

V24-119  
1966

ANNALS OF IRELAND.  
THREE FRAGMENTS,

COPIED FROM ANCIENT SOURCES

By DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH;

AND EDITED,

WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

FROM A MANUSCRIPT PRESERVED IN THE BURGUNDIAN LIBRARY AT BRUSSELS.

BY

JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

PROFESSOR OF CELTIC LANGUAGES, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFANT;  
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BERLIN.



DUBLIN:

Printed at the University Press,

FOR THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

1860.

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-001966

THIS COPY WAS PRINTED FOR  
SIR ROBERT SHAFTO ADAIR, BART  
MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY.

V34. D9  
A860  
1966

DUBLIN:  
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,  
BY M. H. GILL.

THE  
IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

MDCCLX.

---

Patron :

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

Vice-Presidents :

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

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

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, M. R. I. A.

VERY REV. CHARLES W. RUSSELL, D. D., President of Maynooth College.

Council :

EUGENE CURRY, Esq., M.R.I.A.

REV. THOMAS FARRELLY.

REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., F.T.C.D.,  
M.R.I.A.

REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B.

THOMAS A. LARCOM, Major-General R.E.,  
M.R.I.A.

PATRICK V. FITZPATRICK, Esq.

JOHN C. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.

JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

GEO. PETRIE, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

REV. WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., M.R.I.A.

WM. R. WILDE, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

Secretaries :


REV. J. H. TODD, D.D., Pres. R.I.A.

J. T. GILBERT, Esq., M.R.I.A.



## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

---

HE following Three Fragments of Annals, never before published, were copied in the year 1643 for the Rev. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus," by Dubhaltach Mac Firisigh, or, as he anglicized his name, "Dudley Firbisse"<sup>a</sup>, from a vellum MS., the property of Nehemias<sup>b</sup> Mac Egan, of Ormond, chief Professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws; but the MS. from which the present text has been obtained, and which is now preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels (7, c. n. 17), is not in Mac Firisigh's hand, but in that of a scribe who copied immediately from his MS., as appears from several marginal remarks.

The name of this second transcriber nowhere appears. It is quite clear,

<sup>a</sup> *Dudley Firbisse*.—For some account of Dudley Firbisse the reader is referred to "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach."—Introduction, p. vii. to xii. Mr. O'Conor, of Belanagare, informs us, in a letter published by Dr. Ledwich in his "Antiquities of Ireland" (2nd ed., Dublin, 1804), p. 303, that Duaid Mac Firisigh was instructed by the Mac Egans of Ormond, who were hereditary Brehons, and

professors of the old Irish laws. It would also appear that he studied for some time with the O'Davorans of Thomond. For his Translations from Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, the reader is referred to the "Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society," vol. i. p. 198 to 263.

<sup>b</sup> *Nehemias* is the usual Latinized form of Gilla-na-naemh, as appears from a Gloss in Lib. T. C. D., H. 2, 13.

clear, from his marginal observations, that he was a classical scholar, and a critic of considerable acumen; and that he had carefully compared these Fragments with the "Annals of the Four Masters." He also made an Index to the whole, in which he gives the dates from the "Annals of the Four Masters," which dates Lynch has adopted in his "Cambrensis Eversus" without any attempt at correcting them, although they are sometimes two and three years before the true years.

In the present edition of these Fragments the chronology of the Annals of Ulster is generally followed, with the addition of one year. The original Fragments exhibit the Anno Domini in very few instances; and even where they do, their dates are almost invariably incorrect.

Of the age or nature of the MS. from which Mac Firbis copied these Fragments of Annals, we have no clue to form any correct opinion, as he, or the later transcriber who followed him, has evidently modernized the orthography. He tells us, in several places, that the MS. was effaced, and that he could not read some important passages in consequence of the shattered condition of the old book.

The first Fragment relates chiefly to the Northern Ui Neill, and was, probably, compiled in Ulster originally; but the other two evidently belong to Ossory, or Laeighis (now Leix), and must have been compiled in some monastery in either of these territories. This is evident from the first lengthened notice in these Fragments: namely, of Feradhach, son of Duach, King of Ossory, whose death is entered in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 582. It is also very evident, from the detailed accounts given of the renowned deeds of Cearbhall, King of Ossory, and of Cenneidigh, son of Gaeithin, King of Laeighis. The Comharba, or successor, of Molua of Cluainferta-Molua, is also referred to as having composed poems in praise of this Cearbhall.

It

It is a very curious fact, that while these Fragments dwell with particular emphasis upon the achievements of the princes of the territories of Ossory and Leix, and of those of their relatives, the Ui-Neill, not a single reference is made to the Dal gCais, who soon afterwards eclipsed, not only the princes of those territories, but the more powerful and royal Ui Neill themselves; and, what is still more remarkable, in the account of the Battle of Bealach Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cullinan was killed, A. D. 908, there is not one word said about the claim of the Dal gCais to the kingdom of Munster, although the work called "Cath Bealaigh Mughna," quoted by Keating, dwells upon it with remarkable emphasis. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, either that the Dal gCais had not risen to any remarkable point of power or celebrity before 908, or that the writers of these Annals were hostile to them.

The more lengthened stories and details of battles, in these Fragments, are curious specimens of Irish composition. Some of them have evidently been abstracted from long bardic descriptions of battles, and are interspersed with the wonderful and wild, the supernatural and incredible.

In the translation of the present Fragments nothing has been changed or modified; but the originals are given with scrupulous fidelity, as specimens of the manner in which our ancestors intermingled the wildest fiction with historical facts. The reader will remark this in the legend of Donnbo, in the description of the Battle of Almhain, as well as in the account of the shout of the King's Jester at the same battle, which continued to be heard in the sky for an incredible period of time.

The account of the battles between the Aunites, or Danes, and Norwegians, in Carlingford Lough, and elsewhere in Ulster, has probably been taken from an Ulster work on the Wars of the Danes

and Norwegians in Ireland, now unfortunately lost or unknown. The account of these wars, now in progress of printing by Dr. Todd, is a Munster and Dalcassian production, and dwells almost exclusively upon the achievements of the men of Munster, especially upon the renowned deeds of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, who are panegyricized in glowing bardic eloquence. The present Fragments, however, make no mention whatever of any opposition given by the Dal gCais, or other Munster tribes, to the Danes, from which it is sufficiently obvious that they were extracted from local Annals preserved by the Ui Neill, and other tribes who were adverse to the Munstermen.

The account of the Gall-Gaels of Ireland who had joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism, is very important, as our previous ideas about them were very confused. O'Flaherty thought that these Gall-Gadelians were confined to the western islands of Scotland ("Ogygia," Part iii., c. 75); but it is clear from these Annals that they were also in Leinster and various parts of Ireland.

The account of the attack on Chester, in the third Fragment, was, probably, taken from some English or Welsh annalist, but no narrative exactly like it has been found in Geoffrey of Monmouth, or any English chronicler.

The account of the battle between the Norwegians and Moors in Mauritania, and of the Blue-men brought by the former into Ireland, has not been found in any other writer.

As already observed, the spelling has been modernized by the later scribes, but very old words and phrases, with some idioms now obsolete, will be observed throughout; such as *բօրսուրիչ*, *ստաօմնաւ*, *բօր մարբ*, &c. The spelling of the MS. has been carefully preserved throughout, though it is evidently not as old as the language in which these Fragments are written.

J. O'D.



---

**FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.**

---



## FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.

---



FRAGMENTA tria Annalium Hiberniæ extractum  
[sic] ex codice membraneo Nehemiæ mac Ægan  
senis, Hiberniæ Juris peritissimi, in Ormonia, per  
Ferbissium ad usum R. D. Joannis Lynch.

Ab anno Christi circiter 571 ad annum plus  
minus 910.

### [FRAGMENTUM I.]

[A. D. 573.] Ꝛl. Caṯ Feimṯin in quo uictur eꝛt Colman  
beg mac Diarmada et ipse euarit. Bꝛénann b̄ioroi quieuit  
in Chꝛiꝛto, clxxx. anno aetatꝛ ꝛuae, uel ccc<sup>o</sup>.

Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Léigim na ꝛéct Ꝛallanda ꝛin ꝛeacám.

[581.] Ꝛal. Caṯ Manann in quo Aodan mac Ꝛabꝛain uictor  
eꝛat.

[582.] Ꝛal. Maꝛb̄ad Ꝛeap̄adaꝛꝛ Ꝛinn, mic Duac, ꝛi Oꝛꝛaꝛꝛe.  
Ar é ꝛo imꝛꝛo an tꝛeap ꝛí ꝛe pé Colaṯm cille do c̄uaṯ do cum  
nime,

\* *Feimhin*,—otherwise Magh Feimhim, a large plain in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The dates printed within brackets are added by the Editor. F. M. signify Four Masters.

<sup>b</sup> *Brenann of Biror*.—i. e. St. Brendan of Birr, in the King's County, of whom, see Four Masters, A. D. 571, p. 206; and Adamnan's "Vita Columbæ," lib. iii. c. 2; Colgan's Acta SS., p. 193; also Lanigan's



## FRAGMENTS OF ANNALS OF IRELAND.

---



THREE fragments of Annals of Ireland, extracted from a vellum manuscript [the property] of Gill-na-naemh Mac Egan, senior, a man most learned in the Irish laws, in Ormond, by Mac Firis, for the use of the Rev. Mr. John Lynch.

From about the year of Christ 571 to about the year 910.

### [FRAGMENT I.]

[A. D. 573.] Kal. The battle of Feimhin<sup>a</sup>, in which Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid [chief of the southern Ui-Neill] was defeated, but he himself escaped. Brenann of Biror<sup>b</sup> quievit in Christo, in the 180th year of his age, vel ccc.

K. K. K. K. K. K. K. I leave these seven years vacant.

[581.] Kal. The battle of Mannan<sup>c</sup>, in which Aodhan MacGabraín [King of Scotland] was victorious.

[582, F. M.] The killing of Feradhach Finn<sup>d</sup>, son of Duach, King of Osraighe. He was the third king, who, in the time of Colum Cille, went

<sup>a</sup> "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 38, *sq.*      Annals of Tighernach, and of Ulster, A. D. 581.

<sup>c</sup> *Manann.*—i. e. the Isle of Man. See      <sup>d</sup> *Feradhach*, King of Osraighe, or Os-

níme, 7 ar é ro an fáit amail no innir Colam Cille d'Áod mac Ainmirec.

Tréblaid mór do gabáil an Fearadaiḡ. Clann Conla do toigeaḡ do gabáil tairge fair: uair do Chorca Laoiḡde d'Fearadac mac Duac, uair reacaḡ níḡ do gabrad Orraige do Corca Laoiḡde, 7 reacaḡ níḡ do Orraigeib no gar níḡe Chorca Laoiḡde.

Coccaḡ iarain dorom ne Cloind Conla, 7 ar ann no baorium 'na tuis, agur a reoid uile aige ann; amail ba bér do na níḡaib tuis umpa d'ioḡar .i. roiall ar éarur a ccrann 7 a ccrannoca airgid, 7 a ccoráin, 7 a n-erḡada, do tabairt d'roḡnam 'ran oíḡe; a mbrianduib, 7 a ffitcealla, 7 a ccamáin éréuma na roḡnum an laoi.

Rob ionda imurro reoid ag Ffadaḡ, para mór a nḡad lair, 7 doná ar olc ffit iad, óir ní éualarom a bíḡ nó a mór óir no airgid, og trén no ag truaḡ a n-Orraigeib, na hihḡabta airgidom do tarraing a innur rin uad do éimḡac na réd fair. Tanḡattar tra a meic d'ionnroicid Ffadaḡ comḡe an tolc do brieḡ na réd leó. C'éḡ ar áil duib, a máca, ol Ffadaḡ? Na reoid do brieḡ linn, ol na mic. Ní bíḡtaoi, ar Ffadaḡ, uair olc ffit iad. Sochaide na ccaidura ḡa tainól; agur ceadaigim-rí mo érad féin dom naimḡib umpu. Ro iméigrioc a mic uad, agur no ḡaprom ag aḡrige díḡra; tancutar iarain clann Conla, agur no marb-  
rao

story. Four Masters, A. D. 582, and Note.

\* *Aedh, son of Ainmire.*—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 628 to 642.

† *The race of Connla.*—i. e. of Connla, son of Breasal Breac, ancestor of all the chiefs of Osraighe, except the seven here mentioned.

\* *Corca-Laighde.*—This was the name of the inhabitants of the S. W. portion of the present county of Cork. O'Driscoll was chief of this race and territory after the establishment of surnames in Ireland. It was co-extensive with the present diocese of Ross. This interchange of the Kings of

went to heaven; and this was the reason, as Colum Cille had told to Aedh, son of Ainmire<sup>e</sup>.

Feradhach was seized with great sickness; [and] the race of Connla' came to take a house upon him, because Feradhach, son of Duach, was of the Corca-Laighdhe<sup>g</sup>, for seven kings of the Corca-Laighdhe assumed the kingship of Ossory, and seven kings of the Osraighi took the kingship of Corca-Laighdhe.

He afterwards waged war with the race of Connla; and he was in his couch, having all his valuables<sup>h</sup> there, as was the custom of kings to have couches of yew around them, in which they had a collection of their bars and ingots of silver, and their cups and vessels<sup>i</sup>, to give them for service by night, and their chess-men and chess-boards, and their hurlets of bronze for day service.

Many were the valuables in the possession of Feradhach, and great was his love of them; but in an evil way did he acquire them, for he had not heard of rich or poor in Osraighe, having little or much of gold or silver, that he did not seize, to take such property from him to ornament these valuables. His sons came to Feradhach, to his bed, to carry away the valuables with them. "What is your desire, O my sons?" said Feradhach. "To carry away the valuables with us," replied the sons. "Ye shall not carry them away," said Feradhach, "for they were ill-gotten. I have oppressed many in procuring them, and I consent to be oppressed myself by my enemies on account

Corca Laighdhe and Osraighe is not noticed in the "Tribes and Territories of the Corca Laighdhe," printed for the Celtic Society, "Miscell.," p. 1, *sq.*

<sup>h</sup> *Valuables*, *ῥέθ.*—Property of any kind; *gaza*, but particularly jewels. See the Will of Cathair Mor, in "Leabhar na gCeart,"

and O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 59.

<sup>i</sup> *Vessels*, *εργατα*.—In the Life of St. Darerca the *escra* is described as a silver drinking vessel—"Quoddam argenteum vasculum unde potentibus personis haurire solent quod Hybernica lingua vocatur *escra*."—*Brussels MS.*

ραὸ Φεραθαχ, ἡ πύσσραὸ νὰ πρῶδα ἡ τοῦ εὐαῖο Φεραθαχ ὁ  
cum nime.

Καλ. ἡ αὖ ρὸ ἀν τετραταῖο Καλ. xxviii 32 Καλ. τετρα αὖ ἀν  
δεετ.

Quiet Colom Cille lxxvii anno aetatir ruat, unde Fedelm  
cecinit :

Uc iari piri an the gabta ir in lin  
he brecc baio i mbóinn.

32 Καλ. πρῶτον.

Καλ. Α° Ομι. δεξ. Πιονταν υα Εαχάχ Αβ Ολυαα εἰδνεό,  
εἰν μονάχ νὰ ἡΘορρα quieuit in quinta peria, unde Colman  
mac Φεραγυρα cecinit :

Δια Θαρδαοιν πύσσραὸ Πιονταν,  
Ir po gined ar talmain,  
Ar dia Θαρδαοιν at hat  
Ar mo rliartaib coimzela.

Καλ. Initium regimur Aoda Uairioðnaç.

Καλ. Αὐὸ Uairioðnaç incipit regnare un. añ. .i. Αὐὸ mac  
Doimnall, mic Muirceartaç, mic Muirðoiaç, mic Eoçain.

Εἶτε naon da ttaimic pé na rixðamna dar lap Oéna Mupa,  
pa moail a láma ar an aboinn atá dar lár an baile. Oéam  
ainm

<sup>1</sup> *Valuables*.—Which were really their own; and therefore Feradhach, having voluntarily abandoned them, went to heaven.

<sup>2</sup> *The 24th*.—This correction of the observation, "I omit 32 years," is itself evidently an error; for, if the last entry relating to Feradhach, son of Duach, belongs to the year 582, the year 610 is

the twenty-eighth year after it.

<sup>3</sup> *Boyne*.—A marginal note opposite these lines says: "Hæc erant in margine," i. e. in the margin of the original MS. The verses here quoted are not found elsewhere.

<sup>4</sup> *Fintann Ua Eachach*.—Who this Finn-tan was, is not yet cleared up. See Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 591, and Colgan's

account of them." His sons departed from him, and he took to earnest penance. The race of Connla afterwards came and slew Feradhach, and carried away the valuables<sup>l</sup>, and Feradhach went to heaven.

[594.] Kal. And this is the 24th<sup>k</sup> [recte 28th] Kal. of the 32 Kals. omitted at the *Deest*.

The repose [*quies*, i. e. death] of Colum Cille, in the 76th year of his age. Unde Fedelm cecinit :

Alas ! in truth he who was caught in the net ;  
The speckled salmon who was in the Boyne<sup>l</sup>.

I omit 32 years.

Kal. A. D. 610, Fintan Ua Eachach<sup>m</sup>; Abbot of Cluain-eidhnech, head of the monks of Europe, died on Thursday; hence Colman, son of Fergus, sung :

On Thursday Fintan was born,  
And was conceived upon the earth,  
And on Thursday he died  
Upon my white sheets.

[605.] Kal. The beginning of the reign of Aedh Uairidhnach<sup>n</sup>.

Kal. Aedh Uairidhnach began to reign [and reigned] 8 years; i. e. Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muredach, son of Eoghan.

On one occasion he came, when a royal prince, to Othain-Mura<sup>o</sup>; he washed his hands in the river which is in the middle of the town.

Othain

Acta SS., pp. 350, 355. The first of January, 610, was Thursday. This date is not found in any other Annals.

<sup>n</sup> *Aedh Uairidhnach*.—Monarch of Ireland from the year 605 till 612.

<sup>o</sup> *Othain-Mura*.—Othain, or Fothain

Mura (Fothain of S. Mura), now Fahan, near Loughswilly, barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal. The river is now a very small stream. This singular story about Aedh Uairidhnach is not found elsewhere, so far as the Editor knows.

ainm na habann ar uaire ainmigeir an baile .i. Oéain. Ra gar don uirce da cup má aigeid, ra gar fíri da muirir púir, A rí, ar ré, na cuir an uirge rin po tagaid. Cédon? ar an rí. Ar nár lfm a ráo, ar ré. Cá náire ata duit ar an fírinne do ráo? ar an rí. Ar ead ro, ar ré, ar fair an uirge rin ata rialcú na clérec. An ann, ar an rí, céid an clérec féin ar imélguid? Ar ann go deirín, ar an tóclac. Ní namá, ar an rí, cuirpead fom aigeid, acé cuirpead um bél 7 íbad, ag ol epí mbolgomá de, uair ar facarbaicc lfm ant uirce 7 tceid a imélgun.

Ra hinniridó rain do Múra, 7 ro altairg buide do Dhia ar iuir mar rin do beir ag Aod, 7 ro gairmed cuicce iarðain Aod Allann, 7 Aod Uairidhnac ainm oile do, 7 a rfd ro raio Mura rir: A mic ionmáin, ar ré, loğ na hairmiden rin tugairi do'n Eglair, geallaim-rí duit 7 fíradnairé Dé riuge n-'Éirenn do gabail go gairio, agus go mbéira buaid 7 corḡur doo náimoid, 7 mo béira bar anabaid, 7 caitepe corp an coimoid ar mo láim-rí, 7 guidpead-ra an coimoid lat, go mba epíne bépur tu don biot.

Níor buó cian epa iarðain co ro gar Aod Allann riuge n'Éirenn, 7 do rad fírhanna rútaáa do Mura Oéna.

Rucc iarðam Aod Allann corḡair ionda do Laignib, 7 da naimoid ar éana.

Ro buí epa océ mbliatóna 7 riuge n-'Éirínn, 7 ra gar ḡalar  
bar

<sup>2</sup> *Jakes*, Fialcet.—i. e. veil-house, i. e. latrina, the Temple of Clausina.

<sup>3</sup> *Another name*.—This is a mistake; for Aedh Allan, monarch of Ireland, flourished from A. D. 734 to 743, whereas Aedh Uairidhnach came to the throne in the year 605, and died in 612. This mistake is continued

throughout; and wherever, in this legend, our author has Aedh Allan, we must read Aedh Uairidhnach. For all that is known of the history of St. Mura Othna [or Mura of Fothain—*Othna* (for *Fothna*) is the *gen.* of Fothain], see Dr. Todd's Irish Nennius; Appendix, "Duan Eirennach." In the



Othain is the name of the river; and it is from it the town is named Othain. He took of the water to put it on his face, but one of his people checked him: "O King," said he, "do not put that water on thy face." "Why so?" said the King. "I am ashamed to tell it," replied he. "What shame is it for thee to tell the truth?" said the King. "This is it," said he: "It is upon this water the *jakes*<sup>p</sup> of the clergy is situated." "Is it into it," said the King, "the [chief] cleric himself goes to stool?" "It is verily," replied the young man. "Not only then," said the King, "will I put it [the water] upon my face, but I will put it into my mouth, and I will drink it" (drinking three sups of it), "for to me the water into which his fæces drop is a communion."

This was told to Mura, and he returned thanks to God for Aedh's having a faith like this; and he afterwards called unto him Aedh Allan; and Aedh Uairidhnach was another name<sup>q</sup> for him. And Mura said to him: "Beloved son," said he, "I promise to thee, in the presence of God, the reward of that veneration which thou hast shown to the church: [viz.] that thou shalt obtain the sovereignty of Erin soon, and that thou shalt gain victory, and triumph over thy enemies; and thou shalt not be taken off by a sudden death, but thou shalt take the body of the Lord from my hand; and I will pray to the Lord that thou mayest depart old from this world."

It was not long after this until Aedh Allan assumed the kingdom of Erin; and he granted fertile lands to Mura-Othna.

Aedh Allan afterwards gained many victories over the Leinstermen, and his enemies in general.

He was eight years in the sovereignty of Erin, and then his death  
sickness

margin of the MS. is this note: "*Vide* *nað sunt diversi:*" i. e. Aodh Allan and *infra*, p. 15, Cloð Allan et Cloð Uairidhnach- Aodh Uairidhnach are different persons.

βαιρ ανδρην Αοδ Allan, γ πα ευαρ υαδ αρ εσν Μύρα. Τάιμιζ Μύρα, γ πο πάδ αν ρί ριρ : Α ελέριζ, αρ ρέ, παρ μεαλλαιρ, υαιρ δο παδρυν παλλ αρ άρ η-αιέριζε, υαιρ δο ραολεαμαρ επέδ βρείτιρρι βειτ ζο mba epín mé im δέταιδ : γ αν θαρ linn ατα βάρ ι ρφακυρ θαμ. Αρ ρίρ, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ, ατά βάρ ι ρφοζυρ θαυ, γ πα τιμδιδεαδ δο ραοζάλ γ τυαυαιρ ρειρρε αν εοιμδδδ, γ ιννοιρ ζά ρί δο ριζνιρ ιν πα εράδιρ αν κοιμδδδ. Ινδιρρδδ, αρ αν ρί, βυδ δόιζ lfm δο εράδ αν κοιμδδδ. Ρα ρυαβραρ, αρ ρέ, ριρ 'Ειρηνη δο εινολ δο εum αν ερλείβερι εαιρ .ι. Καρρλαοιζ θα εομ-αρδύεαδ ευαρ, γ ελαδ δίμορ δο δσναμ ανη, γ αρδδ ροβ αιλ ζο ρραοιτεα tene αν ειζι ριη ζαδ εράετόνα ι μδρλεταιδ, γ ι η-Αιριυρ Ζαοιδιολ, γ πα ρεαθαρ ρο βα διομαρ μορ ραιη.

Rob ole ριη, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ, γ ρί ηδδ ριη ρο τιμδιδδδδ δο ραοζάλ.

Ρα ρυαιβριυρ δοηο, αρ αν ρί, δροιέδδ δο δσναμ ι εCluain Ιράιρδ, γ α δσναμ ζο μιορβαλτα ριυμ εο ρο μαιρδδ μ'ανηηρι ραιρ ζο βράτ.

Ρα ιννοιρ νειτι ιμδα αmlαιδ ριη.

Νί ρί διβ ριη, αρ αν ελειρεαδ, τιμδιδιυρ δο ραοζάλ.

Ατά δοηο αγυμ ρί οιλε, αρ αν ρί .ι. αν μιρζαιρ ρυλ αγομ δο Λαιζνιδ ; υαιρ αγεαδ ροβ άιλ θαμ α ρριρ υιλε δο τιμαρζαιη δο εum κατα, γ α μαρβαδ υιλε ανη, α μνα γ α μοζαιδ δο ταθαιρ ρρι ροζναμ δο Υιδ Νέιλλ. Σιμη τυαιρεαρε η-Ειρληη δο ταθαιρ ρο Μιθε, γ ριρ Μιθε ρορ Λαιζνιδ. Υδ, υδ, τρα, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ αρδδ

<sup>1</sup> *Carrlaegh*.—Carrleagh, a mountain near Ailech, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *Airiur Gaeidhel*.—i. e. *regio Gadeliorum*, now Argyle, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *That was bad*.—Did the Irish erect palaces of great altitude, or great stone

bridges, in the year 612, when King Aedh Uairidhnach died? It is very much to be suspected that this romantic story was written after the introduction of Norman towers and castles into Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Iraird*.—Now Clonard, in the county of Meath.

After this the eldest son, Aedh, was brought into the great regal house with his people; but the younger son, Niall, was conveyed into a beautiful private apartment. They were afterwards served [with food and drink], and the father wished to test them both; and he came, towards the end of the night, to the house where the eldest son was, and he remained to listen to [what was going on in] that house. They were indeed very dirty in that house. There were jesters, and lampooners, and horseboys, and clowns, and buffoons, roaring and vociferating there,—some drinking, some sleeping, and some vomiting; some piping, some whistling; tympanists and harpers playing; some disputing, some quarrelling! Ferghal heard them [getting on] so; and he afterwards came to the private house in which the younger son was [lodged], and he remained listening to [what was going on in] that house; but he heard nothing there but thanksgiving to God for all that they had received, and gentle, melodious harp-playing, and songs of praise to the Lord being sung; and the King perceived that the fear and love of God were in that house.

After this the King returned to his own bed, and he meditated deeply in his mind the condition of these two houses.

Early in the morning he came into the great house in which the elder son was, and it was with difficulty he could remain in the house, in consequence of the vomiting, filth, and stench, and the number of hounds that were eating the vomits. And all the persons in the house were snoring<sup>a</sup> [or sleeping] as if they were dead! except the King's son alone; but he was sleeping in his royal bed [in such a posture] as if he were awaiting a battle,—a large shield on his left side, and two great half darts on his right, a long polished golden-hilted sword on his thigh, and he inspiring and respiring as if another man were putting him to his strength and dexterity!

E

He

Níor péd dno fúinec fair irtaig ná méu pob élniúgte an t-aér ipin cig rin, 7 táinig ipin tsc̄ i noiúe an mac ba roo, 7 gú foill táinice, pa aigig an mac óg é, uair nír bo codlað dó, ac̄t ag gúide an ~~codlað~~ pa baol. Ra eirig fo éadóir i n-aigú a aatar don dergud ríogda i noiúe, uair ar amlaú pa baol, 7 mar ríóill ime go ceiumraib óir 7 aigú, 7 no oplaig an tsc̄ pe na aatar, 7 ó táinig an tatar ipitc̄ do pad da láim fo bpaigad a mic, 7 do pad róg do, 7 tancatur maille gur no fuidlour for an dergud ríogda; pa raig an mac comrád ar túr ar an aatar, 7 arsc̄ no ráid; a aatar, ar ré, an dar linn ar imrímhac nímcodolac rugair an adair aréir ar, arsc̄ ar lsc̄ anora codlað rin leabaú rin go trát eirge do ló. Do rigne an t-aatar amlaú, 7 mar táinig trát eirge do ló pa ergeour imaille, 7 pa ráid an mac fpa a aatar: A aatar imain, ar ré, arsc̄ ar cóir duit fleduccad dúinn male fpa pérúnn, uair maraú ogainn lsc̄ na dergad do biað 7 do lionn uairi a réir dúin, agar ní tarraig do fair inuair tugrad timthiri an mac lsc̄dar mór lán do míod 7 biað láimomda, 7 pa fleghairiot go tair feiteamail i maille andrin.

’O no eirig cac̄, táinig an ri amac na tsc̄ féin, 7 no inuir i fpaigairi cáic amail no biað coiúte na dá mac úo, 7 a dubairt go ngebad an mac pa rine rige 7 go mað treabair, cpoða, beoða, cpearac̄, rapéolac̄ a rige. An mac ba luğa imuirio, co ngebad rige go cpaibdeac̄ conbail, 7 go mað clúac̄ ríogda a clann, 7 go ngebdair rige an dara peal. Ipeð dono rin no comailled co nuigi rin.

Ingn̄ dno Congail mic Feargura Fánao, matair an mic ba rine 7 fo clit̄ rug rí an mac rin .i. Aod̄ Allān, agur no bé ro adhar

<sup>1</sup> *Pure-minded.*—The word conbail is glossed innpaic (worthy, pure, honest), in H. 3, 18, p. 653.

<sup>2</sup> *Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid.*—He

was monarch of Ireland from the year 704 to 711. See Annals of the Fours Masters, A. D. 702, Annals of Ulster, A. D. 704, and O’Flaherty’s “Ogygia,” Part iii., c. 93.

“ Alas ! alas ! ” said the cleric, “ this is what has shortened thy life ; for this people, which is hateful to thee, i. e. the Leinstermen, have saints to pray for them before the Lord, and Brigit is greater than I, and her prayers are more powerful than my prayers. But, however, the Lord is merciful and forgiving, and do thou immolate<sup>x</sup> thyself to him for the cruelty which was in thy heart towards the Leinstermen, that thou mayest be in a kingdom more lasting than thy temporal kingdom.

The King was then anointed, and he took the body of the Lord, and, dying immediately, went to heaven.

I omit seven years<sup>z</sup>.

[612.] The beginning of Maelcobha's<sup>z</sup> reign.

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, reigned three years. A star<sup>a</sup> was seen the third hour of the day.

Kal.

[615.] Kal. The killing of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, by Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna. The repose of Diarmaid<sup>b</sup>, third Abbot of Cluain-Iraid. The beginning of the reign of Suibhne Menn.

Kal. Suibhne Menn assumed the sovereignty of Erin after Maelcobha, for thirteen years, until he was slain<sup>c</sup> by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan.

One day, as Fiachna<sup>d</sup>, the father of this Suibhne, was going to visit his ploughing—for he was not at all a king—he called to mind how persons succeeded to each other in the sovereignty of Erin; he was seized with great pride of mind and ambition, and a covetousness  
of

<sup>b</sup> *Diarmaid*.—The death of this third father of the Irish monarch, Suibhne Menn, Abbot of Clonard is not recorded in the is not given by any of the other Annalists, published Annals, nor noticed by Archdall, nor even by Keating, who was very fond

<sup>c</sup> *Was slain*.—In the year 628.

<sup>d</sup> *Fiachna*.—This story of Fiachna, the clearly not very old.

φαίσιμ α κυβδεδ πε ρή έαορα αζυρ δο ρήταααδ ι ρρεαάτρα  
 κορναή ριζε, υαιρ νί ———— δί ι τορτ, αρ ρειροή, να ταιρμιρζ  
 ιμυμ; αάτ τυάτυρ λινο αζυρ βιαδ ιρτιζ, αρ ρέ, αζυρ τινολτυρ μαίτε  
 ινναά κυκαοιη, γ ταβαιρ λόρ δόιβ; αζυρ ζαιρμιδ α ιμναοι άυιαα  
 ανδραιν γ κομραιοδ ρρια, αζυρ ζαά ιμραιοαδ ρα βυι ρειμε να  
 ιμνμαιη ρα άυιρ ρα κοιμπερε υαδ, γ αρ αα αν ιμναοι ρα βαιο αν  
 ταιραιοαδ ρα βαιο αιαιριυή ιαρ ριν, γ αρ ανδ ριν ρα κοιμπεδ  
 αν Συιβνε Μήορρα α ιμβροιηη α μάταρ. Ιη ταν τρα ρα ειρμιρζιή  
 ό ιμναοι, αδ βήτε αν βήη: αν οτιολραιοαδ αάα ιρτεαά αρ ρί?  
 Ααα, αρρ ριααηη, Νί υοιηοιη αρ ρροάυιβεδ ρέιη .ι. ριζε ρήτα  
 δο κορναή. Τυιζάταρ αρρην ιαραιη κοιηδ να αιημιυδ ιόρρ ρεμ-  
 έάαα να οτυρτιζάιδ δο βεραδ να clanna αιηεντα ιόρρα.

Λά δοηο δοη εΣυιβνε ρι να γιλλα όγ να έαιοά γ α βήη, ρα ραιδ  
 ρια ιμναοι; αρ ιοηηαδ ιοιη, αρ ρέ, α λαίηο ρο ζαρ ό Cenei  
 Εοζαιη έιηηρηνυρ ρορ αάα ιοηρρα: αρεδ ρα ράιδ αν βήη τρε αενελ  
 ροάυιβεδ, αιδ ουιδρ, αρ ρί, ζαν αρναρ δο όηηαή, γ ουι ρομρα δο  
 άοααδ ρρια αάα, γ κορζυρ δο βρειά ζο ιοιηα. Αρ αμλαιδ ριν  
 βιαρ, αρ έιριοιη.

Ταιρμιρζιη ιαρ ριν αμαά αζυρ ρέ αρηάα ρα μαοιηη αρ να  
 βάραά, γ δο ράλα οααλαοά δο λυάτ . . . . γ ειριδε αρηάα, γ δο  
 ροιηε κοιρραα ρρην ζο ρο γιαιι αν άόγλαά δο ροηδ ζαε δό, γ ρο  
 γιαιι ρλυαζ μορ δο αμλαιδ, γ ρο ζαβ ριζε η'Ειρηνη.

Ραλ. Μορρ Συιβνε Μιηη.

[715.]

\* *The race of Eoghan.*—i. e. the descen-  
 dants of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine  
 Hostages (ancestor of the O'Neills and  
 other families of Ulster), father of Mui-  
 redhach, the great-grandfather of Suibhne  
 Menn. See next note.

† *The death of Suibhne Menn.*—He was  
 son of Fiachna, who was the son of Feradh-

ach, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredh-  
 ach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine  
 Hostages, and was monarch of Ireland for  
 thirteen years. He was slain by Congal  
 Claen, King of Ulidia, according to the  
 Four Masters, in 623, but, according to the  
 Annals of Ulster, in 627; the true year was  
 628. See O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part

of assuming the sovereignty of Erin; and he came on to his house and told his wife so; and his wife said to him: "As thou hast not desired this till this day," said she, "I do not see its meetness in a man of thy age and antiquity now to contend for a kingdom, for not ———" "Hold thy peace," said he; "do not hinder me; but let ale and food be brought into the house, and let noble chieftains be invited to us, and let them have abundance." And he then called his wife to him, and cohabited with her, and all the aspirations which he had had previously in his mind he expelled from him by coition, after which the woman possessed the imaginations which he had had previously; and it was then this Suibhne Menn was conceived in his mother's womb. When he arose from the woman, the woman said: "Shall all be collected to the house," said she. "No," replied Fiachna, "we shall not mock ourselves by contesting for a kingdom." From this it is to be understood that it is from the previous aspiring notions of the parents that ambitious children are begotten.

One day, when this Suibhne was a young man, at his house with his wife: "It is a matter of wonder to me," said he, "how few of the race of Eoghan<sup>e</sup> have, up to this time, taken chieftainship over all." And the woman said, in a kind of derision, "Why dost not thou," said she, "exercise hardihood, and go in their van to fight with all, and to gain frequent triumphs?" "It is so it shall be," said he.

He afterwards came forth armed on the following day, and he met a young hero of the people of . . . who was armed, and he fought with him, and the young hero submitted to him at the point of a spear, and a great host submitted to him likewise, and he assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

[628.] Kal. The death of Suibhne Menn<sup>f</sup>.

[715.]

iii., c. 93. There is a chasm here of nearly the matter is nearly supplied by the second Fragment, to be presently given.

[715.] Fogartac hua Cernaigh do ruidiri na riuge, unde dictum :

Serra Fogurtac an plait  
Ani sra or bié bsr  
An tan ar mber ní bí ní  
Iar rin ar ri ria cinn mír.

[716.] Kal. Cumuucc aonaig Tailten la Fogurtac i torcair  
mac Maolruaba 7 mac Duinnléibe.

[717.] Kal. Anartariur Augurtur pellitur. Fhor meala  
pluit ruper forram Laginorum : pluit etiam fhor aigib i n-Oéain  
móir, fhor cruineaceta i n-Oéain mbicc. Tunc natur erc Niall  
Conaill, mac Feargal, unde Niall Fhorac uocatur erc.

Coronuccad Rfoair Arptol do gabail do munuir lae forro;  
uair coronuccad Simóin Oruaó no baol forro co micce rin, amail  
ared no baol for Colom cille féin.

[718.] Kal. Theodoriur imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo imperat annis ix.

[720.] Kal. Inrió Maige breag la Catal mac Fionngume, ní  
Mumán, 7 Murchaó mac mbrian ri Laiǵín. Inrió Laiǵín la  
Feargal mac Maolbúin. In arailib leppaib airtirín foǵabam  
comad irin trísr bliadain remaino, .i. an deacmhac bliadain  
plaitiura

<sup>s</sup> *Fogartach Ua Cernaigh*.—See Four Masters, A. D. 712, 714, 719. The Annals of Ulster give the dates thus: 713. "Fogartach hua Cernaigh, de regno expulsus est, in Britanniam ivit." 715. "Fogartach nepos Cernaigh, iterum regnat." He became undisputed monarch of Ireland in 719 [*O'Flah.*, 722], but was slain by Cinaeth, his successor, in 724.

<sup>b</sup> *Tailltin*, now Teltown, on the River

Blackwater, in Meath, midway between Navan and Kells. See Four Masters, 715, and Ulster, 716.

<sup>1</sup> *Anastasius*.—i. e. Anastasius II., resigned in January, 716.

<sup>1</sup> *Othain-mor*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. Othain-Beg is a subdivision of Othain-mor. See p. 11, n.°, *supra*. These three showers are noticed by the Four Masters



[715.] Fogartach Ua Cernaigh<sup>g</sup>, again in the sovereignty, unde dictum est :

Fogartach the chieftain prevails.  
 What is noble is above the world.  
 When he says there is nothing,  
 After that he is king before a month.

[716.] Kal. The confusion of the fair of Tailtinn<sup>h</sup> by Fogartach, in which fell the son of Maelrubha, and the son of Donnsléibhe.

[717.] Kal. Anastasius<sup>i</sup> Augustus pellitur. A shower of honey fell upon the foss of Leinster. It rained also a shower of silver at Othain Mor<sup>j</sup>, and of wheat at Othain Beg. Then was born Niall Condail, son of Ferghal, whence he was called Niall Frosach [i. e. of the showers].

The tonsure of Peter the Apostle<sup>k</sup> was taken by the family of Ia, for it was the tonsure of Simon Magus they had till then, as had Colum Cille himself.

[718.] Kal. Theodosius<sup>l</sup> imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo<sup>m</sup> imperat annis novem.

[720.] Kal. The plundering of Magh Breagh<sup>n</sup> by Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, and Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Leinster. The plundering of Leinster by Ferghal, son of Maelduin. I find in other books that it was in the third year preceding ; i. e. the tenth

at A. D. 716, and by the Annals of Ulster at 717. The true year is 715. Niall Frosach, who received his cognomen from having been born in the year in which these remarkable showers fell, was monarch of Ireland from 763 to 770.

<sup>k</sup> *The tonsure of Peter the Apostle.*—“A. D. 718.—Tonsura coronæ super familia Iae.”

—*Ann. Tighern.* See Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. v., c. 21; Reeves's Adamn., xlvi., 350.

<sup>l</sup> *Theodosius.*—Meaning Theodosius III., A. D. 717.

<sup>m</sup> *Leo.*—A. D. 718.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh Breagh.*—A large plain in Meath. Four Masters, 717; Annals of Ulster, 720 [721].

πλατίυρα Feargal do gñitea an tinnradra Laighn, 7 gomad na digail tainic Murchad mac hEoin do fhrail Munian d'indriú Maige breag. Sibé bliadain dib rin tra do rigne Feargal indrada mora i Laighn .i. alogad 7 a ndó, 7 a marbad, 7 na zeall nac anrad de rin, no do ctuzta do an boroma no maic Finnaceta do Moling, 7 do ctuzta braidhe do ne tizearnar 7 ner in éur. Do radrat laighn braidhe do, 7 na zeallrat an cír.

Ir ind ainriur rin do rigne Feargal fairtini dá macaib .i. u'Adó Allan, agur do Niall Cundail, [dá ngoireí Niall Ffrach] 7 ar ar ro no ár dorom on.

.i. Lá tancattur cuicce do h-Ailc Ffrighinn, .i. Adó an mac ba moó .i. óclac glic, amnur, beoda, adacomnairide, ar amlaib tainig do mbuiduib móra dazarmeta ime do cum Ailc. Ar amlaib imurro tainig an mac ba róo, do cuim 7 do mfarada, do rídamail, 7 co n-uaitib, 7 arred no ráid ar anarraidhe féin, 7 ar onóir dá acair: ar córa damra, ar ré, dol ar aoidhect amac ina ainriom da aigib agadra anocht. Cia dia taimduiri, a mic, ar an caair, rin do ráo? 7 an mac ar rinu taci, agur ataraidhe trí comblion ffrira [cú fadera] gan dánoct agad im cairiurim i n-Aileac inocht amhail atarum ag cairiurim co n-a muinur? Ra rad maic lina, ar Niall, co ndearnadrom inaile céona ffrira. Ni rada ind anocht, a mic, ar Feargal, agur biaó i ffrarad caair 7 do máair.

Ruccad

° *Whichever year.*—The Four Masters state that Leinster was five times devastated by the Ui-Neill, in the ninth year of the reign of Ferghal.

° *Boromean tribute.*—See Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 106, p. 100.

° *A prediction.*—i. e. a surmise, conjecture, or opinion concerning their future careers. This account of Ferghal and his sons is not in any other accessible Annals, and it evidently found its way into Mac Egan's vellum Book from some romantic

tenth year of the reign of Ferghal [721] this plundering of Leinster took place, and that it was in revenge for it that Murchadh, son of Bran, came with the men of Munster to plunder Magh Breagh. But whichever year<sup>o</sup> it was, Ferghal committed great depredations against the men of Leinster; i. e. he burned, consumed, and killed them, and he vowed that he would not desist until he was paid the Boromean tribute<sup>p</sup> which Finnachta had remitted to Moling, and until hostages were given him for [i. e. in acknowledgment of his] lordship and the tribute. The Leinster-men gave him hostages, and promised the rent.

At this time Ferghal gave out a prediction<sup>q</sup> to his sons: viz., Aedh Allan and Niall Condail, and the cause of his doing so originated thus:—

On a certain day they came to him to Ailech-Frigrinn<sup>r</sup>: viz. Aedh the elder son, who was a cunning, fierce, lively young hero, and he came to Ailech surrounded by numerous well-armed troops; but the younger son came silently, modestly, and peaceably, with few attendants; and he said, to humble himself and to honour his father: “It is fitter for me,” said he, “to go and lodge out than to remain thy guest to night.” “What induces thee to say this, my son,” said the father, “while my elder son, who has thrice thy number [of attendants] is staying at Ailech to-night? Why hast thou not the same confidence to remain at Ailech to-night as he has, in remaining with his people?” “I should like,” replied Niall, “that he would do the very same towards thee.” “Thou shalt not depart hence to-night, O son,” said Ferghal, “but thou shalt remain with thy father and thy mother.”

After

story, probably no longer extant.

<sup>r</sup> *Ailech Frigrinn*.—So called from Frigrinn, the builder of the fort; now Greenan-Ely, an ancient cyclopean fort on Greenan

Hill, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. For the history of this place, see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, published in 1835.

Ruccað iap pin an mac buð pine, .i. Aod, 'rin rið tlc mór cona muinntir. Ruccað ono an mac óg .i. Niall i tteac naoibinn nderriud. Ra ppiúaiðiu iarttam, 7 na b'ail don atair a ndearbað maille, 7 tanaioc a ndeirpè oide do cum an tairge i raibe an mac ba pine, 7 na baoi acc cloirtect ppiurin tlc pin : ar ógair tpa palac na b'ar 'ran tairg pin. Rá báttar ppiureoiri, 7 canuteða, 7 eaclaça, 7 obloiri, 7 baclairg ag b'clfoisg 7 acc buirpèairg ann; dpeam ag ól, 7 dpeam na ccodlad, 7 dpeam og rgeatpaign, dpeam occ cuplñnaið 7 oc p'cléuirg; timpanairg 7 cruiri og rñman; dpeam og imarbað, 7 oc r'rbagaib. Ao cuala p'p'gal amlair pin iad, agar tairis iap pin d'innpocid an tairge ðerriud i raba an mac ar p'oo, 7 na baof ag cloirtect riur an tlc pin, 7 ní cuala nac ní ann acht atlucçað buide do Dhia [pa] çac ní puarattur, 7 cruiripect ciuin bínd, 7 duana molta an coimpeð çá ngabail, 7 na airis an pí co mór uamon 7 çrãð an coimpeð irin tairg pin.

Tairis an pí ar a harle pin dá leabair féin, 7 tucc ço mór da uíð puídiuccað an dá tlc pin.

Tairic madain moçtpeæ ran tlc mór i raba an mac ba pine, 7 ar inb'ctain na p'ed caðall an tairge na imad rgeatpaigne 7 palçair 7 brñctatad, 7 imad con oc ite rgeatpaigne. Cac imurro uile na rpeandpadoisg [no i d'coirchim puain] irçair amlair beirtir marb, çenmoçta mac an pí féin; ar amlair imurro po baoiride ina çodlad amlair na beie ag ipnaiðe caça 7 pé na riçleabair, rçiat mór dá leit clí, 7 da l'çga lánmóra dá leit ðep : claideab mor inclairi órduiri ror a rliarair, analpadaç mór imaç 7 irçac dá çur dó, amlair nacada duini da çur ar çp'iri 7 ar çp'icce.

Níop

\* *Snoring*.—There is probably here some defect of transcription; the words left out are probably no in-a d'coirchim puain:

the meaning doubtless is, that some were snoring, and others were lying senseless as if dead.

sickness seized on Aodh Allan, and he sent for Mura. Mura came, and the King said to him: "O cleric," said he, "thou hast deceived us, for we have neglected our penance, because we thought that through thy word it would come to pass that we should be aged in life, and now, methinks, death is near me." "It is true," said the cleric, "death is near thee! and thy life has been cut short, and thou hast incurred the anger of the Lord; and tell what thou hast done by which thou hast offended the Lord." "I will declare," replied the King, "what I think has offended the Lord: I desired," said he, "to collect the men of Erin to this mountain to the east; i. e. Carrlaegh\*, to raise it, and to erect a very great house upon it; and my wish was, that the fire of that house, every evening, might be seen in Britain, and in Airiur-Gaeidhel"; and I know that that was a great pride."

"That was bad", replied the cleric; "but that is not what has cut short thy life."

"I also desired," said the King, "to build a bridge at Cluain-Iraird", and to build miraculously, that my name might live upon it for ever."

He also told many things of a similar nature.

"It is not any thing of these," said the cleric, "that shortened thy life."

"I have another thing to tell," said the King: "the hatred which I have for the Leinstermen; for my wish would be, to collect all their men to battle, and to kill them all therein, and to bring their women and their slaves to serve the Ui-Neill"; to bring our race in the north of Erin into Meath, and to settle the men of Meath in Leinster."

"Alas!

\* *The Ui-Neill*.—i. e. nepotes Neill, i. e. the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, of whom Aedh Uairidhnach was at this time head and King. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, or Race of Owen, who formed a large section of this family.

αῖσθ ριν πο τιμωβιδὸ δο ῥαοζαῖρο, υαῖρ αν εἰνεαθ ριν αρ μιορ-  
 εαῖρ λατρα .ι. Λαιζιν, αταατ ναοιῖν ος ῥηναῖγετε leo ῥφιαθῖναῖρ αν  
 εοιμῖσθ, ἡ αρ μοο ατα θρηζιδ, ἡ αρ ερερε δά η-ρηναῖγετε ανδάρ  
 δομ ῖρηναῖγεῖ ρι. Αῖετ εῖνα αρ εῖρῖεαν εαονυρραεῖ αν εοιμῖδιυ, ἡ  
 υῖνα ηιοῖρραῖετ ρεῖν δο υαρ εῖνῖν ηαιηζιδεαεῖτα ριν πο ἔαοι ιο  
 εῖρῖοδε δο Λοῖζῖνθ ζο ραβαῖρ α ῥῥλαῖεῖυρ αρ buaine μαρ αν ῥλαῖεῖυρ  
 αιμρῖορδα.

Ra hongad an rain an ni, ἡ πο εαιε κορρ ανη εοιμῖσθ, ἡ ρυαῖρ  
 ἔαρ ρο εῖδυαῖρ, ἡ δο εῖυαῖθ δο εῖυη νεῖμε.

Slét Kal ríshom.

Inicium regimur Maolcoba.

Kal. Maolcoba mac Aoða, mic Ainmirec regnauit tribus  
 annis. Stella uira hora tertia diei.

Kal.

Kal. Quin Maolcoba mic Aoða la Suibne Mènn mic Fíachna.  
 Quier Diarmada tertii abbatir Cluana Ipario. Inicium regimi-  
 ur Suibne Mínn.

Kal. Suibne mínn πο ζαρ ρῖζε η-ῖρηenn ι νδεαζαῖθ Μαοῖλκοβα  
 χῖν. βλιαθῖνα ζο ετορχαῖρ λα Congal caec mac Scanlain.

Λαα αεν υ'ῤιαεῖνα υ'αταῖρ αν Suibne ριν αζ ουλ υρῖυρα  
 αραταῖρ, υαῖρ ηῖορ δο ρῖ ρῖοῖν ιεῖρ, δο ραθ οα μῖνῖμαῖν αῖηαῖλ πο  
 ζαθ εαε α νδεαζαῖθ α εελε ρῖζε ηα η-ῖρηenn. Ταῖηῖεε μῖαθ  
 meanman ἡ ἰνδῖοεεβαλα μῖορ ραε, ἡ ραῖετ ρῖζε ηα η-ῖρηenn δο  
 ζαβαῖλ υῖθ, ἡ εαῖμῖε ρεῖμῖε οα εαῖε, ἡ ρα ἰμῖρ δά ἰηναῖ, ἡ α ῖσθ πο  
 ραῖθ α ἔηη ρῖρ: υαῖρ ηαε ρα ρυαθρῖυρ ζυρ ανδῖυ ρῖν, αρ ρῖ, ἡ  
 ῥαῖοῖμ

\* *Immolate*.—See Dr. Reeves's note on the signification of this word.—Adamnan, p. 435.

† *Seven years*.—In the margin: "Desunt hic 7 Kal."

\* *Maelcobha*.—He began his reign in the year 612; "Ogygia," p. iii., c. 98, and was slain in 615.

\* *A star*.—The appearance of this star is not mentioned in any other Annals.

He [the King] was not able to remain in the house in consequence of the great corruption of the air within it; and he came on to the house in which the younger son was, and, though he came stealthily, the young son perceived him, for he was not asleep, but praying to the Lord. He rose up at once, to meet his father, from the royal couch on which he was, for he was dressed in a satin tunic, with borders of gold and silver, and he opened the house for his father; and when the father entered the house, he folded his arms around the neck of his son, and kissed him, and they came together and sat upon the royal couch, and the son first began the conversation with the father, and said: "Father," said he, "thou hast, methinks, passed the last night pensively and sleeplessly, and thou oughtest now to sleep in this bed till the rise of day." The father did so; and as the day appeared, both arose up together, and the son said to the father: "Dear father," said he, "thou oughtest to entertain us in reason, for we have still remaining half what was given by thee last night to us of food and of drink;" and he had not finished [these words] when servants brought him a second great vessel full of mead and various viands, after which they feasted together silently and calmly!

When all had arisen, the King came forth into his own house, and told, in the presence of all, how the houses of his two sons were; and he said that the elder son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be firm, brave, and vigorous, severe and self-willed, during his reign; also that the younger son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be pious and pure-minded, and that his descendants would be illustrious and royal, and that they would assume the sovereignty alternately. And this was verily fulfilled so far.

Now the daughter of Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid<sup>n</sup>, was the mother of the elder son, and it was secretly she brought forth that son; i. e. Aedh Allan, and this is the reason why Ferghal had this

ad̄bar beite po cl̄e na hingine og Feargal : a hāair, .i. Congal  
 da hīdbairt don coim̄iōd 7 a beit̄ a caill̄ceact, 7 do pad̄ a hāair  
 iomāō óir 7 air̄ḡiō, agur ep̄uiō do a coim̄ēō a ḡh̄n̄ra. Sīdeaō  
 ep̄a pā meall̄ náma coit̄c̄f̄nn̄ an c̄iūōda daon̄da .i. Diābal, í ; do  
 pad̄ ḡrāō ōF̄h̄gal mac Māoil̄ōin, 7 do pad̄ F̄h̄gal ḡrāō ōiri.  
 Ro comp̄aiḡreaō dno maill̄e Feargal 7 inḡh̄ Congal C̄in̄omāḡ-  
 air. R̄iōḡōm̄na Eir̄f̄nn̄ an tan̄ rin̄ F̄h̄gal. R̄í Eir̄f̄nn̄ iomār̄o  
 Congal. Rā iom̄r̄ an fear̄ pā baí sc̄up̄ra rin̄ do Congal. Da  
 doil̄iō iomār̄o co m̄óir̄ lá Congal an r̄gel rin̄ : .i. a inḡh̄ do meall̄-  
 lāō, 7 a dōbairt̄ ná māir̄f̄ō fear̄ an r̄geoil̄ munā f̄r̄á̄ḡbāō f̄ēin̄  
 doim̄in̄ an r̄geoil̄. Ro bāoī iarām̄ fear̄ an r̄geoil̄ og īr̄nāōe go  
 m̄beit̄c̄ir̄ a naoin̄ ionāō, Feargal 7 inḡh̄ Congal, 7 mār̄ pā bāc̄-  
 tur̄ i n-aoin̄-ion̄āō, Feargal 7 inḡh̄ Congal, t̄ain̄ḡ fear̄ an r̄geoil̄  
 ō'ion̄r̄oiḡh̄iō Congal, 7 pā inn̄r̄ do a m̄beit̄ i n-aoin̄-ion̄āō. T̄ain̄ḡ  
 Congal reimē ō'iōh̄roic̄c̄h̄iō an t̄iḡe i pāpāttur̄, 7 mār̄ pā air̄ḡ  
 inḡh̄ Congal éir̄iōn̄ co nā m̄ūn̄c̄ir̄ do c̄um̄ an t̄iḡe, uair̄ po ba  
 ḡlic am̄nur̄ air̄ḡiō ir̄i, am̄ail̄ po b̄s̄ō a h-āair, pā fōil̄iḡ fon̄ é̄oac̄  
 F̄h̄gal, 7 pā f̄ūiō f̄ēin̄ fon̄ an é̄oac̄ iarātt̄ain̄. T̄ain̄ḡ cat̄ m̄óir̄  
 bāoī īr̄tāiḡ ō'iōh̄roic̄c̄iō F̄h̄gal co n-duāiō a c̄ōra, 7 go pō r̄lūiḡ  
 an cat̄ plōit̄i mōra do c̄ōraib̄ Feargal. Do pad̄ Feargal an  
 lām̄ r̄f̄ca, 7 pā ḡab̄ 'mā r̄lūcait̄ an cat̄, 7 pōr̄ mār̄b̄.

Ro f̄é̄ḡ ep̄a Congal an t̄f̄c̄ ime, 7 ní̄ f̄aca F̄h̄gal ann. T̄ain̄ḡ  
 roimē ō'ion̄r̄oiḡh̄iō f̄ir̄ an r̄geoil̄, 7 pō bāiō é i n-āb̄ain̄n. T̄ain̄ḡ  
 iarātt̄ain̄ ō'iōh̄roiḡiō a inḡinē f̄ēin̄, 7 pā bāoī aḡ iarārāiō lōḡcā  
 fūir̄pe am̄ail̄ biō ó̄ḡ ir̄i 7 nā beit̄c̄ir̄ c̄ion̄ta f̄air̄r̄iōm̄ f̄ria. San  
 coim̄pac̄ cl̄īe rin̄ ep̄ā pō coim̄p̄r̄fō Aōō Allan.

Ar̄

\* *Ceannmaghair*.—This place is still so called in Irish, and in the anglicised form Kinnaweer. It is situated at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the territory of Fánaid, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of

Donegal. See *Four Masters*, A. D. 702, note 9, and A. D. 1392. In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster* *Cenn-Magair* is referred to as if it were the same as *Fánaid*; but it is now considered as the



girl secretly: her father, Congal, had devoted her to God, and she was in a nunnery, and her father had given much gold and silver and cattle to her for preserving her virginity. But however, the general enemy of the human race, namely, the devil, deceived her; she fell in love with Ferghal, son of Maelduin, and Ferghal loved her. Ferghal and the daughter of Congal of Ceannmaghair<sup>v</sup> cohabited together. Ferghal, at this time, was a royal heir apparent of Erin, and Congal was King of Erin. The man who was [the messenger] between them told this to Congal, and Congal was much grieved at the news of the seduction of his daughter, and he said that the bearer of the story should not live unless he verified it to him. The bearer of the story was waiting until Ferghal and the daughter of Congal should be in one place; and when they were in one place, the bearer of the story came to Congal and told him of their being in one place. Congal came forward to the house in which they were, and as the daughter of Congal perceived him and his people approaching the house,—for she was cunning, sharp, and peevish, as was her father,—she covered Ferghal under the clothes, and afterwards sat upon the clothes herself. While Ferghal was in this position, a large cat which was in the house came to him, and biting at his legs, devoured large pieces of flesh off his legs. Ferghal put down his hand, and taking the cat by the throat, choked her.

Congal searched the house all round, but did not see Ferghal in it. He came forward to where the bearer of the story was, and drowned him in a river! He afterwards came to his daughter, and asked forgiveness of her because she was [as he supposed] a virgin! that his crime against her might not be upon him<sup>w</sup>. By this secret connexion Aedh Allan was begotten!

Now,

north-west part of it.

<sup>v</sup> *Might not be upon him.*—i. e. that his

sin in accusing his daughter, who was a consecrated virgin, might be forgiven him.

Ar na bpreit imurro, Aod Allain, na srib a mátaip. é do dib mnáib (na ba tairipi lé) dá bádað, ná pionnað a h-ataip fuirre, 7 na fshgaided an tairipi fria. Bhn do Cinel Conaill uibriden ono, 7 bhn do Cenel Eogain. An bhn Eoganað tpa map na gair 'na láim an aoidin mbig nálanh na líonað ó ghráð 7 ó fpeirc na naoidine f; ipfð no ráid na mnaoi cometa, a fupr ioñman, ar rí, noða malairc na naoidinepi ar cóip, acé ar a coiméð go maie. Arfð no poidpídi, anhra latpa é ina pe na mátaip féin, 7 ip fride na spail foirne a báduð, ar iomomhon fepirgi a haáap. Ra gap feparg hiride, 7 na áuir an Lenam fop lár, 7 no deabthairgrot maille .i. an dapa dé ga anacal, 7 an dí oile ga baðuð. Tídeað no fopuarlig an bhn Eoganað an mnaoi oile, 7 na gab a huball pluzatan go na faom cac ní ma rapatcup ac deabaíð .i. an lñam do lfrugáð. Ra lfrugéað leo map aon iar rin an lñam.

Tápla tpa fct aon maáip an lñam ip in tlc i paba an lenam a ccinn ceitpe mbliáðan, 7 gan a fupr di a beit a mbfcaíð. Ar ann no baoi an macaom gá eluici. Do pála mñma a mátar fair, 7 no fparfuíð cia aop an macaom uð ar pi? Arfð na ráid cac gup bo mac ceitpe mbliáðan. Ro gairm rí na mna tairipi úð ar a hamup 7 arfð na ráid riu : ar mór an col do ruziura, ar pi ar imgabail fepirge m'áap .i. mac na haoipi uð do malairc. Acé na ráidpíot na mná fpiari : na déna coipri icip, ar ríad, ar é ruð an mac rin, 7 ríne na coméð é. Do rapo pi airgeða iomða do na mnáib iartain, 7 pucað uaité an mac go diceitca d'innpíocíð a áap féin .i. Fshgal.

Ingn

\* *Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain.*— These were two kindred races in Ulster descended from Eoghan and Conall, two sons of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, who died in 406. They gave names to the territories of Tir-Eoghain

[Tyrone] and Tir-Chonaill [Tyconnell]. O'Neill was, in later ages, the chief of the one, and O'Donnell of the other; but before the English invasion, Mac Laughlin was dominant in Tyrone, and O'Muldory, or O'Canannan, in Tyconnell.

Now, when Aedh Allan was born, his mother gave him in charge to two women (who were dear to her) to be drowned, that her father might not discover her crime, or be angry with her. One of these women was of the Cinel-Conaill, and the other of the Cinel-Eoghain<sup>2</sup>. When the woman of the Cinel-Eoghain took into her hands the beautiful little infant, she was filled with love and affection for it, and she said to her female companion: "Dear sister," said she, "it is not right to destroy this infant, but to preserve it well." The other replied: "He is dearer to thee than to his own mother, who commanded us to drown him, from fear of the anger of her father." The other became angry, and laid the child on the ground, and they fought with each other, the one for preserving, and the other for drowning him. But the Cinel-Eoghain woman prevailed over the other, and held her by the apple of the throat until she consented to her wishes; namely, to rear the child. After this both conjointly reared the child.

On one occasion, at the end of four years, the mother of the child happened to come into the house in which the child was, not knowing that he was alive. The child was at his play, and the mother's mind was fixed upon him, and she asked: "What age is yon child?" said she. All replied that he was a child of the age of four years. She called these trusted women to her, and said to them: "I committed a great wickedness," said she, "in destroying a son [who would now be] of that age, to escape the anger of my father." But the women said to her: "Be not sad at all;" said they, "yon child is that son, and we were they who preserved him." She afterwards gave great rewards to the women, and the boy was conveyed away<sup>3</sup> from them privately to his own father, Ferghal.

Now,

<sup>2</sup> *Conveyed away.*—This is a better story than the account of his descendant Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who, according to Fynes Moryson, was fourteen years old before Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, knew that he was his son.

Ingſn imurro rí Cianácta mátaip in Néill Conoail, 7 hipide bſn ar caoini 7 ar roépaide baóí a n-Éirinn na haimrip; acé cſna bá haimbriec í go roda, go ecáinſ gur an ccaillſ naoim, go Luaéirinn d'iarraid fuirpurióe ephaiſte do dénam fuirpe pſur an coimbeó dá furtaé, 7 do rinne Luaéirinn rin, 7 po coimpreó Niall iarctain i mbroinn ingine riſ Cianácta, 7 ruſaó iarctain, 7 arí ba ríogan 'Éirenn an tan po aſ Bſſſgal.

Ciú ríl ann era acé ó po labair do na macaib amail a dypa-  
mar na a rloig, 7 na furail pſorra 7 ar cac uile léirctiſol do  
dſnam pan bliádaib buó nſra d'innroigió Laignen do tobaé na  
dſorúma pſorra, uair nſr comailſric Laignin amail po geallſat.

ſal. Ab initio Mundi m. dcccc. xxiiii. ab incarnatione Domini  
dcccxxii.

Caé Almaine iſir Laigniu 7 huib Néill. In tſertio Decem-  
briſ na cuiréó an caé ra. Caur an éata ra .i. an dſorúma po  
mairé Binnácta do Moling a tobaé d'ſſſgal 7 ipſé on na ra fuil-  
ngeaſor Laignin, nſr tucſat Laignin do Loingſec mac Aongura, 7  
nſr tucſat do Congal Cinnmaſaip, cia po fuilngſecur dſimníó ó  
Congal, aſur ní moó ſno pob áil dſóib a tabairt d'ſſſgal, uair  
po tairpurióe imbriaépaib Moling na geall na beréa uata  
tſé bíta an dſorúma ó Laignib. Óa tſrom era la Bſſgal rin .i.  
Laignin do nſſcomall angeallta pſur, go po ruacraó rluaiſeó  
dſipeacra

<sup>a</sup> *Cianachta*.—A territory in East Meath, of which Duleek was the capital, inhabited by a sept of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster.

<sup>b</sup> *Luathrinne*.—St. Luchrinna, a virgin, the patroness of the church of *Kill-Luathrinne*, in the territory of Corann, county of Sligo. Luchrinna was of the same race

as this Queen of Ireland; that is, of the race of Tadhg, grandson of Oilioll Olum.—See Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum," p. 756.

<sup>c</sup> *Almhain*.—Now Allen, a celebrated hill, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Kildare. This battle is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, in the Annals of Ulster at 721, and in the Annals of Tighernach

Now, the daughter of the King of Cianachta<sup>a</sup> was the mother of Niall Condail, and she was the fairest and the mildest woman that was in Erin in her time. She was, however, barren for a long time, until she came to the holy nun Luaithrinn<sup>a</sup> to request of her to pray to God for her relief; and Luaithrinn did so, and Niall was afterwards conceived in the womb of the daughter of the King of Cianachta, and he was born [in due time] afterwards, and she was Queen of Erin, with Ferghal, at this time.

Howbeit when he spoke concerning his sons, as we have said, before his hosts, he commanded them and all in general to assemble all their forces in the following year to invade Leinster, to force the Borumean tribute from them, for the Leinster-men did not perform what they had promised.

[A. M. 5924.] Kal. *Ab initio Mundi* v.m. dcccc.xxiv. *ab incarnatione Domini* Dcc. xxii.

[722.] The battle of Almhain<sup>b</sup> [was fought] between the Leinstermen and the Ui-Neill. *In tertio Decembris* this battle was fought. The cause of this battle was this: the Borumean tribute which Finnachta had remitted to Moling<sup>c</sup> was demanded by Ferghal, and this the Leinstermen would not brook. The Leinstermen had not paid it to Loingsech, son of Aengus<sup>d</sup>, nor to Congal of Cennmaghair<sup>e</sup>, though they had suffered sore annoyances from the hands of Congal; neither were they willing to pay it to Ferghal, for they insisted upon the

at 722, which last is the true year. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that King Ferghal had 21,000 men in this battle, and the Leinster-men only 9000.

<sup>c</sup> *Moling*.—i. e. St. Moling, who was Bishop of Ferns, A. D. 691 to 697. See Lanigan, vol. iii., pp. 132-135.

<sup>d</sup> *Loingsech, son of Aengus*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 695 to 704.

<sup>e</sup> *Congal of Cennmaghair*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 704 to 711, when Ferghal, son of Maelduin, succeeded. See "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 93.

διρεατρα δὶμόρ υἰὸς πορ Λεὶ Cuinn .i. πορ Εοζαν ἡ πορ Conall  
 ἡ πορ Αἰργιῶνταιβ ἡ Μιδε, ἀν εἰρηναῖὸς βλιαδαιν ἀ πλαῖτυρα  
 φείν, νο ἰ εἰρήρ βλιαδαιν δέε, υε quibusdam placet, δο εὐδαὶ  
 να βοροῖα.

Ὁά παδα τρα πο βάρ ος ἀν εἰνολραιν, υαιρ ἀρεδὸ ἀδ βειρεδ  
 ζαὶ φεαρ δο Λεῖτ Cuinn ζυρ ἀ ποῖεαδ ἀν φυαατραδ .i. “Ὁά ττί  
 Δοννβὸ ἀρ ἀν φλυαζαδ, παζατρα.” Δοννβὸ ἰμυρηο μαε δαιν-  
 τραεβταῖζε εἰριδὸ υρεατραβ Κορρ, ἀγαρ νί δεαχαιδὸ λά να αἰδὸι  
 ἀ ταῖζ ἀ μάταρ ἰμαὶ ριαῖν, ἡ νί ραιβε ἰ ν-Εἰρηῖνν υἰλε βυδ καοῖνε,  
 νο βυδ φῆρρ εἰρετὸ νο δελβ, νο δῆναμ ἰμάρ. Νί παδα ἰ ν-Εἰρηῖνν υἰλε  
 βυδ ζηιαδδῶ, νο βυδ ρῆζαινε ἰμάρ. ἡ ἀρ υαδ βυδ φῆρρ ρανν εἰρα  
 ἡ ριρζελα πορ δοῖον; ἀρέ βυδ φῆρρ δο ζῆλρ εαὶ, ἡ δο ἰνορμα  
 ρῆζ, ἡ δ’εἰζε ρολε, ἡ βυδ φῆρ ριαῖνι [.i. ἰνζνε ἰννελεα] να  
 εἰνεὶ; δε quo dicitur:—

‘Αἰλλε μακαῖβ Δοννβο βαιδ  
 ὀἰννε ἀ λαῖδ λυαῖδῖδ βεοἰ  
 Αἰνε ὀζαῖβ Ἰνρηρ Φαἰ  
 Ρα εὐζαῖβ εἰν εἰρηῖρ ἀ τραοῖρ.

Νἰαρ ἰεε δνο ἀ μάταρ Δοννβο λα φῆρζαλ, ζο εἰυααδ Μαολ  
 μῖο

<sup>1</sup> *During this world's existence.*—The writers of the *Ui Neill*, among whom Adamnan is set down, insisted that the great St. Moling obtained a remission of this tribute by an equivocation which was altogether unworthy of a saint, and therefore many subsequent monarchs of the *Ui Neill* attempted to compel the Leinstermen to pay it. See “*Annals of the Four Masters*,” A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Chuinn.*—i. e. Conn's half, i. e.

the north half of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinel Eoghain.*—i. e. the race of Eoghain, or the men of Tyrone [*Tir-Eoghain*] and their relatives.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinel-Conaill.*—i. e. the race of Conall, or the inhabitants of Tircconnell.

<sup>5</sup> *Airghialla.*—i. e. the inhabitants of the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monahan.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnbo.*—No account of this personage is to be found in any other authority; and this legend must have found its way into

the words of Moling, to whom it was promised that the Borumean tribute should never, during this world's existence<sup>f</sup>, be demanded from the Leinster-men. Now Fergal deemed this intolerable; namely, that the Leinster-men should not keep their promise to him, so that he ordered a very great and irresistible hosting upon Leth-Chuinn<sup>g</sup>; i. e. a hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain<sup>h</sup>, Cinel-Conaill<sup>i</sup>, and Airghialla<sup>j</sup>, and of the men of Meath, in the fourth year of his reign, or in the thirteenth, as some will have it, to levy the Borumean tribute.

Long, indeed, was this muster of forces being carried on, for each man of Leth-Chuinn to whom the order came used to say: "If Donnbo<sup>k</sup> come on the hosting, I will." Now Donnbo was a widow's son of the Fera-Ross<sup>l</sup>, and he never went away from his mother's house for one day or one night, and there was not in all Ireland one of fairer countenance, or of better figure, form, or symmetry, than he; there was not in all Erin one more pleasant or entertaining, or one in the world who could repeat more amusing and royal stories<sup>m</sup>, than he; he was the best to harness horses, to set spears, to plait hair, and he was a man of royal intelligence in his countenance: of whom was said—

Fairer than sons was Donnbo,  
Sweeter his poem than all that mouths rehearse,  
Pleasanter than the youths of Innis-Fail<sup>n</sup>,  
The brilliancy of his example took the multitude.

His mother did not permit Donnbo to go with Fergal, until  
Mael-mic-Failbhe,

the old vellum Book of Nehemias Mac Egan from some romantic historical tale on the battle of Albhain, now unknown.

<sup>l</sup> *Fera-Ross*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, county of Mo-

naghan, whose territory extended into the present county of Louth.

<sup>m</sup> *Royal stories*.—i. e. stories relating to kings.

<sup>n</sup> *Innis-Fail*.—This was one of the most ancient names of Ireland.

mic Failbe mic Eriannan mic Crioiméainn, comarba Colaim Cille, ppa airc beo 7 go tuccepaide Colam Cille dno dia cionn go nipeò Donnbo plán da tairg réim a críc Laigín.

Tocomla dno Feargal por réo. Ra battur dno luét eolair peime, ní bó maic an t-eolur do padrad do .i. i ccumgaib gáca conaire 7 in-aimpédaib gáca conaire go pancuttur Cluain Dóbaíl i n-Almáin. Ar ann buí Aóðan clám Cluana Dóbaíl ar a cinn. Do ponrae dno na rluairg a micorpaó .i. a aon bó do marbaó 7 a puine ar bñraib na ríairgairi, 7 a tsc do bpeic da cinn, 7 a loyccaó; consribre an clám com ba dígál go brát por Uib Néill an dígál do bepeó an coimuid rairrin, 7 tainicc an clám peime go pubal ríraigal, 7 battur ríograio Léite Cunn uile ar a cinn i rin puball in tan rin. Ro baor an clám ag acaoine a imuid na ríairgairi; ní tainig críde neic dób rair, acé críde Conbrístan mic Congura ri ríri Rorr, 7 a reó ón ná ba haréac do Coimbrístan, uair ni terna ri do nsc ro baor irin puball acé Cubrístan mac Congura a aonar ar in cat. Conaó ann adberc Cubrístan:—

Ad agar cat por dearg flaino  
 A rir ríraigale ad glionn;  
 baó bronaig muintri mic Maire  
 Ar mbreic an tairg dar cionn,  
 bó an clám ro gaoó a noígaio a daim,  
 Maireg láim ra toll a mbrao  
 Ar ní rimcomairc mac bpaín, 7rl.

Ar

\* *Mael-mic-Failbe*.—This may be intended for *Conamhail mac Failbe*, tenth Abbot of Hy, who was of the Airghialla. Tighernach calls him Conmael, and it is not impossible that our author, who is not very precise, may have called him

Mael mc Failbe. His date comes very near this period, for he died 710.

† *Cluain-Dobhaíl*.—This name is now forgotten.

‡ *Cubretan*.—This name is not to be found in any of the published Irish An-



Mael-mic-Failbhe<sup>o</sup>, son of Erannan, son of Criomhthann, successor of Colum Cille, was pledged for his return alive, and until he pledged Colum Cille for himself that Donnbo would return safe to his own house from the province of Leinster.

Fergal proceeded upon his way. Guides went before him, but the guidance they afforded him was not good; i. e. through the narrowness of each road, and the ruggedness of each pass, until they reached Cluain-Dobhail<sup>p</sup>, at Almhain. And Aedhan the Leper of Cluain-Dobhail was there before them. The hosts ill-treated him: they killed his only cow, and roasted it on spits before his face, and they unroofed his house and burned it; and the Leper said that the vengeance which God would wreak on the Ui-Neill, on his account, would be an eternal vengeance; and the Leper came forward to the tent of Fergal, where the kings of Leth-Chuinn were before him. The Leper complained of the injuries done him, in their presence; but the heart of none of them was moved towards him, except the heart of Cubretan<sup>o</sup>, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross; and for this Cubretan had no reason to be sorry, for of all the kings who were in the tent, none escaped from the battle except Cubretan, son of Congus, alone. On which occasion Cubretan said:

A red bloody battle was waged,  
 O good Fergal, in thy valley;  
 The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful  
 After taking the roof off the house.  
 The cow of the Leper was killed, after its ox.  
 Woe to the hand that pierced their neck,  
 For the son of Bran did not defend, &c.

Then

nals. *Cubretan* signifies dog or hero of Britain. The ancient Irish had many names of men compounded with *cu*, a dog; as *Cu-mara*, dog of the sea; *Cu-Uladh*, *Canis Ultoniæ*, *Cu-Muman*, dog of Munster, *Cu-Caisil*, dog of Cashel, &c.

Ar andrin arbert Fhigal fria Donnó; déna airpideó dúin, a Donnó, fo bié ar tu ar deac airpide fuil i n'Éirinn .i. i cúirig, agar i cuirlendoib, 7 i cruicib, 7 randoib, 7 raioreóib, 7 riōrōé-  
laib Éirenn, 7 ip in maoini i mbárac do béram-ne cat do Lai-  
nib. Ac, ar Donnó, ní cumgaimi airpide duitri anoct, 7 niméa  
aon gnóim díb rin uile do taidrin anoct, 7 cipri airm i rabaipi a  
márac, 7 imbeora, do déna airpide duitri. Dénaó imurpo  
an riōōrué hua Maigléine airpide duit anoct. Tugad hua  
Maigléni éuca iarctain. Ro gabraide og indrin cat 7 comraia  
leite Cunn 7 Laiōen ó toōail Tuama Tēbaé, .i. Deanda ríō, in  
ra marbad Coōtaé Caolbreg, comōi an airmi, rin, 7 ní bá mōp  
cōdalta do rinneó leo in aídchi rin ra méo eagla leo Laiōin, 7  
la méo na doinnne, .i. uair aídōe féle Fhinnian gairiōd rin.

Iméur Laiōin do locturraide i cCruacán Claonta, dáōō ní  
máid for Laiōiu da ndearnat a comairle ann, 7 gur obar tuōrao  
do cum an cáta. Loctur iarraiō go Dinn Capann, araide do  
cum an cáta.

Conrancutur tra ip in maoin ar na márac na cáta cō-  
tarōa, naoi míle do Laiōnib, míle ar ríōit imurpo do Leit  
Cunn. Ar cruaid 7 ar reóair ra cuipé an cátra leit for  
lēt, 7 ra gab cac na cōmraicib ann.

Ra

<sup>1</sup> *Maighleine*.—This personage is not mentioned in any other known Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Tuaim Tenbath*, i. e. *Dinnrigh*.—O'Flaherty places this event so far back as A. M. 3682. This was the name of the ancient palace of the Kings of Leinster. The remains of its earthen works are situated on the west side of the River Barrow, in the townland of Ballyknockan, about a quarter of a mile south of Leighlin Bridge.

For a notice of the burning of this palace, see "Leabhar na g-Ceart," pp. 15, 16. The ancient Irish poets had a great many stories of this description which they used to recite to their kings and chieftains. See Champion's "Historie of Irelande," chap. vi.

<sup>3</sup> *The eve of the festival of Finnian*.—i. e. the 11th of December. The Annals of Clonmacnoise make it the 3rd of the Ides

Then Fergal said to Donnbo: "Show amusement for us, O Donnbo, for thou art the best minstrel in Erin at pipes, and trumpets, and harps, at the poems and legends and royal tales of Erin, for on to-morrow morning we shall give battle to the Leinster-men." "No," said Donnbo, "I am not able to amuse thee to-night, and I am not about to exhibit any one of these feats to-night; but wherever thou shalt be to-morrow, if I be alive, I shall show amusement to thee. But let the royal clown, Ua Maighleine<sup>r</sup>, amuse thee this night." Ua Maighleine was afterwards brought to them. He commenced narrating the battles and the valiant deeds of Leth-Chuinn and Leinster from the demolition of Tuaim Tenbath, i. e. Dinn-righ<sup>s</sup>, in which Cobhthach Cael-mBreagh was killed, unto that time; and they slept not much that night, because of their great dread of the Leinster-men, and of the great storm, for it was the eve of the festival of Finnian<sup>t</sup>, in the winter.

With respect to the Leinster-men, they repaired to Cruachan Claenta<sup>a</sup>, for the Leinster-men would not be defeated if they should hold their council there, and proceed from thence to battle. They proceeded thence to Dinn-Canainn<sup>r</sup>, and thence to the battle.

On the following morning the battalions of both sides met: nine thousand of the Leinstermen, and twenty-one thousand of Leth-Chuinn. Vigorously and fiercely was this battle fought on both sides, and all showed equal fight.

The

of December, which would be the 11th.

<sup>a</sup> *Cruachan Claenta*.—i. e. the round Hill of Clane, situated about five miles to the north-east of Allen, where this battle was fought. The Leinster-men believed that whenever they could hold their council of war here, they should not be defeated.

The origin of this belief is not yet discovered, nor is this superstition noticed in "Leabhar na gCeart," among the *Geasa* and *Urgartha* of the Kings of Leinster.

<sup>r</sup> *Dinn-Canainn*.—Now Duncannon, nearly midway between Clane and the Hill of Allen.

Ra ba dímórí na inniúí compama na Laoé Laigen 7 Laoé  
 Leite Cuinn. Arbert zo pfacar d'riúid or cionn Laigen; adéir  
 ono Colum Cille or cionn hua Néill. Ra meamuid iarain an  
 cat ría Murchaó mac mbrian, 7 pe n-Aoó mac Donncaóda, mic  
 Colgan rí Laigen Deargabair. Ra marbaó Feargal ann Aoó mío  
 7 Donnchaó mac Murchaóda no marb'rat Físgal faderin, 7 bile  
 mac buain, rí Alban, ar uaid ainmnig'ter Corrbile, 7 n-Almáine.  
 Ar é ono Aoó mend na marb Donnbo. Ní torcair inuipho  
 Feargal zo torchaí Donnbo. Ra marbaó ono r'erca ar céo  
 amur in dú rín. A coimlín péin no marbaó Laigin ran cat rín do  
 Leit Cuinn .i. naoi míle; 7 naoi ngeit' d'ib do dol for zelcaíct, 7  
 cétrig do rígaib. Ata Cnoc Físgail annrín; na cúirrioc Laigin  
 ilaig commaidmí and ono, unde dic'ur:—

Deodlaite Almáine,  
 Ar cornam buair d'riúmaine  
 Ro la baó b'éldeap'g bíopaó,  
 lolac im c'inn r'Físgaile.

Scaparr

\* *Valorous*.—The Irish word compama, deeds of valour or prowess. The substantive compama is glossed corcup, victory, in H. 3, 18, p. 536.

\* *Brigit*.—She was the patroness of all Ireland, but particularly of Leinster. See under A. D. 605, where St. Mura is represented as saying that St. Bridget was greater than he, and her prayers more powerful than his prayers.

† *Colum Cille*.—He was the principal patron of the Cinel Conaill. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, but

Colum was the greater saint of the two, and is therefore introduced as contending with St. Bridget in protecting his kinsmen of the race of Niall.

\* *Son of Bran*.—King of Leinster.

\* *Fergal*.—King of Erin.

† *Bile, son of Buan of Albain*.—i. e. of Scotland. No account of this Scottish champion has been found in any of the authentic Irish Annals, and it is very probably that he is a mere fictitious character introduced here among the historical chiefs who really flourished at this time

The valourous<sup>r</sup> deeds of the heroes of Leinster and of Leth-Chuinn are very much spoken of. It is said that Brigit<sup>a</sup> was seen over the Leinster-men; Colum Cille<sup>r</sup> was seen over the Ui-Neill. The battle was gained by Murchadh, son of Bran<sup>a</sup>, and Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster. Fergal<sup>a</sup> himself was killed in it; and it was Aedh Menn,<sup>a</sup> and Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, that slew Fergal himself, and Bile, son of Buan, of Albain<sup>b</sup>, from whom Corrbile<sup>c</sup>, at Almhain, is named. Aedh Menn was also the person who slew Donnbo. Fergal was not killed till Donnbo had first fallen. One hundred and sixty soldiers were killed on the occasion. The Leinster-men killed an equal number of Leth-Chuinn in this battle; i. e. nine thousand and nine of them ran mad<sup>d</sup>, and one hundred kings. The hill of Ferghal<sup>e</sup> is at the place. The Leinster-men raised shouts of exultation there, *unde dicitur* :

At the end of the day at Almhain,  
In defending the cows of Bregia,  
The red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven,  
Croaked over Fergal's head.

Murchadh,

and fought in this battle.

<sup>a</sup> *Corrbile*.—i. e. Bile's Pit, would now be anglicized Corbilly; but there is no place of the name in the neighbourhood of the Hill of Allen.

<sup>d</sup> *Ran mad*.—Connell Mageoghan translates this—"There were nine persons that fyled in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." But this is hardly correct. For the Irish ideas about *gealtacht* and panic, the reader is referred to the "Buile Shuibhne," to the romantic tale called the "Battle of Finntraighe," or Ventry, and "Bat-

tle of Magh Rath," p. 231, and p. 234, note c. It is still believed in many parts of Ireland that all the lunatics of Ireland would make their way, if unrestrained, to a valley in the county of Kerry, called Gleann na nGealt, and remain there feeding on the herbs and water-cresses of the valley until they should recover their former sanity.

<sup>e</sup> *The hill of Ferghal*.—No hill of this name is now pointed out in this neighbourhood. The name would be now anglicized Knockfarrell.

Scarapf Murchað ra míolaig,  
 ðhogair a triuna i etalmuin,  
 ðo roi faoban fria feargal,  
 ðo ffein dearmair ofr Almain.  
 bat ann céð ruirec raac,  
 Cruaðac, corcabaç, eapnac,  
 Im naoi ngelta gan míne,  
 Um naoi míle fear n-armaç.  
 Ceitri céð cabraíð a Cruaíç .i. Cruaçaín,  
 Lar an amraig zas ran gliaíð,  
 La tpi céðoib Conaill cruaið,  
 A ré \* \* \* \* \*

Ra zaðað annrain an ðpuch hua Maigléine 7 ðo raðað fair géim ðpuit ðo ðénaím, 7 ðo ruigne; bá map 7 ba binn an géim rin, zo mairið géim hUí Maigléine ó rin a le oc ðpuitaíb 'Eipenn.

Ra zaðað a çfnh iarttain ð'Feargal, 7 ra zaðað a çfnh ðon ðpuit. Ro baoi macalla géim an ðpuit rin aieop zo çfnh tpi la 7 tpi noíðcé. Af ðe ap mberap géim hUí Maigléine og tapann na ffr 'ran mónaíð.

Do luíð ðno Aoð Laiçen mac Fiçceallaiç, pi hUa Maine Connaçt i paon maðma 7 teicið, zo nebert fria macoib: nac ma fáccbaíð, a macca, buó ferrðe bur mátaip friu mo ðreit ri lið. Nit berað, op Laiçin, conað ann rin no marbað Aoð Laiçen, pi hUa Máine. Ra riacçatçur imurro, a mic [çopp] Aoða Laiçin im Aoð Alláin mac Fearçale, zo Lilcaç, aipm a mbuí Moðicu,  
 mac

*'Aedh Laighean.*—i. e. Aedh, or Hugh of Leinster. He is not mentioned in the pedigrees of the Ui-Maine, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society; but his bro-

ther Dluthach is set down as chief of Ui-Maine, and as dying in 738.

*\* Aedh Allan.*—He was afterwards monarch of Ireland from A. D. 734 to 743.

Murchadh, no companion of cowardice,  
 Brings his numerous heroes on the ground;  
 He turns his weapons against Fergal,  
 With great heroes, south of Almhain.  
 There perished there an hundred chieftains, prosperous,  
 Vigorous, contentious, victorious,  
 With nine gone mad without mildness,  
 With nine thousand men of arms.  
 Four hundred fell at Cruach, i. e. Cruachain,  
 By the soldiery, wounded in the conflict,  
 With three hundred of the hardy Cinel Conail;  
 And six \* \* \* \* \*

The clown, Ua Maighleine, was taken prisoner, and he was asked to give "a clown's shout," and he did so. Loud and melodious was that shout, so that the shout of Ua Maighleine has remained with the clowns of Erin from that forth.

Fergal's head was afterwards struck off, and the clown's head was struck off. The reverberation of the clown's shout remained in the air for three days and three nights. From which comes [the saying] "the shout of Ua Maighleine chasing the men in the bog."

Aedh Laighen<sup>f</sup>, son of Fithcheallach, King of Ui-Mainè, in Connaught, was routed, and fled from this battle; and he said to his sons: "Do not leave me, O my sons; your mother will be the better of it, if you bring me with you." "They shall not bring thee," said the Leinster-men; so that then, Aedh Laighen, King of Ui-Mainè, was killed. But his sons carried the body of Aedh Laighen, with Aedh Allan<sup>g</sup>, son of Fergal, to Lilcach<sup>h</sup>, where Modichu, son of Amairgin, and the Gall Craibhthech<sup>i</sup> were; and it was on this occasion that the  
 Ui-Neil

<sup>b</sup> *Lilcach*.—A place near Slane, in East the Four Masters, A. D. 512, 723.  
 Meath, not yet identified. See Annals of <sup>i</sup> *Gall Craibhtheach*.—i. e. the pious or

mac Amairgin, ⁊ an Gall Craibdeac, conad ann rin claidiric hUí Néill ⁊ Connachta clad na cille, ⁊ iad i riocht na gcléireac, ⁊ ar amlaid rin na raoraid epi miorbuidle na naom, go pparil cotac hUa Néill ⁊ Connact ó rin ale 'rin cill rin : unde Aod Allain cecinit :—

Ní ppuaramar ar talmain Almain badid réiditir;  
Ní pangamar iar rin cat Lileac badid nemítar.

Da buadac tra an lá rin do Laignib. Ra hanaced imurro Cubretan mac Congura ni pFear Rorr ar na runna do riigne an aoidhe peime.

I Condail na ríog báccur Laignin an aoidi ag ol rína ⁊ mída ar ccuiri an cata go rubac roimímac, agur cac díob ag innirin a comraíma, ir iad míoraig meadarcaoin. Ar and rin na ráid Murchad mac hrim : “Do béarainn carpat ceire cumala, ⁊ mo eac ⁊ m'írrad don laoc nó ražad irin árímac, ⁊ do bérad comaréta cugainn ar.” Ražad-ra, ar daoégalac laoc dim Mumain. Sebíd a cáterrad cata ⁊ comlanna uime, go ráimig go hairim i mbaoí corp Feargale, go ccupla ní i nfaigairgairne irin irin aeor ór a cinn, condeperit. Ar clopp uile, timarad duib ó riğ ríct nime. Dénaid airíde dá bui ctiğearna anoct .i. d'Feargal mac Maoldúin, cia do rocrápari runn uile in bar naoir dana eidir cuirleandú, ⁊ corraire, ⁊ cruicire, ná cair-míreca erpuat no héğ comnarit rib d'airídeó anoct d'Feargal.

So

religious Gall, or foreigner, probably a Saxon or Englishman. This was the same Gall who gave name to Inis an Ghaill (Inchaguile) in Lough Corrib, county of Galway.

<sup>1</sup> *The part he took.*—i. e. in sympathiz-

ing with the leper, whose hut the army of the Hy-Neill had pulled down.

<sup>2</sup> *Condail of the Kings.*—Now Old Connell, in the county of Kildare, about five miles to the east of the Hill of Allen.



Ui-Neil and the Connaught-men erected the wall of the church, they being in the disguise of the clergy, and they were thus saved through the miracles of the saints, so that the friendship of the Ui-Neill and the Connaught-men is in that church from that forward. Unde Aedh Allan *cecinit* :—

We did not find on earth a smoother place than Almhain,  
We did not reach, after this, a place more sacred than Lilcach.

Now, the Leinster-men were victorious in this battle. Cubretan, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross, was protected in consequence of the part he took<sup>l</sup> the night before.

It was at Condail of the Kings<sup>k</sup> the Leinster-men were that night drinking wine and mead, merrily, and in high spirits, after gaining the battle; and each of them was describing his prowess, and they were jolly and right merry. Then Murchadh, son of Bran, said: "I would give a chariot of [the value of] four cumhals, and my steed and battle-dress, to the hero who would go to the field of slaughter, and who would bring us a token from it." "I will go," said Baethgalach, a hero of Munster. He puts on his dress of battle and combat, and arrived at the spot where the body of [King] Fergal was, and he heard a noise in the air over his head, and he said, on hearing it: "All praise be to thee, O King of the seven heavens! ye are amusing your lord to-night; i. e. Fergal, son of Maelduin, though ye have all fallen here, both poets, pipers, trumpeters and harpers, let not hatred or ability prevent you to-night from playing for Fergal." The young warrior then heard the most delightful and entrancing piping and music in the bunch of rushes next him, a Fenian melody sweeter than any music. The young warrior went towards it. "Do not come near me," said a head to him. "I ask who art thou?" said the young warrior. "I am the head of Donnbo," said the head, "and I made

Ʒo ceuala iarain an tóglaic an cuiriḡ 7 an ceol ríreacáic, Ʒo  
 ceuala dan 'ran tum luacra ba nſra dó an tóro rianra ba binne  
 ceolairb. Luid an tóglaic na dócum; na'tair ar m'amur ar an  
 cſnn pſir. Cſre, cia tu? ar an tóglaic. Niñ, mſr cſno Duinnbó,  
 ar an cſnn, 7 naidm no naidmſó pſim a réir airpideð an rí anoct,  
 7 ná epóidid ðam. Caidé corp Fſrḡail runn, ar an tóglaic?  
 Ar é do aicte pſic anall. "Ceſre andad bér lſm," ar an tóglaic?  
 "Ar tú ar deac lim?" Nom béra, ar an cſnn; acé pat Cſrſre doð  
 cinn da nom ruḡa, Ʒo deuga mé ar amur mo colla do ríidiri. Do  
 bér éḡm, ar an tóglaic, 7 inſroi an tóglaic 7 an cſnn laſ comḡe  
 Condaſ, 7 ruair Laiḡm aḡ ól ar a cſnn 'rin aídó cétna. An  
 tuḡair comaréta lae? ar Muſchað. Tuḡar ar an tóglaic, cſnn  
 Duinnbo. Foraim ar an fuairéne úd éall, ar Muſchað. Tuḡrad  
 an pluag uile aicte pſir ḡur bé cſnn Duinnbó, 7 aped no ráidiri  
 uile: diſran duit a Duinnbó, bá caom do dealb, déna airpide  
 dúinn anoct, pēð do ruḡir doe tḡeapna imbuapac. Imroḡter  
 a aḡid dono, 7 aepacé a doḡo rianra aepuag ar áirð, Ʒo  
 mbáctur uile aḡ caoi 7 aḡ tuſſiri. Iónaicid an laoc céona an  
 cſnn do cum a colla aſnal no ḡeall, 7 coirḡid é ar a méide.  
 Cſtſpacé ráime Donnó Ʒo tſc a mácar, uair arriad epí ionḡanta  
 an caeá pa .i. Donnbo do roctain na bſcaid Ʒo niḡe a tſc dar  
 cſnn bſeire Coluim Cille, 7 ḡéim an dſuicé hUí Maḡléine epí  
 la 7 epí haídce 'ran aeop, 7 na naoi mile do foruarliḡ an pſicé,  
 unde diuitur:

Caé Almair, ár ḡeim  
 Mór an ḡníom Decembeiḡ

Ro

<sup>1</sup> *If thou bring me.*—i. e. if thou art  
 minded to bring me at all, find my body,  
 and bring my head and body together.

<sup>2</sup> *To its body.*—Stories of this kind are

very common in Irish. See the Registry  
 of Clonmacnoise, printed in the "Trans-  
 actions of the Kilkenny Archæological  
 Society," for the story of Coirpre Crom,

made a compact last night that I would amuse the King to-night, and do not annoy me." "Which is the body of Fergal here?" said the young warrior. "Thou mayest observe it yonder," said the head. "Shall I take thee away?" said the young warrior; "thou art the dearest to me." "Bring me," said the head; "but may the grace of God be on thy head if thou bring me<sup>l</sup> to my body again." "I will indeed," said the young warrior. And the young warrior returned with the head to Condail the same night, and he found the Leinster-men drinking there on his arrival. "Hast thou brought a token with thee?" said Murchadh. "I have," replied the young warrior, "the head of Donnbo." "Place it on yonder post," said Murchadh: and the whole host knew it to be the head of Donnbo, and they all said: "Pity that this [fate] awaited thee, O Donnbo! fair was thy countenance; amuse us to-night, as thou didst thy lord last night." His face was turned, and he raised a most piteous strain in their presence, so that they were all wailing and lamenting! The same warrior conveyed the head to its body<sup>m</sup>, as he had promised, and he fixed it on the neck [to which it instantly adhered, and Donnbo started into life]. In a word, Donnbo reached the house of his mother. The three wonders<sup>n</sup> of this battle were: the coming of Donnbo home to his house alive, in consequence of the pledged word of Colum Cille, and the shout of the clown Ua Maighleine, which remained [reverberating] three days and three nights in the air, and nine thousand prevailing over twenty-one thousand; *unde dicitur* :—

The battle of Almhain, great the slaughter,  
Great the deed of December

Which

whose head was put on by St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.

usually introduced into Irish romantic stories. Compare with the three wonders of the battle of Magh-Rath.

<sup>n</sup> *Three wonders*.—Three wonders are

Ro bhr̄ Murchad̄ mor̄da cneac̄  
 Mac̄ h̄rain la laocr̄ad̄ laiḡneac̄.  
 Meam̄ad̄ ar̄ Fergal̄ Fail  
 Ar̄ mac̄ Maoiliduin̄ d̄sr̄mar̄  
 Dō mel̄t̄r̄ muillē rō leir̄ḡ  
 Ar̄ lint̄ib̄ polā foir̄der̄ce,  
 Ōc̄t̄ r̄iḡ ōc̄t̄mōḡad̄ iar̄ r̄f̄ior̄  
 Naoī m̄ile, gan̄ im̄arr̄f̄om̄,  
 Dō Leit̄ Cuinn̄ comal̄ n̄ḡnaī  
 Dō rōc̄ar̄ ann̄ ar̄ aon̄ c̄aoi.  
 Naoī n̄geil̄tē for̄ geal̄tāc̄t̄ dē  
 Lot̄tur̄ d̄iob̄ for̄ F̄id̄ n̄ḡaible,  
 Rā claōcl̄oid̄r̄ic̄ dat̄ iar̄r̄t̄ain,  
 Ar̄ā ḡlēteā cat̄ Alman̄.

hæc sunt nomina regum qui intercepti sunt in hoc bello.  
 hi sunt quidem de síol gCuinn.

Fergal mac Maoiliduin cum lx. militibus suis; Forbarac, xi  
 bogane; Fergal hUa Ailec̄da; Fergal Ua Tamnair̄; mac Eacac̄  
 Leam̄na; Congalac̄ mac Conainc̄; Eicneac̄ mac Conair̄ḡ; Coib̄  
 denac̄ mac Fiac̄ad̄; Conall Crau; Fergar̄ Gluc̄; Muir̄ḡr̄ mac  
 Conaill; Ustair̄eac̄ mac Concar̄at; Ann̄c̄ad̄ mac Concar̄at; Aed̄  
 gein̄ hUa Maitē; Nuada Uir̄c̄ xi Tuill̄ 7 Irguill̄, i-ḡ-Cinel̄ Conuill̄;  
 x. nepotes̄ Maoil̄r̄ic̄r̄iḡ. Itē r̄in̄ r̄iḡ hUa Néill̄ an̄ tuair̄c̄r̄ic̄.

hi autem qui sequuntur hUí Néill̄ an̄ der̄ḡr̄ic̄ :—

Oilell̄ mac F̄r̄ad̄air̄ḡ; Suibne mac Congalair̄ḡ; Aod̄ Laiḡfn̄  
 hUa.

° *Of Fail*.—i. e. of Ireland.

° *Fidh-Gaibhle*.—A celebrated wood of  
 Leinster, situated in the parish of Cloon-  
 sast, about five miles north of Portarling-

ton, in the King's County. It is now  
 locally called Fee-Guile, or Fig-Isle!

° *Boghains*.—Now the barony of Ban-  
 nagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Which the majestic Murchadh of plunders gained,  
 Son of Bran, with the heroes of Leinster.  
 It was gained over Fergal of Fail<sup>o</sup>,  
 The son of Maelduin the mighty;  
 So that mills in the plain did grind  
 [Turned] by ponds of red blood shed.  
 Eighty-eight kings, in truth,  
 Nine thousand [men], without exaggeration,  
 Of the men of Leth Chuinn, of fair faces,  
 Fell there in one battle-field.  
 Nine persons panic-stricken ran mad,  
 And went into the wood of Fidh-Gaibhle<sup>p</sup>.  
 They changed colour afterwards,  
 For the Battle of Almhain blenched them.

These are the names of the kings who were slain in this battle.  
 These were some of the race of Conn :—

Fergal, son of Maelduin, with sixty of his knights; Forbasach, King of Boghaine<sup>a</sup>; Fergal Ua Aithechta; Fergal Ua Tamhnaigh, the son of Eochaidh Leamhna; Congalach, son of Conaing; Eigneach, son of Conaing; Coibhdenach, son of Fiacha; Conall Crau; Fergal Glut; Muirghes, son of Conall; Letaithech, son of Cucarat; Aedhgen Ua Maithe; Nuada Uirc, King of Gull and Irgull<sup>r</sup> in Cinel-Conaill; ten grandsons of Maelfithrigh. These [foregoing] were the chiefs of the northern Ui-Neill.

The following were of the Ui-Neill of the south :—

Oilell, son of Feradhach; Suibhne, son of Conghalach; Aedh  
 Laighen

<sup>r</sup> *Gull and Irgull*.—Two territories in Ros-guill and Ros-Irguill. The name of the north of the barony of Kilmaerenan, the former is still remembered, but that of the county of Donegal, more usually called the latter has been long forgotten.

hUa Cſhnaig; Nia mac Cormaic; Cloéna mac Colgan; Taoſ mac Aigéide; Dubdaérfioc mac Dubdabairſh; Mſincorrac mac ſammaig; Eloéac mac Flainn 'O'ſhig; Dunchaé Ua Fiacrac; mac Conloingri; mac Maoilemona; Dóiriad mac Conla; Flainn mac Aoéa Oéba; mac Concoingelt; mac Tuatáil mic Paolcon; Inoſcétac mac Taoig; mac ſarbáin; oa Ua Maoilcáic; dá mac Ailem; Focarta Ua Domnaill; Ailell mac Conaill ſhaine; Fiógal mac Fiócheallaig; Duiboil hUa Daimne et ppaten eiu; dá mac Muirſéaig mic Inoſcétai; Nuada mac Duibuncuire; Rſcappa hUa Cumurcuig Ua Maine; Cſh Cſha; Fſhgar Ua Eogain no Leogain; Flaiteamail mac Dlúetaig; Dongalac hUa Aongara; Conaill Mſh ní Ceneil Cairbre; mac Epa mac Maoilúin; Trí hUa Nuadat; Flann mac Irgalaig; Aoé Laigen mac Fiócheallaig; Niall mac Muirſra.

Dolore autem et frigore mortui sunt clxxx. tar éir cata Almane i etoſcuir Fſhgal mac Maoilúin, 7ca.

Initium regni Cionada, mic Irgalaig, recundum quorvam.

ſal. Ro ſab ono Fogaſtac mac Néill ainmnuſaé riſe 'Eipenn po cédoſh i noſhaé Fſhgal, ain bliadaín, no a dó iuxta quorvam, ſo marbaé la Cionaoé Leicéaoé mac Iorgalaig. Ar ſair po meamaé an cat i tTaitin pa Laighnib.

Cionaoé imurro iartain ceitſh bliána i riſe nEipenn. Ar doſain do ſeall Adáinhan 7 ré a mbroinn a mácar ſo ngebaé riſe nEipenn. dá maé ono riſe an Cionaoéa. Inoſad Laigen lair an céo

<sup>2</sup> *Odhha*.—A place near Navan, in East Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinel-Cairbre*.—A sept of the south Uí-Neill, situated in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford, to which barony the name is still locally applied.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Laighen, son of Fúhchellach*.—He was chief of Hy-Many, in Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *Lethchaech*.—i. e. half-blind. The word caot, written also coet or caet, as now used, does not always mean blind, though

Laighen Ua Cearnaigh; Nia, son of Cormac; Clothna, son of Colgan; Tadhg, son of Aigthide; Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhairn; Mencossach, son of Gammach; Elodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi; Donnchadh Ua Fiachrach; the son of Culoingsi; the son of Maelmona; Doiriadh, son of Conla; Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha\*; son of Cucoingelt, son of Tuathal, son of Faelchu; Indrechtach, son of Tadhg; son of Garbhan; the two Ua Maelcaichs; the two sons of Ailen; Focarta Ua Domhnaill; Ailell, son of Conall Grant; Fidhgal, son of Fithchellach; Duibhdil Ua Daimine, and his brother; the two sons of Muredhach, son of Indrechtach; Nuada, son of Dubhdunchuire; Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine; Cer of Cera; Ferghus Ua Eoghain (or Leoghain); Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach; Donghalach Ua Aenghusa; Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Cairbre'; Mac-Erca, son of Maelduin; the three grandsons of Nuadhat; Flann, son of Irgalach; Aedh Laighen, son of Fithchellach\*; Niall, son of Muirghes.

One hundred and eighty died of sickness and cold after the Battle of Almhain, in which Fergal, son of Maelduine, was slain, &c.

[724.] The beginning of the reign of Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, according to some.

[722.] Kal. After Fergal, Fogartach, son of Niall, took the name of King of Erin at once, for one year, or two, according to some, when he was killed by Cinaeth Lethchaech\*, son of Irgalach. He had been defeated by the Leinster-men in the Battle of Tailtin.

[724.] After him Cinaedh was king of Erin for four years. It was to him, while he was in his mother's womb, Adamnan had promised<sup>m</sup> that he would attain to the sovereignty of Erin. The reign of this

it is certainly cognate with the Latin *cacus*. It generally means purblind or one-eyed.

<sup>m</sup> *Adamnan had promised*.—No notice of this promise has been found in any other Annals or historical tracts.

céo bliadain 7 maiom for Dunchad mac Murchada, ir rochaide do raorclandaid no marbad tref an éogaí ro.

Inorsetac mac Muirsdai, ní Connaet, moritur. Caé eidir Dunchad mac Murchada 7 Laidnein ní hUa cCionngholai, 7 maioid an caé for Laidnein.

Kal. Caé Cinn delgten i ttorcur Fogartac hUa Cfhair. Cionad mac Iorgalai, uictor erat; unde Ruman cecinit:—

Meamaid caé Cinn delgten do ruz lond buirp,  
Luid fighall dar fighail, caé ceirpneé derg Doimnall.

Go mbad iar marbad Fogurtai, no gabad Cionad ruz iar ffairind.

Cuindlr ab. Cluana mic Noir, Faolchu ab. Iae.

Kal. Colman Uamac, rai Airnmaca moritur.

Colman banbain, rai Cille dara moritur.

Mac Aileain Cille ruaid moritur.

Kal. Cillene Fota ab. Iae.

Dachonna cráibdeac, Eppcop Condeire, quieuit.

Sum Criomtainn mic Ceallai, mic Tereide, ruz Laijen, i caé dealai, lice. Sum Ailella mic doobcaida Mide. Caé eidir

\* *Indrechtach, son of Muiredhach.*—His death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, but it is an interpolation and a mistake.

† *Dunchadh, son of Murchadh.*—Annals of Four Masters, 722; Annals of Ulster, 727.

‡ *Cenn delgthen.*—Annals of Four Masters, 720, Annals of Ulster, 723. The chronology is confused here. Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh was slain in 724, and was succeeded by Cinaedh, who reigned till 727.

—*Ogygia*, Part iii., c. 93.

\* *Rumann.*—He is usually styled the Virgil of Erin, and died, according to the Annals of Tighernach, in the year 747.—Four Masters, 742; Annals of Ulster, 746.

† *Cuindles, &c.*—The obits of these two Abbots are entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 723, but the true year is 724.

‡ *Colman Uamach.*—The death of this Abbot, and also of Banbain of Cill-dara, are



this Cinaeth was good. He plundered Leinster the first year, and defeated Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and many of the nobles were killed during that war.

Indrechtach, son of Muiredhach<sup>x</sup>, King of Connaught, died. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadh, son of Murchadh<sup>y</sup>, and Laidhgnen, King of Ui-Cinnselaigh; and Laedhgnen was defeated.

Kal. The Battle of Cenndelgthen<sup>z</sup>, in which was slain Fogartach Ua Cernaigh. Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, was the conqueror; on which Rumann<sup>a</sup> sung:

The Battle of Cenn-delgthen was gained by the strong mighty king.  
Battalion passed over battalion in the bloody battle of Dornhnall.

[724.] It was after the killing of Fogartach that Cinaeth assumed the sovereignty, according to some.

Cuindles<sup>b</sup>, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois, Faelchu, Abbot of Ia [died].

[725.] Kal. Colman Uamach<sup>c</sup>, sage of Ard-macha, died.

Colman Banbain, sage of Cill-dara, died.

Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruaidh<sup>d</sup>, died.

[726.] Cillene<sup>e</sup> Fota, Abbot of Ia [died].

Dachonna<sup>f</sup>, the Pious, Bishop of Coinneire, died.

The death of Crimhthann, son of Cellach, son of Geirtide, King of Leinster, in the Battle of Bealach-lice<sup>g</sup>; the death of Ailell, son of Bodhbhcha, of Meath. A battle [was fought] between Ederscel<sup>h</sup>,  
King

entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at 720, but in the Annals of Ulster at 724. The true year, however, is 725.

<sup>d</sup> *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, county of Antrim. The obit of Mac Ailerain is not given in any of the published Annals.

<sup>e</sup> *Cillene*.—Four M., 725; Tigh. 726;

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 382.

<sup>f</sup> *Dachonna*.—He was Bishop of Connor, and died, according to Four M., in 725.

<sup>g</sup> *Bealach-lice*.—i. e. road of the flagstone. See Ann. Four M., A. D. 721.

<sup>h</sup> *Ederscel*, King of Bregia: Compare Ann. Ult., 726.

ειοιρ Εαδαργγέλ, ριζ δριζ, 7 Ραολάν, ρί Λαιζίν, 7 ρο μεαμαϊό  
ann ρορ Εαταργγέλ, ρί δρεαζ.

Ιρ ιν βλιαδαιν ρεο ρο μαρβαδ Cιοναοδ Cαοδ μαδ ιορζαλαιζ, 7  
νφορ ζαβ νεαδ βα ρίολ ριζε ν'ΕιρENN. Φλαϊτβήρταδ μαδ Λοιρριζ  
ρορ μαρβ.

Initium regni Φλαϊτβήρταιζ.

Ραλ. 'San βλιαδαιν ρι ρο βριρ Αονγαρ, ρί Ροιρτρεανν, τρι  
cata ρορ Ορρυτ ριζ Αίβαν. Cατ Ορρομα Ρορνοcta ειοιρ Cεnel  
Cοναίλλ 7 Εοζαιν, ι ττορκαίρ Φλann μαδ ιορτϋιλε, 7 Sνεοζυρ  
Οεαρζ hUa δρακαϊδε.

Adamnanū reliquiae in hiberniam tranſſeruntur, et lex eius  
penouatur. δαρ Μυρχαδα mic δραιν, ριζ Λαιζίν. Cατ Μαιρ-  
τιν ιοιρ Λαιζινδ ρέιν; μεαμαϊό ιμυρρο ρέ n-Υιβ Ουνλαιζ ρορ  
Υιβ cCιονηρλοιαιζ, ι ττορκαίρ Λαιδcίν, 7 μαδ Cοmmella, ρί hUa  
ζ-Cινηρλοιαιζ, 7 Αονγαρ μαδ Ραολcον mic Ραολαιν, 7 Cίθερnach  
μαδ Ναοι hUι Cεallaζ. Οunchaδ υιctor epat.

Cατ δοιρνε, no Ινρι δρεοζαιν, ειοιρ ρεαραιδ Λιφε 7 ρεαραιδ  
Cυαλανν 7 Cονγαλ μαδ δραιν. Ραολαν υιctor ρυιτ.

Domitacio Céle Cρίφορ.

Ραλ. Φlann ab. δcnnchar quieuit. Leo Aug. μορτυρ. Cατ  
Ορρομα

<sup>1</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—The true year of his  
accession was A. D. 727. The Four M. are  
wrong in placing it in 723.

<sup>1</sup> *Fortrenn*.—i. e. Pictland, in Scot-  
land. This entry is not in the published  
Annals. The Annals of Ulster have at  
725—"Nechtain mac Deirile *constringitur*  
apud Druist Regem:" Reeves's "Adam-  
nan," p. 382.

<sup>1</sup> *Druim-fornacht*.—A place near Newry,  
in the Co. Down. The Four M. place this

battle under A. D. 721, but the Ann. Ult.  
under 726; the true year being 727.

<sup>1</sup> *Relics of Adamnan*.—Ann. Ult. 726.  
The law of Adamnan, here referred to,  
prohibited women from going into battle,  
or on military expeditions.—Reeves's  
"Adamnan," p. 383, Pref. l-liii.

<sup>1</sup> *Murchadh, son of Bran*.—Ann. Four  
M., 721; Ann. Ult., 726.

<sup>1</sup> *Maistin*.—Now Mullaghmast, near  
Athy, in the county of Kildare.

King of Bregh, and Faelan, King of Leinster, in which Ederscel, King of Bregh, was defeated.

[727.] In this year Cinaedh Caech [the blind], son of Irgalach, was slain, and none of his descendants assumed the monarchy of Erin. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingsech, was he who killed him.

The beginning of the reign of Flaithbheartach<sup>i</sup>.

Kal. In this year Aenghus, King of Fortrenn<sup>l</sup>, gained three battles over Drust, King of Alba [Scotland]. The Battle of Druim-Fornacht<sup>h</sup> [was fought] between the Cinel Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which were slain Flann, son of Irthuile, and Snedhgus Derg Ua Brachaidhe.

The relics of Adamnan<sup>l</sup> were translated to Erin, and his law was renewed. The death of Murchadh, son of Bran<sup>m</sup>, King of Leinster; the Battle of Maistin<sup>n</sup> [was fought] between the Leinster-men themselves, in which the Ui-Dunlaing defeated the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Laidhcenn Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinsellaigh, and Aenghus, son of Faelchu, son of Faelan, and Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, were slain. Donnchadh was the victor.

The Battle of Boirinn, or of Inis-Breoghain<sup>o</sup>, was fought between the men of Liffe and the men of Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Faelan was the victor.

The rest of Cele-Christ<sup>p</sup>.

[728.] Kal. Flann, Abbot of Bennchair<sup>q</sup>, died. Leo Augustus died<sup>r</sup>.

The

<sup>o</sup> *Inis-Breoghain*.—i. e. Breogan's Island. This place has not been yet identified. This battle is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 726, but the true year is 727. The Four M. are wrong in placing it under 721.

<sup>p</sup> *Cele-Christ*.—i. e. the servant, or vassal of Christ. His death is entered in the

Ann. Ult. at 726; Tighern. 727; Four M. 721.

<sup>q</sup> *Flann, Abbot of Bennchair*.—He is called Flann Aentroibh, Four M. 722; Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

<sup>r</sup> *Leo Augustus*.—This must be Leo. III., "the Isaurian." Died, June, 741, after a reign of 24 years.

Όρομα Κορκαίν εἰδιρ Πλατθεαρταὸ mac Λοιγγριγ ἡ mac Ιοργα-  
λαιγ, ἡ πορκαίρ Σιοναοῦ ἡ Εοδυρ mac Αἰελλα, ἡ Μαολδύμ mac  
Ρεαραδαίγ, ἡ Οunchaδ mac Κορμαίε.

Caṯ Ailline εἰδιρ δά mac Μυρχαδα mic ὀραῖν .i. Ραολάν ἡ  
Οunchaδ. Ραολαν ἰμιορ υἱτορ ρυτ, ετ ρεγναυτ. Caṯal mac  
Ριονγυινε ἡ Ceallaṯ mac Ραολκαίρ, ρί Ορραίγε ευαρερυντ. Οun-  
chaδ mac Μυρχαδα, ρι Λαιγḡν ἰντερρεττυρ ερτ. Αṯετ ἔσνα  
τέρνα Οunchaδ αρ αν ἔατ, ἡ βαοι ρεαṯτμαιν 'να ὀσθαῖδ.  
Ἰαβαῖδ Ραολαν ριγε Λαιγḡν, ἡ ατναίγ μναι αν Οunchaδα .i. Τυα-  
λαῖε, ἰγγḡν Caṯail mic Ριονγαινε, ρι Μυḡαν.

Domnall, ρι Connacṯ, μορἰτυρ.

In hoc anno compoρυτ δεδα ορυρ ρυum magnum, hoc ερτ, ἰν  
nono anno Leonίρ.

Ḳal. Ecberτυρ ρανctυρ Χηρἰτἰ mίλερ ἰν ἡ-Colum Cill  
quieυτ. δεδα ἰν Ορνομίρ ceρρατ.

Ḳal. Mac Onṯon ρερἰβα Cille Oapa ; Suἰbne ab Αρδ maca  
quieυτ ; Ἰall ó Lilcaίγ .i. ρρυdenρ quieυτ ; Mac Concumbἰ  
ρἰ Cluana mic Νοίρ ; Αongυρ mac δεce δαιρce μορἰτυρ ;  
Cocall οḡαρ ρἰ δḡcαίρ μορἰτυρ.

Caṯ Ρεαρḡμαίγε ἰτιρ Cetamun \* \*

Ḳal. Colman ḡUa Λιατταἰν ρελἰγιονίρ doctορ [οβἰτ].

Eochaἰδ mac Colgáin, ab Αρδ Macha, μορἰτυρ.

Caṯ

\* *Druim Corcaín*.—Ann. Ul. 727 ;  
Tighern. 728.

† *Aillinn*.—Now Dun Aillinne, near  
Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare :  
Ann. Ul., 727. "*Bellum Ailenne inter  
duos germanos filios Murchada, mic Brain,  
et Duncha, senior jugulatur; junior Foela-  
nus regnat. . . . Domhnall mac Ceallaig,  
rex Connacht, moritur.*"

‡ *Beda*.—Bede died in the year 734, ac-  
cording to the Saxon Chronicle and the  
Annals of Ulster, but the true year is 735.  
No account is given in any other work of  
the year in which he composed, or put out,  
his great work. The Emperor, Leo III.,  
succeeded in March, 718, so that the tenth  
year of his reign was 727, when Bede is  
said to have composed [i. e. perhaps, pub-

The Battle of Druim Corcain\* [was fought] between Flaithbheartach, son of Loingsech, and the son of Irgalach, in which were slain Cinaeth and Eodus, son of Ailell, and Maelduin, son of Feradhach, and Dunchadh, son of Cormac.

The Battle of Aillinn†, between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Brann, i. e. Faelan and Dunchadh. Faelan, who was the junior, conquered and reigned; Cathal, son of Fingaine [King of Munster], and Cellach, son of Faelchair, King of Osraighe, escaped. Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was slain; but he survived the battle, and lived for a week after it. Faelan assumed the sovereignty of Leinster, and married the wife of Dunchadh; namely, Tualaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Fingaine, King of Munster.

Domhnall, King of Connaught, died.

In hoc anno composuit Beda<sup>a</sup> suum magnum opus, hoc est in nono anno Leonis.

[729.] Kal. Ecbertus<sup>v</sup> sanctus Christi miles in Hi-Colum Cille quievit. Beda in Chronicis cessat.

[730.] Kal. Mac-Onchon<sup>w</sup>, scribe of Cill-dara, and Suibhne, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit; Gall of Lilcach, i. e. the prudent, quievit; Mac-Concumbri, sage of Cluain-mic-nois; Aengus, son of Bec Boirche, died; Cochall Odhar, sage of Benchair, died.

The battle of Fernmhagh<sup>x</sup>, between Cetamun \* \*

[731.] Kal. Colman Ua Altain<sup>y</sup>, a religious doctor, died.

Colgu, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Ard-macha, died.

[733]

lished] his work; for it is not to be supposed that Bede composed his work in one year.

<sup>v</sup> *Ecbertus*.—He died at Hy, according to Bede, and the Saxon Chronicle, on Easter Sunday, the 24th of April, A. D. 729.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 379, 383.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac-Onchon*.—Ann. Ult. 729; Tigh. 730.

<sup>x</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—Now Farney, a barony in the county of Monaghan. This entry is not in any of the published Annals. It is left unfinished in our MS.

<sup>y</sup> *Colman Ua Altain*.—A. D. 730. "Col-

Caé do bhríod do Aoð Allan mac Fíngail for Flaitebeartach mac Loingírig, ní 'Eirenn, go dtug Flaitebeartaic loingíur a For-  
treannoib cúige a n-aiúó Cínél Eoghain, acé éna na báidead earmíór an éoblaig rin. Moir Flaitebeartaig féin 'In bliadain rin, 7 rgaréain riúge n'Eirenn re Cenel hConaill go fada iart-  
táin.

Ir in bliadain ri ad éir an bó 7 ré cora fúite, 7 da corp aice, 7 áoin énn; no bliúeo fo éri hí caé .i. laoi .i. nDeilgíur Cualann.

Ral. Aoð Allain mac Fíngail do gabáil riúge n'Eirenn.

Flann Sinna hUa Colla ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Príncep no pontífex Maighe eo na Saxón garolt obit.

Sebdann inžen Chuiric, abbatírta Cille dára [o'éc].

Caé Connacé ierir [ . . . in quo cecidit ] Muireadac mac Indrechtach.

Caé do bhríod d'Aoð Allan for Ultoib, ierir Aoð Róin ní Ulad 7 Concádo ri Cruíene a rFochaird Muireéinne, tēmpall Fochaird ata oró Aoða Róin.

Caé do ríóiri eoir Aoð Allan 7 Cenel Conaill, ierir Conaing mac

man nepos Littain, *religious doctor pausat.* Mors Echdach mic Colggen *Anachorete Ardmake.*—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>a</sup> *In that year.*—This battle was fought in 734, in which King Flaithbheartach died. The chronology of the Four Masters is incorrect. For Fortrenn the F. M. and Ann. Clonm. have Dal-Riada.

<sup>b</sup> *Deilginis-Cualann.*—Now Dalkey Island, near Dublin. F. M. 727; Ann. Clonm. 730; Ann. Ult. 732; but the true year would be 734, according to our text.

<sup>c</sup> *Aedh Allan.*—F. M. 730; Ann. Ult. 733; Tigh. 734.

<sup>d</sup> *Flann Sinna Ua Colla.*—This and the two obits succeeding are entered in the Ann. F. M. under 726, and in the Ann. Ult. under 731; but the true year is 732 (Tigh.), and they are clearly misplaced above.

<sup>e</sup> *Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach.*—The F. M. make him Bishop of *Magh-oo-na Saxon*, and enter his death under 726, but they are totally wrong. In the Ann. Ult. 731, and Tigh. 732, the true reading may be translated thus:—“The battle of Connacht, wherein fell Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach. *Pontifex Maighe heo Sax-*

[733, or 734.] Kal. A battle was gained by Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, over Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, King of Erin, so that Flaithbhertach brought a fleet out of Fortrenn [Pictland] to assist him against the Cinel-Eoghain. The greater part of that fleet was, however, drowned. The death of Flaithbhertach himself took place in that year<sup>a</sup>, and the sovereignty of Erin was separated from the Cinel-Conaill for a long time afterwards. In this year was seen a cow with six legs under her, and two bodies, and one head. She was milked thrice each day; i. e. at Deilginis-Cualann<sup>a</sup>.

[734.] Kal. Aedh Allan<sup>b</sup>, son of Fergal, assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

Flann Sinna Ua Colla<sup>c</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-nois [died].

[732.] Gerald, pontifex of Maigheo [Mayo] of the Saxons, died. Sebhdan, daughter of Corc, Abbess of Cill-dara [died].

A battle in Connaught between [ . . . . . in which fell] Muiredhach, son of Indrechtach<sup>d</sup>.

A battle was gained by Aedh Allan over the Ulta, at Fochard-Muirtheimhne<sup>e</sup>; i. e. over Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and Conchadh, King of the Cruithnigh<sup>f</sup>. In the church of Fochard the Ord [thumb] of Aedh Roin is [preserved].

Another battle was fought between Aedh Allan and the Cinel-Conaill;

*onum Garaalt obit.*—See Ann. F. M., Ed. J. O'D., p. 324.

<sup>a</sup> *Fochard-Muirtheimhne.*—Now the church of Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk. This battle is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at the year 732; Ult. 734; Tigh. 735.

<sup>f</sup> *Cruithnigh.*—i. e. of the Picts, i. e. of the Picts of Ulster. The Ann. Ult. and

Tigh. call him “Conchad mac Cuanach rex Cobo (ṛi Cobha, *Tigh.*). The F. M. call him chief of East Ulster, Co. Down, and add, that the head of Aedh Roin was cut off on a stone called Clochan-commaigh, in the doorway of the church of Fochard, and that the cause of the battle was the profanation of the church of Cill-Conna [now Kilcoony, in Tyrone] by Ua Seghain, one of the people of Aedh Roin.

mac Congaile mic Feargusa Fánaid. Cat Cathal do Domnall i  
cCailltín.

Ral. Oeghdéar Eppcop nAonopoma quieuit.

beda Sapienr lxxiiii anno aetatir ruae quieuit.

[FRAGMENTUM II.]

ALIUD FRAGMENTUM ex eodem Codice extractum per  
eundem; incipiens ab anno circiter 661.

Ral. Cuimin Foda quieuit lxxii anno aetatir ruae unde Col-  
man Ua Cluaraig, aibe Cuimin cecinit :

Marb firim andsr, marb antuaid,

Nibctur ionmuin aérluaig,

Do foir a ní míe glair

An docairte tatár lair.

Marbáin na bliadna ra,

Ní bo caointe ní occa,

Maolouin becc mac Feargusa,

Conaínn, Cuimin Foda.

Má

<sup>6</sup> *Conaing, son of Congal.*—He was slain in the year 732 [733, *Tigh.*] in the battle of Magh-Itha, according to the Ann. Ult., F. M. 727. “*Congressio iterum inter Aedh [Allan] mac Fergaile et Genus Conaill in Campo Itho, ubi cecidit Conaing mac Congaile mic Ferguso [Fánaid] et ceteri multi.*”—Ann. Ult. 732. This battle is misplaced in our text. It was fought in the reign of Flaithbheartach.

<sup>7</sup> *The battle of Cathal.*—This is a mistake. It is entered in the Ann. F. M. at 732, but in the Ann. Ult. at 736. Thus:—“*Congressio invicem inter Nepoles Aedo Slaine ubi Conaing mac Amalgaid moritur; Cernach vicit, et Cathal mac Aedo cecidit; juxta lapidem Ailbe ab orientali parte gesta est.*” See *Tigh.* 737.

<sup>8</sup> *Oeghdhchar.*—He was Bishop of Nen-drum, an island in Lough Cuan, in the



Conaill; [i. e.] between Conaing, son of Congal<sup>g</sup>, son of Fergus of Fanaid. . . . The battle of Cathal<sup>h</sup>, by Domhnall at Tailltin.

[734.] Kal. Oeghedhchar<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Oendruim, quievit.

[734, or 735.] Beda Sapiens<sup>k</sup> lxxxiii<sup>o</sup>., anno ætatis suæ quievit.

[FRAGMENT II.]

ANOTHER FRAGMENT extracted from the same Manuscript, by the same, beginning about the year 661.

[662.] Kal. Cuimin Foda<sup>l</sup> died in the seventy-second year of his age; hence Colman Ua Cluasaigh<sup>m</sup>, tutor of Cuimin, sung :

Dead to me is the south, dead the north,  
No second host is dear to me ;  
Relieve, O King of the blue heaven,  
The sufferings that are with it.

The deaths of this year,—

Not one of them should be lamented<sup>n</sup>,—

[Were] Maelduin Beg, son of Fergus

Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

If

county of Down.—*Ann. Ult.* 734 ; *Tigh.* 735.

<sup>k</sup> *Beda Sapiens.*—*Ann. Ult.* 734 ; *Tigh.* 735. Bede was born in the year 673, and died in the year 735, in the sixty-third year of his age. Therefore, either two of the x's should be struck out of our text, or all English authorities which treat of his age are incorrect, which is not likely.

<sup>l</sup> *Cuimin Foda.*—i. e. Cuimin, the Long

or Tall. He was Bishop of Clonfert. See *Four M.* and *Ann. Ult.* 661 ; *Book of Hymns*, p. 84, *sq.*

<sup>m</sup> *Colman Ua Cluasaigh.*—He was the tutor of Cuimine Foda, and died in the same year.

<sup>n</sup> *Should be lamented.*—Because they all went straightways to heaven, and there was no need of sorrowing after them. See Colgan's "*Acta SS.*," p. 149, Note 7.

Má no dlúithe fí sí dár muir  
 Seirfó irppuíte nDriogoir,  
 Mað a h-Eirinn ní baof ní dó  
 Inge Cumme Fodo.  
 Seac ba heppcoppom rom ba 'rí,  
 ba mac tigeapna mo Chummin  
 Tshodal 'Eirenn ar roar,  
 ba h-alainn mar no choar.  
 Maic a ceinel, maic a cput,  
 bá lēan a comflonnad  
 Ua Coirpne 7 Ua Cuirc,  
 ba raoi, ba hán, ba hoipdeic.

Cat Ogamaín, du i etorchar Conaing mac Congaile, agur  
 Ulean mac Eimne, ni Ciannachta. Blatmac mac Aoda Slane  
 uiccup epc a pocup Diarmada. Maonac mac Fingín ni Mumán  
 moipcup.

Gal. Seigine .i. Mac hu Cuimio, ab dhinchair quieuit.  
 Morr Thuairne Aíone, ní Connaict, unde—

Capn Conaill moipluas ríle na comair  
 bi marb uile ciata bi,  
 Durrann do Thuairne Aíoni.

Thim

• *A man over sea.*—i. e. a foreigner, viz. in reference to Italy. No Irishman ever yet was Pope of Rome. These lines are given differently by the Four Masters. The Irish, however, claimed Gregory the Great (whom they styled of the golden mouth) as one of their race, and they have engrafted his pedigree on the regal Irish stem of Conaire II., the ancestor of the O'Connells, the O'Falveys, and other fa-

milies. The O'Clerys give his pedigree as follows in their work on the Genealogies of the Irish Saints:—"Gregory of Rome, son of Gormalta, son of Conla, son of Arda, son of Dathi, son of Core, son of Conn, son of Cormac, son of Core Duibhne, son of Cairbre Musc, son of Conaire." Baronius, however, shows from better evidence that he was born at Rome of a patrician family, being the son of Sylvea and Gordian, the

If it were ordained that a man over sea°  
 Should sit [as Pope] more learned than Gregory,  
 If from Erin, no one for it  
 Except Cuimine Foda.  
 He was not more bishop than king ;  
 My Cuimin was the son of a lord°,  
 The lamp of Erin for his knowledge,  
 He was beautiful, as all have heard.  
 Good was his race, good his form,  
 Extensive was his kindred,  
 Descendant of Coirpre, descendant of Corc,  
 He was a sage, noble, illustrious.

[662.] The battle of Ogaman<sup>1</sup>, in which fell Conaing, son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernin, King of Cianachta. Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, was conquered by the followers of Diarmaid. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died.

[663.] Kal. Seigine<sup>2</sup>, i. e. Mac hu Cuinn, Abbot of Benchar, died. The death of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, whence [the verses] :

Carn-Conaill ; a great host is near it ;  
 They were all killed, though lively,  
 Sorrowful it was to Guaire Aidhne.

noblest of the Senate, and the grandson of Felix, who had been Pope himself.

<sup>1</sup> *Son of a lord.*—He was an incestuous child, and his tutor, St. Colman O'Cluasaigh, might well have omitted this boastful allusion to his pedigree. This is quoted in Cormac's Glossary, *sub voce* ɣam. Many illegitimate children became distinguished saints, as well as Cuimine Foda. See Dr.

Todd's remarks on this subject, *Liber Hymnor.*, p. 92.

<sup>2</sup> *Ogaman.*—Not identified. See Ann. Clon. 658 ; Ann. F. M. 660 ; Ann. Ult. 661 ; Tigh. 662.

<sup>3</sup> *Seigene.*—A. D. 662. "*Quies* Segain micc U Chuinn abb benchoip et. *Mors* Guaire Aidhne ; Jugulatio ii. filiorum Domnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall et Colgu.

The

Συν δα mac Domnaill .i. Conall αγυρ Colza. Tuatal mac Mοrζαinn μοριτυρ.

Tuenoc mac Fiontain ab Fearna móire quieuit. Baodan ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Καλ. Μορλουδ mac Αοδα Σλάine .i. δλατμαc [γ Διαρμαid] i cCalatruim. δα μαρδ Διαρμαid dono ιριν ιοναδ cédna, αγυρ ρé ρίντε ρε Cροιρ να ρíραñ αγ ραιζριν ρλυαιζ Λαιγεν cιγε δα μαρδαδ; ρα cυαιδ αα In quibudam libris inuenitur quod hi duo reges .i. δλατμαc γ διαρμαid χii. annis, in quibudam — annis quos nos requirunt. Μαρδ τρα don μορclaid ριν .i. do'n buide Conaill, na dá ριζ ρι Eipenn .i. δλατμαc γ Διαρμαid.

Fein Pobair; Ailshan an tgha; Colmán Cap, αγυρ Αονζυρ Ulaid. Ceitpe abaid δñcair .i. δípac, Cuimne, Coluim, αγυρ Αοδán.

Cu gan mátair, ρι Muínan, et cum ceteris tam plurimis. Eochaid lairlaite ρí Daíl Αραide do μαρδαδ do comalcoib Maolpothartaiz mic Ronán. Uair inghín d'Eochaid lairlaite ρο βαοι αγ Ronán αγ ρι Λαιζín; óg an inghín, ρín an Ronán, ζο τυζ ρí ζράδ do mac Ronán .i. do Maolpothartaiz, γ ζο ραιδ ρí ζά ζuide ζο ραδα, αγυρ ní ρυαιρ uaid α ραοíμαδ, γ óρi ná ρυαιρ  
apead

Mors Gartnaid filii Domnaill, et Domnaill mic Totholain. Mors Tuathail mic Morgaind. Tuenog filius Finntin, abba Fernann, Indercach *episcopus*, Dima *episcopus* quiescunt."—*Ann. Ul.* See Tigh. 663.

\* *Baedan*.—*Ann. F. M.* 663; *Ann. Clonm.* 660; *Ann. Ul.* 663; Tigh. 664.

\* *The plague*.—i. e. the Buidhe Chonmaille. See *Ann. F. M.*; *Ann. Clon.* 661; *Ann. Ul.* 664; Tigh. 665.

\* *Caltruim*.—Now Galtrim, in the

county of Meath. This plague is also mentioned by Bede, who writes that in the year 664 a sudden pestilence depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and afterwards, extending into the province of the Northumbrians, ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. He also states that it did no less harm in the island of Hibernia, where many of the nobility and of the lower ranks of the English nation were

The mortal wounding of the two sons of Domhnall, i. e. Conall and Colgu. Tuathal, son of Morgann, died.

Tuenoc, son of Fintan, abbot of Ferna-mor, died; Baedan<sup>s</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

[664.] Kal. The death of the sons of Aedh Slaine by the plague<sup>t</sup>; namely, Blathmac and Diarmaid, at Caltruim<sup>n</sup>. Diarmaid died at the same place, while he was standing up with his back against a cross viewing the hosts of Leinster approaching him to kill him. He went, &c. &c. It is found in certain books that these two kings, Blathmac and Diarmaid, reigned twelve years, but in others . . . years<sup>v</sup>, *quos nos sequimur*. Of this plague, i. e. of the Buidhe Chonaill, these two Kings of Erin, Blathmac and Diarmaid, died.

Fechin of Fobhar<sup>w</sup>, Aileran the wise, Colman Cas, and Aengus Uladh, died. Four abbots of Bennchair: viz. Berach, Cuimine, Colum, and Aedhan [died].

Cuganmathair, King of Munster, died, with many others. Eochaidh Iarlaithe<sup>x</sup>, King of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh, son of Ronan; for the daughter of Eochaidh Iarlaithe was married to Ronan, King of Leinster; the daughter was young, Ronan was old, so that she loved Ronan's son, i. e. Maelfothartaigh, and she was courting him, but she obtained not his consent, and when she did not, what she did was to tear her head-dress<sup>y</sup>, to scratch and bleed her face, and to come into the presence of Ronan in this  
 plight

at that time studying theology or leading monastic lives, the Scoti supplying them with food, and furnishing them with books and their teaching gratis. See also Colgan's "Acta SS.," p. 601.

<sup>v</sup> *Years*.—Here the number of years is left blank in the MS.

<sup>w</sup> *Fobhar*.—Now Fore, in the county of

Westmeath. The Four Masters have these entries at the year 664, which is the true year.

<sup>x</sup> *Eochaidh Iarlaithe*.—He is called King of the Cruithnigh, or Picts of Ulster, in the Ann. F. M. 665.

<sup>y</sup> *Her head-dress*.—This story is not found in the other Annals.

αρεαδ̄ δο ριγνε, κυνδᾱ ᾱ cinn δο̄ μιονυζαδ̄ γ̄ ᾱ ηαιγιδ̄ δο̄  
 ρηρσοβαδ̄, γ̄ ρυιλρεδ̄ 'μᾱ ηαιγιδ̄, αγυρ̄ τοιδᾱε̄ε̄τ̄ δ'ιονηροιζ̄ Ροηαιν  
 αμλαδ̄ ριν. Cρ̄δ̄ ριν? ᾱ ιηζ̄η, απ̄ Ροηάν. Δο̄ μᾱε̄ ρυζᾱε̄-ρᾱ,  
 απ̄ ρί, Μαολραθαρταιζ̄, δομ̄ ῥάρυγθαδ̄, γ̄ μο̄ ηρηρηδ̄ δό, γ̄ κομρᾱε̄  
 ρριυμ. Μαρηβ̄εαρ̄ Μαολραθαρταιζ̄ λᾱ Ροηαν̄ ιαρ̄ ριν. Τιαζᾱιδο̄  
 δο̄ηο̄ κομαλταδᾱ Μαολραθαρταιζ̄ ιαρ̄ ριν̄ ζο̄ νυιζ̄ βᾱιλ̄ ῑ ραιβε̄  
 Εο̄κυδ̄ Ιαπλᾱιτε̄, γ̄ ζᾱρημιο̄ leō αμᾱε̄ ε̄ ο̄ ε̄ᾱε̄, γ̄ μαρηβᾱιδο̄ ῑ ζ̄κιοντᾱ  
 νᾱ νοζη̄νᾱ ᾱ ιηζ̄η. Unde Placcir cecinit :—

Inori belliozair lige  
 Eochada mic Fiachach Lurgan,  
 I n-uir cille Coindere  
 Ro gab roisr a gulban.  
 Ro gab Eochaid aon caimpe  
 Ina lige-leabaid oircthe.  
 Dronan fil for cec duine  
 Atá for Dun Sobhairce.

Initium regni Sctenarair̄ mic̄ blāε̄μᾱε̄, u. ann̄. R. E.

Καλ. Μορη̄ Οιλελλᾱ mic̄ Δο̄μνᾱιλ̄, mic̄ Ᾱδο̄ᾱ, mic̄ Ᾱνμη-  
 ριο̄ε̄.

Καλ. Μαολκᾱε̄ mic̄ Scan̄dail, ρῑ Cρ̄υῑε̄ηε̄ μορη̄ε̄υρ̄. Δ̄αιο̄ῑη̄  
 ab̄ δ̄η̄ν̄ε̄υρ̄.

Καλ. Cρ̄ῑσο̄τ̄αν̄ ab̄ δ̄η̄ν̄ε̄υρ̄ ρῡε̄υρ̄. Cῡῑμ̄η̄η̄ ρ̄ῑον̄η̄, ab̄ Ιᾱε̄,  
 ρῡε̄υρ̄. Iom̄pam̄ Colum̄ban̄ cum̄ ρ̄elīqūīr̄ mul̄tor̄um̄ ρ̄an̄ctōrum̄

ζο

<sup>a</sup> *Conneiro*.—Now Connor, the head of year 665, and died in 671. See "Ogy-  
 an ancient episcopal see in the county of gia," p. 431.  
 Antrim. The name is still locally pro-  
 nounced *Conmyer*, not *Connor*.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick,  
 in the north of the county of Antrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Sechnasach*.—He succeeded in the

<sup>a</sup> *Ailell, son of Dohmall*.—His death is  
 entered in the Ann. F. M. 665, but the  
 true year was 666.

<sup>d</sup> *Maelcaich*.—F. M. 665 [recte 667].

<sup>e</sup> *Critan*.—Ann. Ult. 668 [recte 669].

plight. "What is this, my girl?" said Ronan. "Thy wanton son, Maelfothartaigh," said she, "has violated and forced me, and cohabited with me." After this Maelfothartaigh was killed by Ronan. But the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh afterwards came to where Eochaidh Iarlaithe was, and they called him out from all his people, and killed him, in revenge of what his daughter had done. Unde Flaithir cecinit :—

This day distinguished the grave  
Of Eochaidh, son of Fiacha Lurgan,  
In the earth of the church of Conneire<sup>e</sup>,  
Which has received the great heat of his mouth.  
Eochaidh has received one shirt  
In his grave-bed, slaughtered,  
Which has brought sorrow upon every person  
Who is at Dun-Sobhairce<sup>a</sup>.

[665.] The beginning of the reign of Sechnasach<sup>b</sup>, son of Blathmac, quinque annis, King of Erin.

[666.] Kal. The death of Ailell, son of Domhnall<sup>c</sup>, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

[667.] Kal. Maelcaich<sup>d</sup>, son of Scandal, King of the Cruithne, died. Baithin, abbot of Benchair, quievit.

[669.] Kal. Critan<sup>e</sup>, abbot of Benchair, quievit. Cuimin Finn<sup>f</sup>, abbot of Ia, quievit. The sailing of Colman<sup>g</sup>, with the relics of many saints,

<sup>a</sup> *Cuimin Finn*.—i. e. "Comyn the Whyte," Ann. Clonn., Ann. Ult., 668 [rectè 669]. This is the celebrated Cumineus Albus mentioned by Adamnan as author of a book on the virtues of St. Columbkille. He was also the author of a very curious letter on the Pascal Contro-

versy, published by Ussher in his "Sylloge," No. 11.

<sup>g</sup> *Colman*.—The sailing of Colman to Inis-bo-finne, or *Insula vacca alba* (now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Muresk, in the south-west of the county of Mayo), is given in the

go hlior bó rinne, ubi fundavit ecclesiam. Cat feirteri ior  
 Ultuib 7 Cruiéne, in quo cecidit Caéuraó mac Luirrgne, ní Ulaó.  
 Morr Dunchaóa hUí Ronáin. Paolan mac Colmain ní Laigne  
 moritur. Morr Maoilpothartaig mic Suibne, ní hUí tTuirre.  
 Cat Damdeirg, i ttorchuir Díocuill mac Eachaó, 7 Congal mac  
 Loicéne. Sun érain finn mic Maoilóetraig, ní na nDéri.

Gal. Morr blaémaic mic Maoilcoóa.

Gal. Sun Sónaraig, mic blaémaic R. E. Duibduin 7cā., do  
 Charbriú no marb i ffill Sónaraó : de quo dicitur :

ba rrianaó, ba heaclargá  
 An teac i mbíó Sónaraó,  
 ba hiomóa fuibeall for rlaic  
 I teig i mbíó mac blaémaic.

Orru, ní Saxon moritur. Conrtancinur Aug. moritur.

Lorgaó bhécair la éreacnaib. Lorgaó Anomacha.

Morr Cumargaig mic Ronáin.

Cat Orroma Coepir. Cat Tolóa árd, du i ttorcair Dungaile  
 mac Maoiletuile, ní boóaine. Loingrioch uictor fut. Cormac  
 mac Maoilpothartaig moritur.

#### INITIUM

Ann. Ult. at A. D. 667. See also Bede's  
 "Eccl. Hist.," lib. iv., c. 4, and Ussher's  
 "Primordia," p. 825, 964, 1164, and  
 O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," pp. 115,  
 294.

<sup>1</sup> *Fersat*.—Ann. Tigh. 666; Ann. Ult.  
 667. This was probably the *Fersat*, or  
 ford, which gave name to Bel-ferste, now  
 Belfast.

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Tuirre*.—A tribe giving name to  
 a territory comprising the present baro-  
 nies of Upper and Lower Toome, in the

county of Antrim.—*Four Masters*, A. D.  
 668, p. 280, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Damhderg*.—This was the name of a  
 place in Bregia, but it has not been yet  
 identified. See F. M., A. D. 738.

<sup>1</sup> *Deisi*.—i. e. Decies, in the present  
 county of Waterford.

<sup>2</sup> *Sechnasach*.—Ann. Ult. 670. The  
 true year was 671.

<sup>2</sup> *Ossa*.—i. e. Osney, King of the North-  
 umbrian Saxons, who died, according  
 to the Saxon Chronicle, 15th Feb., 670.



saints, to the island of Inis-bo-finne, where he founded a church. The battle of Fersat<sup>b</sup>, between the Ulta [Ulstermen] and the Cruithni, in which was slain Cathasach, son of Luirgne, King of Uladh; the death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain; Faelan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. The death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtre<sup>c</sup>. The battle of Damhderg<sup>d</sup>, in which were slain Dicuill, son of Eochaidh, and Congal, son of Loichine. The mortal wounding of Bran, son of Maelochtraigh, King of the Deisi<sup>e</sup>.

[670.] Kal. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha.

[671.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Sechnasach<sup>m</sup>, son of Blathmac, King of Erin. Duibhduin, and others of the Cairbri, slew Sechnasach by treachery, de quo dicitur :

Full of bridles and whips,  
Was the house in which Sechnasach was,  
Many were the leavings of plunder  
In the house, in which was the son of Blathmac.

Ossa<sup>a</sup>, King of the Saxons, died. Constantinus Augustus died<sup>o</sup>.

[672.] The burning of Bennchair<sup>p</sup> in Britain. The burning of Ard-Macha.

The death of Cumascach, son of Ronan.

The battle of Druim Coepis<sup>q</sup>. The battle of Tulach-árd<sup>r</sup>, in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile, King of Boghaine<sup>s</sup>. Loingsech was the victor. Cormac, son of Maelfothartaigh, died.

The

<sup>o</sup> *Died.*—Wrong; for Constantine lived till 685. See note <sup>n</sup>, *infra*, p. 70.

<sup>p</sup> *Bennchair.*—i. e. Bangor, in Wales, A. D. 671, “*Combustio Bennchair Britonum.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>q</sup> *Druim Coepis.*—Not identified.

<sup>r</sup> *Boghaine.*—Now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> *Tulach-árd* (i. e. high hill), not identified.

Initium regni Cinnfaelad mic Crunnmael, mic Blathmic.  
iii annis.

Kal. Constantinus filius Constantini imperavit xiii. annis.

Kal. Cum Congaile Cennfoda mac Dunchada, filius Ulad, decessit  
do die post nonas. Doer mac Maeltuile, filius Ciannaicta decessit.

Kal. Cum in Ardealarum et totarum Cinnfaelad mac Crunn-  
mael filius Eirinn; Fionnachta mac Dunchada victor fuit, unde  
dicitur:—

Ra iadrad um Fionnachta fiana iartair tise,  
Ro maolad mór a coine um Cinnfaelad a rige.

Kal. Colmán Inri bó finne quiescit. Initium regiminis Fion-  
nachta meic Dunchada .xx. bliadain.

Kal. Cograd Ailig la Fionnachta. Cum eisdem Fionnachta et  
Laigniu ag loc Tabair se ille se anond, sed tamen Fionnachta  
victor fuit.

Ni do rgeilub Fionnachta ro rior. An Fionnachta tra ba  
daiobur doconairg e ar tur. Ro baor tsc et bsr aige: Ni raibe  
imurro do reilb aige acé aon dam et aon bó. Fict aon do pala filii  
rfr

<sup>1</sup> *Cennfaeladh, son of Crunnmael.*—  
The Annals of Ulster call him son of Blath-  
mac. "A. D. 671, Ceannfaeladh mac  
Blathmaic *regnare incipit.*" But our An-  
nals may be right.

<sup>2</sup> *Constantinus.*—He was the son, not of  
Constantinus, but of Constans II., whom  
he succeeded in 668. He died in 685.  
This entry is therefore inserted in a wrong  
place.

<sup>3</sup> *Congaile Cennfoda.*—"A. D. 673, *Jugu-  
latio Congaile Cennfoti mic Duncho, regis*

Ult. Becc Bairche *interfecit eum.*"—*Ann.  
Ult.*

<sup>4</sup> *Doer, son of Maeltuile.*—This obit is  
not in any of the published Annals.

<sup>5</sup> *Aircellair.*—The situation, or present  
name of this place, which is somewhere in  
Meath, has not been yet identified. This  
entry is given in the Ann. Ult. at 674,  
more correctly, thus: "*Bellum Cinnfae-  
lad filii Blathmic filii Aedo Slaine in quo  
Cennfaelad interfectus est.* Finnsneachta  
mac Duncha *victor erat.*"

The beginning of the reign of Cennfaeladh<sup>t</sup>, son of Crunnmhael, son of Blathmac. [He reigned] three years.

Kal. Constantinus<sup>n</sup>, son of Constantinus, governed seventeen years.

[674.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Congal Cennfoda<sup>r</sup>, son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh; it was Beg Boirche that slew him. Doer, son of Maeltuile<sup>m</sup>, King of Cianachta, was killed.

[675.] Kal. The battle of Aircelltair<sup>s</sup>, in which fell Cennfaeladh, son of Crunnmael, King of Erin; Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor, *unde dicitur* :—

There closed about Finnachta the soldiers of the western territory [i. e. Westmeath].

They removed, though great his host, Cennfaeladh from his sovereignty.

[676.] Kal. Colman of Ínis-bo-finne<sup>v</sup> quievit. The beginning of the reign of Finnachta, son of Dunchadh [R. E.]<sup>t</sup> [who reigned] twenty years.

[677.] Kal. The destruction of Ailech by Finnachta. A battle was fought between Finnachta and the Leinster-men on both sides of Loch Gabhair<sup>a</sup>, but nevertheless Finnachta victor fuit.

Some of the stories about Finnachta are set down here. At first this Finnachta was poor and indigent. He had a house and a wife, but he had no property but one ox and one cow. On one occasion the

<sup>v</sup> *Colman of Inis-bo-finne*.—See Ann. Ult., A. D. 675.

<sup>a</sup> *R. E.*—i. e. *Ri Erin*, King of Ireland. These letters are in the margin.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch-Gabhair*.—Now Loughgawer, or Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath. This lake is now dried up, and many cu-

rious antiquities have been found where it was. See "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. i., p. 424. In the Ann. Ult. this entry is given under the year 676, thus: "A. D. 676, *Bellum inter Finnsneachta et Lagenios in loco proximo Loch Gabar in quo Finnsneachta victor erat.*"

ʒʒʒʒ Rop ʒo ʒeačʒan ʒ mʒiʒʒað ı ʒcomiʒočʒaiʒ boiče ʒinnačta. Nı ʒaiʒe ʒempe ʒiam ađaiʒ bú mʒra inár an ađaiʒ ʒin, do ʒaillim, ʒ do ʒnčta, aʒur do doʒáadað, ʒ an tčđ dár bo ail don ʒı dul ʒ d'á mnaoi ʒ dá muiŋciʒ nıoi ʒo cumʒattar doia ʒa méio na doimne ʒ na doʒáadaıð, ʒ ba iad a n-iomʒáate tairiʒiom ʒo bonaiʒ na ccrann. Ad cuala imurʒo ʒionnačta iad ʒopiʒ na hiomʒaičıʒ ʒin, uaiʒ niʒ bo šđ ʒoda ó boič ʒiom ʒo báttur an tan ʒin, ʒ táimic ar a cciomn ar an tʒliʒıð, ʒ aʒeð ʒo ʒáıð ʒiu, ba cóʒa doıʒ toideačt dá boičʒiom; Cibimniʒ ʒa baoi ʒı, ina iméšct na haiðče doirče doimne. Aršđ a duʒairt an ʒı ʒ a muiŋciʒ, iʒ ʒıoi ar cóʒa ar ʒiad, ʒ ar maič linn eoiʒ a ʒaða ʒinn. Tanʒattur iar ʒin dá čaiʒ ʒ ʒo ba moo méio an tairiʒı ioná a ʒaiðbʒe. Do ʒad. imurʒo ʒionnačta buille a cciomn a daim, ʒ buille oile a ʒčšn na bó. Ro iorlaımaıʒʒıe muinnceʒ an ʒı ʒéin ʒo tʒıe ʒ ʒo tinnŋŋnač do bior ʒ do čoiʒe, ʒ ʒo čaičʒıoð ʒur ba ʒáıciʒ. Ra cociat-tur ʒo maič iarttain ʒo tčáimıʒ an mairıon. Ro ʒáıð ʒı ʒʒʒʒ Rop ʒa mnaoi ʒéin iʒ in mairıon. Nač ʒetar, a bšn, ʒér bo daiðbiʒ a nallana an tčŋra, comıð daiðbʒe anoiʒra, ar maʒbað a aon bó ʒ a aon dam dúinne. Ar ʒıoi tʒa ʒin, ar an bšn. Arəð ar cóʒı anoiʒ a ʒaiðbʒıʒað uainne. Cibé méio laiʒšđ do béʒarae don ʒıoi do beʒra a cuctuma dá mnaoi. Ar maič na nabʒae, ar an ʒı. Do ʒad tʒa an ʒı aıʒe lán mór bó ʒ muca iomða ʒ caoiʒı čo na mbuačailliʒ d'ʒionnačta. Do ʒad ono bšn an ʒı ʒ do mnaoi ʒionačta an cuctuma cédna. Do ʒadʒad ono ébaıʒe ʒaneamla, ʒ eich maiče doıʒ, aʒur ʒač ní ʒanʒattur a lŋ don tʒaogal.

Nıoi bo cıan iarttain tʒa ʒo tčáimic ʒionačta maʒeʒluag mór do čoiʒ ʒštar óð, ar na čuipeð don tʒıaiʒ, ʒ ʒııciʒıð aice ʒaiʒ.

<sup>b</sup> *Fera-Ross*.—A tribe and territory cross, in the county of Monaghan, and a comprising the county around Carrickma- part of the county of Louth.

the King of Fera-Ros<sup>b</sup> happened to wander and stray in the neighbourhood of Finnachta's hut. There never was before a worse night than this for storm, and snow, and darkness, and the King and his wife, with their numerous people, were not able to reach the house which they desired to reach, in consequence of the intensity of the cold and the darkness; and their intention was to remain under the shelter of the trees. But Finnachta heard them express these intentions—for they were not far from his hut at the time—and he came to meet them on the way, and said to them that they had better come to his hut—such as it was—than to travel on that dark, stormy, cold night. And the King and his people said: "It is true it were better," said they, "and we are glad, indeed, that thou hast told us so." They afterwards came to his house; and the size of the house was greater than its wealth. Finnachta, moreover, struck the ox on the head, and struck the cow on the head, and the King's own people actively and quickly prepared them on spit and in cauldron, and they ate thereof till they were satiated. They slept well afterwards till the morning came. The King of Fera-Ros said to his own wife, "Knowest thou not, O woman, that this house was at first poor, and that it is now poorer, the owner having killed his only cow and his only ox for us?" "This is indeed true," said the wife: "and it behoves us now to enrich it; whatever much or little thou wilt give to the man, I will give the same amount to his wife." "Good is what thou sayest," said the King. The King then gave a large herd of cows, and many pigs and sheep, with their herdsmen, to Finnachta; and the King's wife gave the same amount to the wife of Finnachta. They also gave them fine clothes, and good horses, and whatever they stood in need of in the world.

It was not long after this until Finnachta came with a great troop of horse to the house of a sister of his, who had invited him, to be in-

παιρ. Ἄξ ταιδεετ δόιβ na n-ιμπιμ, αρ ann do pala do Αδαμνάν·  
 na pγολαιγε όξ beie αγ ιμετςετ na pλιγςδ cέδνα, γ ballán lan do  
 lomom αρ a μιν, γ οξ τειεςδ do pέρ an μαρεpλυαζ don επλιγιδ do  
 pala a έοp pρια cloic, γ πορχαιp pείn, γ ono an ballán zo noςp-  
 ναδ bπιοpγ bπuaρ de, γ ζέρ bo luae do na heochaiδ níop bó nśm,  
 luaite do Αδαμνάν zo na ballan bπiρτε ποp a μιν, γ pέ duβac  
 doβpónac. Ο πο conδaic Pionnaeτá é πο maiδ a παιτεβιυδ ζάιpε  
 παιρ, γ πο βαoi ζά παδ pε hΑδαμνάν, do ζένα pin pύβac όioτ,  
 uaiρ apum comπαιcήcεpa pρια ζac n-ιmnςδ do cumang : πογεβpa a  
 ποζλαιτιδ, αρ Pionnaeτa coimδioδnaδ uaiρi, γ na bí zo duβac.  
 Apeδ πο παιδ Αδαμνάν, a oςζ duine, αρ pέ, atá aδδap duβ azam,  
 uaiρ epί meic léiγinn maite ataiδ a naoιτιγ, γ ataimne dá  
 ziolla aca γ apeδ bíop ziolla αρ τιmcioιll uaiρn αγ iappaioδ bέtam-  
 naiρ don έoiγioρ, γ δampa páimγ iappaioδ neite dáib aniu : pá  
 euaiδ an eiopδalta pá δaoi azampa doib πο láp, azup an ní αρ  
 doιlze ann .i. an ballán iapaeτa do bπiρioδ, γ zan a íoc azom.  
 'Icpaδpa an ballán, αρ Pinnaeτa, γ tuγpa lat an cuiγpí puil  
 αρ do pζáeτa anoeτ zan biaδ zo nuize an eςc δ'á ττιαzaimne ; πο  
 zebaiδ biaδ γ lionn azaimne. Οο πιγnςδ amlaiδ pin, tuγpac an  
 coιγioρ cléipc, γ πο coipγςδ an eςc leanna, lē an τοιze do cléipcib  
 γ an leé aile do laochaiδ. Aite Αδαμνάν πο líonad é ó pat an  
 ppioρad naoib, γ ppiρic paiρtine, γ apeδ πο παιδ : buδ aipopí Eip-  
 eann, αρ pέ, an pśp dá tuγad an plēγpa : γ buδ cño epabaioδ γ  
 eagna Eipśn Αδαμνάν, γ buδ e anmcapa Pionnaeτa, γ biaδ  
 Pinnaeτa ι pςctnaize móip, co πο oilbeimγ do Αδαμνάν.

Níop

\* *Broken vessel on his back.*—It appears  
 from a passage in Bede's "Eccle. His-  
 tory," lib. iii., c. 27, that the sons of  
 the Saxon nobility who were studying in  
 Ireland in 646 "went about from one

master's cell to another, the Scoti wil-  
 lingly receiving them all, and taking care  
 to supply them with food, and to furnish  
 them with books to read, and their teaching  
 gratis." It is curious how much this re-

vited by him in his turn. As they rode along they met Adamnan, who was then a young school-boy, travelling the same road, having a vessel full of milk on his back; and as he ran off out of the way before the horsemen, his foot struck against a stone, and he fell with the vessel, which was broken to pieces, and, though the horsemen rode swiftly, they were not swifter than Adamnan with his broken vessel on his back, and he being sad and melancholy. When Finnachta perceived him, he burst into a fit of laughter, and he said to Adamnan: "That shall make thee glad, for I am willing to repair every injury in my power: thou shalt receive, O school-boy," said Finnachta, "shelter from me, and be not sorrowful." What Adamnan said was:—"O good man," said he, "I have cause for being melancholy, for there are three good school-boys in one house, and they have us as two messengers, and there is always one messenger going about seeking food for the five; and it came to my turn to-day to seek for them. The gathering I had fell to the ground, and, what I grieve for more, the borrowed vessel has been broken, and I have not wherewithal to pay for it." "I will pay for the vessel," said Finnachta; "and do thou bring with thee the five who are without food depending on thee, to the house to which we are going, and you shall receive food and drink from us." This was done accordingly: the four clerics were brought; and the ale-house was prepared, half the house for clerics, and the other half for laics. The tutor of Adamnan was filled with the grace of the Holy Spirit, and with the spirit of prophecy, and he said:—"The man by whom this banquet is given shall be supreme monarch of Erin, and Adamnan shall be the head of the piety and wisdom of Erin, and he shall be the spiritual adviser of Finnachta, and Finnachta shall be in great repute until he shall offend Adamnan."

Not  
 sembles the modern "poor scholar of our own times," who went about on foot, and was everywhere entertained by the Irish peasantry on account of his learning.

Níor bo cian d'aimrigh iar rin co ttaimic Fionnaáca 7 ni pPsr Rop a áara féin leir d'ionnraighiò brátair a áatar, .i. Cionnraolaó, do iarraió pPsrainn fair. Óo raó CshoPaolaó árhoMoeriaigeacá na Míoi uile ó Sionuinn go fairge do, .i. ar céitri tuataib píct. Ro baóí Finaáca ppi ne n-aimrigh amlaíó rin. Táimic d'á comairle ppi a áaruid féin .i. ni Pser Ropp, cia do génaó, uair níó bó loy lair mar no bóí. Óo paopaide óna comairle cruaió cruóda óó, 7 aped no ráió rir: Naó roinnó Slige Arail Míde por óó? Óshara an dapa leit do'h. Míde corop cairiri duépaácaó duic, 7 mar búr cairiri duic an let rin, óna comóal ppir in lóe eile, 7 marb a noíódaoine a ruinn áata raide, 7 ní namá biar lairigha na Míde agac, acé biaíó ció rige Tshraó beór, máó ail lóe. Óo rigne iarraí Fionnaáca an comairle rin, 7 na puagar caé iar rin por brátair a áatar .i. por CshoPaolaó. Ó do cuala bñ CshoPaolaíó rin no bóí ag béim por a pPsr 'man maoriaigeacá do raó d'Finaáca; ar ann no áan an bñ: Ra jaópaó, ut rupa. Óo paóad caé go cruaió cruóda ótopra iar rin .i. eioy Cionnraolaó 7 Fionnaáca i n-Áirceallera, 7 no marbáó CshoPaolaó ann 7 rochaide maille ppir. Ro gab Fionnaáca iar rin rige n-Éirínn ra píció bliatam.

Ar é an Fionnaáca rin no maíé an mborama do Moling, ar na tobac la céraácaio ní pemí rin anall, .i. ó Thuatal Tóctmar

80

<sup>a</sup> *Sinainn*.—i. e. the River Shannon. Ancient Meath extended from the River Shannon to the sea.

<sup>b</sup> *Slighe-Asail*.—An ancient road extending from the Hill of Tara in the direction of Lough Owel and the Shannon. It divided ancient Meath into two equal parts, not east and west, as at present, but north and south. See Ann. Four M.,

A. D. 157, p. 104.

<sup>c</sup> *Ut supra*.—See above, under A. D. 675.

<sup>d</sup> *Twenty years*.—This is correct. He succeeded in 675, and was slain 14th Nov., 695.

<sup>e</sup> *Borumha*.—This was an exorbitant tax, said to have been originally imposed on the Leinster-men by the monarch Tua-



Not long after this, Finnachta and his friend the King of Fera-Ros came to his father's brother, Cennfaeladh, to ask land of him, and Cennfaeladh gave him the head stewardship of all Meath from the Sinainn<sup>d</sup> to the sea, i. e. over twenty-four territories. Finnachta was thus situated for some time. He came to consult with his own friend, the King of Fera-Ros, as to what he should do, for he was not satisfied with his station. His friend gave him a hard and wicked advice, and he said to him: "Does not Slighe-Asail<sup>e</sup> divide Meath into two equal parts? Make thou one half of Meath faithfully loyal to thee; and when this half is loyal to thee, appoint a meeting with the other half, and kill their chieftains who are their leaders in battle, and thou shalt not only have the full sovereignty of Meath, but also of Teamhair, if thou wilt." Finnachta followed this advice; and he afterwards challenged his father's brother to battle; viz. Cennfaeladh. When Cennfaeladh's wife heard this, she was reproaching her husband for having given the stewardship of Meath to Finnachta. It was then the woman sung: "There closed," &c., *ut supra*<sup>f</sup>. After this a battle was vigorously and bravely fought between them; viz. between Cennfaeladh and Finnachta, at Aircealtra, where Cennfaeladh and numbers of others were slain along with him; after which Finnachta assumed the monarchy of Erin [and reigned] twenty years<sup>g</sup>.

It was this Finnachta that remitted the Borumha<sup>h</sup> to Moling after it had been levied during the reigns of forty kings previously, viz.  
from

thal Techtmhar in the second century. It was the cause of many battles, but was at length remitted by Finnachta at the request of St. Moling, who is represented in the text as having deceived him by a mental reservation. See Ann. F. M.,

696, p. 298. Acts of this kind attributed to the Irish saints, as if laudable, by their biographers, are a curious evidence of the rudeness of the times, and have been censured by the earlier Bollandists in the severest terms.

γο Βιονναάτα, Τάιης ιαραμ Μολιηγ ό Λαιημβ uile δ'ιαρραδ μαίτμε να δοπομα φορ Βιονναάτα. Ρά ιαρρ ερα Μολιηγ αρ Βιηναάτα μαίτμ να δοπομα φρια λά η αιδée. Ρά μαίε ιαραμ Βιηναάτα αν δοπομα φρια λα η αιδée. Ροβ ιοηανη αγ Μολιηγ ριη αγαρ α μαίτμ ερε βίεε : υαιρ ηί φφουλ 'ραν αιμρην αέτ λο η αιδée. δά βοιη ιμυρρο λά Βιηναάτα αρ αση λο η αση αιδée ηαμά. Τάιηη Μολιηγ ρείηηε αμαά, η αρβό ρο ράιδ; Τυηαιρ κάρθε ιμπε ερέ βίεε η ανέ; ρο ηεαλλ Μολιηγ ηήη δ'Βιονναάτα. Ρο εηηη οηο Βιηναάτα ηυρ ρο ηεαλλ Μολιηγ έ, η αδηυαηε φρια α ημυηεη : εηηηιό αρ ρέ ι ηδηηαιό αν δυηηηε ηαοιήη δο εuaιό υαιμ, η αβραϊό ρηρ ηαό εετυηα αέτ κάρθε αση λαοι η αση αιδée δό; υαιρ αν δαρ ηήη, ρο ηεαλλ αν δυηηηε ηαοιή ηέ, υαιρ ηί φφουλ αέτ λα η αδαηη ιρ ιη ηηβιοέ υιλε. Ο ρο ριδηη Μολιηγ ιμυρρο ηο εεηοεραδε ηα δήηαιό ηά ριοέ ηο εηε εηηηεαηαά ηο ηάιηηη α έέε, η ηί ηυηραδ ιδηη ημυηεη αν ηί φαιρ.

Αδ βεηραδ αραιε ηο ηυη Μολιηγ δυαν λαη δ'Βιονηαηεα ι. Βιονηαάτα φορ Υιό Νέηη ηε (ατά ριη 'ριη δοπομα 'ριη ηιοδυρρα ρηηηοδέα). Ρο μαίεδ ερα αν δοπομα δο Μολιηγ ό ριη ηο βραέ, η ειαρ δο ηαιερεαά λα Βιονηαάτα ηήηη ηέδ α εοδαά, υαιρ αρ δο εηοηη ηιηηε ρο ηαίε. Εη ηοη ερε υεηηη.

Ιη ηυ°. αηηο αη ηοη αηηο ρο ηαίε Βιονηαάτα αν δοπομα εαιηηη Αδαηηάη ηό εέδοηη δ'ιηηηηαιηιό Βιηαάτα εαη έη Μολιηγ, η ρο εηηη ελέρεαά δ'ά ημυηηεη αρ εηοηη Βιονηαάτα ηο εεηοραδ δα αγ αηηηη. Αρ αηη ρο δοί Βιηαάτα αγ ιηηηε ηηέεηηη. Ταιρ δ'αηαηηαη Αδαηηάηη, αρ αν ελέρεαά. Ηί ηαάδ ηο δεαηη αν εηηιό ρι, αρ

<sup>1</sup> *The book called the Borumha.*—There is a copy of this historical tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, and another in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2; 18. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 106, p. 100. It is

much in the style of this story, but less modernized. It is interspersed with quotations from ancient Irish poems adduced in proof of the historical facts related by its author.

from Tuathal Techtmhar, to Finnachta. Moling came [as an ambassador] from all Leinster to request a remission of the Borumha from Finnachta. Moling asked of Finnachta to forgive the Borumha for a day and a night. Finnachta forgave the Borumha for a day and a night. This to Moling was the same as to forgive it for ever, for there is not in time but day and night. But Finnachta thought it was one [natural] day and night. Moling came forth before him, and said: "Thou hast given a respite respecting it for ever, and yesterday;" Moling promised heaven to Finnachta. But Finnachta conceived that Moling had deceived him, and he said to his people: "Go," said he, "in pursuit of this holy man, who has gone away from me, and say unto him that I have not given respite for the Borumha, to him, but for one day and one night, for methinks the holy man has deceived me, for there is but one day and one night in the whole world." But when Moling knew that they were coming in pursuit of him, he ran actively and hastily till he reached his house, and the people of the King did not come up with him at all.

Others say that Moling brought a poem with him to Finnachta, beginning: "Finnachta over the Race of Niall," &c. (and this poem is written in the book called the Borumha)<sup>1</sup>. However, the Borumha was forgiven to Moling from that till judgment; and though Finnachta was sorry for it, he was not able to levy it, for it was for the sake of [obtaining] heaven he had remitted it. *Et hoc est verius.*

In the fifteenth year from the year in which Finnachta had forgiven the Borumha, Adamnan came to Finnachta after Moling, and he sent a cleric of his people to Finnachta that he might come to converse with him. Finnachta was then playing chess. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not till this game is finished," said Finnachta. The cleric returned to Adamnan, and told him the answer of Finnachta. "Go thou to him, and say to him  
him

ar Fionnaáca. Táinig an clépeac d'ionnroigiú Adáinnain, 7 ro innir fúisra Fionnaáca dó. Eirgíú-ri da ionnroigiú ríom, 7 abair ríur: zebad-ra caogad palm anairís rín, 7 atá palm 'ran caogaid rín, 7 guíofso-ra an coimóís rín ealmrín conac zeba mac na ua duitir no fúir do comanma zo brát ríge n'Eirenn. Ra éuaíó ono an clépeac, 7 ro ráid re Fionnaáca rín, 7 ní tarad Fionnaáca da uíde, acé ro imbir a ríécill zo eapnaiz an cluíce. Tair d'agallam Adáinnáin, a Fionnaáca, ar an clépeac. Ní rag, ar Fionnaáca, zo eapir an cluírí. Ro innir an clépeac rín do Adáinnán. Abairrí ríurríom, ar Adáinnán, zebadra caogad palm an airís rín, 7 atá palm 'ran éaogaid rín, 7 iarppadra rín palm rín, 7 cuingfóra ar an ccoimóís zairde raogail doíam. Ra innir an clépeac rín d'Finaáca, 7 ní tarad Fionnaáca da raoidé, acé ra imbir a ríécill zo eapnaiz an cluíce. Tair d'agallad Adáinnáin, ar an clépeac. Ní rag ar Fionnaáca zo eapir an cluírí. Táinic an clépeac, 7 ra innir do Adáinnán rreagra Fionnaáca. Eirgí d'á ionnroigiú, ar Adáinnán, 7 abair ríur, zebadra an ríur caogad, 7 atá palm 'ran caogaid rín, 7 guíofóra an coimóís 'ran ealm rín na ríurríom flaitíur níme. Táinic an clépeac réme zo Fionnaáca, 7 ra innir rín. Mar ro éuala Fionnaáca rín ro éuir an ríécill zo hobann uad, 7 táinic d'ionnroigiú Adáinnáin. Cí doo euz annora éugam, ar Adáinnán, 7 na eánzair ríur na eectaireacáib eile? Aréó ro deíra daí, ar Fionnaáca, an eomáoióís do ríur réme ro oím .i. zan mac na ua uaim do zabad ríge, 7 zan ríur mo comanma ríge n'Eirínn, no zairde raogail daí; éírom rírom raíó, an ean imurro ro zcallair nínn do zaid ríom, ar uime eánaz zo hobann do d'agallad; uair ní ríur a ríuríuríde agam-ra.

An ríur, ar Adáinnan an dhoráma do níreann duit lá 7 aídé do Moling? Ar ríur, ar Fionnaáca. Ro meallad éu, ar Adáinnan,

him that I shall sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I shall pray the Lord that a son or grandson of his, or a man of his name, may never assume the sovereignty of Erin." The cleric accordingly went and told that to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice, but played at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan, O Finnachta!" said the cleric. "I will not go," said Finnachta, "till this [next] game is finished." The cleric told this to Adamnan. "Say unto him," said Adamnan, "that I will sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I will ask and beseech the Lord to shorten his life for him." The cleric told this to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice of it, but played away at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not," said Finnachta, "till this game is finished." The cleric told to Adamnan the answer of Finnachta. "Go to him," said Adamnan, "and tell him that I will sing the third fifty psalms, and that there is a psalm in that fifty in which I will beseech the Lord that he may not obtain the kingdom of heaven." The cleric came to Finnachta and told him this. When Finnachta heard this, he suddenly put away the chess from him, and he came to Adamnan. "What has brought thee to me now, and why didst thou not come at the other messages?" "What induced me to come," said Finnachta, "was the threats which thou didst hold forth to me, viz., that no son or grandson of mine should ever reign, and that no man of my name should ever assume the sovereignty of Erin, or that I should have shortness of life. I deemed these [threats] light; but when thou didst promise me to take away heaven from me, I then came suddenly, because I cannot endure this."

"Is it true," said Adamnan, "that the Borumha was remitted by thee for a day and a night to Moling?" "It is true," said Finnachta,

M

"Thou

Adamnán, ar ionann rin 7 a maíctín tpeé bíte, 7 ar amlaíó no boí  
ga atócorrán, 7 no ráíó an laoió:—

Aniu ge cñglaio cuaca an ní cñmléit gan véda,  
An buar do maíé do Moling detbir don cing nír féda;  
Damaó mírí Fionnaéta, rgo maó mé plait Teípa, .  
Go brát noáa atuiberaim, ní dñngenaím a noípa.  
Gaé ní naé maíctín a cíur ar paóa bíó a rgeía.  
Maíng do paó an dail, an tí ar lag ar do ar méla.  
Do arnaétaar do paópa, ar ar baópa go mbinne,  
Maíng ríó no maíé a cíura, a loípa nímóa nime.  
Soéla gaé níc o éreabur, ar maíng lñnar do liaéta,  
Ar paóa an dáípa macaíte, ba paíte gomba paía.  
Dámra rííri puábur cñu, no éairñrinn mo bíóóbaóa  
Ro éoigeóaim mo díongna, noípaé íomóa m'ioígaía  
Robóir íomóa m'ioígaía, mo bríaépa níóbir gaía.  
Robóir ríópa mo óala, noóbir lána mo éuaéta.  
Robóir íomfoígrí m'airde, mo óala noóbir dáingne.  
An dál pa, cia ciam ba tecmaíng, ní lécpaíñ ne Laígne.  
Gúioimrí íege for Dhia, naéum caíñ bár no baógal,  
Gur no éepno aniu Moling, ní óc do rínn no ópaóbar.  
Mac Faillen rííí óar ní, ní claíróíí óara maípa.

Ro

<sup>1</sup> *Thou hast been deceived.*—This story is found in the tract called the “Borumha Laighen,” but the antiquity of that tract, in its present form, cannot be very great. A writer in the “Dublin University Magazine” for Feb., 1848, p. 225, says “that it would have been better for the people of Leinster to have continued to pay the Borumean tribute to this day than that their St. Moling should have set an

example of clerical special pleading and mental reservation, in the equivocation by which he is represented to have procured their release from that impost.” The whole story is, however, a mere bardic fiction as regards Adamnán and Moling; but it must be confessed that it was universally read and received as true in ancient times by the people of Leinster and Ulster, and must have exercised a

“Thou hast been deceived”\*, said Adamnan, “for this is the same as to remit it for ever.” And he went on scolding him, and sung the lay:—

To-day, though they bind the locks of the white-haired toothless  
King,

The cows which he forgave to Moling are due to a wiser head.  
If I were Finnachta<sup>1</sup>, and that I were chief of Teamhair,  
Never would I forgive it; I would not do what he has done.  
Of every king who remits not his tribute, long shall the stories  
remain.

Woe to him who gave this respite; to the weak it is sorrow!  
Thy wisdom has ended, and given way to folly.  
Alas for the King who forgave his tributes, O heavenly Jesus of  
heaven!

Weak is every one who is anile; woe! who follow grey-beards!  
Long is this bargain to last; longer till the debts are due!  
Were I a king who sheds blood, I would humble my enemies,  
I would raise up my fortresses, many would be my conflicts.  
Many would be my conflicts: my words would not be false.  
Just would be my compacts, full would be my territories.  
Visible would be my qualities, firm would be my treaties.  
This treaty should it happen to me, I would not cede to Leinster-men.  
I ask a petition from God, that death or danger may not over-  
take me,  
That Moling may this day escape, may he not perish by point or  
edge [of weapon].  
Mac Faillen, from beyond the sea, will not be driven over sea.

He

demoralizing effect upon their minds.

<sup>1</sup> *If I were Finnachta.*—These lines were evidently fabricated by some war-like poet who wished to stimulate the

race of Tuathal to renew this tribute. In one of the poems addressed to Turlough Luinech O'Neill, he is advised to renew the Borumha.

Ro fíodir fúna mic Dé, ro fíodir mac Dé arúna.  
 Trí éasgaid palm gac Dia, aréð gebiur ar Dhia.  
 Trí éasgaid boct reolroiré, aréð biactur gac noíðce.  
 An bile buada birig, an fíodó gur na fírraib  
 Long lúda ro fuair fáilte, tonn bearda baice óreapail,  
 An lon óir ar an inne, an clár óir or na clannaib,  
 'Eigne Dubhglairí duinne, fuaim toinne tonn fúria halla. Aniu.

Ro éarinn tra iar rin Fionnachta a éinn a n-úct Adamnán,  
 7 do rígne aitérige 'na fíadnairí, 7 ro loð Adamnán do maicéin na  
 boaraína.

Kal. Mory Colgan mic Fáilbe Flainn, rí Muman. Caé eoir  
 huib Cinnrialaig 7 Orraigib, in quo Tuaim rnáma .i. Cícaine, rí  
 Orraige occiurur erc. Faolán Síncurcul, rí hUa cCinnriolaig  
 uiccor fuit. Unde—

An caé la Tuaim rnáma ní éidir [.i. ní ba éidir]  
 Diambert feactur naó etail [.i. naótoil leir a tábairt]  
 Faolan cáirde ar éigin

Óó

<sup>m</sup> *Berbha*.—i. e. the River Barrow, on the banks of which St. Moling erected his monastery. Breasal, here referred to, was Breasal Breac, one of the Pagan kings of Leinster, who is much celebrated by the Irish poets for his naval exploits. He is the ancestor of all the great families of Leinster and Ossory. See Reeves's "Eccl. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore," p. 200.

<sup>n</sup> *Dubhghlaise*.—Now Douglas, a stream in the east of the Queen's County, which falls into the River Barrow.

<sup>o</sup> *Forgave him*.—Finnachta had committed a great sin against the race of Tua-

thal by forgiving the Borumean tribute to gain heaven for himself, or by allowing himself to be outwitted by St. Moling. To remit the Borumha in order to gain heaven for himself was doubtless to deprive the race of Tuathal Techtmhar of a great revenue for a selfish purpose; but to allow himself to be outwitted by St. Moling was scarcely a sin on the part of the King, for it appears that Finnachta had no notion of remitting the Borumha at all. He merely promised to stay the levying of it for one natural day and night, which St. Moling, by a kind of logic not very intelligible, interpreted to mean *for ever*, and this interpretation Adamnán



He knows the secrets of the Son of God; the Son of God knows  
his secrets.

Thrice fifty psalms each day he sings to God;  
Thrice fifty paupers, worthy deed, he feeds each night.  
The virtuous, productive tree, the seer with the visions,  
The foreign ship which has found welcome,  
The wave of *Berbha*<sup>m</sup> of the ship of *Breasal*,  
The golden treasure from the centre, the golden board over the tribes,  
The salmon of the brown *Dubhghlaise*<sup>n</sup>, the wave-sound, the wave  
against the cliff.

After this *Finnachta* placed his head in the bosom of *Adamnan*,  
and he did penance in his presence, and *Adamnan* forgave him<sup>o</sup> for  
the remission of the *Borumha*.

[678.] *Kal*. The death of *Colgu*<sup>p</sup>, son of *Failbhe Flann*, King of  
*Munster*. A battle [was fought] between the *Ui-Ceinnseallaigh* and  
the *Osrighi*, in which *Tuaim-snamha*, i. e. *Cicaire*, King of *Osrighi*,  
was slain. *Faelan Senchustal*, King of *Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*, was the  
victor. On which was said :—

The battle by *Tuaim-snamha* could not be gained<sup>q</sup>;  
Which he fought against his will,  
*Faelan* respite, with difficulty,

To

is represented as having approved of. In the historical tract called the "*Borumean Tribute*," *St. Moling* is represented as requesting the King to forgive the *Borumha* till *Luan*, i. e. Monday, in the ordinary sense of the word, but it appears that *Luan* also meant the Day of Judgment; and *St. Moling* insisted on this being the true meaning of the word as used in the compact between him and the head of the

race of *Tuathal Techtmhar* on this occasion, although the latter had no idea that the word was to be used in that sense. See *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

<sup>p</sup> *Colgu*.—A. D. 677. "*Toimsnama, rex Osrighi, quievit. Mors Colggen mic Failbei Flainn, regis Muman.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>q</sup> *Gained*.—The words within brackets in the Irish text are given as a gloss over

Óó dor pad fo córmaile ba bpat a bhonnad  
 ʒo ceug ʒialla Oppaige o ta buana ʒo Cumar.

Cat Dúin loca. Cat Liag Maoláin. Cat i Calatros in quo  
 uictur erit Donnall breac. Faolan (.i. dalta Caoimghin) mac  
 Colman, p[ri] Laiʒean mo[ri]tur.

Quier Failbe ab lae.

Kal. Cat etir Fionnacta ʒ becc mBoirce. Incipit Fiana-  
 mail p[re]gnare for Laiʒnib.

Kal. Colman ab bhincáir quieuit.

Lorʒad na riuʒ i nDun Ceithirn .i. Dunʒal mac Sʒanail, p[ri]  
 C[ri]uine, ʒ C[ri]n[pa]olad mac Suibne, p[ri] Ciannacta ʒlinne ʒaimin;  
 la Maolduin mac Maolruic ʒ no lorʒad.

Ciar ingh Duibrea.

Kal. ʒum Cinn[pa]olad mic Colgan, p[ri] Connact.

Cat Rata móire Maiʒe line p[ri] b[re]atnu, du i ceor[ca]ir  
 Cat[ur]ac mac Maoldúin, p[ri] C[ri]uine, ʒ Ulcán mac Diocolla.

Morr

nir eidir and na detail respectively.

<sup>1</sup> *From Buana to Cumor.*—This is probably a mistake for, “from Bladma to Cumar,” i. e. from Slieve Bloom to the Cumar, or Meeting of the Three Waters, which was the extent of the ancient Ossory, and is still that of the diocese of Ossory.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-locha.*—Probably Dunloe, in the county of Kerry. This entry, and the following, are not to be found in any of the other Annals.

<sup>3</sup> *Liag-Maelain.*—Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Calatros.*—A place in the west of Scotland. See Reeves’ “Adamnan,” p. 123, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 677. Domhnall Brec was King of Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Faolan.*—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 663, and in the F. M. at 665. St. Caicimhghin, the tutor of this king, died in the year 618.

<sup>6</sup> *Failbhe.*—Ann. Ult. 678, Tigh. 679. He was the immediate predecessor of Adamnan, who makes a distinct allusion to him in his “Vit. Columbæ,” lib. i., c. 3 (Reeves, p. 26).

<sup>7</sup> *Bec Boirche.*—“A. D. 678, Bellum contra Bec mBoirche.”—Ann. Ult. Tigh. 679.

<sup>8</sup> *Colman.*—“A. D. 679 [Tigh. 680]. Colman, abbas Benchair, pausat.”—Ann. Ult.

<sup>9</sup> *Dun Ceithirn.*—Now called the Giant’s Sconce. It is an ancient cyclopean fort situate in the parish of Dunbo;

To him gave, in appearance, his grant was betrayal,  
So that he took the hostages of Osraighe from Buana to Cumor<sup>r</sup>.

The battle of Dun-locha<sup>a</sup>. The battle of Liag-Maelain<sup>l</sup>. A battle was fought in Calatros<sup>a</sup>, in which Domhnall Breac was conquered. Faelan<sup>v</sup> (the alumnus of Caimhghin), son of Colman, King of Leinster, died.

[679.] The death of Failbhe<sup>a</sup>, Abbot of Ia.

Kal. A battle between Finnachta and Bec Boirche<sup>r</sup>. Fian-amhail began to reign over Leinster.

[680.] Kal. Colman<sup>a</sup>, Abbot of Benchair, died.

[681.] The burning of the kings in Dun-Ceithirn<sup>a</sup>, i. e. Dunghal, son of Sgannal, King of the Cruithni, Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Cianacta-Glinne Gaimhin<sup>b</sup>; by Maelduin, son of Maelfith-righ, they were burnt.

Ciar<sup>c</sup>, daughter of Duibhrea.

[682.] Kal. The killing of Cennfaeladh<sup>a</sup>, son of Colgan, King of Connaught.

The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-line<sup>e</sup> against the Britons, in which were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni<sup>f</sup>, and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

The

in the north of the county of Londonderry. "A. D. 680 [Tigh. 681.] *Combusio Regum in Dun-Ceithirn,*" &c. — *Ann. Ult.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ciannachta-Glinne Gaimhin.* — Now the barony of Keenaght, in the present county of Londonderry.

<sup>c</sup> *Ciar.* — She is the patroness of the parish of Kilkeary, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 14-16, at 6th

January, and *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 679; Tigh. 681.

<sup>a</sup> *Cennfaeladh.* — A. D. 681 [Tigh. 682]. *Jugulatio Cinnfaela mic Colgen, regis Connae.* — *Ann. Ult.*

<sup>e</sup> *Rathmor of Magh-line.* — Now Rathmore, a townland containing the remains of a large earthen rath with a cave, situate in the parish of Donegore, near the town of Antrim. See *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 680.

<sup>f</sup> *Cruithni.* — i. e. the Picts of Dalaradia.

Μορρ Σuibne mic Maeluina p̄incep̄ir Corcaige [i. ποτιριου  
Corcaigen̄ir].

Kal. Dunchad̄ Muirisge mac Maoiluib̄ iugulatur̄ ert̄.

Adamnan̄ do gabail̄ ab̄daine lae.

Cat̄ Corann̄ i t̄orchar̄ Colza mac blātaic, ⁊ F̄isgur mac  
Maoldūin, ⁊ Cineil Cairpre.

Imitum mortalitatis̄ p̄ueroꝝum in men̄se Octob̄rii, quae fuit  
tribus̄ annis̄ in hibernia.

Quies̄ Airms̄daiḡ na Craibe.

Kal. Mortalit̄as̄ p̄iliorum̄ in qua omnes̄ p̄incipes̄ et p̄ere  
omnes̄ nobiles̄ iuuenum̄ Scotorum̄ p̄erierunt.

Kal. Saxones̄ campum̄ breagh̄ deuartant, et plurimas̄ Eccle-  
ria.

Kal. Domnall̄ breac mac Eacac̄ buidē mortuus̄ ert̄.

Quies̄ ban̄bain̄ r̄ḡrība Cille d̄ara.

Kal. Quies̄ Documā Chonoc, ab̄ glinne da loca.

Quies̄ Roirene ab̄ Corcaige.

Iꝝ in blād̄ain̄ r̄i no f̄uarlaiḡ Ad̄amnan̄ an̄ b̄raiō ruḡraō Saxoim̄  
a h̄eip̄inn̄.

Cat̄ Duin̄ Neac̄tain̄ iet̄ir mac Orra, ⁊ b̄ruite mac b̄ile vic-  
tor̄ fuit [sic].

#### Sancta

<sup>s</sup> *Suibhne*.—Ann. Ult. 681; Tigh. 682.

<sup>b</sup> *Cork*.—The words in brackets in the Text are written as a gloss over the words "Princeps [sic] Coreaighe."

<sup>c</sup> *Dunchadh Muirisge*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; F. M. 681.

<sup>d</sup> *Adamnan*.—This entry is out of place here. It should have been inserted after the death of Failbhe, A. D. 679. See

Reeves's "Adamnan," page xlv.

<sup>1</sup> *The battle of Corann*.—Ann. F. M. 681; Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683.

<sup>m</sup> *Mortality of children*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; Brut y Tywysog. and Ann. Cambr. 683.

<sup>n</sup> *Airmeadhach of Craebh*.—i. e. Abbot of *Craebh Laisre*, a place near Clonmacnoise. Ann. Ult. 682; F. M. 681; Tigh. 683.

The death of Suibhne<sup>g</sup>, son of Maelumha, prince [i.e. abbot] of Cork<sup>h</sup>.

[683.] Kal. Dunchadh Muirisge<sup>i</sup>, son of Maeldubh, was killed.

Adamnan<sup>k</sup> assumed the abbacy of Ia.

The battle of Corann<sup>l</sup>, in which were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairbre.

The beginning of the mortality of children<sup>m</sup> in the month of October, which continued for three years in Ireland.

The repose of Airmeadhach of Craebh<sup>n</sup>.

[684.] Kal. The mortality of the children, in which all the princes and almost all the nobles of the youth of the Scoti perished.

[685.] Kal. The Saxons<sup>o</sup> devastated the plain of Breagh, and many churches.

[686.] Kal. Domhnall Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe [King of Scotland], died.

The repose of Banbhan<sup>p</sup>, scribe of Cill-dara.

[687.] Kal. The repose of Dochuma Chonoc<sup>q</sup>, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha.

The repose of Roisene<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Corcach.

In this year Adamnan ransomed the captives<sup>s</sup> whom the Saxons had carried away from Erin.

The battle of Dun Neachtain<sup>t</sup>, between the son of Ossa and Bruide<sup>u</sup>, son of Bile, in which the latter was the victor.

The

<sup>o</sup> *The Saxons*.—Ann. Ult. 684; Tigh. 685; Ann. F. M. 683; Saxon Chron. 684.

<sup>p</sup> *Banbhan*.—Ann. Ult. 685; Tigh. 686.

<sup>q</sup> *Dochuma Chonog*.—Ann. Ult. 686; Tigh. 687.

<sup>r</sup> *Roisene*.—“A. D. 686 [Tigh. 687]. Dormitatio Rosseni, abbatis Corcaidhe mare” [great Cork: *mare* for *móre*].—Ann. Ult.

<sup>s</sup> *Ransomed the captives*.—A. D. 686, or 687, Ann. Ult., and 689, Tigh. See Reeves’s “Adamnan,” pp. 186, 187, notes.

<sup>t</sup> *Dun Neachtain*.—Now Dunnichen, a parish in Forfarshire. The Ann. Ult. 685, and Tigh. 686, say that this battle was fought on Saturday, 20th May, which agrees with 685. See Sax. Chron. 685.

<sup>u</sup> *Bruide*.—He was King of the Picts;

Sancta Eodelorīda, Chriſti regina, filia Annae regis Anglorum, et primo et alteri viro permagnifico, et postea Eodelfrido regi, coniux data est; postquam xii anno thorum incorrupta persuasit maritalem post reginam sumpto velamine sacro virgo sanctimonialis efficitur, quae post xvi. sepulturae cum uerba qua inuoluta est incorrupta reperitur.

A. D. 686. Kal. Cal. Imbleacha Phích, i. e. eorchar Dubdóin-  
bsh, ni Arda Ciannaicta, 7 Uarcraite hUa Oirrin: unde Tabo-  
cshn cecinit:—

Órónać Conaillí moiu deébir dóib iar n-Uarcridiu,  
Ní ba eallma biar gsh, i n-ard iar n-Dubda inésh.

In hoc bello alienam pacienſ dominacionem Ciannachtea  
genſ priuata est regno.

Sezine Epp̄ ab Ardmacha.

Cuēberetur Epp̄ quieuit.

Cana mac Tarcnain moritur. Constantinus Imperator  
moritur.

Kal.

"Rex Fortrenn," Tigh. 686; Ult. 685. Eodfrid, son of Ossa (i. e. Ecgfrith, son of Oswin) is called King of the Saxons. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 186, note. Lap-  
penberg (Hist. of Engl.). "Geneal. of the Kings of Bernicia," vol. i., 289 (Thorpe's Transl.).

\* *Etheldrida*.—Or Aedilthryd. Bede, "Ecol. Hist.," lib. iv., c. 19. She is often called St. Audry in England. She died A. D. 679, according to the Saxon Chronicle.

\* *Ethelfrid*.—More correctly Ecgfrid, or Ecgfrith. He was King of Northumbria. This paragraph is extracted from Bede's

*Chron. sive de sex aetatibus saeculi*, A. D. 688 (Works, ed. Giles, vol. vi., p. 327), and is very corruptly transcribed. Bede's words are: "Sancta et perpetua virgo Christi Aedilthryda, filia Annæ regis Anglorum, et primo alteri viro permagnifico, et post Eodfrido regi conjunx data, post quam xii. annos thorum incorrupta servavit maritalem, post reginam sumpto velamine sacro virgo sanctimonialis efficitur: nec mora etiam virginum mater et nutrix pia sanctarum, accepto in construendum monasterium loco quem Elge vocant: cujus merita vivacia testatur etiam mortua caro, quæ

The Queen of Christ, St. Etheldrida<sup>v</sup>, daughter of Anna, King of the [East] Angles, who had been first given in marriage to another nobleman, and afterwards to King Ethelfrid<sup>x</sup>; after she had preserved her marriage-bed incorrupted for twelve years, the holy virgin, after she had become Queen, took the sacred veil, and became a nun; who sixteen years after her interment was found uncorrupted, as well as the shroud in which she had been wrapt.

[687.] A. D. 686. The battle of Imblech Phich<sup>v</sup>, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta<sup>x</sup>, and Urchraithe Ua h-Ossin<sup>z</sup>; whence Gabhorchenn cecinit :—

Sorrowful are the Conailli this day; they have cause after Uar-craithe.

Not in readiness shall be the sword in Ard, after Dubhdainbher.

In this battle the race of the Cianachta passed under the dominion of another family, and was deprived of its power.

Segine<sup>b</sup>, Bishop, Abbot of Ard-macha [died].

Cuthbertus, bishop, quievit.

Cana<sup>c</sup>, son of Gartnan, died. Constantine, the Emperor, died.

[689.]

post xvi. annos sepulturæ cum veste qua involuta est incorrupta reperitur.”

<sup>v</sup> *Imblech Phich*.—Now Emlagh, near Kells, county of Meath. Ann. F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688.

<sup>x</sup> *Ard Cianachta*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth. The Cianachta were of the race of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster. Tadhg, son of Cian, obtained this territory in the third century from Cormac Mac Airt, King of Ireland; the district extended from the River Liffey

to near Drumiskin, Co. Louth.

<sup>z</sup> *Urchraidhe Ua h-Ossin*.—“Huarcríde nepos Osseni.”—Ann. Ult. 687. “Uar-eridhe hUa hOssine, rígh Conaille.”—Tigh. 688. See F. M. at A. D. 686.

<sup>b</sup> *Segine*.—F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688. Cuthbert was Bishop of Lindisfarne. Ussher’s “Primordia,” pp. 944, 945; Bede, “Hist. Eccl.,” iv. 27.

<sup>c</sup> *Cana*.—See Tigh. 688; Ult. 687. The Emperor Constantine IV., surnamed *Pogonatus*, died in 685.

Kal. Συν Διαρματα Μιδε, με Αιρμεθαιζ Χασιε; de quo  
bancainte i nAonac Tailletn cecinit :—

Σια Διαρματοι δορ πορ πέιν, ριον γαβλα πο λεναιδ λαοιχ,  
δα ηδ uball abla ορη, ριαν μαρα μόρη mac an Χασιε.

Kal. Quier beccáin ab Cluana iraird.

Σηατατ αβατιρρα Cille δαρα.

Συν Congaile mic Maoileduin, mic Aoda bñnám, ρί Mumán.  
Iurcimanur minor imperat annis x.

Kal. Cronán mac hUa Cualna ab bñncair quiéuit. Pí-  
ciollaic mac Flainn ρί hUa Máine moritur. Ailill mac Dun-  
gaile ρίCruíene moritur.

Kal. Adamnanur xiiii anno post obitum Pailbe ab. lae ad  
hiberniam uenit. Fergar mac Aodán, ρί an cúigid moritur.  
Συν Paolcair ρί Orraige. Συν Cinnraolaid mic Maoilbrea-  
pail la Caisib.

Kal. bpuide mac bile ρι Foirtean moritur.

Μαιτιμ na δοραινα la Pionnaicta do Moling, ap na bpeit la  
xl. ρι, unde dicitur :—

### Cfepaca

<sup>d</sup> *Diarmuid Midhe*.—Or Diarmait of Meath, i. e. King of Meath. “Jugulatio Diarmata m°. Airmethaigh, .i. r. Midhi, la h Aed m°. nDluthaigh r. Fercul.”—Tigh. 689; Ult. 688. The female poet here quoted is unknown.

<sup>e</sup> *Beccan*.—Ult. 689, where he is called “Dobecog of Cluain Aird,” which is correct. Tigh. 690, and F. M. 687, have Cluain Iraird. The devotional name *Dobecog*, or *Dabeog*, instead of the diminutive *Beccan*, is used by Ult. and Tigh.

<sup>f</sup> *Congal, son of Maelduin*.—Ann. F. M. 687.

<sup>g</sup> *Justinianus minor*.—Began to reign 685, and reigned ten years, when he was deposed, and his nose cut off. This entry is out of its proper place.

<sup>h</sup> *Cronan Mac Ua Cualna*.—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

<sup>i</sup> *Fíthcellach, son of Flann*.—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

<sup>k</sup> *Ailill, son of Dunghal*.—Not in the published Annals.



[689.] Kal. The slaying of Diarmaid Midhe<sup>d</sup>, son of Airmheadh-ach Caech [i. e. blind], of whom the female satirist said at the fair of Tailtin :—

Diarmaid placed a bush on himself; he of the fair arms who destroyed heroes.

He was the apple of the golden orchard; the King of the great sea was this son of the Caech [i. e. the blind].

[660.] Kal. The repose of Beccan<sup>e</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird.

Gnathnat, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died.]

The slaying of Congal, son of Maelduin<sup>f</sup>, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Munster.

Justinianus minor<sup>g</sup> reigns ten years.

[691.] Kal. Cronan Mac Ua Cualna<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Benchair, died.

Fithchellach, son of Flann<sup>i</sup>, King of Ui Maine, died. Ailell, son of Dunghal<sup>k</sup>, King of the Cruithni, died.

[692.] Kal. Adamnan<sup>l</sup> came to Ireland in the thirteenth year after the death of Failbhe, Abbot of Ia. Fergus, son of Aedhan, King of the province<sup>m</sup>, died. The slaying of Faelchar<sup>n</sup>, King of Osraighe. The slaying of Cennfaeladh, son of Maelbresail, by the Leinster-men.

[693.] Kal. Bruide, son of Bile<sup>o</sup>, King of Foirtreann, died.

The remission of the Borunha<sup>p</sup> by Finnachta to Moling, after it had been levied by forty kings, on which was said—

Forty

<sup>l</sup> *Adamnan*.—See Adamnan's "Vit. Columbæ" (ed. Reeves), p. 378.

<sup>m</sup> *King of the province*.—i. e. of the territory of Uladh. "Fergus mac Aedain rex in Coicidh," [i. e. of the province] "obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 691.

<sup>n</sup> *Faelchar*.—"Faelchar hua Mailodrai." Tigh. 693. "Faelcar nepos Mæle ordae."

Ult. 692. "Faolcar Ua Maolodra." F. M. 690; Clonm. 688.

<sup>o</sup> *Bruide, son of Bile*.—He was King of Fortrenn, or Pietland, and died in 693.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 378.

<sup>p</sup> *The remission of the Borunha*.—See note <sup>o</sup>, p. 84, *supra*, and F. M., A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216.

Ἐξήρακα ρί ὄο παλα, λαγα ρυγαδ αν ὄοραμα  
 Ὁ αιμρην Τυαταλ Τλααττα ζο χαμρην ριορ ριονναατα.

Cetera p̄p̄scrip̄imus.

Μορρ ριαναμλα mic Μαιολετυλε, ρι Λαιζην. ροιρρσαν οα  
 μιντιρ ρεην ροδ μαρδ; unde Moling:—

Αν ταν ὄογαρ ριαναμλil ὄυγα α καομα υλε,  
 Α ρομσθαδ ροιρρσαν, βαδ beo mac Μαιολετυλε.

ῤαλ. ὄοραν mac Conaill incipit p̄gnare ρορ Λαιζηνδ.

Ἐρονάν αβαα ab Cluana mic Νόιρ.

Mochua ballna quieuit.

huirime Maige bile quieuit.

Ἐυν Ἐρβαλλ mic Μαιολε οδρα ρί hUa Νέιλλ.

Ἐατ ειδορ ὄορραιγε ἡ Λαιζηνu, in quo cecidit ραολκαρ hUa  
 Μαιολε οδρα.

ῤαλ. Μαρβαδ ριονναατα mic ὄονχααδ, ρί Ἐρσηη, οα ἄραίρηνδ  
 ρεην ἡ ὄορεαρ α mic μαλε ρρην. Ἐρ αμλαδ ρο ρο μαρβαδ .i. in  
 ταν ρο ραοιδ ριονναατα α mic ὄορεαρ ηρ in ρυβαλλ ἡ n-Ἐρεαλλαἡ  
 ὄολλαδ, ταγγατταρ α ἄραίρε ροβετυρ αδβαρταἡγετσα οό .i. Ἐοδ  
 mac ὄολεταἡ ἡ Congalac mac Conaig, ζαν αιρρηγαδ οοιδ ηρην  
 ρυβαλλ

<sup>1</sup> *Fianamhail*.—This entry is out of place. It is given by the F. M. at 678, Ult. 679, the true year being 680, as in Tigh.

<sup>2</sup> *Bran, son of Conall*.—Ann. Clonm. 685; F. M. 687.

<sup>3</sup> *Cronan the Dwarf*.—See F. M. 692, and Ann. Ult. 693, where he is called Cronan Bec, i. e. the Little. Tigh. 694.

<sup>4</sup> *Mochua of Balla*.—This obit appears to be out of place here. It is

entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and in the Ann. F. M. at the year 637. St. *Cronan*, of Balla, died in 693, according to the Annals of Ulster. Tigh. 694; F. M. 692; so that there is probably confusion.

<sup>5</sup> *Huidhrino*.—F. M. 691; Ult. 693.

<sup>6</sup> *Cearbhall*.—Ann. Ult. 693.

<sup>7</sup> *Faelchair*.—See above at A. D. 692.

<sup>8</sup> *Finnachta*.—Ann. Clonm. 690; Ann. F. M. and Tigh. 693; Ann. Ult. 694.

Forty kings there were, by whom the Borumha was levied,  
From the time of Tuathal of Tlachtgha, to the exact time of  
Finachta.

Cætera præscripsimus.

The death of Finamhail<sup>s</sup>, son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster. Foichsechan, one of his own people, killed him, of which Moling [said]—

When Fianamhail cried out, "At them, ye nobles all!"  
Had Foichsechan withheld, the son of Maeltuile would have  
lived.

[694.] Kal. Bran, son of Conall<sup>t</sup>, began to reign over the Leinster-men.

Cronan the Dwarf<sup>s</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

Mochua, of Balla<sup>t</sup>, quievit.

Huidhrine<sup>s</sup>, of Maghbile, quievit.

The slaying of Cearbhall<sup>v</sup>, son of Maelodhra, King of the Uí-Neill [of Leinster(?)].

A battle [was fought] between the Osraighi and the Leinster-men, in which Faelchair<sup>s</sup>, grandson of Maelodhra, fell.

[695.] Kal. The slaying of Finnachta<sup>v</sup>, son of Dunchadh, King of Erin and of Breasal, his son along with him, by his own brethren. This is the manner in which he was killed: when Finnachta sent his son Breasal into the tent at Greallach-Dollaidh<sup>s</sup>, his brethren, who were opposed to him, viz. Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Conghalach, son of Conaing, came, without being perceived by them, into the tent,  
and

The true year is 695. See O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 93, p. 432. the place now called Grellach, Anglice Girley, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

<sup>s</sup> *Greallach Dollaidh*.—This is probably See Ann. F. M., A. D. 693, note<sup>s</sup>, p. 297.

puball 7 na marbtrae Fionnaéta 7 a mac, 7 na bñrae a ceionna  
ósob; unde dicitur :—

Óa durrán dFionnaéta amu laige i ceoilige  
Ron bé lá fñraib nime díolgaó ionna dóraime.

Orðain Taidg mic Failbe i nGhionn gaimin.

Quier Mindbairñ, ab Ácaib bó.

ðaimibe Lúgmaig moritur.

Morr ðraim, mic Conaill big.

Ꝟal. Loingseó mac Aongara no gaó nige n-Ereann i noígaó  
Finnacta re hoct mbliáonaib. Fiongume mac Con gan mátaim  
moritur. Fñgal Áidne, 7 Fianamail mac Maonaig moriuntur.  
Congalaó mac Conaing mic Aóda moritur.

Loíme Mño Sapienr, ab Cille dapa, iugulatur ep̄.

Cummení Muðoorna quieuit.

Ꝟal. Adamnanur uenit in hiberniam, et indicit legem inno-  
centium populir hiberniae .i. gan maca gan mná do marbaó.

Carán reiba ó Lurca quieuit.

Molnig Luacra, plenur díerum quieuit.

Maolraéurtaig níg na n-Áirgiall quieuit.

Iomairñg Craoóca, i etoróair Feaóair mac Maoil dúin.  
ðrñta 7 Ulaib do fáruccáó Maige Muiréimne.

Ꝟal.

\* *Tadhg, son of Failbhe.*—Ann. F. M. 693.  
Glenn Gaimin was the ancient name of  
the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven,  
in the barony of Keenaght, county of Lon-  
donderry. It is called by Tighernach,  
A. D. 695, “Glen in Croccind;” trans-  
lated “vallis pellis,” by the Ann. Ult. 694.

† *Mennbairn.*—Ann. F. M. 693; Ult.  
694. *Achadh-bo* is the present Aghabo, in  
the Queen’s County. *Lughmhagh* is the

present town of Louth.

° *Bran.*—Ann. F. M. 687; Tigh. 690.

° *Loingseech, son of Aenghus.*—Ann. Ult.  
and Tigh. 695, which seems the true year.  
But he reigned nine, not eight years. See  
O’Flaherty’s “Ogyg.,” p. 432.

° *Fingina.*—Ann. Ult. 695; Tigh. 696.

† *Law of the Innocents.*—There are two  
copies of this *Lex Innocentium*, called  
*Cain Adamnain*, still preserved, one in a

and killed Finnachta and his son, and cut off their heads, on which was said—

Pitiful for Finnachta this day, to lie in death.

He will be with the men of heaven for remitting the Borumha.

The slaying of Tadhg, son of Failbhe<sup>a</sup>, in Glenngaimhin.

The death of Mennbairén<sup>b</sup>, Abbot of Achadh-bo.

Gaimide, of Lughmhagh, died.

The death of Bran<sup>c</sup>, son of Conall Beg.

[695.] Kal. Loingsech, son of Aenghus<sup>d</sup>, took the government of Erin, after Finnachta, for eight years. Finguine<sup>e</sup>, son of Cuganmathair, died. Ferghal Aidhne [King of Connaught], and Fianamhail, son of Maenach, died. Conghalach, son of Conaing, son of Aedh[Slaine], died.

Loichine Menn the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, was killed.

Cummeni, of Mughdhorna, quievit.

[696.] Kal. Adamnan came to Erin, and promulgated the "Law of the Innocents"<sup>f</sup> to the people of Erin, i. e. not to kill children or women.

Casán<sup>g</sup>, scribe of Lusca, quievit.

Moling Luchra plenus dierum quievit.

Maelfothartaigh<sup>h</sup>, King of the Airghialls, quievit<sup>i</sup>.

The battle of Crannach [was fought], in which was slain Fearchair, son of Maelduin. The Britons and Ultonians devastated Magh Muirtheimhne<sup>k</sup>.

[697.]

MS. in the Ambrosian Library at Brussels, and another in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Rawl. 505.—See Ann. Ult. 696, and Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 179.

<sup>g</sup> *Casán*.—"Cassan scriba Luscan, quievit. Moling Luachra dormitavit."—*Ann. Ult.* 696. See F. M., 696; Tigh. 697.

<sup>h</sup> *Maelfothartaigh*.—See Ann. F. M. 695; Ann. Ult. 696.

<sup>i</sup> *Quievit*.—The word "moritur" is written over this word as a gloss, probably because *quievit* was properly applied only to the death of a saint.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh Muirtheimhne*.—This was the

Kal. Mory Forandam, ab Cille Dara.

Caé Fshnmaige i ttorcain Aod mac Maolduin, 7 Concobar Aisfo, ní Dáil Araidhe, qui cecinit :—

Ar mé Concorur cneacac, for Loc Eacac iomaobal.  
Mshclé ria gail impetuir, ir forteciut don abut.

Kal. Tres parvae in coelo quarum bellantes urae sunt ab oriente in occidentem in modo undarum, fluctuantium in tranquillissima nocte Arcensionum Domini. Prima nuaea, secunda ignea, tertia sanguinea. Quae, ut arbitratur, tria mala frequentia praefigurabant. Nam in eodem anno armenta bouilia in tota hibernia fere deleta sunt, [et] non solum in hibernia, sed etiam per totam Europam. In altero anno periclitia humana tribus continuis annis. Postea maxima famer, in qua homines ad infames ercar redacti sunt.

Caé Fiannamla mic Opene.

Mory Muirgiura mic Maolduin, ní Cineil Cairrre. Iur-timanur Augurur pellitur.

Kal. Leo imperat annis iii.

Kal. Quier Aoda Eprcoip Slehte.

### Fiannamail

level part of the present county of Louth.

“ Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt Campum Muirtheimbne.” Ann. Ul. 696; Tigh. 697.

<sup>1</sup> Forannan.—Ann. F. M. 697; Tigh. 698.

<sup>m</sup> Loch Eachach.—Now Loch Neagh.

<sup>n</sup> Three shields.—This prodigy is not recorded in any of the published Irish Annals, nor in the Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>o</sup> Herds of cows.—“ Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kal. Februarii in

Campo Trego i Tethbai.”—Ann. Ul. 699; Tigh. 700.

<sup>p</sup> Unmentionable foods.—“ Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia facta est, ut homo hominem comederet.”—Ann. Ul. 699; Tigh. 700.

<sup>q</sup> Fiannamhail.—He was probably the Fianamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal Riada, mentioned in the Ann. F. M. as slain in 698; vide *infra*, p. 100, note.

<sup>r</sup> Muirghes.—Ann. Ul. 697.

[697.] Kal. The death of Forannan<sup>1</sup>, Abbot of Cill-dara.

The battle of Fearnmhagh, in which were slain Aedh, son of Maelduin, and Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, who said—

“ I am the plundering Conchobhar, on Loch Eachach<sup>m</sup> mighty.  
Rapid they run before valour, they fly to the fortress.”

[698.] Kal. Three shields<sup>a</sup> were seen in the heavens, as it were warring from the east to the west, after the manner of undulating waves on a very calm night, being that of the Ascension of the Lord. The first was snowy, the second fiery, the third bloody; which pre-figured, as is thought, three succeeding evils: for in the same year the herds of cows<sup>c</sup> throughout Ireland were nearly destroyed, and not only in Ireland, but also throughout the whole of Europe. In the other year there was a human pestilence [which continued] for three successive years. Afterwards the greatest famine [set in], during which men were reduced to devour unmentionable foods<sup>d</sup>.

The battle of Fiannamhail<sup>g</sup>, son of Oisen.

The death of Muirghes<sup>f</sup>, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairpre. Justinianus<sup>e</sup> Augustus is expelled.

Kal. Leo reigned three years.

[700.] Kal. The death of Aedh<sup>h</sup>, Bishop of Sleibhte.

Fiannamhail

<sup>a</sup> *Justinianus*.—This refers to the banishment of Justinian II., by the usurper Leontius, here (as well as by Bede, *Chron. in an. 701*) called Leo: who after having cut off his predecessor's nose, and banished him to the Chersonese, A. D. 694, occupied the throne until 697, when his own nose and ears having been cut off, he was imprisoned in a monastery by his successor

Tiberius Absimarus; at length, in 704 or 705, Justinian recovered the throne, and put both Leontius and Absimarus to death.

<sup>h</sup> *Aedh*.—He is called “Anchorita,” not *Bishop*, of Sleibhte: Tigh. 700; Ult. 699; F. M. 628. Sleibhte, now called Slaty, is situated in the Queen's County, near Carlow.

Fiannamail hUa Dunchada, ni Daib Riada moiritur.

Irin bliadainri do pala eidiu Ioragalac mac Conaing 7 Adamn-  
nan ar raruγad Adamnain do Ioragalac im marbad Néill a bráear  
dó ar comairge Adamnán. Aread do gnióð Adamnann eporgad  
γac n-oidce, 7 gan coida, 7 beit i n-uirγib uairib, do timoibe pao-  
gail Iorgalaiγ. Ar ead muirpo do gnióð an córaio paim .i. Ioragalac  
a parrpaiγið do Adamnán, “Cpéd do gána pa anoct a cleiriγ?”  
Ní ba hail do Adamnán bréγ do ráða ppiu. Ro imireð dó go  
mbiað a eporgad gan cólað i n-uirge uar go maioin. Do gnióð  
an t-Ioragalac an céona .i. ba paopað ar fγguine Adamnán. Act  
éna po meall Adamnann épioim .i. po boi Adamnann γa ráð pa  
clépeac dá muirteu, “Díri punna anoct um pioct-pa 7 méuaç-pa  
iomad, 7 da tci Ioragalac dá iarrpaiγhið díoc, cpéd pa gena anoct,  
abairre buð plduγad, 7 coidað do gána, ar ðaiγ go noearnapoim  
na céona, uair arpu pa Adamnán bríγ da ppo muirteu quam do  
pén. Táiniγ iaram Iorgalach dionpoidið an clépiγ pin, 7 an ðar  
leir, ba é Adamnán baio ann, Ro iarrpaiγ Ioragalac ðe, cpéd do  
gána anoct, a clépiγ? Plduγad 7 coidað, ar an clépeac.  
Do poine ðno Ioragalac plduγad 7 coidað an aucte pin. Do pine  
muirpo Adamnann aóine, 7 ppiotaire, 7 beit γ an dhóimn go mai-  
oim. An tan ðno po baio Ioragalac na coidað a read ad connaire  
Adamnán do beit go nuige a braγaid ip in uirge, 7 po biog go móp  
cpío pin ar a coidað; 7 pa imuir dá mnaoi. An éin muirpo, ba  
humal

<sup>1</sup> *Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha.*—Ann. F. M. 698; Ann. Ult. 699.

<sup>2</sup> *Irgalach, son of Conaing.*—The cursing of this chieftain by Adamnan at Rath-na Seanadh, at Tara, is mentioned in an ancient poem published in Petrie's "Antiquities of Tara Hill," p. 122-148. See

Reeves's "Adamn.," liii., liv., 179.

<sup>3</sup> *Should tell a lie.*—Adamnan (according to this story) did not wish to tell a lie himself, but he had no objection that one of his clergy should tell a lie to screen him. This is a mere legend, and much more modern than the Age of Adamnan. It



Fiannambail Ua Dunchadha<sup>1</sup>, King of Dal-Riada.

In this year a dissension arose between Irgalach, son of Conaing<sup>r</sup>, and Adamnan, after Adamnan had been sacrilegiously violated by Irgalach, by killing his brother Niall, who was under the protection of Adamnan. What Adamnan used to do was to fast every night, and remain awake, and stay [immersed] in cold water to cut short the life of Irgalach. And what this champion, i. e. Irgalach, used to do was to ask Adamnan, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" Adamnan did not like to tell him a lie. He used to tell him that he would be fasting without sleep in cold water till morning. Irgalach used to do the same to free himself from the curse of Adamnan. But, however, Adamnan deceived him. He said to a clerk of his people: "Be thou here to-night in my stead, with my clothes upon thee, and if Irgalach should come to ask thee what thou wilt do to-night, say thou unto him that thou wilt feast and sleep, in order that he may do the same, for Adamnan had rather that one of his people should tell a lie<sup>x</sup> than himself. Irgalach afterwards came to that clerk, and thinking that it was Adamnan who was there, he asked him, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" "Feast and sleep," replied the clerk. Irgalach, therefore, feasted and slept that night. But Adamnan fasted, and watched, and remained in the Bóinn<sup>r</sup> till morning. Now when Irgalach was asleep, he saw [in a dream] that Adamnan was immersed to the neck in the water, and he started violently from his sleep in consequence of it, and told it to his wife. The wife, however, was humble and submissive to the Lord and to Adamnan,

occurs in the Irish Life of Adamnan. See Reeves, p. liv., and note <sup>r</sup>. Stories of this nature in the lives of Irish saints are severely censured as *fabulæ fuitiles* by the early Bollandists. They are evidence, not

of lax morality in the saints, but of the rude ignorance of the times in which such tales were invented and told as not inconsistent with a saintly character.

<sup>1</sup> *The Bóinn*.—i. e. the River Boyne.

humal inírl í don cóimíod, 7 do Adamnán, uair ba tórrac í, 7 ba hígail lé a clann do lot tré srguine Adamnán, 7 na gúidead go meinic Adamnán gan a clann do lot no d'erguine. Ra eiriúg iarpañ lorigalac moctpac ar na bárac, 7 do íala Adamnán na aigiú. Aread na ráid Adamnán nír; "a mic malluigete (ar ré), 7 a duine ar epióda, 7 ar mspira do nígne Dia, bioe a pior azac gur ob gairid gur podrgeretur nre plaiéur, 7 raça do cum n-Íppinn." O do cuala bñ lorigalac rín, tainig ar amur Adamnán, 7 no luig fo éppraib Adamnán, na atcaig Dia nír gan a clann d'earguine, 7 gan an gein no baoina bpoinn do lot. Aread no ráid Adamnán, buó n go veimín, ar ré," an gen fail io bpoinn, 7 ar bpoirte a lépúil anorra tre earguine a atar. Azar ar amlaid rín do pála. Rugaó fo cédoiñ iarppain an mac, 7 ar amluró no bai 7 ré leatéacó.

Féidlimíó mac Maoile cataig. Ailell mac Con-gan mátair, ní Muman (déc.).

Organ Néill mic Cñnaig, ut Adamnanur prophetauit.

Organ Néill oc Dñsír Earppaig,  
Dia láirp dáig do Mullac ní,  
Dia pñsí ár for forbar cuan  
Dia luain i n-Imlió Fích.

Irgalac mac Conaig [occidit illum].

Ral. Paoloban Chlocain obit.

Tiberiur

\* *Shall verily be a king.*—He was Cin-aedh, son of Irgalach, who reigned as monarch of Ireland from 724 to 727. It does not appear from any other authority that he was a one-eyed king.

\* *Féidhlimídh, son of Maelcothaigh.*—Not in the published Annals.

\* *Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair.*—Ann. F. M. 699; Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701.

\* *Niall.*—"Occisio Neill mio Cearnaiç. Irgalach nepos Conaig occidit illum." Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. liii, liv. Here the compiler of these Annals mixes up two entries,

Adamnan, for she was pregnant, and she was afraid that her child might be destroyed through Adamnan's curse, and she often besought Adamnan not to injure or curse her child. Irgalach rose early the next morning, and Adamnan came to meet him. What Adamnan said was: "O cursed man" (said he), "and thou bloodiest and worst man that God hath made, be it known unto thee that in a short time thou shalt be separated from thy kingdom, and shalt go to hell." When the wife of Irgalach heard this she came to Adamnan, and, prostrating herself at his feet, she besought him, for God's sake, not to curse her children, and not to destroy the infant she had in her womb. Adamnan said: "The child that is in thy womb," said he, "shall verily be a king"; but one of his eyes is now broken in consequence of the cursing of his father." And thus it came to pass. The son was born immediately afterwards, and it was found that he was half blind.

Feidhlimidh<sup>a</sup>, son of Maelcothaigh, Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair<sup>b</sup>, King of Munster, [died].

The killing of Niall<sup>c</sup>, son of Cearnach, as Adamnan had prophesied.

The plundering by Niall at Dris-Easfraigh,  
As he burned to Mullach-ri,  
As he inflicted slaughter on numerous troops  
On Monday at Imleach-Fich.

Irgalach, son of Conaing [killed him].

[702.] Kal. Faalcobhar<sup>d</sup> of Clochar died.

Tiberius

—one relating to the triumph of Niall, the son of Cearnach Sotal, over his enemies at Imlech Phich, which actually took place in the year 687, and which our compiler has noticed at the proper place—and the other,

his death, which occurred in 701. The verses here quoted belong properly to the year 687. See p. 91.

<sup>d</sup> *Faalcobhar*. — Faoldobhair. Ann. F. M. and Ann. Ult. 701; Tigh. 702.

Τιβεριυρ ιμπερατ αννιρ υν.

Ιρ ιν μβλιαδαιρι πο μαρβαδ Ιοργαλαδ mac Conaing .i. ι ρσέ-  
μαδ βλιαδαιν πλατα Λοιγγριζ, επε ρρζυινε Αδამνάιν, γ πο connairc  
φέν ι n-αιρλιγγε α ναδουιζ πέ να μαρβαδ αμάλ πο μαρβαδ. Τα-  
νιζ ιαπαμ Ιοργαλαδ αν λα ιαρ φραιγγιν α αιρλιγγε αρ αρηραιζ αμαδ,  
γ αδ εuala αν ζυε άρν .i. ρά να ρβιανναιβ comφριγγρι ουιβ (αρ ρέ)  
γ ουοιδ γ λοιργιδ γ αιργιδ ιαδ: γ πα connairc αρ α ηαιελε ριν να  
ρλυαιζ γ να ρουιδε οζ ιννρεαδ αν ρβραινν; γ τάιμριομ ρεμε ζο  
ηαιρν πα ινιρ mac Nerán ανιαρ, γ ιρ ιν υαιρ ριν δο ράλα coblaδ  
Λρσenaδ δο εορ ι πορτ ανη, γ ανραδ λάν μόν ουιβ; Ρο connairc μιλιρ  
ουιβριδε αιρλιγγε αν αδαιζ ρειμε, .i. επεδ δο εορцуιβ δο εριουζαδ  
υιμε, γ αν εορc βα μού ανη δο μαρβαδ δο δ'αονδuille ραιζδε;  
αζαρ αρεαδ όη ρά ριοραδ, υαιρ βα hé Ιοργαλαδ αν εορc μόν ραιη,  
γ βα hé α ρλυαζ ρσcaδ mallaδcnaδcrom αν επεδ υδ. 'Οη μιλιδ ριν  
ερα αδ connairc αν αιρλιγγε πο μαρβαδ Ιοργαλαδ.

Ρal. Colman mac Fionnbair ab ιρ μόνιρ μοριτυρ.

Μόρρλυαζ λα Λοιγγριδ, mac Αονγγρα, ι ζ Connactairb, δ'αρζαιη  
αζαρ δ'ιηηρδ Connact. Ρο βαττυρ ριλιδ Ιοιγγριζ αζ αοραδ ρι  
Connact .i. Ceallac, mac Raγallairz, γ δο βιδιρ ζα ράδα, νάρ βο  
cubuid δο ρβηριζ εριουάναδ μαρ Ceallac comτόγβαη no combuar-  
τυρ ρε ριζ n-ειρσην, γ ζέ δο ησέ, πο βα ραιρ βυδ μαιδm. Αετ  
έσνα, ηι ηαμλαδ ριν δο ράλα, αετ α codairra, υαιρ ό δο connairc  
αν Ceallac ρι Connact α έιρ γ α εταλμ ζα λοττ γ θα ηιηηρδ, πο  
ζαιρμ ευιγε να δά Duncad .i. Dúncad Muirirze, γ αν Dúncad  
eile

\* *Tiberius*.—This was Tiberius Apsimarus. See note <sup>a</sup>, p. 98, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Irgalach*.—"Irgalach Nepos Conaing a Britonibus jugulatus in Insi mic Nesan."—*Ann. Ul.* 701; *Tigh.* 702.

<sup>b</sup> *Loingsech*.—Loingsech began his reign

in the year 795, and the true year of Irgalach's death was 702.

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-mac Nesan*.—i. e. the island of the sons of Nesan, now Ireland's Eye, [i. e. Ireland's Island], near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

Tiberius\* reigned seven years.

[702.] In this year Irgalach<sup>1</sup>, son of Cónaing, was slain, i. e. in the seventh year of the reign of Loingsech<sup>2</sup>, in consequence of the curse of Adamnan. And he himself had seen in a dream, the night before his death, how he was [to be] killed. Irgalach came the day after he had seen this vision out upon a rock, and he heard a loud voice, saying, "Into the nearest lands go ye, and burn, consume, and plunder them;" and he saw, after this, hosts and troops plundering the land; and he came forward to a hill to the west of Inis-mac Nesain<sup>3</sup>; and at that time there came a British fleet into port there, being overtaken by a very great storm. A hero of these had seen a vision on the night before, viz., that a herd of swine made an attack upon him, and that the largest boar of them was killed by him with one blow of a dart; and this was indeed verified, for Irgalach was that great boar, and his sinful and cursed host was that herd. By that very champion who had seen this vision was Irgalach slain.

[703.] Kal. Colman<sup>1</sup>, son of Finnbhar, abbot of Lis-mor, died.

A great host was led by Loingsech, son of Aenghus, into Connacht, to plunder and waste that province. The poets of Loingsech were satirizing the King of Connacht, i. e. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, and they used to say that it was not proper for a palsied old king like Ceallach to vie or contend with the King of Erin, and that, if he did, he would be defeated. But, however, this did not happen to be the case, but the very opposite: for when Ceallach, King of Connacht, had perceived that his territory and land were being injured and plundered, he called unto him the two Dunchadhs, i. e. Dunchadh Muirsa, and the other Dunchadh, and he determined beforehand that they should succeed to the kingdom of Connacht

after

<sup>1</sup> Colman.—Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; 154, 155. He was commonly called *Mo-F. M. 702*. See Colgan, Acta SS., pp. *cholmoe*, i. e. "my little Coluin," accord-

eile, 7 na cindaiḡe peime ḡo mað iad na ḡebað niḡe Connachte na ušḡaið féin. Ro baof féin imurro ar na foḡruccað, 7 ar ccuḡ ola 7 luiḡe ionḡa niḡḡa faoi. Do rað fši don dšr nišnšáite (.i. do na dá Duncáð) dá líte veir 7 fši dá leit elí, 7 na cšpaiḡ Connaçta uime do cum an çata. Rá ling féin .i. Ceallac ar a çarḡaḡ amaç ḡo tpiç, 7 ḡo raḡa ón çarḡaḡ, 7 aḡ cualað bpiḡḡleaç çnáma an tššnšaç oḡ léim ar an çarḡaḡ, 7 no rað iar rin ó ḡuḡ móš, oḡ léim do cum an çata cšmaiḡḡ: a Chonnaçta, ar ré, díomíð 7 cšiméoiḡ féin buḡ rašiḡe, uaiḡ ní huaiḡi 7 ní beoða an cšišð fail in buḡ n-aiḡið ionḡáçši, 7 ní mó do noḡraḡ do maíḡ ḡur amu; 7 amlaio na baši ḡá ráð, 7 a ḡuḡ fo çpiot 7 a šúile foḡ laḡað. Do raðraḡ iaraḡ Connaçta dá nuíð rin, 7 na ḡaḡ an ší çpiotánaç rin peampa a ḡçšon caḡa ší Eiršn, 7 na maíð peime foḡ ší Eiršn, 7 no maḡbað Loingšið ší Eiršn ann, 7 ušḡáš a múinçpiḡe, 7 a tší mac, 7 dá mac Colḡán, 7 Duboiḡeḡ mac Dungaile, 7 Eochaíð líšna, 7 Fšiḡur Foḡraíð 7 Conall ḡhaḡra. I quare luiḡ no cuiršð an caḡ fo .i. caḡ Coḡaḡn. Ar tšiaḡ na paḡnaib ši imurro na cuiršð an caḡ. Conall menð cecimḡ:

ḡára aḡaiḡ i ccoḡann, baḡa uaçḡ, baḡa omunn,  
Manaba ḡaḡocu laḡ mba i Coḡaḡn mac nDunçhaða,

ḡa

ing to the Irish mode of expressing personal devotion to a saint. See Colgan's Acta SS., p. 71, notes 2 and 3.

<sup>1</sup> *King of Erin.*—“*Bellum Corain, in quo cecidit Loingsech mac Oengusa rex Hiberniæ,*” &c. Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; F. M., A. D. 701, p. 302.

<sup>2</sup> *Fourth of July.*—Tigh. and the Ann. Ult. say: “4° id. Julii, 6° hora diei Sabati hoc bellum confectum est.” Therefore the year must have been 704, as

O'Flaherty remarks (*Ogyg.*, p. 432), not 703, as in Dr. O'Connor's edition of Tighernach. The Chron. Scotor. has “Id. Julii,” or July 15, which corresponds to 703.

<sup>3</sup> *Corann.*—“Coranna regio olim Glengam in agro Mayonensi, Lugniam, et hodiernam Corannam in agro Sligoensi complexa est.”—O'Flaherty's *Ogyg.*, p. 334.

<sup>4</sup> *Conall Menn.*—In the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys (p. 194), and in the F. M. (p. 303), the last two lines of this

after himself. He himself was after bathing, and after applying oil, and many precious herbs. He placed one of the two aforesaid, i. e. of the two Dunchadhs, on his right, and the other on his left, and he arrayed the Connacht-men about him for the battle. Ceallach himself rushed from his chariot actively, and he went a far distance from it, and the crackling of the bones of the old man was heard as he leaped from the chariot; and he after this said in a loud voice, in springing to the battle: "O men of Connacht," said he, "do you yourselves preserve and defend your liberty, for the people who are against you are not nobler or braver than you, and they have not done more good to this day." And he said these words with a trembling voice, and with eyes on fire. The men of Connacht took heed of this, and this palsied king proceeded at their head to meet the army of the King of Erin, and he drove the King of Erin<sup>k</sup> before him; and Loingsech, King of Erin, was killed there, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, and his three sons were killed; as were the two sons of Colgan; and Dubhdibherg, son of Dunghal; and Eochaidh Leamhna, and Fergus Forcraidh, and Conall Gabhra. On the fourth of July<sup>l</sup> this battle was fought, i. e. the Battle of Corann<sup>m</sup>. It was in consequence of these verses this battle was fought. It was Conall Menn<sup>n</sup> that composed them:

I was a night in Corann; I was cold, I was timid,  
Were it not for the goodly youths who were with him in Corann of  
the sons of Dunchadh.

If

poem are attributed to Cellach himself. The F. M. quote also the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines, and attribute them to Conall Menn, chief of the Cinel Cairbre. The Dublin copy of the Ann. Ult. has in the margin the following second account of

the battle:—Caé Copann in quo cecidit Loingsech mac Oengusa rí Erenn cum tribus filiis suis, 7 rí Cairprei Droma cluab [Drumcliff] 7 rí hUa Conail Gabra, 7 .x. rí 80 rí gab Erenn imaille riu fein hī cloinínd hī cinn oenais

Da tti Loingrioc do bannaí, co na tpi céuib céo ime,  
 Siallpaó cib leabon a bhiaó, Ceallac liaé Loça Cime.  
 Teacraig Ceallac ceireli épuinni epó tpi rinne  
 doob moplingi, la riú láimósaig Loça Cime,  
 ba huilg éuilg maidsé na baoi ag Siarpr Chuilg  
 beora Loingrioc an do éailg aipórig 'Éirínn ime cuipó.

Ra éuaib iarctain Ceallac mac Raǵallaig d'ecclair, 7 no fá-  
 gaid an dá Duncáó 'na riúe, 7 ba maib an Ceallac i gcionn da  
 bliadain iarctain.

Cat Maige Cuillinn eioip Uluib 7 bpeánuib i n-Áro hua  
 n-Eacóac, i ttorcáir mac Raogunb, aduerriariur eccleparium  
 Dei. Ulaib uictorep epant.

bpan mac Conaill, ní Laiúgn, moipcup.

#### INITIUM REGNI FÓGARTAIG.

Ral. Ceallac mac Seiréide i riúe Laiúgn.

Fogartaó aip do gabáil riúe aoin bliadain go ttorcáir i caé  
 Cinnbelgcin la Cinaóe mac Ionǵalaig.

Sluaú la Fógartaó i Laiúgnib, go tcurgab Laiúgn caé dó .i. caé  
 Claonta, 7 no maib ne Laiúgnib an caé, 7 no maibad beapǵar  
 muintipe

Loǵa irep Conaill 7 Connaéta.

<sup>o</sup> *If Loingsech.*—O'Reilly quotesthisline  
 and the next from O'Clery, but reads  
*Cellach* instead of *Loingsech.*—*Dict., voc*  
*biaó.* See note <sup>p</sup>, F. M., p. 303.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch Cime.*—Now Lough Hacket, in  
 the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of  
 Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>q</sup> *Glais-chuilg.*—Situation unknown. It

was probably the name of a stream in this  
 barony.

<sup>r</sup> *Into the Church.*—i. e. took the monas-  
 tic habit.

<sup>s</sup> *Two years.*—"Ceallach mac Ragal-  
 laigh, rex Connacht, post clericatum, obiit."  
 —*Tigh.* 705; *Ult.* 704.

<sup>t</sup> *The Battle of Magh Cuillinn.*—*Tigh.*  
 703; *Ult.* 702.



If Loingsech<sup>a</sup> should come to the Banna, with his three hundred  
 hundreds about him,  
 He will make submit, though large his parts, Ceallach the Gray of  
 Loch Cime;  
 Ceallach of the round balls was active, a circle of spears,  
 Terrible, was leaped over by the red-handed King of Loch Cime<sup>b</sup>.  
 Ambitious were his deeds, the morning he was at Glais Chuilg<sup>a</sup>.  
 I slew Loingsech there with a sword, the arch King of Erin all round.

Ceallach, son of Raghallach, afterwards went into the Church<sup>c</sup>,  
 and left the two Dunchadhs in his kingdom, and this Cellach died at  
 the end of two years<sup>d</sup> afterwards.

The Battle of Magh Cuillinn<sup>e</sup> [was fought] between the Ultonians  
 and the Britons in Ard Ua n-Eachdhach, in which Mac Radgund, the  
 adversary of the Churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were  
 the victors.

Bran, son of Conall<sup>a</sup>, King of Leinster, died.

---

#### THE BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF FOGARTACH<sup>f</sup>.

[722.] Kal. Ceallach, son of Geirtide, in the kingdom of Leinster.  
 Fogartach again assumed the sovereignty for one year, when he  
 fell in the Battle of Cenndeilgtin<sup>g</sup> by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

A hosting by Fogartach into Leinster; and the Leinster-men  
 gave him battle, i. e. the Battle of Claenadh<sup>h</sup>. The battle was gained  
 by

<sup>a</sup> *Brann, son of Conall.*—Ann. F. M. 787; Tigh. 690. This entry is out of place here.

<sup>f</sup> *Fogartach.*—He began his reign in 722, and was slain in 724 by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, his successor.

<sup>g</sup> *Cenndeilgtinn.*—Ann. Ult. 723; Tigh. 724. The place is now unknown. See F. M. 719, 720. Tigh. says that this battle was fought on Saturday, the Nones of Oct. (or Oct. 7), which agrees with A. D. 724.

<sup>h</sup> *Claenadh.*—Now Clane, county Kil-

muinntire Fozartaiḡ im ḡoḃcar mac Diaḡmada Ruanaid unde  
Oḡtanaḃ :

Uinḃe [.i. caḃ] coḡḡar cḡuaid, ꝑaon ꝑoclaontair caḃa ḡḡáin  
ḡo tḡoḡcair laḡ an ꝑluaḡ ḡoḃcar bile buioḡn báini.

Morr Flainn Fíona mic Orra ꝑi Saḡan, in tḡḡnaid aḡḡa,  
ḡalta Adamnán, de quo Riaguil ḡḡnncuir cecinit :

Inu ꝑḡar ḡḡuide [.i. m<sup>o</sup>deḡil] caḃ, im ꝑoḡba a ḡḡnaḃar,  
Manad alḡar la mac Dé, comidḃ ad ḡḡnaḃar  
Inu ꝑo biḃ mac Orra a caḃ ꝑḡa claidme ḡlaḡa  
Cia ḡo ꝑada aḡḡige, ip hí inḡ hí iar naḡḡa.  
Inu ꝑo biḃ mac Orra, laḡ ambioir ḡuba deoga  
Ro cuala Cḡíḡt ár ḡḡuide ꝑoiraorbut ḡḡuide bḡḡa.

Ip in bliadainḡi ꝑo ꝑaomḡad ꝑḡ 'Eḡḡḡn aon ꝑmaḃt ḡ aoinḡia-  
ḡail ḡo ḡabal ó Adamnán um ceile aḡḡad na Cárḡ ar ḡomnach  
an clḡḡamaḃ deḃ eḡḡa Arḡil, ḡ im coḡónuḡ ḡḡoair ḡo beḡ ꝑo  
clḡḡicḡ Eḡḡḡn uile. Uair bá mór an buaidḡiḃ ḡá ḡaoi i n-Eḡḡḡn  
ḡo ḡiḡe ꝑḡn .i. buioḡn ḡo clḡḡicḡ Eḡḡḡn aḡ ceileabḡad na Cárcc ar  
ḡhomnac an clḡḡamaḃ deḡ Eḡḡa Arḡil, ḡ coḡónuḡad ḡḡoair ar-  
ḡoil, ar ḡḡioḃt ḡḡáḡḡicḡ ; buioḡn eile ḡno óc ꝑechim Choloim  
Cille, .i. Caircc ḡo ceileabḡad ar clḡḡamaḃ deḃc eḡḡa Arḡil ḡḡibé  
láite ḡḡḡmuine ar a mbeḡe an clḡḡamaḃ deḃc, ḡ coḡónuḡad Simoin  
ḡḡuaḃ ꝑoḡḡa. An tḡḡḡ buioḡn, níor ḡ'ionann uile iad ꝑe ꝑeicḡḡicḡ  
ḡaḡḡaicḡ, no ꝑe ꝑeicḡḡicḡ Choloim Cille, ḡo mbioir ꝑeanaḃa ionḡa  
oḡ clḡḡicḡ Eḡḡḡn, ḡ ar amlaid tḡḡoir na clḡḡicḡ ꝑḡn na ḡḡnaḃaib,  
ḡ a

dare.—F. M. 702; Ult. 703; Tigh. 704.

\* *Flann Fiona*.—See Tigh. 704, and  
Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 185. His real  
Anglo-Saxon name was Aldfrith. He

was King of Northumbria.—Lappenberg.

Hist. of Engl., vol. i., p. 187 n.

\* *Bruide*.—The words .i. m<sup>o</sup>deḡil are  
in the margin of the MS. See Tigh. 706,

by the Leinster-men, who cut off the people of Fogartach with great slaughter, with Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh. Unde Or-thanach [said]:

A battle, a hard victory; lowly they prostrated the battalions of triumph,  
And there fell by the host Bodhbhchar, the scion of the white troop.

[704.] The death of Flann Fiona<sup>a</sup>, son of Ossa, King of Saxonland, the famous wise man, the pupil of Adamnan, of whom Riagail of Bennchair sung :

This day Bruide<sup>a</sup> fights a battle for the land of his grandfather,  
Unless the Son of God wish it otherwise, he will die in it.  
To-day the son of Oswy was killed in a battle with green swords,  
Although he did penance, he shall lie in Hi after his death;  
This day the son of Oswy was killed, who had the black drinks;  
Christ heard our supplications, they spared Bruide the brave.

In this year the men of Erin consented to receive one jurisdiction and one rule from Adamnan, respecting the celebration of Easter<sup>b</sup>, on Sunday, the fourteenth of the moon of April, and respecting the tonsuring of all the clerks of Erin after the manner of St. Peter, for there had been great dissension in Erin up to that time; i. e. some of the clergy of Erin celebrated Easter on the Sunday [next after], the fourteenth of the moon of April, and had the tonsure of Peter the Apostle, after the example of Patrick; but others, following the example of Columbkille, celebrated Easter on the fourteenth

where we have his death—"Bruide m<sup>a</sup> Derile mortuus est."—*Ul.* 705.

<sup>a</sup> *Easter*.—The scribe has written in the

margin—Ceileabpað na Carḡ ro. "The celebration of Easter, here." See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 26 n., and *Intro.*, p. liii.

ἡ α ττυατα leo zo mbóir̄ compaiceṭe caṭa, ἡ μαρβῆτα ιομβῆα εα-  
τορρη; zo ττανζατταρ uile ιομβῆα ι n-Ἐιρρη τρῖο ριν .i. an bó ár  
mór, ἡ an zoρτα ró mór ἡ τςοmanna ιομβῆα, ἡ εαṣτυρῆmῖδοιḡ do  
lot na h-Ἐιρῖnn. ḡαττυρ αmlaio ριν zo ρaba .i. zo haimp̄r  
Aḡamnán. Ἐιρῖde an nomāḡ abb ρο zaḡ la ταρ ἔιρ Coluim Cille.

ḡραḡ mór do bpeṭ do Saχoncaṭ̄ a h-Ἐιρρη: Aḡamnán do ḡul  
do haṣcuingṡ do na bpaue, ἡ amail inuip̄r ḡéio 'pan ρταρ ḡhéio ρá  
τιοιοιρῖτ ῖmór ep̄cop Ἐορρα uile do ḡamnāḡ Aḡamnán̄ ar an  
caip̄z do celeaḡpaḡ ar ῖlioṣt Coluim Cille, ἡ ar coρónuzaḡ Sí-  
moim ḡpuāḡ do beṭe ρair̄ .i. ab aupe ad aupem. Aḡbeip̄ ḡéio  
ḡér ba hioḡḡa ῖgnaiḡe ρan τρῖḡāḡ ρain ρο ρορuaiρῖḡ Aḡamnān  
iaḡ uile a hῖgna, ἡ a hῖp̄laḡra, ἡ ap̄eḡ ρο ρáio Aḡamnán, ní ar aṭi-  
p̄r [Simoin ḡpuāḡ] ρο ḡaoi an coρónuzaḡ uo ρair̄, aṣt ar aṭiρ̄r  
Iohannip̄ ḡp̄uinne, ḡalṭa an τSláimicíoḡa, ἡ ar é ρuo coρónuzaḡ ρο  
ḡaoi ρair̄p̄iḡe, ἡ ciaρ do annpa ρe ῖḡḡar a Sláimicío ρob annpa ρip̄  
Sláimicio Iohan; ἡ ḡno ar ar cῖṭpaḡāḡ ḡécc ep̄za Ap̄ril, ḡibé lá  
ρῖṣṭmaṡe ar a mbeṭe, ρο celeaḡpaττυρ na harr̄tail an cáip̄z. Ar  
ann ρin ρο ep̄iḡ ῖḡnóip̄ ann, ἡ ρο ρáio : cia é Colom Cille ρéin? oia  
ρο beṭe ar áip̄z ρunna, ní ḡebmaoip̄ne uaḡ zo mbeṭe ρo aoiρ̄iaḡuil  
p̄inne. Siḡpe inuip̄ro, ní ḡebṭua uaḡ zo mbeṭí ρo aoiρ̄iaḡail  
p̄inne.

\* *Simon Magus.*—The scribe writes the Latin word "calumnia" in the margin. On this subject see note to the first Fragment of these Annals, under A. D. 718.

\* *Battles.*—Here again the scribe has written "calumnia" in the margin.

\* *Bede.*—The scribe writes in the margin—"Non legit Scap̄r ḡéio" [Historiam Bedæ] "et si legerit non intellexit." See Bede, H. E., v., c. 15.

\* *Europe.*—Bede does not say a word

about this. The compiler of these Annals here confounds the dispute which Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, had with the English clergy about the tonsure (Bede, iv., c. 25), with the dispute about Easter.

\* *Excelled them all.*—Bede says the very contrary; viz., that Adamnan, being admonished by many who were *more learned* than himself, not to presume to live contrary to the universal custom of the Church, &c., he changed his mind, and readily

teenth of the moon of April, on whatever day of the week the fourteenth should happen to fall, and had the tonsure of Simon Magus<sup>c</sup>. A third party did not agree with the followers of Patrick, or with the followers of Columbkille; so that the clergy of Erin used to hold many synods, and these clergy used to come to the synods accompanied by the laity, so that battles<sup>d</sup> and deaths occurred between them; and many evils resulted in Erin in consequence of this, viz., a great murrain of cows, and a very great famine, and many diseases, and the devastation of Erin by foreign hordes. They were thus for a long time, i. e. to the time of Adamnan, who was the ninth abbot that took [the government of] Ia after Columbkille.

A great booty was carried off by the Saxons from Erin, [and] Adamnan went to demand the booty, and, as Bede<sup>e</sup> relates in his History, the greater part of the bishops of all Europe<sup>f</sup> assembled to condemn Adamnan for celebrating Easter after the manner of Columbkille, and for having the tonsure of Simon Magus upon him, i. e. from ear to ear. Bede says that though many were the wise men [assembled] at that synod, Adamnan excelled them all<sup>g</sup> in wisdom and eloquence; and Adamnan said that it was not in imitation of Simon Magus that he had this tonsure, but in imitation of John the Beloved, the alumnus of the Saviour; and that this was the tonsure which he had upon him; and though Peter loved the Saviour, the Saviour loved John; and [he urged] that it was on the fourteenth of the moon of April, whatever day of the week it should fall upon, the Apostles celebrated Easter. It was then a certain senior rose up there, and said, "Who was Columbkille himself? If he were here present, we would not part from him until he should be of the same rule with us; but we shall not part from you until you are of the same

preferred those things which he had seen and heard in the English churches to the customs which he and his people had hitherto followed.

φρηνν. Τυζ Αδαμνάν φρξτρα φαιρ, γ α ρέ πο ριάδ; διαδρα, φο  
 αοιηραξυιλ φριβ. Cόρρηιξέτρ έυ δεφιδε, αρ να ηερρκοιρ. Αρ  
 λόρ, αρ Αδαμναν αcom μαιμρτιρ φέν: acc, αρ ιαδρομ̄, αέτ α cé-  
 υόιρ. Οο ηίέτρ τρα cόρρηιυγαδ Αδαμναιη ανη ρην, γ ηί τυγαδ υο  
 δυιηε όηοιρ αρ μοο ινα αν τυγαδ υο Αδαμναιη ανηρην, αγυρ αυ-  
 ναγυρ αν βραιο μόρ ραιη όό, γ τιζ ρειμ̄ε ζο ηυιζε α μαιμρτιρ φέν  
 ζο ηια. Ρο βά μαέτρυγαδ μορ ηα cοιμ̄έτιοηολ α φαιζρην ροη cορ-  
 ηυγαδ ραιη. Ρά βαοιριομ̄ γά ιοραιλ αρ αν cοιμ̄έτιοηολ αν cοροηυ-  
 γαδ υο ζαβάιλ, γ ηίρ φέδ υαέα. Σεο Δευρ ρερρηιρτε cοηυεηυι  
 peccare .i. iϕrum Αδαμναιηυ expellepe qui μιρρερτυρ ερε ηι-  
 βερηιαε. Sic δεδα υιξε. Υαιρ ηα βαοι δέιδ μαίλλε ηε ηΑδαμ̄-  
 νάν céηη πο βαοί ιρ Saζαιη.

Τάιηζ τρα Αδαμνάν ι η'Ειρηνη ιαρτεαιη γ ηο Ιορδανρκαίξ  
 ραιη ρορ 'Ειρηνη, γ ηί ηο ζαβαδ υαδ αν ταοηρμαέτ ραιη να Cαρρε  
 γ αν cορόηαιζέτε ζο ηυιζε αν βλαδαιηρ.

δα μαρβ όηο Αδαμνάν ρην βλαζαιηρ, lxxxiij°. αετατιρ ρυαε.

[FRAGMENTUM III.]

Τερτιυμ φραγμαηυμ ερ εοδεμ Cοδιε ρερ ευηδεμ Φερβι-  
 ριυμ ετρααηυμ, ιηιρηνρ ab anno 5<sup>o</sup>, ηεζηη Μαοιρρεαηλοηηη ηιc  
 Μαηρρυαηαιξ, ρευ (υε ηαβενε Α. Δυηζ.), 849.

Φορcοιμ̄εδαίξε ιμυρρηο να Λοclann μαρ ηο βάεταρ ζο φριέ-  
 ζηαμαέ

<sup>h</sup> *Compassion.*—“ Misertus est Hiber-  
 niæ,” i. e. honoured Ireland with his pre-  
 sence.

*Thus Bede says.*—One would think  
 from this that the Irish writer was telling  
 the story exactly as Bede has it, but this

is not so. He tells the story after his own  
 bardic manner, exaggerates the whole  
 affair, and confounds what Bede says of  
 Colman with what he says of Adamnan.  
 Comp. Bede, H. E., v., c. 15.

<sup>k</sup> *Eighty-third.*—See Reeves's “ Adam-

same rule with us." Adamnan made answer to him, and said, "I will be of the same rule with you." "Be thou, therefore, tonsured," said the bishops. "It will be sufficient," said Adamnan, "at my own monastery." "Not so," said they, "but at once." Adamnan was, therefore, tonsured there; and no greater honour was ever given to a man than was given to Adamnan there. And the great booty was restored to him; and he came forward to his own monastery to Hi, and his congregation marvelled much to see him with this tonsure. He was requesting of the congregation to take the [same] tonsure, but God permitted the convent to sin, and to expel Adamnan, who had compassion<sup>b</sup> upon Ireland. Thus Bede says<sup>i</sup>; for Bede was along with Adamnan while he was in England.

Adamnan afterwards came to Erin, and he excelled all Erin; and that one regulation of Easter was not received from him, nor the tonsure, until this year.

[704.] Adamnan died in the eighty-third<sup>k</sup> year of his age.

---

[FRAGMENT III.]

A third fragment, extracted from the same manuscript by the same Firbissius, beginning at the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, or (as the Annals of Donegal have it) 849.

[A. D. 851.] As now the sentinels of the Lochlanns<sup>l</sup> were vigilantly

nan," p. xl, note <sup>a</sup>. Tigh. records his death at A. 704, and says his age was 77.

<sup>l</sup> *Lochlanns*.—These were the Norwegians, who were settled in Ireland for about half a century previously. This extract, which is evidently a continuation of a long story, seems to have been taken from some history of the Danish invasions now lost.

γνωμάς ας ψγάθ αν μαπα υατά αθ έοννεατταρ αν μυρέοβλας  
 μόρι μυριυδε δ'ά η-ιονηροίγηθιθ. Ρο γαθ υαμάν μόρι η εγλα ιαθ :  
 αετ οησμ οίθ αρθθ αοβεροίρ, κοηθ Λοκλαναιζ θα ρφρυταέτταμ  
 η θα ρφοιριζιη. Ορεαμ οίλε, η αρ ρήρη ηα τυιγριοτταυθε; κοηθ  
 Οαυητερ .ι. Οαυαιρ ηα βάτταρ ανη δά η-αργαιριομ η θα η-ηοηρθθ;  
 η αρεαθ όη βά ρήρη ανη. Ρα έυιρριοτ ηα Λοκλονηαιζ long λάνλυαέ  
 ηα η-αιγιθ δά ρήρηρ. Ταηιζ οηα long λάνλυαέ αν ηιolla όιζ ηειμ-  
 ηαιυτε, αεηαρ ηέρ ηα longoi βοίλε, ζο ετάρλατταρ ηα δά long δ'αιγιθ  
 ιτ'αιγιθ, ζο ηεβερε Στιυρημην ηα longie Λοκλανηαιζε; ρίβρη,  
 α ριυρα, αρ ρέ, ζα είρη αρ α εταηγabay αρ αν μυριυρ? αν ηα ρίθ  
 εταηγabay, ηο αν ηα κογαθ? Αρέ ρρεαζηα τυγατταρ ηα Οαυαιρ  
 ραιρηη, ρρορρ ρόμóρ οο ραιγθιθ ροτα. Ουιρηθ α εέόόρη εση η  
 εεση λυέτ ηα θα long ριη; ηο ροηυαιρηζ long ηα ηΟαυαιρ long ηα  
 Λοκλανηαέ, η μαρηαιο ηα Οαυαιρ λυέτ longie ηα Λοκλανηαέ. Οση-  
 ζαιτ α η-αιοηρεαέτ υίλε ηα Οαυαιρ η εεση ηα Λοκλανηαέ, ζυρ ηο  
 βάτταρ ριη εράιζ. Ουιρηθ εαέ ζο ερυαιθ, η μαρηαιο ηα Οαυαιρ α  
 ετρί κοιμηθιη ρέν οίόθ, η ηα οίέσηρηατ ζαέ αση ηο μαρηατ :  
 Τυγατ ηα Οαυαιρ longie ηα Λοκλανηαέ leo ζο ρορη. Ραγαρηατ  
 ερα ηα Οαυαιρ αρ ραιη ηηά η όρη η υίλε ματέυρη ηα Λοκλανηαέ;  
 ζο ηυζ αν κοιμηθε υατά αηλαιθ ριη ζαέ ματέ ηυζρατ α εελλαίθ,  
 η ηεμθδαίθ η ρηρηιθθ ηαοηθ 'Οιρηανη.

Ιρ ηη αιμηρη οηο ηα έυιρ Μαοιηρεαέλοηηη εαέτα αρ εση  
 Οιηαοιέ ηις Κοηαιη, ηί Οιηααέτα, η αρ έιρηθε ηο longie Οελλα η  
 οηρηζε ηα ηαοηθ (αηαιη ηο ηηηρηομαρη ρήμαηη) αηαιη θιθ οο κοη-  
 αιηλε

<sup>m</sup> *Young man*.—i. e. who was in the com-  
 mand of the Lochland ship, and mentioned,  
 perhaps, in the former part of the narrative.

<sup>n</sup> *Steersman*.—*Stiurarmann*. This is  
 a Teutonic word, and is probably derived  
 from the Danish, *To steer*.

<sup>o</sup> *Maelsechlainn*. — *Maelsechlainn*, or  
 Malachy I., began his reign in 846, and  
 died on the 13th of November, 863.

<sup>p</sup> *Cianachta*.—A territory in the east of  
 ancient Meath, in which a sept of Mun-  
 ster-men of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll



lantly observing the sea, they saw a great marine fleet coming towards them. They were seized with great fear and terror. Some of them said that they were Lochlanns who were coming to aid and assist them; but others, who understood better, said that they were Daunites, i. e. Danes, who came to plunder and rob them; and this was indeed the truth. The Lochlanns sent a very swift ship towards them to know who they were, and the swift ship of the young man<sup>m</sup> aforesaid came alone to one of the other ships, and the two ships met face to face; and the steersman<sup>n</sup> of the Lochlann ship asked, "Ye, O men," said he, "from what country have ye come upon this sea? Have ye come with peace, or with war?" The answer which the Danes gave him was to discharge a large shower of arrows at him! The crew of the two ships set to at once: and the ship of the Danes overcame the ship of the Lochlanns, and the Danes killed the crew of the ship of the Lochlanns. The Danes then altogether made for the place where the Lochlanns were, and arrived at the shore. They fought a battle fiercely, and the Danes killed thrice their own number of them, and they beheaded every one they killed. The Danes brought the ships of the Lochlanns with them to a port, and they also took the women, the gold, and all the property of the Lochlanns with them; and thus the Lord took away from them all the wealth which they had taken from the churches, and sanctuaries, and shrines of the saints of Erin.

Now at this time Maelsechlainn<sup>o</sup> sent messengers for Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta<sup>p</sup>, and it was he who had burned the churches and oratories of the saints (as we have narrated before<sup>q</sup>), as if to consult with him how they should act with respect to the  
cause

Olum, were seated at this period. Duleek Neill, who detested them.  
was its principal church. They were soon <sup>q</sup> *Narrated before.*—Not narrated in this  
after overwhelmed by the southern Ui- Fragment, although it was, no doubt,

αιρλε ριρ ειονναρ δο γένδοαιρ ιμ αιηζιη να η-Θαναρ, υαιρ ρά βαοι αιμαηλ βίδ ρίδ ειθιρ Μαοιρρεακλαιν η Γιοναοτ, η εια ρα βαοι Γιοναοτ ι ηγαλαρ ρύλα, ακτ δο ριζνε ταιδεακτ δ'ιωνηρσιζ Μαοιρρεακλαιν, η ρλυαζ υιμε μαρ βαδ θα εοιμφο.

Ρα κομπαιγριοτ ιαραμ Μαοιρρεκλαιν η Γιοναοδ α η-αιοιμοηαδ η Τιζζηρακ, ρι δρηζ; αρεαδ ροδ αιλ δο Μαοιρρεακλαιν ε ρέν η ρί δρηζ δο μαρβαδ ρί Γιανακτα. Νί δρηα οηο Μαοιρρεακλαιν α κκεδδριρ ριν, υαιρ βα ροκαυδε δο Χιοναοδ, η ραδ ζγαη λειρ κομημαρβαδ δο δσηαμ ανη. Αρεαδ δο ροιηε α ρυιρρεακ ζο μαυδση αρ να δάρακ. Ρο δεηδ οηο Μαοιρρεκλαιν εύιρ ηρεαζακα ζο ταιρδοαιρ ζο ηιζε α η-ιουαδ κέδνα αρ να δάρακ, η ρα ρυαζαιρ δο να ρλυαζαιδ ιμετεακτ. Ο ρα ιμετιζ α ρλυαζ όη Χιοναοδ, ταιηιζ Μαοιρρεκλαιν ζο ρλυαζ μόρ λαιρ δ'ιωνηρσιζ αν Χιοναοδ, η ηιφρ βο λά ζο μαυε ανη, η αρεαδ ριδ ράυδ Μαοιρρεακλαιν ό ζυε μόρ κρδδα ηαιμδουζε ρηια Χιοναοδ. Γιου, αρ ρέ, 'μαρη λαιρζιρ διρτεζιγε να ηαιμ, η ειν μα ρα ρα ηιλλιρ α ηειμαδα, η ρηρηαρτρα να ηαιμ η Λοκλαιναιζ λατ? Ρα ριθιρ ιμυρρη αν Γιοναοδ να ταρμηηαιζρεαδ ηί δο εαηλαρρα καοιη δο δσηαμ, αρεαδ δο ριζνε δειτ να εοκτ. Ρα ταιηηζδ ιαρ ριν αν μακ ραοηκλαιναικ, ροικηηελακ, ροηαιρτ ριν αμακ, η ρο βαυδηεδ ε τρηε κομαιρλε Μαοιρρεακλαιν ι ρηυετάν ραλακ, η ρυαιρ βαρ αηηαιδ ριν.

Ιρ ιη δηαιδαιη-ρι, .ι. αν κοιζδ δηαιζαιη ρλατα ηηαιρρεακλαιν, ρα ειονοηρατ δά εοιρκε λαιηζιρ να Λοκλαιν .ι. ζαιη η Ιαρηηα ρλδζιζ μόρρα αρ ζακ αιρδ α η-αιζιδ να η-Θαναρ. Γιονοηαιδ ιαραμ ζο ραβαδαρ

narrated in the original work from which this extract was taken.

\* *Breagh*.—A large territory comprising the greater portion of East Meath, and of which Cianachta was a subdivision.

\* *Dirty streamlet*.—The Ann. Ult. 850,

say that he was "demersus in lacu crudeli morte." According to the Four Masters (A. D. 849), he was drowned in the River Ainge, now the Nanny Water, a river flowing through the very middle of Cianachta, and dividing the barony of

cause of the Danes, for there was a kind of peace between Maelsechlainn and Cinaeth, and though Cinaeth was labouring under a disease of his eye, he nevertheless came to meet Maelsechlainn with a host about him, as if it were to guard him.

After this, Maelsechlainn, and Cinaeth, and Tighernach, King of Breagh<sup>r</sup>, met together: and Maelsechlainn's desire was that he and the King of Breagh should kill the King of Cianachta. Maelsechlainn, however, did not do this at once, for Cinaeth had more forces, and he was afraid that mutual slaughter might take place. What he did was to wait till the next morning. Maelsechlainn feigned false reasons, for which they should come to the same place the next morning, and he ordered the forces [of Cinaeth] to go away. When his army went away from Cinaeth, Maelsechlainn came with a great host to meet Cinaeth before it was clear daylight, and Maelsechlainn said with a loud, fierce, and hostile voice to Cinaeth: "Why," said he, "hast thou burned the oratories of the saints, and why hast thou destroyed their sanctuaries and their writings, the Lochlanns assisting thee?" Cinaeth knew that it would be of no avail to him to make use of fair speeches; what he did was to remain silent. That noble, goodly born, brave youth was afterwards dragged out, and drowned in a dirty streamlet<sup>s</sup>, by advice of Maelsechlainn, and thus he perished!

[851.] In this year, i. e. in the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn<sup>t</sup>, the two chiefs of the fleet of the Lochlanns, i. e. Zain and Iargna, collected great hosts from every quarter against the Danes. They afterwards assembled to the number of threescore and ten ships, and proceeded

Upper Duleek from that of Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. See the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," Part I., c. 54.—Colgan, *Triad. Thaum.*, p. 125.

<sup>t</sup> *The fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn.*—This king succeeded in 846, so that this battle between the Norwegians and Danes took place in the year 851.

habadar deē longa ἡ ἐπὶ ριείδ, ἡ ἐξαιὸ ζο Snám aighné ἡ ἀρ ἀν-  
 ραιδε battur na Danair an tan rin. Comraiceit ann rin leit for  
 leat, ἡ cuirid cat cruaid duaidrioc lé for lé : uair ní éualamar  
 reiriú rin a n-íonad oile riamh ar muir an ár ro éuirrioc scurra  
 annro .i. eidiú Danara ἡ Loclannaiḡ. Áct éna ar forr na Dana-  
 riob ro máid. Ra éionóiric na Danair iar rin, ar mbrireað  
 maðma forra, ἡ an zorca za marbad, ἡ areð ro ráid a ttaḡarna  
 .i. horu rriu, ἡ conige ro ba rí cruaid corḡrac eiriðe : Rug-  
 rabair-ri conige ro (ar ré) corḡair imða cia na forúairliḡeað  
 rið ronn epé iomarca rluaiḡ. 'Epið ri na briatraig adérra  
 rið : “ḡac buaid ἡ ḡac corḡur ἡ ḡac blað ruarabair epíð rin, na  
 malartíð na bloiḡ mbiz aon laoi rin. Féḡuid líb iaraim an catu-  
 ḡað do ríðiri do ḡhetaoi ri na Loclanncaib, uair atáð bur mná,  
 bur n-uile máituir aca, ἡ bur longa ; ἡ ar ruðac iadrum do briet  
 buaða ἡ corḡair uaidri areað ar cóir díð anora dul zo haonmínn-  
 nac na ḡcñn amail na raoileað rið rap in dícthaið, áct na beit  
 rið og iorriade báir : ἡ rap ndioḡail féñ forra, ἡ zen zo rið  
 corḡur raimneac duibri derin, ἡ biað a m-bérad ar ndeé ἡ ár  
 ttoicé dúin ; muna raibe maie dúin ann, biað commarbad coit-  
 éñn leit for lé ann.

Ag ro comairle oile leam duib : an Ráðraicc naoim pa ar  
 aird eppcop ἡ ar éñn naoim na h'Éiríñn, ri a ndearnrae na  
 namuirdailte oḡainne uile imða, ḡuidmíone zo díocra, ἡ tabram  
 almraua onóraca dó, ar buaid ἡ corḡur do briet do na náimrib  
 rin.

Ro ppeaḡnattur uile é, ἡ areað ro ráidrið : “ ar comairce,”  
 ar riad, an tí naoim Ráðraicc ἡ an éoimðe ár tíḡearna do rin  
 féñ,

<sup>u</sup> *Snámh Aighnech*.—Now Carlingford Duachail, the Norwegians had a fleet and  
 Lough, near which, at a place called Linn- strong fortress. Ann. Ult. 851 ; F. M. 850.

proceeded to Snámh Aighnech<sup>a</sup> where the Danes were [stationed] at that time. There they fought on either side, and engaged in a hard and stubborn battle on either side, for we have never heard before this time of so great a slaughter at sea as was caused between them, i. e. between the Danes and the Lochlanns. But, however, it was against the Danes the defeat was. The Danes, after being defeated in this battle, being sore oppressed by famine, assembled their people, and what their Lord, Horm, who hitherto had been a firm, victorious man, said to them was,—“Hitherto,” said he, “ye have gained many victories, although ye have been defeated here by superior forces. Listen to the words which I shall say unto you: ‘Every victory, every triumph, and every fame which ye had gained was obscured by the little fame of that day.’ Look ye sharp to the battle which ye shall next make with the Lochlanns, for your women and all your property are in their hands as well as your ships; and they are rejoicing for having gained victory and triumph over you! What is proper for you now to do is to go unanimously against them, as if ye did not think of life, but not to be waiting for death, and to revenge yourselves upon them, and though ye may not gain a prosperous victory thereby, ye shall have whatever our gods and our fate will give us; if it be of no advantage to us, there shall be at least equal slaughter on either side.

“This is another advice of mine to you: ‘This Saint Patrick, against whom these enemies of ours have committed many evils, is archbishop, and head of the saints of Erin. Let us pray to him fervently, and let us give honourable alms to him for our gaining victory and triumph over these enemies.’”

They all answered him, and what they said was: “Let our protector,” said they, “be the holy Patrick, and the God who is Lord over him also, and let our spoils and our wealth be [given] to his church.”

R

They

féin, ἡ ἀρ' ἑκοσγυρ δ' ἄ σγλαιρ, ἡ ἀρ' η-ιονδμίνυρ. Τίξαιδ ιαρ ριν γο  
 ἡαονμίνμναδ, ρήδα, ρεαπαμῆιλ ἰ η-αιονήσῆτ ἰ γοιονη να Λοδλανναδ,  
 ἡ κυριε κατ.

Ἰρ ιη υαιρ ριν τᾶιηζ Σαιν λειτήρι να Λοδλανη, ἡ Ματοδαν ρί  
 Ὑλαδ δ'ιηγρην να ηΘαναρ δο μῆυρ ἡ ἔρ, γιον γο ραδα α ριορ  
 ριν ρεμε αζ Σαιν Λοδλανναδ, τᾶιηζ ἡ ἀη τ-υαιτῆδ ρο βαοι να  
 ραρραδ δ'ιηηραιοη να ηΘαναρ δον υαρα λειτ ἄγαρ λαρηνα λειτήρι  
 οἰλε να Λοδλανη δον λειτ εἰλε δο να Θαναραιοδ. Ἀρ ερυαιδ ερα ρα  
 κυρῆδ ἀη κατῆρα. Ρα ἔλορ ἀρ λειτ ρηλμῆγαιλ να ρλῆζ, αῖγυρ γλοηνη-  
 βῆμῆσῆδ να εδλοῖδῆμ, ἡ ευαιρηησῆδ να ρηαιτ γά μβυαλαδ, ἡ βῆεισῆδ  
 να μἰλεδ αζ ιμῆρτ ἔεκομλοηνη ορηα. Ἀἔτ ερά εἰδ ραδα ρά βάρ  
 ιμῆ ριν, ἀρ ρορη να λοδλανηαιδ ρο μαῖδ, ἡ ιρ ιαδ να Θαναρ ρυζ  
 βυαιδ ἡ κορηαρ ερηα ρατ Ράδρηαιεε γῆ ρο βάδαν να Λοδλανηαιζ ερη  
 ἔυτερημα ριρ να Θανυραιοδ, ηο εειτῆρε ευδρημα. Τιαξαιδ να  
 Θαναρ ιαρρηρ ρορ λοηρηορη να Λοδλανη, ἡ μαρηβαιδ υρηαμ ἀηη,  
 γαβαιδ υρηαμ εἰλε, ἡ κυριδ υρηαμ εἰλε ἰ ττειτῆδ, ἡ γαβαιδ γαδ  
 μαῖτῆρ ὀρη ἡ ἀρηγῆδ, ἡ γαδ μαῖτῆρ ἀρ ἔηηα, ἡ ἀμῆά ἡ α λοηα.  
 Ἀἔτ ἔηηα ηῆ ραιδ Σαιν ρῆη αζ κυρ ἀη ἔατῆα, υαιρ ηῆ τᾶιηζ μαἰλλε  
 ρα μῆυρηρ ἀρ ἀμμυρ ἀη λοηρηυρητ, υαιρ ρο βαοι αιζε κομῆρηε α  
 η-ιοναδ οἰλε. Ἀη υαιρ τᾶιηζ δο ἔμ ἀη λοηρηυρητ ἀρηαιδ να  
 ἡάμῆυδ αδ κομῆρηε ἀηη, ἡ ηῆ ηιαδ α μῆυρηρ ρῆηη. Ἀ η-ἔγμῆρη  
 ἀηηεοδ ρο μαρηβαιδ δο να Θανυραιοδ ρῆηη, ἀρηαδ ρα μαρηβαιδ  
 δο να Λοδλανηαιδ εἰηζ ἡἰλε ρεαρ ροῖεηηελαδ : ροῖυῆδ ιμυρηρ δο  
 ἡσλεαδαιδ ἀρ ἔηηα, ἡ δο δαοιμῆδ ιη γαδ ἀρηδ ρα μαρηβαιδ α η-ἔγμῆρη  
 να ηυῆρηε ριν.

Ἀρ ιη εαν ριν ρα εἰρη Μαοιληαδλοηνη, ρί Τῆρηα τεαῖετα  
 δ'ιηηηρηαιοη να ηΘαναρ. Ἀρ ἀμῆαιδ ρο βάττυρ να Θαναρ αζ  
 λυῖεταρηῆτ

<sup>2</sup> *Five thousand.*—This is perfectly in-  
 credible.

<sup>3</sup> *Heaps of the bodies.*—This presents a  
 curious picture of the ferocity of the Scan-

They afterwards came unanimously, bravely, and manfully together against the Lochlanns, and joined battle.

At this time Zain, half king of the Lochlanns, and Matodan, King of Uladh, came to attack the Danes by sea and land; although Zain, the Lochlann, had not known of this before, he came with the party who were with him to harass the Danes on the one side, and Iargno, the other half king of the Lochlanns, came to attack them on the other side. This battle was a hard fought one. The whizzing of lances, the clashing of swords, the clattering of shields when struck, and the shrieks of soldiers when subdued, were heard! But, however, though long they were *at it*, the Lochlanns were defeated, and the Danes gained victory and triumph, on account of the tutelage of Patrick, though the Lochlanns were three or four times their number! The Danes, after this, entered the camp of the Lochlanns, killed some of them, made prisoners of others, and put others to flight; and they possessed themselves of all their treasures of gold and silver, and other property, as well as of their women and ships. Zain himself, however, was not present at this engagement, for he did not come towards the camp along with his people, for he was holding a council elsewhere. When he had arrived at the camp, it was his enemies he saw there, and not his own people! Independently of those killed by the Danes, there were slain of the Lochlanns five thousand<sup>r</sup> goodly-born men; also many soldiers and people of every grade were slain in addition to this number.

Now, at this time Maelsechlainn, King of Teamhair, sent ambassadors to the Danes. And at their arrival the Danes were cooking, and the supports of their cauldrons were heaps of the bodies<sup>v</sup> of the

Lochlanns,

dinavian nations, who were Pagans at this period. The favourites of their god Odin were all those who died in battle, or, what was considered equally meritorious, by their own hand. The timid wretch, who allowed himself to perish by disease or age, was considered unworthy of the joys of their paradise. These joys were fight-

λυταρσέτ αρ α γσιονν, γ αρ ιαθ βα γαβλα δά κοοιρεδαίβ κάιρη δο  
 κορραιβ να Λοκλανν γ ειθ να βήια αρ α μβίοδ αν ρεοιλ, αρ πορ  
 κορραιβ Λοκλανν νο βίβιρ α λειττινν, γ αν τινε αγ λοργαδ να κορρ,  
 γο μβίοδ αν ρεοιλ γ αν μέατρηδ ρα κάιτρηοτ αν αδαίγ ρεμε αγ  
 μαίθμ αρ α ηγαίβ αμαδ.

Ra battur dna tēta Maoilreacloinn gá pfégað amlað rin,  
 γ ρα βάττυρ γα ττατάοιρ um να Δαναρηβ ριν. Αρεαδ ρα ράιθ-  
 ριοτ να Δαναρ; αρ αmlað buð μαίτ λορυμ άρ mbeítne. Clar  
 móρ lan aca do ór, γ δα αιργεαδ δά έαβαίρητ do Ράδρηαιε, υαιρ  
 αmlað ρα βάττυρ να Δαναρ γ ειnéle εραδαίβ αca .ι. γαβαίθ  
 ρεαλαδ ρρη ρεοιλ, γ ρρη μνάίβ αρ εραδαίβ. Τυγ τρη αν κατ ρο  
 μήημα μαίτ do Γαιοδεαλαίβ uile αρ αν ρηρηορ ρο do έαβαίρητ αρ  
 να Λοκλανναίβ.

'S in bliaðain ρeo dna ρο βρηρ Μοοιλρεακλαίνν κατ πορρ να  
 ραγάναίβ, γ dna ρο βρηρηιτ Γιανναάετα κατ ρά δό πορρ να  
 γερτιβ.

Pal. Forbairi Maoilreacloinn i cCruaice unde Maoilreicini  
 cecinit :—

Μιχιθδ ουλ ταρ δόινη μδάν, ι ηθαίλ μοιγε Μιθε μίν,

Αρ ανδρα βειτ ρρη γαιοτ ηγλουαρ ιρηνο υαιρ ι cCruaice ερίν.

Inoiscéac, ab Ia, do éiactain ι η-Ερηνη γο μιονναίβ Coloim  
 Cille Laip. Ιρ in mbliaðain ρι βεορ .ι. in ρεχτο anno ρεγη Μοοιλ-  
 reaclainn,

ing, ceaseless slaughter, and drinking beer  
 out of the skulls of their enemies, with a  
 renovation of life to furnish a perpetuity  
 of the same pleasures. The Scandinavians  
 placed their whole delight in war, and  
 entertained an absolute contempt of danger  
 and of death; and their glory was esti-  
 mated by the number they had slain in

battle. Of this we have a faithful picture  
 in the death-song of Regner Lodbrok (who  
 was probably the Turgesius of Irish his-  
 tory). This great conqueror comforts him-  
 self in his last agonies by recounting all  
 the acts of carnage he had committed in  
 his lifetime. See Mallet's "Northern An-  
 tiquities," Bohn's edition, pp. 105, 383;



Lochlanns, and one end of the spits on which the meat was hung was stuck into the bodies of the Lochlanns, and the fire was burning the bodies, so that they belched forth from their stomachs the flesh and the fat which they had eaten the night before.

The ambassadors of Malsechlainn beheld them in this condition, and they reproached the Danes with this [savage conduct]. The Danes replied: "This is the way they would like to have us!" They had a great wide trench [filled] with gold and silver to give to Patrick, for the Danes were a people who had a kind of piety, i. e. they gave up meat and women awhile for piety! Now this battle gave good courage to all the Gaeidhil<sup>a</sup> on account of this destruction brought upon the Lochlanns.

In this year Malsechlainn gained a battle over the pagans, and the Cianachta<sup>a</sup> defeated the Gentiles a second time in battle.

[852.] Kal. The encampment of Malsechlainn was at Crufait<sup>b</sup>, unde Malfechine *cecinit*:—

Time to cross the fair Boinn to the plain of smooth Meath ;  
It is difficult to be in the pure wind at this hour in withered  
Crufait.

Indrechtach, Abbot of Ia, came to Erin with the relics of Colum Cille. In this year also, the sixth year<sup>c</sup> of the reign of Malsechlainn, Amhlaeibh

and Tytler's "Elements of General History," p. 136.

<sup>a</sup> *The Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Scoti, or native Irish, in contradistinction to Gaill, i. e. Galli, or foreigners.

<sup>b</sup> *Cianachta*.—Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

<sup>c</sup> *Crufait*.—Ann. F. M. 847. The present name is unknown unless it be Cro-

boy, in Meath.

<sup>d</sup> *The sixth year*.—This was the year 852.—O'Flah. Ogyg., p. 434. Indrechtach, Abbot of Hy, appears to have come to Ireland with the relics of St. Columkille so early as the year 849 or 850; he was killed in 854 by the Saxons. See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 390, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 853.

ρεακλαinn, τάμιγ Αmlaoib Conung, .i. mac nuḡ Loclann, i n'Éirinn, ἡ τυγ leir eppuasgra cíora ἡ cánað n-imða ó a aτair, ἡ a páḡbaill-riðe go hobann. Τάμιγ ono lomari an bráτair ba roo 'na óḡaið-riðe do éobaé na ccíor cóna.

Ἡal. Loé Laoig i cpié Umhail do élóð.

Ἡal. Ríogðal pph n'Éirinn in Arðmacá eioip Maoilreac-lainn ἡ Matodan ní Ulað, ἡ Oiarmaid ἡ Peḡna go ramáð Paðraicc, ἡ Suairleac go ccléiricib Míðe.

Inðreacáτa Ua Fínnaáτa Comarba Colum Cille, ἡ Oiar-maba papienctipimi, do marbað do pladaiḡib Saḡanaá oḡ vol do Rom, ἡ maipð a puil eannaḡ pain beop ip in ionað in po marbað i ḡcomupá a díoḡalτa do Oha for an luéτ poḡ marb.

Ip in bliaðainḡi na τoúipreað nuḡ Loclann do cum Maoilreac-lainn ó'ól, ἡ po boí pleað lánmór ar a éionn, aḡar ḡac ní na ḡeall ḡi Loclann do éomall co n i luige; áéτ éfn i ní na éomall a líḡ ar noul a τiḡ Maoilreac-lainn amaé, áéτ ḡi ḡab a ḡeóóip aḡ ionḡpað fearainn Maoilreac-lainn. Áéτ éfn ní pécτnac páimḡ leir an coḡað ḡin.

Ip in bliaðainḡi ono po τpéiḡpíot pochaíðe a mbaéip Cḡíor-τaíðáτa ἡ τanḡaττar malle ḡip na Loclannab, ḡup aipḡpíot Arðmacá, ἡ ḡo nuḡraτ a maéip ar. Sed quidem ex iprip poenitentiam eḡere, et uenerunt ad paticpactionem.

Ἡal. Do abb Arðmacá Forannán Eppcop ἡ pḡḡibai ἡ anchoipe ἡ Oiarmaid papienctipimur Scotopum quieuerunt.

Cḡḡball

<sup>a</sup> *Amhlaeibh Conung*.—Ann. Ult. 852, where he is called Amlaimh, or Amlaip, son of the King of Lochlinn. *Quære*, is *Conung* an Hibernicized form of the Teutonic *koenig* or *koenung*, king?

<sup>b</sup> *In Umhail*.—i. e. in Burrishoole,

county of Mayo. Todd's "Irish Nennius," p. 207, and Ann. F. M. 848.

<sup>c</sup> *A royal meeting*.—This is noted in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 850; F. M. 849.

<sup>d</sup> *Indrechtach Ua Fínnachta*.—Ann. Ult. 853, "iv. *Id. Martii*;" F. M. 852.—

Amhlaeibh Conung<sup>d</sup>, i. e. the son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and he brought with him commands from his father for many rents and tributes, but he left suddenly. Imhar, his younger brother, came after him to levy the same rents.

Kal. Loch Laeigh, in Umhaill<sup>e</sup>, migrated.

Kal. A royal meeting<sup>f</sup> of the men of Erin at Ard-Macha, between Maelsechlainn and Matodan, King of Uladh, and Diarmaid and Fethghna with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech with the clergy of Meath.

[854.] Indrechtach Ua Finnachta<sup>g</sup>, successor of Colum Cille, and Diarmaid, very wise men, were killed by Saxon plunderers on their way to Rome, and their pure blood still remains at the place where they were killed as a sign of the vengeance of God against those who killed them.

In this year the King of Lochlann was invited to [the house of] Maelsechlainn to drink, and there was a great feast prepared for him; and the King of Lochlann [made many promises], and promised on his oath to observe them; but, however, he did not observe the smallest of them after leaving the house of Maelsechlainn, but he proceeded at once to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn. But, however, this war did not turn out lucky for him.

In this year many forsook their Christian baptism<sup>h</sup> and joined the Lochlanns, and they plundered Ard-Macha, and carried away all its riches; but some of them did penance, and came to make satisfaction.

[852.] Two abbots of Ard-Macha<sup>i</sup>, Forannan, bishop and scribe, and Diarmaid, the wisest of the Scoti, died.

Cearbhall,

Reeves's Adamnan, p. 390.

<sup>h</sup> Many forsook their baptism.—i. e. many of the Irish joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism. This extraordinary fact

is not noticed by the Ann. Ult. or by the F. M.

<sup>i</sup> Two abbots of Ard-Macha.—“Duc heredes Patricii, viz. Forinnan, Scriba et

Císbail mac Dunlaing ní Orpáige (cliaimuin Maoilreaclainn .i. deapbóruir Císbail ós Maoilreaclainn .i. land inígn Dunlaing, 7 óna inígn Maoilreaclainn ós Císbail) do éur do Maoilreac-loinn 1 Muimain do cuinníó d'iall, ar néz a rí 7 .i. Ailghnán.

Cat no éabairt d'Áod do rí Ailí 7 .i. don rí ar ferr inígnam 'na aimíur, do loingíur na n'Gall n'Gaoideal .i. Scuit iad 7 daltai do Normannoib iad, 7 tan ann ad b'har cío Normannoib ferr. Maidíó forra re n'Áod, agur cuirtear a ndeargár na n'Gall n'Gaoideal, 7 cinn imda do b'pé do [Áed mac] Niall leir, 7 na dlígríoc na h-Éirínnai 7 an marbáó roin, uair amail do níóir na Loclannai 7 do níóirríomí.

Sloigíó la h'Áod mac Néill do innrad Ulaó. Áct éfna ní réió náin 7 do, uair tugrat Ulaíó maidm for Cinél n-Éogan, 7 no marb'rat Flaitéarac mac Néill, 7 Conacán mac Colmáin ann cum multir alir.

Ir in aimíur rí áct b'z táim 7 Rovolb co na rlozaió d'innrad Orpáige. Ra éonoil ono Císbail mac Dunlaing rloz na n-ágaíó, 7 tug cat dóib, 7 no maid forra na Loclannai. Ra éuadar imurro buidín inór do luét na maóma for a n-éoió 1 etiolai 7 n-áiró, 7 no báttur ag r'ézad an marb'ra impu, 7 ad connacatur a muin'ceir réin gá marbáó amail na marb'ar cainrí 7. Ra gáb airéó mor iad, 7 aréó do r'orac a cclaióib do noctad, 7 a n-airm

do

Episcopus et anchorita, et Dermaid, sapientissimus omnium doctorum Europæ quieverunt."—*Ann. Ult.* 851; *F. M.* 851. Dermaid is said above to have suffered martyrdom with Innrechtach on their way to Rome; but the *F. M.* record his death the year before, the *Ann. Ult.* two years before, the martyrdom of Innrechtach.

<sup>1</sup> *Daughter*.—His daughter by a dif-

ferent marriage.

<sup>1</sup> *Ailghenan*, King of Munster, died, according to the Four Masters, in 851, but the true year is 853.—*Ann. Ult.* 852.

<sup>2</sup> *Gall-Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Dano-Irish, or rather the Norwegian Irish who had lapsed into paganism, and plundered the churches in as profane a manner as the Norwegians themselves. The Four Mas-

Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe (the brother-in-law of Maelsechlainn, for the sister of Cearbhall, *was married* to Maelsechlainn, i. e. Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, and besides the daughter\* of Maelsechlainn, was married to Cearbhall), was sent by Maelsechlainn into Munster, to demand hostages, on the death of their King Ailghenan<sup>1</sup>.

A battle was given by Aedh, King of Ailech, the most valiant king of his time, to the fleet of the Gall-Gaeidhil<sup>m</sup>, i. e. they were Scoti and foster-children to the Northmen, and at one time they used to be called Northmen. They were defeated and slaughtered by Aedh, and many *of their* heads were carried off by [Aedh, son<sup>n</sup> of] Niall with him, and the Irish were justified in committing this havoc, for these were accustomed to act like the Lochlanns.

A hosting was made by Aedh, son of Niall, to plunder Uladh<sup>o</sup>, but he did not find this easy, for the Ulidians defeated the Cinel-Eoghain, and slew Flaithbheartach, son of Niall, and Conacan, son of Colman, with many others.

Nearly at this time Rodolph<sup>p</sup> came with his forces to plunder Osraighe. But Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, assembled a host to oppose them, and gave them battle, and defeated the Lochlanns. A large party of the defeated, however, went on horseback to the top of a high hill, from which they viewed the slaughtered around them, and saw their own people slaughtered like sheep. They were seized with a great desire of revenge, and what they did was to draw their  
swords

ters state that this victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, at Glennfhoichle (now Glenelly, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone), in the year 854. The Annals of Ulster place it in 855.

<sup>n</sup> *Son of.*—The text has “by Niall,”

but in the margin are the words “*Goð potius.*” We ought, therefore, certainly to read *Goð mac Niall.*

<sup>o</sup> *Uladh.*—Ann. F. M. 853; Ult. 854.

<sup>p</sup> *Rodolph.*—There is no notice of this chieftain in the published Annals.

do ḡabail, ἡ τωιδέτ cum na n-Órriugeac, ḡur no marḡrat ḡream díob; ḡiveac ar aba na cuirid iadraide ar ceula na maídm .i. ag Ac muiceada tugad an maídm ri. Do rala imurro ḡliric ponh do Chriball fén .i. anuair tabarca an maídm, ἡ rḡaoileac da muiricir uac; ḡream do na Loclannaib do τωιδέτ cúige ἡ a ear-ḡabail dóib. Ac tpe fupracé an coimdeac fuair a fóiuricín: na bhir fén a eadac, ἡ na cñgail na báttur fair, ἡ na cúaid rlan uaidib. Ar móp tḡá an t-ár tugad ann forr na Loclannaib.

Caé do briped do Saxonoib forr na Normannaib.

Ir in aimir ri tangattur Danair .i. hoim co na muiricir d'ionnroigid Cribail mic Dunlaing, ḡo no congnaid Criball leo i cefn na Loclann, uair bá heagail leo a fforuarliugad tpe cealgaid na Loclann. Ra ḡad ono Criball ḡo honórac cúige iad, ἡ no báttur maille ri ḡo minic og bripé corḡair do ḡhallaib ἡ do ḡhaoidealaib.

Ar móp la Ciarragid og bealac Conglair forr Loclannaib, ubi plurimi cruciatai punct perimurpionne Dei.

Ar ono la h-Áraða Cliaé forr na ḡentib céona.

Ir in bliadain céona na cúirpior fir Mumán teachta d'ionnroigid Chribail mic Dunlaing, ḡo t-éoraḡ na Danair leir, ἡ tionol Orriuge da fforpaccé, ἡ da fforúidín an aḡaid na Normainneé na badar ḡá n-ionnraḡ ἡ ḡa n-argain an tan roin. Ra fribḡair ono Criball rin, ἡ na fuagair do na Danarib ἡ d'Orriagid τωιδεacé ḡo léir [tínóilce] ḡfupracé frib Mumán, ἡ ar ead on do ronod fair. Tainic iaram Criball peime d'ionnroigid na Loclann

<sup>9</sup> *Ath muiceadha*.—i. e. ford of the swine-herd. This narrative does not occur in any other Annals known to the Editor.

<sup>1</sup> *The Saxons*.—This is probably the victory recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chro-

nicle at the year 851, when King Ethelwulf and his son Æthelbald fought against the Northmen at Ockley, “and there made the greatest slaughter among the heathen army that we have heard tell of unto the

swords and take their arms and come [down] to the Osraighi, a party of whom they slew. They were nevertheless driven back in defeated rout. This defeat was given them at Ath muiceadha<sup>2</sup>. Here Glifit met Cearbhall himself at the time of the defeat, his people having separated from him. A party of the Lochlanns came up with him and took him prisoner; but by the Lord's assistance he was relieved. He himself tore his clothes and the bonds that were upon him, and escaped in safety from them. Great, indeed, was the slaughter that was made of the Lochlanns there.

A battle was gained by the Saxons<sup>r</sup> over the Northmen. At this time came the Danes, i. e. Horm and his people, to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and Cearbhall assisted them against the Lochlanns [Norwegians], for they were afraid of being overpowered by the stratagems of the Lochlanns. Cearbhall therefore took them to him honourably, and they frequently accompanied him in gaining victories over the foreigners and the Gaeidhil [Irish].

A great slaughter of the Lochlanns was made by the Ciarraighi at Bealach Chonglais<sup>2</sup>, where many were killed by the permission of God.

A slaughter, too, was made by the Aradians of Cliach<sup>4</sup>, of the same Gentiles.

In the same year<sup>2</sup> the men of Munster sent messengers to Cearbhall, son of Duñlaing [to request] that he would come, bringing the Danes with him, and the rising out of Osraighe, to assist and relieve them against the Northmen [Norwegians] who were harassing and plundering them at that time. Now, Cearbhall responded to this [call]

present day."

<sup>2</sup> *Bealach Chonglais*.—A place near the city of Cork. There is no notice of this battle in the published Annals.

<sup>4</sup> *Aradians of Cliach*.—This entry is not in the published Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *In the same year*.—Not in the published Annals.

Lochlann go plóg mor Danar ḡ Thaoideal. Od concaitup na Lochlannaiḡ Cḡball co na rluag, no muinntir, no gab aduat ḡ uamian mor iad. Ra cuaid Cearball i n-ionad árḡ ḡ no baoi ag agallad a muinntire féin ar túr; aread no ráid, ḡ ré og fégab na ffrann ffrarige imme: Naḡ ffractí lib, ar ré, mar na fáruigrioc na Lochlannaiḡ na fearanna-ra ar mbreic a éruid ḡ ar marbad a daoine; mad tpeiri dáib inu iná dúinne, do gēnad na cētna 'nar tēir-ne, uair imurro atáimne rocruidē mór anu, caicḡsm go cruaid na n-aiḡid. Pat oile ar nov cóir dúin caeugad cruaid do dénoim, nar pionnat na Danar failer maille ffrinn mstaḡt ná miólaeḡur foirn, uair na teigēmad, ḡid maille rinn atád anu, go mbedir 'nár n-aiḡaid doiridiri. Pat oile, gur no tugad fir Muian i ttagamar fóiridim ár cruar foirinn, uair ir minic ar namaid iad.

Ra agall iarctain na Danar, ḡ aread no ráid muraide: déidiri calma anu, uair ar namuid bunaid duib na Lochlannaiḡ; ḡ na cuirre caḡa eaḡruib, ḡ ár móra anallána. Ar maic duib rinne maille rib anu na n-aiḡaid, ḡ ona ní eile ann, ní ffruid duib tpeite no laige do tpeirin dúinne foirid. Ra ffragratup uile eoir Dhanaru ḡ Thaoideal, ná pionnraite tpeite no mstaḡt foirra. Ro eirḡdur iarctain eirḡe naoirfir irin uair rin d'ionnroigid na Lochlann. Na Lochlannaiḡ immurro ó do concaitup rin, ní caḡ no ionnroirid do tairre, aḡ ar teitḡ fo na cailltib, ar ffráḡbail a maicura, do pionnat. Ra gabaid na caillte dá gab leir foirra, ḡ na marbad a ndearḡar na Lochlann. Aḡ cḡna comḡe fo ní na ffringioitup na Lochlannaiḡ do'n com-  
lín

\* *As he looked upon.*—Aḡ ré og fégab. —Ro marbad a ndearḡ-ár na Lochlann. The modern construction would be, Ro marbadar dearḡ-ár na Lochlannach, which is better.

In modern Irish this would be, agus é ag féadain na bfeann b-par uime.

\* *They were killed with great slaughter.*



[call], and he commanded the Danes and the Osraighi to proceed fully [assembled] to relieve the men of Munster, and this was accordingly done at this summons. Cearbhall afterwards came forward to attack the Lochlanns with a great host of Danes and Gacidhils. When the Lochlanns saw Cearbhall with his host, or people, they were seized with great fear and dread. Cearbhall went to a high place, and he began to address his own people first, and he said, as he looked upon the deserted lands around him: "Do ye not perceive," said he, "how the Lochlanns have desolated these lands, having carried off their cattle and killed their inhabitants? If they be more powerful this day than we, they will do the same in our territory. But as we are very numerous this day, let us fight bravely against them. Another reason for which it is right for us to fight bravely is, that the Danes, who are along with us, may not perceive cowardice or want of heroism in us, for it may happen that, though they are on our side this day, they may hereafter be against us. Another reason is, that the men of Munster, whom we have come to relieve, may understand our hardihood, for they too are often our enemies." He afterwards addressed the Danes, and what he had said to them was: "Exhibit your bravery this day, for the Lochlanns are your radical enemies, for ye fought battles, and slaughtered one another formerly. It is well for you to have us with you against them this day, and, moreover, it is not worth your while to let us observe dastardliness or cowardice among you." They all made answer, both Gaeidhil and Danes, that neither weakness nor cowardice should be observed in them. They afterwards rose out as one man at that time to attack the Lochlanns. However, when the Lochlanns observed this, they did not close to give battle, but fled to the woods, leaving their property behind. The woods were surrounded on every side upon the Lochlanns, and they were killed with great slaughter. Up to this time  
the

líon ro a n-Éiríonn uile. A cCruaácan i n-Eoganaáct tuzaó an maíómpí.

Τάμικ Círball go mbuaíó 7 corzup amlaíó pín d'á éig. Ro hiodnaiced hórm iarttain co na múinntir ó Círball go pí Tím-pac. Rá pí pí Tím-pac fáilte pír, 7 tug onóir móp dó: Rá éuaíó appín do cum mara. Ra marbaó iarttain an ehoim pín la Rodpí, pí b́rctan.

hoc anno quieuit Mac Giallain ap mbeit xxx. bliáóain i n-aíne.

Níall mac Gílláin iar mbeit epioá bliáóain gan oig gan biaó, décc A. D. 854.

Καλ. Αινδι papienr Τίπε da glar moritup.

Cártaó ab Τίπε da glar, quieuit.

Αιλgñan mac Donnóale pí Cairil, moritup. Αίmlaíó mac pí Uóclann do éoídeacp i n-Éiríonn, 7 na gíallpac gáill 'Éipeann dó.

Καλ. Ip in bliáóain pí, an dapa bliáóainn décc πλατά Μαοιλ-pachloinn do ponáó móppluaó la Μαοιλ-pacloinn i n-Op-paióib 7 im Múmain, ap na pióó d'papaib Múmon na eibpóir bpaigbe dó, gonáó aipe pín na puagap Μαοιλ-pacloinn cat pópna; 7 pát mor oile ag Μαοιλ-pacloinn .i. Círball mac Duñlainz, pí Op-paióe, duine ón gap do dimgála Éipe, uile Do beit, ap pēabur a óealba 7 a emg 7 a lñgnama, ćra mópabliáó naide do bpeit dó .i. o na tuatóib do Laióib pí báctup aige. In luóct imuppo na éuaíó do éóbaó

<sup>1</sup> *Cruachain Eoghanacht*.—This place is otherwise called *Cruachan Maigh Eamhna*, now Crohane, in the barony of Slieveradagh, in the county of Tipperary. It is mentioned in the "Feilire Aenghuis" at 5th October, as in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil.

<sup>2</sup> *Horm*.—"A. D. 855, Horm, chief of the Black Gentiles, was killed by Ruarai mac Merminn, King of Britain."—*Ann. Ul.* The true year was 856, so that the preceding events must have taken place in the years 854 and 855.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Giallain*.—His death is entered

the Lochlanns had not suffered so great a loss in all Erin. At Cruachain in the Eoghanacht<sup>7</sup> this victory was gained.

Cearbhall thus returned to his house with victory and triumph. Horm and his people were afterwards escorted by Cearbhall to the King of Teamhair. The King of Teamhair welcomed him, and gave him great honour. He afterwards went to sea. This Horm<sup>a</sup> was afterwards killed by Roderic, King of the Britons.

In this year died Mac Giallain<sup>a</sup>, after having fasted for thirty years.

Niall Mac Giallain died in the year 854, after having been thirty years without drink, without food.

[853.] Kal. Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Carthach<sup>b</sup>, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, King of Cashel, died.

[856.] Amhlaeibh, son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and the Galls of Erin submitted to him.

[858.] Kal. In this year, the twelfth<sup>c</sup> of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Maelsechlainn marched with a great army into Osraighe and into Munster, the Munster-men having said that they would not give him hostages, wherefore Maelsechlainn proclaimed battle upon them; and Maelsechlainn had another great cause, which was this: Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe, a person who was indeed worthy of possessing all Erin for the goodness of his countenance, hospitality,

in the Ann. F. M. at the year 854, and again at 858; Ann. Ult. 859. "Niall Mac Fiallain [Mac Giallain, F. M.] *qui passus est paralisi 34 annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam falsis, quam veris, in Christo quievit.*" The double entry of his death here (and by the F. M.

854, 858), shows that these Annals were compiled from different sources.

<sup>b</sup> *Carthach.*—This and the following entry are given the by F. M. at 851, and are evidently out of place here.

<sup>c</sup> *The twelfth of the reign of Maelsechlainn.*—i. e. 858; Ann. Ult. 857.

τοβάς αν έφορα ριν .i. μαοιρ Cσβαιλλ mic Dunlaing, imcornaím mór do dénaím dóib ag τοβάς αν έφορα, γ ταρκορραλ mór do ταβ-αιρτ τοιβ φορ Λαιγνib. Λαιγιν do τοla αρ ροim γο γεαράνας δ'ιονηροιγχιδ Μαοιλρεαάλοinn, γ α ινορin do Μαοιλρεαάλοinn. Φςηγ mór do γαβαιλ Μαοιλρεαάλοinn, γ αν τιονol mόρρα do βρειε δ'ιονηροιγχιδ Cσβαιλλ γ ρεαρ Μuían βαττυρ ag congnaim la Cσβαλλ.

Ταγγαττυρ ιαρροin Μαοιλρεαάλοinn cona ρλόιγ γο Γαβράν, γ αρ ρα βρuiνne Γαβραιν ρα βαττυρ na ρλόιγ oile. Ζέρ bo lion-μαιρe imuppo do Μαοιλρεαάλοinn, ní hś ρα έuaiδ na cclnn acé αρ conair oile ná ρο ραοilead a noola ρα έuaττυρ, γο ράγγαττυρ Cάρn Λυγαδα, γ ρο βαοi Μαοιλρεαάλοinn αρμεα έιοιγτε ανηραιν αρ έclnn έαιε. 'Οδ concauar ρηρ Μuían ρin, ρά ραγρac a long-ρορe γ ρα ραιηρic a ρluaγ αρ δό, γ τάιηιγ ρί Μuían .i. Μαοι-γuala co μαρeρluaγαιb μοραιb ime in n-αιγιδ Μαοιλρεαάλοinn. Cσβαλλ imuppo γ α Θηαναρ, doneoc ρα έαιρiρ do μuινηρ horp ρα ταρiρ i ρφαρδ Cσβαιλλ, αρś ba longρορe τοιβ cail δρiρic olúe αιμρείδ, γ ρά βαοi τιονol mόρ ann ρin um Cσβαλλ. Αρś ρά ιηηρic na heolaiγ γο ραβα buaiδρeαδ mόρ ανηρin φορ Cσβαλλ αρ n-ιηηρe δρiραγεαάτα do Θαηρcealταé mac na Cearta ραιρ, γο mbaδ λυγαide no διγρiδ do cum an έατα, γο neρbearc Cσβαλλ αρ codlaδ do γέναδ ann ρin, γ ní do cum an έατα do ραγαδ. In caé epa i ραβα ρί Μuían τυγρac μαιδim αρ túρ αρ μuινηρ Μαοιλρεαάλοinn. Ταγγαuar δna a έοιρiγeδα δa ρόιρiετηρiδe .i. Μαοιλρεαάλοinn co na μuινηρ, γο τυγαδ μαιδim φορ ρεαραιb Μuían γ ρά cuiρeαδ an deapγ ár. Ro μαρβαio ροείαιδe do ραορclannoib

<sup>d</sup> *Gabhran*.—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>e</sup> *Carn Laghdhach*.—i. e. Lughaidh's cairn. This place is somewhere near Gowran, but its exact situation or modern

name has not been yet determined.

<sup>f</sup> *Fircheartach mao na Cearta*.—A famous necromancer often referred to in old Irish romances. He is sometimes called Mac Aenchearda. He seems to have been

lity, and valour, levied great yearly rents from the territories in Leinster, which he possessed; but the people who went to levy the rent, i. e. the stewards of Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, used great violence in levying the rent, and offered great insult to the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men consequently went querulously to Maelsechlainn and told it to him. Maelsechlainn was seized with great anger and led this great muster against Cearbhall and the men of Munster who were aiding him. Maelsechlainn, after this, proceeded with his host to Gabhrán<sup>d</sup>, at the confines of which the other hosts were. However, though Maelsechlainn had more numerous forces, he did not go against them, but proceeded by another road where he did not think they would go, until he reached Carn Lughdhach<sup>e</sup>, and here Maelsechlainn was armed and accoutred to meet all. When the men of Munster perceived this, they left their camp, and divided their host into two parts, and the King of Munster, Maelguala, came with large squadrons of horse to oppose Maelsechlainn; but Cearbhall and his Danes (such of the people of Horm as remained with him), encamped in a briery, thick entangled wood, and there was a great muster there about Cearbhall. And the learned relate that there was a great trouble on Cearbhall here, Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta<sup>f</sup> having exercised magic upon him, so that he was less inclined to go to battle, and so that Cearbhall said that he would retire to rest and not go to battle! Now, the battalion in which the King of Munster was [the commander] at first defeated the people of Maelsechlainn, but foot soldiers came to their relief (i. e. to the relief of Maelsechlainn and his people), so that the men of Munster were [in their turn] defeated and cut off with dreadful slaughter. Many nobles were  
killed

the presiding spirit of Carn Lughdhach,      dern name or situation of the place still  
where this battle was fought, but the mo-      remains to be determined.

ραορίλαιοις ανηρι. Ινδιριτ εολαις conad hí numir an τρλόις αρ  
α δευγαδ αν μαϊδm ̄x̄. milium.

Αρι comairle do pinne Círbail, mar ra éuala rin, bpaizde do  
τάβαιτε do Maoilreaclainn, 7 gan a tír do lot, 7 po gab Maoil-  
reaclainn bpaizde uad, uair land ingln Dunlaing, dephriur Chír-  
bail, bfn Maoilreaclainn.

Ra éuaid Maoilreaclainn don Mumain, go raba pe pé mír og  
ionnrað Mumán ann Eimlíg, go ττυζ bpaizde Mumán ó Comur  
τρί n-uirge go hinnri Tarbna' iar n'Éirinn. Cat Cairn Lugdác  
rain. Ir in cat roin po marbad Maolepóin mac Muiríoaiz leit-  
riú na n'Óéiri.

Zen go ττιοραð Maoilreaclainn an ττυρ po do gabáil riúe  
Mumán do féin, po bo éuideacta do marbad an po marbad do  
Thallgaoidealaib ann, uair daoine iar ττρéγαð a mbairte iad-  
raide, 7 aobertair Normannaiz friu, uair béf Normannaé aca,  
7 a n-actrum forra, 7 géri bo ole na Normannaiz bunaid do na  
hglairib bá mfra go móp iadraide .i. an luét ra, gac corair po  
'Éirinn a mbíoir.

Forumur goptaé ir in mbliadain ri.

Inniuð Laigln uile la Cérball mac Dunlaing, 7 níon pferpde  
bpaizde uad a laim Maoilreaclainn, gur gab Círbail mac Dun-  
laing bpaizde Laigln um Corpmac mac Dunlaing, 7 im Suicsman  
mac

<sup>6</sup> *Lann*.—The meaning is, that this con-  
nexion rendered Maelsechlainn more pla-  
cable, or that Lann had employed her  
intercession with her husband.

<sup>2</sup> *Inleach*.—Now Emly, in the county  
Tipperary.

<sup>1</sup> *Cumar-na-tri-n-uiscs*.—i.e. the meet-  
ing of the Three Waters, near Waterford.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis Tarbhna*.—Now the Bull, a small  
island in the barony of Beare, and county  
of Cork.

<sup>1</sup> *Gall-Gaidhil*.—The published Annals  
give us no idea of this class of Ibero-  
Norwegian or Norwegian-Irish heathens  
who infested Ireland at this period. O'Fla-  
herty thought that the name was confined

killed there. The learned relate that the number of the army which was there routed was twenty thousand.

When Cearbhall heard of this [defeat], the resolution he adopted was to give hostages to Maelsechlainn, to prevent him from destroying his country; and Maelsechlainn accepted of hostages from him, for Lann<sup>e</sup>, daughter of Dunlang and sister of Cearbhall, was the wife of Maelsechlainn.

Maelsechlann then proceeded into Munster, and remained for the space of a month at Imleach<sup>h</sup>, plundering Munster, and he obtained the hostages of Munster from Cumar-na-tri-nu-isce<sup>i</sup> to Inis Tarbhna<sup>k</sup>, in the west of Erin. This was the battle of Carn Lughdhach. In this battle was slain Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, half King of the Deisi.

Though Maelsechlainn had not come on this expedition to take the kingdom of Munster for himself, he ought to have come to kill all the Gall-Gaidhil<sup>l</sup> who were killed there, for they were a people who had renounced their baptism, and they were usually called Northmen, for they had the customs of the Northmen, and had been fostered by them, and though the original Northmen were bad to the churches, these were by far worse, in whatever part of Erin they used to be.

There was a dearth in the autumn of this year.

[858.] All Leinster<sup>m</sup> was plundered by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and his hostages in the hands of Maelsechlainn did not render him the better subject, so that Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, took the hostages of Leinster, together with Cormac<sup>n</sup>, son of Dunlang, and Suitheman,

to the inhabitants of the western islands of Scotland, and it is very certain that the mixed race of these islands were so called. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 1154, p. 1113; where they speak of the Gal-Gaidhil of

Aran, of Cantire, of the Isle of Man, and of the coasts of Scotland (Alban).

<sup>m</sup> *All Leinster*.—Ann. F. M. 856.

<sup>n</sup> *Cormac*.—The F. M. 856, call him Coirpre, son of Dunlang.

mac Artúir. Maidm ne Císbáil mac Dunlaing, 7 ne Niar pó  
 Ḃhallgaoidealaib i n-Araðais tíre.

Ḃal. Anno Domini, dccclu. Maolguata, m Cairil do gabáil  
 do Normannoib, 7 a écc allaim acca.

Sluaḡ mór la Císbáil mac Dunlaing 7 pluasḡ Loclañ lair i  
 Míde 7 ní ra deisḡ . . . . a bpaḡde báttur as Maolreaclainn,  
 go raða na tír míoraib as mhrað fíraim Maolreaclainn 7 ní po  
 an gur pó folmuisḡ an tír uile 'ma maítur. Ir rocaide tra  
 d'fíraib dána Éireann do ponaḡ duana molta do Císbáil, 7  
 caiteib do gaé corḡur ruḡ inncaib; 7 ar mó do ríne Aongar an t-áir-  
 dḡnaid, comarba Molua.

Ué tra an ní ad bíam go míme : Ar truaḡ do na h-Éirínecaib  
 an mí-béir dóib taḡur scurra féin, 7 naé anaimeact uile éirḡic a  
 cclinn na Loclann. Ra eirḡe d'na Aoð mac Néill, ar ná arlaé do  
 rí Ciannaéta fair eirḡe i cclinn Maolreaclainn, uair Maolreac-  
 lainn ra báid dearbpaéair níḡ Ciannaéta, .i. Cionaoḡ ut ppa-  
 rcpirrimur.

Riḡdál maite 'Éireann os Rát Aoða um Maolreaclainn, rí  
 Éireann, 7 um fíḡna comarba Pádraicc, 7 um Suairlioc, com-  
 arba

\* *Aradh Tire*.—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary, Ann. F. M. 857.

<sup>p</sup> *Anno Domini*, 855.—This date is incorrect, and the scribe writes in the margin : Ar amlaib an nuimriú Annorum Domini 7 ceitri bliadna do dénam don aoin bliadain rímuinn, in po mhrað Forannán ab cubaid Arpmacha. "The way that this number Annorum Domini [happened to come here] is, that four years are made of the one year [recte, one

year is made of four years] before us, viz. that in which Forannan, legitimate abbot of Ard Macha, was expelled." This remark seems to be out of its proper place, for Forannan was carried off in the year 843.

<sup>q</sup> *Maelguala, King of Cashel*.—Ann. F. M. 857; Ult. 858. The Four Masters tell us that this year coincided with the thirteenth of Maelsechlainn, which would make the true date 859, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, *Ogg.*, p. 434.

<sup>r</sup> *In Meath*.—Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859).



Suitheman, son of Arthur. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Niar over the Gall-Gaidhil in Aradh Tire°.

[859.] Kal. Anno Domini, 855<sup>b</sup>. Maelguala, King of Cashel<sup>a</sup>, was taken prisoner by the Northmen, and he died in their hands.

A great hosting [of his own people, and] a hosting of Lochlanns by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, into Meath<sup>r</sup>, his hostages\* . . . . . who were in the hands of Maelsechlainn not preventing him, and he continued for three months to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn, and he did not desist until he had stripped all the territory of its property. Many of the literati of Erin composed laudatory poems for Cearbhall, in which they commemorated every victory which he gained, and Aenghus, the high wise man, successor of Molua<sup>†</sup>, did so most [of all].

Alas! for the fact which I shall often mention: It is pitiful for the Irish to continue the evil habit of fighting among themselves, and that they do not rise together against the Lochlanns! Aedh, son of Niall<sup>‡</sup>, at the solicitation of the King of Cianachta<sup>‡</sup>, rose up against Maelsechlainn, for it was Maelsechlainn that had drowned the brother of the King of Cianachta, as we have written before.

[858 or 859.] A royal meeting of the chieftains of Erin at Ráth-Aedha<sup>‡</sup> with Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, Fethghna, Comharba of Pa-trick,

\* *His hostages.*—In the margin of the MS. is this note: beepc begón, “a small portion is wanting.”

† *Successor of Molua.*—i. e. Abbot of Clonfertmulloe, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory. It is highly probable that these Annals, so laudatory of the kings of Ossory, were preserved in this monastery, and drawn from the poems here referred to.

‡ *Aedh, son of Niall.*—i. e. Aedh Finnlíath, who succeeded Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I. in the throne of Ireland. Ann. Ult. 858; F. M. 859.

‡ *King of Cianachta.*—i. e. Flann, son of Conang, the nephew of Aedh Finnlíath, whose brother Cinaedh had been taken in 851, and drowned in the Nanny Water. See note †, p. 118, *supra*.

‡ *Ráth-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the

αρβα Φινναϊν δο δὲναμ ρίοδα γ καον κομραϊε να η-Εϊρεανν ινλε, ζοναδ ιρ ιν δάιλρην τυζ Cηball mac Dunlainz α οϊγρέϊρ δο Μαοιλρεακλαϊνν δο ρέϊρ κομαρβα Ρηαδραϊε, αρ μβεϊε δο Cηball ροιμυρην ι η-ηραρυρ γ mac ρο Λοκλανν μαϊλε ρρϋρ ρα κέρακαϊε αϊδὲ ογ millead ῥῥαϊνν Μαιλρεακλαϊνν.

Αοδ Φιννιατ mac Néill δο ιννηαδ Μίδε, γ Flann mac Conainz ρί Cιannaκτα μαϊλε ρρϋρ, γ ιρ εϊρὲ ρα αρ λαϊζ αρ Αοδ αν κτηρϋδ δέναμ. Ράτ οϊλε ονο, υαϊρ ρα ινρῥετυρ Μαοιλρεακλαϊνν ρεαρηνν Αοδα ρε κρῖ βιαδναϊδ υιαδ ινδιαϊδ. Mac ingeine ονο Neill an Flann. Δο ρόνα υνα Αοδ αρ αν ρFlann αν κογαδρα, υαϊρ ηῖ ραδα α ριορ αca αν ηῖ ρα βαοί δε; γ αρ εαγλα να κοιμειρζε ρην δο ριζνε Μαοιλρεακλαϊνν ριδ ρε Cηball, αμαϊλ α δυβραμαρ ρομῃανν.

Οργοϊν Λοκα Cηδ ιαρ ηαιζρεαδ ρομῃορ ι κτορκαϊρ cxxx. δο δαοιμδ.

Καλ. Σιοκ δυπολοκτα ζο η-ιμτίγτεα Λοκα Έϊρεανν εδϋρ κοϊρ γ εακ.

Δερτακ Λυρκα δο λορκαδ δο Λοκλανναϊδ.

Suibne mac Roiclig, ab Lyr moir, queuit.

Cormac Laiteraig ḡruin moiretur.

Sodomna Eppcop Sláine do marbad do loclannaiḃ.

Cataraig ab Ardamacha, moiretur.

Luēt dá cōblac do Normannaḃ do τοιδεακτ ι ρρεαρηνν Cherbaill

barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath. Ann. F. M. 857; Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859). This entry is out of place here.

\* *Comharba of Finian*.—i. e. Abbot of Clonard.

\* *Loch Cend*.—Now probably Lough Ki-

neel, near Abbeylara, county of Longford. This entry is in the Ann. F. M. at 853.

\* *Frost*.—This frost, and the other entries down to Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, are given in the Ann. F. M. at A. D. 854, and the Ann. Ult. at 855, the true year being 856. They are clearly out

trick, and Suairlech, comharba of Finian<sup>a</sup>, to establish peace and tranquillity throughout all Erin; and it was at this meeting that Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, gave Maelsechlainn his full demand, according to the decision of the Comharba of Patrick, Cearbhall having been for forty nights previously, accompanied by the son of the King of Lochlann, destroying the land of Maelsechlainn.

Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, accompanied by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, plundered Meath. And it was Flann that had solicited Aedh to commit this devastation. There was also another cause, for Maelsechlainn had plundered the land of Aedh three years successively. Flann was the son of Niall's daughter. Now, Niall and Flann entered into this war, not knowing what might result from it, and from fear of this confederacy Maelsechlainn made peace with Cearbhall, as we have said before.

The plundering of Loch Cend<sup>a</sup> after a very great frost, where one hundred and thirty persons were killed.

[856.] Kal. An intense frost<sup>b</sup>, so that the lakes of Erin were traversed both by foot and horse.

The oratory of Lusca<sup>c</sup> was burned by the Lochlanns.

Suibhne, son of<sup>d</sup> Roichlech, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Cormac, of Lathrach Briuin<sup>e</sup>, died.

Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine<sup>f</sup>, was killed by the Lochlanns.

Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

[860.] Two fleets of Northmen<sup>g</sup> came into the land of Cearbhall,

son

of place here.

<sup>a</sup> *Lusca*.—Now Lusk, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>d</sup> *Suibhne*.—Grandson of Roichlech.—F. M. 854. "Nepos Roichlich."—Ult. 855.

<sup>e</sup> *Lathrach Briuin*.—Now Laraghbrien,

near Maynooth, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>f</sup> *Slaine*.—i. e. Slane, in the county of Meath.

<sup>g</sup> *Two fleets of Northmen*.—The arrival of these fleets is not noticed in any of the published Annals. They must have put

baill mic Dunlaing dá innrad. Anuair tanngur tá innirín do Csrball ar ann no baol Csrball for mscrca. Ra báttur dágdáosne Orraige ga ráda rir go haloimn 7 go rocpaid ga nscrca: Ní hádbar mscrca do beit for duine i n-Orraigib do maod na Loclonnoig anora .i. an tír uile do lot. Áce éna go no coiméda Dia túra, 7 go ruga buaid 7 corgar dot naimoib amoil rugair go minic, 7 amail béra beor. Léig ar tra do mscrca, uair náma an mearga do hngnam. O do éuala Csrball ra éuaib a mscrca' uaid, 7 ra gab a arma. Tbinig imurro trian na hoíde an tan rin. Ar amlaib táinig Csrball immac ar a grianán 7 piođcainnel mór peime 7 raboí roilri na candlerin go fada ar gac leic. Ra gab uaman mór na Loclannaig 7 ra éicrioc fo na pléibib faigrib doib 7 fo na caillib. An luce imurro ra éairir na hngnam díob ra marbað uile. O táinig maidin ammucha ar na márac, ra éuaib Csrball go no rocpaide na ccfhn uile, 7 ni ra gab uata, ar marbað a nbeargáir, go ra cuiric ammadmuim, 7 go no rgaolir iad for gac leic.

Ra immir Csrball féin go cruaid irin ammur rain, 7 táinig rir go mór a méo atc ib an aídce peime, 7 ra rge go mór 7 tug ronairce mor dozum rain. Ra gheir go mór a muinntir go diocra for na Loclannaib, 7 ar moó na leic an eplóig ra marbað ann, 7 na tearna ann na éicric ar ammur a longa.

Og acáð mic Earclaige tugað an maidm rin. Ro impa Csrball iarctain go mbuaib 7 go neadál móir.

Irin aimir rin tainic hona 7 Tomrir Torra dá toirca  
poicmelac

into Waterford harbour, and passed up the Barrow to plunder Ossory.

<sup>b</sup> *Achadh mic Earclaidhe*.—This is probably the celebrated place now called Agha, *alias* St. John's, near the city of

Kilkenny. The victory gained at this place by Cearbhall over the Danes of Waterford is entered in the Ann. F. M. at the year 858, but 860 was the true year.

*Hona and Tomrir Torra*.—There is

son of Dunlang, to plunder it. When messengers came to announce it to Cearbhall, he was intoxicated. The good men of Osraighe said to him gently and kindly, to encourage him : " What the Lochlanns do in Osraighe now is no cause for a person to get drunk, i. e. to destroy the whole country; but may God protect thee, and mayest thou gain victory and triumph over thy enemies, as thou hast often gained, and as thou shalt hereafter. Give up, however, thy drunkenness, for drunkenness is the enemy of valour." When Cearbhall heard this, his drunkenness went off him, and he took his arms. The third part of the night had passed over at this time. Cearbhall came out of his royal chamber with a large, royal candle [carried] before him, the light of which candle shone far on every side. The Lochlanns were seized with great dread, and they fled to the nearest mountains and woods; but such of them as remained through valour were all killed. When the next morning came, Cearbhall set out early in pursuit of them all with his forces, and having dreadfully slaughtered them, he did not leave them until he put them to flight, and until they had dispersed in every direction.

Cearbhall himself acted with great hardihood in this battle, but what he had drunk the night before came much against him; [however], he vomited much, which gave him great relief. He greatly and vehemently incited his people against the Lochlanns, of whom more than one-half their host was killed in the action, and such as escaped fled to their ships.

At Achadh mic Earclaidhe<sup>h</sup> this victory was gained. Cearbhall returned with victory and great booty.

At this time came Hona and Tomrir Torra<sup>1</sup>, two noble chiefs  
(and

no account of the arrival of these chiefs in the published Annals. Their career  
tains, or of their battles with the Irish, appears to have been very brief.

roicinelac (γ Ορυί an thona), γ ριρ θεοδα ερβαϊδε γο mblat moip iad eictip amuinnctip féin lan paorclanna dha iad depercimud Loclann. Tangattur tra an diaf rin zona poépaide γο luimneac, γ ó luimneac γο Port lairge. Act éna ar mó na cairpnióipit ina mbriógaib féin iná 'na poépaide. Ra éionóilpit Eoghanact γ Apsid eliac dóib, γ na cuipit cenn i gcenn, γ na cuipaō epip epuaio cctuppa, γο na cuipit na loclannaió i mbaile bíó, γ cloc-dainóin ime. Ra éuaio dha an dpaoi .i. hona γ fear ba fine díob ar an cairiol 'ra bél orlaigé, og atac a dee, γ og dénañ a dpaioig-écta, γ ga spail ar amuinnctip apad na noee. Tainig fear dpeapaib Mumán cuige γο ctug buille do cloic móip dar rin a mant dó, γο ctug a fiacla uile arf a éinn. Ra impa iap rin a aigib ar a muinnctip féin, γ arped po ráid ag cup apola cctupaide dar a bél amac : bam marbpa de po ar fé, γ na éuit ar air, γ na éuaio a anam arf. Ra gabad dóib iapctain do clocaib zona na féopat a pulang, act pagbaio a n-ionad rin, γ ciaóaid for pñp-óñin ba nspira, γ marbctur annpaide antaiopeó oile, γο marbat amlaio rin an da éaiopeac .i. hona Luimnió, γ Tómpip Toppa. Ní ceapna dha da maicib act diaf namá, γ uaitéad bez leo, γ puórat ριρ Mumán buaio γ coróup amlaio rin.

Ip in bliadain pi do ponad móp pluaó la Maolpeaclainn, pió 'Eipeann, γ Cearball mac Dunlainó laip γο Maó maca. Ra gabrat longpoit ann rin. ba spail imuppo la Maolpeaclainn ammur longpoit do éabairt do Aoó mac Néill fair; ciaó álainn  
an

<sup>1</sup> *Luimnech*.—i. e. Limerick. The word is here used to denote, not the city, but the Lower Shannon, from the city of Limerick to the sea.

<sup>2</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—This is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford, but the

name is hardly so old as the time here referred to, as Lairge, the chieftain from whom the name was derived, flourished in 951. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 858, note p.

<sup>3</sup> *Eoghanacht*.—i. e. Eoghanacht Chaisil.

(and Hona was a Druid); and these were hardy men of great fame among their own people, and fully noble, of the best race of the Lochlanns. These two came with their forces to Luimnech<sup>k</sup> and from Luimnech to Port-Lairge<sup>l</sup>; but, however, they prevailed more by their own vigour than by their forces. The people of Eoghanacht<sup>m</sup> and Ara Cliach<sup>n</sup> assembled against them, and they met face to face, and a hard battle was fought between them, in which the Lochlanns were driven to a small place surrounded by a stone wall. The Druid, i. e. Hona, the elder of them, went up on the wall, and his mouth opened, praying to his gods and exercising his magic, and ordering his people to worship the gods. One of the men of Munster came towards him and gave him a blow of a large stone on the mouth, and knocked all the teeth out of his head. He afterwards turned his face on his own people, and said, as he was pouring the warm blood out of his mouth: "I shall die of this," said he, and he fell back, and his soul went out of him. They were afterwards so plying with stones that they were not able to bear them, and they quitted that place, and repaired to a neighbouring morass, and here the other chieftain was killed; and thus were the two chieftains killed, i. e. Hona, of Luimnech, and Tomrir Torra. Of their chief men, only two escaped with a few forces; and thus the men of Munster gained victory and triumph.

[860.] In this year a great hosting<sup>o</sup> was made by Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, accompanied by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to Magh-Macha<sup>p</sup>. They encamped there. Maelsechlainn was afraid that his camp should be surprised by Aedh, son of Niall, though fair was the

answer

These were seated in the great plain of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>n</sup> *Ara Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *A great hosting*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ann. Ult. 859 (= 860).

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Macha*.—Now the Moy, near the city of Armagh.

an ppeazra ríoda euz Aod fair eir an duine naom .i. Petzha, comarba Paoraisc. Aread do rígne Maoilreaclainn Laigin 7 firi Muman 7 Connacta 7 Ulaib, 7 firi dhreas do tabairt a taimíoll a publa, 7 a n-airm nocta 'na láraib; an rígh féin .i. Maoilreaclainn, no baoi go paittfe fuirecáir gan éodlad ar scla Aoda, zé do pad luige a ppaonairi comarba Paoraisc; zidead táimic Aod go na fluazaib do tabairt ammur Longruir ar Maoilreaclainn, 7 ní mar na ríairt na fuarattur, uair no battur a n-airm uile a láimib fluaiz Maoilreaclainn, azur na eirgíur a naoimeact fan luét táimic dá n-ionnroizid go no cuirir amaidm iar ar marbad a ndearz-ár. Ra gab ona dáract fairfín oile díob, 7 aread tangattur d'ionnroizid pible Maoilreaclainn, an dar leo pad iad amuinnir féin; na battur am go no marbat uile iartain; 7 ar an éitíoc do padrat do rígne Dia rin. Ra impu Maoilreaclainn d'á eiz a harle an éorruir fan. Ra baoi ona Amlaib 7 pparpad Aod 'rin maíom-ra.

Oenac Raizne do dénam la Cíball mac Dunlaing.

Ar la Cíball mac Dunlaing for muinnir Rodulb 7 Sleb Mairge, 7 a marbad uile act ríu uachad téarna díob 7 ccailltib: críe Leitzlinne, 7 ona a braid na boí aca ar marbad d'réime móir do muinnir Leitzlinne díob.

Ral. Matodan mac Muiríodair, rí Ulaib, in clericatu obit.

Maonjal ab Fobair moritur.

Triar

\* *Amhláibh was along with Aedh.*—This is not stated in the published Annals.

\* *Raighne.*—This was the ancient name of the chief seat of the Kings of Ossory, situated in the barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 859, p. 494.

\* *Slíabh-Mairge.*—Now Slievemarague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County. There is no mention made of this Rodolph in the published Annals.

\* *Leithglinn.*—Now Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This entry is not in the published Annals.



answer of peace which Aedh had given him through the holy man, Fethghna, successor of Patrick. What Maelsechlainn did was to place the men of Leinster and Munster, and Connaught and of Uladh and Breagh around his tent, with their weapons naked in their hands. The king himself, i. e. Maelsechlainn, remained vigilantly and warily without sleep from fear of Aedh, though he [Aedh] had taken an oath [of fealty to him] before the successor of Patrick. Notwithstanding, Aedh came with his forces to attack the camp of Maelsechlainn, but they did not find it as they expected, for the forces of Maelsechlainn all had their arms in their hands, and they rose out together against the party who came to attack them, and put them to flight after having cut off many of them with great havoc. One party of them, however, were seized with a panic, and came to the tent of Maelsechlainn, thinking it was that of their own people, and remained there until they were all killed. And God did this in consequence of the falsehood which they had told. Maelsechlainn returned to his house after this triumph. Amhlaibh was along with Aedh<sup>a</sup> in this discomfiture.

The fair of Raighne<sup>r</sup> was celebrated by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang.

A slaughter was made by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, of the people of Rodolph, at Sliabh-Mairge<sup>s</sup>, and he slew them all except very few who escaped to the woods. They had plundered Leithglinn<sup>t</sup>, and had [obtained] its spoils after having killed a large number of the people of Leithghlinn.

[857.] Kal. Matudan<sup>n</sup>, son of Muiredhach, King of Uladh, died *in clericatu*.

Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar, died.

Three

<sup>a</sup> *Matudan*.—The obits of this prince, and of the Abbot Maenghal, as also the death of the three men killed by lightning, are dated by the Annals of Ulster 856, which ought to be 857. They are therefore out of place here.

Τριαρ το λοργαδ το ετιοδ ραιζηνε α τταλτεν.

Καλ. Cionaod mac Ailpin rex Pictorum, moritur : conat do  
po raidead an rann :—

Nad mair Cionaod go lion rgor,  
Fo d'ra gol in gac taig  
Aon ri a loga fo mih,  
Go bhuinne Romha ni b'rail.

Cumruo Eppcop 7 p'incepp Cluana Ioraird quieuit.

Tioppaide banban ab t'ine daglar quieuit.

Maolcuile ab Iml'ca Iobair moritur.

Aoulphri Saxon Moritur. Ceallac mac Guaire ri Lai'gn  
Deargabair, moritur. C'rhac mac Cionaoda, ri Ua mbairce  
t'ine moritur.

Aod mac Neill 7 a cl'aman .i. Amlaib (ing'n Aoda po baol  
ag Amlaib) go plo'gab mo'ra Guaidiol 7 Loclann leo go mag  
mide, 7 a ionnrad leo, 7 paorclanna iomda do marbad leo.

Maolreacloinn mac Maolruanaid, ri'g Eireann, i r'rio Callan  
December defunctur e'rt, unde quidam cecinit :

Ar iomda mairg in gac du,  
Ar r'gel mor la Guaidela,  
Do no'rtad r'ion flann fo gl'nn,  
Do rodba aoini 'Eir'nn.

Aod mac Neill, deargna'ma Maolreacloinn do gabail ri'g  
n-'Eireann tar e'ir Maolreaclann. Craibdeac roicnealac aig-  
nead

\* *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin*.—Ann. Ul. 857  
(= 858). Ogyg., p. 481.

† *Cumsadh*.—"Cumsuth, Episcopus et  
anchorita princeps Cluana Iraid in pace  
pauavit. *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin, rex Pic-*

*torum. Adulf rex Saxon mortui sunt. Ti-  
praiti Ban, abbas Tire-da-glas.*"—Ann.  
Ul. 857 (= 858).

\* *Ceallach, son of Guaire*.—Ann. F. M.  
at 856; but the true year is 858.

Three persons were burned by lightning at Tailten.

[858.] Kal. Cinaedh Mac Ailpin<sup>a</sup>, King of the Picts, died, on whom this verse was composed :—

That Cinaedh with the number of studs liveth not,  
Is the cause of weeping in every house.  
Any one king under heaven of his worth  
To the borders of Rome there is not.

Cumsadh<sup>b</sup>, Bishop and Chief of Cluain Iraird, died.

Tipraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghas, died.

Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach Iobhair, died.

Adolph, King of the Saxons, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire<sup>a</sup>, King of South Leinster, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaedh, King of Uí-Bairche-tire, died.

[862.] Aedh<sup>a</sup>, son of Niall, and his son-in-law, i. e. Amhlaeibh (the daughter of Aedh was wife to Amhlaeibh), set out with great forces of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns to the plain of Meath, and they plundered it and slew many noble persons.

[863.] Maelsechlainn<sup>b</sup>, son of Maelruanaidh, King of Erin, died on the day before the Calends of December, of which a certain poet sung :—

There is many a moan in every place,  
It is a great cause of grief with the Gaeidhil,  
Red wine has been spilled into the valley,  
The sole king of Erin died.

[863.] Aedh, son of Niall, the mortal enemy of Maelsechlainn,  
assumed

<sup>a</sup> *Aedh, son of Niall.*—F. M. at 860; *Tuesday, 30th Nov.*, and this enables us to correct the chronology of these Annals, true year 862.

<sup>b</sup> *Maelsechlainn.*—The Ann. Ult. 861, for the 30th November fell on Tuesday and F. M. 860, tell us that he died on in 863. O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

neab Aoda: r̄f̄c̄t̄ mbliad̄na d̄ecc̄ do i n̄ige go r̄iod̄am̄ail, cia fo  
gebb̄n̄ im̄n̄f̄o m̄im̄c̄.

Ailill banbain, ab ðiorap

Aongar Cluana F̄s̄ta Molua, r̄ap̄ien̄r̄, mōp̄it̄ur̄.

Maolod̄ar h̄Ua T̄in̄d̄rīd̄ r̄āoi l̄ēiḡir̄ Ēir̄l̄n̄n mōp̄it̄ur̄.

Muir̄ḡiur̄, anḡcōir̄ce Ār̄om̄acha, qūieuit̄.

D̄alac̄ ab Cluana mic Nōir̄ qūieuit̄.

Gōrmlait̄, in̄ḡn̄ Donchāda, r̄iōgan̄ t̄s̄m̄rac̄, in poenitentia obiit̄.

F̄ion̄án Cluana caoim, ep̄r̄cop̄ 7 anḡcōir̄e qūieuit̄.

F̄inn̄ceallac̄ ab Fearna mōp̄it̄ur̄.

S̄égonan mac Conaing, r̄i Cair̄r̄ge ðrācāīde mōp̄it̄ur̄. Flan-  
nagán mac Colmáin mōp̄it̄ur̄. T̄uin Aoda mic Duib̄dābar̄l̄n̄n, r̄í  
h̄Ua r̄f̄īð̄gente, C̄s̄n̄rāolād̄ i r̄íge Mūm̄an.

Domnall mac Ailp̄in r̄ex̄ pict̄orum mōp̄it̄ur̄.

R̄al. D̄s̄r̄ḡár̄ do tāðair̄t̄ do Ch̄s̄r̄ball mac Dunlaing, 7 do  
Cinn̄éde mac T̄āit̄ine .i. mac ðēir̄ð̄rēat̄ar̄ C̄s̄r̄baill r̄op̄ lonḡur̄  
Rōolaib̄, 7 bá gair̄id̄ r̄eme t̄ánḡat̄tur̄ a Lōclann; 7 Conall  
Ultāc̄ do m̄ar̄ð̄ād̄ ann aḡur̄ Lūir̄gn̄en, cum pl̄ur̄im̄ir̄ āl̄ur̄.

In̄r̄f̄o ð̄r̄f̄ḡ la Lōclannaib̄, 7 ðul ar̄ uām̄annaib̄ iom̄ðaib̄, 7 ar̄f̄o  
ón na ð̄r̄nād̄ go m̄im̄c̄ r̄eime.

Ar̄

\* *Seventeen years.*—Aedh died 12th Cal.  
Dec., which fell on Friday, as the Chroni-  
con Scotorum states. This indicates the  
year 879, and makes the length of his  
reign 16, not 17 years.—O'Flaherty, *ibid.*

<sup>a</sup> *Ailill Banbhan.*—Ann. F. M. 857.

<sup>b</sup> *Aenghus.*—Ann. F. M. 858.

<sup>c</sup> *Maolodhar O'Tindridh.*—Ann. Ult.  
861, where he is called r̄ui l̄ēiḡir̄ gōr̄bēat̄,  
“sage leech of the Gael.” This is the  
first notice of an Irish physician to be

found in the Irish Annals since the intro-  
duction of Christianity. See Ann. F. M.,  
A. D. 860, p. 494, note \*.

<sup>d</sup> *Muirghius.*—Ann. F. M. 860; Ult.  
861.

<sup>e</sup> *Of Cluain mic Nois.*—The Four Mas-  
ters call him Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, A. D.  
860.

<sup>f</sup> *Gormlath, daughter of Donnchadh.*—  
Ann. F. M. 859; Ult. 860.

<sup>g</sup> *Finian.*—Ann. F. M. 860.

assumed the kingdom of Erin after Maelsechlainn. The disposition of Aedh was pious and noble. He was seventeen years<sup>e</sup> in the kingdom peaceably, though he often met with annoyance.

Ailell Banbhan<sup>d</sup>, Abbot of Biror [died].

Aenghus<sup>e</sup>, a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, died.

[862.] Maeolodhar O'Tindridh<sup>f</sup>, chief physician of Erin, died.

Muirghius<sup>g</sup>, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died.

Dálach, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois<sup>h</sup>, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh<sup>i</sup>, Queen of Teamhar, died in penitence.

Finian<sup>k</sup>, of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite, died.

Finncheallach<sup>l</sup>, Abbot of Fearná [now Ferns], died.

Segonán, son of Conang<sup>m</sup>, King of Carraig Brachaidhe, died. The killing of Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn<sup>n</sup>, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte. Cennfaeladh, in the kingdom of Munster.

Domhnall Mac Ailpin<sup>o</sup>, King of the Picts, died.

[863.] Kal. A dreadful slaughter was made of the fleet of Rodlaibh<sup>p</sup>, by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Cineide, son of Gaeithin, i. e. the son of Cearbhall's sister; and they [the crews of the fleet] had arrived from Lochlann a short time before; and Conall Ultach and Lairgnen were slain there with many others.

The plundering of Breagh by the Lochlanns, and they entered into many crypts<sup>q</sup>, a thing not done often before.

A

<sup>1</sup> *Finncheallach*.—F. M. 860; Ult. 861.

<sup>2</sup> *Seghonán, son of Conang*.—F. M. 857; Ult. 858 (out of place here). Carraig Brachaidhe is in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ult. 859.

<sup>4</sup> *Domhnall mac Ailpin*.—He died in

862 (Ann. Ult. 861). Ogyg, p. 484.

<sup>5</sup> *The fleet of Rodlaibh*.—The F. M., at A. D. 860, make it Longphort-Rothlaibh, which may perhaps be a corruption of Longus Rothlaibh, i. e. Rodlaff's, or Rodolph's fleet.

<sup>6</sup> *Crypts*.—See Ann. F. M. 861; Ult. 862; where this account of the plunder-

‘Ar ná ngall la Císbail mac Dúnlainz ag Físta cairc, 7 a cirlé d’fagbáil.

Muiriosan mac Diarmada, ní Nair 7 Laignín eio do marbhad la gentib, 7 rocaide mór do maieib Laignín.

Cal. Aod mac Cumurcaig, ní hUa Niallám moritur. Muirebóc mac Maolduin, ní na n-Airéir iugulatur epe ó Donnall mac Aoda mic Néill.

Císbail mac Dúnlainz do innpó Laignín. Níor bó cian iar rin zo no tionolrad Laignín Loclannaiǵ 7 iad féin, zo no inbriúriod Orraige na díogail rin. Bá mór an tpuaiǵe! doneóc ra teicé d’Ornaigib im Mumáin ra marbaid 7 ra harraigio uile. Bá moó no zoptaig rih mánma Císbail .i. an luét rogab aige amail cairiri .i. Eoganaét, iadráide da argañ 7 da marbhad. Bíz air inuipio cairǵín na namad: uair níor bo iongnaó lair iadráide do génam na nosrnat, uair ra díǵrúot. Ro tionol iarain rloigǵ Saoideal 7 Loclannaiǵ, agur ra mill na ríanna comrocaide, ra mill Maǵ Féimín 7 rir muige 7 rug braitǵe ciuúda n-íomda lair.

San bliadainri, .i. in tertiio anno regni Aoda Finnliét, tanzatur Saḡain i mbreátnaib ḡaimud, 7 ra inarbaid na Saḡain birl-tain ar an tír.

### Dallad

ing of the caves or crypts is given more fully.

\* *Ferta Cairech*.—Now Fertagh, near Johnstown, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 861.

\* *Naas*.—Ann. F. M. 861, p. 496, note \*; Ult. 862, where is called King of Naas and of Airthir Life.

\* *Aedh, son of Cumascach*.—Ann. F. M. 861, of the Niallain, in the Co. Armagh.

\* *King of Uí-Niallain*.—Now the Oneilands, two baronies in the Co. Armagh.

\* *Airthera*.—Now the baronies of Orior in the county of Armagh. In the Ann. Ult. 862, he is called *reclab aipb macae 7 ní na naipéer*—“Sub-Abbot of Armagh, and King of Orior.”

\* *Fera-Maighé*.—Now Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—Ann. F. M. 862 (true year, 864).

\* *The third*.—Aedh Finnliath succeeded

A slaughter of the Galls at Ferta Caeirech<sup>r</sup> by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and they left their prey behind.

Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas<sup>a</sup> and of Leinster, was killed by the Pagans, and a great number of the chiefs of Leinster.

[864.] Kal. Aedh, son of Cumascach<sup>i</sup>, King of Ui-Niallain<sup>u</sup>, died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, King of the Airthera<sup>r</sup>, was killed by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall.

Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, plundered Leinster. It was not long after this that the Leinster-men assembled themselves and the Lochlanns, and plundered Osraighe in revenge of this. It was a great pity: such of the Osraighe as fled into Munster were all killed and plundered; and this distressed the mind of Cearbhall the more, that the people he took for friends, namely, the Eoghanachts, should plunder and kill them. He thought little of the doings of the enemies, for he did not wonder at their doing what they did, for they were entitled to it. He therefore assembled an army of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns, and spoiled the neighbouring lands [of the Eoghanachts]; he spoiled Magh Feimhin and Fera Maighe<sup>r</sup>, and carried off the hostages of many tribes.

In this year, i. e. the third<sup>a</sup> of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Saxons came into Britain Gaimud<sup>a</sup>, and the Saxons expelled the Britons from the country.

in the year 863, so that the third year of his reign was 865 or 866.

<sup>a</sup> *Britain Gaimud*.—Perhaps Gwyned (Guenidotia or Venedotia, i. e. North Wales) may be intended. This seems to be the same expulsion of the Britons which is recorded in the Ann. Ult. at 864, in these words: bpeactan bu mbapbu apa

The  
 ɛɪp ɔɔ ʃaxanaɪb con nɔ ʒabaɔ caɛɛ  
 ʃopaɪb ɪm Maen conain.—“The Britons were driven from their territory by the Saxons, and were put into bondage in Maen Chonain,” i. e. Anglesea, called Mona Conain, from Conan, King of Gwynedd. See Ann. Ult. 815; Brut y Tywysogion, A. D. 817.

Dallað Lopcáin mic Cetaíl, ní Míde, la hAod mac Néill. Concopar mac Donnchaða, leítirí Míde do báó la hAmlaíb i Cluain Ircair. Inisó na nDéirí la Císbail mac Dunlaing, 7 lánmilleað hUí n-Aongusa.

Abtaine Tíre da glar do gabail do Maolpeccair in hoc anno.

Ḃabail Diarmada la gentib.

ΕΙΘΓΙΝ ΘΡΙΤ ΕΡΡΕΟΡ ΟΙΛΛΕ ΟΑΡΑ, ΡΕΡΙΒΑ ΕΤ ΑΝΑΘΟΡΕΤΑ ΕΓΝΙ°,  
anno aetatir puae quieuit.

Maonac mac Conmair, ab Roir epé moirur.

Domnall hUa Dunlaing, nigdamna Laigín, moirur.

Císmair mac Cetaínair, ní Corca daircinn, moirur.

Ḃal. Taðg mac Diarmada ní hUa Cinnriolaig do marbað dá bpráitrib féin. 'Ar for Loclannair la Flann mac Conair ní Cianac. Dearg ár na Loclann, 7 a mbuaðreað uile ran bliaðair ní la hAod mac Néill, níg 'Eireann. Maðm lán móp la n-Aod forr na Loclannair ag Loc Peabail. Inniuit ono na h-eoluir gur ob í a bñ ar móó po gpeir Aod i ccsñ na Loclann .i. Lano, ingñ Dunlaing : 7 ar riúde ba bñ do Maolreacloinn peime, maðair mic Maolreacloinn .i. Flañ. ba hí mátair Cennedig mic Gaicne í, .i. ní Laigri. Ar móp era na rpeíobað na rpuaraccur Loclannair d'ulc 'ran bliaðair ní [on g-Cennedigriúde] cíó móó puaraccur ó Aod Finnlað mac Néill.

Milleað

<sup>b</sup> *Lorcan*.—Ann. F. M. 862; Ann. Ult. 863.

<sup>c</sup> *Uí-Aenghusa*.—i. e. the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, King of Munster, slain, A. D. 489. See Ann. F. M., p. 499, note <sup>m</sup>, A. D. 862.

<sup>d</sup> *Maelpeair*.—He died in 890, according to the F. M., who do not give the year

of his accession.

<sup>e</sup> *Diarmaid*.—Not in the published Annals. It does not appear who this Diarmaid was.

<sup>f</sup> *Eidgin Brit*.—Or the Briton. Ann. F. M. 862. His name was probably Edwin, a Briton. Colgan says that he died on the 18th December, probably confound-



The blinding of Lorcan<sup>b</sup>, son of Cathal, king of Meath, by Aedh, son of Niall. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half king of Meath, was drowned by Amhlaeibh at Cluain Iraid. The plundering of the Desies, and the total spoiling of Ui Aenghusa<sup>c</sup> by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing.

The abbacy of Tir-da-ghlas was assumed by Maelpetair<sup>d</sup> in this year.

The taking of Diarmaid<sup>e</sup> by the Gentiles.

Eidgin Brit<sup>f</sup>, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died in the one hundred and thirteenth year of his age.

Maenach<sup>g</sup>, son of Connmach, Abbot of Ros-Cré, died.

Domhnall, grandson of Dunlaing, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Cearmait, son of Catharnach, King of Corca Bhaiscinn, died.

[866.] Kal. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid<sup>h</sup>, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brothers. A slaughter was made of the Lochlanns by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta. A great slaughter was made of the Lochlanns, who were all disturbed this year by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Erin. A complete and great victory was gained by Aedh over the Lochlanns at Loch Feabhail<sup>i</sup>, and the learned state that it was his wife that most incited Aedh against the Lochlanns; i. e. Lann, the daughter of Dunlang, and she had been the wife of Malsechláinn before, and was the mother of Malsechláinn's son Flann. She was also the mother of Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis<sup>k</sup>. It is written that the Lochlanns sustained great evils in this year [from this Cenneidigh], but more from Aedh Finliath, son of Niall.

[869.]

ing him with Aedan of Ard Lonain.—  
*Trias. Thaum.*, p. 629.

<sup>g</sup> *Maenach*.—This and the two succeeding entries are given by the F. M. at 862.

<sup>h</sup> *Tadhg, son of Diarmaid*.—Ann. F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Feabhail*.—Now Lough Foyle.

<sup>k</sup> *Laeighis*.—Now Leix.

Millead̄ 7 innrēd̄ Foirtrēnn̄ la Loclannaiḃ zo ruḡrat b̄raiḡde iomda leo 1 ngill ne cīor; no b̄ar zo fada iartētan aḡ tabairt cīora d̄oib̄.

Ar for̄ Ḥallaib̄ oc Minoroic̄it la Cennēdiḡ mac Ḥaitine, ni Laigni 7 la tuairḡit n-Orraiḡe.

Iḡ in aimir̄ ni tanḡattuḡ Auniter̄ .i. na Dair̄fir̄ zo fluazaiḃ diair̄mōib̄ leo zo Caer̄ Ebroic̄, ḡur̄ no toḡlat̄tuḡ an caḡraiḡ, 7 zo noḡc̄attuḡ fuir̄re, 7 ba toḡac̄ immōd̄ 7 doḡrac̄ mōir̄ do ḡr̄st̄-naib̄ rin; uair̄ nī fada d̄'aimir̄ r̄eime fo no baor̄ ḡac̄ cogad̄ 7 ḡac̄ ḡl̄ir̄it 1 Loclann, 7 ar̄ ar̄ fo no f̄ar̄ an cogad̄ r̄aim 1 Loclann̄ .i. d̄a mac̄ d̄cca Albdain̄ ni Loclann̄ no ionnar̄hr̄at an mac̄ r̄a r̄ine .i. Ragnall̄ mac̄ Albdain̄, ar̄ eagla leo é do ḡabail̄ riḡi Loclann̄ tar̄ éir̄ a n-atar̄; zo tt̄aimic̄ an Ragnall̄ co n-a t̄rī mac̄aib̄ zo hiḡr̄ib̄ Or̄c: no t̄ar̄ir̄ iaram̄ Ragnall̄ ann̄ rin, 7 an mac̄ ba roḡ do tanḡattuḡ imor̄ru na mic̄ ba r̄ine zo hiḡr̄ib̄ ḡr̄etan zo fluaz̄ mor̄ leo, ar̄ tt̄ionól an t̄r̄luaiḡ rin ar̄ ḡac̄ áir̄o, ar̄ na líonad̄ na mac̄ rin do d̄iomur̄ 7 do m̄sr̄rac̄t um eir̄ḡe 1 c̄c̄l̄nn̄ F̄rangc̄ 7 Saḡann̄. Ra r̄aol̄r̄iob̄ a n-atar̄ do dol 1 Loclann̄ fo c̄édoir̄ dar̄ a n-éir̄.

Ra sr̄ail̄ iaram̄ an d̄iomur̄ 7 a n-óḡbad̄ata or̄ra iomr̄am̄ r̄ímr̄a dar̄ an ocian̄ Cantair̄r̄c̄da .i. an m̄uir̄ r̄uil̄ eir̄oir̄ Eir̄inn̄ 7 Ear̄-r̄áin̄ zo r̄anḡattuḡ Eir̄rain̄, 7 zo noḡr̄hr̄ad̄ ulca iom̄da 1 n-Eir̄rain̄ eoir̄

<sup>1</sup> *Foirtrenn.*—i. e. Pictland.—*Ann. Ul.* 865.

<sup>2</sup> *Mindroichet.*—Now Monadrehid, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County. The Four Masters notice this slaughter of the foreigners at the year 864, but 866 is the true year.

<sup>3</sup> *Aunites.*—This name is perhaps a corruption of *Afnitæ*, or *Hafnitæ*, from Haf-

nia (*Höfn*, the haven), called afterwards *Kaupmanna-höfn*, (Merchants' haven), now Copenhagen. But the Editor is not able to quote any other authority for the name of *Hafnitæ* being applied to the Danes.

<sup>4</sup> *Caer Ebroic.*—i. e. the city of Eboracum or York. See "*Annal. Cambriæ*" and "*Brut y Tywysogion*" at 866.

<sup>5</sup> *Albdan.*—The Scandinavian form of

[869.] Foirtrenn<sup>1</sup> was plundered and ravaged by the Lochlanns, and they carried off many hostages with them as pledges for rent : and they were paid rent for a long time after.

A slaughter was made of the Galls at Mindroichet<sup>m</sup> by Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and by the northern Osraighi.

At this time the Aunites<sup>a</sup>, i. e. the Danes, came with countless forces to Caer Ebroic<sup>c</sup>, and destroyed the city, which they took, and this was the beginning of great troubles and difficulties to the Britons. For not long before this time every kind of war and commotion prevailed in Lochlann, which arose from this cause; i. e. the two younger sons of Albdan<sup>p</sup>, King of Lochlann, expelled the eldest son, Ragnall, son of Albdan, because they feared that he would take the kingdom of Lochlann after their father; and Ragnall came with his three sons to Innsi Orc<sup>q</sup>, and Ragnall tarried there with his youngest son. But his elder sons, with a great host, which they collected from every quarter, came on to the British Isles, being elated with pride and ambition, to attack the Franks and Saxons. They thought that their father had returned to Lochlann immediately after setting out.

Now, their pride and youthful ambition induced them to row forward across the Cantabrian Sea<sup>r</sup>, i. e. the sea which is between Erin and Spain, until they reached Spain<sup>s</sup>, and they inflicted many evils  
in

this name may probably be Halden, or Halfdane. See Saxon Chron., A. D. 871; O'Flaherty's Ogyg., p. 485, A. D. 871.

<sup>1</sup>*Innsi Orc.*—i. e. the Orkney Islands.

<sup>r</sup>*Cantabrian Sea.*—i. e. the Biscayan Sea.

<sup>s</sup>*Until they reached Spain.*—Mallet gives an account of an excursion made by a strong force of Scandinavian rovers into Spain in September, 844, which looks very like the one here described, but he

does not mention that they crossed the Gaditanean Straits.—“Northern Antiquities,” Bohn's Ed., p. 173, note. See also Depping, “Histoire des Exped. Maritimes des Normands,” liv. ii., chap. 3 (p. 121, New. Ed., 1844), who cites the Annal. Bertin. for the statement that the Northmen ravaged the coast of Frisia, and infested the Scottish islands in the year 847.

εδρη οργαιν ἡ ἰννηδ. Τανγαττυρ ἰαρετταν δαρ αν Μυινόςην ηΓαδιαντα, .i. βαλ ἡ τεείδ μυρ μεδιτερραμαν ἰριν Οσιαν ἰμλέ-  
 τραδ, ζο πάνγαττυρ αν Αρραic ; ἡ κυριδ κατ νηρ να Μαυριο-  
 τανυδ, ἡ τυριδ δεαρζάρ να Μαυριотана. Αέτ εсна αρ αζ ουλ ἡ  
 ζοήη αν εάταρα α δυβαιρε αν δαρα mac νηρ αν mac οίλε : α  
 βράταιρ, αρ πέ, αρ μόρ αν μίσιαλλ ἡ αν δάραετ ριλ ποραινη βειε  
 αρ ζαδ εἶρ α εἶρ αρ ρυδ αν δομυιν ζάρ μαρβαδ, α ναδ αζ κορ-  
 ναμ ἄρ η-αταρδα ρέν αταάμ, ἡ νηαρ αρ η-αταρ δο ζέηαμ, υαιρ αρ  
 α αόηαρ ατά ανορα αμυιέ ἡ ἰμερτιη ἰεἶρ ναδ λειρ ρέηη, αρ μαρ-  
 βαδ αν δαρα μιε ηο ραζροηη να ραρηαδ, ἀμιαλ πολληριζέεαρ δαμρα,  
 ζομαδ ἡ η-αιρλιηγε ηο πολληριζέεα δοροηη ρηη : ἡ ηο μαρβαδ αν mac  
 οίλε δό α εαετ ρηηηβρίετταιη δυο, μα εέαρηα αν ε-αταρ ρέν αρ αν  
 κατ ρηη, que peneva comprobatum ειρε.

Ἰη ταν ηο βαοι ζα ράδ ρηη αρ ανη αδ εονηαιρε κατ να Μαυρι-  
 τανα εἰκα : ἡ μαρ αδ εονηαιρε αν mac ηο ράιδ να βηιατέρα ρήμ-  
 αινη ρηη, ηο λιηζ ζο ηοβαἷη ἴραν εατ ἡ εάμικ δ'ἰονηροἶζ ρί να Μαυ-  
 ριτάνα, ἡ τυζ буille δο ελοιδήη μόρ δό, ζο ηο ζαδ α λάμ δε. Ἡ  
 κυρκαδ ζο κυραιδ εἰεττηρ αν δά λῆ ἴραν εατ ρα, ἡ ηί ρυζ ηῆδ δίοδ  
 κορζυρ δα chele ἴραν εατ ρηη. Αέτ εάμηζ κάδ δίοδ δ'ἰονηραιζ α  
 λοηζροηρε, αρ μαρβαδ ρόεαιδε εεττηρα. Ἡ ρυαζαιρ ἰμυρρηο  
 κάδ ἄρ α εέλε τοιδαεετ αρ να ἡάραδ δο εἰμ αν εάεα. Ἡ ἰομ-  
 ζαδ ἰμυρρηο ρί να Μαυριτана αν λοηζροηρε, ἡ ηα ἔλα ἰριν οίδε αρ  
 ηγαδ α λάμ δε. Ὁ εάμηζ τρα αν μαδωηη ηο ζαβραετ να Λοελαἷ-  
 αιζ α η-αρηα, ἡ ηο εοηριζροηε ἰαδ ζο κυραιδ βεοδα δο εἰμ αν  
 εάεα. Ἡ Μαυριτана ἰμυρρηο δ ηο αηριζροηε α ρί δ'ελέυδ, ηο εειε-  
 ρηοδ αρ μαρβαδ α δεαρζάρη.

Ro

<sup>1</sup> *The Gaditanean Straits.*—i. e. the Straits of Gades, in the south of Spain. The modern Cadiz preserves the name.

<sup>2</sup> *The external ocean.*—i. e. the Atlantic.

<sup>3</sup> *Mauritani.*—i. e. the Moors. Mauritania Proper answers to the modern Morocco.

<sup>4</sup> *The father himself.*—Meaning, “if our father himself.”

in Spain both by killing and plundering. They afterwards crossed the Gaditanean Straits<sup>t</sup>, i. e. where the Mediterranean Sea goes into the external ocean<sup>n</sup>, and they arrived in Africa, and there they fought a battle with the Mauritani<sup>s</sup>, in which a great slaughter of the Mauritani was made. However, on going to this battle, one of the sons said to the other : “ Brother,” said he, “ it is great folly and madness in us to be going from one country to another throughout the world, killing ourselves, instead of defending our patrimony and obeying the will of our father, for he is now alone away from home, and sojourning in a country not his own; the second son, whom we left along with him, having been killed, as was revealed to me (this had been revealed to him in a dream), and his other son was killed in a battle ! It is wonderful, too, if the father himself<sup>r</sup> has escaped from that battle, *que<sup>s</sup> revera comprobatum est.*”

As he was saying these words, they saw the battle array of the Mauritani approaching them ; and as the son who said the aforesaid words saw it, he rushed suddenly into the battle, and he came up to the King of Mauritania, and gave him a stroke of a great sword, and cut off his hand. The battle was fought with great hardihood on both sides, although neither party gained the victory in that battle ; but both returned to their camps, after many persons had been killed on both sides. They, however, challenged each other to battle the next day. But the King of Mauritania fled from his camp, and fled at night, after having lost his hand. When the morning came, however, the Lochlanns put on their armour, and prepared themselves with hardihood and vigour for the battle. But when the Mauritani perceived that their king had absconded, they fled, after many of them had been cut off with great slaughter<sup>a</sup>.

After

<sup>t</sup> *Que.*—Read *quod*. The meaning is, that him in a dream, was found to turn out true.  
what had been miraculously revealed to <sup>a</sup> *Great slaughter.*—The editor has not

Ro éuaτtur iarrin na Loclonnaig fon tír 7 no airdrioc, 7 no loirdrioc an tír uile; tugrad uua rluaig móir díob a mbrait leo go hÉirinn .i. ríad rin na fír gorma, uair ír ionann Maury 7 noigri: Maurytania ír ionann ír noigriudo. Ar inbáctain má téarna an tír dune do Loclonnaib eoir in níc na marbaid, 7 no báidit díb ran Muincinn muiriúe Gaoytanna. Ar fada uua no bádar na fír gorma rin i n-Éirinn. Ar ann ata Maurytania contra balearer Inpular.

Kal. Eclippir solir in Calendir Ianuaru.

Ceallac mac Ailella, ab Cille dára, 7 ab lae, doirimuir in regione Pictorum.

Manchine Eppcop Leéglie quieuit.

Tuatal mac Artgofra, príom eppcop Foirterinn, 7 ab Duin Caillen, moirur.

Duin Colmain mic Dunlainge, ní Fótairt tíre; do marbad é ba cloinn féin.

Tigheanac mac Focarta, ní Fear mbreag.

Ír in bliadain ní tainig Tompar iarla, o Luimnioc go Cluain ríra bñhainn, (dune aindreannda agarb aindgid eiride do Loclannaib) andar leir do gebad bpad móir 'rin cill rin, gíob ní mar na ríoil fuair, uair tainig real bñg fíor reime, 7 no teicédo go maic reime i n-eatrait, dream eile i reircuib, dñm oile 'rin tñmpul. An dñm imurro for a ruzrom ar an uplar, 7 ír in pelic no marbrom. Ro baor uuo Cormac mac Elaúig, ríoi eagha Éirinn,

been able to find any account of this invasion of Morocco by the Northmen in any other authority.

<sup>b</sup> *Blue men in Erin.*—No account of these blue men has been found in any other Annals or history.

<sup>c</sup> *Balearic Isles.*—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, &c.

<sup>d</sup> *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 864, but the true year is 865.

<sup>e</sup> *Ceallach.*—Annals of Ulster, A. D. 864;

After this the Lochlanns passed over the country, and they plundered and burned the whole country; and they carried off a great host of them [the Maurítani] as captives to Erin, and these are the blue men [of Erin], for Mauri is the same as black men, and Mauritania is the same as blackness. It is wonderful if every third man of the Lochlanns escaped, between the numbers who were killed and those who were drowned of them in the Gaditanean Straits. Long indeed were these blue men in Erin<sup>b</sup>. Mauritania is situated opposite the Balearic Isles<sup>c</sup>.

[869.] Kal. An eclipse of the sun<sup>d</sup> on the Calends of January.

Ceallach<sup>e</sup>, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill dara and Abbot of I, died in the region of the Picts.

Mainchine<sup>f</sup>, Bishop of Leithghlin, died.

Tuathal<sup>g</sup>, son of Artgus, chief Bishop of Fortrenn, and Abbot of Dun Caillen [Dunkeld], died.

The killing of Colman, son of Dunlang, King of Fotharta-tire<sup>h</sup>: he was killed by his own children.

Tighernach<sup>i</sup>, son of Focarta, King of the men of Breagh [died].

In this year came Tomrar<sup>k</sup> the Earl, from Luimnech to Cluain-fearta-Brenainn<sup>l</sup> (he was a fierce, rough, cruel man of the Lochlanns), thinking that he would find a great prey in that church, but he did not find it as he thought, for intelligence had gone a short time before him, and they fled expertly from him, some in boats, others into the morasses, and others into the church. Those whom he caught on the floor

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 391; F. M. 863.

<sup>a</sup> *Mainchine*.—F. M. 863.

<sup>b</sup> *Tuathal*.—F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

<sup>c</sup> *Fotharta-tire*.—i. e. the inland Fotharta, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—Ann. F. M. 863.

<sup>d</sup> *Tighernach*.—Ann. Ult. 864 [= 865].

<sup>e</sup> *Tomrar*.—This Tomrar is not mentioned in any other Annals, unless he be the same as the Tomrar, son of Tomralt, who was slain 923 (F. M.).

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-fearta Brenainn*.—Now Clonfert. This attack is not mentioned in any other Annals known to the Editor.

Ειρήνη, κοίμηβα πην Γιαράιν Σαίγρε ριν εσmpal ριν. Ρα ραορ  
 Δια γ δρénéανν ιαδ αmlαιγ ριν. Μαρθ ιμορρη δο δάραετ αν  
 Τομραιρ 'ρην βλιαδαιν ρι, αρ η-ιμρηε δο δhrénéανν μιορβαλ ραιρ.

Ιρ ην βλιαζαιν ριν ηο έυαδαρ ηα ηιγ Λοεlonnaig ημ Μυμαιν  
 γ ηλυαζα μόρα leo, γ ηα ιμρηρηε γο ερηδα αν Μυμαιν. Ξιόδδ  
 έηνα ευγαδ δεαρη άρ φορηα ανη, υαιρ εαιηιγ Cιnnέτιγ mac  
 Ξαιέην, ηί Λαιοιγρ (mac έρηδε δο Λαιηδ ηηγην Ουνλαηγε, γ ηιδε  
 οηο μαεαιρ Φλαηηη mic Μαοιληεαέlοηηη γ αρ ί βα βήη αν εαηρα  
 ο'Αοδ mac Νέιλλ, ηιγ Τσμηραέ), αρ έ αν mac-Ξαιέην βα γαιρηε,  
 γ βα κορηραεα φορ γαλλαιβ ραν αιμηρη ριν ι η-Ειρηηδ—εαιηιγ  
 ιαρηαη αν Cιnnέτιγ ρι γ Λαιοιγρ γο ηορηημ δο Ορηραηιβ μαηηε  
 ηιρ γο longρηορηε ηα Λοεlann, γυρ ηο μαρηβραε οβρηγάρ α ηδξδαοηηε  
 αρ λάρ αν longρηορηε. Ιρ ανη ρην αδ έοηηαιρηε Cιnnέδιγ ρηι ο'ά  
 ηιμηρηρηε ρέην, γ υιαρ Λοεlann αη ερηαλλ α έηηηη δο βειηη δε, εαιηιγ  
 γο ερηε οα ραοραδ, γ ηο βήη αν οα εηηηη οο'η οίρ ρην, γ ηο ραορ α  
 ρεαρ ηιμηρηε ρέην. Ταηηε ρεηηε Cεηηέδιγ γο ηβυαηδ γ κορηγυρ.  
 Αρ ανηρηαιδε δο ηαλα αν έρηε Λοεlannaé ι ηαιγηδ Cιnnέδιγ κο  
 η-έδαλαιβ μορα οεεα. Ο ηο έυαλαευρ ηα μαητε υο δο μαρηβαδ ηο  
 ραγρηα ο γρηειέ, γ α η-έδαλα, γ εαηγαιεευρ γο ερηαηδ, βεοδα ι  
 η-αιγηδ Cιnnέτιγ. Ρο εογβαηο γοεα αλληαρηδα βαρηβαρηδα ανηρηαιδε,  
 γ ρευηε ιοηδα βαδρηδα γ ροευηε γα ηάδ ηύη, ηύη. Ρο οιοβαρηγηο  
 ιαρηαη ραιγδε ιοηδα εευρηα γ λεεγαιε γ ηα γαβρηε ρα δεοιγ φορ α  
 εεlοιόηηιβ

<sup>m</sup> *Cormac*.—He was Abbot of Seirkieran, in the King's County. His death is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 868.

<sup>n</sup> *Saved them*.—Something seems to have been omitted here. The narrative is probably abridged from some ecclesiastical legend.

<sup>o</sup> *Died of madness*.—This is probably a mistake, confounding this Tomrar with the Tomrar Mac Ailehi, or Elge, who died, or “went to hell with his pains” in 922, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—See “Leabhar na gCeart,” *Introd.*, p. xli.

<sup>p</sup> *Predatory party*.—A party who had gone forth from the camp for plunder.



floor and in the churchyard he killed. Cormac<sup>m</sup>, son of Elathach, chief of Erin for wisdom, the successor of old Ciaran, of Saighir, was in the church. God and Brenann thus saved them<sup>n</sup>. And Tomrar died of madness<sup>o</sup> in this year, Brenann having wrought a miracle upon him.

In this year the Lochlann kings went into Munster, having great hosts along with them, and they bravely ravaged Munster. They were, however, dreadfully slaughtered, for Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, the son of Lann, daughter of Dunlang (who was the mother of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and at this time the wife of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Teamhair,—and this son of Gaithin was the fiercest and the most victorious man against the foreigners in Erin at this time),—this Cennedigh came with the Laeighis and a party of the Osraighi to the camp of the Lochlanns and made a slaughter of the best of their men in the middle of the camp. On this occasion Cennedigh saw a man of his people between two Lochlann men who were going to cut off his head, and he came actively to his relief, and beheaded the two Lochlanns, and thus saved his own man. Cennedigh then passed forward with victory and triumph. Then the predatory party<sup>p</sup> of the Lochlanns came against Cennedigh, having great spoils in their hands, and when they heard of the killing of the chiefs aforesaid, they left their plunder and spoils and came vigorously and actively against Cennedigh. They raised foreign barbarous shouts there, and blew warlike trumpets, and many said “nui, nui<sup>q</sup> !” Many darts and half javelins were discharged between them, and at last they took to their heavy, strong-striking swords. But God was assisting the son of Gaithin and his

<sup>q</sup> *Nui, nui.*—*Quere*, whether this war-cry is not the Norse *noe, noe* (*now, now* !). This account of the conflict between Kennedy, son of Gahan, King of Leix (a ter-

ritory included in the present Queen's County), must have been taken from some local Annals, preserved, probably, at Clonenagh or Clonfert-Mulloe. No account

ccloídmib̄ epoma corc̄uilleáda. ʒideò epa no baí Dia ag fupraáct do mac ʒaíein co na muinntir, no foruairliǵib̄ na Lochlannaiǵ, ʒ na faǵrat a laéraiǵ imbualta : na éuadar ar̄ i maídm ar marbað a noíǵár. ʒrísm oile ní úc̄aattur i ffað ar a ffaíinne ar ffulanǵ ǵorta móipe úóib̄, no ar a náipe leo teóib̄. In uair ad concattur fluaǵ mic ʒaíein occ tional an maíteura no faǵrad-rum leo, tanǵaattur na noíǵaib̄. Mar no comairc mac ʒaíein éride, no ǵab foéta am̄ail faol fo éaorcab, ǵo no teiérip̄oð 'ran mónaib̄ ǵur no márbaid 'ran mónaib̄ uile iad, ǵo nduaattur coin a ccolla. Ro márbat dno an luétra .i. mac ʒaíein co muinntir úríǵar aora ǵraða niǵ Lochlann i n-áip̄o aile rin Muímaí .i. marc̄fluaǵ niǵ Lochlann. Ir na úioǵail na márbat na Lochlannaiǵ fluaǵ móri clépeé, na baol [ina longpup̄c] féin, áct ar iar mbuaib̄ onǵta ʒ aitériǵe.

Ir i n-airip̄ir rin ruǵ clú móri Maoilciarain eioir ʒaioídealuib̄ ar a mence buáda do bpeit̄ dó do Lochlannib̄.

Ir in bliadairi ba marb̄ Comrup̄ iarla, náma úp̄énainn do úáraáct i pup̄c Manann, ʒ ba h̄ib̄ ad éfo úp̄énainn ǵá marbað.

Ir in tan ro do ionrað Ciarruiǵe forbairi for̄ muinntir an Comraip̄ rin, ʒ ar nat̄taáct úóib̄ úp̄énainn ar b̄rú an mára, no baol an coim̄de ag fupraáct do na ʒaioídiolaīb̄ : uair baol an muir óǵ báuhad̄ na Lochlann, ʒ na Ciarruiǵe ǵa marbað. Congal an Sínoir̄ ri Ciarruiǵe ruǵ buaib̄ irin congail áata ra. Ar uaítead̄ epa lomnoct̄ ʒ ǵonta teap̄na do na Lochlannaīb̄ ; ba móri n-óir̄ ʒ airǵib̄, ʒ bancaom̄ no fáǵbaid̄ ann rin.

Ir in bliadain ri dno tanǵaattur flóǵ Lochlann ó Phup̄c Corcaige

of it is given in the published Annals.

\* *They came.*—i. e. the wounded or wearied Lochlanns rallied, and followed the victorious Irish, to endeavour to re-

cover their spoils.

\* *Maelciarain.*—The death of this champion is entered in the Ann. Ult. at 868 ; F. M. 867.

his people, and they prevailed over the Lochlanns, who left the field of conflict and fled routed after having sustained red havoc. Some of them had not gone far, in consequence of weakness, having suffered much from hunger, or who were ashamed to fly; when these perceived the host of the son of Gaithin collecting the spoils which they had abandoned to them, they came after them. When the son of Gaithin saw this, he attacked them as the wolf attacks sheep, so that they fled into a bog, and in that bog they were all killed, and dogs devoured their bodies. This party also, i. e. the son of Gaithin and his people, made a great slaughter of the *aes-gradha* [servants of trust] of the King of the Lochlanns in another direction in Munster, i. e. of the cavalry of the King of the Lochlanns; and in revenge of this the Lochlanns killed a great host of clerics who were in their own camp; but it was after the victory of unction and penance.

At this time Maelciarain<sup>a</sup> obtained great fame among the Gaedhil from his frequent victories over the Lochlanns.

In this year Tomrar, the Earl, the enemy of Brenann, died of madness at Port-Manann<sup>t</sup>, and he saw Brenann<sup>u</sup> killing him.

In this year the Ciarraighi [Kerry-men] made an invading camp against the people of this Tomrar, and having supplicated Brenann on the brink of the sea, the Lord was aiding the Gaedhil, for the sea was drowning the Lochlanns, and the Ciarraighi were killing them. Congal, the senior<sup>x</sup>, King of Ciarraighe, gained victory in this battle. The Lochlanns escaped, few, naked, and wounded, leaving behind them much gold and silver, and fair women.

In this year also the hosts of the Lochlanns came from the port of

<sup>a</sup> *Port-Manann*.—i. e. the harbour of the Isle of Man.

<sup>u</sup> *Brenann*.—i. e. St. Brendan, of Clonfert. St. Brendan was the navigator of

the Irish, and was particularly hostile to the Scandinavians.

<sup>x</sup> *Congal the senior*.—i. e. the aged. There is no account of this destruction of

αιγε δ'αρβαιν Περμαιγε Πένη, ἀετ εἶνα νί πα εἰδοιζ Δία δόιβ, υαιρ  
 ιρ αν ταν ριν τανγαττυρ να Δέρι αρ ερῖοαῖδ ἴραν πρῖρανν κέτνα  
 τρέ πέμπέζαδ Δέ, υαιρ βα νεαρζ-ναῖαῖδ πειμιρην να Δέρι γ  
 Περμαιγε. Ὁ πο concattur ιαραμ να Δέρι να Loclannaiζ ος  
 οργαιν γ ος ιννηαδ αν εἴπε τανγαττυρ δ'ιονηραιζιδ Περμυιζε, γ δο  
 ποηρατ ριδ δαιηζην εἰαιριρ, γ πο εuaδαν αν αοηεῖρ ι εεῖην να Loclann  
 ζο ζαρζ, beoδa, commbazac, γ πα κυρῖδ ζο ερυαῖδ ερoδa λειε φορ  
 λεε στυρρα, ζιδῖδ πο μῖνῖαῖδ φορρ να Loclaῖαῖδ τρέ μιορβαῖλ αν  
 εοιμoδheδ, γ πα κυρῖοδ a νεαρηζ ἀρ. Ρά εuaῖδ ιμυρρο a τταοι-  
 ριoδ .ι. Ἐπιμεινηριολαιζ la αιμim ζο ραιηζ αιρταῖλ δαιηζην βαοι  
 a ζκομροεραῖδ δoῖβ, γ πο φυαδαιρ a ζαβαῖλ, γ αρεδ βα διοῖμαοιη δο,  
 υαιρ ηι πα πέο a φυλανζ αρ ιομαδ ραζα γ εloc ζά ηδιυδραζαδ δo.  
 Ιρεδ δο ριζηριοῖμ Ἐσηραολαδ δο ζαιρην κυιζε, υαιρ βα δoῖζ λειρ  
 βα cara ε, γ αιρζῖδα ιομoδa δο ζεαλλαδ δο αρ a αναcal, γ αρεδ βα  
 διοῖμαοιη δοροῖμ, υαιρ πο ταιρηζῖδοροῖμ αμαε τρια ιμριδe να ρoε-  
 αιδe πο ρoζηαιδριoτ δο ηειηe, γ πο μαρβαδ ζο ερυαζ ε, γ πο μαρ-  
 βαῖδ a μινντερ υιλε. Ἐa ζαιρῖε ιμυρρο ιαρεταῖη ζο εταηζαρ δο  
 cum αν εαιρτεol ηη πο καἱεριoῖμ a βῖεαῖδ ζο ραρῖολαε, γ πο διορ-  
 ζαοιλεαδ υιλε ε. Sic enim placuit Deo.

Καλ. Ομῖηταε, ab Lothra μορῖτυρ.

Loc Lebinn do ρουδ ι ρφυῖλ, ζο ραιδe να ραιρτιβ ερo ἀῖαιλ  
 ργαῖα.

### Spucan

the followers of Tomrar by field and flood,  
 to be found in the published Annals.

<sup>1</sup> *Corrach*.—i. e. from the harbour of  
 Cork. There is no account of this trans-  
 action given in the published Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Gnim Cinnsiola*.—It is stated in the  
 Ann. F. M. at the year 865, that Gnim-  
 beolu, chief of the Galls of Cork, was slain

by the Deisi, and he was, no doubt, the  
 same person as the Gnim Cinnsealaigh  
 here mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> *Castle*.—Cairtial. This is the ear-  
 liest notice of a Danish castle in Ireland.  
 This entry, however, is not to be found  
 in the other Annals.

<sup>4</sup> *Lothra*.—Now Lorha, in the barony

of Corcach<sup>7</sup> to plunder Fera Maighe-Feine [Fermoy]. God, however, did not permit them, for at this time the Deisi had come to plunder in the same land by the providence of God, for before this time the Deisi and the Feara-maighe were mortal enemies. When, however, the Deisi saw the Lochlanns plundering and ravaging the country, they came to the Feara-maighe, and they made a firm and faithful peace [with each other], and they went together against the Lochlanns, fiercely, actively, and unitedly, and a fierce and terrible battle was fought between them; however, the Lochlanns were defeated through God's miracle, and they were cut off with great slaughter. But their chief, Gnim Cinnsiolla<sup>2</sup> by name, went to a strong castle<sup>a</sup> which stood near them, and he attempted to take it, but it was a vain effort for him, for he was not able to bear the number of darts and stones shot at him. He then called Cennfaeladh to him, for he thought he was a friend, and promised him many rewards for protecting him; but this was also idle for him, for he was taken out at the request of the hosts who had served him previously, and piteously killed with all his people. Shortly afterwards they came to the castle in which he had passed his time voluptuously, and totally demolished it: *Sic enim placuit Deo.*

[866.] Kal. Dinertach, Abbot of Lothra<sup>b</sup>, died.

Loch Leibhinn<sup>c</sup> was turned into blood, so that it was in clots of blood, like *sgama*<sup>d</sup>.

Sruthair,

of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary. See F. M. 864.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch Leibhinn*.—Now Lough Leane, near Fore, in the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmaid, King of Ireland, who died A. D. 664, had lived on

an island in this lake, and, according to the tradition in the country, the Danish tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.—Ann. F. M. 864; Ann. Ult. 865.

<sup>d</sup> *Sgama*.—Scum, dross; the liver, or lights; the scale of a fish. Latin, *squama*.

Spúctair, 7 Sléhte, 7 Ácáð Arglair d'argair do gentib.

Ir in bliadain ri .i. rexto anno regimuir Aoda mic Néill, maídm re Laignib for Uib Néill, 1 ttopcáir Maolmuad mac Dunchada, 7 Maolmuirtemne mac Maoilbriúde.

Teagmail eidiur 'Oirle, mac ri Loclann, 7 Amlaib a bráctair. Tpi mic battur ag an ri .i. Amlaib, 7 Iomar, 7 'Oirle. Oirle ba roo a n-oir díob, 7 <sup>a</sup> ~~á~~ bá moó ar aoi eangnata; uair rug dearrgughað mor inoibargan roga 7 innoirtga do Thaoidealaid. Rug ono d'arrgughað do Loclannaid in murc cloidim 7 in-diubragad raiúfó. Ro baoi a duibruat go mor ga bratirib. Ared ar mó ro baoi ag Amlaib. Ní inuirin cuir na murcín ar a libri. Ra cúadar an da bráctair .i. Amlaib 7 Iomar 1 gcomairle má camgin in mic óig .i. 'Oirle, gé ro battur cúri dícealta occa da marbad, ní hiað tugrat ar áirb, acé cúri eile ro éogbattur ar áirb ar anoleiud a marbad, 7 rá éirioit iaraim a marbad. 'O ro fuidir Amlaib dáil an bratair ba miorgair leir do éuideact, irred do riúne tscáirneada tairiri do éur ar éinn na ritairne ba ronairte 7 ba beoda aige, go mbeirtir arciú ar éinn 'Oirle. Táinic iaraim an t'Oirli .i. an duine ar fírr cput 7 fhgnam baoi an tan rin 'ran doimán; uaitéð dna tainis 1 tscé abratair; uair ní raoil an ní fuair ann .i. a marbad. Ired imorro ro cuinnis ann ní nac ro raoil. Aréð nó iarri ó éur diolmainiur labaréta do tabairt dó. Tugad dorom raim. Aréð imorro, polabairriom .i. a bráctair

<sup>a</sup> *Sruthair*.—Now Shrule, on the east side of the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow. See Ann. F. M., p. 562, note.

<sup>b</sup> *Slebhte*.—Now Sleaty, near the town of Carlow.

<sup>c</sup> *Achadh arghlais*.—Now Agha, in the barony of Idrome, county of Carlow.

<sup>d</sup> *By the Gentiles*.—The F. M., at 864, have, "by the Osraighi."

<sup>e</sup> *Aedh*.—This was the year 869. This entry is not in the published Annals.

<sup>f</sup> *Amlhaeibh*, &c.—These three princes are mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 862, as having plundered the an-

Sruthair<sup>o</sup>, and Slebhte', and Achadh Arghlais<sup>o</sup> were plundered by the Gentiles<sup>a</sup>.

In this year, the sixth of the reign of Aedh<sup>i</sup>, son of Niall, a victory was gained by the Leinster-men over the Ui-Neill; in the battle fell Maelmuaidh, son of Donchadh, and Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde.

A meeting [took place] between Oisle, son of the King of Lochlann, and Amhlaeibh, his brother. The king had three sons, namely, Amhlaeibh<sup>t</sup>, and Imhar, and Oislè. Oislè was the youngest of them in age, but the greatest in point of valour, for he gained great celebrity by excelling all the Gaedhil in shooting darts and javelins, and he excelled the Lochlanns in strength of sword and in shooting darts. His brothers had a black hatred for him, and Amhlaeibh more than the other. The causes of the hatred are not to be told, on account of their complexity. The two brothers, Amhlaeibh and Imhar, consulted together about the cause of the young brother, Oislè; and though they had hidden reasons for killing him, these were not what they brought forward, but they dissembled and brought forward other causes for which they ought to kill him; and they afterwards resolved upon killing him. When Amhlaeibh had learned that the party of the brother whom he hated had arrived, what he did was, to send faithful messengers for the stoutest and most vigorous knights he had, that they might be in the house on Oislè's arrival. Oislè afterwards arrived. He was the best shaped and the most valiant man that was then in the world. He came with a small party to the house of his brother, for he did not expect to meet his death there, as he did. He requested a thing which he did not think would  
be

cient sepulchral caves, as well as the land of Flann, son of Conaing, chief of Cianaughta in Bregia; and the murder of Oisle, or Flosius, is recorded A. D. 866. "Auisle tertius rex Gentilium dolo et parricidio a fratribus suis jugulatus est."

αβράταιρ (αρ ρέ) muna ppail γράδ δο μνά, .i. ιηγήν Cιναοῦ αγαορα, εἶδ na λειγὶ θαμρα υαιτ ἰ, γ γαῖ ní πο υόσγβαιρ ρια, το βέρρα δυτε, 'Ο πο cuala an τ-Αmlaib ριν, πο γαβ ἐδ μόρ ἐ, γ πο νοῦτ α ελοιδῶσν, αγυρ τυγ buille δε ι γσῆν 'Οιρλε .i. α βράταρ, γυρ πορ μαρβ. Ρο κοιμέριγ κάε αρ αμυρ α ἐέιλε ιάρτταιν .i. μυντερ αν ρί .i. Αmlaioib, γ μυντερ αν βράταρ πο μάρβαδ ανη; βάττυρ ρτυε, γ κοιαιρτ μαρσῆ ανηραιδε. Ρο εuar ιαρραιν ρα longpopte αν βραταρ πο μαρβαδ ανη, αρ εσυρ υῆργάρ α μυντερτε. Ροβ ιομδα μαίτορ ιρ ιη longpopte ριν.

'Sín bliadain ρι το εuaδαν na Danaip γο Caer Ebroic γ το παορατ κατ ερυαιδ το na Saxanaib ανη. Ρο μαἶδ πορ Saxanaib, γ πο μαρβαδ ριγ Saxan ανη .i. Alle, τρε βρατ γ meabail γιolla οἶγ θα μυντερ ρέιν. Τυγαδ τρα ἀρ μόρ ιρ ιη κάτ ριν, γ ρα εuar ι αρ ραιν πορ Caer Ebroic, γ τυγαδ ιομαδ γαῖ μαίτυρα ειρτε, υαιρ βά ραιδβιρ αν ταν ριν ἰ, γ μαρβέυρ na ρρῖε το δεαγδαοιη ιηητε. Αρ αρ ριν πο ράρ γαῖ δοconac, γ γαῖ ιηηεαδ δ'ιηηιρ βρεατον.

Ιρ ιη bliadain ρι ταιηγ αν Cennediγ αιρδῖρτ .i. mac Ζαιέη, náma eluuc na Loclann δ'ιονηροιγῖδ longpopte Αmlaioib, ρί na Loclann (γ αρ εριδε ρῖμῖαιην το μαρβ α βραταρ) γυρ πο λορcc . . . . Τανγαττυρ na Loclannaiγ na υῆγαἶδ, γ μαρ τυγροἶη α αιγῖηδ πορρα, πο μαἶδ ρεἶηε υἶβ γο ηιγε αν longpopte γ πο μαρβ α ηδεαργάρ na ραορclann.

Ιρ ιη bliadain ρι ταιηc θαρῖε ιαρλα, γ ηαιμαρ υιαρ το εἶηελ ροιcinealac

<sup>1</sup> *Caer Ebroic*.—i. e. the town of York. See Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 867; Ann. Ult. 866.

<sup>2</sup> *Alle*.—The East Anglians (i. e. Northumbrians), says the Saxon Chronicle, "had cast out their king Osbryht, and

had taken to themselves a king, Ælla, not of royal blood." The death of Ælla on this occasion is not recorded; but Flor. Wigorn. in his Chron. says, "occisis duobus regibus," viz. Osbryht and Ælla.

<sup>3</sup> *The camp of Amhlaeibh*.—In the Ann.



be granted him. He first requested that freedom of speech should be granted him, and what he said was: "Brother," said he, "if thou art not fond of thy wife, the daughter of Cinaedh, why not give her away to me, and whatever dower thou hast given for her, I shall give to thee." When Amhlaeibh heard this, he was seized with great jealousy; he drew his sword and dealt his brother Oislè a blow of it on the head, and killed him. The parties of both then rose up to give battle to each other, i. e. the people of the King, Amhlaeibh, and the people of the brother who was killed. Trumpets were blown, and combats were fought between both parties there. The camp of the slain brother was afterwards entered after his people had been dreadfully slaughtered, and many were the spoils found in that camp.

In this year the Danes went to *Caer-Ebroic*<sup>1</sup> and gave hard battle to the Saxons there. They defeated the Saxons, and killed the Saxon King there; viz. *Alle*<sup>m</sup>, through the treachery and deceit of a young man of his own people. Great havoc took place in that battle. The city of *Ebroc* was then entered, and much of every kind of riches was carried out of it, for it was wealthy at this time, and all the good people who were found within it were slain. From this arose every kind of misfortune and trouble to the island of Britain.

In this year the famous *Cennedigh*, son of *Gaithin*, the celebrated enemy of the *Lochlanns*, came to the camp of *Amhlaeibh*<sup>a</sup>, King of the *Lochlanns* (he who murdered his brother, as we have before mentioned), and burned it . . . . The *Lochlanns* came in pursuit of him, but he turned upon them and routed them back to their camp, and he made a great slaughter of their nobles.

In this year *Barith the Earl*<sup>o</sup>, and *Haimar*, two of the noble race of

F. M., A. D. 865, Ult. 866, Dun-Amhlaeibh, or Amlaff's fort, is said to have been at Clondalkin.  
<sup>o</sup> *Barith the Earl*.—The only *Barith*

poicimealać na Loclann, επρέ λάρ Connaćt ó'ionnpoigió Luimnić, ańail na dšrndaif ní do Connaćtaib. Ʒiofó ní ańilaib do pala, uair ní 'ran ionać po tairiunioćio aćt na mbrićaib fėin. Ro puapra-  
tur na Connaćtaic ęria ćelcc a fpořuairliućaōřom: uair do pala  
apeile Muimneac řonaire, ęruaić, ę ģlic i n-imiře arn, řturra an  
tan řin, ę bā ģlic ono a ćcomairlib an Muimneac řin. Ro iořailře-  
tur iařam Connaćta řairřide dola ar amur na Loclann, mar ba  
do ćabairę eoluir dōib, ę do marbać ģairę. Mar řanaicřide ģo  
niće an ionać i řaba ģairmar tuć buille dō leaćģa ģo řonaire in  
ģairmar, ģo poř marb. Milio imurpo Connaćtać do ćuaić maille  
řur ar ći marbća an ģairę, ní ćarla doraide ańail ba dūćrać  
lair, uair po ģonać é ęre na řģaraid, ę řa ćuaić ar ar ģiřin  
iařtaim. Ra ģabřać ono na Connaćtaic řo na Loclannaić ģur  
ćuirřioć deařģar na Loclann, ę ní ģamlaib po ģiać muna beię an  
ćail ę an adģaic i fpoćraib. Ireć po ćuaćtur iařtaim coimģe  
an ionać ar a ćtańģaćtur, ę ní do Luimneac.

Řal. Maolduin mac Aođa Oirniće, in clericatu obiit.

Robarćac, Epiřcopur et řapienř Fionnģlairi, moritur.

Cořřnach ęige Telle, řepibnide ę anģcoire, d'ėcc.

Conall Cille Scře, epiřcopur, quieuit.

Cořmac hUa Liathain, epiřcopur et anachoreta, quieuit.

Oiřfōćair, ab Coindere ę Laimneala, quieuit.

Ʒuairę mac Dubdabairřin moritur.

### Muirfōac

mentioned in the Irish Annals is Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was slain at Dublin in 878, according to the Ann. F. M.; Ult. 880.

<sup>p</sup> *Maelduin, son of Aedh.*—A. D. 866 [= 867] Ann. Ult. He was the son of Aedh Oirnidhe, who was King of Ire-

land A. D. 797–820.

<sup>q</sup> *Finglais.*—Now Finglas, near Dublin. Ann. Ult. 866.

<sup>r</sup> *Tigh Telle.*—Now Tihelly, or Teely, [the house of St. Telle, see Mart. Dungal. ad 25 Jun.], near Durrrow, in the north of the present King's County. Colgan's Acta SS.,

of the Lochlanns, came through the middle of Connaught towards Luimneach [Limerick], as if they intended to do no injury to the Connaught-men. But this did not happen so, for it was not to numbers they trusted, but to their own vigour. The Connaught-men proposed to cut them off by treachery; for at that time there happened to be a certain Munster-man among them who was brave, hardy, and cunning in the use of arms, and he was also wise in councils. The Connaught-men requested of him to go towards the Lochlanns, as if to guide them, [but in reality] to kill Barith. As he came on to the place where Haimar was, he gave Haimar a strong blow of a half javelin, and killed him. But a Connaught champion, who went along with him for the purpose of killing Barith, did not happen to succeed as he desired, for he was himself wounded through his thigh, and afterwards escaped with difficulty. The Connaught-men, however, attacked the Lochlanns, and made a great havoc of them, but this would not have been the case had not the wood and the night been near them. The Lochlanns then returned to the place from which they had set out, instead of proceeding to Luimneach.

[867.] Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh<sup>p</sup>, King of Aileach, died *in clericatu*.

Robhartach, Bishop and sage of Finnglais<sup>q</sup>, died.

Cosgrach, of Tigh Telle<sup>r</sup>, scribe and anchorite, died.

Conall, of Cill Scire, a bishop, died.

Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop and anchorite, died.

Oigedhchair, Abbot of Coindeire [Connor] and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died.

Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairn, died.

Muireadhach,

p. 15, note 10. It is shown on the Ordnance Map under the wrong name of Templekieran. Ann. Ult. 866. The other obits here entered are given in the Annals of the F.M. at 865, and the most of them in the Ann. Ult. at 866, but the true year is 867.

Μυρσδάς mac Καταίλ, ní hUa Crioiméainn, longa papaliri  
 exinctur ert.

Dunchad mac Dungaile moritur.

Canannan mac Ceallaig interfectur ert per dolum ó mac  
 Ζαίτινι.

Connmac ab Cluana imic Noir.

Μαυδν με mac Ζαίτινι πορ Longur Ατα ελιατ, ι τροχαιρ  
 Oodhb Micle.

Dubarzac derraç rari gna quieuit.

Aedacán mac Fionnáceta, ollam leite Cuinn, quieuit.

Ir in bliadain ri .i. in reptom anno regni Aoda, na gpenneig-  
 riud Laign Csrball mac Dunlainz um éat. Ra iorlamiaiz ono  
 Csrball ar amur an cata rain. Ro comraic da marçluaiz zo  
 noçhnaçd ofpaio, zo no marbað poçaiðe eaçturra. In tan imurro  
 no comraic açt bçz don éat éçtarða ar ann taimz Sloizçdoç Ua  
 Raíenen, comarba Molairri Leitçlinne, deocain an tan rom é,  
 Eppcop imorra, 7 Comarba Ciarrain Saizpe iarttain; taimçriðe  
 zo na . . . . gnaio, 7 zo noçhnað rið çairiri eaçturru.

Ir in bliadain ri ono nonað móççluaiz la hAod Fimliaç, mac  
 Néill, riç 'Eirínn d'ionnçoiçio Ciannaçeta da n-argain, 7 da n-ino-  
 rað, çairi tuç ní Ciannaçeta .i. Flann mac Conaiz mac a ofçb-  
 reaçtar féin, óinçioim mori por riç 'Eirínn. Ní raba imurro i  
 n-Erinn

\* *Oodhb Micle*.—i. e. Mickle, or the Big.  
 The name is Odulph, Edulph, Adolph, or  
 Adolphus. Frequent mention of a king  
 of Danes of this name occurs in Geffrei  
 Gamar's "Éstoire des Angles."

\* *Aedhacan*.—The scribe has added in  
 the margin the following passage from the  
 F. M., A. D. 865:—Aedacan mac Fim-  
 neçta tanairi-abbad Cluana 7 ab

çealla n-iomða, déc i. Nou. "Aedacan,  
 son of Finsnechta, Tanist-abbot of Cluan  
 [Cloyne], and abbot of many churches,  
 died 1st Nov."

\* *Leth-Chuinn*.—i. e. Conn's half. The  
 northern half of Ireland.

\* *Aedh*.—i. e. the year 870. This bat-  
 tle between the Leinster-men and Cear-  
 bhall, King of Ossory, is not noticed in

Muireadhach, son of Cathal, King of Ui Creamhthainn, died of long paralysis.

Dunchadh, son of Donnghal, died.

Canannan, son of Ceallach, was slain by treachery by the son of Gaithin.

Connmhach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the fleet of Athcliath; in the battle Odolbh Micle<sup>a</sup> was slain.

Dubhartach Berrach, a learned sage, died.

Aedhagan<sup>t</sup>, son of Finnacht, Ollamh of Leth-Chuinn<sup>a</sup>, died.

[870.] In this year, the seventh of the reign of Aedh<sup>t</sup>, the Leinster-men provoked Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to battle. Cearbhall prepared for this battle. The two cavalries met together and fought, and many were slain between them. Before, however, much fighting had gone on between them, Sloighedhach Ua Raithnen, successor of Molaisse of Leithglinn (who was a deacon at this time, but afterwards a bishop and comharba of Ciaran of Saighir), came with his . . . . wise, and he made a sincere peace between them.

[868.] In this year a great hosting was made by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Erin, against the Cianachta<sup>v</sup> to plunder them, for the King of Cianachta, i. e. Flann, son of Conang, his own sister's son, had offered a great insult to the King of Erin. There was not in all  
Erin

the published Annals. Sloighedhach Ua Rathnen, successor of St. Ciaran of Saighir, died in the year 885. F. M.

<sup>v</sup> *Cianachta*.—i. e. the Cianachta of Breigia. This hosting by King Aedh is noticed by the F. M. at 866, which they make the sixth of the reign of Aedh, and in the Ann. Ult. at 867, but the true year is 868 or 869. The F. M. have quoted several

ancient verses composed on the subject of this battle, which are referred to by the scribe of our MS., who writes in the margin, "Vide carmina de hoc prælio in Ann. Dungal. an. 866." The account here given is the fullest that has yet been discovered. It appears to be perfectly authentic, and seems to have been written immediately after the event had taken

n-Éirinn uile bá moe ensch na caonpuanarcaið ionár an Flannra, 7 ono zen nobuidsc Aod an tan pain de, 7 Aod na áirporig 'Eireann, po ba maie greim Flainn do an tan páimig a lsr .i. an tan po baol cozað storpa 7 Maolrscélaime mac Maolpuanaid: uair ip tríd rin po innarb Maolreclainn an Flann ar a éir. An tra imurpo do pad an Flann mac Conaing an dinriomri do nuð Eirinn ar ann rin po boi Flann ingen ri Orraige .i. Dunlaing, 7 ip iride ba bñ b' Aod Finnliat antanra, ar mbeie peme ag Maolreclainn, 7 ip í puð Flann do, an mac ón ip fñr taimig i n-Éirinn 'na aimrip, 7 ba áirporí 'Eireann iarctain. Ari an Land cétna mátaip Cennéoið spóaire mic Tairim. Ip ann adbeirim po boi an puozanra ag dénam tsmuul do naoim bñigib i cCill dapa, 7 paoir ionda ance ipin cáille og tfrgað 7 ag pnaide epann. Ra éuala tra an puozanra comrað 7 uga Laiðin má fñi .i. um Aod Finnliat 7 ima mac .i. im Flann mac Maolreclainn, 7 ní paða ar mac oile puam a élo na a allad an tan rin, 7 ó po fñr coimeirge Laiðin la Flann mac Conaing ní Ciannaéta, taimig nempe zo nige bail i paða a fñr, 7 na innip do, 7 po nñr zo pocraide é, im tionól cata na n-agaib. Cuirsd tra Aod iar rin a pluag po Ciannaéta, 7 airgid 7 loirgid zo n-ár móri daoine do marbað dóib. Ní taimig imurpo Flann po cédoið da n-ionnporið, uair paðaoi coblac móri an tan rin ag inbñi bóinne, 7 po éuirpion pior ar a n-amur paide zo dcioipaoip dá fóipidin, 7 tangatturpom ón, 7 ono tangattur Laiðin d'poriðin an Fhlann. Tangattur uile iarctain i noðgaib nuð 'Eireann 7 a érlca peime. Ro éuaib Aod ar árd po baol ag fñgað na móri pocraide baol na dfgaib. . . . . ré 7 a luçt com- airle, ní ar líðh óg bñrtear cat, acé ip tré fñrtaçt an coimdeað, 7 tré

place, by some Leinster historian who was opposed to the Hy-Niall race; and who may probably have been an eye-witness

of the events which he has recorded.

\* *Fleet*.—i. e. a fleet of Norsemen or Lochlanna.

Erin, at this time, any one of greater valour or renown than this Flann, and although Aedh was not very thankful to him at this time, he being supreme King of Erin, Flann had afforded him aid when he required it, i. e. when there was a war between him and Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, for it was in consequence of this that Maelsechlainn had expelled Flann from his territory. When, however, Flann, son of Conang, offered this insult to the King of Erin, then Flanna, daughter of the King of Osraighe, i. e. of Dunlang, the wife of Aedh Finnliath at this time, she having been previously married to Maelsechlainn, to whom she bore Flann, the best man in Erin in his time, and who was monarch of Erin afterwards. This same Flanna was also the mother of the famous Cennedigh, son of Gaithin. This queen, I say, was then erecting a church to Brigit at Cill-dara [Kildare], and she had many tradesmen in the wood felling and cutting timber. Now, this queen had heard the conversation and talk of the Leinstermen about her husband, i. e. Aedh Finnliath, and her son, i. e. Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, whose fame and renown at this time had never been enjoyed by any son before,—and when she had learned that the rising out of Leinster was going to aid Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, she came forward to where her husband was, and told it to him, and she exhorted him heartily to assemble his forces to give them battle. After this Aedh sent his army throughout Cianachta, which they plundered and burned, and they made a great havoc of the people. Flann himself did not, however, come to attack them immediately, for there was a large fleet\* at this time in the mouth of the Boinn [Boyne], and he sent for them, requesting that they would come to his relief—and so they did; and the Leinstermen also came to relieve him. They all set out in pursuit of the King of Erin, who had sent his spoils before him. Aedh ascended a hill which commanded a view of the great hosts which were in pur-

7 epé pírinne plaéta; an díomur imurro 7 an íomarcraíð pluag, ní híd ar íonmáin na Dia, acé imilé aigníð 7 epaíde daingín. So- cúide íaraim do'n luét ro, 7 ar díomrac ésgaio. Tíonoilíðri uile imurra anora, 7 na bíod mánma teicíd agaid, uair ar fada uaid go n-uige bar ttiçe péin, 7 ní caraid línpar rib, ní hanacal na coigill rogebétaoi. Dénaíð epa na ndíhparad báp n-aítréca 7 bap ríhnaítrécaá, puilngíð epa ppora í n-ainm na epíonoide do écalgud duib. Marpað a cícírí mupí ag epige, epígíð uile í n-aompléct foéta map faillpéur Dia duib. Dia luain ar aoi láite ríctémane rin. In Flann imurro mac Conung ipin paimn eile, aríð ro paíð- ríðe ppa míunnetp. Ar uathad an luét úð, 7 ar líonmápar atáimne, 7 epuaíðíðpí céim dá n-íonhpaíðíð, 7 do pigne epí cópígíte ðe .i. é.péin ar túp, 7 Láigín íarptain, na Uoclannaiç pa ðeoiç; 7 ro baoi ga n-agallað uile. Tuítpíð an luét úð líðpí, ar pé, 7 bep- táoi buaíð 7 corçpur díob, ar ní buð pu leo teicéð rímaíðpí, 7 ataoipí líon ar móó. Uair ní ar pat oile atúra ag an caéuçaðpa, acé do çabáil piçe Tíhparáç, no dom mapbað. Robetup áille epá na epí coipígí pín, pob íomða meipçe álainn íolbataç ann, 7 rçiaéta çaca daéta. Tangatup íarupíð pón ceuma paim d'íonhpaíðíð piç 'Eipeann.

Ro baoi imurro pí 'Eipeann ga n-íonhpaíðe, 7 pé meipçe ro baoi aige, epóç an cóimíð, 7 bacall íopa.

'O tangatup epa na pluaiç náimíðíçe í çcompóçpaíð do Aod, pá puíð 7 pa corpuç uime pí Ulað do'n dapa leit, 7 pí Míðe don leit oile 7 ro páíð pu: Ná h-íompaíðíð teicéð, acé epaipupíðíð ípin coimíðíð ó ppuil corçpur dona Çpíoptaíðíð, nap ab banda bar n-aigínca,

\* *Showers*.—i. e. Showers of darts or javelins.

\* *Staff of Jesus*.—This was the celebrated *Baculus Jesu*, said to have been given by

our Lord Himself to St. Patrick. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263, and Dr. Todd's *Introd. to the book of "Obits of Christ Church,"* p. viii., 89.



suit of him . . . . and by the advice of his councillors, he said: "It is not by force of soldiers that a battle is gained, but by the aid of God, and the righteousness of the prince. Pride, and superfluous forces, are not pleasing to God, but humility of mind and firmness of heart [are]. These people have great hosts, and they advance proudly. Assemble ye all around me now, and have no intention of flying, for far from you are your own houses, and they are no friends who will follow you; it is not protection or quarter ye shall receive. Do, however, as your fathers and your grandfathers have done; in the name of the Trinity suffer showers<sup>a</sup> to be discharged at you. When you see me rising, rise ye all to attack, as God will show unto you." Monday was the day of the week. Now Flann, son of Conang, on the other hand, said to his people: "These people are few, and we are numerous; harden your steps against them." He then divided his forces into three divisions, in the first of which he was himself, in the second the Leinster-men, in the last the Lochlanns, and he harangued them all, saying: "This people will fall by you," said he, "and ye shall gain victory and triumph over them, for they are too proud to fly before you, and ye are more numerous. I am not engaged in this battle with any other view except to gain the throne of Teamhair, or be killed." These three divisions were indeed beautiful; many were the beautiful parti-coloured standards that were there, and shields of every colour. They afterwards came in this order to meet the King of Erin.

The King of Erin was awaiting them, having six standards, the cross of thé Lord, and the staff of Jesus<sup>b</sup>.

When the enemies' forces came close to Aedh, he placed and arrayed around him the King of Uladh on the one side, and the King of Meath on the other, and he said to them: "Think not of flight, but trust in the Lord, who gives victory to the Christians; let not  
your

η-αιζητα, ατε ζυρ οβ φηδα, η βηηιδ ζο ηοβανν εατ αρ βυρ ναιμ-  
οιβ, ζυρ ηο μαρα βυρ εελυ επε βιοετ. Αρβη ηο ηαίδηηο υλε ζο  
ηοιοηηηαιδερ. Νί εάηηηζ ημυρρο δο ηηζ 'Εηρεανη δεηρεαδ ηα ηβηηα-  
εαρ ηηη δο ηαδ αν υαιη εανηαεεηη α ηάηαιεε ι ηηοεηη, η ηο δηυ-  
βαιηηηηοδ ηηοηηα δίοηόηα δο ηαηζοιβ αρ εύη η ηηοηηα δ'ηαηαη  
ιαηεεαιη, η αν ηηηη ηηοηηη δο λεηζαιβ, ιοηηυη ζυρ εηηζε αν ηηζ εο  
ηαα ηηηηεηη ηα η-αιηηδ, ζυρ εαιεηηηηοδ δο εηοδα ηηηυ.

Ποηίοη ηί ηαηηημ αρ ηη ηηεηηηοβαη ατά βηηηε, ιοηηάηηε ηα  
ηηεηεεεα δο ηοηηαε εαε 'ηαν εαηηηο Cille hUa ηDaighre, ηάηο  
ηα βηηαεηα βηηεδα δο λαβαη ηηζ 'Εηηηηη ζο ηηηηδε δο δηοηηαδ  
αηηηηεηηε ηεηη. Ζηδς εάεαη ζυρ βηηηηοδ λειηηη ηηζ αρ α ηά-  
ηαιο.

Αζυρ ανηηηη ηο ηαίδ αν ηηζ (αν εαν βαοη αν ηαηδη ηε ηα  
ηηηηηεηη): α ηηηηηεηη ιοηηάηη, λεηηδ δο ηα Εηίοηεαηδιβ, η ηηηηδ  
ηοη ηοδαλαδαηεαηδ δ εάηο α ηαδμαηηηη ηηηαιβ. Νίοη βό δίοηαοηη  
δοηοηη ηηη δο ηαδ, υαιη δο ηόηηαδ ηηη ηαηηηοηη, ιοηηυη ηαε ηοό  
ιοηά εεηηηαηηαδ δίοδ ηάηηηζ ηλάν. Τεηηαεεηη Λαηηη ιοηηλάν δά  
η-αηηαηδα ηεηη, υαιη δο ηοηηαδ εηηε δαηηηεηη εηηηαηε δίοδ ηεηη  
εηηε εοηαηηε αν εαοηηηζ ηηεαβαη ηηη αεα, η. Μαολεηαηάηηη ηαε  
Ρόηάηη. Πλαν ημυρρο ηαε Cοηαηη, ηο εεηε εο ηα ηοεηαηε, η  
ηηζηαε ηηηηηεηη αν ηηζ ηαηη, η ηο ηάηαηδ α εηηη, η εηηαδ ε δο  
λαεαηη αηηεεα αν ηηζ, η ηο βαοη αν ηί ανη ηηη αηη ιοηεαοίηηδ ηαηη,  
η ηο βαοη εαε ηά ηάδα ηηη ηάηη δο εόηη δο α εαηηηδ εηηε ηοηηε α  
ηηαοηη, η αρ αδβαηαηδ εηηε ηαε ηηαηημ αρ ηη εηηηεαβαη, ηε.

Καλ. Νιαλλάν Εηηεοηη Σλάηηε, οβηε.

Εοηηαε

\* *The old book.*—A marginal note says: "Sunt verba Firbisii," meaning that this lamentation over the defects of the old book was that of Dudley Firis, the scribe, who had deciphered "the old vellum

book," and who also adds in the margin that *Cill Ua nDaighre*, where this battle was fought, is situated one mile to the north of Drogheda, "Cill hUa n-Daighre mile δ εαηδ δο Οηοηεε Αεα." It is

your minds be effeminate, but manly, and suddenly put your enemies to flight in the battle, that your fame may last for ever." They all replied that they would do so. The King of Erin had not finished the delivery of these words when the enemy came near him, and first discharged great showers of darts, and afterwards showers of javelins, and thirdly a shower of half javelins, so that the king and his people rose up against them, and fought bravely with them.

Alas! I do not find in the old book<sup>c</sup> which is broken, the whole of the proceedings of both parties in this battle of Cill Ua nDaighre, nor all the fine words which the King of Erin spoke to direct his own people; however, we find that the enemy were defeated by the king.

And then the king said (when the enemy was routed by his people), "Beloved people," said he, "spare the Christians, and fight against the idolaters, who are now routed before you." These words were not spoken by him in vain, for they did this at his bidding, so that not more than one-fourth of them escaped scathless. The Leinster-men escaped in safety to their own patrimony, for they formed themselves into a solid, compact phalanx, by advice of their prudent leader, i. e. Maelciarain, son of Ronan. But Flann, son of Conang, fled with his forces, and was overtaken by the king's party; he lost his head, which was carried before the King's Council, and the king lamented over it then, and all told him that he ought not to lament over it merely on account of the nearness of their relationship, and for other reasons which I cannot get from the old book, &c.

[869.] Kal. Niallan<sup>d</sup>, Bishop of Slaine, died.

Cormac,

the place now called Killineer, which is a townland of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, on the road leading N. W., about half way towards Monasterboice. See

the Ordnance Map of Louth, Sheet 24.

<sup>d</sup> *Niallan*.—This and the succeeding obits are given in the Ann. F. M. at 867, and in the Ann. Ult. at 868.

Cormac mac Eoláig, ab Saighe, 7 rghiba moritur.

Ailill Clochar, rghiba et episcopus et ab Clochar. Dubtác mac Maolcuile docturimus Latinarum totius Europae in Christo quiescit.

Μαργα Εοδύρα mac Donnghaile ó gentib i nDuiryrc Diar-  
mada.

Dunlaing mac Muirbdaig, rí Laiǵh moritur.

Μαολιαναι mac Rónáin, ríǵ-ma airteir Eirínn, moritur.

Orghain Ardmacá d'Ámlaoib, 7 a lorccad co na dshreigib .i. dshreac mór mic Andaige. Deic ccéd eirtir hraid 7 marbad; rlad mór olcena.

Donnagan mac Cédraða, rí hUa Cenriolaig; Cian mac Cu-  
marǵaig rí hUa m-bairrche tise moritur.

Ir in bliagairi .i. in octavo anno regni Aoda Finnléit na ion-  
narbhad Laiǵin taoirióc da ttaoiriócáib uata, uair ba miorǵairr  
leo é .i. baoi formad aca rir ar méo na ccorǵur no beireð do na  
Loclannáib, no dno, uair ba tuilite aca é, uair do Ciarráidib  
Luacra a bunad, no dno ar méo a díomair ba miorǵair leo é;  
uair na ro féo din beir i ccinn maite Laiǵh 7 rí Laiǵh, tairǵ  
na muiñtir leir ar ionnarba d'ionnroiǵid ríǵ Eirínn, 7 ar méo a  
blaiðe shgnáma ro ǵab an rí cúige ǵo honórué é, 7 tuz a inǵin dó  
do mnaoi .i. Eiréne. Ro bé méo imurro an rmaéta 7 annirt tairraid  
ré for Loclannáib, conac lambaoir nac ǵnóim moǵða no dénam ir  
na domnaigib; ro ba rǵel mór ría inuiri na ttabraðaoir do ciurá  
dó

\* *Clochar*.—"Clochar mic nDaimen."—  
*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 869.

<sup>f</sup> *Eodhus*.—No mention of this Eodhus,  
or of the circumstances of his martyrdom,  
is found in the Irish Martyrologies.

<sup>g</sup> *Died*.—"Moritur." This should be,

"was slain," as in the F. M. The *Ann.*  
*Ult.* have "jugulatus est."

<sup>h</sup> *Ard-Macha*.—*Ann. Ult.* 868; F. M.  
867. But neither Annals mention the  
"Oratory of Mac Andaighe."

<sup>i</sup> *The eighth*.—i. e. 871. The chieftain

Cormac, son of Elothach, abbot of Saighir [Seirkieran], and a scribe, died.

Ailell of Clochar, scribe, and bishop and abbot of Clochar<sup>e</sup>; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the Latins of all Europe, in Christo quievit.

The martyrdom of Eodhus<sup>f</sup>, son of Dunghal, by the Gentiles at Disert-Diarmada.

Dunlaing, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died.

Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the East of Erin, died<sup>g</sup>.

The plundering of Ard-Macha<sup>h</sup>, by Amhlaeibh, and its burning with its oratories, i. e. the great oratory of Mac Andaighe. Ten hundred persons were taken captives or killed; a great plunder also.

Donnagan, son of Cédfad, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; [and] Cian, son of Cumas-cach, King of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died.

[871.] In this year, the eighth<sup>i</sup> of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Leinster-men expelled one of their chieftains because they hated him, that is, they envied him in consequence of the many victories which he had gained over the Lochlanns, or else they regarded him as illegitimate, for he was of the Ciarraighi-Luachra as to his origin, or they hated him in consequence of his great pride. When therefore he could not be at the head of the chiefs of Leinster, he came with his followers in banishment to the King of Erin, and in consequence of the fame of his valour the King of Erin received him honourably, and gave him his daughter Eithne to wife. So great was the control and the sway which he gained over the Lochlanns, that they durst not perform any servile work on Sundays. It was great news  
to

here referred to was Maelciarain, son of (Ann. Ult. 868). He commanded the Ronan, whose obit has just been given. Leinster-men in their retreat from the

δό . . . . Ιρ αρ ένυέ γ αρ φόρμαδ πο ιονναρβραδ Λαιζιν υατά  
 πέιν έ, γ δυο αρ α βειέ υρφυιβ Μυμαν.

Τάινιζ τρα ιαρ ριν γο ροέραιδε λειρ ι Λαιζινβ, γο νδρηνα αιργνε  
 γ ιονηραδα ιομδα, γ λοιργτέ γ μαρβέα ινντιβ. Αέτ έςνα ατα α  
 ρράγβαλυιβ ναοι, ná βάδ ρείδ δυ τί νο ραγδ α Λαιζινβ αμαέ αρ  
 ιονναρβα τυοιέτ αρ ccula δυ έογαδ ιντιβ δυ ριζιμι να βαδ ρείδ,  
 δυ . . . . ρίρ ρίρ νο κοιλλανν δό, αέτ πο γαβαδ δυ αρ γαέ αιρδ δυ  
 γαιβ γ δυ έυαγαιβ, γ δυ ελοιδιμιβ, γο νδρηνρατ μιοντα βέcca δε, γ  
 γυρ πο βηναδ α έςην δε. Ρο μαρβαιτ δυιν α μυιμετρ υιλε. Ρυγαδ  
 α έςην ιαρρην δυ έum να Λοέλλαν, γ πο κυρριουδραιδε ρορ έυαλλε  
 έ, γ πο γαβρατ ρεαλ ρορα α δυubarzan, γ πο έυιρριουτ 'ρην μυιρ  
 ιαρταιν έ.

Καλ. Suairlé Ineithnein, Eppcop γ anchoire, γ ab Cluana Ior-  
 airt, opctimur doctop ρελιγιουρ τοctur hiberneae, quieuit.

Ζεραν mac Diocorca ab Saiyne.

Οιαρμυο ab Ρίρνα quieuit.

Dubbaéuille, ab léit Mocaomog.

Μαολοδαρ eppcop γ anchoire, ab Θαμινηρι, quieuit.

Cumruid, ab Οιρριετ Ciarann δεαλαγ δύν, eppcop et ρεριβα  
 quieuit.

Comgan Ροτα, ab Tamlaéta, quieuit.

Κοβταέ mac Μυιρβδοιγ, ab Cille δαρα, ραριενρ et doctop, δε  
 quo διαιτυρ:—

Κοβταέ

battle of Cill Ua nDaighre the year before.

<sup>1</sup> *Curses*.—Ράγβαλα, i. e. things left  
 fixed and immutable by the saints. St.  
 Patrick left success of fish and curse of  
 drowning on several rivers; for example,  
 the curse of drowning on the River Di-  
 neen in Idough, &c. St. Columbkille

left it as a curse on the family of Maguig-  
 gan, in Ulster, that there should never be  
 a priest of the name; which caused them  
 to change it to Goodwin. St. Nia left suc-  
 cess of fish and curse of drowning on the  
 River Sillece, in Fermanagh.

<sup>1</sup> *Suairelech of Inedhnen*.—These obits

to be related all the rents which they paid him . . . . It was out of envy and hatred the Leinster-men expelled him away from themselves, and because he was of the men of Munster.

After this he came with an army into Leinster, and committed many plunders and depredations, many conflagrations and slaughters therein. But, however, it is among the curses<sup>k</sup> of the saints that it will not be safe for one banished out of Leinster to come back to make war therein again. This was the case with him . . . . They observed not the rights of men, or combat towards him, but they attacked him on every side with javelins, and axes, and swords, so that they hacked him into small pieces, and cut off his head. They also killed all his people. His head was afterwards brought to the Lochlanns, who placed it on a pole, and continued for some time to shoot at it, and afterwards cast it into the sea.

[870.] Kal. Suairlech of Inedhnen<sup>l</sup>, bishop and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], the best doctor of religion in all Erin, quievit.

Geran, son of Dicosc, Abbot of Saighir, quievit.

Diarmaid, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns], quievit.

Dubhdathuile, Abbot of Liath Mochaemhog, [quievit].

Maelodhar, bishop and anchorite, Abbot of Daimhinis [Devenish], quievit.

Cumsudh, Abbot of Disert Chiarain of Bealach-dúin [Castlekie-ran, in Meath], bishop and scribe, quievit.

Comhgan Fota, Abbot of Tamhlacht, quievit.

Cobhthach<sup>m</sup>, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara [Kildare], a sage and doctor [dormivit], of whom is said:—

Cobhthach

are given in the Ann. F. M. at 868, and in the An. Ult. at 869, but the true year is 870.

<sup>m</sup> Cobhthach.—“Princeps cille daro.”—*Ann. Ult.* 869. Comp. F. M., 868, where the following verses are also given.

Cobtaic Cuirriog cuirsteaig,  
 Daonna nio Lipe linnaiog :  
 Durrann mac mór Muirfódaig  
 baliaic hua caoirpionn Ceallaiog.  
 Cleete Laiogh leighne,  
 Saoi plan reghann roclac,  
 Retla nuiric réidrioge  
 Comarba Conlaid Cobtaic.

Maongal, Eppcop Cille dapa, queuit.

Ir in bliagairi táinig Aoð mac Néill illaighnib, go mað do dioagal an óglaoic a dubnamur nomuinn, do marbað do Laiogh, no ono go mað do éobac cíopa. Ro iñriptaí Laiogh o Aic eliac go Gabrán. Tainig ono Círball mac Dunlaid, ni Orraige 7 Cennéidig mac Taitin, ni Laoigri do'n leit oile do Laiogh, 7 an méo no féadaar eoir lorgaó 7 arghain 7 marbað do nonraettur, go rangattur Dun mbolg, 7 no gabrat longpore annrain, .i. Círball 7 Cennetig.

Ra tionolrao Laiogh iarptain 'má nio .i. má Muirfódaic mac mðrain, 7 cid epide ba ni cruaid, corghac, glic, uair ar fada no baoi for ionnarba a n-Albain, ba aicincide do cruar 7 fhgnaim, 7 arfo no rmuainreadar aca gur ab córa dóib dol a cclinn Laiogh 7 Orraige báttur i nDún bolg ionár dola i gclinn nio 'Eirinn baoi og bealac Gabrán, 7 dola 'rin aicce fon longpore. Tíghaid iarann Laiogh, 7 a ni maille nio, go cruaid ronairc na ccorugaó go Dun mbolg, bail a rabattur a námaio. Borb a met! Ir ionghaó an cuingioll

<sup>a</sup> *Cuirrech*.—Now the Curragh of Kildare.

<sup>b</sup> *The youth*.—viz. Maelciarain, son of Ronan. See p. 184, n. <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> *Dunbolg*.—In the margin of the MS. the scribe has written *toagal dunn bolg*, "Destruction of Dunbolg." This was the name of a fort near Donard, in the county



Cobhthach of Cuirrech<sup>a</sup> of races,  
 Heir apparent of the King of Liffe of tunics:  
 Alas for the great son of Muireadhach,  
 Ah! grief: the descendant of the fair Ceallach.  
 Chief of scholastic Leinster,  
 A perfect, comely, prudent sage,  
 A brilliant shining star,  
 Was Cobhthach, the successor of Connlath.

Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, died.

Aedh, son of Niall, came into Leinster to avenge the youth<sup>o</sup> whom we have mentioned before as killed by the Leinster-men, or indeed it was to levy rent. He plundered Leinster from Ath-cliaith [Dublin] to Gabhrán [Gowran]. On the other side of Leinster came Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, King of Osraighe, and Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Læighis, and did all they could effect by burning, plundering, and killing until they arrived at Dun-Bolg<sup>b</sup>, where they encamped, i. e. Cearbhall and Cennedigh.

The Leinster-men afterwards gathered round their king, i. e. round Muiredhach, son of Bran, who was a hardy, victorious, prudent king, for he was for a long time in exile in Alba [Scotland], where he distinguished himself by his hardihood and bravery. And they thought among themselves that they should rather go against the men of Læighis and Osraighe, who were at Dunbolg, than against the King of Erin, who was at Bealach Gabhráin<sup>c</sup>, and to enter their camp at night. The Leinster-men then proceeded, with hardihood and courage, along with their king, arrayed in regular order, to Dunbolg, where their enemies were fierce and numerous! Prodigious was their

of Wicklow. Ann. F. M. 868; Ult. 869. pass of Gowran, in the county of Kil-  
<sup>a</sup> *Bealach Gabhráin*.—i. e. the road or kenny.

cuingioll baonba, uair no cuattur Laignin i. muinigin Naoinn bhuigide go rugdaoir buaidh 7 corghur do Oghraighibh 7 do Laoighir. Ro cuattur dno Oghraige i muinigin Naoinn Ciapáin Saigne ma buaidh 7 corghur do bpreit do Laignibh. Ro battar Laignin go díocra og atac Naoinn bhuigide, gur no marbdaoir a náimde . . . . Ipeð tpa tan-gattur Laignin don leit a raba mac Thairim don longporc. Ni a n-imgabail do rigne mac Thairin, acé ar na n-aghaidh go cruaidh peoc-air taimis, amuil ba béir dó. Do gñitheir tpa catuigad cruaidh cruada leit for leit ann rin. Ar cian no cloir gáir na ffrí og imirc diocumainis forra, 7 foðar na ptoe ndeabéa, 7 no gab an talam cruoénuigad go ndéattur a n-éradá 7 a n-íomáinte i ngealtacé, 7 ba cairmlírg mór d'íghnam na laoc rin, acé éna an lué no boí don epluas 7 rcairib cairras, tangattur anaidh na n-íomáinte, go no forattur mór díob. Ba mór an muirín rin, 7 ba mór a ffoður 'rin aep uarfa. Imirín no baol Ceiball og éfarg a muinntire, uair ba topac oíóí fair, 7 no ráid; gibeð ó tíorað na namaid cúgaid, na glurað nlc uaid ar a inao caéairi, 7 cong-bad rib go cruaidh rin na namidib. Ro éuaidíomí Ceiball 7 roc-paide lair d'ionnroigíð mic a ístap .i. Cennedí, no baol i n-éigín mór eoir a náimidib, 7 no éoguib a gúe cruaidh ar áirid, 7 no baol ag nírtað a muinntire a cclinn Laignin (7 na éualattur Laignin rin) 7 dno no báttur an muinntir ga nírtað rom. Ro írb na dírdá muinntir fair e dforóiméð do. Ro diubairis í Laignin leitga foðairide gur no marb an dapa ffrí dib .i. Polocacé, pecnab Cille dairé. Ar mór tpa an toirín 7 an foérom baol sturra anuair rin, 7 na tógaib badb éinn sturra, 7 baol marbad mór sturra rán cán. Ro rcaicíroic tpa Laignin on longporc, 7 no báttur ag bpreit

\* *The clamour.*—Dámp an muirín rin. See a similar expression used by the F. M. at the year 1504, p. 1278.

\* *Badhbh.*—This was the name of a sort of fairy goddess of war, the *Bellona* of Irish mythology. But the name was also given

their number ! Wonderful was the human condition ! for the Leinster-men placed all their hope in St. Brigit that they should gain victory and triumph over the men of Osraighe and Laighis, and the men of Osraighe placed their hope in Ciaran of Saighir, for gaining triumph and victory over the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men fervently prayed to St. Brigit that they might kill their enemies . . . . The side of the camp to which the Leinster-men came was that in which the son of Gaithin was. The son of Gaithin did not avoid them, but he opposed firmly and fiercely, as was his wont. A stubborn, fierce battle was fought there between them. Far were heard the cries of men suffering discomfiture, and the sound of the martial trumpets, and the earth shook, so that their horses and cattle ran terrified, which was a great hindrance to the valiant deeds of heroes. But, however, such of the host as were in the clefts of the rocks came down to the cattle and stopped many of them. Great was the clamour, and great was the noise in the air over them. Therefore Cearbhall was instructing his people, for it was the beginning of the night, and he said : “ Wherever the enemy come from us to you, let not one of you move from his place of battle, and keep firmly to the enemy.” Cearbhall went with a force to his sister’s son, Cennédigh, who was in great jeopardy among his enemies, and he raised his firm voice aloud, and encouraged his people against the Leinster-men (and the Leinster-men heard it), and his people were encouraging him. He ordered two of his people to keep watch for him. The King of Leinster aimed a half javelin at them, and killed one of them, i. e. Folachtach, vice-abbot of Cill-dara. Great indeed was the din and tumult that prevailed between them at this time, and Badhbh<sup>h</sup> showed herself among them, and there was a great massacre

to the Royston, or carrion crow ; so that of prey began to appear on the field of battle, the meaning may, perhaps, be that birds attracted by the dead bodies.

briet a pi leo, γ ό nap péd an pí a pluas d'porcãd na pappãd no ling ap a eac γ táinig andiaig a muinnripe. Ar deimín linn zonãd tpe mioibail naoim ðriðde γ Sein Ciapám no pgaoilrioc amlaid pin; γ cia no marbad paoiclanna scuppa, ní paba ár mór ann. Ní na léig Círball ná Cennéidig ða muinntir línmuin Laiðín ap paitciur. Ro marbad 'ran ló ap na márac ðrism do Laiðinib no bátcur por rícrán. Tángaccur Círball γ Cennéidig na ccaé cñgailte cópauðe tpe lár a námad zo Zabrán, d'ionnroiðig pi 'Eirínn .i. Aoda Fínnléit, (deirbriur Círbail a bñraide, γ mátau ap Cennéidig í) γ innrioc do pí 'Eirínn amail do pala dóib .i. longporc do gabail porra γcã. Do porpac compãd tauiri, γ no deigirioc iartáin.

Rí Laiðín ní híd do piðne pñgna maie do tabairt por pí 'Eirínn, acé ip cuimniugað na ndñnrað pið do piðne, γ ni tapad cíor no giáll.

Ip in bliadain pi do porpac na pið Loelann porbairi por Spaié Cluaidé i mðreaðnaib; pé ceðne mioiaib ag porbairi dóib puipe, pa deoið épa iap pporpac an loéta no baci innte do zopca γ d'ioctaid, ap tpaigað zo hiongnaid an tobair no baci aca ap médon: no cuap porra iartain. Rugãd tpa ap túp zac maieiuð no buí innte. Rugãd plóg mór eipte i mbraio [Oupaltac Fírbirigh no rðriob 1643] inquit tpañcpiptop ppiuip.

Gal. Maongal, ab ðñncáir, quieuit.

Dubtác,

<sup>1</sup> *Srath-cluaidé*.—This is the Irish name for Strathclyde in Scotland, but it is evidently a mistake for Ailech Cluathé, which was the old name of Dunbarton. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 869 [870] as follows:—"Obsessio Ailech Cluathé, a Norddmannis, i. e. Amlaiph et Imhar duo reges Norddmanorum obsederunt arcem illum et distruxerunt in fine .iiii. mensium arcem et preda-

verunt."—*Dublin MS.* So also the Welsh Annals, e. g. the *Annales Cambriæ*, A. D. 870, "Arx Alt-Clut a gentilibus fracta est."—*Brut y Tywysogion*, A. D. 870, ac y torret Kaer Alelut y gan y Pagan-yeit; "and Caer Alelut was demolished by the Pagans."

<sup>2</sup> *Dubhaltach Fírbisigh*.—The meaning

massacre between them to and fro. The Leinster-men slipped away from the camp, and were carrying off their king, and when the king could not stop his men from flying, he mounted his horse and followed after his people. We are certain that it was through a miracle of St. Brighit and the Old Ciaran that they separated in this manner; for although nobles were slain between them, there was no great slaughter: Neither Cearbhall nor Cennédigh permitted their people to pursue the Leinster-men, through fear. On the next day some of the Leinster-men who had gone astray were slain. Cearbhall and Cennédigh came in a solid arrayed phalanx through the middle of their enemies to Gabhran [Gowran] to meet the King of Erin, i. e. Aedh Finniath (the sister of Cearbhall was his wife, and she was the mother of Cennédigh), and they told the King of Erin what had happened to them, i. e. how their camp had been entered, &c. They conversed affectionately, and then separated.

The King of Leinster did not give the King of Erin a good answer, but reminded him of all they had done to him, and gave him neither tribute nor hostages.

In this year the Lochlann King laid siege to Srath-cluaide<sup>t</sup> in Britain, and they continued the siege for four months; at length, however, after having wasted the people who were in it by hunger and thirst, having wonderfully drawn off the well they had within, they entered [the fort] upon them. At first they carried off all the riches that were within it, and afterwards a great host of prisoners were brought into captivity. [Dubhaltach Firisigh<sup>n</sup> wrote this, 1643] Inquit transcriptor primus.

[871.] Kal. Maenghal<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

Dubhthach,

is, that the note, "Dubhaltach Firisigh from whose autograph the Brussels copy was made. See "Intro. Remarks," pp. 1, 2. po ppoib 1643," was made by Mac Firis's, the first *transcriber* of these Annals, \* *Maenghal*.—Ann. F. M 869; Ul. 870;

Δουβλάκ, ab Cill Ácaid episcoporum, scriba et anchorita quiescit.

Áilill, episcopus et ab Fobair, quiescit.

Curui, ab Inri Cloérrann, pater pñcúra 'Eiríñ, quiescit.

Ámlaoib et Imar do éoidéct arísóiri a h'Álbain go- h'Átcliat, et braid móri bñctan et Alban, et Saxón leó, dá céu long a lion.

Tozáil Dhun Sobairge, quod antea nunquam factum est.

Áilill mac Dunlaing, in Laigín et Northmann interpretatur est.

Maolmuad mac Finnaceta pater Áiréir Lipe moritur. Flaetéin mac Faolcáir do bádaó do muinntir Leitglinne.

Inríó Connaéct la Cñball et Duncáó, i ttopcáir duacáil mac Dunabáig. Inríó Muman óna la Cñball dar Luacáir riar.

Ámlaoib do dol a h'Éirinn i Lochlann do éogaó ar Lochlanóab et do éongnam pá a ácáir .i. Dórríó, uair no Lochlannáig ag éogaó na élnraide ar ttiacéctain ó a ácáir ar a élnn, et ara ba fada ra inirín cúir a éogaó et ara laigíó tñemósrícti eugáinn cid agáinn no beir a fíor. fágbam gan a rígníó, uair atá ár n-obair in neó ar ó'Éirinn do rígníó, et cid ní iadraide uile, uair ní namá fuilngio na h'Éirínnáig uile na Lochlann, áct fuilngio uile iomóa uata féin.

Ir in bliadain ri .i. an ócmaó bliadain flata Áóda Finnleít, no iníreccar lomair mac Dóérraíó, mic Ragnaill, mic Dóérraíó Conung, mic Dóérraíó, et mac an fíri na cúaid a h'Éirinn .i. Ámlaoib, Éiré o iarcúir go hairtéar, et ó bergeart go tuirgeat.

Gal.

but the true year is 871.

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Now Killeigh, a village in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Amhlaeibh and Imhar*.—Ann. Ult., A. D. 870 [871].

<sup>3</sup> *Family*.—i. e. the monks of Leighlin.

<sup>4</sup> *From Erin to Lochlann*.—There is no account of this in the published Annals.

<sup>5</sup> *The tenth*.—i. e. the year 873. This plundering is not noticed in the published Annals.

Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh<sup>7</sup>, bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

Ailell, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died.

Curui, Abbot of Inis Clothrann [in Loch Ribh], the most learned of all the Irish in history, died.

Amhlaeibh and Imhar<sup>8</sup>, came again from Alba [Scotland], to Ath-cliaith [Dublin], having a great number of prisoners, both British, Scottish, and Saxon. Two hundred ships was their number.

The demolition of Dún-Sobhairce [Dunseverick], which was never done before.

Ailell, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster and of the Norsemen, was slain.

Maelmuadh, son of Finnachta, King of Airther-Liffè, died. Flai-themh, son of Faelchar, was drowned by the family<sup>9</sup> of Leithglinn.

Connaught was plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, on which occasion Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain. Munster was also plundered beyond Luachair westwards by Cearbhall.

Amhlaeibh went from Erin to Lochlann<sup>b</sup> to wage war on the Lochlanns, and to aid his father Goffridh, for the Lochlanns had made war against him, his father having come for him; but as it would be tedious to relate the cause of the war, and besides it appertains but little to us, though we have a knowledge of it, we forbear writing it, for our business is not to write whatever may belong to Erin, nor even all these; for the Irish suffer evils, not only from the Lochlanns, but they also suffer many injuries from one another.

[873.] In this year, the tenth<sup>c</sup> of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, Imhar, son of Godfraidh, Conung, son of Godfraidh, and the son of the man who went away from Erin, i. e. Amhlaeibh, plundered all Erin from west to east, and from south to north.

Kal. Ἦνια ab Οὐαίμβιαξ Cianain, episcopus et scriba et anachoreta, quieuit :—

Uair Ἦνια ἡριαν ar ccaomclainne.  
 Cfhm cpauid inri 'Eimr  
 Do gab napað naomrainne,  
 Comarba Cianain calig.  
 Céin máir raiað forcaide  
 Dia mba cshn céim gan cina  
 Dírpan mind mór molbtaige  
 'Ar cara caomhionn Ἦνια.

Cshnpaolað Ua Muictigshna, rí Cairil, ἡ comarba Ailbe,  
 Fshdoimnac ab Cluana mic Noir.

Loingrioc mac Foillen, princeps Cille Aupaille, c. m.

Robartac Dshmaige, scriba moritur.

Orghain rsh na ttri maige ἡ na ḡ-Comano ḡo Shab blaoma  
 do ríogaib Ḥall ἡ rnscta na fele bshgde.

Ir in bliaghan ri .i. undecima anno regni Aoda, pa tairring  
 báiric, ἡ ona aitte é do mac an ríḡ, longa iomda ó muir riar ḡo  
 Loc Rí leir, ḡo no mill ailéna Loca Rí eruib, ἡ na feranna com-  
 pocruibe, ἡ Maḡ luirḡ. Ir anrain no rash Dia comarba Colum  
 a lámuib na Loclann, ἡ map no cuaid ar a lámuib, an tar leo ba  
 coirte cloice é.

Ἐḡ

<sup>a</sup> *Gnia*.—The death of this bishop and the succeeding obits are entered in the Ann. F. M. at 870; Ann. Ult. 871. The verses on the death of Gnia are also quoted, with some variations of reading, by the Four Masters.

<sup>a</sup> *Emhir's Island*.—i. e. Ireland, the is-

land of Emhir, Eber, or Heber, the celebrated Milesian chieftain.

<sup>a</sup> *Of Ailbe*.—i. e. Bishop of Emly.

<sup>a</sup> *Three plains*.—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 870: where, see note.

<sup>b</sup> *The eleventh*.—i. e. the year 874.

<sup>c</sup> *Barith*.—There is no account of this



[872.] Kal. Gnia<sup>d</sup>, Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain [Duleek], bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

For Gnia was the sun of our fair race,  
 Head of the piety of Emhir's Island<sup>e</sup>,  
 He celebrated the festivals of the saints,  
 The successor of the wise Cianán.  
 For a long time the bright congregation,  
 Of which he was head, had dignity without obscurity.  
 Alas! for the great precious gem,  
 Our fair, bright friend, Gnia.

Cennfaeladh Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisel, and successor of Ailbhe<sup>f</sup> [died].

Ferdomhnach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois [died].

Loingsech, son of Foillen, chief [abbot] of Cill Ausaille [Killossy], died.

Robhartach, of Dearthach [Durrow], a scribe, died.

[872.] The plundering of the men of the Three Plains<sup>g</sup>, and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bliadhma [Slieve Bloom], by the Kings of the Galls in the snow of Bridgetmas.

[873.] In this year, the eleventh<sup>h</sup> of the reign of Aedh, Barith<sup>i</sup>, who was tutor to the King's son, drew many ships from the sea westwards to Loch Ri<sup>k</sup>, and he plundered the islands of Loch Ri out of them, and the neighbouring lands, and also Magh Luirg<sup>l</sup>. On this occasion God saved the successor of Columb from the hands of the Lochlanns, and when he escaped from their hands they thought that he was a pillar-stone.

The

Barith, or his expedition, in the published Annals.

Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between Athlone and Lanesborough.

<sup>g</sup> *Loch Ri*.—Or Loch Ribh, now Lough

<sup>l</sup> *Magh Luirg*.—Moylurg. i. e. the baro-

'Eg rið Lochlann, .i. Zoëppaid, do tédmaimm grána orond, ric enim Deo placuit.

Imnsda birstan in hoc anno.

Deert circiter ab anno 871 ad ann. 900.

Gal. Inorlétae mac Dobailén, ab bñcair quieuit.

Trí céo bliagáin cada cuir  
O éirioct Comgaill bñcair,  
Zo ré no maid ruatar ngle.  
Inorlétaig airb orpnoide.

Maolróil, príncep Srutera Zuarne, moritur.

Furadórán mac Zarbáin, recnab Cille ácaid, moritur.

Céle mac Ioréuile, recnab Ácaid bó Cannið, moritur.

Flann mac Domnaill, riðdamna an tuairgrioc, moritur.

Eccnscan mac Dálaig, rí Cinel Conaill moritur.

Ciarmac hUa Dunaðaið, rí Zabrae, moritur.

Zuin Muiríðaið mic Domnaill, riðdamna Laiðín.

Ciarodan mac Cpuimmaoil, ri hUa rFelmíða moritur.

Morr Zlarine mic Uirine, rí hUa Maccaile. Ar do bar Eicnecaín, Inorlétaig, Flann. ⁊ Ciarmacáin, ac rubrað :—

'Ecc ar eitig foraccaib  
Sluaða raigí ríar rístaib

Mapo

ny of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>a</sup> *The King of the Lochlanns.*—The death of this King is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 871, Ult. at 872; but no mention is made of the ugly disease. The Ulster Annals say: "Imhar Rex Normannorum totius Hibernie et Britannie vitam finivit."—*Dublin M.S.*

<sup>a</sup> *A chasm.*—The words "Deest circiter," &c., are a note by the transcriber in the margin of the MS.

<sup>o</sup> *Indrechtach.*—These entries are given in the Ann. F. M. at 901; Ult. 905; but the true year is 906.

<sup>p</sup> *Ui-Felmedha.*—i. e. the barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the county of Wexford, now

The King of the Lochlanns<sup>m</sup> died of an ugly, sudden disease, *sic enim Deo placuit*.

Britain was much annoyed this year.

A chasm<sup>n</sup> from about the year 871 [873] to the year 900.

[906.] Kal. Indrechtach<sup>o</sup>, son of Dobhailen, Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

One in three hundred fair revolving years,  
From the death of Comhghall of Beannchar,  
To the period of the happy death  
Of the great illustrious Indrechtach.

Maelpoil, chief [i. e. abbot] of Sruthair Guaire, died.

Furadhran, son of Gabhrán, Prior of Cill-achaidh, died.

Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Achadh bo Cainnigh [Agabo], died.

Flann, son of Domhnall, royal heir of the North, died.

Egnechan, son of Dálach, King of Cinel Conaill, died.

Ciarmac Ua Dunadhaigh, King of [Ui Conaill] Gabhra, died.

The killing of Muiredhach, son of Domhnall, royal heir of Leinster.

Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmhael, King of Ui-Felmedha<sup>s</sup>, died.

The death of Glaisin, son of Uisin, King of Ui-Maccaille<sup>s</sup>. It was of the death of Eignechnán, Indrechtach, Flann, and Ciarmacan, was said :—

Death has left destitute<sup>r</sup>

The hosts<sup>s</sup> who seek after precious gifts ;

If

called the Murchos, or O'Murphy's country.

<sup>s</sup> *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now Imokilly, Co. Cork.

<sup>r</sup> *Destitute*.—These verses are also quo-

ted by the F. M. at A. D. 901, whose chronology is about five years antedated at this period.

<sup>s</sup> *The hosts*.—viz. the poets.

Maḡo c̄loí deñ rí réitpecc̄,  
 Mór liač Eccneč i n-éccaiḃ.  
 Eccnač ba doḃaiḡ ḃ'óc̄caib̄  
 Rí ceimuil Conaill c̄staiḡ,  
 Dírpan gnúir c̄reḃbar mideno  
 F̄ō tuinn ípenn iar n-éccaiḃ.  
 Inḃr̄c̄tač ḃ̄nḃc̄uir buid̄niḡ,  
 Ciarmac ḡab̄ra ḡair̄m̄roḃ̄raib̄,  
 Flann Feabail r̄ial r̄ri doḃaiḡ,  
 'Eccneč r̄il Conaill cainḡniḡ.

Irte ep̄t ep̄t̄ep̄imur annur r̄eḡni Flainn mic Maol̄recl̄oinn.

Anni Dom̄ini d̄cccc. Ra c̄ionalaḃ moḡr̄luaḡ r̄f̄s̄i m̄uman lar  
 in d̄ír c̄éḃna .i. la Flaiḃḃ̄rač, ḡ la Cormac̄ ḃ'iarraib̄ ḃ̄raib̄  
 Laiḡn̄ ḡ Orpaib̄, ḡ ra báctur r̄ri M̄uman uile i n-aonlonḡroir̄t.  
 Do r̄ala Flaiḃ̄bear̄tač ar a eoc̄ ar r̄ud r̄rairi 'rim lonḡroir̄t: c̄o-  
 c̄air a eac̄ i ḡclair̄ noḃ̄m̄ain r̄aol, ḡ ba cel̄ olc̄ ḃoḡom̄ r̄ain. Soc-  
 uide ḃa m̄uic̄ir̄ r̄én, ḡ ḃon ep̄luaḡ uile ḃo ná̄r̄ ḃ'áil ḃol an  
 ep̄luaḡ̄ta ar a haite r̄in; uair̄ bá c̄él ḃuaib̄rioc̄ leo uile an c̄ui-  
 tim̄ri an ḃuine naom̄. Tangattar ep̄a c̄c̄ta uair̄le ó Laiḡn̄ib̄, ó  
 Ch̄r̄ball mac̄ Muir̄ḡain, ḃ'ion̄roir̄iḃ̄ Chormac̄ ar c̄úr, ḡ ra lab-  
 rattar

<sup>1</sup> *Thirtieth year.*—Flann succeeded in the year 879, and the year here intended in 908.

<sup>2</sup> *A. D. dcccc.*—This is a mistake for dccccviii.

<sup>3</sup> *The same two.*—No reference is made to these two great ecclesiastics in any previous part of these Annals, which shows that there is a chasm of some years here.

<sup>4</sup> *Flaithbhertach.*—i. e. Flaithbhertach

Mac Imhainen, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, now Scatterry Island, in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush.

<sup>5</sup> *Cormac.*—That is, Cormac Mac Cuilemain, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel. This battle is given by the F. M. at A. D. 903, and in the Ann. Ult. at 907, but the true year was 908. The scribe writes in the margin of our MS.: "*De morte Cormaci filii Culennani, regis Mo-*

If it has changed the colour of a potent king,  
 Great grief that Eigneoh has died.  
 Eigneoh; who was the sternest of youths,  
 King of the populous Cinel Conaill,  
 Alas! that his face, shrivelled, colourless, is left  
 Beneath the surface of the clay in death.  
 Indrechtach of populous Beannchar,  
 And Ciarmhac of Gabhra, of great fame,  
 Flann Feabhail, generous, resolute against difficulty,  
 Eigneoh of the race of Conall of goodly councils.

[908.] This is the thirtieth year<sup>t</sup> of the reign of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

[908.] A. D. DCCC<sup>a</sup>. The great host of Munster was assembled by the same two<sup>s</sup>, i. e. by Flaithbhertach<sup>r</sup> and Cormac<sup>a</sup>, to demand the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe, and all the men of Munster were in the same camp. Flaithbhertach went on horseback through the streets of the camp; his horse fell under him into a deep trench, and this was an evil omen<sup>a</sup> to him. There were many of his own people, and of the whole host, who did not wish to go on the expedition after this, for they all considered this fall of the holy man as an ominous presage. But noble ambassadors came from Leinster, from Cearbhall, son of Muirigan, to Cormac first, and they delivered a message of peace from the Leinster-men, i. e. one peace to be in all  
 Erin

*monie, Archiepiscopi Casseliensis et Martyris.*" Dr. Hanmer says that Cormac was killed by the Danes, but Dr. Keating, in his "History of Ireland," from the historical tract called *Cath Belaigh Mughna*, i. e. the Battle of Ballaghmoon, states that King Cormac was not slain by the Danes,

but by the Leinster-men.

<sup>a</sup> *An evil omen.*—*Cel olc.* The scribe glosses the word *cel* by *ráirtne*, in the margin. Dr. Lynch, in his translation of Keating's "History of Ireland," translates it *malum omen*. See Ann. F. M., p. 566, note.



Erin until May following (it being then the second week in Autumn), and to give hostages into the keeping of Maenach, a holy, wise, and pious man, and of other pious men, and to give séds<sup>b</sup> and much property to Cormac and Flaithbhertach. Cormac was much rejoiced at being offered this peace, and he afterwards came to tell it to Flaithbhertach, and how it was brought to him from Leinster. When Flaithbhertach heard this, he was greatly horrified, and said: "This shows," said he, "the littleness of thy mind, and the feebleness of thy nature, for thou art the son of a plebeian;" and he said many other bitter, insulting words, which it would be tedious to repeat.

The answer which Cormac made him was: "I am certain," said Cormac, "of what the result of this will be; a battle will be fought, O holy man," said he, "and Cormac shall be under a curse for it," and it is likely that it will be the cause of death to thee." And when he said this, he came to his own tent, being afflicted and sorrowful, and when he sat down he took a basinful of apples which was brought him, and he proceeded to divide them among his people, and he said: "Beloved people," said he, "I shall never present you with apples from this hour henceforth." "Is it so, O dear earthly lord," said his people; "why dost thou exhibit sorrow and melancholy to us? It is often thou hast boded evil for us." "It is what I say; but, beloved people, what ominous thing have we said, for it is no great wonder that I should not distribute apples among you with my own hand, for there shall be some one of you in my place who will present you with apples". He afterwards ordered a watch to be set, and he called to him the holy, pious, and wise man (Maenach<sup>d</sup>, son of Siadhal), the chief Comharba of Comhghall, and he made his confession and his will

buam."

<sup>d</sup> *Maenach*.—He was abbot of Disert-Diarmada, now Castledermot in the county

of Kildare, which was one of the monasteries founded by Diarmaid, coarb of St. Comgall, of Bangor.

ριγνε α ραιοιριδιη η α ειομνη να ριαδναιρι, η ηο εαιε Κορη Κριορε  
 αρ α λαιη, η υο ραδ λαιη ηη αν ραογαλ 'να ριαδνυρε ηη Μαοηαιζ,  
 υαιη ηο ριτιη ζο μαηηριτε 'ηη κατ ε, αετ ηιοη βαίλ υο ροευιδε υά  
 ριορ ραιη. Ρο βαοι υηο γά ράδα α εορη υο βρειε ζο Cluain υαιηα  
 υα ηβειε α ρροηβε, ηυηα βειε υηο, α βρειε ζο ηελιε Οιαρηαδα  
 ηηιε Αοδα Ρόηη, βαίλ η ραβα αζ ρογλυηη ζο ραδα. βα ληηραιη λειρ  
 ηυηηηο α αδηααλ η εCluain Υαιηα αζ ηαα Λέηηη. βα ρερη ηυηηηο  
 λα Μαοηαε α αδηααλ ηη ηη Οηηορη Οιαρηαδα; υαιη βα βαηλε λα  
 Κοηγαλλ Οηηορη Οιαρηαδα, η ρα Κοηαρηα Κοηγαλλ Μαοηαε.  
 Αρ ε αρ ηγηαιδε ηο βαοι ηα αιηηηη, η. Μαοηαε ηαα Σιαδαιλ, η βα  
 ηόη ηα ραοεηηαιζ αν ηαν ρα αζ υέηαη ηίοδα ειδηη Λαιζηηη ηηοηα  
 Μυηαη υα ρέδαδ. Ρο ηηεηζηεηαη ροεοιδε υο ηλυαζ Μυηαη ζο  
 ηηηευηδαηζε. Ρο βαοι υηο ηλόη ηόη η ηερηαη η λοηγορη ρεηη  
 Μυηαη αν ηαν ρα, υαιη ευαλαδαη ηλαν ηαα Μαοηηεαελοηηη υο  
 βειε η λοηγορη Λαιζηη ζο ηλόζ ηόη υο εοηη η ηοη εοε.

Αρ αν ηηη ηο ηαιδ Μαοηαε : Α υαζυοηηε Μυηαη, αρ ηό, βα εοηη  
 υηηβ ηα βραιζε ηαιε ηαηζυη υηηβ υο ζαβάηλ η ηηηλαιηη υαοηηε  
 εηαιδδε ζο βεαηηοηηε, η. ηαα Κηηβαηλλ ηηζ Λαιζηη, η ηαα ηηζ  
 Οηηηαιζε. Ρα βαττηη ηηη Μυηαη υηε γά ράδα ζυη οβ ε ηλαη-  
 βεαηεαε ηαα Ιοηηαιηηηηη, α αοηαη, ηο κοηηέζηηζ ηαδ ηηη εοηδεη η  
 Λαιζηηηβ.

Α ηαιε αν ηηηαιηη ηόηη υο ηοηηαη ηαηζαδαη ηαη Σηαδ  
 Μαηηζε ηαηη ζο Οηηοιέδ Λειεζηηηηηη. Ρο εαιηηη ηυηηηο Τηοδ-  
 ηαιηε,

\* *Cluain Uamha*.—Now Cloyne, in the county of Cork, of which St. Colman Mac Leimne was the founder and patron.

\* *Diarmaid*.—i. e. to the cemetery of the church of Diarmaid. This Diarmaid was grandson of Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and founded the Church of Disert Diar-

mada, now Castle Dermot, which he dedicated to St. Comgall of Bangor about A. D. 800. He died A. D. 824 (Ann. Ult.).

The Maenach here referred to was the successor of Diarmaid rather than the successor of St. Comgall, who does not appear to have ever been at the place.



will in his presence, and he took the body of Christ from his hand, and he resigned the world in the presence of Maenach, for he knew that he would be killed in the battle. But he did not wish that many should know this of him. He also ordered that his body should be brought to Cluain Uamha<sup>a</sup>, if convenient; but if not, to convey it to the cemetery of Diarmaid<sup>f</sup>, son [*read*, grandson] of Aedh Roin, where he had studied for a long time. He was very desirous, however, of being interred at Cluain Uamha of Mac Lenin. Maenach, however, was better pleased to have him interred at Disert-Diarmada, for Disert Diarmada was one of Comhghall's towns<sup>e</sup>, and Maenach was successor of Comhghal. This Maenach, son of Siadhail, was the wisest man in his time, and he exerted himself much at this time to make peace (if he could), between the men of Leinster and Munster. Many of the forces of Munster went away without restraint. There was great noise and dissension in the camp of the men of Munster at this time, for they had heard that Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, was in the camp of the Leinster-men with great forces of foot and horse.

It was then Maenach said: "Good men of Munster," said he, "ye ought to accept of the good hostages I have offered you to be placed in the custody of pious men till May next; namely, the son of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and the son of the King of Osraighe." All the men of Munster were saying that it was Flaithbhertach, son of Ionmainén, alone, that compelled them to go into Leinster.

After this great complaint which they made, they came over Sliabh Mairge<sup>b</sup> from the west to Leithghlinn Bridge. But Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe [of Emly], and many of the clergy along with him, tarried

<sup>e</sup> *Towns*.—i. e. monasteries. See Dr. Todd's Book of Hymns, p. 136.

<sup>b</sup> *Sliabh Mairge*.—This name is still preserved in that of Slievemarague, a ba-

rony forming the south-east portion of the Queen's County, but the original Sliabh Mairge extended so far into the county of Kilkenny as to embrace the old church of

παιδε, camarba Ailbe, 7 rocharde do cléiricib ime i Leitglinn, 7  
 Giollada an t-Éilíog, 7 a ccapoill lóin illeitglinn. Ro rennid iar  
 rin rēuic 7 cairmhrta ag fhruib Mumán 7 tangattur rímpa go  
 Maḡ n-Ailbe. Ro battur imurro 7 a nōruim ra coille nōaingin  
 oḡ iorhaidē na námad. Do rōhrat rir Mumán tpi cāta commora  
 coimmēide díob: Flaitebearrac mac Ionmāinen, 7 Ceallac mac  
 Cſhbail rí Ophraige rēp in céo cāt; Cormac mac Cuilſhāin rí  
 Mumán rē cāt inſboin Mumán. Cormac mac Moēla rí na  
 nŌēiri, 7 rí Ciarrhaige 7 ríḡ cinuō eile iomōā, iarētar Mumán ir  
 in t-Éilíog cāt. Tangattur iaraim āmlaib rin ar Maḡ n-Ailbe.  
 ḡa ḡhrānac iad ar iomāo a námad, 7 ar a n-uaitſēt rēin. Arēd  
 inuiriō eoluiḡ .i. an luēt rō baoi ſturra go rabadar Laigin co n-a  
 rōchraidib tpi cudruma no ceitpe cudrumo, no arliu rē fhruib  
 Mumán do cum an cāta. ḡa tpuag mōr annuall rō baoi ir in cāt,  
 āmil inuiriō ealuiḡ .i. an luēt rō baoi ir in cāt .i. nuall an dāra  
 rluaiḡ ḡā marbāo, 7 nuall an t-Éilíog eile ag commāoiōim an  
 marbēa rin. Dā cūir imurro rō iompolaiḡ maioim obann ar  
 fhruib Mumán .i. Cellſair, brācāir Cingegain, do leim go hobann  
 ar a eac, 7 mar do ling ar a eac arēd rāid: A rāorclanna Mu-  
 man, ar rē, tēicō go hobann on cāt āduatmar rō, 7 léiḡō eioir  
 na cléiricib rēin na rō ḡābrāo commāide eile āēt cāt do tábairt;  
 7 rō tēic iarētāin go hobann, 7 rocharde mor maille rir. Arar  
 ono rat eile an māōma: Ceallac mac Cſhbail, mar at cōnairc-  
 rīde an cāt i rābattur maite muinntipe ríḡ 'Éirſh ag tuarḡain  
 a cāta

Teach Scoithin, now Tiscoffin.

*Magh-Ailbe.*—This was the name of a  
 large plain in the south of the county of  
 Kildare. *Bealach Mughna*, where this bat-  
 tle was fought, still preserves that name,  
 in the anglicized form Ballaghmoon. It

is situated in the south of the county of  
 Kildare, and about two miles and a half  
 to the north of the town of Carlow. The  
 site of the battle is still shown, and the  
 stone on which King Cormac's head was  
 cut off by a common soldier is not yet for-

ried at Leithghlinn, and also the servants of the army and the horses that carried the provisions. After this, trumpets were blown and signals for battle were given by the men of Munster, and they came before them to Magh-Ailbhe<sup>1</sup>. Here they remained with their back to a fast wood, awaiting their enemies. The men of Munster divided themselves into three equally large battalions: Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, over the first division<sup>2</sup>; Cormac, son of Cuilenán, King of Munster, over the middle division; Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, and the King of Cíarraighe, and the kings of many other septs of West Munster, over the third division. They afterwards came in this order on Magh Ailbhe. They were querulous on account of the numbers of the enemy and their own fewness. The learned, i. e. [the scholars] that were among them, state that the Leinster-men and their forces amounted to three times or four times the number of the men of Munster, or more. Unsteady was the order in which the men of Munster came to the battle. Very pitiful was the wailing which was in the battle, as the learned who were in the battle relate, i. e. the shrieks of the one host in the act of being slaughtered, and the shouts of the other host exulting over that slaughter. There were two causes for which the men of Munster suffered so sudden a defeat, i. e. Céilechar, the brother of Cingégan, suddenly mounted his horse, and said: "Nobles of Munster," said he, "fly suddenly from this abominable battle, and leave it between the clergy themselves, who could not be quiet without coming to battle." And he suddenly fled afterwards, accompanied with great hosts. The other cause of the defeat was: when Cealach, son of Cearbhall, saw the battalion in which were the

gotten by tradition.

<sup>1</sup> *Division*.—This agrees with the account of this battle given by Keating from

the *Cath Bealaigh Mughna*. It is very probable that both accounts have been epitomized from the same original work.

α κατὰ φέν, πο λιγ αρ α εαὶ ἡ πο παῖδ με α μινντιρ φέν; Σιρι-  
 γιὸ αρ βαρ η-σκαῖβ, ἡ ιονμαρβασιὸ υαιβ αν λυέτ φυλ ιη βαρ η-αιγιὸ,  
 ἡ γε αορubbyαρτιρ ιη, νί δο ἀτυγαδ̄ abunaδ̄ αουδαιρτ, ἀέτ αρ  
 δο τειέσμ; ἀέτ τρά πο φάρ δο να ααιρῖβ ιη, τειέσβ ι ναιηέτ δο  
 να κατὰιβ Μιμινσκαῖβ. Ὑέ τρη, βα τρηαιγ ἡ βα μόρ αν τ-άρ αρ  
 φυδ Μαίγε Αἰλβε ιαρταη. Νί κογιλτεα κλέρσέ ρσέ λαοὸ ανη ιη.  
 βα κοιμμέδ πα μαρβ δαιορ, ἡ πο διέσῆδοαιορ; αν ταν πα ηαιηέτ  
 λαοὸ νο κλέρπὸ ανη, νί αρ ἐπόαηρ δο νίτεα, ἀέτ ραιητ βα ιμψυ-  
 λανγ δ'ραγβαῖλ φυαρλαιγέτ υαδ̄αιβ, νό δά μβρηέτ αγ ρογναμ δόιβ.  
 Τρηνα τρη Κορμαε αν ρι αττοραὸ αν κέδ κατὰ. Ἀέτ πο λιγ α  
 εαὶ ι κκλαρ, ἡ πα τυιτρηὸμ δοη εοὸ: ὅρη ἐκκαττυρ υρημ δ'ά  
 μινντιρ ιη, ἡ ριαδ α μαῖδμ, τανγαττυρ δ'ιονηρηγιὸ αν ρί, ἡ πα  
 εῖρηέτταρ αρ α εαὶ ἐ. Ἀρ ανη ιη αν ἐκκαηρηρηὸμ δαλτυ δό φέν,  
 ραορελανδα δ'Εογαναέτ ἐ, Αοδ̄ α αιηη, ραιοι εαγνα ἡ βρηέτῆμ-  
 ναέτᾶ ἡ ρήκαρα ἐ, ἡ λαῖδνε; αρεδ πο ράῖδ αν ρί ρρηρ: Ᾱ ηειε ιον-  
 ηαιηη, αρ ρέ, να ἰη διομ-ρα, Ἀέτ νοδ βειρ αρ αιηαι αρ ρερρ κοτ-  
 ηιοερα. Ρο ιηηρηρα δυιτ-ρη ρεηε πο γο μυρρηδε ηρηρ 'ρη κὰτ  
 πο. Ρο εαιρηρ υαιέτῆβ ι ρραηραδ̄ Κορμαε, ἡ ταιηε ρεηε αρ α  
 φυδ να ρηγῆδ̄, ἡ βα ηιομδα φυλ δαιοηε ἡ εαὶ αρ φυδ να ρηγῆδ̄  
 ιη. Σειτλιτ δνο κορρα δειρηδ̄ α εῖρηὸμ αρ αν ρηγιδ̄ ρλεαῖαιη,  
 ι ρηιοέτ να ρολα ιη, τυιτῖδ̄ αν τεαὶ αρ α ηαιρ ρηαρ, ἡ βρηρῆδ̄ α  
 ὅρηηη ἡ α μινηέλ αρ δό, ἡ πο ράῖδ αγ τυιτῖη: In manus tuaρ,  
 Domine, commendo ρρηρηεum meum; ἡ ραιοῖδ̄ α ρρηρηαδ̄, ἡ  
 τῆγαιδ̄ να ηειε mallactan eccρηαιδ̄βῆα, ἡ γαβαῖδ̄ γαεε δά κολαιηη,  
 ἡ γαδαιδ̄ α κῆηη δά κολαιηη.

Ἰέρ

<sup>1</sup> *Spared*.—Keating has nearly the same words, which Dr. Lynch has improved upon in his Latin translation, quoted in a note to the Annals of the F. M., A. D. 903. "Siquidem in illo conflictu, sacri et pro-

fani homines promiscuâ interneeione mac-  
 tabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis ha-  
 bitâ ratione."—*O'Donovan's Four Mas-  
 ters*, vol. i., p. 568, note.

<sup>2</sup> *His head*.—The F. M. state that it was

the chieftains of the people of the King of Erin cutting down his own battalion, he mounted his horse, and said to his own people : "Mount your horses, and drive the enemy before you." And though he said this, it was not to fight really he said so, but to fly. But, however, it resulted from these causes that the Munster battalions fled together. Alas ! pitiful and great was the slaughter throughout Magh-Ailbhe afterwards. A cleric was not more spared<sup>1</sup> than a layman there; they were equally killed. When a layman or a clergyman was spared, it was not out of mercy it was done, but out of covetousness to obtain a ransom for them, or to bring them into servitude. King Cormac, however, escaped in the van of the first battalion, but his horse fell into a trench, and he fell off the horse. When a party of his people who were flying perceived this, they came to the king and put him up on his horse again. It was then he saw a foster-son of his own, a noble of the Eoghanachts, by name Aedh, who was an adept in wisdom and jurisprudence, and history, and Latin, and the king said to him : "Beloved son," said he, "do not follow me, but escape as well as thou canst. I told thee before now, that I should fall in this battle." A few remained along with Cormac, and he came forward along the way on horseback, and the way was besmeared throughout with much blood of men and horses. The hind feet of his horse slipped on the slippery way in the track of blood, and the horse fell backwards, and broke his [Cormac's] back and neck in twain, and he said, when falling, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum," and he gave up the ghost; and the impious sons of malediction came and thrust darts through his body, and cut off his head<sup>m</sup>.

Though

Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denlis, that cut off King Cormac's head, but the name of the place, as well as that of the family, is unknown to tradition, and the identification of them has hitherto escaped the ken of our topographical investigators.

Ḫέρ βα ιομδα αν μαρβαδ αρ Μαγ Αιλβε, ρα δερβα α ναιρ, νήρ  
 βο ραιτέσ ερωδατέ Λαιγν δε ριν, ζυρ πο λήρατ αν μαϊομ ταρ  
 Σιαδ Μαηγε ριαρ, γ πο μαρβγάτ ραορϋλanna ιομδα von λήμαιν  
 ριν.

Ι ρρορτόρατ αν εατα ρο εέδοίρ πο μαρβαδ Ceallac mac Cfi-  
 baill, ρι Ορραϊγε, γ α mac. Αρ ργαοιλτεατ ιμυρρο πο μαρβαο  
 ό ριν αματ ετιρ λαοτ γ ελείρεατ : αρ μόρ πο ελείρείβ μαϊτε πο  
 μαρβαδ ιρην εατ ρο, γ αρ μόρ πο ρίοζαιβ, γ να εαοιριοέυιβ. Ρο  
 μαρβαδ ανη Ροζαρτατ mac Συϊνε, ιν ρυί ρεαλλροιμδαετα γ διαδ-  
 αετα, ρι Ciarraige, γ Αιλιλλ mac Εοζαιν, αν ταιρδζηναδ όcc γ αν  
 τ-άρυραορϋλann, γ Colman, ab Cinnetiγ, άρo ollam βρειτσίμναετα  
 Ειρσίη, γ ροέυιδε αρ εήα, quor longum ept ρεριβερε.

Να λαοίε ιμυρρο, Cormac ρί na nDéiri, Dubagan, ρι ρϋρ  
 μαϊγε, Cinnraolad, ρί hUa Conaill, Conn δαρ γ Αινερλιρ δ'Uib  
 Ταρδεαλβαϊγ, γ Ειδεαν ρι Αϊδνε, πο βαοι αρ ιοηαρβαδ α Mu-  
 main, Maolmuad, Μαδυδάν, Dubdabairíñh, Congal, Καταρνατ,  
 Ρηραδαε, Αοδ, ρί hUa Liaetain, γ Domnall ρι Dúin Cearmna.

Αρ ιαδ υνο ρα βρπρ αν εατ ρο .ι. Flann mac Maoilreclonn,  
 Riγ 'Eiríñh, γ Cfiβall mac Muirígan ρί Λαιγν, γ Ταδζ mac  
 Paolán ρί hUa γCionnríolaγ, Témenan, ρί hUa nDfza, Ceallac  
 γ Uorcán να ρί ρεαρ Cualann, Indeirge mac Duibgiolla, ρί hUa  
 n-Dhóna

<sup>a</sup> *Many good clergymen.*—This seems to imply that the clergy were wont to go on military expeditions so late as 908. Fothadh na Canoine had induced the monarch Aedh Oirdnighe (A. D. 804) to release the clergy from this barbarous duty, and Adamnan had made greater exertions, to the same effect, about a century earlier. But the union of the kingly with the epis-

copal dignity would appear to have encouraged the continuance of this custom to the time of Cormac Mac Cullenan, though, perhaps, not in the northern parts of Ireland, where the influence of the law of Adamnan and Fothadh prevailed at this time.

<sup>c</sup> *Cenn-Etigh.*—Now Kinnitty in the King's County.

Though extensive was the slaughter on Magh Ailbhe, to the East of the Bearbha [Barrow], the prowess of the Leinster-men was not satiated with it, but they followed up the route west across Sliabh Mairgè, and slew many noblemen in that pursuit.

In the very beginning of the battle, Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, and his son, were killed at once. Dispersedly, however, others were killed from that out, both laity and clergy. There were many good clergymen<sup>a</sup> killed in this battle, as were also many kings and chieftains. In it was slain Fogartach, son of Suibhne, an adept in philosophy and divinity, King of Ciarraighe [Kerry], and Ailell, son of Eoghan, the distinguished young sage, and the high-born nobleman, and Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Etigh<sup>b</sup>, Chief Ollamh of the judicature of Erin, and hosts of others also, of whom it would be tedious to write.

But the laymen were, Cormac, King of the Deisi, Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe [Fermoy], Cennfaeladh, King of of Ui-Conaill [Connilloe], Conodhar and Aneslis, of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh<sup>c</sup>, and Eidhen, King of Aidhne<sup>d</sup>, who was in exile in Munster; Maelmuadh, Madudan, Dubhdabhoirenn, Congal, Catharnach, Feradhach; Aedh, King of Ui-Liathain<sup>e</sup>, and Domhnall, King of Dun-Cearmna<sup>f</sup>.

But the persons who gained this battle were Flann, son of Mael-seachlainn, King of Erin; and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster; and Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Temhe-  
nan,

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh*.—A tribe seated in the S. E. of the county of Clare, near Killaloe.

<sup>b</sup> *Aidhne*.—A territory coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the S. W. of the county of Galway. The Eidhen here mentioned was the progenitor of the

famous family of O'Heyne.

<sup>c</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe and territory nearly coextensive with the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork.

<sup>d</sup> *Dun-Cearmna*.—The ancient name of a fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, county of Cork.

n-Oróna, Pollaman mac Oilella ní Fótarta Fea, Tuatal mac Ugaire ní hUa Muirbdaig, Ughan mac Cinnéidig, ní Uaigri, Maolcállann mac Fhigale, ní na Ffortuac, Cleircén ní hUa mbaire. Táinig iartan Flann, ní 'Eirínn, marcpluaig mór riochda, gur po iódnac Diarmaid mac Cshbaill i riige Orpaigne.

Arf ann rin tangattar dhlm a n-aigib Flann, 7 cshn Cormaic an Rí aca: arəd po ráidriod ne Flann: "ólta 7 pláinte, a Rí cúmaictaig éorhnaig, 7 cshn Cormaic agaih duit; 7 amail ar bér do na ríogaib, tógaih do rliarad, 7 cuir an cshn po foite, 7 foróing é doo rliarad. Ar olc, imurro, asrubairc Flann riu-riom, ní buidscar do rpad dóib. Mór an ghsóm, ar fé, a cshn do goid don Eppcop naoim, a onóir imurro, arəd do ghéra, 7 ní a foiróing. Ra gab Flann an cshn 'na lám, 7 po róg é, 7 do rpad na éimcioll fo éirí an cshn coirreaca, [an naoim eppcop], 7 in fíorhmaritíre. Rugad uad iartain an cshn go honórac dionn-riogib an cúirp, bail a raba Maonac mac Siadail, comarba Com-gall,

<sup>4</sup> *Ui Deaghaidh*.—A territory in the N. W. of the county of Wexford, nearly coextensive with the present barony of Gorey.

<sup>5</sup> *Feara-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the county of Wicklow.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Drona*.—Now Idrome, county of Carlow.

<sup>7</sup> *Fotharta-Fea*.—Now the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Muireadhaigh*.—A territory comprising the southern half of the present county of Kildare.

<sup>9</sup> *Laighis*.—Now Leix, in the Queen's County.

<sup>10</sup> *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and

the neighbouring districts.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui Bairche*.—A territory comprising the present barony of Slievemarague in the S. E. of the Queen's County, and some of the adjoining districts of the county of Carlow.

<sup>12</sup> *With thy thigh*.—Keating has: "Here is the head of Cormac, King of Munster, for thee, sit upon it, as is the custom of [conquering] kings; but the monarch, far from complying with their request, reprimanded them, and said that it was very wicked to have cut off the head of the holy bishop; and he refused to treat it with any indignity. He took up the head in his hand, kissed it, and passed it thrice



nan, King of Ui-Deaghaidh<sup>t</sup>; Ceallach and Lorcan, two Kings of Feara-Cualann<sup>n</sup>; Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, King of Ui-Drona<sup>s</sup>; Follamhan, son of Oilell, King of Fotharta-Fea<sup>r</sup>; Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Ui Muireadhaigh<sup>s</sup>; Ughran, son of Cennedigh, King of Laeighis<sup>s</sup>; Maelchallann, son of Ferghal, King of the Fortuatha<sup>b</sup>; Clercén, King of Ui-Bairche<sup>e</sup>.

Flann, King of Erin, came with a numerous royal body of horse, and he escorted Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, into the kingdom of Osraighe.

Then a party came up to Flann, having the head of Cormac with them, and what they said to Flann was: "Life and health, O powerful, victorious king! We have the head of Cormac for thee, and, as is customary with kings, raise thy thigh, and put this head under it, and press it with thy thigh"<sup>d</sup>. Flann, however, spoke angrily to them instead of giving them thanks. "It was an enormous act," said he, "to have taken off the head of the holy bishop; but, however, I shall honour it instead of crushing it." Flann took the head into his hand, and kissed it, and had carried round him thrice the consecrated head [of the holy bishop], and of the true martyr. The head

was

around him in token of respect and veneration." Dr. Lynch, in his Latin Translation of Keating's History, improves the style thus:—"Invictissime Rex simul et felicissime, En regis in prælio cæsi caput ad tuos pedes projecimus, ei tu inside et totâ corporis mole innitere, (superioribus enim Hiberniæ regibus solemne fuit hostici regis in prælio cæsi caput femori suppositum duriori sessione premere). Itane orationem et munus non gratulatione aliquâ, sed acerbissimâ deferentium increpatione rex exceptit, nec solum sacrum caput tam contumeliosè tractare renuit, verum etiam in percussores acriter invectus quòd sacrato episcopo violentas manus afferre ausi fuerint. Deinde caput ipsum reverenter exceptum osculatus tribus sibi vicibus circumdatum honore debito prosecutus, Mainacho Siadhulli filio, Comgelli successorì deferendum dedit, qui caput unâ cum trunco corpore justis pro dignitate ritè persolutis, Deserti Diermodi humari curavit."

gaill, 7 rugraide corp Cormaic go Dúroire Diairmata, 7 no [haðnaiceað go] honorað ann rínn é, bail a ndéanann ríra 7 miorbaille.

Cia era nað eiz eiride 7 noð ci an in gníom mórpa, .i. marbað 7 eircað (d'armaib adéctíob) an duine naoim ar mo shnam táinig 7 tiocfa d'fhaib 'Eirínn go bpaé Saoi na Saoidilge, 7 na Laitne, an t-áirdeppcop lánraibé, lán-íodan, míorbuda, in-ghur, 7 in-fhaigé, an paoi ríctarbaéta, 7 gað fha, gað ríra, 7 gað eolair, paoi ríbaéta 7 roguma, éinn déreirce, 7 gað rualá, 7 paoi ríraibail, aiporí dá éozsò Muínan uile re ré.

Ro iompa era Flann, Rí 'Eirínn ar ríraibail Diairmata i ríge Orraige, ar ar ndéanm ríoda acoimair fuppa 7 a bpaére. Ra iompaatar ono Laign go mbuaí 7 corpur.

Táinig Círbail mac Muirígan, ní Laign, reime go Cill dapa, 7 buíone moira i n-fhaib aige, 7 Flaitebercað mac Ionmanén ftopparaide. Na n-fhaib aipole rcoluige Laigné d'uile na Flaitebercað, ar nár re a inhirn, 7 ni cóir a ríraibé.

Tugaid iarctain Flaitebercað go Cill dapa, 7 eirgað cléirig Laign atéoran mór ó; uair no ríbaéta gur ob é a aonar na n-fhaib an ríraibé, 7 gur ar a n-aió a éole táinig Cormaic. Ar n-écc inuirno Círbail, ní Laign na léicé Flaitebercað ar, 7 go mað i ccionn dliaðna rin iar ríraibé. Ro íodnaic Muirínn comarba bpaige é, 7 ríraibé mór cléiric uimpe 7 mionda íomda, go ráinig go Mað Nairb; 7 ó ráinig Muínan do ríme ríob innte.

Ra

\* *Improper to be written.*—The author of these calumnies (here spoken of as "a certain scholar of Leinster"), as well as the unmentionable crimes themselves, attributed to the royal abbot of Inis-Cath-  
aigh, are unknown.

\* *Muirenn, successor of Brigit.*—i. e. abbess of Kildare. She died A. D. 917.—  
*Ann. Ul.*

\* *Magh Nairbh.*—This was the name of a plain in the barony of Crannagh, county of Kilkenny. See *Ann. F. M.*, p. 856.

was afterwards carried away from him honourably to the body, where Maenach, son of Siadhal, Comharba of Comhghall, was, and he carried the body of Cormac to Disert-Diarmada [Castledermot], where it was honourably interred, and where it performs signs and miracles.

Why should not the heart repine and the mind sicken at this enormous deed, the killing and the mangling, with horrid arms, of this holy man, the most learned of all who came or will come of the men of Erin for ever? The complete master of Gaedhlic, and Latin, the archbishop, most pious, most pure, miraculous in chastity and prayer, a proficient in law, in every wisdom, knowledge, and science; a paragon of poetry and learning, head of charity and every virtue, and head of education; supreme king of the two provinces of Munster in his time.

Flann, King of Erin, returned home, after having left Diarmaid in the kingdom of Osraighe, and after having ratified an amicable peace between him and his brethren. The Leinster-men also returned home after victory and triumph.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, proceeded directly to Cill-dara [Kildare], carrying with him great troops into captivity, and among the rest, Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainén. What a certain scholar of Leinster has ascribed of evil to Flaithbheartach is shameful to be mentioned, and improper to be written<sup>e</sup>.

They afterwards brought Flaithbheartach to Cill-dara [Kildare], and the clergy of Leinster gave him great abuse, for they knew that he alone had invited the expedition and the battle, and that Cormac came against his own will. On the death of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, however, Flaithbheartach was set at liberty, which, according to some, was after the expiration of one year. Muirenn<sup>f</sup>, successor of Brigit, accompanied by a great number of clerics, escorted him to Magh Nairbh<sup>g</sup>, and when he arrived in Munster he made peace there.

He

Ra éuaíð iarptain dá máinrteir go hInir Cataig, 7 ro baor real  
go epáidbéc mri, go ecáinig amac doiríoiri do gabail riçe Cairil,  
go paba dá bliagain epioéad i riçe Mumán. Ar do'n cat ro pa  
can Dallán (mac Moipe) ollam Cherball ní Laiçh :—

Cormac Feimín Fogarac  
Colmán, Ceallac epuaíð n-uçra,  
Go ré míle do roçrattar  
I ccac bealriç muaið Múçna.  
Aineilir, óin Boruma,  
Frighal réiç ionon rcpiblinn,  
Cormac pionn a Feimínaiç  
7 Cennpaolac a Frighinn.  
Connodar óin Adarimáig  
7 Eioçh a h-Aíðne,  
La Csrball do roçrattar  
Dia maip ar Maiç Ailbe.  
Maolmuac 7 Maouóán,  
Uc nob alainn an paipinn,  
Dubacan ó Abainn Móip,  
Dublaec 7 Dubdaóipinn,  
Congal 7 Catappac  
7 Frhaóac paiaíð,

Domnall

<sup>h</sup> *Dallan, son of Mor.*—Keating says that he was poet to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, quoted by the F. M., A. D. 903, but their chronology is five years ante-dated.

<sup>i</sup> *Aneslis, shelter of Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, a fort on the west side of

the River Shannon, about one mile to the north of Killaloe. This was the residence of the chief of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh. This Aneslis was not the ancestor of any line of the Dalcais whose pedigree is known.

<sup>k</sup> *Frighrenn.*—This was the name of the chief seat of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now

He afterwards went to his monastery on Inis-Cathaigh [Scattery Island], and spent some time there piously, but he came out afterwards to assume the kingdom of Caisel, and he was in the [enjoyment of] the kingdom of Munster for thirty-two years. Of this battle, Dallen, son of Mor<sup>b</sup>, Ollamh of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, sang :—

Cormac of Feimhin, Foghartach,  
 Colman, Ceallach, of hard battles,  
 With six thousand, fell  
 In the famous battle of Mughain.  
 Aneslis, shelter of Borumha<sup>i</sup>,  
 Fearghal the sharp, of the straight stream,  
 Cormac the fair, of Magh Feimhenn,  
 And Cennfaeladh, of Frighrenn<sup>k</sup>,  
 Conodhar, too, of Magh Adhair<sup>l</sup>,  
 And Eidhen, of Aidhne<sup>m</sup>.  
 By Cearbhall all were slain  
 On Tuesday on Magh Ailbhe.  
 Maelmuadh and Madudhan ;  
 Alas ! fair was the host !  
 Dubhagan, of Abhainn Mor<sup>n</sup>,  
 Dubhlach and Dubhdabhoirenn.  
 Congal and Catharnach,  
 And Feradhach, of the wilderness,

Domhnall,

the baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo, county of Limerick.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh Adhair*.—A level plain in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare. This Conodhar is not the ancestor of any known line of the Dal-Cais.

<sup>m</sup> *Eidhen, of Aidhne*.—He was the an-

cestor of the O'Heynes of Aidhne, a territory in the S. W. of the county of Galway.

<sup>n</sup> *Abhainn Mor*.—Avonmore (or the Great River), now the Blackwater River in the county of Cork. This Dubhagan was the ancestor of the O'Dubhagans [O'Dugans] of Fermoy, county of Cork.

Domnall a Dun Círmna caom,  
 ⁊ Aod ó Charu Tarraig.  
 Flann Círmna do'n Tailteímarig,  
 I r Círball Dúin Carman cíeac.  
 I rept December cloiriobair  
 Cat go céuib iolac,  
 Taog mac Paolám, Temenan,  
 Ceallaic i r Lorcán Lórglan;  
 Indeirge mac Duibgiolla,  
 Ro diongbattur cóig nonbair.  
 Maolcallann mac Fírgaile,  
 Domnoll i r Lorcán Liamna,  
 Ugarre no Tuatal a Dún Dírmaige,  
 Nocair cítear trambá.  
 Ughan Maige mórglonnac,  
 Cleiricén ó Inir Fáilbe,  
 Fólaman mac Aillella,  
 Duboaboirínn abaimne.  
 Taog an triac a Dírghabair,  
 Go rurtuib brite borrlat,  
 Ar ré caic no srcomail,  
 Do clód caic for Cormac. Cormac.  
 Ro ba gníom go ceumargain  
 ⁊ Ar lon nar mforann

Rob

• *Dun Cearna*.—i. e. the old head of Kinsale. yet determined.

• *Carn Taisigh*.—This was the residence of the chief of Ui-Liathain, now the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork; but its situation or modern name has not been

• *Flann, of Teamhair*.—i. e. of Tara and Teltown in Meath.

• *Dun Carman*.—This was the name of an ancient seat of the kings of Leinster, the site of which is now occupied by the

Domhnall, of Dun Cearma<sup>o</sup>, the fair,  
 And Aedh, of Carn Tasaigh<sup>o</sup>,  
 Flann, of Teamhair<sup>o</sup>, of the plain of Tailtin;  
 And Cearbhall of the showery Dun Carman<sup>r</sup>.  
 On the seventh<sup>a</sup> of September they joined  
 Battle with exulting hundreds,  
 Tadhg, son of Faelan, Temenan,  
 Ceallach and Lorcan the comely;  
 Indeirge, son of Duibhgilla,  
 They discomfited five times nine persons:  
 Maelcallann, son of Fearghal,  
 Domhnall and Lorcan of Liamhain<sup>t</sup>,  
 Ugaire, of Dun-Dearmhaigh<sup>u</sup>.  
 They were not a gloomy four;  
 Ugran, of Mairge<sup>r</sup>, the great-deeded,  
 Cleircen, of Inis-Failbhe,  
 Follamhan, son of Ailell,  
 Dubhdabhoirenn we acknowledge,  
 Tadhg, the lord of Desgabhair<sup>x</sup>,  
 With crushing flails of strong rods,  
 It is he that discomfited,  
 That gained the battle over Cormac.  
 It was a deed of dark plunder,  
 And it was enough to confuse us,

'Twas

town of Wexford.

<sup>a</sup> *The seventh*.—The scribe writes in the margin of the MS., "17 Sept.," which agrees with the F. M.

<sup>t</sup> *Liamhain*.—Otherwise called Dun Liamhna, and now anglicized Dunlavan, county of Dublin.

<sup>u</sup> *Dun-Dearmhaigh*.—Probably fort of Durrow, on the border of Laeighis and Osraighe.

<sup>r</sup> *Mairge*.—Now Slievemarague, Queen's County.

<sup>x</sup> *Desgabhair*.—i. e. South Leinster, i. e. Ui-Kinsellagh.

Rob uabur, no iomarcraib,  
 Tuiscét na éirí ar Cíoball.  
 In-terrcor, an tanmáira  
 An raoi roicéna (no ba rocla) forbarc  
 Rí Cairil, ní Iarmuian,  
 A Dhé, bíran do Chormac.

Cormac.

Comáta comátepoma 7 comléiginn Cormac mac Cuilennáin  
 7 Cíoball mac Muirgán, unde Cormac cecinit :—

Taile dam mo éiomrán, go ndémar a heiríinn,  
 Tre rairrearc do Gheilseirc ingin Deirill.

i. e. Geilsearc ingin Deirill, ní Franze, na ail iad maraon  
 unde Forod Geilseirce.

Ral. Cíoball mac Muirgén, ní Laigín moritur; unde Dallan  
 cecinit :—

Mor liach Upe longach,  
 Gan Cíoball cubaib ceileac;  
 Féi rial foraib forbarac,  
 Dia ffoznaib Eire éimeac.  
 Liac línra cnoc Almaine,  
 7 Aillín gan óga,  
 Liac liom Cairman, noáa céil,  
 7 féi dara róda.  
 Níor bo cian a raogalrom  
 A aile Cormac no cuillib,

Uá

<sup>1</sup> *Geilshere*.—Keating makes no mention  
 of this royal foster-mother of Cormac and  
 Cearbhall.

<sup>2</sup> *Forod-Geilshairce*.—*Quere*, whether  
 this is intended for Foradh Geilshaire,  
 i. e. Geilshere's seat or bench? It was



'Twas pride, 'twas intolerance,  
 Their coming into his territory against Cearbhall.  
 The bishop, the confessor,  
 The famous, (or renowned) illustrious doctor;  
 King of Caisel, King of West Munster.  
 O God! alas for Cormac!

Cormac.

Cormac, son of Cuilenan, and Cearbhall, son of Muiregan, were foster-brethren and school-fellows; hence Cormac sung:—

Bring me my tympan, that I may play on it,  
 For my ardent affection for Gelsherc, daughter of Deirill.

i. e. Gelsherc<sup>7</sup>, daughter of Deirill, King of the Franks, nursed them both, unde Forod Geilsheirce<sup>7</sup>.

[909.] Cearbhall<sup>a</sup>, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, died; hence Dallan sung:—

Great grief that Life of ships  
 Is without Ceallach, her befitting spouse;  
 A generous, steady, prolific man,  
 To whom submissive Erin was subservient.  
 Sorrowful to me the hill of Almhain,  
 And of Aillen, to be without soldiers;  
 Sorrowful to me is Carman—I conceal it not—  
 As the grass is growing over their roads.  
 Not long was his life  
 After the dishonouring of Cormac;

A day

probably the name of a place in Ireland where she resided.

<sup>a</sup> *Cearbhall*.—The death of Cearbhall,

son of Muiregan, is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904; Ann. Ult. 908 [909]. The verses which follow are quoted by F. M.

Lá go leir, ní maolriagal,  
 Is aoin bliagain gan fuillib.  
 Eрмас riçe roglaine,  
 Rí Laigín limb laócrad,  
 Durrán all nárd nAlmaine,  
 Do dul iréo rírb raotrác.  
 Saot la peoda ropcaide,  
 Flait nár Nár noitc̄ iarrma,  
 Ra c̄rot̄ d̄runga d̄orpcaide,  
 Moo liac̄aib an liacr̄o. Mór.

Ḑormflait̄ inḡn̄ Flóinn cecim̄t̄:—

ba robr̄aiḡ Cearball do ḡn̄er,  
 ba robr̄aiḡ a b̄er go b̄ar  
 An ro b̄aor̄ ba c̄ior̄t̄ gan c̄ior̄  
 Tar̄nceall ar a mōrt̄ r̄ri Nár.  
 Olc̄ ōm̄ra cum̄aoin ba ḡall  
 Marbr̄at̄ Niall ḑ Cearball  
 C̄r̄ball la hUl̄b̄ com̄all n̄gle  
 Niall Ḑl̄undub̄ la h-Ab̄laide.

Ḑr̄im̄ ga ráda ar am̄laib̄ ro loit̄ib̄ C̄r̄ball .i. ag dola dó i  
 cCill d̄ara ar fuo r̄raide in céime cloici r̄air, ḑ eac̄ diom̄rac̄  
 r̄aor̄, inuair̄ t̄am̄iḡ air̄d̄ an air̄d̄ re c̄r̄oc̄ae c̄ior̄m̄air̄e, ann r̄in  
 uair̄ r̄in ro c̄uir̄ an c̄ior̄m̄air̄e a conḡna am̄ac̄, ḑ an t̄c̄ na up̄c̄o-  
 mail.

<sup>b</sup> *Gormflaith, daughter of Flann.*—She  
 was daughter of Flann Sinna, monarch of  
 Ireland, and had been married to Cormac  
 Mac Cullenan, King of Munster, after-  
 wards to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and

after his death to Niall Glundubh, mo-  
 narch of Ireland. She was the daughter  
 of a king, and had been the wife of three  
 kings. It is stated, nevertheless, in the  
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, that “after all

A day and a half, no wrong calculation,  
 And one year without addition.  
 Ruler of a noble kingdom,  
 King of Leinster, of numerous heroes.  
 Alas! that the lofty chief of Almhain  
 Has died in a bitter, painful, manner;  
 Sorrowful for brilliant jewels,  
 To be without the valiant, renowned King of Nás.  
 Although dense hosts have fallen,  
 Greater than all the sorrows is this sorrow.

Gormflaith, daughter of Flann<sup>b</sup>, sung :—

Cearbhall was always vigorous;  
 His rule was vigorous till death;  
 What remained of his tributes unpaid,  
 He brought by his strength to Nás.  
 Evil towards me [was] the compliment of the two Galls.  
 They slew Niall and Cearbhall;  
 Cearbhall was slain by Ulbh, a great deed,  
 Niall Glundubh, by Amhlaeibh.

Some say that the manner in which Cearbhall was slain was this :  
 As he was going through the street of the stone step eastwards at Cill-  
 dara [Kildare], having a proud steed under him, when he came op-  
 posite the shop of a fuller, there the fuller<sup>c</sup> sent the Congna<sup>d</sup> out, the  
 horse

these royal marriages, she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 903, 917, 941.

<sup>c</sup> Fuller. — *Cloimáire*. The scribe

glosses this word in the margin by *fé-cáire*, which is still a living word, meaning, "a fuller."

<sup>d</sup> *The Congna*.—This word is used in the Ann. F. M., A. D. 1499 and 1597, in the sense of a machine or instrument.

maid amaid, no rceinn an tse diomrac dar a hair, go tarla a ga  
 pen allain a giolla pen baol na d'fgaid (go mbao é ainm an giol-  
 lairain Uille, no ainm an éirmarie) ba marb tra Criball don lot  
 rin i cionn bliadna, 7 no adnaisé é inter parreper ruor i pelicc  
 Náir, unde dicirur:—

Failsé naoi ríog reim nağa,  
 I cill Nair fo neim maída;  
 Muirfgan maoin gan mriball,  
 Criball, ir Ceallac ciallda.  
 Colman, éran beoda,  
 Fionn, Faolán, Dúncad dána,  
 I cCill Corbain, no éuala,  
 Ro claoirte a n-uaga ağa.

éicc hUa Leélobair ri Dhair Araidé morirur; unde dicirur:—

'Ard rgeél rgaolte long lip  
 O no ruair mor n-imnid  
 Nad maip órgar dpuac dil  
 Cloérupe tuate mbir.

Caicill mac Rucrac ri 'briстан; Cairceog mac Dunog, ri  
 hUa Bhrigara .i. i n-Uib Cinnriolair; Muğron mac Soelacáin, ri  
 hUa Maine, morirur.

Ro innriomur reime ro .i. rin c'epamad bliagair ríamain na  
 rluairg

\* *Cill Naas*.—Now Kill, a church near Naas, in the county of Kildare, dedicated to St. Corban.

<sup>a</sup> *Bec Ua Leathabhair*.—i. e. Beg O'La-  
 lor. His death is noticed in the Ann. F. M.  
 at 904, where these verses are also quoted,  
 Ann. Ul. 908 [909].

\* *Tuath-Inbhir*.—The ancient name of  
 the mouth of the River Bann, near Cole-  
 raine.

<sup>b</sup> *Cadell, son of Roderick*.—He died in  
 the year 909, according to the Annales  
 Cambriæ; 907, according to the Brut y  
 Tywysogion.

horse being opposite it outside; the proud steed started back, so that he [the king] struck against his own javelin, which was in the hand of his own horseboy (whose name was Uillè, or this was the name of the fuller), and Cearbhall died of that wound at the end of a year, and he was buried among his fathers in the cemetery of Nás; hence is said:—

There are nine kings of famous career  
 In Cill-Nais<sup>o</sup>, of shining lustre:  
 Muiregan, a hero without mistake,  
 Ceallach and Cearbhall the sensible,  
 Colman, Braen, and Bran the lively,  
 Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh, the bold,  
 In Corban's church, I have heard,  
 Their warlike graves were made.

BeccUa Leathlabhair<sup>f</sup>, King of Dal-Araidhe, died; hence was said:—

Awful news that disperses the ships of the sea,  
 Which have braved great dangers,  
 That no longer lives, the beloved golden scion,  
 The renowned prince of Tuath-Inbhir<sup>g</sup>.

Cadell<sup>h</sup>, son of Roderick, King of Britain; Caireog, son of Dunog<sup>i</sup>, King of Ui Fergusa, in Ui Ceinnsealaigh; and Mughron, son of Sochlachán<sup>h</sup>, King of Ui-Mainè, died.

We have related before now, i. e. in the fourth year before us<sup>l</sup>,  
 how

<sup>i</sup> *Caireog, son of Dunog.*—This obit is not in the published Annals.

<sup>h</sup> *Mughron, son of Sochlachán.*—A. D. 908 [909]. “Mugron mac Sochlachán, rex Nepotum Mainé defunctus est.”—*Ann.*

*Ult.* “Tribes and Customs of Hy Many” (Irish Arch. Society), p. 98.

<sup>l</sup> *The fourth year before us.*—i. e. before the present date. There is no account of the expulsion of the Danes from Ireland

pluaig Loclannca d'ionnarba a h'Éirinn tre raé aoine 7 sr-  
nuigíte an duine naoim .i. Chéle Dabail, uair ba duine naoim  
cpaidélc éride, 7 ét mór aige mana Críofdaigéid, 7 ra taob nfr-  
taða do laoc n-Éirionn 7 gcfnh na páganda po. raoétraig féh ne  
hepnaiéte, 7 po éuingiú raoire d'fgailrib 'Éirínn, 7 do éur feirge  
an coimtheó uata, uair ar ar feirg an coimtheó do beic ppiu  
tugad íctairéinídaig da millé .i. Loclannai 7 Danaip do inrló  
na h'Érenn idir cill 7 tuait. Ra cuadar tra na Loclannai 7 a  
h-Éirinn, amuil a dubnamur, 7 ba taoirioc dóib hingamund, 7 ar  
ann na cuadar a n-uir bríctan [i mbriénuib]. Ar é ba ni bríctan  
an tan rin .i. mac Cairill mic Ruadrac. Ro tionoilpiú bríctan  
doib, 7 tugad caé cpuaib fonairc doib, 7 na cuipio ar éigin a  
cpiocaib bríctan iad.

Tainig iar rin hingamund co n-a pluaigab d'ionnraigú Ede-  
lppio, deanniozan Saxon; uair boí a pfríde an tan pa 7 ngalor .i.  
Edeppio (na hincécaó nlc mé gé na imuirur peamam écc Edel-  
ppio, uair taoirioca po ionár écc Edeppio, 7 ar don galoppa ar  
marb Edeppio, acé nioi baíl dam a págbáil gan a pcríbnh na  
noíhpaó Loclannai ar noul a h'Éirinn). Ro baol iaramú hinga-  
mund

under the fourth year prior to this, nor in any other part of this Fragment, from which it is clear that some portion of the matter immediately preceding has been lost. The printed Annals are very meagre at this period.

<sup>m</sup> *Cele-Dabhaill*.—The scribe writes in the margin, “Cele Dabail ab deann-  
coip 7 Comarba Comgail po Éirinn,  
obit Romæ anno Christi 927 die 14.  
Septembris Ann. Dung.,” i. e. according  
to the Ann. of Donegal (or F. M.), “Cele-

Dabhaill, Abbot of Bangor, and successor of Comhgall, throughout Erin, died at Rome on the 14th of September, in the year of Christ 927.” See Ann. of Ult., A. D. 927.

<sup>n</sup> *Hingamund*.—We do not find any mention of Hingamund in any previous portion of these Fragments; nor does the name occur in the Saxon Chron., or other English historians of the period. But the Brut y Tywysogion mentions “Igmond,” who, in the year 900, “came [apparently

how the Lochlann hordes were expelled from Erin through the merits of the fasting and prayers of the holy man, Cele-Dabhaill<sup>m</sup>, for he was a holy and pious man, and had great zeal for the Christians, and, besides strengthening the heroes of Erin against the Pagans, he laboured himself by fasting and prayer, and he sought freedom for the churches of Erin, and he strengthened the men of Erin by his strict service to the Lord, and he removed the anger of the Lord from them; for it was in consequence of the anger of God against them that it was permitted that foreign hordes should come to destroy them, i. e. Lochlanns and Danes, to destroy Erin, both church and state. The Lochlanns went away from Erin, as we have said, under the conduct of Hingamund<sup>n</sup>, their chieftain, and where they went to was to the island of Britain. The King of Britain at this time was the son of Cadell<sup>o</sup>, son of Roderick. The Britains assembled against them, and a hard and spirited battle was given them, and they were forcibly driven from the territories of the Britons.

After this Hingamund and his forces came to Ethelfrida<sup>p</sup>, Queen of the Saxons, for her husband was at that time in a disease, i. e. Ethelfrid. (Let no one criticise me, because I have mentioned the death of Ethelfrid before, for this [fact, which I now relate] was before the death of Ethelfrid, and it was of this disease he died, but I did not like to leave unwritten all that the Lochlanns did after leaving

from Ireland] to Mona, and fought the battle of Ros-meilon," now Penros, near Holyhead.—*Ann. Cambr.*, A. D. 902.

<sup>o</sup> *Cadell*.—Clydaug, or Clydog, son of Cadell, son of Rodri Mawr, was slain by his brother Meuruc, A. D. 917.—*Brut y Tywysog.*, or 919, *Ann. Cambr.*

<sup>p</sup> *Ethelfrida*.—This was the celebrated Æthelflæd, daughter of Ælfred the Great,

who was married to Æthelred, Ealdorman of the Mercians, who, after her husband's death, defended her territories with great success against the Danes. She died at Tamworth, 19 Kal. Julii, 919.—*Henr. Hunting.* A double entry of her death occurs in the *Sax. Chron.* at 918 and 922. The *Ann. Ult.* give 917 or 918; *Ann. Cambr.* 917; *Brut y Tywys.* 914; *Lap-*

mundo αἷ ἰαρηαῖο βῆραιῖ ἀρ ἀν ριοζαῖν ἀτταῖρηρρεδ, ἡ ἰ νδῖνῖνεδ  
 ερραδ ἡ ερβῆαδ, ἀρ βα εῖρηρῖοδ ἔ ἀν ταν ρῖν δο ἔοζαδ. Τυῖ ἰαρηαῖν  
 εδελρῖοδα βῆραιῖν ἀ ρροζυρ δο Καρτρα δό, ἡ ρο ἀν ρεαλ ἀνν ρῖν.  
 Αρεδ ρο βῆρ δε ρῖν, ὁ δο ἔοζαῖρ ἀν καῖραῖζ λάν ραῖδβῖρ, ἡ ἀν  
 βῆραιῖν τοζαῖδε ἰμπε, τυζαδ μιαν ἀ εῖεταδα δό. Ταῖνῖζ ἡνζα-  
 mundo ἰαρ ρῖν δ'ἰονηρῖοζῖο ταορῖοδ Λοῦλονν ἡ Δαναρ, ἡ ρο βαοι οῖζ  
 ζῆρῖν μὸρ να ρρῖαδνῖρ, ἡ ἀρεδ ρο ραῖδ, ναῖ μαῖε ρο βῆδαρ ζαν  
 βῆραιῖν μαῖε ἀα, ἡ ζυρ βο εῖρηρ δόῖβ ἡλε τοῖδεετ δο ζαβῆῖλ Καρ-  
 τρα, ἡ δά εῖεταδ εο να μαῖεῖρ ἡ εο η-α βῆραιῖν. Ρά βῆρ ερῖο  
 ρῖν καῖα ἡ εοζαδ ἰομδα, μὸρα. Αρεδ ρο ραῖδ; ζυῖδῖν ἡ ἀεῖῖν  
 ἰαδ ρῆν ἀρ εῖρ, ἡ μῖνα ρραζαῖν ἰαδ ἀῖλαῖο ραῖν ἀρ ἀρ, εορναῖν  
 ἰαδ ἀρ εῖζῖν. Ρο ραοῖρραττυρ ἡλε ταορῖοζ Λοῦλονν ἡ Δαναρ ρῖν.  
 Ταῖνῖζ ἡνζαῖν ἰαρταῖν δα εῖαῖζ ἰαρ νδάλ εῖοῖοῖλ 'να δῆζαῖο. Εῖο  
 δεῖρηρῖοδο δο ροηραδρῖοῖν ἀν εοῖαῖρλε ρῖν, ραῖρ ἀν ριοζαῖν ἀ ρῖορ.  
 Ρο εῖοῖοῖλ ἀν ριοζαῖν ἰαρηαῖν ρλόζ μὸρ ἰμπε ραν κάν, ἡ ρο λῖοῖν ἀν  
 καῖραῖζ Καρτρα ὁ να ρλόζαῖβ.

Αρ βῆζ ναῖ ἰρ να λῆῖεῖβῖρ ρο εῖρηρῖοδο Ροῖηρρῖνῖναιῖζ ἡ Λοῦλονναιῖζ  
 καῖ. Αρ ερῖαῖοῖ ἰμυρῖο ρο εῖρηρῖοδο ρῖρ Alban ἀν καῖ ρο, ἡαῖρ  
 βαοι Colum Cille αἷ εοηναῖν λῆο, ἡαῖρ ρο ζυῖορῖοδο εο διοῖρα ἔ,  
 ἡαῖρ βα ἡῖ ἀ η-αρρτολ ἔ, ἡ ἀρ ερῖοδο ρο ζαβραδ ερῖοῖῖν. ἡαῖρ ρῖετ  
 οἰλε ἀνῖαῖρ ρο βαοι ἰμαρ εοηναῖζ να ζῖοῖλα ὄζ, ἡ εῖαῖνῖζ δ'ἰηρῖοδ  
 Alban, ερῖ καῖα μὸρα ἀ λῖοῖν, ἀρεδ δα ροηραδ ρῖρ Alban εῖοῖρ  
 λαοδ ἡ εῖρῖεῖ, βεῖε εο μαῖοῖν ἡ η-αοῖνε, ἡ ἀ η-ἰορηαῖοδε ρα Δῖα, ἡ  
 ρα

penberg's Hist. of England (Thorpe's Transl.), ii., p. 95.

<sup>2</sup> *Chester*.—York was sometimes called Ceastre, or Ceastrum (Sax. Chron., A. D. 763), and it is possible that our author may intend the treaty made at York between the Danes and Æthelflæd, Queen of

the Mercians, in the year 918 (*recte*, 919), according to the Saxon Chron., but we read there also (Petrie's Edit., at the same date), that Queen Æthelflæd also got into her possession the town of *Legra-ceastre*, which may be either Chester or Leicester.

<sup>3</sup> *Almost*.—The whole of this paragraph



ing Erin.) Hingamund was asking lands of the queen, in which he would settle, and on which he would erect stalls and houses, for he was at this time wearied of war. Ethelfrida afterwards gave him lands near Chester<sup>a</sup>, and he remained there for some time. What resulted from this was: as he saw that the city was very wealthy, and the land around it was choice, he coveted to appropriate them. After this, Hingamund came to meet the chieftains of the Lochlanns and Danes; he made great complaints before them, and said that they were not well off without having good lands, and that they all ought to come to take Chester, and to possess themselves of its wealth and lands. From this many and great battles and wars arose. What he said was: Let us ask and implore themselves at first, and if we do not obtain this by their will, let us contend for them by force. All the chiefs of the Lochlanns and Danes approved of this. Hingamund afterwards returned to his house, a host having followed after him. Though they held this consultation secretly, the queen received intelligence of it. The queen collected great hosts about her from every direction, and the city of Chester was filled with her hosts.

Almost<sup>r</sup> at the same time the men of Fortrenn<sup>s</sup> and the Lochlanns fought a battle. Vigorously, indeed, did the men of Alba fight this battle, for Colum Cille was assisting them, for they prayed to him fervently, because he was their apostle, and it was through him they had received the faith. On a former occasion, when Imhar Conung<sup>t</sup> was a young man, he came to plunder Alba with three large battalions. What the men of Alba, both laity and clergy, did, was,

to

has been quoted by Dr. Reeves, in his Edition of Adamnan, p. 332 sq., where, see his notes and references.

<sup>a</sup> *Fortrenn*.—i. e. the country of the Picts. Ann. Ult. 917 (or 918).

<sup>t</sup> *Imhar Conung*.—i. e. Ivor, the king. This is a digression, for he was slain in the year 904, by the men of Fortrenn.—Ann. Ult.; Reeves's Adamn., pp. 333, 392. But the present battle was fought

ρα Colam Cille, ἡ εἰς τὴν μὴν τοῦ δέναν ἡμῶν ἐν ἐοικυμένῳ, ἡ ἀλμ-  
 ρανα ἰομῶν ἐν τῇ ἐοικυμένῳ τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ δὸνα ἡσθαλαῖς, ἡ τοῦ να βο-  
 ταις, ἡ κορυφὴ ἀν ἐοικυμένῳ τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ ἀλλὰ μὴ αἰσθητῶν ἡ γελλαδ  
 ζαὶ μαίτιυρα τοῦ ζέναν ἀμαῖλ ἀρ ἡσθητῶν ἡ ἰορλαφαῖοιρ ἀ ἐκλείουζ  
 πορρα, ἡ κομαδ ἐαδ βα μεῖρηγε ὀοῖς ἡ ζεσθη ζαὶ κατὰ, βαδὰλλ Cho-  
 λαιμ Cille, ζοναδ ἀρη ρῖν ἀδβερρα Κατδβαῖοδ ρῖρα ὁ ρῖν ἀλλε; ἡ βα  
 ἡανημ κόρη, υαῖρ ἡρ μῖοις ρυζρατορῖν βυαῖοδ ἀ ἐκατὰς λέ; ἀμαῖλ τοῦ  
 ρῖορρατ ἡραμ ἀν ἐαν ρῖν τοῦ ἀ μῖοιζῖν Colaim Cille. Τοῦ ρῖο-  
 ραδ ἀν μοδ ἐέθη ἀν ἐαν ρα. Ρα ἐυῖοδ ἡραμ ἀν κατὰ ζο  
 ἐρυαῖοδ ρεοκαῖρ; ρυζρατ ἡα ἡ-Αλβαναιζ βυαῖοδ ἡ κορρα; ἡο μαρ-  
 βαῖοδ ἡμῖορ ἡα ἡοκλονναιζ ζο ἡ-ἰομῶν ἀρ μαῖοδ πορρα, ἡ μαρβ-  
 ἐαρ ἀ ρῖζ ἀν, ἡ. Οἰττηρ μακ ἡαρηζα. Ἀρ ἐαν ἡαρηζαῖν ἡα ἡο  
 ραῖζῖοδ ἡαναρ ἡα ἡοκλονναιζ ὀρρα, ἀτ ἡο βυῖ ρῖοδ ἡ κορραδ  
 οἰς; ἀτ ἡορραμ δον ρεοδ ἡο ἐῖορρημαρ.

Ἠο ἐῖορρηματ ρλυαῖζ ἡα ἡἡαναρ ἡ ἡα ἡοκλονν δ'ἡορρηζῖοδ Καρ-  
 τρα, ἡ ὁ ἡα ρρῖαρηαττηρ ἀ ρραοῖαδ ἡρη ἀτὰ ἡο ζυῖοδ, ἡο ἡρρα-  
 ζηαττηρ κατ ἀρ ἡο δαῖρητε. Ταγδαρ ἡαν ἡο ρῖν δ'ἡορρηζῖοδ ἡα  
 κατὰς; ἡ ἡο βαοι ρλόζ μῖορ ζο ἡ-ἰομῶν ραορὲλαν ἡαν ἐκατὰς  
 ἀρ ἀ ἐῖορρη. Ὁ ἡο κοκαττηρ ἡα ρλυαῖζ ραδαττηρ ἡρῖν κατὰς,  
 βα μῖρ ἡα κατὰς, ρλόζ ἡομῶν ἡα ἡἡαναρ ἡ ἡα ἡοκλονν δ'ἡ-  
 ρῖοδ,

about the year 918, according to Ann. Ult. See their account, Reeves, ib. p. 332.

\* *Cathbhuidh*.—i. e. battle-victory. In like manner the name of Cathach [præli-  
 sum] was given to the ornamented box of the O'Donnells of Tirconnell, containing a  
 Psalter supposed to have been written by the hand of St. Columba, which was car-  
 ried before their armies in battle. This valuable relic, through the public spirit  
 of its owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, is

now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

\* *On this occasion*.—i. e. on the occasion of the battle between the men of Fortrenn and the Lochlanns, in 918—the history of the battle with Imhar Conung, in 904, having been introduced merely to record the precedent for the use of the *Cathbhuidh*, or victory-giving crozier of St. Columkille.

† *Otter, son of Iargna*.—Or son of Iargn; Iargna may be the gen. case. The Ann.

to remain untill morning fasting and praying to God and to Colum Cille, and they cried out aloud to the Lord, and gave many alms of food and clothes to the churches, and to the poor, and to take the body of the Lord from the hands of their priests, and to promise to do every good, as their clergy would order them, and that they would have as their standard, at the head of every battle, the crozier of Colum Cille, for which reason it is called the Cathbhuidh<sup>n</sup> from that time forth, and this was a befitting name for it, for they have often gained victory in battles by means of it, as they did afterwards at that time, when they put their trust in Colum Cille. They acted in the same way on this occasion<sup>r</sup>. This battle was afterwards fought fiercely and vigorously. The Albanachs gained victory and triumph. The Lochlanns were slain in great numbers, and defeated, and their king was slain, i. e. Otter, son of Iargna<sup>r</sup>, and it was long after this until either Danes or Lochlanns attacked them, but they enjoyed peace and tranquillity. But let us return to the story which we commenced.

The hosts of the Danes and the Lochlanns collected to Chester, and when they did not get themselves complied with by entreaty or supplication, they proclaimed battle on a certain day. On that day they came to attack the city, and there was a large host, with many nobles, in the city to meet them. When the hosts, who were within the city, saw, from the wall of the city, the many hosts of the Danes and Lochlanns [coming] to attack them, they sent messengers to the King of the Saxons<sup>r</sup>, who was in a disease, and on the point of death  
at

Ult., in their account of this battle, mention this chieftain as Ottir, without giving the name of his father.

<sup>r</sup> *King of the Saxons.*—This was Æthelred, Ealdor of the Mercians, whose Queen was Æthelfled, sister of King Edward,

and daughter of Alfred the Great. He died in 912.—Sax. Chron. and Flor. Wigorn. in anno; Lappenberg's Hist. of England, ii., p. 90. Therefore, the event here described must have taken place in or before that year. But our author's chrono-

ροῖσι, ἡ αὐτοῖσι τῆσδε δ' ἰονροῖσι ἡ Σαχαν, ἡ βασι α ἡγαλορ, ἡ ἀρ ἡνύ ἕσσα ἀν υαῖρ ριν, δ' ἰαρραῖο α κοῖαιρλιρῖομ, ἡ κοῖαιρλε να ριοζνα. Ἀρῖ κοῖαιρλε τυζραιδε κατυζαδ δο ζέναμ α ρροζυρ δο' ἡ καῖραιζ ἀλλαιμαῖζ, ἡ δοραρ να καῖραῖο δο βειῖ αἰβελα, ἡ ρλοζ ριταῖρε δο ἔοζα, ἡ α μβειῖρῖοδε ἰ ρρολαῖο ἀλλα ἀναλλ, ἡ μαρ βυδ τρειρῖο δο λύττ να καῖραῖο ἀζ ἀν κατυζαδ, τειχεῖο δοῖο δαρ α η-αιρ ἰρῖν καῖραιζ μυρ βα ἰ μαῖομ, ἡ ἀνυαιρ δο ἔιορραιοῖρ ἡμῶρ ρλόιζ να Λοῖ-λονν δαρ ἄορυρ να καῖραῖο ἀρτῆο, ἀν ρλόζ βιαρ α ρρολαῖο ἔαλλ δο δύναδ ἀν δορυρ δαρ εῖρ να δρειμῖο ριν, ἡ ζαν ἡ ἀρ μοο δο λέζη ορρα; ζαβῖαι ρον δρειμ ριν τιοζραιδ ἰρῖν καῖραιζ, ἡ α μαρβαδ υἰλε. Δο ροναδ υἰλε ἀμῖαιδ ριν, ἡ ἡο μαρβαδ δῖρζ-ἀρ να ηΔαναρ ἡ να Λοῖλονν ἀμῖαιδ. Οῖο μῶρ ονα ἀν μαρβαδ ριν, ἡ ἡδ δο ρορραδ να Λοῖλονναιζ ρῆζβαῖλ να καῖραῖο, υαῖρ βα ρυαῖο ἀμοζῖο ἰαδ, ἀττ ἀρῖο ἀδρῖυρραττυρ υἰλε χῖαῖα ἰομῖα δο ζέναμ ἀα, ἡ ζαβῖα δο ἔυρ ρῶτα, ἡ τολλαδ ἀν ἡμῖρ ρῶτα; ἡ ἀρῖο ὅη ἡα ρυῖρζῖο, δο ρῶναδ να χῖαῖα, ἡ ἡο βῆδαρ να ρλόιζ ρῶτα ἀζ τολλαδ ἀν ἡμῖρ, υαῖρ βα ραιττ leo ζαβῖαιλ να καῖραῖο, ἡ διοζαῖλ α μῖνντῖρε.

Ἰρ ἀνν ριν ἡ αὐῖρ ἀν ἡρῖ (ἡ ἔ ἰ ρῶρῖαιδ δο βῆρ) ἡ ἀν ριοζαν τῆσδε υαῖα δ' ἰονροῖσι να ηΖαιοῖδιολ ἡο βατταρ εἰοῖρ να Ρῆζῆ-ναιδ (ἀρ βα ἡ-ἰομῖα οαλτα Ζαιοῖδεαλαῖο ἀζ να Ρῆζῆναιδ), οα ρῶδ ρυρ να Ζαιοῖδεαλῖοδ: βῆα ἡ ρῖαιμττ ὅ ρι Σαχαν ἀτά α ἡγαλορ, ἡ ὅ η-α ἡόζαῖν, ζῆ ρρῖλ υἰλε ἡῖρτ Σαχαν, οῖοῖρ, ἡ ἡο οειμῖοζρῖοδ  
 cónad

logy is probably wrong.

<sup>a</sup> *Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Irish, or Dano-Irish, called above the Gall-Gaeidhil. See p. 128, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Over all the Saxons*.—In Powell's *Hist. of Wales*, by W. Wynne (Lond., 1697, pp. 45, 46), this attack upon Chester is referred to in the following words:—"After the

death of Anarawd (A. D. 913), his eldest son, Edwal Foel, took upon him the government of North Wales, Howel Dha holding the principality of South Wales and Powis. At what time a terrible comet appeared in the heavens. The same year the city of Chester, which had been destroyed by the Danes, was, by the pro-

at that time, to ask his advice, and the advice of his queen. The advice which he gave was, to give [them] battle near the city outside, and to keep the gate of the city wide open, and to select a body of knights, and have them hidden on the inside; and if the people of the city should not be triumphant in the battle, to fly back into the city, as if in defeat, and when the greater number of the forces of the Lochlanns should come inside the gate of the city, that the hosts who were in ambuscade should close the gate of the city after this party, and not to pretend to any more, but to attack the party who should come into the city, and kill them all. This was all done accordingly, and a red slaughter was accordingly made of the Danes and Lochlanns. Great, however, as was that slaughter, the Lochlanns did not abandon the city, for they were hardy and fierce, but they all said that they should make many hurdles, and that posts should be placed under them, and that they should perforate the wall under [the shelter of] them. This project was not deferred; the hurdles were made, and hosts were [placed] under them to pierce the wall, for they were covetous to take the city, and to avenge their people.

Then the king, who was on the point of death, and the queen sent ambassadors to the Gaeidhil<sup>a</sup> who were among the Pagans (for the Lochlanns, then Pagans, had many a Gadelian foster-son), to say to the Gaeidhil: "Life and health from the King of the Saxons, who is in disease, and from his Queen, who has sway over all the Saxons<sup>b</sup>,

to

curement of Elfreda, new built and repaired, as the ancient records of that city do testify. This, in the ancient copy, is called Leycester, by an easy mistake for Legecestria or Chester, called by the Romans *Legionum Castra*. The next summer the men of Dublin cruelly destroyed

the island of Anglesey." The "ancient copy" here referred to is probably the Anglo Saxon-Chron., which calls the place *Legraceastre*, A. D. 918. There is great confusion between Chester and Leicester in the Saxon Chron. The former name is written Legaceaster, Leiceaster, Leg-

conad p̄for̄caraid cairiri d̄oid̄riom̄ rib̄ri: ar̄ amlaid̄ rin ar̄ gab̄ta  
 duib̄ri iad̄rom̄; uair̄ gac̄ óglac̄, 7 gac̄ cléir̄c̄ē T̄aioid̄ealac̄ táiniḡ  
 cucarom̄ a h'Éirinn, ní tuḡrat̄rom̄ a iom̄ar̄caraid̄ on̄óra d'óglac̄  
 no cléir̄ec̄ Saxon; uair̄ ar̄ coim̄m̄éc̄ ar̄ námaid̄ duib̄ maille an  
 cined̄ náim̄oid̄iri na P̄agán̄da. Ir̄ed̄ din ar̄ lib̄ri am̄ail ar̄ caraid̄  
 cairiri rib̄, a p̄for̄taéc̄ rom̄ an éuair̄tri. Am̄laid̄ ro ón a ráó  
 riur̄om̄, gon̄id̄ ó cair̄uib̄ cair̄irib̄ duib̄ tanḡamar̄-ne da bar̄ na gal-  
 lam̄, do ráó duib̄ri riur̄ na Danar̄aid̄, cid̄ne com̄ada p̄sh̄aim̄ 7  
 ionn̄m̄air̄ do ber̄daoir̄ don luc̄t nó. b̄raic̄p̄f̄d̄ an cātr̄aiḡ d̄oib̄. Ma-  
 rop̄oem̄ab̄air̄iom̄ rain, a mb̄reit̄ do cum̄ luiḡe 1 p̄p̄ail 1 mb̄ia  
 roir̄be a mar̄b̄ta, 7 mar̄ ber̄iom̄ ag tab̄air̄t an luiḡe pa cclaid̄-  
 m̄ib̄, 7 pa r̄ḡiat̄aib̄, am̄uil ar̄ b̄er̄ d̄oib̄, cuir̄ḡiuc̄t uat̄a an uile ar̄m̄  
 roid̄ob̄raic̄te. Do rīḡh̄f̄d̄ uile am̄laid̄ rin, 7 ro éur̄rioc̄t a n-ar̄ma  
 uat̄a, 7 ar̄ air̄e ir̄ riur̄ na Danar̄aid̄ do ron̄rad̄ na T̄aioid̄il rin,  
 uair̄ ba lūḡ ba caraid̄ d̄oib̄ iad̄ ion̄áid̄ na Lōclonn̄aiḡ. Sochar̄ide  
 iar̄am̄ d̄iōb̄ na mar̄baó am̄laid̄ rin, ar̄ lécaó car̄raḡ m̄ór̄ 7 rābaó  
 m̄ór̄ 'na ḡc̄fn̄: Soc̄uid̄e m̄ór̄ oile do ḡaib̄, 7 do r̄aiḡuib̄, 7 ó uile  
 ac̄moin̄ge mar̄b̄ta daoine.

Ro battar̄ im̄ur̄ro an r̄lōḡ oile, Lōclonn̄aiḡ f̄óe na cliat̄aib̄  
 ag tollaó na m̄úr̄. Ar̄ed̄ do ron̄rad̄ na Saxon̄ 7 na T̄aioid̄il, ro  
 battar̄ t̄or̄ra, cair̄ge d̄ioim̄óra do lécuó anuar̄ go t̄r̄ar̄ḡraid̄ir̄  
 na cliat̄a na c̄c̄fn̄. Ar̄ed̄ do ron̄rad̄om̄ na aiḡid̄ rin, columna  
 móra do éur̄ ro na cliat̄aib̄. Ar̄ed̄ do ron̄rad̄ na Saxon̄ na  
 p̄f̄uar̄ad̄ar̄ do lionn̄ 7 d'uir̄ge rin baile do éur̄ 1 c̄coir̄ib̄ an baile,  
 7 r̄iuc̄aó p̄or̄ra a légan̄ 1 mullaó in luc̄t ro baor̄ ro na cliat̄aib̄,  
 go ro r̄com̄a 1 l̄c̄ar̄ d̄iōb̄. Ar̄é p̄reagr̄aó tuḡrad̄ na Lōclonn̄aiḡ  
 air̄rin

ceaster (Caer-Lleon, or Caerleon, in the  
 Bret y Tywysogion, *Leon* being a corrup-  
 tion of *Legionum*); the latter, *Legraceas-*  
*ter*, *Leogereceaster*, *Ligraceaster*, *Leyces-*

*tre*, &c. The fortification of Chester  
 (*Ligceaster*), by Queen *Æthelflæd*, is re-  
 corded in the Saxon Chron. at A. D.  
 907.

to you, and they are certain that you are true and faithful friends to them. It is therefore meet that you should adhere to them, for they gave to every Gadelian soldier and clergyman who had come to them out of Erin, as much honour as they did to any Saxon soldier or clergyman, for this inimical race of Pagans is equally hostile to you both. It then behoves you, as ye are faithful friends, to relieve them on this occasion." This was the same as if it was said to them: We have come from faithful friends of yours to address you, [to request] that ye should ask the Danes, what gifts in lands and chattels they would give to those who would betray the city to them. If they would consent to this, to bring them to swear, to a place where there would be a facility of killing them; and when they shall be swearing on their swords, and on their shields, as is their wont, they will put away all kinds of missile weapons. They all did accordingly, and they put away their arms; and the reason that the Gaeidhil acted so towards the Danes was, because they were less friends to them than to the Lochlanns. Many of them were killed in this manner, for large rocks and large beams were hurled down upon their heads. Great numbers also were killed by darts and javelins, and by every other kind of apparatus for killing men.

The other hosts, however, were under the hurdles, piercing the walls. What the Saxons and the Gaeidhil who were among them did, was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was, to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next, was to put all the beer and water of the town into the cauldrons of the town, to boil them, and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochlanns applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was, to throw down all the beehives in

αιρην ρειόσθ δο ργαιολεδ αρ να χλιαταιβ ανυαρ. Αρσθ δο ρόηραδ να δαχοιν γαέ α ραβα δο χλιαθ βςέ ιριν βαίλε δο ργαιολσθ ρο λυέτ να τογλυ, να ρο λέιγ θόιβ κορα να λάμα θ'ιομλυαδ ρα ηιομαθ να μβςέ γα τερσαδ. Ρο λέιγριου ιαρτταν θον έατραιγ 7 ρο ράγραθ í. Νί ειαη ιαρτταν εο τεάνγαραη αιρι δο εαέυγθαδ.

Ιρ ιη βλιαθαίρι τάιηγ τιονολ μορ θρειρνε αρ ερςέαιθ. Ρα ηιηηριουδ ριν δο ρίγ 'Ειρσθη, 7 δο μάααιβ. Αρ αιηριη ρο ράιθ ρί 'Ειρσθη: αρ θειρσθ η-αιηριηε ανη, αρ ρέ, αν ταν λάμυιθ κομ-αιτιγ μυρ ρο ειργιθ α η-αιγιθ ραορςλαηη. Οο ρόηαδ τιονόλ θιρρς-γρα ρο εέδóιρ λα ρί η-Ειρσθη 7 λα μάααοιβ, 7 τανγαραη ηςμπα γο θρυιημ έριαέ, 7 ρο βαττυρ ογ ρέααδ τιονόλ να μθρέρςςέ ανη ριν. Νί ρααυρ ρεμε ριν τιονολ δο αιςέυιβ. Οο κυρριουδ εςθη ι γςθηη ιαρτταν, 7 γην γο ραβα ηι ηςμπα δο ρυαθραθαη γο ερυαιθ ριγ η-Ειρσθη. Ρο κοηααττυρ μειε ρί 'Ειρσθη εαέ ρεαλαθ ó εάε αμαέ; τανγαραη θά ιοηρσιγιοθριθε, 7 ρο κυρριουδ ρρην. Ρο ηαιθ ρε μαααιβ αν ρί αρ αν έατρην, 7 ρομαιθ αρ να εαταιβ οίλε ρο εέδóιρ, ρο κυρσθ α ηθςηγ άρ, 7 ρο γαβαδ ροχαίθε θίθ θυρ εςη-ηαιγιε ιαθ δο έιονη ιοηημαιρ.

Τάιηγ αν ρί γο ηθυαιθ 7 κοργυρ δο θρειέ ο να αιςέαθυιβ, αρ μαρβαθ ρί να ηθρειρςςέ η. Ρλαηη μαε Τιγςηηάιη.

Ραλ. Αηηυρ ρρρην. Ρλαηη, Οιαρμαιθ ρί Ορρραιγε, 7 Αοδ μαε Ουιθγιολλα,

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-criaich*.—Now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>d</sup> *Attacotts*.—The meaning of this is very doubtful. The term *aithech tuatha* (attacot) is applied by the old Irish writers to the enslaved descendants of the Firbolgs, and to all those who were not of the royal line of the Milesians or Scoti; but the chiefs of the men of Breifne were

descended from as royal a line as the monarch of Ireland himself. The probability, however, is, that the monarch of Ireland spoke in derision on account of the motley appearance presented by these hordes of plunderers. This defeat of the men of Breifne is recorded in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 909 [910]—*Caéroniθ ρε Ρλονη μαε Μαελρεάηηαλ κυμ συις filiis ρορ ριρην θρειρνε ubi ceciderunt Flann*



the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterwards desisted and left the city. It was not long, however, until they came to fight again.

[909.] In this year there came a great muster of the Brefnians [into Meath] to commit depredations. This was told to the King of Erin and to his sons. Then the King of Erin said, "It is the end of the world that is come," said he, "when plebeians like these dare to attack noblemen." An irresistible muster was immediately afterwards made by the King of Erin and his sons, and they came forward to Druim-craich\*, and [thence] they reconnoitered the assembled forces of Breifnè. They had never before seen a muster of Attacotts<sup>d</sup>. They met each other face to face, and though they had no king<sup>e</sup> at their head, they attacked the King of Erin with hardihood. The sons of the King of Erin saw a battalion at some distance out from the rest; they came towards it, and attacked it. The sons of the king defeated that battalion, and the other battalions were likewise at once defeated and dreadfully slaughtered, and many of them were taken prisoners, who were afterwards ransomed by prices.

The King returned after having gained victory and triumph over the plebeians, after the King of the Brefnians, i. e. Flann, son of Tighernan, had been killed.

[910.] Kal. The thirty-first year of Flann<sup>f</sup>. Diarmaid, King of Osraighe,

Mac Tigernain et alii nobiles multi interfecti. "An overthrow of the men of Brefne, by Flann, son of Maelsechlain and his sons, where Flann, son of Tighernan, fell, and many other nobles were slain." The same passage occurs in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, and F. M. at 905 (the true year is 910). But there is no mention of

Attacoti or plebeians in any of these Annals.

\* *No King*.—This looks very strange, for it is stated in the next paragraph that their King Flann, son of Tighernan, was killed. Perhaps there was a body of Attacotts, who were without a king, acting as auxiliaries to Flann and his Breifnians.

<sup>f</sup> *Of Flann*.—i. e. of Flann Sionna (son

Duibgiolla, ní Ua nÓrona do milltód deirgite Maige Raighe, 7  
 milltód dóib Cill na gCailleac .i. Finchi, 7 Reccín, 7 muinntir  
 Aoda do marbað ragar an baile, 7 aréð ón no díogail Dia for  
 Aod mac Duibgiolla raon, uair no marbhad araile comaitig  
 d'Órraigib é ag iompód da éig. Rí hUa nÓróna an tAod rin, 7  
 na ttrí maige, 7 rigdamna hUa Cinnhilaig, unde dicetur :

A óga Ailbe aine,  
 Caoimh nig Slaine raighe,  
 Ercbaid Aod mbuidé mbearda,  
 Do no foio Fhina raighe.  
 Fearna mór milib dograé,  
 Nihraíne armas cuimhne,  
 Marbán buð sriga allad,  
 O no bit dhan Dub buidé.  
 Ro raoid mo díon mo dícte,  
 Rí na ríog reidig roda.  
 Ar ruaitéig for raie 'Eoain,  
 Aod i n-écaib, a óga.

Uallaacán mac Caeail, rigdamna hUa Failge moricup.  
 Ugaire mac Oilella do ríogað for Laigrib.  
 Duadaic mac Moela rigdamna na nÓirí moricup.

Gal.

of Maelsechlainn), King of Ireland, who began his reign A. D. 879, so that his thirty-first year was 910. See O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

<sup>a</sup> *Uí-Drona*.—A tribe inhabiting the present barony of Idrone, county of Carlow. See Book of Rights, p. 212, n.

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-na-g-Caillech*.—i. e. the church of the nuns. The founders of this church were the holy virgins Finech and Reccin.

It is the church now called Killinny [Cill Fhineca, Ch. of S. Finech], in the parish and barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See F. M., A. D. 859, note <sup>c</sup>, p. 494.

<sup>1</sup> *Ailbha*.—i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a plain on the east side of the Barrow, near Carlow.

<sup>2</sup> *Slainé*.—i. e. the River Slaney.

<sup>3</sup> *Bearbha*.—i. e. the River Barrow.

<sup>m</sup> *Fearna*.—i. e. Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

raighe, and Aedh, son of Dubhghioll, King of Ui-Drona<sup>a</sup>, destroyed the east of Magh Raighne, and they destroyed Cill-na-gCaillech<sup>b</sup> [i. e. of the nuns] Finech and Rechtin, and the people of Aedh killed the priest of the place, which God afterwards revenged upon Aedh, son of that Dubhghioll, for some plebeians of the Osraighi killed him as he was returning to his house. This Aedh was King of Ui-Drona, and of the Three Plains, and royal heir of Ui-Ceinsealaigh. Unde dicitur:—

O youths of pleasant Ailbhe<sup>c</sup>,  
 Mourn ye the King of noble Slainè<sup>d</sup>.  
 Slain is Aedh of hosts of the Bearbha<sup>e</sup>,  
 The just king of the land of peaceful Fearna<sup>m</sup>,  
 To great Fearna, of the thousand noble graces,  
 There came not, if I well remember,  
 A corpse of more illustrious fame  
 Since Bran Dubh<sup>a</sup> of troops was slain.  
 My shelter, my protection has departed;  
 May the King of kings make smooth his way.  
 It is easily known by Rath-Aedhain<sup>o</sup>  
 That Aedh is dead, O youths!

Uallachan<sup>p</sup>, son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe [Offaley], died.  
 Ugaire, son of Oilell<sup>q</sup>, was made King of Leinster.  
 Buadhach, son of Mothla<sup>r</sup>, royal heir of the Deisi, died.

[911.]

<sup>a</sup> *Bran Dubh*.—A famous King of Leinster, who was slain A. D. 601. See Ann. F. M., pp. 228, 229, 576.

<sup>c</sup> *Rath-Aedhain*.—i. e. Aidan's Fort, another name for Ferns. So called from St. Aedh or Aidan, alias Mogue, [i. e. mo Clet 65].

<sup>p</sup> *Uallachan*.—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 902, F. M. 905, but the true year is 910.

<sup>q</sup> *Ugaire, son of Oilell*.—He died in 915, according to the Ann. F. M.

<sup>r</sup> *Buadhach, son of Mothla*.—Ann. F. M. 905.

Καλ. Αιρθε ιοῖσναδ̄ .i. na dí grén do riué maille in uno die. i  
ppio. nom Man. Dunlang mac Coirbre, rigeamna Laighn, mori-  
tur. Donnall mac Aoda, rí Ailig do gabail baéla.

Μαολμόρδα, princep̄ [i. aircinnec] Tíre da glar, mori-  
tur.

Σαίτιν mac Ugrain, rigeamna Laoighri, moritur. Buadhac mac  
Sorrain, rigeamna hUa mbairréc, moritur. Dianim inghn̄ Duib-  
giolla, bhn̄ Dunluing, moritur; unde dicitur:—

Διανιμ δίον αρ̄ ndaoine, πορκαέτ̄ gr̄eim Ríḡ na ndúile,  
Durr̄an taob̄ r̄foa ruait̄m̄ḡ, do beic̄ i n-uair̄t̄ḡ úire.

Ἰησὺ Ορραϊγε la Cormac rige na nDéiri, ἡ cealla iomda [do]  
milleð ἡ ceall manac. Ro marb̄rat̄ Ορραϊγε deap̄braéat̄ar̄ an  
Chormaic .i. Cuilsn̄an; an tan̄ ro baoi Cormac ag milleð Ορ-  
ραϊγε, táim̄ḡ Μαολρυσαν̄aδ̄ mac Néill, mac an rí ro baoi reime  
porr̄ na Déirib̄, ἡ b̄r̄sm̄ do Ορραϊγib̄ leir̄, dar̄éir̄ Cormaic go  
dúnað an Cormaic, ἡ táim̄ḡ an Cuileannán a d̄rup̄ramur̄ r̄f̄m̄ann  
na n-aiγið, ἡ do rad̄ deabaið doib̄, ἡ ro marbað Cuileannán ran  
deabaiðrin. Aḡ iompòð do Cormac ro éuala an r̄ḡéir̄in, ἡ ad̄  
connair̄e r̄én̄ édaç a b̄ráat̄ar̄ a lár̄m̄ an loçta ro marb̄ é. Da  
duðac, dohr̄ónac̄ iar̄tt̄ain Cormac.

Ἰρ̄ in mbliad̄ain r̄i ro marbað mac d̄raonán, mic C̄r̄baill go  
cr̄uaç̄ ar̄ lár̄ a d̄ain̄ḡin r̄én̄, ἡ ḡér̄ r̄̄aol̄. Διαρ̄μαιo go mað  
pepp̄de

\* *A wonderful sign.*—This wonder is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, but in the Ann. Ult. at 910 [911].

† *Dunlang.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

‡ *Donnall.*—Ann. F. M. 906; Ann. Ult. 911. He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, monarch of Ireland, and

the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly.

\* *Maelmordha.*—Ann. F. M. 905.

† *Gaeithin.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

‡ *Buadhach.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

\* *Dianimh.*—Ann. F. M. 906, where these lines are quoted.

[911.] Kal. A wonderful sign<sup>a</sup>, i. e. two suns moving together during one day, i. e. prid. non. Maii. Dunlang<sup>t</sup>, son of Cairbre, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Domhnall<sup>u</sup>, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, took the [pilgrim's] staff.

Maelmordha<sup>x</sup>, princeps (i. e. erenach) of Tir-da-glas, died.

Gaeithin<sup>y</sup>, son of Ughran, royal heir of Laeighis, died.

Buadhach<sup>z</sup>, son of Gossan, royal heir of Ui-Bairrche, died.

Dianimh<sup>a</sup>, daughter of Duibhghill, wife of Dunlang, died; unde dicitur :—

Dianimh, shelter of our people, is fettered by the power of the King of the elements.

Alas! that her tall and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The plundering of Osraighe by Cormac, King of the Deisi<sup>b</sup>, and many [secular] churches and monastic churches were destroyed by him. The Osraighi killed the brother of Cormac, i. e. Cuilennan. When Cormac was plundering Osraighe, Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, the son of the king who was before him over the Deisi, having a party of the Osraighi with him, pursued Cormac to Cormac's own residence, and the Cuilennan whom we have mentioned before came to oppose them, and gave them battle, and Cuilennan was killed in that battle. On Cormac's return he heard this news, and he saw the clothes of his brother in the hands of those who had slain him, and he was melancholy and sorry in consequence.

In this year the son of Braenan, son of Cearbhall, was piteously slain in the middle of his own fortress, and though Diarmaid<sup>c</sup> thought that

<sup>b</sup> *Cormac, King of the Deisi.*—This entry is not in the published Annals. This Cormac is mentioned by the F. M. at 915, and his death is recorded by them at 917.  
<sup>c</sup> *Diarmaid.*—This Diarmaid, King of Ossory, was uncle to the murdered chief.

feppde dó marbhad mic a bráatar, ní amlaid do pála dó, uair do eirgsetur Clann Dungaile uile epid rin i cclhnn Diarmada, 7 amail na eirgib Ceallac air, ar amlaid no eirge Maolmórda mac bráatar dó na éhnn, 7 ré cuimneó in aihéiride do rigne Diarmaid me a a a áair, 7 ré na ríhóir ann: 7 no eirge an Maolmórda rin go peóair beada i cclhnn Diarmata, rónait dá Orpáige d'Orpáigeib tréir an éogaó rin: no báoi marbad mór setarra. Tainz ona mac Aoda mic Duibgiolla, mac ón ingine Cshbaill mic Dunlaing, i n-aióid Diarmada, ar ba goipe leir mac bráatar a máatar 7 a dála do marbad la Diarmaid. Mór raorclann no marbaite ran éagaóra, 7 mór ceall nó páraíge.

Ral. Sarughad Aromacha do Cshnacán mac Duilgen, son, cimid [.i. bpaige] do breit epce, (.i. ar in ccill) 7 a bádaó Mloc Círr. Cshnacán iar rin do bádaó do Niall Glándub in eodem lacu, i noíogaíl páraigece Aromaca.

Maolbrióde imurro mac Maolboinnaió, ab Uir mór moritur.

Flann mac Uaioige, ab Corcaige moritur.

Cormac eppcop Saióre.

Tiobraide ab Imleaca moritur.

Maolbrióde mac Toimáin, comarba Pháoraioc 7 Colum cille, go n-iomad cléipeac Éireann leir, im Mumain d'áécúingio ionmair ar maieib Mumain da éabairt i fuarlagad bpaide birston; 7 fuairriom rain; 7 tug lair an mbpaio tpuaz rin ar mbádaó a long,

tain, and is mentioned by the F. M. at the years 900, 914, 917; but this passage, which was evidently preserved in some Ossorian collection of Annals, is nowhere given by them.

<sup>4</sup> *Cearnachan, son of Duilgen.*—This en-

try is given by the F. M. at the year 907, but in the Ann. Ult. at 911 [912]. The situation or modern name of Loch Círr is now unknown.

\* *Maelbrighde.*—Ann. F. M. 907; Ann. Ult. 911 [912].

that he would be the better of the killing of his brother's son; it did not turn out so to him, for in consequence of this all the Clann Dunghaile rose up against Diarmaid, and, as if Ceallach would not rise against him, Maelmordha, the son of a brother of his, rose up against him, being mindful of the cruelty which Diarmaid had exercised against his father when he was an old man; and this Maelmordha rose up fiercely and vigorously against Diarmaid, and they divided Osraighe into two parts by that war. There was great slaughter between them. The son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla (who was the son of the daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing), came also against Diarmaid, for it was bitter to him that the son of his mother's brother, and his *alumnus*, should have been killed by Diarmaid. Many nobles were killed during this war, and many churches were wasted.

[912.] Kal. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen<sup>d</sup>, i. e. by taking a prisoner out of it [i. e. out of the church], and drowning him in Loch Círr. Cearnachan was afterwards drowned by Niall Glundubh in the same lake, in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha.

Maelbrighde<sup>e</sup>, son of Maeldomhnach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Flann, son of Laegh<sup>f</sup>, Abbot of Corcach, died.

Cormac<sup>g</sup>, Bishop of Saighir [Serkieran], [died].

Tibraide<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Imleach [Emly], died.

Maelbrighde, son of Tornan<sup>i</sup>, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, with many ecclesiastics, [went] into Munster to solicit gifts from the men of Munster to ransom the prisoners of the Britons, and he obtained them, and he brought with him the miserable prisoners, their

<sup>d</sup> *Flann, son of Laegh*.—Ann. F. M. 907.

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac*.—Ann. F. M. 907.

<sup>f</sup> *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 908.

<sup>g</sup> *Maelbrighde, son of Tornan*.—Some-

thing like this is entered by the F. M. at 908, and Ann. Ult. at 912 [913] thus:

“Maelbrihte mac Tornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims of the British.”

long, 7 ar na ccuiriom i tair, 7 ar ttoidec doib ar ionngabail  
Danar 7 Loelann.

Ral. Maolmoedoc princep Ornoma moir moritur.

Tiobraide eppcop Cluana ednec moritur.

Caeraionead re Maolmichid mac Flannagan 7 re nDonn-  
chaod hUa Maolreacloinn for Lorcan mac nDunchaid, 7 for  
Fogartac mac Tolairg, du i ttorcain ile. Laetnan mac Cfhraig,  
ri Doin Nairn Laoigri, moritur. Maolpadraic mac Flaithoe,  
ri Raia Domnairg, moritur. Etalb, ri Saxoin tuairgirt moritur.

Flaitbeartac mac Ionmainen i riige Cairil.

Coblae lanmor Loelann [do] gabail ag Port Laigne, 7 foela  
Orraig. i. tuairgirt Orraig, d'ionnrad doib; brao mor 7 iomad  
bo, 7 eallair do breic doib go nuige a longa.

Tangattur 'ran bliadain rin rloig mora Dubgall 7 Fionngall  
doriuri d'ionnraigte Saxoin ar rioad Sicruca hUf Iomair. Ro  
ruagratteur cat for Saxoin, 7 arlo on na ro fuirgsetteur Saxoin  
act tangattur fo ceduar d'ionnraigto na bPaganac. Ro cuirto  
cat cruaid feocair eattonna, agur ba mor briug, 7 brue 7 cor-  
nam cftarna. Ro todaileo mor pola paorclann 'ran cat ra;  
gidlo ir iad Saxoin rug buaid 7 corgar ar marbaod d'irgair na  
bPaganac, uair do gab galor ri na bPaganac, 7 rugad ar in cat

é go

<sup>k</sup> *Maelmaedhóg*.—His death is entered  
in the Annals of F. M. at 909.

<sup>l</sup> *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

<sup>m</sup> *Maelmíthidh*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-Nair in Laeighis*.—A place in  
the Queen's County. This entry is not in  
the published Annals.

<sup>o</sup> *Rath-domhnaigh*.—Now Rathdowney,  
a small town in the barony of Upper Os-  
sory, Queen's County. It is called Rath-

Tamhnaigh.—F. M., A. D. 909.

<sup>p</sup> *Ethalbh*.—Æthulf, or Æthelwulf.

<sup>q</sup> *Flaithbertach, son of Inmainen*.—He  
was Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, and had been  
the chief cause of the Battle of Bealach  
Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cuillennain  
was killed. He became King of Munster  
A. D. 908, and died 944.

<sup>r</sup> *Lochlanns*.—This entry is given in the  
Ann. F. M. at 910, but the true year is 913.



their ships having been swamped, and themselves cast ashore, having come to shun the Danes and Lochlanns.

[913.] Kal. Maelmaedhóg<sup>1</sup>, princeps [i. e. abbot] of Drum-mor, died.

Tibraide<sup>1</sup>, Bishop of Cluain-eidhnach [Clonenagh], died.

A battle was gained by Maelmithidh<sup>m</sup>, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Donchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolarg, in which many fell: Lachtnan, son of Cearnach, King of Dun-Nairn in Laeighis<sup>a</sup>, died. Maelpatraic, son of Flathrai, King of Rath-domnaigh<sup>o</sup>, died. Ethalbh<sup>o</sup>, King of the North Saxons, died.

Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen<sup>a</sup>, [was installed] in the kingdom of Caisel.

A very large fleet of Lochlanns<sup>r</sup> settled at Port-Lairgè [Waterford], and plundered the north of Osraighe: they carried off a great number of prisoners, and many cows and small cattle to their ships.

There came in this year great hosts of Black Galls<sup>a</sup> and Fair Galls<sup>t</sup> again into Saxonland, after setting up Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as king. They challenged the Saxons to battle. And the Saxons did not indeed delay, but they came at once to meet the Pagans. A stubborn and fierce battle<sup>a</sup> was fought between them, and great was the vigour, and strength, and emulation on both sides. Much of the blood of nobles was spilled in that battle, but it was the Saxons that gained victory and triumph, after having made great havoc of the  
Pagans,

<sup>1</sup> *Black Galls*.—Or dark foreigners, i. e. Danes.

<sup>t</sup> *Fair Galls*.—Or fair-haired foreigners, i. e. Norwegians.

<sup>a</sup> *Fierce battle*.—This is perhaps the same battle described in the Saxon Chron.

at the year 911, in which Otter the Earl and many other Danish chieftains were slain, but the two narratives do not agree in every particular; nor does the Saxon Chronicle mention Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as the leader of the party.

έ γο κοιλ βασι κομφοράιβ δόιβ, γ βα μαρβ ανη ριν έ. Οικτιρ όνο αν τ-ιαρλα βα μοό μαιρη 'ραν κατ ρα, ό πο έονναιρς άρ α μαιρη-τιρε δο έυρ δο να Σαχοναιβ, αρεδ δο ριγνε, τειέιβ πο καλλιβ πολύιτ βασι ι κομφοράιβ δο, γ ιν νεοό πο μαιρ βα μαιρητιρ λειρ. Ταγαττιρ όρηγνα δίομόρα Σαχον 'να όλγχαϊό, γ πο ζαβρατ mun gcaille maccuairt. Ρο ιοραιλ ιμυρρο αν ριογαν ορρα αν έαλλ υιλε πο έλρζατ βα ελαϊδμίβ, γ βα ττυαζαιβ : γ αρβ όν δο ριγνεδ αμλαϊό. Ρο τραρζραδ αν καλλ άρ εύρ, γ ρα μαρβατ υιλε να Ραζάναϊζ, πο βαττιρ ραν εαϊλε. Ρα μαρβαϊτ τρα αμλαϊό ριν να Ραζάνα λαρην ρίογαν γο πο λέτ α ελυ αρ ζαέ λειτ.

Όο ριγνε Εοελριδα τρια να ζλιοκαρ ρέιν ρίό ρρια ριορα Alban, γ ρε όρεατνυιβ, ζιβέ ταν ττυζραϊδρ αν εινδ εέδνα βα ιιορροϊζχιό, ζυρ πο ειρζιυιρρην δο congnam lé. Όαματ έυκαροϊν πο έαορδαοιρ, ζυρ πο ειρζεδρ ι leorum. Céin πο βαρ ιμε ριν, πο λινγριε ρηρ Alban γ όρϊταν πο βαϊιβ ήα Loelonn, ρα μιλλριε, γ ρα αιρζριε ιαδ. Ταμζ ρί Loelann ιαρτταιν, γ ρα αιρζ Σραϊε ελυαιδε, .ι. ρα αιρ αν ερ, αέτ ήι πο cumainz namaid [ήι] δο Σραϊε ελυαιδε.

\* *Etheldrida*.—See above, p. 227, note P, and comp. Lappenberg's History of England (Thorpe's Transl.), vol. ii., p. 92 sq. From the manner in which "the Queen"

is here mentioned, it would seem that the transactions here recorded must have taken place after the death of Æthelred in 912, or during the illness which incapaci-

Pagans, for the King of the Pagans had contracted a disease, and he was carried from the battle to a neighbouring wood, where he died. But when Otter, the most influential Iarl that was in the battle, saw that his people were slaughtered by the Saxons, he fled to the dense woods which were in his neighbourhood, carrying with him the survivors of his people. Great parties of Saxons followed in pursuit of them, and they encompassed the wood round about. The Queen ordered them to cut all the wood down with their swords and axes. And they did so accordingly. They first cut down the wood, and [afterwards] killed all the Pagans who were in the wood. In this manner did the Queen kill all the Pagans, so that her fame spread abroad in every direction.

Etheldrida<sup>2</sup>, through her own wisdom, made a treaty with the men of Alba and the Britons, that whenever the same race should come to attack her, they would rise up to assist her; and that should they come to them, she would assist them. While they were thus joined, the men of Alba and Britain attacked the towns of the Lochlanns, which they destroyed and pillaged. The King of the Lochlanns afterwards arrived, and plundered Srath Cluaide<sup>3</sup>, i. e. he plundered the country, but the enemy was not able to take Srath Cluaide.

tated him from taking any part in public affairs.

<sup>3</sup> *Srath Cluaide*.—i. e. Strathclyde, in North Britain.



## GENERAL INDEX.

- A BHAIN** Mor, or Avonmore, 217, *n.*  
 Achadh arglais, or Agha, 171.  
 Achadh mic Earclaidhe, 145.  
 Adamnan, when a school-boy, *story of*, 75, *seq.*; relics of, 55; assumes abbacy of Ia, 89; ransoms captives, 89; comes to Ireland, 93; promulgates "Law of Innocents," 97; his contention with Irgalach, 101; his rule for celebration of Easter, 111; death of, 115.  
 Adolph, king of the Saxons, 151.  
 Aedh, son of Ainmire, 8, *n.*, 9.  
 — Allan, 12, *n.*, 23, 29, 42, *n.*, 45, 59.  
 — king of Ailech, 129.  
 — of Carn Tasaigh, 219.  
 — son of Cumascach, 155.  
 — son of Duibhghilla, 239, 243.  
 — son of Dluthach, 95.  
 — son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 153.  
 — Finnliath, 155, 157.  
 — Laighean, 42, *n.*, 50, *n.*, 51.  
 — son of Maelduin, 99.  
 — Menn, 41.  
 — Finnliath, son of Niall, 141, 143, 147, 151, 157, 159, 171, 177, 189.  
 — Roin, king of Uladh, 59.  
 — bishop of Sleibhte, 99.  
 — Uairidhnach, 11, 12, *n.*  
 — king of Ui-Leathain, 211.  
 Aedbagan, son of Finnacht, 177.  
 Aedhan the leper, 37.  
 Aedhgen Ua Maithe, 49.  
 Æthelred, king of the Saxons, 231, *n.*  
 Aenghus, king of Fortrenn, 55.  
 — son of Faelchu, 55.  
 — a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, 153.  
 — the high wise man, 141.  
 — son of Bec Boirche, death of, 57.  
 — Uladh, death of, 65.  
 Ailbhe. *See* Magh Ailbhe.  
 Aidhne, territory of, 211, *n.*  
 Ailech, destruction of, by Finnachta, 71.  
 Ailech-Frigrinn, 23.  
 Aileran the wise, death of, 65.  
 Ailen, the two sons of, 51.  
 Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, king of Munster, 129, 135.  
 Ailell Banbhan, abbot of Biror, 153.  
 — bishop and abbot of Fore, 193.  
 — son of Bodhbhcha, 53.  
 — of Clochar, 185.  
 — son of Conall Grant, 51.  
 — son of Cu-gan-mathair, 103.  
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 67.  
 — son of Dunghal, 93.  
 — son of Dunlang, 195.  
 — son of Eoghan, 211.  
 Aillinn, battle of, 57.  
 Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.  
 Ainge, river, 118, *n.*  
 Aircelltair, or Ailcelltra, battle of, 71, 77.  
 Airghialla, 34, *n.*  
 Airiur-Gaoidhel (or Argyle), 14, *n.*  
 Airmeadhach of Craebh, 89.  
 Airthera, or Orior, 165.  
 Albain, or Scotland, 40, *n.*  
 Albanachs, the, 231.  
 Albdan, king of Lochlann, 159.  
 Alle, king of the Saxons, 173.  
 Almhain, or Allen, hill of, 32, *n.*; kings slain in battle of, 49-51, 221.  
 Amlaebh, 223.  
 — Conung, 127.  
 — son of king of Lochlann, 135, 149, 151, 157, 171, 173, 185, 195.  
 Anastasius, 21.  
 Aneslis, or Beal-Borumba, 216, *n.*  
 Anglesea, or Mona Conain, 155.  
 Aodhan Mac Gabrain, 7.  
 Ara Cliach, 147.  
 Aradh Tire, 141.

- Arcadians of Cliaich, 131.  
 Ard-Macha, burning of, 69, 185, 243.  
   — plundered, 127.  
 Argyle, ancient name of, 14, *n.*  
 Aunites, or Danae, 159.  
 Attacotts, the word, 237.  
 Ath-muiceadha, 131.  
  
 Babb, 191.  
 Baedan, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 65.  
 Baeth-galach, 45.  
 Baithin, abbot of Benchair, 67.  
 Balearic Isles, 163.  
 Banbhan, scribe of Cill-dsra, 89.  
 Barith the Earl, 173, 197.  
 Bealach Chonglais, 131.  
   — Gabhráin, 189.  
   — Lice, battle of, 53.  
 Bec Boirche, 87.  
 Beccan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, 93.  
 Becc Ua Leathlabair, king of Dal Araidhe, 225.  
 Bede, date of his work, 56, *n.*; death of, 65; re-  
   ference to, 113, 115.  
 Beg Boirche, slayer of Congall Cennfoda, 71.  
 Bennchair, deaths of four abbots of, 65.  
   — burning of, 69.  
 Berbha, or the Barrow, 85, 239.  
 Black men of Erin, 163.  
 Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, 63, 65.  
   — son of Maelcobha, 69.  
 Blue men of Erin, 163.  
 Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh, 111.  
 Bogháine, 48, *n.*  
 Boinn, or Boyne, 10, *n.*, 101, *n.*  
 Boirinn, battle of, 55.  
 Boromean tribute, 22, *n.*, 33, 34, *n.*  
 Borumba, the tax so called, 76, *n.*; remission  
   of, 93.  
   — book so called, 78, *n.*  
   — Laighen, 82.  
 Braen, 225.  
 Breenan, son of Cearbhally, 241.  
 Bran, 225.  
   — son of Conall Beg, 97, 109.  
   — Dubh, 239.  
   — king of Leinster, 40.  
   — son of Maelochtraigh, 69.  
 Breagh plundered by the Lochlanna, 153.  
   — Magh, 21, 113, *n.*  
 Breasal Breac, ancestor of chiefs of Osraighe, 8, *n.*  
 Breifnians, attack on Meath by, 237.  
 Brenann, 165, 167.  
   — of Biror, 6, *n.*, 7.  
 Brendan, St., 6, *n.*  
 Brigit, St., 17, 40, *n.*  
 Britain Gaimud, 155.  
  
 Bruide, son of Deril, 111.  
   — son of Bile, 89, 93.  
 Buachail, son of Dunadhach, 195.  
 Buadhach, son of Gossan, 241.  
   — son of Mothla, 239.  
 Buan of Albain, 41.  
  
 Cadell, son of Roderick, 225, 227.  
 Caer Ebroic, or York, 159, 171.  
 Caireog, son of Dumog, 225.  
 Calatros, battle of, 87.  
 Caltruim, 65.  
 Cana, son of Gartnan, 91.  
 Cantabrian Sea, 159.  
 Carn Lughdhach, 137, 139.  
 Carrleagh, 14, *n.*  
 Carlingford Lough, 120, *n.*  
 Casan, scribe of Lusca, 97.  
 Cathal (son of Aedh), battle of, 60, *n.*, 61.  
   — son of Fingaine, king of Munster, 21, 57.  
 Catharnach, 211, 217.  
 Cathassach, abbot of Ard-Macha, 143.  
   — son of Luirgne, 69.  
   — son of Maelduin, 87.  
 Cathbuaidh, 231.  
 Carthach, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.  
 Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, 207, 211.  
   — abbot of Cill-dara and I, 163.  
   — King of Feara-Cualann, 213, 217, 219, 225.  
   — son of Guaire, 151.  
   — son of Raghallach, 105.  
 Ceannmoghair, 28, *n.*  
 Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, 129, 131, 135, 139,  
   141, 143, 147, 153, 155, 157, 177, 189.  
   — son of Maelodhra, 95.  
   — son of Muirigen, 201, 211, 215, 217, 221,  
   223, 225.  
 Cearmait, son of Catharnach, 157.  
   — son of Cinaedh, 151.  
 Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, 243.  
 Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Aghabo, 199.  
 Ceilechar, brother of Cingéan, 207.  
 Ceallach, son of Faelchair, 57.  
 Cele-Christ, 55.  
 Cele-Dabhaill, 227.  
 Cenndeilgín, or Cenndeigthen, battle of, 53, 109.  
 Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, 157, 159, 165, 170,  
   173, 189.  
 Cenn-Etigh, or Kinnitty, 210, *n.*  
 Cennfaeladh, son of Colgan, 87.  
   — son of Crummael, 71, 77.  
   — son of Maelbresail, 93.  
   — son of Suibhne, 87.  
   — king of Ul Conaill, 211.  
   — Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisil, or Múster,  
   153, 169, 197.

- Cer of Cera, 51.  
 Cetamun, 57.  
 Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, 55.  
 Ckester, 228, n., 233.  
 Children, mortality of, 89.  
 Cian, son of Cumascach, 185.  
 Cianachta, of Meath, or of Bregia, the territory called, 82, n., 116, n., 125, 177.  
 Cianachta Glinne Gaimhin, 87.  
 Ciar, daughter of Duibhrea, 87.  
 Ciarmacan, 199.  
 Ciarmach Ua Dunadhaigh, king of Ui Conaill Gabhra, 199.  
 Ciarraighi, or Kerry-men, 167.  
 Ciardhar, son of Cronnmael, 199.  
 Cicaire, king of Osraighe, 85.  
 Cill Ausaille, 197.  
 Cillene Fota, abbot of Ia, 53.  
 Cill-na-gCaillech destroyed, 239.  
 — Naia, 224, n.  
 — ruaidh, 53, n.  
 — Ua nDaighre, battle of, 177.  
 Cinaedh, Caech, son of Irgalach, 51, 53, 55, 57, 109.  
 — Mac Ailpin, king of the Picts, 151.  
 — Cinaeth, son of Conaing, 117, 119.  
 Cineida, son of Gaethin, 153.  
 Cinel-Cairbre, 50, n.  
 Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, 80, n., 85.  
 Cinel-Conaill, sovereignty of Erin separated from, 59.  
 Claenadh, battle of, 109.  
 Clane, round hill of, 39, n.  
 Cleroén, king of Ui-Bairche, 213.  
 Clergy, presence of the, in warlike expeditions, 210, n.  
 Clonard, ancient name of, 14, n.  
 Clothna, son of Colgan, 49.  
 Cluain-Dobhail, 86, n.  
 — eidhneach, 11.  
 — fearta-Brenainn, 163.  
 — Iraird, 14, n.  
 — Uamba, or Cloyne, 205.  
 Cobhthach, abbot of Kildare, 187.  
 Cobhthach-Cael-mBreagh, 89.  
 Cochall-Odhar, death of, 57.  
 Coibhdenach, son of Fiacha, 49.  
 Colga, son of Blathmac, 87.  
 Colgu, son of Eochaidh, 57.  
 — son of Faibhe Flann, 85.  
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 65.  
 Colman Banbain, 53.  
 — Beg, 7.  
 — son of Fergus, 11.  
 — abbot of Benchair, death of, 87.  
 — Cas, death of, 65.  
 — abbot of Cenn-Etigh, 211, 217, 225.  
 Colman, son of Dunlang, 163.  
 — son of Finnbar, 105.  
 — Ua Altain, 57.  
 — Ua Cluasaigh, 61; his sailing to Inis-bofinne, 67; his death, 71.  
 — Uamach, 53.  
 Colum-Cille, his story respecting death of Fera-dhach, 9; his death, 11; patron of Cinell Conaill, 40, n.; his manner of tonsuring, 21, 113; his relics brought to Ireland, 125, n.; crozier of, 231.  
 Comanns, plundering of the, 197.  
 Comhgal of Beanchar, 199.  
 Comhgan Fota, abbot of Tamlacht, 187.  
 Compama, the word, 40, n.  
 Conacan, son of Colman, 129.  
 Conaing, son of Congal, 61, 63.  
 Conaill of Cill Scire, 175.  
 — Crau, 49.  
 — Men, king of Cinel-Cairbre, 51, 107.  
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 65.  
 — Gabhra, 107.  
 — son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 80, n.  
 — Ultach, 153.  
 Conchadh, king of the Cruithnigh, 59.  
 Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, 99.  
 — son of Donnchadh, 157.  
 Condaul, the word, 26, n.  
 Condail of the kings, 44, n.  
 Congal, 211, 217.  
 — Caech, 17, 18, n.  
 — Cennfoda, son of Dunchadh, 71.  
 — the Senior, king of Ciarrraighe, 167.  
 — son of Fergus of Fanaid, 26, n., 33.  
 — son of Lorchine, 69.  
 — son of Maelduin, 93.  
 Congalach, son of Conain, 49, 95, 97.  
 Conmael, 86, n.  
 Connaught plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, 195.  
 Conneire, or Connor, 66, n.  
 Connell, Old, 44, n.  
 Connga, the, 223.  
 Connla, son of Breasal Breac, race of, 8, n., 9.  
 Connmach, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 177.  
 Conodhar of the Ui-Toirdealbhaigh, 211, 217.  
 Coning, son of Godfraidh, 195.  
 Corann, battle of, 89, 107.  
 Corban's church, 225.  
 Corca-Laighde, 8, n., 9; interchange of kings of, with those of Osraighe, 8, n., 9; O'Driscoll, chief of, 8, n.  
 Corcach, or Cork, 169.  
 Cormac, son of Cuilenan, 201, 207, 221.  
 — king of the Deisi, 211, 213, 217, 241.  
 — son of Dunlang, 139.  
 — son of Elathach, 165.  
 — son of Elothach, 185.

- Cormac of Lathrach Briuin, 143.  
 — son of Mothla, 207, 209.  
 — son of Maelfothartagh, 69.  
 — bishop of Saighir, 248.  
 — Ua Liathain, 175.  
 Corrbile, 41.  
 Cosgrach of Tigh Tella, 175.  
 Crannacht, battle of, 97.  
 Crimhthann, son of Cellach, 53.  
 Critan, abbot of Benchair, 67.  
 Crohane, Co. Tipperary, ancient name of, 184, n.  
 Cronan Mac Ua Cualna, abbot of Benchair, 93.  
 — the Dwarf, abbot of Cluain mic nois, 95.  
 Cruachan Claenta, 39.  
 Crufait, or Croboy, 125.  
 Cruachain, in the Eoganacht-Chaisil, or Cruachan  
 Maighe Eamhna, 184, n., 185.  
 Cruithne, or Cruithnigh, Picts, 69, n., 87.  
 Cu, names compounded with, 86, n., 37, n.  
 Cubretan, 36, n., 45.  
 Cuganmathair, king of Munster, death of, 65.  
 Cuilennan, brother of Cormac, 241.  
 Cuimin Finn, abbot of Ia, 67.  
 — Foda, death of, 61.  
 Cuindles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 63.  
 Culoingsi, the son of, 51.  
 Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce, 139.  
 Cumascach, son of Ronan, 69.  
 Cummeni of Mughdhorna, 97.  
 Cumsudh, abbot of Castlekieran, 187.  
 — bishop of Cluain-Iraird, 151.  
 Curui, abbot of Inis Clothrann, 195.  
 Cuthbertus, bishop, 91.  
  
 Dachonna, bishop of Conneire, 53.  
 Dalach, abbot of Cluain mic Nois, 153.  
 Dallan, son of Mor, 217.  
 Danae, the, 131, 133, 173.  
 — and Lochlann, the, 117, 159.  
 — See Lochlann.  
 Darerca, St., extract from life of, 9, n.  
 Deilginis-Cualann, 59.  
 Deisi, the, 169.  
 Desgabhair, or South Leinster, 219, n.  
 Desies, the, plundered, 157.  
 Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, 241.  
 Diarmaid, 127, 157, 169, n.  
 — cemetery of, 205.  
 — son of Aedh Slaine, death of, 65.  
 — son of Cearbhall, 213.  
 — abbot of Cluain-Iraird, 17.  
 — abbot of Ferns, 187.  
 — Midhe, son of Airnheadhach Caech, 93.  
 — king of Osraige, or Ossory, 241, 237.  
 Dicuill, son of Eochaidh, 69.  
 Dinertach, abbot of Lothra, 169.  
  
 Dinn-Canainn, 89.  
 Dinnrigh, 38, n.  
 Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, 203.  
 Dochuma Chonoc, abbot of Gleann-da-locha, 89.  
 Doer, son of Maelnuile, 71.  
 Domhnall, son of Aedh, 155, 241.  
 — Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe, 87, 89.  
 — king of Connaught, death of, 57.  
 — king of Dun Cearmna, 211, 217, 219.  
 — grandson of Dunlaing, 157.  
 — Mac Ailpin, King of the Picts, 153.  
 Doiriadh, son of Conla, 51.  
 Dongalach Ua Aenghusa, 51.  
 Donnagan, son of Cédfad, 185.  
 Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, 41, 52, n.  
 — Ua Fiachrach, 51.  
 — Ua Maelsechlainn, 245.  
 Donnbo, 84, n., 38, 47.  
 Donnsléibhe, son of, 21.  
 Druim-Coepis, battle of, 69.  
 — Corcain, battle of, 57.  
 — craidh, or Drumcree, battle of, 237.  
 — Fornacht, battle of, 55.  
 Drust, King of Alba, 55.  
 Duach, King of Osraige, death of son of, 7.  
 Dubhaltach Firisigh, or Mac Firisigh, 1, 193.  
 Dubhartach Berrach, 177.  
 Dubhdabhoirenn, 211, 217, 219.  
 Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 51.  
 Dubhdainbher, King of Ard Cianachta, 91.  
 Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath Mochaemhog, 18.  
 Dubhdibhderg, son of Dunghal, 107.  
 Dubhghlaise, or Douglas, 85.  
 Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe, 211, 217.  
 Dubhlach, 217.  
 Dubhthach, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 195.  
 — son of Maeltuile, 185.  
 Dudley Firisise, 1.  
 Duibhduin, 69.  
 Duncannon, 39, n.  
 Dunbolg, or Donard, 189.  
 Dun Carman, 218, n., 221.  
 — Cearmna, 211, n.  
 — Ceithirn, or Giant's Sconce, 87.  
 Dunchadh, 225.  
 Dunchadhs, the two, 105.  
 Dunchadh, son of Cormac, slain, 57.  
 — son of Donnghal, 177.  
 — Muirisge, son of Maeldubh, 89.  
 — son of Murchadh, 57.  
 — Ua Ronain, 69.  
 Dunn Dearmhaigh, 219, n.  
 Dungaile, son of Maeltuile, 69.  
 Dunghal, King of the Cruithni, or Picts, 87.  
 Dun-locha, battle of, 87.  
 Dun-Sobhairce, or Dunseverick, 66, n., 195.



- Dunlaing, son of Cairbre, 241.  
 — son of Muiredhach, 185.  
 Dun-Neachtain, battle of, 89.
- Easter, the celebration of, 111.  
 Ecbertus, death of, 57.  
 Eclipse of the sun, 163.  
 Ederscel, king of Bregia, 53.  
 Egnecban, son of Dalach, 199.  
 Eidgin Brit, bishop of Cill-dara, 157.  
 Eidhen, King of Aidhne, 211, 217.  
 Eigneach, son of Conaing, 49.  
 Eiodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi, 51.  
 Emhir's Island, i. e. Ireland, 197.  
 Eochaidh Iarlaithe, king of Dal-Araidhe, death of, 65.  
 Eochaidh Leambna, 107.  
 Eodhus, son of Dungal, 185.  
 Eodus, son of Ailell, slain, 57.  
 Eoghan, race of, 18.  
 — son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 80, n.  
 Eoganacht Chaisil, 134, n., 147, 155.  
 Erannan, son of Cromhthan, 37.  
 Escra, a silver drinking vessel, 9, n.  
 Etheldrida, St., daughter of Anna, 91.  
 Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, 91.  
 Ethelrida, Queen of the Saxons, 227, 247.  
 Etholo, King of North Saxons, 245.
- Faelan, 225.  
 — son of Colman, 87.  
 — king of Leinster, 55, 69.  
 — son of Murchadh, 37.  
 — Senchustal, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, 85.  
 Faelchu, abbot of Ia, 53.  
 Faelcobhar of Clochar, 103.  
 Faha, 11, n.  
 Fahan, 20, n.  
 Fail, name of Ireland, 48, n.  
 Failbhe, abbot of Ia, death of, 87.  
 Falchar, king of Osraighe, 93, 95.  
 Feara-Cualan, 212, n.  
 Fearchair, son of Maelduin, 97.  
 Fearn, or Ferns, 239.  
 Fechin of Tobhar, death of, 65.  
 Feidhlimidh, son of Maelcothaigh, 103.  
 Feimhin, battle of, 7.  
 Feradhach, 211, 217.  
 — Finn, death of, 7, 11.  
 Fera Maighe, 155, 169.  
 — Ros, 35, 72, n.  
 Ferdomhnach, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 197.  
 Ferdoragh, baron of Dungannon, 81, n.  
 Fergal, king of Erin, 40, n.  
 — Glut, 49.  
 — hill of, 41, n.  
 — Ua Aithechta, 49.
- Fergal Ua Tamnaigh, 49.  
 Fergal Aidhne, king of Connaught, 97.  
 — son of Maelduin, 21, 23, 29, 49, 89.  
 Fergus, son of Aedan, 93.  
 — of Fansid, 26, n.  
 — Foreraidh, 107.  
 Fernmhagh, battle of, 57, 99.  
 Fersat, battle of, 69.  
 Ferta Cairech, or Fertach, 155.  
 Fethghna, comharba of Patrick, 127, 141, 149.  
 Fiachna, 17.  
 Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denbia, 208, n.  
 Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, king of Leinster, 87, 95.  
 — son of Maenach, 97.  
 Fiannamhail, son of Oisen, 99, 101.  
 Fidhgal, son of Fithcellach, 51.  
 Fidh-Gaible, wood of, 48, n.  
 Fincheallach, abbot of Fearn, 153.  
 Finech and Rechtin, 239.  
 Finguine, son of Cu-gan-mathair, 97.  
 Finian of Cluain-caein, 153.  
 Finn, 225.  
 Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, 23; victor in battle of Aircelltair, 71; beginning of his reign, *ib.*; stories told respecting, 71, *seq.*; battle between him and Bec Boireche, 87; his murder, 95.  
 Finnghais, 175.  
 Finnian, festival of, 38, n.  
 Fintan Ua Eachach, 11.  
 Furbise, Dudley, 1.  
 Fithcellach, son of Flann, 93.  
 Flaithbheartach, abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, 201.  
 — son of Immainen, or Ionmainen, 205-7, 215, 245.  
 — son of Loinsech, 55, 57, 59.  
 — son of Niall, 129.  
 Flaithemhail, son of Dluthach, 51.  
 Flaithemh, son of Faelchar, 195.  
 Flaithir, a poet, 67.  
 Flanna, daughter of king of Osraighe, 179.  
 Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha, 51.  
 — abbot of Benchair, 55.  
 — king of Cianachta, 141, 143, 157, 171.  
 — son of Conang, 177.  
 — son of Dombnall, 199.  
 — king of Erin, 213, 219, 237.  
 — Fiona, son of Ossa, 111.  
 — son of Irghalach, 51.  
 — son of Irthuile, 55.  
 — son of Laegh, 243.  
 — son of Maelsechlainn. *See* Flann Sionna.  
 — Sinna Ua Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, death of, 59.  
 — Sionna, son of Maelsechlainn, 165, 201, 205, 211, 237.

Flann, son of Tighernan, 237.  
 Fochard-Muirtheimhna, 59.  
 Fogartach, son of Geirtide, 109.  
 — son of Niall, 51.  
 — son of Tolarg, 245.  
 — Ua Cernaigh, 20, *n.*, 21, 53.  
 — son of Suibhne, 211, 217.  
 Foichsechan, 95.  
 Follamban, son of Oiléll, 213.  
 Forannan, abbot of Ard-Macha, 127.  
 — abbot of Cill-dara, 99.  
 Forbasach, 49.  
 Forod Geilsheirce, 221.  
 Fortuatha, 212, *n.*  
 Foirtrenn, or Pictland, 159, 229.  
 Fothain, 11, *n.*  
 Fotharta-Fea, 212, *n.*  
 — -fire, 163.  
 Frighrenn, 217.  
 Frigrinn, Alech, 23, *n.*  
 Frosach, Niall, 21.  
 Frosts, remarkable, 143.  
 Furadhran, prior of Cill-achaidh, 199.

Gabhorchenn, 91.  
 Gabhrán, or Gowran, 137, 191.  
 Gaditanean Straits, 161.  
 Gaeidhil, or Scoti, 125.  
 Gaeithing, son of Ughran, 241.  
 Gaimide of Lughmhagh, 97.  
 Gaithin, son of, 177.  
 Gall Craibhtheach, 43, *n.*  
 Gall-Gaeidhil, or Danu-Irish, 129, 139, 141, 233.  
 Gall of Lileach, 57.  
 Galls of Erin, 135, 157, 159.  
 — the Black and the Fair, 245.  
 Gelshe, daughter of Deirill, 221.  
 Gerald, Pontifex of Mayo, death of, 59.  
 Geran, son of Diocese, 187.  
 Gilla-na-naemh, or Nehemias, 1, *n.*  
 Glais Chuilg, 109.  
 Glaisin, son of Uisín, 199.  
 Gleann na nGealt, 41, *n.*  
 Glifit, 131.  
 Gnathnat, abbess of Cill-dara, 93.  
 Gnia, abbot of Daimhliag-fianain, 197.  
 Gnim Cinnsiolla, 169.  
 Goffridh, 195.  
 Gormfaith, daughter of Flann, 223.  
 Gormlaith, Queen of Teamhar, 153.  
 Greallach-Dollaidh, 95.  
 Greenan Ely, 23, *n.*  
 Gregory the Great, 62, *n.*  
 Guaire Aidhne, death of, 63.  
 Guaire, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 175.  
 Gwyned, 155.

Haimar, the Lochlann, 173.  
 Hingamund, 227.  
 Hona, chief of the Lochlanns, 145.  
 Horm, lord of the Danes, 121, 131.  
 Hugh of Leinster, 42, *n.*  
 Huidhrine of Maghbile, 95.

Ia, family of, 21.  
 Iargna, chief of the Lochlanns, 119, 123.  
 Imblech-Phich, or Imleach Fich, battle of, 91, 103.  
 Imhar, 127, 171, 195.  
 — Conung, 229.  
 Imleach, or Emly, 139.  
 Immolate, signification of the word, 16, *n.*  
 Inis-bo-finne, 67, *n.*  
 — Breoghain, battle of, 55.  
 — an Ghaill, 44, *d.*  
 — mac Nesain, or Ireland's Eye, 105.  
 — Tarbhna, 139.  
 Indrechtach, abbot of Hy, 125, 127.  
 — son of Dobhailen, abbot of Bangor, 199.  
 — son of Tadhg, 51.  
 — son of Muiredhach, 53.  
 Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, 213, 219.  
 Innis-Fail, ancient name of Ireland, 85, *n.*  
 Innsi Orc, 159.  
 Irgalach, son of, slain, 57.  
 Irgalach, son of Conaing, 101, 133, 105.

Jakes, meaning of the word, 12, *n.*  
 Jewels. See Valuables.  
 Justinian II., 99, *n.*

Killineer, near Drogheda, 183.  
 Kill-Luathrinne, 32, *n.*  
 Kinnaweer, 28, *n.*  
 Knockfarrell, 41, *n.*

Lachtan, son of Cearnach, 245.  
 Laeighis, or Leix, 212, *n.*  
 Laidhgnen, king of Ui Cinnsealigh, 53.  
 Lairgnen, 153.  
 Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, 129, 139, 157, 165.  
 Legionum Castra, 233, *n.*  
 Leicester, confounded with Chester, 232, *n.*  
 Leinster devastated by the Ui Neill, 22, *n.*  
 Leithglinn, or Leighlin, 149.  
 Leix, the territory called, 165, *n.*  
 Leo the emperor (i. e. Leo III.), 21; died, 55, 56, *n.*  
 Leoghain (or Ua Eoghain) Fergus, 51.  
 Letaithech, son of Cucarat, 49.  
 Lethchaech, 50, *n.*  
 Leth-Chuinn, 84, *n.*  
 Liag-Maelain, battle of, 87.  
 Liamhain, or Dunlavan, 219, *n.*

- Lilcach, 43, *n.*  
 Linn-Duachail, 120, *n.*  
 Loch Cend, 143.  
 — Cime, 109.  
 — Eachach, or Loch Neagh, 99.  
 — Feabhail, or Loch Foyla, 157.  
 — Gabhair, 71, *n.*  
 — Laeigh, 127.  
 — Leithinn, or Lough Leana, 169.  
 — Ri, or Ribh, 197.  
 Lochlanna, or Norwegian, 115, *n.*, 129, 131, 133, 145, 153, 155, 157, 159, 163, 165, 167, 185, 195, 197, 199, 227, 233, 245, 247.  
 Loichine Menn, abbot of Kildara, 97.  
 Loingsech, son of Aengus, 83, 97, 105, 107.  
 — son of Follén, 197.  
 — victor in battle of Tulach-árd, 69.  
 Lorcan, king of Fera Cualann, 213, 219.  
 — son of Cathal, 157.  
 — son of Donchadh, 245.  
 Luathrin, the virgin, 32, *n.*  
 Luan, meaning of the word, 85, *n.*  
 Luchrinna, St., 32, *n.*  
 Luimnech, or Limerick, 147.  
 Lunatics in Ireland, belief respecting, 41, *n.*  
 Lusca, oratory of, 143.  
 Lynch, Rev. John, 1.  
 Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruidh, 53.  
 — Andaigha, great oratory of, 185.  
 — Concumbri, death of, 57.  
 — Connella, Laidhcenn, 55.  
 — Erca, son of Maelduin, 51.  
 — Feimhin, 6, *n.*  
 — Giallain, 135.  
 — Onchon, death of, 57.  
 — Radgund, 109.  
 Madudan, 211, 217.  
 Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomnach, 243.  
 — son of Tornan, 243.  
 Maelcaich, son of Scandal, death of, 67.  
 Maelchallan, son of Ferghal, 213, 219.  
 Maelciarain, 167, 183, 185.  
 Maelcobha, 16, *n.*  
 Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, 139.  
 Maelduin, son of Aedh, 175.  
 — Beg, son of Fergus Consain, 61.  
 — son of Feradach, slain, 57.  
 — son of Maelúthrig, 87.  
 Maelfeichine, 125.  
 Maelfothartaigh, king of the Airghialla, 97.  
 — son of Roman, 65.  
 — son of Suibhne, 69.  
 Maelguala, king of Munster or Cashel, 137, 141.  
 Maelmaedhóg, chief of Drum-mor, 245.  
 Mael-mic-Failthe, 36, *n.*  
 Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, 245.  
 Maelmona, the son of, 51.  
 Maelmordha, chief of Tir-da-glas, 241-3.  
 Maelmuadh, 211, 217.  
 — son of Finnachta, king of Airthir-Liffé, 195.  
 — son of Donchadh, 171.  
 Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde, 171.  
 Maelodhar, abbot of Devenish, 187.  
 — O'Túndridh, chief physician of Erin, 153.  
 Maelpatraic, son of Flathrai, 245.  
 Mael-petair, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 157.  
 Maelpoil, chief of Sruthair Guaire, 199.  
 Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, 241.  
 Maelrubha, son of, 21.  
 Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, 115, 116, 123, 127, 129, 135, 141, 147, 151, 179.  
 Maeltuile, abbot of Imleach Iobhair, 151.  
 Maenach, son of Conmach, 157.  
 — son of Finghin, death of, 63.  
 — son of Siadhal, 203, 215.  
 Maenghal, abbot of Bangor, 193.  
 — bishop of Kildara, 189.  
 — abbot of Fobhar, 149.  
 Magh Ailbhe, or Ballaghmoon, battle of, 207, 239.  
 — Adhair, 217.  
 — Breagh, 21, 23.  
 — Cuillian, 109.  
 — Feimhin, 155.  
 — Luirg, 197.  
 — Macha, or the Moy, 147.  
 — Muirtheimhne, 97.  
 — Nairbh, 214, *n.*  
 — Raighne, east of, plundered, 239.  
 — Leine, 38, *n.*  
 Mainchine, bishop of Leithgblin, 163.  
 Mairge, or Slievemarague, 219, *n.*  
 Maistin, battle of, 55.  
 Mannan, the Isle of Man, battle of, 7, 7, *n.*  
 Matodan, king of Uladh, 123, 127, 149.  
 Maurtani, or Moors, 161, 163.  
 Meath plundered by Aedh, 151.  
 Mennbairrenn, abbot of Achadh-bo, 97.  
 Mencoassach, son of Gammach, 51.  
 Mindroichet, 159.  
 Mochua of Balla, 95.  
 Modichu, son of Amairgin, 43.  
 Molaisse of Leithglinn, 177.  
 Moling Luchra, 23, 33, 34, *n.*, 77, *seq.*, 97.  
 Mona Consain, or Anglesea, 155.  
 Mughain, lines on battle of, 217.  
 Mughron, son of Sochlachán, 225.  
 Muireadhach, son of Cathal, 177.  
 — son of Bran, 189.  
 — son of Dombhall, 199.  
 — son of Indrechtach, 59.

- Muireadhach, son of Maelduin, 155.  
 Muiregan, or Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, king of Naas, 155, 225.  
 Muirenn, successor of Bright, 215.  
 Muirghesa, s. n. of Conall, 49.  
 — son of Maelduin, 99.  
 Muirghius, anchorite of Ard-Macha, 153.  
 Mura Othna, St., 12, n., 15, n., 40, n.  
 Murchadh, son of Bran, king of Leinster, 21, 23, 41, 45, 49, 55.  
 Muredhach, the sons of, 51.
- Nanny Water, the, 118, n.  
 Nás, now Naas, 155, 223, 225.  
 Nehemias Mac Egan, 1.  
 — son of Cearnach, 109.  
 Nia, son of Cormac, 51.  
 Niall Frossach, 21, n., 23.  
 — Glundubh, 223, 243.  
 — son of Murches, 51.  
 — of the Nine Hostages, 15, n.  
 Niallan, bishop of Slaine, 188.  
 Niar, 141.  
 Northmen, or Gall-Gaeidhil, 129, 139, 143.  
 Norwegians, or Lochlanns, 115, n.  
 Nuada, son of Dubhdunchoire, 51.  
 Nuada Uirc, king of Gull and Irgull, 49.  
 Nuadhat, the grandsons of, 51.  
 Nui, the Danish war-cry, 165, n.
- Odbbha, 50, n.  
 Odobh Micle, 177.  
 O'Driscoll, chief of Corca-Laighde, 8, n.  
 Oeghedchar, bishop of Oendruim, death of, 61.  
 O'Gaman, battle of, 63.  
 Oigedchair, abbot of Coindeire (Connor), 175.  
 Oillell, son of Feradhach, 49.  
 Oiste, son of, king of the Lochlanns, 171.  
 Osaighe, or Ossory, plundered by the Deisi, 241;  
 by the Lochlanns, 155, 245; by Rodolph, 129.  
 — Duach, king of. See Duach.  
 — extent of diocese of, 86, n.  
 Ossa, king of the Saxons, 69.  
 Othain Mura, or Othain mor, 11, 20, n.  
 Otter, Earl of the Pagans, 247.  
 — son of Iargna, 231.  
 Owen, race of, 15, n.
- Paganism, relapses into, 127.  
 Pagans and Saxons, battle between, 245.  
 Patrick, St., invoked by the Danes, 121.  
 Peter the apostle, tonsure of, 21, 111.  
 Picts of Dalaradia, 87, n.  
 Plague, deaths of Blathmac and Diarmaid by, 65.  
 Pope of Rome, never an Irishman, 62, n.  
 Port-Lairge, 147.
- Port-Manann, 167.  
 Prediction, Ferghal's, concerning his sons, 23.  
 R. E., meaning of the letters, 71, n.
- Rath-Aedha, or Rabugh, 141.  
 Ráth-Aedhain, or Ferns, 239.  
 Rathmor of Magh-line, battle of, 87.  
 Raghann, son of Albdan, 159.  
 Raighne, fair of, 149.  
 Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine, 51.  
 Rechtin, 239.  
 Regner Lodbrok, 124, n.  
 Riagail of Bennchair, 111.  
 Robhartach, bishop of Finnglais, 175.  
 — of Dearmbach, 197.  
 Roderick, king of the Britons, 135.  
 Rodlaibh, the fleet of, 153.  
 Rodolph, 129.  
 Roisene, abbot of Corcach, or Cork, 89.  
 Ronan, king of Leinster, story of his wife, 65.  
 Ross, diocese of, 8, n.  
 Rumann, 53.
- Saxons, the, 89, 130, n., 155, 173, 233, 245.  
 Scandinavian nations, ferocity of, 123, n.  
 Scotland, Albain a name of, 40, n.  
 Sebhán, daughter of Corc, 59.  
 Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, 67, 69.  
 Segine, bishop of Ard-macha, 91.  
 Segonan, son of Conang, 153.  
 Seigine, abbot of Benchar, 63.  
 Sgama, the word, 169.  
 Shields, appearance of miraculous, 99.  
 Showers, miraculous, 21.  
 Simon Magus, tonsure of, 21, 113.  
 Sinainn, or Shannon, 76, n.  
 Sitric, grandson of Imhar, 245.  
 Slaine, or Slaney, 239.  
 Slechte, or Sleaty, 99, 171.  
 Sliabh-Mairge, or Slievemarague, 149, 205.  
 Slighe-Asail, 76, n.  
 Sloighedach Ua Raithnen, 177.  
 Snánah Aighnech, or Carlingford Lough, 120, n.  
 Snoring, 24, n.  
 Sodhomna, bishop of Slaine, 143.  
 Spain, incursion into, by Scandinavians, 159.  
 Srath-cluaidhe, siege of, 193; plundered, 247.  
 Sruthair, or Shrúle, 171.  
 Star, miraculous, seen, 16, n.  
 Steersman, Irish word for, 116, n.  
 Suairlech, comharba of Finiun, 143.  
 Suairlech, 127.  
 — of Inedhnen, 187.  
 Suibhne, abbot of Ard-Macha, death of, 57.  
 — son of Conghalach, 49.  
 — abbot of Lis-mor, 143.

- Suibhne, son of Maelumha, 89.  
 — Menn, 17, 18, *n.*  
 Suitheman, son of Arthur, 141.  
 Sundays, no work performed by Lochlanns on, 185.
- Tadhg, son of Aighide, 51.  
 — son of Diarmaid, 157.  
 — son of Faelan, 211, 219.  
 — son of Failbhe, 97.  
 — king of Munster, 32, *n.*  
 Tailtin, 20, *n.*  
 Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta, 137.  
 Teamhair, the king of, and Horm, 135.  
 Teltown, 20, *n.*  
 Temhenan, king of Ui-Deaghaidh, 213, 219.  
 Theodosius III., 21.  
 Three Plains, plundering of the men of the, 197.  
 Tiberius Apsimarus, 105.  
 Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe of Emly, 205, 243.  
 — bishop of Cluain-eidhnach, 245.  
 Tigernach, king of Breagh, 119, 163.  
 Tigh Telle, 175.  
 Tipraide Banbhan, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 151.  
 Tir-Chonail, whence named, 30, *n.*  
 Tir-da-ghlas, abbacy of, 157.  
 Tir-Eoghain, whence named, 80, *n.*  
 Tonsure of Peter the apostle, 21, *n.*, 111.  
 Tonsuring of clerks in Erin, 111.  
 Tomrar the Earl, 163, 165, 167.  
 Tomrir Torra, chief of the Lochlanns, 145.  
 Tribute, Boromean, 22, *n.*  
 Tuaim-snamha, king of Osraighe, 85.  
 — Tenbath, 38, *n.*  
 Tualaith, daughter of Cathal, 57.  
 Tuath Inbhir, 225.  
 Tuathal, abbot of Dun Caillen, 163.  
 — son of Morgan, death of, 65.  
 — Techtmhar, imposes Borumba, 77, *n.*  
 — son of Ugaire, 213.  
 Tuenoc, son of Fintan, death of, 65.  
 Tulach-árd, battle of, 69.  
 Turgesius, 124, *n.*, 169, *n.*
- Ua Aithechta, Fergal, 49.  
 — Altain, Colman, 57.
- Ua Brachaidhe, Snehgus Derg, 55.  
 — Cluasaigh, Colman, 61.  
 — Colla, Flann Sinn, 59.  
 — Daimine, Duibhdil, 51.  
 — Domhnaill, Focarta, 51.  
 — Eoghan (or Leoghain), Fergus, 51.  
 — Fiachrach, Donnchadh, 51.  
 — Cernaigh, Fogartach, 20, *n.*  
 Uallachan, son of Cathal, 239.  
 Ua Maelcaichs, the two, 51.  
 — Maighleine, 43.  
 — Maitha, Aidhgon, 49.  
 — Tamhnaigh, 49.  
 Ugaire of Dun Dearmhaigh, 219.  
 — son of Oiléll, 239.  
 Ughran, son of Cennedigh, 213, 219.  
 Ui Aenghusa, 157.  
 — Bairche, 212, *n.*  
 — Deaghaidh, 212, *n.*  
 — Drona, 212, *n.*, 239.  
 — Felmedha, or Ballaghkeen, 199.  
 — Liathain, 211, *n.*  
 — Maccaile, or Imokilly, 199.  
 — Muireadhaigh, 213, *n.*  
 — Niallain, 155.  
 — Neill, northern, race of the, 15, *n.*; devastate  
 Leinster, 22, *n.*  
 — Neill, southern, Colman Beg, chief of, 7.  
 — Tuirtre, the tribe of the, 68, *n.*  
 — Toirdealbhaigh, the tribe, 212, *n.*  
 Uillè, 225.  
 Uladh, plundering of, by Aedh, 129.  
 Ulbh, 223.  
 Ultan, son of Dicolla, 87.  
 — son of Ernin, 63.  
 Umhail, 127.  
 Uchrathie Ua hOssin, 91.
- Valuables, Feradhach's, 9, 10, *n.*  
 — meaning of the word, 9, *n.*  
 Vessels, silver drinking, 9.
- Wonders, three, in Irish romantic stories, 47, *n.*
- Zain, chief of the Lochlanns, 119, 123.

# THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

MDCCCLX.

*Patron :*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

*President :*

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

*Vice-Presidents :*

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF KILDARE, M. R. I. A.  
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, M. R. I. A.  
THE RIGHT HON. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, M. R. I. A.  
VERY REV. CHARLES W. RUSSELL, D. D., President of Maynooth College.

*Council :*

EUGENE CURRY, M. R. I. A.	PATRICK V. FITZPATRICK, Esq.
REV. THOMAS FARRELLY.	JOHN C. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.
REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D. D.,	JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A.
F. T. C. D., M. R. I. A.	GEORGE PETRIE, LL. D., V. P. R. I. A.
REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B.	REV. WM. BEEVES, D. D., V. P. R. I. A.
THOMAS A. LARCOM, Major-General,	W. R. WILDE, F. R. C. S. I., M. R. I. A.
R. E., M. R. I. A.	

*Secretaries :*

J. H. TODD, D. D., Pres. R. I. A. | J. T. GILBERT, M. R. I. A.

THE materials for Irish history, although rich and abundant, have hitherto been but to a small extent available to the student. The few accessible authorities have been so frequently used, and the works compiled from them are so incomplete, that the expectation of any accurate history of Ireland has been generally deferred, under the conviction that vast additions must be made to the materials at present available before any complete work of that nature can be produced. The immediate object of this Society is to print, with accurate English translations and annotations, the unpublished documents illustrative of Irish history, especially those in the ancient

1843.

I. AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRIBES AND CUSTOMS OF THE DISTRICT OF HY-MANY commonly called O'Kelly's Country, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. Edited from the Book of Lecan in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, in the original Irish; with a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Many, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A. Price 12s.

II. THE BOOK OF OBITS AND MARTYROLOGY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, commonly called Christ Church, Dublin. Edited from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. By the Rev. JOHN CLARKE CROSTHWAITHE, A. M., Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London. With an Introduction by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., V. P. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Price 12s.

1844.

I. REGISTRUM ECCLESIE OMNIUM SANCTORUM JUXTA DUBLIN; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A. Price 7s.

II. AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRIBES AND CUSTOMS OF THE DISTRICT OF HY-FIACHRACH, in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo. Edited from the Book of Lecan, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and from a copy of the Mac Firbis MS. in the possession of the Earl of Roden. With a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Fiachrach. By JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A. Price 15s.

1845.

A DESCRIPTION OF WEST OR H-LAR CONNAUGHT, by Roderic O'Flaherty, Author of the *Ogygia*, written A. D. 1684. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; with copious Notes and an Appendix. By JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A. Price 15s.

1846.

THE MISCELLANY OF THE IRISH ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: VOL. I. containing:

1. An ancient Poem attributed to St. Columbkille, with a Translation and Notes by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A.
2. De Concilio Hiberniæ; the earliest extant record of a Parliament in Ireland; with Notes by the Rev. R. BUTLER, M. R. I. A.
3. Copy of the Award as concerning the Tolboll (Dublin): contributed by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, M. R. I. A.
4. Pedigree of Dr. Dominick Lynch, Regent of the Colledge of St. Thomas of Aquin, in Seville, A. D. 1674: contributed by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.
5. A Latin Poem, by Dr. John Lynch, Author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, in reply to the Question *Cur in patriam non redis?* Contributed by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.
6. The Obits of Kilcormick, now Frankfort, King's County; contributed by the Rev. J. H. TODD, D. D., M. R. I. A.
7. Ancient Testaments; contributed by Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, M. R. I. A.
8. Autograph Letter of Thady O'Roddy: with some Notices of the Author by the Rev. J. H. TODD, D. D., M. R. I. A.
9. Autograph Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his Son, Harry Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland: contributed by Dr. A. SMITH, M. R. I. A.

10. The Irish Charters in the Book of Kells, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M. R. I. A.
11. Original Charter granted by John Lord of Ireland, to the Abbey of Mellifont: contributed by Dr. A. SMITH, M. R. I. A.
12. A Journey to Connaught in 1709 by Dr. Thomas Molyneux: contributed by Dr. A. SMITH, M. R. I. A.
13. A Covenant in Irish between Mageoghegan and the Fox; with a Translation and historical Notices of the two Families, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M. R. I. A.
14. The Annals of Ireland, from A.D. 1453 to 1468, translated from a lost Irish original, by Dudley Furbise; with Notes by J. O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M. R. I. A. Price 8s.

1847.

The Irish Version of the HISTORIA BRITONUM of Nennius, or, as it is called in Irish MSS. Leabap bretnac, the British Book. Edited from the Book of Ballimote, collated with copies in the Book of Lecan and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a Translation and Notes, by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, &c.; and Additional Notes and an Introduction, by the Hon. ALGERNON HERBERT. Price 15s.

1848.

THE LATIN ANNALISTS OF IRELAND; edited with Introductory Remarks and Notes by the Very Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, M. R. I. A., Dean of Clonmacnois,—viz.:

1. The Annals of Ireland, by John Clyn, of Kilkenny; from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with another in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
2. The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin. From a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Price 8s.

1849-50.

MACARLE EXCIDIUM, the Destruction of Cyprus; being a secret History of the Civil War in Ireland, under James II., by Colonel Charles O'Kelly. Edited in the Latin from a MS. presented by the late Professor M'Cullagh to the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; with a Translation from a MS. of the seventeenth century; and Notes by JOHN C. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq. Price 17.

1851.

ACTS OF ARCHBISHOP COLTON in his Visitation of the Diocese of Derry, A. D. 1397. Edited from the original Roll, with Introduction and Notes, by WILLIAM REEVES, D. D., M. R. I. A. (Not sold.)

[PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY BY THE REV. DR. REEVES.]

1852.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S NARRATIVE OF HIS PROCEEDINGS IN THE SURVEY OF IRELAND; from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited, with Notes, by THOMAS A. LARCOM, Esq., R. E., V. P. R. I. A. Price 15s.



1853.

CAMBRENSIS EVERSUS; or, Refutation of the Authority of Giraldus Cambrensis on the History of Ireland, by Dr. John Lynch (1662), with some Account of the Affairs of that Kingdom during his own and former times. Edited, with Translation and copious Notes, by the Rev. MATTHEW KELLY, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth. Three volumes. Price, 1*l.* 10*s.*

---

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CELTIC SOCIETY,

FOUNDED MDCCCXLV.

—◆—  
1847.

Leabhar na Ğ-Cearr, or, The Book of Rights; a Treatise on the Rights and Privileges of the Ancient Kings of Ireland, now for the first time edited, with Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A. Price 10*s.*

1848-50-51-52.

CAMBRENSIS EVERSUS, &c. as above. Three volumes.  
[Given to Members of the Celtic Society for 1848, 1850-52; and to Members or Associates of the United Society for 1853.]

1849.

MISCELLANY OF THE CELTIC SOCIETY, containing:

A Treatise from the Book of Leacan on O'h-Eidirsecoil's (O'Driscol's) Country, in the County of Cork.

A Historical Poem on the Battle of Dun (Downpatrick), A.D. 1260.

Sir Richard Bingham's Account of his Proceedings in Connacht, in the reign of Elizabeth.

A Narration of Sir Henry Docwra's Services in Ulster, written A.D. 1614; together with other original Documents and Letters illustrative of Irish History.

Edited by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq., LL. D., M. R. I. A. Price 10*s.*

1853.

CATH MUIGHE LENA: The Battle of Magh Lena; an ancient historic Tale, edited by EUGENE CURRY, Esq., M. R. I. A., from original MSS. Price 10*s.*

---

A few complete Sets of the foregoing Publications (with the exception of that of the Archaeological Society for 1851), can still be had by Members and Associates. Application to be made to EDWARD CLIBORN, Esq., Royal Irish Academy, Dawson-street, Dublin.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

UNITED MDCCCLIII.

1854.

LIBER HYMNORUM: The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., Pres. R. I. A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College. Part I. Containing the following Latin Hymns, with Irish Scholia and Gloss:—

1. The Alphabetical Hymn of St. Sechnall, or Secundinus, in praise of St. Patrick. 2. The Alphabetical Hymn in praise of St. Brigid, attributed to St. Ultan, Bishop of Ardreccan. 3. The Hymn of St. Cummain Fota. 4. The Hymn or Prayer of St. Mugint.

1855 and 1856.

THE LIFE OF ST. COLUMBA, by ADAMNAN, Ninth Abbot of Hy [or Iona]. The Latin text taken from a MS. of the early part of the eighth century, preserved at Schaffhausen; accompanied by Various Readings from six other MSS., found in different parts of Europe; and illustrated by copious Notes and Dissertations. By the Rev. WILLIAM REEVES, D. D., M. B., V. P. R. I. A. With Maps, and coloured Facsimiles of the MSS.

The two Parts are bound in one Volume, for the convenience of Members.

1857.

IRISH GLOSSES: A Mediæval Tract on Latin Declension, with examples explained in Irish. From a Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Together with the *Lorica* of Gildas, and the Middle Irish Gloss thereon, from the *Leabhar Breac*. Edited, with a Commentary, Notes, and Indices Verborum, by WHITLEY STOKES, A. B.

1858.

Three Fragments of Ancient Irish Annals, hitherto unpublished. Edited, from a MS. in the Burgundian Library, Brussels, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A., Professor of Irish Literature in the Queen's College, Belfast.

1859.

LIBER HYMNORUM: The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., Pres. R. I. A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College. Part II. (*In the Press.*)

1860.

The Topographical Poems of Seaan O'Dubhagain and Gilla-na-naomh O'Huidhrin, enumerating the principal Families and Territories of Ireland, and their Chiefs, at the period of the Anglo-Norman Invasion. The Irish Text edited, with Translation and copious illustrative Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D. (*In the Press.*)

PUBLICATIONS SUGGESTED OR IN PROGRESS.

I. A TREATISE ON THE OGHAM OR OCCULT FORMS OF WRITING OF THE ANCIENT IRISH; from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College; Dublin; with a Translation and Notes, and Preliminary Dissertation, by the Rev. CHARLES GRAVES, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin. (*In the Press.*)

II. *Leabhar Omn Seanóir*, or, History of the Noted Places in Ireland. (*In Preparation.*)

III. The Annals of Tighernach, and Chronicon Scotorum, from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and that of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the Rev. W. REEVES, D. D.

IV. *Leabhar Gabála*, or, The History of the Invasions of Ireland, by the Four Masters.

V. The Martyrology of Donegal.

VI. The Annals of Ulster. With a Translation and Notes. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with the Translation made for Sir James Ware by Dudley or Duaid Mac Firbis, a MS. in the British Museum.

VII. The Annals of Innisfallen, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

VIII. The Genealogy and History of the Saints of Ireland: from the Book of Lecan.

IX. An Account of the Firbolgs and Danes of Ireland, by Duaid Mac Firbis, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

X. *Bopama*. The Origin and History of the Boromean Tribute. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a Translation and Notes, by EUGENE CURRY, Esq., M. R. I. A.

XI. *Fopur Feara ar Eirinn*, or, The History of Ireland, by Dr. Geoffrey Keating.

XII. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis relating to Ireland.

XIII. Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society.

---

The Council will receive Donations or Subscriptions to be applied especially to any of the above Publications.

---

Subscriptions are received by EDWARD CLIBBORN, Esq., Royal Irish Academy, Dawson-street, Dublin. Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the Society are requested to communicate, by letter, with the Hon. Secretaries, at No. 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.