃḃḃḃ lá ρεαρḃḃ Μῖḃe ἡ lá ρεαρḃḃ Τεḃḃḃḃ in ρῖς Μῖḃe, Ὀonnchaḃ Ua Μαιρῖschlainn, ὁο ḃοιρḃḃḃḃ an ḃροῖḃḃḃ, ἡ ρο ροηρḃḃ ḃeḃḃḃḃ cεḃḃḃḃḃḃ in Αḃ Λuaiḃ, ἡ ρο ḃḃḃḃḃ Αḃḃ mac Ruaiḃḃḃ Ὑί Choncḃο-

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 Columbkill, to Flathertach O'Brolchan, as other Bishops; and the abbaticie 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 Macrath 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 Athmoynes (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.

βαρ, προξδαίνα Connaéτ, co neḃbaile i cno ḃléτáinne dia ḡonaib. Slóigib mór la Ruaidri Ua Concóbaire iarrin co Connachtaib ina páirad, ḡ co ceat do Thuadnúmáin, ḡ la Tigḡhnán Ua Ruairc co ḃḃraib ḃreipne i Míde, co raime loc Seimíde. Uotar aipride iarañ co hAé Ḣhirdiaó. Slóigib oile la Muirḃḡtach Ua Lachlainn co maithib Chenél Conaill ḡ Eoḡain, ḡ an tuairceiret aréna i foipéin Oirḡiall co hAé Ḣhirdiaó ḃeór. Feacair caé ḡorra anhrin, ḡ maithi for Chonnaétaib, for Chonmáicrib, ḡ for Uib ḃriuin aithal ro batтар uile pé caéa commóra, ḡ laait an dá caé oile a ndearḡ ár im Ḣhiollaḃpiorc, mac Taíḡ Uí Mhaolruanaid, tigḡhna Muighe Luirḡ, im Muirḃḡtach Mac Taíḡ, im Muirḃḡach Ua Mannaááin, tigḡhna Ua mḃriúin na Sionna, im ḃranán Mac ḃranáin, toirḡch Corco Aclann, im Ceḡernach Ua Pollaíain .i. taoipeac Cloinne hUatḡac, im Aod mac Mic Uallaááin, taoipeac Mhuinḡire Cionaeḡa, im Ḣealḃuibe Ua Seacḡaraḡ, im Donnchaó mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidri, im Diaḡmaid Ua Concéanainn, im Aieuir mac mic Cnaimín, im dá mac Concóbaire Uí Choncóbaire, ḡ im Murchaó mac Doínnail Uí Ḣhlaeḃḡḡtaḡ, co rochaóib oile duairlib, ḡ danraóaib imaille ḃriú. Aiat na maite toirḡḡataḡ anhrin ó Uib ḃriúin, Mac na haídeé Ua Chínaááin, Cúmapa Ua Cumpáin, Ḣiolla na naoí Ua Ḣaláin, taoipeac Cloinne Dunḡalaḡ, Annaó mac Noennḡaḡ Uí Chearḃaill, ḡ a ḃraétaḡ, mac conḡraic Uí Loingḡíḡ, taoipeac Cenél ḃacaitt, Macraic Ua Toḡmaááin, Macraic Ua Cuagḡain, da taoipeac Cenél Duacááin, mac Mic Ḣionnḃairp Uí Ḣeraóáin, ḡ rocaíde ele cen mo áatḡoí. Oḡonḡ mór do Mhuinḡeachaib im mac mic Ḣiollaciaḡáin Uí Cinnéitḡ. Ro innḡurḡair Muirḃḡtach Uí ḃriúin, ḡ ro oipec Muinḡir Ḣeraóáin. Do raó dḡa Tír mḃeccon, ḡ Tír Ḣhaáac, ḡ Caill Pollaíain, ḡ Sodain, ḡ Ḣionntain dia ḃḡrañ ḃein do ḃḡraib Míde, ḡ ro foirḡe iar ḃin Conaill ḡ Eoḡain im Muirḃḡtach dia τḡḡib 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 *Uí-Briúin* : i. e. the Uí-Briúin 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-iarainn, 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 *Tír-Beccon*.—See note ^g, on Uí-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; Branán 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.

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 nanGall^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. Lughmhadh 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'Royrcke 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 spoyles 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.

λά Μυρchaδ Ua Φινδολλάιν, τιγίρνα Θεαλβna νόριε, γ la a macaib τρια a ανποлтаib γ τρια ειονταib πέιν. Θά Ua Μαολδοραid do μαρβαδ hi πολλ lar an Αιτέλερεαé Ua cCanannáin, lá τιγίρνα Cenél Conaill φορ ρναδadh λαoc γ ελέιρεαé Cenél Conaill buadém. An τΑιτέλειρεαch πέιριν γ θά Ua Canannáin oile immaile φορ do μαρβαδ lá Cenél Conaill ι noioγail a nEimig. Λορcaín Ua Canndelbáin, τιγίρνα Λαογαίρε, do εuitim lá hAod mac Conulaδ Uí Canndelbáin ι nAé Tpuim. Doimnall Ua Gaipmleaδaig, τοιρεαch Ceneoil Moáin do εuitim la Μαολpuanaid, τιγίρνα Píri Manach, γ μαίτε Cenel Moain imaille φορ τρια πέill, γ μεδail, ap φορccongpa Μυιρέcίρταig Uí Loclainn. Aed Ua hAnncáda, τιγίρνα Ua Maccaille, do μαρβαδ la macaib an gíollaéaioé Uí Annchaδa. Bpodaρ mac Tυρcaill, τιγίρνα Aéa cliaé, do μαρβαδ lá Μαολepón Mac Giollapecnaill. Pλαιτέcίρταch Ua Caéypaig, τιγίρνα Saíene, canndeaλ gaίρεaδ γ íngnaíma Míde, dég. Doimnall mac Giollapecnaill, τιγίρνα deίρειρεt bpeaig, do μαρβαδ la Μυιρέcίρταé, mac Doimnall Uí Mhaioleaélanm gan éionaid. Myrchaδ Ua Ruadhacán, τιγίρνα Ua nEaδdaé, dég. Taδg Ua Pírigail do μαρβαδ lá a bpaéair πέιριν, Aed Ua Pcapigail. Ruaidpí Ua Tomalτaig, τaοιρεαé Μυιncίρε Duibetáin, eíneach γ íngnaí Ua Tυιρτpe, do τuitim lá πέraib bpeίρne. Opog do Chenél Eógaín im Ua nGaipmleaδaig, γ im mac Uí Néill, do iompuδ φορ Ua Laélanm, γ cpeaé mópí do dénaín dóib φορ. Mícoρταδ mópí do páp hi ττυαίρεαρεt Epeann de ρim gup po míll an típí co mópí. Cpeach tha lá hUa Laélanm ina noiaδ ρioín hí τTeapmánn Dábeóc, gup po bñ buap dípíme díob. Maídm Mhaíge Λuaδaτ ρia cCenél Eoγaín Toléa Occ φορ Ua nGaipmleaδaig, γ φορ Doimnall Ua Cpíocáin, γ φορ Uib Píacpach, oú m po μαρβαδ ρochaíde díob, γ ap don éup ρim do poéair, co neimhéciontach, Μυιρέcίρταch Ua Néill lá Lochlanm Mac Loélanm, γ do poéair Loélanm iaρaín ma díoγail lá mac Uí Néill. Sluaigéδ tha, lá Ruaidpí Ua cConéobaίρ, lá ρíg Connaéτ, co hAé peime co loρapaρ, γ po gáδ bpaíge πέpí

¹ *Uí-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

² *Ua Ruadhacan*, lord of *Uí-Eathach*: i. e. O'Rogan, lord of Uí-Eathach, or Iveagh, in the now county of Down. The O'Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.

³ *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.

⁴ *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 Muirheartach 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 Muirheartach, 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 Muirheartach 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

* *Ath-feine at Iraras*.—This was the name of a barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

Τρέβα, ἡ ἔρη Μιόε, ἡ ὄρο παρὸ Διαρμαῖο, mac Domnaill Uí Maoleaclaínn a cclhnaḡ, ἡ α ττιζήρναρ πορρα. Comóál ríóda occ Eap Ruaió ειτιρ Ruaióρμ Ua Choncóβαρ, ἡ Μυρπέρταχ Ua Locláinn, ἡ πο ραοιλ α ccoinne ó apoile ζαν παῖομ ριόδ να οραδ εατορρα. Sluaiζῆ lá Μυρπέρταδ Ua Locláinn co ττυαιρceapτ Epeann immi co hAc na Daipbríge ap óαιζ ἔρη Μιόε ἡ ἔρη mḡpripne do ζαβáιλ. Sloiζῆ lá Ruaióρμ Ua cConcóβαρ co Μαζ nζαρτέον hι πορμῆιμ Τιζήρνάμ Uí Ruairc, τιζήρνα ḡpripne, ἡ Ὀδιαρματα Uí Mhaoileachlaínn, ρί Μιόε. Acτ πο δειλίζ Ὀια ζαν caτ, ζαν caτpae, ζαν ρίδ, ζαν οραδ. Coblach lá Ruaióρμ Ua cConcóβαρ ap Sionáinn, ἡ ap Loc nOepζóειpε, ἡ πο ζαḡ ḡpαιζde Toiprḡealbáιζ Uí ḡhriam ἡ Ὀal cCair.

Αορ Cpíopτ, mile céu pεapccat a haon. Aoo Ua hOippein, apḡpεpρcop Thuama, ἡ cclh epáβαῖδ, ἡ ζήmnaiζεέτα Leite Chuinn, Ταδζ Ua Longapcan, epρcop Tυaḡmúman, Ipac Ua Cuanáin, epρcop Ele ἡ Ruip Cpé, óζ, ἡ apḡpḡnóρμ Aipḡp Múman, Maolḡpénáinn Ua Ronáin, epρcop Ciapraige Luacra, ἡ lomap Ua hInnpεacḡtaιζ, apcínneach Mucnaíma, ἡ τιζήρνα Ua Meitḡ pḡpé, décc. Raζnall Ua Ὀáλαιζ, olláin Ὀspḡmúman le dán, décc. Ruaióρμ Ua Concóβαρ, πῖ Connact, do ζabaíl ζiall Toiprḡealbáιζ Uí ḡhriam. Sloiζῆ lá Ruaióρμ Ua cConcóβαρ ζo cConnactáib, ἡ lá Τιζήρνάμ Ua Ruairc ζo ḡpḡpαιḡ ḡpripne, hι Μιόε, ἡ πο ζαḡ ḡpαιζde Ua ḡPaoláin ἡ Ua ḡPaolζε, ἡ πο páccáib Paolan, mac Mic Pḡaoláin hι τιζήρναρ Ua ḡPaoláin ἡ Maol-

² *Ath-na-Dairbhrihe* : 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.

³ *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, kyllled 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 Killdare, 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 skyrmish. 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 Dombnall Ui 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 Ruaire, 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-Derg-dhere; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais.

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 hInnreachtaigh, airchinneach of Mucnamb, and [who had been] lord of Ui-Meith for a time, died. Ragnall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Ui-Faelain and the Ui-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of the

of 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^z [the Ui-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyernan O'Royreck, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clarvall" [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 Ardferit.

ρσκληανν Ua Concóβαιρ ηι ττιζήναρ Ua ββαίλζε. Sluaizheað la Muir-
 éfrtach Ua Laclainn i nUib bpiuin, 7 no indir an tír ποίμε ζο ράιμε Lic
 mblaðma. Tanzaτταρ ζαίλλ 7 Λαζίν eo na ρίξ, Διαρμαίο mac Muiréaða,
 ina éeach connicce ρín. Do ραο Ruaidhri Ua Concóβαιρ ceitpe bpaizde óo
 oar cfnh Ua mbpiuin, 7 Conmáicne leitpe Mumán 7 Míde, 7 tuc Ua Laclainn
 a cóicceað comlán doρoin. Do ραο oha, coiζfó Λαζín uile do Dhiarμαιο
 Mac Muirchaða. Rí Epeann oha cen ppepaðpa Muiréfrtað Ua Laclainn
 don éur ρín. Do ραο an lft ράιμε óo don Mhíde do Dhiarμαιο Ua Mhaoi-
 leaclainn, 7 baoi an leat oile occ Ruaidhri Ua Concóβαιρ. Ro ρói Ua Lacl-
 ainn dia éiz iapoim. Do ραο oha Διαρμαετ Ua Maolrσchlainn ófnó
 Artzaile do Dha 7 óo [Chiaran]. Slóizfó oile lá hUa Laclainn i Míde ηι
 ccomdáil ρfí nEpeann, laechaib, cléricib eo hAc na Daipbriζε, 7 no ζað a
 mbpaizde uile. Ar don éur ρín no ρaopaετ cealla Cholaim Chille ηι Míde 7
 ηι Λαζίνib la comarba Colaim Chille, Flaéðfrtach Ua bpolcáin, 7 tuζað óo a
 ccáin, 7 a ρμαét uair ρobταρ oapra ποίμε ρín. Cuaipε Oρpaizε do éabairε
 lá Flaéðfrtach Ua mbpolcáin, 7 aρεað bá oipr óo ρeaét ρicε oam, acé
 aρέ ρiach no τοιβζeað ann ρiche umζε aη ceitpí céo oairζεaτ ζil. Zoρpaío
 Ua Raζallaiz do marbað hí cCfnandup la Maolpeaclainn Ua Ruairc. Do
 ρocáir oha, a ínac Ziolla loρú lár an Maolpeaclainn céona aηnaðápach.
 Teach do ζabáil do Chatal Ua Raζallaiz, .i. mac Zoρpaða, ρop Maolrσch-
 lainn Ua Ruairc ρop lár Sláme, 7 no marbað ann Muiréfrtað Ua Ceallaiz,
 τtiζήna ópíζ, 7 a ófn .i. Inoearb, inζfn Uí Canmdealbain. Tήna imoppo
 Maolpeaclainn aη don éur ρín. Maíom ρia nDoimnall Caomanaé, mac mic
 Muirchaða, 7 ρia nUib Ceinnpealaiz ρop Zhallaib Loóa Capman, óú i ττορ-
 pεατταρ ile im Ua nDoimnall. Ματωðan, mac mic Cponáin, τtiζήna 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'Conor translates it very in-

correctly as follows :

“ Dedit deinde Diarmitius O'Maolseachlan, uxorem Artgali” [óeno Artzaile] “ Deo et ei.” It should be: “ Contulit tunc Diarmitius O'Maclseachlainn 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, Conmhaicne, the half of Munster and Meath; and Ua Lochlainn gave him his entire province [of Connaught]. He also gave the entire province of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha. 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 Caindealbhain. 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 Kilecavan, 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 Θαβρα, το εϋιτιμ λά maccaib Mec Congemle. Domnall, mac Congalaig mic Conairne Uí Choncóbaire Failge, ταναρι Ua Failge, το μαρβαδ λα Cloinn Mhaoilhogra. Μαδm για εΤυαδmυmian πορ Ohearimimian, ι τορ-όαιρ Μαολρschlainn, mac Ceallaicain, mac mec Capéaig, γ Αmlaioib Ua Donnchaóa co rochaioib oile. Μαδm oile óna, lap an luét céona πορ Ohearimimian ι τορόαιρ Aóó Ua Caoim, τiςhina Pshmuige, γ dá Ua Anmóada. Loingir óhinnacóa do páiopin πορ Cuan Thailine, γ riao occ peolaó ι naζaió ζaioite. Dun Thailine do lopecaó apabáirach da óaig. Domnall, mac Conmóda Uí Laegacáin, τaiopeacó Cloinne Suibne, do μαρβαδ lá Ruaióru Ua cConcóbaire, ι ngeimul, iar mbeie óó ap óomairce comarba Chiaráin. Fallamán Pionn Ua Fallamán, τaiopeacó Cloinne hUaóach, do écc hi ccléipeat.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, míle céo peapceat a óó. Théime, airdeppcop Thall γ Laiǵín, paio eena γ ilbérla, vécc, γ Lopcán Ua Tuatáil, comarba Caoim-ζin, do oipneacó ma ionacó lá comarba Phatpaucc. Caτapach Mac Comal-τáin, psh leiζinn Ooipe Cholain Chille, véζ. Saii τοζaióe epíóe. Oiapmau Ua Laiǵínáin, psh leiζinn Cluana hUaína, paio Muián, do μαρβαδ lá hUib Chiaráin. Tairi eppcoip Maomenn γ Cummaine Póca do éabairt a

¹ *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—Now the barony of Grannard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned in the years 1103, 1108.

² *Aedh Ua Caeimh*: *anglicè* Hugh O'Keeffe.

³ *Feara-Muighe*.—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843, 1013, 1080.

⁴ *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 kyled. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin in Tir-Briuin, and went over at Cloneois through the country, and Tiernan" [O'Roik] "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'Loughlin, 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 Tuathal^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 Laignen, 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^o [*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 coves 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 ^o, 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 ραιναδ δρέναινν, γ πο cuipead pcpín cumδαιζτε ιομπα. Cairbre Mac Samuel, apd ollain Epeann hi pcpibñn, décc in Apd Maca an 4 lá Febpu. Mairiurir manach occ lubar Cinnreécta do lopecað co na huibñ aiomñ γ leabpaib γ beóp an tuðar do cúir Pátraic féirín. Imleac lubair co na teampal do lopecað. Eppcarpað na tciζed o tñmpal Doipe do dénam lá comarba Colaim Cille Flaicéñraç Ua ðpolcánn, γ lá Muiréñraç Ua Laclainn, lá piζ Epeann, γ πο éogbaic oétiμozat teaζ nó ní ap uille ap in maizín ι παβατταρ, γ Cairéal an upláir do dénam lá comarba Colaim Cille beóp, γ do bepc mallacé pcpir an tí nó éiocpað éairir. Sñad cléirrech nEpeann im comarba Phátraic, Ziolla mac liacc, mac Ruaiðri, hi cClaoñaið, aipm ι παβατταρ pé heppcoip piéct zo nabaðaib iomða, occ spail maζla γ ioiðéir, pcp pñraib Epeann, laecharib cléirchib, γ ap don cúir pin πο éinnpct cléiriz Epeann na bað pñpizéinn ι ccill ι nEpinñ an pñ na bað valta Apða Maca céduir. Cuairt Cenél Eozain do éabairt lá comarba Phátraic, Ziolla mac liacc, mac Ruaiðri, dá naç ppié a hionpañail peimpe. Sluaizéð lá Muiréñraç Ua Lachlainn co ttauipcep Epeann, γ co bñpñraib Míðe, γ zo ceacé do Chonnaçtaib ap aon ppiú, co hAc cliaç ðpopbaip pcp Zhallaib. Acé πο impód Ua Laclainn ζan caé, ζan ζialla, iar ninðpeað Píne Zall. Ro páζaib ðna, Laiζmiz γ Míðiz ι ccoccað pcp Zhallaib. Do monað pið iarapm eituir Zhallaib, γ Zhaoiðealaib, γ do paðað pñct piçit uinze óir ó Zhallaib do Ua Lachlainn, γ do paðað cúiz pichitc uinze dóp ó Oñiapmaio Ua Maoilchlainn do Ruaiðri Ua cConcòðair, ðar éññ lapéair Míðe. Ceall Ua Nilucánn, γ Rop Míðe do paopañ do Oñiapmaio Ua Maoilpeclainn do

^o *The clergy of Brenainn*: i. e. the clergy of Cloufert, in the county of Galway, where St. Maeinenn was interred in 570, and St. Cumin in 661.—See p. 207, and note ^a, under A. D. 661, p. 271, *suprà*.

^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 *Claoñadh* 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 ullá 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^q 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-cliaith, 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*, Ard-machanam 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 Kilmelchon, 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.

Θηα γ δο Chiaraν αρ εοινημν ριοξ πλατα εο βράτ. Concoðar mac Taiðg Uí Dhríam, do mārbað lá Muiréirteach mac mic Toirpdealbairg Uí Dhríam. CATAL, mac mic CATAL Uí Muḡróim, τοιρεαé Cloinne CATAL, πρί πέ, δέcc. Donnchað, mac mec ḡiollapatraice, τιḡήνα Ορραιḡε, δέcc. CATAL UA Raḡallairg, τιḡήνα Muinτιpe Maοilnóρða, εimeach γ εανḡnañ UA mðpúim, do báðhaðh. Cpeach lá Maοlρschlainn UA Ruairc ι eCairprrí UA Ciaρρða, μαϊðm ðna ρια eCairprríð pαιρριοñ εο βραρccαιð ár ðaοine. Maοlρschlainn, mac Τιḡήnán Uí Ruairc, ριοḡðamína ðρείρνε, caindel ḡairccíð, γ emḡ Leitε Chuinn, do mārbað la Muinτιρ Maοilnóρða, γ lá mac Annaio Uí Ruairc. Cpeach la Dιαρμαio UA Maοlρschlainn, la ρίḡ Míðe, πορ pñραιð ðρείρνε, γ τορéαιρ Taiðg mac mic Cairḡamína Uí ḡilleultáin lá pñραιð ðρείρνε. Cpeach la Τιḡήnán UA Ruairc αρ Cairprríð UA Ciaρρða, γ do ροéαιρ mac Mic Pínoðairp Uí ḡhruðáin ðon éup ρin la Cairprríð. Coccoað móρ ειτιρ Deapmumáin, γ Tuaðmumáin εο noñnað iléρεαéa, γ ḡup ρο μαρbað ár ðaοine ctoppa. Macpαιé UA Machiacc, ταιορεach Ceneoíl Luḡne, δέcc. Mac Donnchaio mic mec Capéairg, do ḡabail la Coρbmac mac mec Cáréairg. Cpeach mór lá hUíð Pailḡe ι nEile, γ ι nUρmumáin, εο τυcρατ búαρ ðίρime.

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 sundered from the churches by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murtagh O'Neale” [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] “where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of *Urrlar*, was made by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Imlagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gillamacliag mac Roary, at Claena, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Abbots, persuading good rule and manners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and” [determined] “that

there should be 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 staid 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 ford 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 rased 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 Diomuraid .i. Ceallaç, Cúbroza, 7 Cuilén do marbað lá Maolrschloinn Ua cConcobair, tigherna Ua Fialge, for lár Cille hachaid. An Copnamaid Ua Dubda, tigherna Ua nÁmalzaða do marbað lá a dērbēne.

Αοιρ Cpiope, mile céð peapceat a tpi. Μαολιορα Ua Λαιgnán, eppcop Imleaça, 7 comarba Ailbe, Μαολιορα Ua Κοιεράν, comarba Comgall, 7 abb cananach ðñðcaip, Σιολλαçiapán Ua Opaighén, comarba Fechin, 7 Μαολçiapain, αιρωñioip peap Míðe, paoi eaçna 7 epábaid, décc. Σιολλα-βριçðe Ua Diomuraid, comarba an dá Sinçell, 7 Callechðoinnaill, inçñ Naoneanaiç, ban abb Cluana ðponaiç, 7 comarba Samtainne, décc. Gleann dá loça do lopceað im Cpó Chiarán, im Cpó Chaoinçin, 7 im peccleap an dá Sinçell. Tene aoil 1 paibe lxx tpaigñð ap çac leç do ðenain lá comarba Cholaim Chille, la Flaetðeaprtach Ua ðpoléain, 7 lá paiað Cholaim Chille ppi pé piçt lá. Conniñð piogðainna lá Niall, mac Muipçpταiç Uí Lachlainn la mac piç Epeann for Let Chunn. Apeað do ðeaçað co hUltaib apçýp co Cill plébe. Iappin a nAipçiallaib, 1 τCipi ðhpiúin, 7 1 Míðe, co noñina éccne iomða 1 tpuataib 7 çellaib, 7 do póine cétyr 1 cCñanoyr 1 nApo ðpeacáin, 1 Pobap peçin, 7 in Eaçapuo Lobrain, 7 hí cCluain mic Nóip. Do çoið iap pin ðap Aç luain hi cConnaçtaib ða piçt décc a lion 7 do ponpat a ccoinnieað for Uib Maíne, 7 po marbaip uile lá Concobair Ua Ceallaig, 7 la Concobair Maonmaige, 7 lá hUib Máine tpaia peill 7 meabail cén mó éat peolunga 7 luçt eluða, 7 po çabað Niall, mac Muipçpταiç Uí Loçlainn, 7 po hioðnaicfoh plán é ðia éiç tpaia çomaipe a nairpaçt. Muipçpταç Ua Maolpeçlainn, .i. mac Doínnail, piogðainna Teipiaç, do çuytim do Opoicçt Κοιεραιç, 7 a ðáðað ipin Saðpainð. Mac Píno Uí Chepðail, tigherna Ele Tuapceip, do marbað lá Doínnail, mac Toippiðealbaiç

^a *Successor of the two Sinçells*: i. e. Abbot of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

^b *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.

^c *Cro-Chaimhghin*: 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.

^d *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.

^e *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 Corcraim, 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. Gillabrighte Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells^u; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Chain-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-Briuin, 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 Cluain-mic-Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Ui-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives; and Niall, son of 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 ^u, 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 Belagh-Conglais” [now Baltinglass] “*in Christo quievit*.

Υί βηριαν. Αιτριζαδ̄ Διαρματα Υί Μhaoilſchlainn lá ρſιαβ̄ Μίθε, ἡ cóicc ρίετ uinge δόρ do ε̄αβαιρ do Μυιρέρταδ̄ Mac Uoclainn ταρ ε̄ſnn ρίγε Μίθε. Cucairil Ua Ριονδalláin do μαρβαδ̄ lá hCoδ̄ Ua Ruairc τρια τανζ-
ναέτ .i. τρια μέαβαίλ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céδ̄ ρεαρρεατ a cſταιρ. Donnchaδ̄ Ua βηριαν, .i. mac Διαρματα, eppcop Cill Oalua, ἡ Μαολ̄άοιμ̄ζιν Ua Ὑορμáιν, μαίγιρτιρ Λυζμαδ̄ αρδ̄ ραοι Ερεανν, ἡ abb μαιμρτρεαδ̄ canánaδ̄ Τſηρμαιν Ρε̄cine ρρι ρέ, do écc. Τεαμπαλλ̄ μόρ Ὀοιρε ἰ ραίλ̄ ο̄ετμοζατ τραιζεαδ̄, do δ̄εναίμ̄ lá comarba Colaim Chille, Ρλαιέβ̄ſηταχ Ua βρολ̄cáin, ἡ lá ραμαδ̄ Cholaim Chille, ἡ la Μυιρέρταδ̄ Ua Uaélainn, lá ρίζ̄ Ερεανν, ἡ ταιρμια a δ̄εναίμ̄ ρρι ρέ cſτρααδ̄ λάντε. Λορρεαδ̄ Αρδα Μαεα, Cluana mic Nóir, Cluana ρſητα β̄ρénainn, ἡ Tuama dá ſualann. Λορρεαδ̄ Λυζμαδ̄ αρ̄ inδ̄ ραινδ̄ ba moo a ταιζ̄ Donnchaδ̄ Υί Chearbaill, τιζ̄ſηνα Οιρζ̄iáll, ἡ Μυιρέρταδ̄, mac Néill, ρί Αιλιζ̄, ἡ μαίτε Cenel Εοζ̄ain ann iar neaponορυζαδ̄ baéla Iopa. Mac Donnchaδ̄a, mic mec Cárταιζ̄, do μαρβαδ̄ lá a βραταίρ lá mac Coιβ̄maic. Cpeach̄ inορ lá Ρſιαβ̄ Manach, ἡ lá hUib̄ Ριαchpach Αρδα ριατα ἰ τΤίρ Εόζ̄ain. hUa Cρίοcáin, τιζ̄ſηνα Ua Ριαε̄ραδ̄ Αρδα Σρατα, do Thuitim la mac Néill Υί Uoclainn. Μυιρέρταχ Ua Tuatail, τιζ̄ſηνα Ua Μυιρεαδ̄αιζ̄, ἡ ρλαιέ λαιζ̄ſη αρ̄ emeach ἡ ζ̄αιρρεαδ̄, décc iar ναίερίγε. Tuaim Ὑρ̄éine, ἡ Τίρ da ζ̄λαρ do λορρεαδ̄. Oab̄id̄, mac Duinnpléibe Υί Εοcáda, do μαρβαδ̄ lá hUib̄ Εαcáda Ulaδ̄ ἰ ρϋιull. Μαολ̄ρſchlainn Ua Concōbar̄ Ραιζ̄e, do μαρβαδ̄ lá Cloinn Μhaoilύζ̄pa. Αίmlaοιβ̄, mac Ὑιollachaoim̄ζιν Υι Cινδ̄éιτ-
τιζ̄, τιζ̄ſηνα Uρ̄muman, do δ̄allaδ̄ la Τοιρδεαλβαδ̄ Ua mβηριαν.

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.

^c *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 Ecclesie, 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-caeimhghlin, 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 Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was slain by the Cluain-Maelughra. Amhlaeibh, son of Gillacaimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1164. Donogh O’Brien, Bishop of Kildalua, *in Christo quievit*. Sawarly mac Gilladomnan, and his son, and the slaughter of Irish, Kintyremen, 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-Colum-Kille” [the clergy of Derry], “and by Murtagh O’Neale” [*rectè*, Murtagh mac Neale O’Loughlin], “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

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, míle céo fearceat a cúig. Μαζναρ Ua Canannám, τιζήρνα Cenel Conaill, décc. Coccoá mór, γ κοιήρεαχαδ ειτιρ φήραιβ Μίθε, γ φήραιβ θρειφνε. Σιτριυζ Ua Ruairic, ταναρι θρειφνε, do márbad lá hUa Ciarróda γ lá Cairppriú. Cpeac mór lá Ruairíu Ua cConcóδαρ, γ lá cóigeáó Chonnaét uile φορ Cairppriú í ndiozáil Σιτριυcca. Cpeach oile lár na φήραιβ céona φορ φήραιβ θρεαζ, γ φορ Σαιτέμβ, γ φορ Uib Colgan ζο πο ορρεφτε an τιρ uile. Ro ériallrat ulaid íompuó ar Mhuircéφταch Ua Lachlainn, γ do cóioφτε φλυαζ φορ Uib Mét, γ μuccerat bú, γ πο márbφrat íle. Cpeac óna, leó φορ Uib θρεαφαιλ Αιφτίρ, γ cpeac oile φορ Θháil Ριαδα. Slóicéó mór la Muircéφταc íapaím éιττιρ Cenel Conaill, Eozain, γ Αιφζιλλαίβ ím Ultoib, γ πο éφoiφτε, γ πο αιφζφτε an tíρ uile cen mo éat ppuim céalla Ulad, γ tuccerat ár díφíme ar daoimib, ím Eacmarcaó mac ζiolla eppcoib, γ ím Ua Lomáin, γ πο hionnarφad Eoóca, mac Duinnφléibe a hUltoib, íar mbeim a φίγε de, γ do παφρατ Ulad uile í ngeill óUa Loóclainn a neapφ μίγε. Uaid Muircéφταc Ua Loóclainn co Cenel Eozain co hInip Λαcáin πο λοίφρεφτε γ πο múφφρατ an ínφi. Τφζαιτε íapaím Cenel nEozain dia τειζίβ íar ecpφζαρ co néδαλαίβ αιóble, γ co longaiβ íomóda leó. Do óeachaíó íapaím Ua Laóclainn co hAφo Macáca. Támic óim Donnchaó Ua Ceapφaill τιζήρνα Oipφiall, γ Eochaíó Mac Duinnφléibe hí ccoimóáil Muircéφταίζ do éuñgíó μίγε doφíóφi do Mac Duinnφléibe. Do παó Ua Laóclainn an φίγε óó dar cñó ζiall nUladh uile, γ tucc Eochaíó mac ζacé τοιφίζ do Ultaib óó, γ a íngfn φém a nziallnar do Ua Laóclainn, γ tuccá φeíóda íomóda óó ím cloiófn íhec an íarφa, γ do παó beóφ θαιφée do Ua Loóclainn, γ tuζ Muircéφταc óUa Chíφbaill φo céóóφ í. do Donnchaó, γ tuccaó óna, baile do éléφchib Sabail τφia μαé μίγε Mhec Loóclainn. Τοιφφóealbác Ua θφiam do αιφφίζαó lá Muircéφταc mac Τοιφφóealbáiζ, γ a íonnarφad í Λαιζníb. Slóíζó 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 ^p.

^c *Inis-Lochain*.—Now Inisloughan, a remarkable earthen fort in the barony of Upper Masareene, 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.

^d *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 Ruairc, 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.

Ruaidhri Ua cConcobaig go Connaétabh go Dórmuimian co ttagatatar maite Dearmuimian ina téach imma ttagherna Diarmuid mac Corbmaic Méc Cártaig. Doimnall Mac Giollaaráttaraic, tigherna Oghraige, do marbað lá Laoigir Uí Mhórdha. Macraic Ua Concobaig, tigherna Ciarraige Luacra, décc iar naitirige. Fhígal Ua Maolmuaid, tigherna Fhí cCeall, 7 Cenél Fiacach, camdel gairccid 7 eimig fhrí Míde, do marbað lá hUib Dpacann. Giollaeriopt Ua Maolbriénainn, taoipeac Cloinne Concobaig, décc.

Aoir Críort, míle céo gearccat a ré. Giollamacablén Ua hAnmáda, comarba Briénainn Cluana fhíra, do écc. Celecraig Ua Congaile, aircindeac tíge aoidheac Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Giolla na naom Ua Ceallai, comarba Uí Suanaig hi Raéain, décc. Scinn Manéain Maóla, do cumdach lá Ruaidhri Ua Concobaig, 7 for bpat óir do tabairt tairri lair feib ar deach ro cumdaigh feathal a nEirinn. Macraic Ua Móráin do atcup a epporóide, 7 Giolla Críort Ua hEochaid do oirneid i caéair Conmaicne iarrtáin. Arð Maáa do loicac na dí rreic ó érioi Cholaim Chille co Críoi Eppoi Eogain, 7 ó Chrioi Eppoi Eogain an dapa rreic co Críoi Dóraig raáa, 7 an ráit uile co na teamplaib cenmotá peccleir Bóil 7 Bítair, 7 uaité do tighib aréna, 7 spreith fhrí ráith aniar ó éa Críoi Síchnaill co Críoi mhóiríge acé mað bñ. Doipe Cholaim Chille gur an Duib peccleir do

^b *Laeighis-Uí-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" [*rectè*, of Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin], "both Connells, Owens, and Argialls, and preyed all the country save" [only] "the prime elurehs 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" [*rectè*, mac Neale O'Loughlin] "through his kingly power. Dermot mac Míe Artan, the most liberall 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*. Moilcolumb Cennmor (Great head) mac Enrick, the best Christian of Irish Scotts, arcliking of all Scotland, full of all goodness, *mortuus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Neale" [*rectè*, 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" [*rectè*, to Mac L'oghlin]. "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 Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fiachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Braecain. 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 Suanagh 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 Conmhaicne^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 Brigit, except a little. Doire-Choluim-Chille^m, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choluim-

O'Loghlin 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'Loghlin, and gave him many jewells; together with the Earl's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Neil" [*rectè*, Mac Nele O'Loghlin] "gave it to O'Caroll, and a towne was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O'Loghlin'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 Conmhaicne*: 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-

lorccad. Luḡbad, Suirḡ Cholaim Chille, ἡ Ἀρḡ bó, do lorccad. Aed Ua Maelpabaill, tiḡsrna Cairpcece ḡrachaidε, do marbad lá mac Néll Uí Loclainn. Eochaid mac Duinnrlebe Uí Eochada, ri Ulad, tuir ḡairccid, ἡ emiḡ na nḡaoidεal, do ḡallaḡ lá Muirḡsrnach Ua Loclainn, ἡ an trírur bá fearr do ḡhál Araidε .i. dá mac Loingriḡ. ἡ mac mic Caḡaraidḡ Uí Flaḡrae, do marbad lár an riḡ ceḡna ḡar comairḡce comarba Pháḡḡraice, ἡ baḡla Iopa, ḡhonnchaid Uí Cḡrbaill, tiḡsrna Oirḡiall, ἡ ḡar comairḡce muḡd, laeḡ ἡ clépeḡ tuairceirt Eriḡn uile. Sluaḡsr lá Donnchad Ua cCeapḡbaill iar rin hi τḡir nEocḡam do ḡoḡaril emiḡ Phatḡraice, ἡ a emiḡ féin. Trí caḡa comḡmóra líon a ḡluaidḡ, caḡ Oirḡiall, caḡ Ua mḡrriun ḡréirne, ἡ caḡ Connaiḡne. Rangatḡar na rloḡḡ rin co Leitir Lúin ἡ ḡḡhaid Ua nEacḡad ἡ τḡir Eoḡain, muḡa comḡaimε ḡoib ἡ do Ua Laclainn, ἡ do Chenél Eoḡain conuaḡad rloḡḡ, ḡeḡḡar caḡ ainḡur eḡrḡocair ḡḡḡḡra diblinḡb, ἡ ḡo meadaid ḡor Chenél nEoḡain, ἡ ḡo marbad Muirḡsrnach Ua Lachlainn, árḡḡrí Epeann uile, an cainḡeal ḡaile, ἡ ḡairccid, emiḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡnaíma iarḡair doḡain ma ré, ḡr ar nár ḡriḡḡ caḡ ná comḡann riamḡ ḡo rin, ἡ ḡo ḡriḡ iolcáḡa. Ro marbad ma ḡarḡad irin caḡ hi rin hUa ḡiollalainne, ἡ hUa hAdḡmaill, dá ḡoirεac ḡoḡaidε iarḡidε, ἡ Mac ḡillemarḡain, ḡoirεac Cenél ḡearaḡaidḡ co ḡochaidib uile. Ar acc ḡairḡḡḡre caḡa Leḡi camm, ἡ an caḡa ḡo ḡo ráid ḡáciarḡcc .i. naomḡ a hArḡccal :

Leḡhi Camm,
Do ḡaeḡraḡ mḡr nḡsríatḡ and,
ḡarḡurḡair occ Leitir Lúin,
Cíḡ cian, cíḡ cum, ir cíḡ 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 Dunganon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D. 1103.

^o *Leilir-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 Maelfabhail, 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 Conmhaicne. 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 zo Connaétabh zo bpearaib Míde, 7 zo bfeiraib Tfeba co hAé cliaé, 7 po rígaó ann Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire feb ar onóraigze po rígaó mí maím do Thaoidealaib, 7 po éioðnaic roim a tpuarparat do na Galluib do buair iomða, uair po rpeátait da ríct céo bó por pearaib Eireann dóib. Do deacáttaí Zoill cona roéraitte don éur rin lá Ruaidrí co Úroicé aá, 7 táimic Donncaó Ua Cfhbaill 7 maíte Airgiall ina éeac, 7 do beirpat a ngialla dó. Lorgaó Fírna la Mac Murchaó, ar oían Connaéct do lorgaó a chaireóil 7 a éaigi. Do luio ðna an mí Ruaidrí gur an roéraithe céona lair ar ccúla in Laignib, 7 po gab a ngialla, 7 do luio iarrin zo po péideáó Fíóó ndoicé, 7 iarróim i nUib Ceinnrealaig, 7 po gab bpaighe Diaimada mic Murchaó 7 Ua Ceinnrealaig aréna. Slóigfó móri do ríóiri lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire zo cConnaétabh zo bfeiraib ðreirne 7 zo bfeiraib Míde i Laignib i nOrraigib, 7 i Mumain iarrptain, 7 tanzattar ríograio Léite Moza uile ina éeach. Ro paño tpa an Mhumain ar dó. i. a lé do ríóil mbriam, 7 an lé naile do Dhiaimada mac Coibmac. Sluaigfó lá Tigfhinan Ua Ruairc co bfeiraib ðreirne, zo bfeiraib Míde, zo nGalluib Aá cliaé, 7 co Laignib in Uib Ceinnrealaig, 7 po hionn-

⁴ *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 Murrugh; 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.*

⁵ *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'Moilsavall, 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 Seghnal's Cross to St. Brigit's Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugma, Iniskynedeá, 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 Makillmori 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'Loghlin, at the draught" [i. e. instance] "of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O'Neall" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin], "archking of Ireland. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] "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'Loghlin, king of Ireland, was slayne, who was Augustus of the north-west

part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kindred-Owen were slain about 13; and that was a marvellous example, and a greate miracle: the king of Ireland slayne without battle, or fight, through dishonouring the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his *sama*" [clergy], "and the Coarb of Colum Kille himself fasted, for the matter, and the best of the clergy of Dyry, for 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.

αρθὰ λέο Διάρματ Μακ Μυρχαδὰ δαρ μυρ γ πο μύραδ α αιρτιαλλ ήί
 Ρεαρνα. Ριόξταρ λέο Μυρχαδ mac mec Μυρχαδὰ δαρ είνδ ρέτ μβραζατ
 δέεε δο τάβαρτ δο Ρυαίθρι Ua Concobair co τήι Ριαέραχ Αιόνε. Μαίθμ
 μια ηΘαρτραίγίβ, γ μια mac Donnchaí Uí Ruairc ap Ρήραιβ Λυρρε, γ αρ
 έυαιέ ρατά, δύ ι ετορερατορ ροχαίθε. Αν δαλλ Ua Conallta .i. Σιolla-
 μαίρε, ρίξ δρυέ Ερεανν δέξ. Δο Uíβ δρυίμ α cenél. Mac Donnnaill δρα-
 καναίξ mic mec Captaíξ, δο μάρβαδ λά Κορβμακ mac mec Capthaigh.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo ρεαρccat a ρεαέτ. Τορζερλι eppcob Λυμμιξ,
 ηUa Flannám, eppcob Cluana ηUaíma, Cíonaet Ua Ceéηραιξ, ραζαρτ ηηι
 Cloéραμ, μόρ ηηξή Donnnaill Uí Choncobair Ρηαιλξίξ, banabb Cille δαρα,
 Μαοιμícael Mac Δοτεαείμ uaral ρaccapτ, γ άίρδ eaηναíδ, γ ευιρ εραβαíδ
 δο μυντιρ Αρδα Μαεί, γ ηUa Dubucán, .i. Σιollaξόρι, coμapba Ενε
 Αίρνε, δέεε. Τοιρθεαλβαέ, mac Διάρμαδα Uí δηριαν, ρί Μυίμ, γ Λετέ
 Μοξα, ρήι πο ιονηραιξ Ερηνδ uile, ρήι ιρ ρεάρι τάνιc ινα αιμυιρ ρηι τιοδ-
 nacal ρεόδ γ μαειμε δο βοέταιβ γ δαιδηλξνεαδαιβ αν έοιμθεδ, δέεε. Μυιρ-
 έήρατ, mac Λαδμαιν Uí Θηυιδόορμα, τήξήρα Ρορ υρμα, ευιρ αρλέαιρ
 ευαιρπειρτ Ερεανν uile, δο μάρβαδ ι μεαβαί λά Donnchaí Ua ηΔυιδόορμα,
 γ λαρ αν ηβρέδαίξ ρορ λάρ Μαίξε δίλε, γ α δά mac δο ηάρβαδ αρναδάρια,
 γ mac οίλε δο δαλλάδ. Conn Ua Μαοιμíμαδαίξ, τοιρκαέ μυντιρε ηΕολαιρ,
 δέεε. Μόρ έοιμνε λά Ρυαίθρι Ua cConcobair ξο μαίτιβ Λείτε Chuinn ετιρ
 λαέ γ clépepeé, γ ξο μαίτιβ Σαλλ Ατα χιατ occ Ατ buíde Τλαέτξα. Τάνιc
 ann coίμαρβα Ρηάτραίcc, Caδla Ua Δυδταίξ, αρθερρcoρ Connaet, Λορcaίμ
 Ua Τυαταίλ, αρθερρcoρ Λαιξή, τήξήραν Ua Ρυαιρ, τήξήρα δρειρνε,
 Donnchaí Ua Cήβαίλ, τήξήρα Οιρξίαλλ, γ Mac Δυιμρλέθε Uí Εοείαδ, ρί
 Uλαδ, γ Διάρματ Ua Μαοιleaéλαμ, ρί Τεαίρκαέ, Raξnaill mac Raξnaill,
 τήξήρα Σαλλ. Δά ήέ lion α ττιομαίρcc γ α ττιοηοίλ τήι míle δέεε μαρκαέ,
 τρι ρίειτ céo δο Chonnaéταίβ cá ρίειττ céo ημ Ua Ρυαιρ, ρίεε céo ημ

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 Ardmachano, vir sapientissimus, et religionis specimen, decessit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

³ *Fordruim*.—Now Fordrum, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

⁴ *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen.—See note under A. D. 1122.

⁵ *Magh-bile*.—Now Movice, 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 Ratha, 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 Dotheachain^u, 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 Duibhdhorma, 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; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Raghnaill, son of Raghnaill, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horsemen, of which six thousand were Connaughtmen, four thousand with O'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 ^l, under A. D. 1172.

Ua Maoileaclann, da pícíte céd lá hUa cCshbaill, 7 lá hUa nEocáda, píe céd lá Donnchað Mac Faolain 7 déc céd lá Gallaið Áta chiac. Ro cinnit tpa deiz cinnite iomda ipin comðáil hí ipin eitip éadur ceall 7 cléipeach, 7 pmaçt tpeab 7 tuaç, zo niméiztír na haon inna epinð, 7 tuccað aipeacc a épeice do comarba Patraicc lá hUib Faizge a lámaib na píoz pémpáite. Ro pcarpat peim iap ipin pó píð, 7 po éaoin loipi gan ugrá gan agra gan aç-coran nech pop a céle ipin comðáil tpe píat an píç po éionóil na maite ipin co na plógaib zo haoin ionað. Sluaiçfð, 7 toçaptal pñi nEpeann, immo píoz-paið lá Ruaiðpi Ua cConcòbair. Táinic ann Diarmaid mac Corbmaic, tizhina Dearmuidan, Muipéhrac Ua mðriain, tizhina Tuadmuidan, Diarmaid Ua Maoilreachlann, pí Míde, Donnchað Ua Cshbaill, tizhina Oirçiall, 7 maite Laiçh aréina. Rangattar iapaím hi tTír Eóçain, 7 po piann Ua Concòbair an típ i noó .i. Tír Eoçain o Shléib Challaín, po tuaid do Niall Ua Lachlann dap cñd da bráçað .i. Ua Caéain na Craoibe, 7 mac an Ghail Uí bhraín, 7 Cenél Eoçain ó pleb poðear do Ad Ua Néill dap cñd dá bráçatt oile .i. Ua Maoilaeda do Chenél Aonçura, 7 hUa hUpéuile do hUib Tuipere, comaltai Uí Néill poðéipin. Lotar pipi Epeann ap ecúla poðear dap Sliab Fuaic ap pud típe Eoçain 7 Conaill, dap Earpuaid i ccoinne a ccoblaiz muipide, 7 po ionnaic Ua Concòbair tizhina Dearmuidan, co na poçpauðe dap Tuadmuidan po ðear zo hAine chiac zo pédaib 7 maimb iomda leo. Tainç tpa Diarmaid Mac Mupchaða a Saçaið co poçpauðe Gall, 7 po çab píçge Ua cCeinnpealaiç. Sluaiçfð oile lá Ruaiðpi Ua cConcòbair, 7 lá Tizhinnán Ua Ruairc i nUib cCeinnpealaiç, zo pangattar Ceall Ornað. Pcaptar deabaíð eitip oipoinç do glap'laic, 7 do mapç'luaç Connaçt, 7 mapç'luaç Ua cCeindpealaiç, 7 topepatop peipup do Chonnaçtaib in Donnall mac Taiz mic Maoilpuanaid ipin céd puaiç. Do poçpattar 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-cliaith. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and amity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the prosperousness of the king, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by 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-Ghail 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-Ceiuinsealaigh, 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 Gail, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is

applied to the English.

^c *Cill-Osnadh*.—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note ^a, under the year 489, p. 152, *suprà*.

δοι μναίcc ele ταναίρι λά Τιγξήνάν Υα Ρυαίrc cuiγξί ap pécit do Uíβ Ceimó pεαλαίξ im mac níξ hρίctan, γ βά hepide tuip éata ipri hρίctan, ταιmic ταp μυip hí pócραide mic Μυρχαδα. Τάmic ιαραίη Διαpμαίυ Mac Μυρχαδα go hΥα cConcobaip, co τταpαττ pécit mbpαιγθε óó θαp cfnh déc ττpιυάά céó dá fleipcecláma pούέipm, γ céó uingε óóp do Τηγξήnnan Υα Ρυαίrc ma einεach. Deapbáil inξhí Donnchaíó Uí Maolpfehlaimh, décc i cCluain mic Nóip iap mbuaíó ττiomna γ ccoibpεan. Υαδα Υα Conécfnaimh, τιγξήna Υα nΔιαpμαδα céóυp, déξ ιapom i cclépcect i cCluain mic Nóip. Teampall Cailleac Cluana mic Nóip do pópbaó lá Deapbopogaill inξhí Μυρχαδα Υι Maolpfehlaimh. Páðap Pécime, Ail pinn, γ δίoppa do lopccáó. Μυipεαάach, mac Mic Cana, do inápbáó la macaíb Uí Uóclaimh. Teampall do dénam i cCluain mic Nóip i monáó an deapítaiγe lá Conécobaip Υα cCeallaiγ, γ lá hUíβ Mame.

Αοip Cpíoipε, míle céττ pεapccat a hoct. Flannaξán Υα Duβταίγ, eppecop γ apó paoi na nΞαιοúeal i λλείγimó, hi pñícup, γ i napécstal, γ m γac aicmuó atcsp do óuine ina aimpip, décc i leabaíó Μυipfóhaiγ Uí Dhubtaίγ i cCunγa. Macpaíτ Υα Mópáin .i. eppecop pñi mbpεipne, mac Óalta Uí Dhúnáin décc i nApoachaó Eppecoip Mél ipm tpeap bliadaín ocτmoξat a aοip. An tεppecop Υα Ceapbáil, eppecop Ruip aihéip, do écc. Μυρχαδ Υα Μυipfóaiγ, apdeaghaíó coiccíó Connaéct, γ uapal pacaipε, Maolπαττpαιcc Υα Callada, comapba Cpónáin Roppa Cpé, an paccapε mópι Υα Mongaáain, comapba Molapip Óaimipip, γ Ξállbpat, mac duapip Uí Θαóξán, pazaipε mop Cluana mic Noip, décc. Μυipécspεac, mac Toippóealbaίγ Uí bhriain,

¹ *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.

² *For his einεach*: i. e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

³ *The church of the nuns at Cluain-mis-Nois*.—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Clonmacnoise. Dearbhforgaill, 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.

⁴ *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'Duvidirna, 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 Birru, 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; Maelpdraig 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'Duvidirna 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 Fertnamvla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell Mac Loghlin 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 Esroa, and came safe home. Mureagh MacCanay killed Mac Loghlin's son, through Patrick and the Bachall-Isa, also by the draught^j [instance or procurement] "of his own brothers."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ρί Μυμάν, ἡ μιοῖδαμνα Ερεανν (μας ματάρ το Ρυαϊορί Υα Concobaip ειριδε) το μαρβαδ λά μας mic Choncobaip Uí ἡηριαν, ἡ' α μαρβαδ φέιν φο χηδύοιρ co na luēt coccaip λά hUa pFaelán τιῖεαρνα na nDeipí Μυμάν, ἡ βά το Ρυαϊορί Υα cConcobaip το ποιμε ριυή an ἡμοή ηίρην. Ro μαρβαδ φο céoóip μας mic Concobaip ma δίοῖγαίλ λά Διαρμαίτ pFino, ἡ λά hUa pFao-lám, ἡ pCēt meic εἰορεαχ co na μυιπσίοιβ. Ρίῖε Μυμάν το ἡαβáiλ το Doimnall, μας Τοιρρδεαλβαίῖ Uí ἡριαν ναρ éipí Μυιρcheapταιῖ, α ἡράταρ. Μυρchaδ Υα Pindallám, τιῖσίρνα Dealbna móipí, το μαρβαδ λά Διαρμαίτ μας Donnchaδa Uí Maolrpeaclann ι νοῖοῖγαίλ α ατάρ ταρ comairῖε εἰοῖεαδ Connaēt ἡ Αιρῖιall. Ενδα μας Μυρchaδa, μιοῖδαμνα Λαιῖῖην, το δαλλάδ λά hUa nḠiollaπάάτταρε .ι. Donnchaδ, τιῖσίρνα Ορραιῖε. Coimne λά Ρυαϊορί Υα cConcobaip, λά ρίῖε Ερεανν ἡο ccóῖεαδ Connaēt uile, ἡ λά Τιῖσίρnán Υα Ρυαίρ, τιῖσίρνα ἡρειρνε, ἡ λά Donnchaδ Υα cCeapbaill, co nΑιρῖιallaib oc Ocaimδ, το éuῖngiδ a neimῖ ar Ouarmaíδ Υα Maolrpeaclann, ἡ ar pFiaib Míde ar μαρβαδ Uí Pindallám leó ναρ comairῖε εἰοῖῖιδ Connaēt ἡ Αιρῖιall. Το παοραδ áin, ρip Míde co na ρίῖε oēt ccéδ bó ma nEineach τοib, ἡ epaic oile το Deibna. Aonac Tailtén imoppo το δénaῖm λά ρίῖε Ερεανν, ἡ λά Leē Chuinn don cup ρin ἡ πο leῖpCēt a ἡῖραιρνε ἡ α μαρερλυαῖ ὁ Mullaē aῖoi ἡο Mullaē ταιτεν. Διαρμαίτ Υα Maolrpeaclann το aῖ-μιοῖαδ λά hΑιρῖίρ Míde α níoc na mbó pémῖpáite. Μαῖoῖm ατα an éomair oc Opuim Cpiaaiῖ ρia nUa Maolrpeaclann co nIapῖar Míde ρop caē Tuat Λιῖῖne, δύ ηι ττοῖρέπατταρ ρochaide im μας Ḡairῖpῖét Uí Dicitén το Ḡhai-lῖῖgaib, ἡ πο μαρβαδ Concobaip μας Mhc Carrῖamna ann ι ppiotῖuin an máoῖma. Dubcóblaῖῖ, ἡῖῖῖh Uí Chuinn, bῖn Mhc Carrῖamna, δécc ιap mbuaδ

* *Enna Mac Murchadha*.—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

† *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*.

° *The fair of Tailtin*.—This was the last time the national fair of Tailtin, now Teltown, near the River Sele or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note ^a, 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.

° *Mullach-Taiten*.—This is evidently an error for Mullach-Tailten, i. e. the summit of Tailtin, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-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 Ochaim^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 ἡ αἰρῆγε, ἡ α ἡαῶνακαλ ἰ νηιρ Cloépann. Donncaó Ua Cearbhaill, τῆγαρνα Αἰρηγιάλλ, τῆλε ορῶάν ἡ οἰρεῶαιρ τυαιρρεῖρητ Εἰρεανν, δέεε ἰαρ να λῆτταῶ δο τυαιγ ὄρῖορ δια μῆντηρ ρεῖν .ι. Ua Duibne, δο Cenel Eógan, ἰαρ μῆυαῶ ὀνγτά, ἡ αἰρῆγε, ἡ ἰαρ τῆοῶνακαλ τῆρ ὀεῶ ὀνγα ὄρῖ αρ ρεῖρη ἀν ὀοῖμῶε δο cleirchib, ἡ eccairib. Sluaighib lá Ruaidri Ua cConcobaigh, ἡ lá Τῆγῆρῆνάν Ua Ruairc, ὀο ἡ Αἰνε Clach, γο τταρτταε βραιοε, ἡ ρο ρανῶρατ Μῆμῆα ἰ νῶῶ εἰτηρ Mac Corbmaic Μέγ Carraig, ἡ Domnall mac Toirpredealraig Uí Bhríain, ἡ δο ραῶαῶ δά ρεῖτε δέεε βῶ ρο ἔρῖ ἰν sneclann Muir-óirraig Uí Bhríain lá Ósrúimáin δο Ruaidri Ua Concobaigh. Concobaigh Ueá dearg, mac Maolreacáin Uí Choncobaigh, τῆγαρνα Corcomoruaó, δο μαρβαῶ lá mac a brátaρ. Domnall Ua Sléibín áρῶ ollam Oirgiall, δέγ. Ámlaib Mac Innaighneoraó, αρῶ ollam Eireann ἰ ccruiτῆρεετ, δέεε. Dubcoblac, ἰηγῆ μῆε Ταῶδγ .ι. Maolreacháin Uí Mhaolruanao, βῆν Toirpredealraig, ρῖ Connaóτ, δέγ. Μαιτε Cenel Eógan, ἡ comarba Doire, δο ἔαετ ἡἰ teach Ruaidri Uí Choncobaigh, ρῖ Eireann ὀο ἡ Αἰ Λυαῖν, ἡ ρυερατ ὀρ ἡ ἔυαχ ἡ βῆ ἰομῶα λεῶ δια τῆεχῆἰβ.

Αῖρ Críort, μῆλε ὀεῶ ρεαρρεατ α ναοῖ. Congalac Ua Tomaltaig, υαραλ ῆαααρητ, ἡ αἰρῶρῆρῆιγῆνν Cluana μῆε Νῶιρ ἡ ραοῖ ῆγνα να ηῆαοῖδεαλ, δέεε. Μαγ εῶ να Saγan ὀο να ρεεclér, Paáar Pheóine, ἡ Doimhlaγ Chia- náin δο λορκαῶ. Αρ ἰ ρο βῆαῶαῖν ἡἰ τταρατετ Ruaidri Ua Concobaigh, ρῖ Eireann, δεχ ἡμβῦ γαῶα βῆαῶνα υαῶα ρεῖν, ἡ ὀ γαῶ ρῖγ ἡνα ὀεαγῆαῶ ὀο βῆαῶ ὄρῖορ ῆιγῆνῶ Αῖρῶα Μαῶα ἰ νονῶιρ Ρῆάτταρῆαεε αρ ῆιγῆνν δο ὀέναμ δο

¹ *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.

² *Dubhchobhlach*.—This was Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, daughter of Murrrough O'Melaghlin.—See note ¹, 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 Dermod Fyn and by O'Faellan, 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-Clothrann. 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 Ruaire 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 Toirdhealbhadh 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] Muirheartach 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 Toirdhealbhadh, 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 Daimhliag-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 coves by force, for Morogh O’Brien’s satisfaction, Erack from Desmond, and O’Conor returned to his house. Donogh O’Carroll, Archking of Argiall, strucken 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 leiginib Epeann γ Alban aréna. Diarmaid Ua Maoileaclainn, ní Míde γ Gall Aeta cliaé, Ua Failge, γ Ua rFaoláin, cóno ponura γ robartaín a éinib, do inarbáð lá Donnall inbriúac, mac Maoileaclainn Cporais, γ lá Donnchað Ceinnrealað Ua Ceallaiú γ lá rfiarib bpiú. Slóigeað lá Ruairí Ua cConcóðair co hAé na riach, γ po ionnarib Doimnall bpiúach i ndóigail an écta rin, γ po rann Míde i ndó, γ tuc an lé aipeapach do Tigiúríanán Ua Ruairc, γ dfríarib bpiúne, γ an leaé iaréapach dó fein. brian Slébe blaðma, mac Toirpdealbairú Uí bhriain, ní Muíian, γ an dá éle, do ðallað lá Doimnall mac Toirpdealbairú i mfrail. rfréar Ua Fallamán, toireac Cloinn Uatac, γ maop Ua Mane, décc iar naitepiúge. Raúgnall Ua Maoilíuaðairú, toireac Muinpiúe Eolair, décc iar naitepiúge. Loingfr na rFlémendach do éoct a Saúarib in pocraíde Mec Mupchaða .i. Diarmada, do éorpaí piúge Laiúín dó. Báttar din, lx laeé co línpaéarib leó. Sluaúúú rfrí nEpeann lá Ruairí Ua cConcóðair, do éfríarú, γ tángattar maite éuarpeipt Epeann ina éoinne in Maúnur Ua Eochaða, ní Ulað, γ in Mupchað cCeapbail, tigiúina Oipiúall, γ do deacáttar appíde co hAé cliaé, γ po léicceit ar ceúla dia tpiúib doipiúir. Luð iaroin ní Epeann Ruairí Ua cCloncóðair i Laiúinib, γ Tigiúríanán Ua Ruairc, tigiúina bpiúne, γ Diarmaid Ua Maoileaclainn, ní Tóirpach, γ Foill Aeta cliaé, hí ccoinne rfrí Muíian, Laiúín, γ Oppaiúge, γ po éuipiúe for neiméni na Flémendairú, γ do rað Diarmaid Mac Mupchaða a inac a ngiollnur oUa Choncóðair. Ríúge Cenél nEógam do úabail do Concóðair Ua Loéainn.

* *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. Fearehair 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, Cods, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

^y *Set nothing by*: i. e. thought them not worth

notice. The Annals of Ulster contain but a few meagre notices of the events of this year, as follows:

“A. D. 1169. The Daimliag, viz., the sanctuary of Kynan” [now Duleek], “burnt. Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (i. Liar)” [*rectè*, the Bregian.—ED.], “and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Conner,

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céδ peachtmoζαττ. Ταίρι Chommáin, mic Paoléon do éabairt a talmain do Thiolla Iarlaíte Ua Carmcaáin, comarba Commáin, γ περίν do éor iompo lair ζο ccumíδαé óρι γ αιργιυ. Μαολρυαναιυ Ua Ruadáin, eppcop Luiζne Connaéτ, αιρδóρñóρι, ραιοι ζηνα γ εράβαδ, Μαολ-μόρδα Mac Uaireipζε, ρρuiε ρñóρι δέρεαρραé, ρονυι, γ ραιδβρρρ Cluana mic Nóρι, cño a Chéled Dέ, do écc i mí Nouember. Cορbmac Ua Lumlum, ρρleiζιno Cluana ρρτα δρέναιν, ιαρρμα ρυαδ Epeann ma αιμρρ, δέcc. Oiapμαυ Ua δραοιη, comarba Commáin, γ áιρδóρñóρι αιρτίρ Connaéτ, δέcc i nliuy Cloéρann ιαρρ an cíuceaδ bliadain noéaδ a aοιρι. Concóδap, mac Muipéρρταιζ Uι Uoélainn, τιζήρνα Cenél Eóζann, γ ριόζδαίμνα Epeann, do μαρβαδ lá hAod mδεcc Mac Cana γ do Uib Capacáin Saéapη Cárcc ap láρ τρín móρι i nAρd Maéa. Mac Ceallaéáin, mac mic Capéταιζ, do μαρ-βαδ lá mac Ταυδ Uί δηρμian. Ταλλτε, ιηζήη Muipéρρταιζ Uί Mhaοιρρche- lainn, βñ Oóimnall mic Muipchaδa Uί ρηρζαίλ, ταιορéc Muιπτρpe Aηζαίλ, δέcc ιρην cέραéτíναδ bliadain a haoρι. Aηδóίρρ, mac Thiolla Aοηζυρα Uί Chlúmáin, ollain i ριιδóéτ epide, δέcc. Oóimnall mac Toιρρδéalβαιζ Uί δηρμian, τιζήρνα leiτε Muiman, do iomπόδ ap Ruaoρι Ua cConcóδap, γ é do óιρρiúζaδ ζíall Dhál cCair. Robert mac Cτερni, γ Ricapd mac Thille- berτ .i. Iarla ó Cτερangbουυ do éeaéτ a Saχaίβ in Eρiηd ζο ρλόζ ηδóρime, γ

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 Ui-Caracain.*—A sept seated in the

parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Ardmagh.—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. Maelruanaidh 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 Braein, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothramn, 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 miseras: miserorum omnium miserinum 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 ^e, 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.

γο μολαυ Ριθιρεαδ, γ παϊδεοραϊδ ηι ροεραϊτε Mec Μυρχαδα δο εορναιμ
 Λαιγην οδ, γ δο εομβυαδρεαδ Ξαιοδεαλ Ερεανν αρεσνα, γ δο παδ mac Μυρ-
 χαδα α ιηγην δο Ιαυλα ο Στρανζβουυ αρ τοετ μα ροεραϊτε. Ρο ζαβραττ
 Λοε Γαρμαν, γ δο δεαεατταυ αρ εϊγιν αρ Ρορε Λαιρεε, γ μο ζαβρατ mac
 Γιλλεμαυρε αρμανδ αν ούν, γ Υα Ραολαιν, τιγληνα να ηδείρι, γ α mac, γ μο
 μαρβρατ πεετ εεδ αιηηριδε. Δομναιλ βρεαζαχ Υα Μαοιλεαχλαινν εο
 ροχαϊδϊδ οφρηϊδ βρηζ υιμε δο ουλ ηι Λαιγην, γ Δομνχαδ Υα Ceallαιζ,
 τιγληνα βρηζ, δο ευιτιμ λα Λαιγηνδ τον ευρ ριν. Σλυαιζδ λα Ρυαϊδρι
 Υα εConcοβαυρ, ρι Ερεανν, γ λα Τιγληρναν Υα Ρυαυρε τιγληνα βρεϊνε γ λα
 Μυρχαδ Υα Ceαρβαϊλλ, τιγληνα Ουρζιαιλλ, ινδ αιρρ Λαιγην, γ να ηΓαιλλ ρειν-
 ραιτε, γ βαοι ιηηυρι εατα Ιτορρα ρρι ρε τρι τερατ, ζυρ μο λουζ εεεε δο αιε
 Αε ειατ, υαιρ μο ερειεερετ Γοιλλ αν ουιηε Connaεταϊζ γ Λετ Chuinn
 αρεσνα. Δο ροηαδ μιορβαλ ρορ Γhallαιδ Αεα ειατ ιηορην αρ μο ρεαιλ Μυρ-
 χαδα γ να σαχαηαιζ ρορρα, γ μο ευιρρετ α ναρ αρ λαρ α ηδυιηε ρειν, γ
 ρυεερατ α εεροδ γ α μιοηημαυ τρια μι εοηαιλλ α μβρειερε ρρι ρρηϊδ Ερεανν.
 Αδλαοι υαδαιδ αρζαιλλ, mac Ραζηαιλλ μιε Τυρεαιλλ αιρδρι Γαιλλ Αεα ειατ.
 Μαϊδμ λα mac Κορβμαϊε μιε mec Cαρεταϊζ, γ λα Δεαρμυμαν ρορ να ρυδι-
 ρεαδαιδ ρο ραζαιβρηε αζ εοιηεο Ρηυιρ Λαιρζε. Σλυαιζδ λα mac Μυρχαδα
 εο να ρυδιρεαδαιδ ηι Μυδε γ ι μδρεινε, γ μο αιρζρηε Cluain Εραυρδ, γ μο
 λουρρεερετ Cfnannυρ, γ Cιλλ Ταλλετη, Δυβαδ, Slaine, Tuilen, Cell Scipe,
 Ουιρρε Cηιαραιν, γ δο ροηρατ ερεαχ ιαρτεαιν ι εΤιρ ιδρηιυν, γ ρυεερατ
 βραιτε γ βυαρ ιοηδα λεο δο εομ α longροιρε. βραιζδε Οηαρμαδα μιε
 Μυρχαδα δο μαρβαδ λα Ρυαϊδρι Υα Concοβαυρ, ρι Ερεανν, εεε Αελυαν,

^o *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 Murrrough, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

¹ *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.

² *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 *Iib. 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 *Iib. 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 Raghnaill, 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-Irairdⁱ, 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-Iraird, &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. Concóbair mac Diarmada, ríogínacaom̄ Laignh, 7 mac mic Diarmada .i. mac Donnall Chaomhanaiġ, 7 mac a cómalta .i. Ua Caollaiġe. Donnall bhríġac 7 Airtéir Míde do iompúó ar O Ruairc, 7 ar O cConcóbair 7 bhríġde do éabairt do Mac Murchaóda. bhríġde Airtéir Míde do márbad lá Tigſinnan Ua Ruairc. Mac mic Faoláin, 7 mac Donnchaió Mic ġiollapáttraice do ionarbhad lá Mac Murchaóda. Sluairġfo lá mac Murchaóda ip in mbreinne, 7 rrianteair for dpeim̄ dia Mhuirteir lá hamruib̄ Tigſinnan Uí Ruairc, 7 do maorac iarptáin ammur longpuirte fair péin co Laignib̄, ġalluib̄, Féuib̄ Míde, 7 co nAirtġiallaib̄ imme, 7 toirepatar rochaide díob̄, 7 po págairġe a longpóirt. Donnall Ua brian 7 Dál cCair do iompúó for Ruairóir. Cób-lach dſrínair lá Ruairóir Ua cConcóbair for Sionainn dionnraó Muſan. Cpeach lá hUib̄ Maine a nUrimuſain, 7 cpeach la hIarġar Connaġt, i tTuad-muſain. Ro hinſpeáó Urimuſa leó don éur iſin, 7 po rcaoirġe cláirdoioicġe Cille Dálua. Lorcán Ua hÉcġeipin do márbad la macaib̄ mic Mec Con-mara, 7 lá hUib̄ Cairin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, toireac Cloinne hIſſinnan, do márbad lá Cenél Aóda na eÉcġe. Diarmaid Ua hAimbpeġ, tiġſinna Ua Meġ, 7 toireac marġrluairġ tiġſinna Oilġ, do márbad for Imr lacáin lá loingſr táimc a hInrib̄ hOpc. Cpeac lá Tigſinnán Ua Ruairc i nġailſnairġib̄ 7 hi Saíonib̄, 7 do bept buar ionóda lair. Cpeac la hAirtġiallaib̄ hi tTír bhríuim̄. Murchaó Ua Féarġail, tiġſinna na rFóirġuaġ, do márbadh lá hUa ríachrach, tiġearna Ua rFíneaclair. Ruairóir Mac Aóda, tiġſinna Cloinne Corcrairġ, décc ina oilġe i Tuaim dá ġualann. ġníom̄ anairéid aimaſmarġtach do óenáim̄ lá Maġnur Ua hÉóada, rí Ulaó, 7 don manach Amlaíb̄, mac cómarba ríndén Maġe bile, 7 la hUltaib̄ arġſna (cſmóġa

obsidem dederat, capitali ſententiá condemnavit."—*Iib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17. See alſo Stan-hurſt, *De Rebus in Hibernia Geſtis*, lib. 3. The Kavanaghs of Leiuſter 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 Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn^m, chief of Clann-Iffearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe^a. 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.

Μαοιλίορα ερρορ, γ Ξιollaδομανγυιρτ mac Coρbmaic, coμaρba Comγaill, γ Μαoλμαρταιν, coμaρba Pinnén ω na μυινητιη) .i. coιμῆτιoνoλ manach μαγαλτα co na nabbað πο opoαιγ Μαoλμαoδοcc Ua Moρζαιη, λεγαιo com-aρba Pſταιη, ι Saball Pηάτταραιcc oο ιoνoαρbað ap an μαιηιρτιη πο ῑόγαιb-ρeατ, γ πο ἐυῆoαιγρſε pέιν, γ a ηαργαιη γo λείη ειτιη leaðpαιb γ αιoιῆb ecclapταάτα, bύ, eoά, γ caopά, γ na huile πο ῑioηóιρſε ó αιηιηη an λέγαιo ηεμπραιτε γo pιν. Μαηιγ τιγſημα, γ τοιηιγ oο ποιηe an γηioῆη hίpηη τpια coμaρple an τί ηο διειυιρſε μαηαιγ Ὅποιέιτ áτα ap an abðaiηe τpια na ῑioηηað pέιν. Μαηρcc τίη a ηoſηηað, áετ ηι ðeacηαιð γaη ηoðeçhað oη ccoιῆoðe, uαιη πο ηαpbaιτ ηη aoiηpſέτ la huaiῆb náματ na τοιηιγ oο ποιηηe an γηioῆη pιν, γ ηο ηoηað an pί, γ ηο ηαpbað γaη bſec ιαρτταιη co ηαιηpſέτηaῑ ηηηη baile ι ηoſηηað an coμaρple αιηpπipέη ηηηη .i. ι ηoῦη. Oia ηαιητ πο oί eιηpεað an coιμῆτιoηoλ. Oia ηαιητ τpα ι ccoηð bηiaðηa ηο ηαpbað ηαιτε Ulað, γ ηο γoηað a pί. Oia ηαιητ γaη uαιη ιαρτταιη πο ηαpbað é ι ηOῦη lá a ðſpbaῑταιη.

Αοιη Cpíoρτ, mίle céð pſçηtῆoγaτ a ηaon. Pετpυρ Ua Mόpða, ερρορ Cluana pſητα ðpénaiηη, ηanach epáibðeac céτυρ, oο báðað ηηηη ðioηaiηo an 27 oο December. Saðb, ηγſηη Ξlúηηαιηηη Mηc Mυpáða, ηancoμaρba ðpηγðe, ðég ιaηη ηαιέpηζε. Cloicῑeacη Teléa á:pð oο λoρccað lá Τιγſηpáη

* *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’Neall” [*rectè*, O’Loughlin], “ 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 Congall, 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, coves, 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 Gluiniairn Mac Murchadha, successor of Brigit, died after penance. The Cloictheach 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^s, wo^s, 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 councel, .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'Coindealbhain, 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 d'aoimib ann. Diairmaid Mac Murchada, ní Laiḡín, an fíri lar a n'ósinad fód c'riochiḡ d'Ériinn uile, iar ttochurtaí Saḡan, ḡ iar n'óenaim ule Ḥaoidéal ḡo hiomda, iar narccain ḡ loḡccad ceall molaroda, C'fhannur, Cluain Ériain, ḡc, do écc nia ceind bliadna do ḡalair eḡtuail-nḡcaic anairiud, uair po b'én ina b'fchaic tria m'ioibail D'é, Cholunn Chille, ḡ F'indém, ḡ naoim Éreann nra cealla po f'áraiḡ, ḡ po loḡcc peicé niam, ḡ i f'f'ina m'oir atbát ḡan tiomna, ḡan airiḡe, ḡan corp c'riort, ḡan onḡad, amair po éuill a d'rocairillead. Maolc'ion mac Ḥiolla Saic'naill t'ig'fina D'f'ceirt b'riḡ, do écc. Taillein, mḡfín Concobair Uí Maolc'fchlainn, b'fín loimair Uí Chac'araiḡ, t'ig'fina Saic'ne, d'éḡ. Doimnall, mac mic Ruairi Uí Mhaolm'uaic, t'ig'fina F'ear c'Ceall, do m'arbad lá Muimtir Muim'neaica. Doimnall Ua F'óḡarta, t'ig'fina Ele d'éirceirt, do m'arbad lá Doimnall mac Donnchada O'p'raige, ḡ po éur ár an dá Ele, d'ú i t'porc'pataí p'ice ar t'rib cédaib. C'p'each cóblaic lá h'Ultaib hí t'f'ir Éóḡain, dia pucc'rat bú iomda leó. C'p'each lá Niall mac Mec Laclainn ḡo c'Enél Éóḡain i n'Ultaib, ḡ po m'arbad rochaide leó, ḡ do b'f'p'rat buar d'irime. D'raiḡde Airḡiall iarom do ḡabáil lá Niall Ua Loclainn. C'p'each m'or lá Maḡnur mac Duinn'leibe Uí Eochaoda co n'Ultaib i c'Cúil an t'uaireirt, ḡ po airḡret Cúil pa'ain, ḡ cealla oile, ḡ puḡrat uat'had beaḡ do c'Enél Éóḡain f'oppa im Choncobair Ua Chac'ain, ḡ po f'f'iaic iomair'f'ec f'op'ra, ḡ po meabaid f'op' Ultaib, ḡ t'op'cair f'f'ir ar p'icé do t'oir'eachaib, ḡ do macaib t'oir'eaic co rochaideib iomdaib oile o Ultaib, ḡ po ḡonaic Maḡnur f'eim, ḡ t'f'ina ar an caḡḡbiaic don éur f'in. Ro m'arbad iarom lá a d'f'ib'p'atair f'eim, lá Donn'leibe, ḡ lá Ḥiolla 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 Murrugh 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 peranplo: vir bellicosus et audax 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 Fearnamor, 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 Duimsleibhe 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, peéταpe Manaiç, i nDún, iar ndénaím ulc iomda. Cpeach ar Saitmib lá Tighéhnán Ua Ruairc go bfeíraib̄ bpeírne. Ro marbað leó rochaide, 7 do bfeírae buar iomda. Cpeach oile lá Tighéhnán i nDeirceart bfeíç, 7 po marbað lair Giolla Nénán Mac Luçáda, .i. taoífeh Cuíne, 7 Mac Giollaíreaclaím (.i. taoíreac Deirceirt bfeíç.) Topéair lá feíraib̄ Míde don éur rin Ua Lamduib̄. Domnall bfeíçac, tighéna Míde, do éabairt çiall do Thighéhnán Ua Ruairc. Seacht cepeacha do dénaím lá hUib̄ Mane for Urimúaim ó domnach na himime co domnach mioncarg. Cpeac Doimliaç Chianán do dénaím lá muípebað Mili Chocan, 7 topépaatar apoile díob arnaðáraç lá gallaib̄ Áta chiac in eíneac Chianán. Cat Áta chiac eíur Mili Cocan 7 Arçall, .i. mac Racénaill, pí çall nEíreann peé riam. Topépaatar a nár ceépaíne a díú, 7 anall eíur muípeíhaib̄ Saçan 7 Gallá Áta chiac. Do muípaí ann Arçall mac Raçnaill, 7 Eoan loélan-vaç a hfeírib̄ hOpc, co rochaideib̄ aile cenmoéat. Sluaíçfo lá Ruairi Ua cConcobaí, lá Tighéhnán Ua Ruairc, 7 lá Muíchað Ua Cfeíraill go hAc chiac, oípebaí ar an laíla .i. Saçançbuu, 7 ar Mili Cocan. Baí tpaí veabaíð 7 iomçum feípa írí pé coicéíurí. Do éóid íarom̄ O Concobaí i ccoim̄ Láçín, 7 marçíluaç feí mbeírne 7 Airçiall do buam 7 do loípeaò arbaínn na Saçanaç. Do veoéaòar íarçéain an tlaíla 7 Mili Cocan co na muípeaib̄ illonçpoíe Leíte Cuim̄, po marbpaet rochaide dia ndaopçar íluaç, 7 tuçpaet a lón, a neveaò, 7 a caíphib̄. Maíðm lá mac Copbmaic Més Capéaíç ar Ghallaib̄ Luimniç. Ro marbað rochaide moí díob lair im foírne mac Giollacaíndiç, 7 im Topéair mac Tpeí, 7 po loípee an marceað, 7 lé an dúine armeaðón. Slóíçfo lá Tighéhnán Ua Ruairc co bfeíraib̄

* *Manaigh*.—Otherwise called Mancha Mon-
naigh-Uladh, and Cath-Monaigh.—See note ^u,
under A. D. 1173 ; Reeves's *Ecclesiastical An-
tiquities*, &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 Momoniae*,
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 *The-
woode 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, at-
tempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on
the sea shore, and brought back alive to be re-
served for ransom. But on appearing before
the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large as-
sembly in the Council house, he proudly and
haughtily exclaimed: "We came here with
only a small force and this has been but the

of Monaigh^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 Breaghaech, 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'Conehobhair afterwards went against the Leinstermen, with the cavalry of the men of Breifne and Airghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their commonalty, and carried off their provisions^z, armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mae Carthaigh over the foreigners of Luimneach. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foirne, son of Gillacainnigh, and Torehar, 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 cλαε, γ πο εαιριφε δεαβαδ φρι Μίλι Cocab co na ποιδριδαιβ, ζο παεινδ πορ φεαραιβ δρειψε γ πορ Αιργιαιλαιβ. Το ποεαιρ ann Αεδ mac Τιζλινάιν Uί Ruairc, ταναρι δρειψε, γ mac mic Διαριμαδα Uί Chinn, γ ποχαιθε οίλε ιmmaille φριά. Creach λά ορειμ do Shíol Muireadaig ι τCuaδomúain, γ πο οιρρεφε Σιρτεαcάν Ua Λιτιυδα, γ πο μαρβρατ ε buδδém ι ecliaταδ. Creach λά ρíol ηAnnchaδα γ λά Μυιτιρ Chionaeτα ι ηEle, γ do βερτρατ bú ιomδα. Creach λά mac an Iarla ζο πο οιρcc cealla Μαιζε Λαιζη γ ορονζ ínoρ do Uίβ Paoláin. Creach λά ηλαρταρ Connaeτ, γ λά ορειμ do Shíol Muireadaig ζο πο αιρρεφε Ιαρímuia, Coρcumδpuaδ, γ tuceρατ buαρ δίρíine. Creach λά μυιτιρ mic an Iarla δια πο οιρρεφε Cluain Conaire, Galam, γ Λαεραc mδpium. Inζη Uί Eochaδα, βηη Μυρχαδα Uί Cearbaill, τιζλινα Οιργιαιλλ, δέcc. Coblae Connaeτ ó Shamam co δεατανε πορ Σιοναιν, γ πορ Λoc ηOepζδepc. Síη do δénaíη do Ohoímall ηρζγach λά Τιζλινάιν Ua Ruairc, γ αιρτςρ Μίθε do εocετ δια είγ. Rí Saxon an θαρα ηηνί Ouce na Noρtman, γ Aquitane Ιarla An-degaia, γ τιζλινα αρ μοράν do είριβ οίλε, do τεετ ιη Eρinn an βλιαδαηρι, δά ρíeτ αρ δά céd líon a long, γ αρ ann πο ζαβρατ ι Πορταιρζε.

^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 cheif 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 Corcundhrúadh, 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-Briúin. 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^d [knights], "where fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirk, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O'Briúins 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 Ibriúin, 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 *Conn tuine*, or Tounthinna, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note ², for "this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal," read "this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down."

P. 8, note ³, for "not identified," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note ⁴, for "now Teltown, near the River Boyne," read "now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne."

P. 27, line 4 of note ⁵, for "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note ⁶, add: "There is a place called Blary, or Bleary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower 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 northeru boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe."

P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the *Leabhar Breac* is, “**Νί μο cín ógán co nǵal, hı raöþiſhea in řňriacail.**”

P. 190, line 3 of note ², for “county of Longford,” read “county of Galway.”

P. 213, line 8 of note ², for “ó Shliab̄ Óiaǵ,” read “ó Shliab̄ Liaǵ.”

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 Congellain décc,” add : “**Αοö mac Cumascach, décc, i. e. Aedh, son of Cumascach, died.**”

P. 282, at the end of note ², 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 Catharaig, zoiſeac Ua Tuirpe, décc. Taicleac, mac Cinnraolao, zoiſeac Luighne, décc. Caintigearna, inǵn Ceallaig Cualann, décc, i. e. Reachtabhra Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Ceannfaeladh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintigearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.**”

P. 331, for “Tola, son of Dunchadh, bishop,” read “Tola, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird.”

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add : “**Inrechtach Ua Conaing, zoiſeac Cianachta, décc. At ceſ co řoppéil lomziur ipin aer co na bfoiruib̄ ipin mbliac̄am řı, i. e. Inrechtach Ua Conaing, chief of Cianachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year.**”

P. 348, A. D. 746, after “**Ñuaöa mac ðuinneleibe, &c., décc.**” add : “**Flann Ua Congaile, zoiſeac Ua Foilǵe, décc. Fearǵur, mac Fogartaig, zigearna deirceirt ðreag, décc. Muirǵur, mac Fearǵura, zigearna na nDeiri, ř Flann Foirtpe, zoiſeac Corco Liaǵde, décc, i. e. Flann Ua Conghaile, chief of Ui-Failghe, 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., ρι ζαιγεαν, δέcc," add: "Concubhar Ua Taidg Teimhin, τῆγεαρνα 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 "Ναρζολ," read "Υαρζαλ."

„ line 12, for "Αιηριζῆ," read "Αιηριζῆ."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "Αν κογαδ̄ σεβνα εοιρ̄ Donnchaδ̄ η̄ Congalaδ̄," add: "Coz Forcaladh̄ εοιρ̄ Donnchaδ̄ mac̄ Donncaill̄ η̄ Congalach̄, i. e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donnchadh, son of Dombnall, 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 "Stuaigeaδ̄δ̄ς, τριρεαδ̄ Conaille, δέcc," add: "Suibhne, mac̄ Αδουαρ, δέcc, i. e. Suibhne, son of Adhuar, died."

P. 407, note †, on *Rubha-Chonail*, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rúba 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 Connmbach, 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: "Conaing, mac̄ Firdomnach, abb̄ Domnach̄ Πατραcc̄ δ̄έcc, i. e. Conaing, son of Feardomnach, Abbot of Domnach-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note †, after Cill-Finche, add: "Now Cill Fhince, 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 Ceannanus, 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 huapam."

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 ³, 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 αρ να κρικόνηγαό, ιαρ μόρ ρασέαρ αγυρ ούέραέε, α μδουτε Αεα ελιαέ
 Ουιβλιννε, αν ε-οέεπιάό λά δέαε βο μί να θεαλλεαινε, αν βλιαδαιν δ'αιορ Χηρίε, 1850, le Sean,
 mac Eamoinn Oig, mic Eamoinn Uí Dhonnaδάν, ó Αιε αν ειεε μόρ α b-ποράρτε Chille
 Colma, α η-Υιβ Θεαεαό, α η-Ορρυείβ.

Ἐο ε-εωρικό Δια κρικό μαιε ορηαινη υιλε.

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