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

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,
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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes
pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatis ad propulsandum commune
periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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Annala Rioghachta Eireann.


Bealach-Mugna : i.e. Mughain’s Road or Pass, Via Muganue, now Ballaghmoon, in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half north of the town of Carlow; not Ballymoon, in the county of Carlow, as Dr. Lanigan asserts in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 351.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 38. The site of this battle is still pointed out at the place, and the stone on which King Cormac’s head was cut off by a common soldier is shewn.

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

"Septennii illius, quo rerum omnium aflu- entiā Hiberniam abundasse diximus, jam finis appetebat, cum nonnulli Momanice Proceres, et Flabhertachus Immuneni filius, Abbas Insulae Cahie, Regiā stirpe oriundus, crebris suasionibus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a Lageniensibus Tributum, uel illato bello, ex-igeret; utpotè qui cum Leigmoighae adscriberentur, Leigmoighae Regi vectigal, ex veteri pacto inter Moghum Nuadathum et Connum Centiperalium seu Centimachum icto, pendere obstringerentur: His insussurationibus aures Cormacus, non autem assensum praebuit, quidquid se de tanti ponderis negotio antè statutum negans, quam ad Procerum consilium integrum deferretur. Regni itaque Patribus in quum locum properè coactis, rem aperuit, insuper pollicitus, quidquid illis decernere placuisset, id se non graustè adimpletur. Negotium haud diu agitatum erat, cum suffragiis conspi- rantibus decreturn emanavit, ut Lageniae bellum inferretur, et Tributum, quod pendere dudum Lagenienses superbè negligebant, ab ipsis uel invitus, extorqueretur. Cormacus intimis sensibus angebatur, suas sanctissima bellum Lageniae infrendum, quod præsagiebat animus, non sine indice celitus missio, eo se periturum bello: rescindere tamen conciliii decreta noluit; ne promissi fidem non præstitisse argueretur. Ad bellum igitur hoc prefecturus, non secus se
THE Age of Christ, 903. The twenty-seventh year of Flann. Maelmartin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Diarmaid, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac, Abbot of Druim-mor; and Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, Prior of Cill-dara, died. Macleoghrai, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Mughna [was fought] by Flann, son of

si nunc animam efflaturus esset; animae salutis prospeciens omnibus alicujus notae per Hiberniam Ecclesiis, aut certam alicuam auri argentiue summam, aut aliquod donum testamento legavit: ac primum vnam auri, et alteram auri, præter vestimenta, et equum, loco dicto Opum abnon, alias Ardfinmain legavit. Vasculum aureum et aliud argenteum cum quatuor vnciam aureis, et centum vnciam argentii, Cassilim. Vnciam auri et alteram argentii Glandalochiae. Equum, et sericum syparium, Kildare. Vigenti quatuor vncias auri et totidem argentii Armachieæ. Tres auri unciæ Insulae Cahiae: Tres item vncias auri, et bisinam Casulam, Mungarde; hunc etiam locum fausta praecatione prosecutus est, Imo multis laudibus extulit, ut in illo poema legere est, cuius initium Ci giolla cogutil ap loini, ubi commemorat in ejus loci Canobió (locus autem civitas Decani Easani) [recte, Diaconi Nessani.—En.] “dicebatur) quingentes eruditos Monachos commorari solitos, qui con-
cionibus ad populam habendis per sex Ecclesiis in loci ambitu sitas incumbebant; sexcentos alios quorum munus erat recitandis in odeo Psalmis assiduè insistere; Quadringsentos etiam emeritos Monachos, qui celestium rerum contemplatione animam exercerent.

“Cormaci jam ad iter accincti jussu, Lorcanus Lacthai filius, Dalgasiorum Regulus, Cassiliam accessit, et Regiam subiens, ac in Cormaci conspectum adductus, honorificis salutationum officiis ab eo exceptus est. Cormacus uero post debitum honorem Lorcano exhibitum, adstauerit Eoganachtorum coronam in hunc sensum affatus est: Non vos fugit (amantissimi Proceres) Olillum illum Ollum, a quo duæ inclitæ Eoganachtorum et Dalgasiorum Gentes propagare sunt, firmiter dumum sanxisse, ut Fiachi Milleahoni et Cormacii Cassi soboles in Momonie Regno ineundo, vicissitudinem tenerent; Eoganachtorum autem familia vices suas in administranda Momoniæ satis superque jam obivit, proinde non grauatæ seratis, si tandem aliquando æqui et recti ratione habita, Dalgasii suum jus postliminio vindicentur, et hic Lorca-
Epeeann, | ma CCorball, mac Muinnergen, pí Laigín, | ma CCorchath, ma Con-
cóbaip, pí Connacht pón Copymac mac Cuileann, pí Carii. Ro meabair

nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac debet, constitutur: Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam max sententiam calcule confirma. Proceres Regis Orationem silentio exceptur, pro se quidem rerentes ejus voluntati non refragatos: verum eventus documento fuit, eum bæc frustra locum, cùm hoc ejus consilium haudquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Caeterum ille, copiis ex universà Momeniá, tum per se, tum Flathertachci operá, contractis, in Lageniam profectus. Cum enim ex Provincia Leigámo accezsebatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigalia coacturus est. Dum uerò in proximis jam ad iter exercitus, iustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormacii militem, equo vectus, obiret, equeu quem insedit fortè in altam fossam delapsus est; equi casu bene magnus militum numeros malum captans omne, Nuntio Militiae remissum, domum delapsus est; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsâ belli molitione victorie jacturam indulbant etiendere aliquant. Momeniorum copis in hunc modum instructis, a Lageniensium Rege Kearsballo Muri-
genii filio missi oratores ad Cormacum veniunt postulantès ut Mononienses arma et belli consilia poner, et inducias in proximam mensem Maijum pacisci non detrectant; si tum ex eorum animi sententia negotium non transigereetur, eos culpà vacare, si Lageniæ bellum invent: Ca-
terum rotinendæ pacis obsides, Meinaich Ab-
batis de Oispe Oiarnmaec, explortà pietate et erudizione viri, custodia, et fidei sequestrum, se commissuros, et amplissima dona in impe-
trate pacis gratiam, Cormaco Flabhertachco collaturos. Cormacus, auditis his nutitis, om-
nibus incésit leititis, non dubitans quin Flab-
hertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assensum illicò præberet, cum adiens sic allo-
quitur: oratores a Regæ Lageniæ ad me missi

enixè flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adusque men-
sem Maijum initia, copias dimittam, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suum abire permittam, nec dubitant sanctè polliceri, etiam traditís obsi-
dibus, tum, nostram voluntatem ad amissum expletum iri, nec solum ob impetratam hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingenti etiam dona mihi tibique repensuros asseueranter affirmant; hæreo ego dubius quodnam potissimam illis responsum feram; tui ergo arbitrii est illos concessâ pace, uel denegatâ, dimittere. Tunc Flabhertachus irasciendiæ excendasca Corma-
cum, vultus indicio motus animi prodentis, acribus insectarii objurationibus, superuacæni timoris, et flexæ mobilitatis arguerre, omnem denique pacis mentionem respure, non veretur. Legatis itaque, re infectâ, dimissiis; Flabhertach, (ait Cormacus) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus aelem pugnas subire? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatui, aut illi prælio subducam; sed quæ certum habeo me animam in hoc certamine profusurum, et nisi mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conflictus hic interitum afferet. Fine-
que hic loquendi facto, se ad suos populares recepit, tristitiam non mediocris exorutiatum; et a suorum aliquo receptum, munusculi loco, cor-
bum pomis refertum, inter adstantes partitus, nunquam posthae (inquit) quidquam inter vos, o charrissimi, distribueam; quam ejus vocem illi genitum exipientem mox subjugant: Atque hic tuus sermo maximum nobis dolorem incussit, quod tu, præter consuetudinem, tibi tamen malè ominarès. Ille vocem eam sibi non cogitanti exedisse dolens, ne subesse aliquid suspicen-
tur adstantes, addit, sibi hactenus non fuisset familiare distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos vti, nec eam se consuetudinem postea forté tissim

unquam usurpaturum: nec plura affatus, cum

famulis dedit in mandatis diuersorium suum

militum præsidio munire, et Minachum Mystam
Religiosissimum accedere. Huic omnibus ante actae vitas criminibus patefactis, conscientiae sordes per confessionem eluerat, et ab codem continuo sacrosancto synaxeis pabulo refectus est, explorabunt habens tantum sibi duntaxat spatium ad vivendum superesse, quanta foret a pagnar mora; cujus tamen suos conscios esse noluit. Testamento etiam condidit, id eis pie aeternis injungens, ut ipsum Cluanuamiam Maclenini sepulchrum ducerent, si facultas illius cadauer asportandi suppetaret; sin minus ejusmodi nanciscerentur facultatem, in sepulchro Dermicii, Aidi Roni fillii, (aliis desertum Diernodae) mandari terrae jussit; in quo nimium loco tenerioris statis institutione imbutus fuerat. Primum illud Cormac, postremum hoc Minachus magnopere expetit, utpotè qui ipse sancti Cogelli institutum secutus conobio inibi constituto, Cogelli successor, præsest, vir multà sancte pietate et literarum præditas, quique labores maximos in Momoniensis et Lageniensibus ab tempore conciliandis subiverat.

"Momonienses est castris signa non moverunt, cum nuntiatur est Filanium aliis Flannum Malachiae fillium, Hiberniae Regem, cum maximis equitum et peditum copiis, se Lageniensibus junxisse, et in eorum castris tumultum versatum fuisset. Que, res sic militae consternavit, ut quam plurimi, ducibus inscitis, se castris clam subduxerint. Quod Minachus perspicet, res duos facile adduci posse ratus, ut pacem lubentes amplecerentur, ad eos conversus; strenuissimi militae (inquit) non est cur vosmet et patriam in apertissimum interitatis discernere intentiatis: Nonne animadvertitis, quo hic aufugerint militae, tot esse dextrae, vestrae copiae corporum amputatas? Proinde non esse vos adeo rationis expertes senser, ut manci et trunci integra agmina, et ejus partibus usquequaque con-
Regis propinquis in equum insilens, intentat vocem, glomeratum circa se militum globum monuerit pugnae campo confestim excedere, solisque clericis, quorum iras nihil preter bellum exsatiat, permittere, ut sitim bellandi, quā æstuat, bellando, penitus extinguant, et dicto civitatis, ad currum excitato equo, est castris euolat, aliquot manipulis, ejus exemplo et monitis alectis, fugam pariter capientibus. Altera fundendorum Momoniensiæ hac causa extitit; Keallachus Carvalli filius magnum clientum suorum stragem edī perspiciens subitaneo ascensu in equum latus, suas edixit, propositās iis qui ex adverso erant eos ascendere; vocis ambiguitate alios eludens, suos nimirum ad hostem loco pollendum visus hortari, reuera tamen fugam eos capere admonens. Illi igitur insinuata Domini præcepta exequentes terga verterunt. Atque hinc initiem et anna soluendorum Momoniensis exercitus ordinum emanavit. Deinde singuli milites (prout elabendi facultatem quisque nanciscabant) saluti sue prospicientium, diverticula et effugas querere, ad lateras repere, denique, remis et velis, e discrimine tam inclemente emergere, festinabant: siquidem in illo conflictu sacri et profani homines promiscuā interneceionem maotabantur, nullā ordinis aut dignitatis habitat ratione; et si aliecius sacrī ordinibus initiato, aut profanā dignitate fulgenti beneficium incolumitatis hostes præberent, nequaquam amoris aut honoris causa, quo captum prosequeantur, eam faciebant gratiam, sed ut ex lytro, quod pro captis persolueretur, non medicens accessio ad eorum fortunas fieret.

"Tandem Cormacus ipse Rex Momoniæ dum ad præm aciei frontem tendit, et corruente in fossam equo lapsus, ab aliquibus in fugam versis visus, et fugā reuersis, in equum attolitur; ille paululum unde progressus adstantem et suis vnum, quem in deliciis semper habebat, et individuum periculorum omnium comitem, oculos et orationem convertens, etiam atque etiam monuit, a suo latere et a tot periculorum cumulo quantotius discedere, se procul siubio superstiter huic praebio non futurum. Hujus viri nomen Aidus erat, cuius ideo saluti consultum Cormacus voluit, quod vir fuerit Iuris, Historiarum, et latinae linguæ scientificus. Procererat ultra Cormacus, et per campum casorum hominem et equorum sanguine redundantem, nectus, et crebris, equi et viarum licubrā, lapsibus in terram sepius demissus est; tandem equus, postremis calcibus in lubrico labentibus, in tertum cessori supersternitur: ille, collo doro, soquo jumenti pondere illiso, animam, urba illa, in manus tuas Domine commendō spiritum meum, geminans, effando, creatori reddidit. Verum scolastissimi siciari quorum vivum ullo affiliere damno nequiereant in mortuām atrociā suavint: ei enim sarissi prius confessus, caput amputarunt. Hanmerus author est, annum a partu virginis nongentessimum quintum tunc decurisse, cum Cormacus Culenani filius Momonie, et Kearbullus Murigeni filius Lagenia,
son of Cuileannan, King of Caiseal. The battle was gained over Cormac, and he himself was slain, though his loss was mournful, for he was a king, a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotic tongue. These were the nobles who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach the Wise, son of Suibhne, lord of Ciarraighe-Chuircra; Ceallach, son of Cearbhull, lord of Osraighe; Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra; Maelmorda, lord of Raithlinn; Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, Abbot of Ceann-Eligh; and the lord of Corca-Duiubhne; and many other nobles besides them, and six thousand men along with them. It was in commemoration of this the following lines were composed by Dallan, son of Mor:

Reges, devicta Danis, in acie ceciderunt. Sed nec a Danis hie pupna commissa est, nec in ea Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniae Rex periiit. Locupletior multo testis praelii Belachmughne, Flannum Synaum Hibernie Regem victoriam hanc a Memoniensibus, reportasse narrat. In ipsa porro pupne hujus exordio, Morchertachus Osiriae Regulus cum filio occubuit, in progressu, magna praestantissimorum Ecclesiasticorum, Regulorum, Toparcharum, et inferioris ordinis nobilium multitudem desiderata est; et nominatim vitam profuderunt Fogartachus Subhii filius Kieriae Regulus; Olilius Eogani filius vir in æstatis flore, et in multis literis versatus; Colmanus Kinnethigensis Abbas, Iuris peritorum in Hiberniæ Coriphæus; et cum his gregariorum militum ingenios numerus. Prae- lium illud in suer exahsait Cormacum Desirium Regulum, Dubhaganam Fearmaighiæ Regulum, Cenncladam Ui-gonillæ Regulum, Eidenum Aednicæ Regulum in Memoniæ profugum, Milemuadum, Madagonum, Dubdahlhurium, Conallum, Feradachum; Aidum Valie- hanie, et Domhnullum Duncarnachie Regulos. Hi uero in victrice Exercitu familiam ducebant; Flannus Malachiae filius Rex Hiberniae, Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniae Rex, Tegus Foilani filius Ua-Kinsalochie, Temineanus Ua- Deaghoidhe, [Ua-Deaghaidh, sive Idæ orientalis, hodie baronia de Gorey in Agro Wexfordiens, —En.] Keallachus et Lorcanus, duo Cinelorum Reguli, Inergus Duibghhillei filius, Ui-Drone, Foilamunus Oilli filius, Fothartafe, Tuahallus Ugeri filius, Ua-Mureadache, Odrorus Kinnedi filius, Lisie, Muilchallonus Feargallion filius, Fortuhae, et Clerkenus Ui-Bairche, Reguli.”

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

* Ciarraighe-Chuircra.—Now the barony of Kercurrihy, in the county of Cork.

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

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

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

* Corca-Duibhne.—Now the barony of Corca-guiny, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O’Falys.—See Duaul Mac Firbis’s Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy), pp. 14, 141, 143, 305; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 47, note 🹂.
Cóphmac Páimín Fógartacht, Colmán, Ceallac cúrain nígra, Arba'crat co nil míth, hi ccéat bealaig muath Mughna. Plann Téampaí von Tailteán maí, Ceapall von Capman cin ach, In Seisceim September, clorfh caé cátaib iolach.
An teipcop, an tamhára, an rúi ba rosta roinnse, Ní ceardh, ní larraimh a Dhe tighran do Chóphmac.

Ar do bhfhradh báir Cóphmac po páidead beór,
O goin Iora do nímh, a tri, naoi ccéad do bhfhradh,
Co bair Cóphmac amhal nglan, ba hach a eic ní Múman.

Piach Ua Ugráin, ó Deilpins, ar pé do díthimh Cóphmac. Slóig ho la Ce nel nEógain i. la Domnall, mac Aoibh, Í la Niall, mac Aoibh, co po lopecead Thlachtga leó. Chnáimeim, mac Maenaigh, tigearna Eile, déig.

1. Deilpins.—Not identified. Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, is called Dun-lis by the Four Masters at A. D. 1584.
2. Thlachtga.—Now the Hill of Ward, near Athboy, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, under A. D. 1172.

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

"A. D. 907" [al. 908]. "An army by Kindred-Owen, that is, by Daniell mac Hugh, and Nell, mac Hugh, that they burnt Thlachtga. Maelmertan, prince of Lugmai, died. bellum betweene Mounster and Lethchuinn with Leinster, where Cormac mac Cuilennan, king of Cassil, cum alius regibus preclaris, occisi sunt. Hi sunt Fógartacht, mac Suivne, king of Ciarrai; Cellaich mac Cervall, king of Osseory; Aillll mac Owen, prince of the third belonging to Cork; Colman, prince of Cinneti; and [Corca-Duivne]. Plann, mac Maelsechnaill, king of Tarach; Cerval mac Muregan, king of Leinster; and Cahal mac Connor, king of Connaght, victores erant." [This was the battle of Bealach Mughna.]

"Dermaid, prince of Daire Calgai, mortuus est. Cormac, Anchorite, and Prince of Drommor, mortuus est. Maelogras, mac Congal, King of Lochgavar, per dolum occisisus est by Fógartacht, mac Tolaire."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach, Colman, Ceallach of the hard conflicts, They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Bealach-Mughna.

Flann of Teamhair, of the plain of Tailltin, Cearbhhall of Carman without fail.

On the seventh of [the Calends of] September, gained the battle of which hundreds were joyful.

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

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

Since Jesus was born of heaven, three, nine hundred years,

Till the death of Cormac, were clearly fulfilled; sorrowful the death of the King of Munster.

Fiach Ua Ugfadan of Denlis¹ was he who beheaded Cormac. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Eoghain, i.e. by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and Niall, son of Aedh; and Tlachtgha³ was burned by them. Cnaimheini, son of Maenach, lord of Eile, died.

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

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

"VIII. anno Constantini, filii Edii, ecceidit excelsum Rex Hiberniensium, et Archiepiscopus, apud Laignechos, i.e. Cormac filius Culenan." ¹ Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnois. The erection of this church is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 901, as follows:

"A. D. 901 [recte, 908]. "King Flann and Colman Conellagh this year founded the church in Clonvicknose, called the Church of the Kings" [Tampoll na nioch].—See Petrie’s Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.
annalri roghachenta eireann.

Ar cnocte paclen laogn lip, popnaip mop nuile ir miinu, Nao maip organo ounach uil, cloe puine tuange inuip.

Ceapball, mac Muiresean, pi Lainin vo marbaod. Ap occa eccaime npaibead,

Mep bheach lip longach, gan Ceapball cubaich ceileach,
Pean pie popaio popbapach, na brognao Einn eimech.
Liach hompa Cnoc Almaine, agup Ailleann cenn occa,
Liach um Capman, nocha cel, agup pein bap a pecta.
Niip bo cian a raogal roim, bunte Cophmaic npo cuilleab,
Ld co leict, ni maolnacail, agup aoin bliomain cenn puilleab.
Epinmach nighe poiglaime pie Lainean limb laechpaod,
Dippan all napien Almaine vo dolt pe mask pachtach.
Saet la picaib popchaide plait nap Napi norphig marpa,
Ro traeta oopoga ropoain, ba moo lacaib an laicra.

Do Ceapball beop,

ba congbaio Ceapball vo gneir, ba robpaio a beir co bap,
In npo bai ida cepte gan cip, taipceall ara nipr fii nap.

Toempt [adbehte],

Olc popmpa commaon an vo gail, marbrat Niall agup Ceapball,
Ceapball la hulb comal ngile, Niall Slounb la hAmlaine.

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

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

*Nas.—Cearbholl was the last King of Leinster, who held his residence at Naas, in the county of Kildare, as appears from an Irish poem preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. I. 17, fol. 97: “Ni poibhi mhi a n-Oileach o’ Mhaipreachaé morpoidheac.
Aed a’Nap gan mi anail, on to po tocap Ceapball.”

“There was no king at Oileach since” [the time of] “Muircheartach, of great steeds.
Nas is without a king ever since Cearbholl was slain.”
Awful news that now disperses those ships of the sea that have braved many dangers and perils,
That no longer lives the golden scion, the sage, the beloved, the famed chieftain of Tuagh-inbhir™.

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

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

Of Cearbhall also:

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

Gormlaith™ said:

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

™ Gormlaith—She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been married to Cormac MacCullenman, King of Munster; to Cearbhall, King of Leinster; and to Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland. Several poems of considerable merit are attributed to this Gormlaith, which are still extant.
in Cill Coipbain po haonaisead Ceithball, anuail apdhap,
Paillt nóig péim nágha, hi call nan po neim namhá,
Munneccan, maen gan meathball, Cellach 1p Ceithball cabhloa.
Colman, breon, r1 bran beoda, Fino, Paulan, Ounchoa oína,
in Cill Chopbain, po chuala, po claitt a nuaigh a ágha.

Aoif Cnort, nain céad a cúis. A naini pickt do Phlann. Maolmordá, ancinnech Tipe dá gáir, dég. Uallaíon, mac Cacait, tanaim Ua Pailge, do marbaí. Caé Maíge Cumma pia Plann, mac Maolpethaill, r1 maí macait g1 po thionn beire, in po marbaí Plann, mac Tícheamnain, tisearna beire, r1 a mac, r1 rochaide do raocilandaí oile a maille pé trí míle do éitn amaille rnu rnu cath rín. Coblaí imi Ua Maolteclann, r1 la hInocraích, mac Concobair, por Lóc Deirgde. 1c, po raeim beol coblaí Muíin, r1 po marbaí rochaide món leó. Ainne mongráo do tócaí an bhíadaini 1. é gneim fráicín por a pick 1 maille 1 noen lo. Déntech Maíge eo do lópcead. Aoí, mac Maolpatnaice, tisearna Ua Riaírach, do marbaí na Niall, mac Aéd. bhuách, mac Moéla; tanaim na nDéirí, décc.


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

“A.D. 908” [pl. 909]. “Cervall, mac Mu- regan, the noble king of Leinster, dolore mortuus est, Mugron, mac Sochlecham, rex Nepotum Maine, and Bec, nepos Lehlavair, King of Dal- larai, defunctus est. Bovina mortalitas. Amalga, mac Congalai, second chief of Bregh, and In- nerga mac Maeltevin, religiosus laicus, decollati

sunt by the Conells of Murhevni. Cumascach, mac Ailill, equininus of Ardmac, mortuus est.”
—Cl. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Magh-Cumma.—Not identified. See note b, under A.M. 3529, p. 36, supra.

1 Loch Deirghere.—Now Lough Dergr, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

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

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

The Age of Christ, 905. The twenty-ninth year of Flann. Maelmordha, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Uallachan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Cumma [

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

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

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

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

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

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Dúnlaing, mac Coirpne, píodainn Laigín, dég. Donnall, mac Aodha Finnlei, tiseartha Ailgh, do gabháil baca. Gaitne, mac Aogain, tanairi Laigín, dég. baodaí, mac Searain, tanairi Ua mbairpíc típe [déug]. Dianin, in'sín Duibhgiolla, bancheile Dúnlaing, dég, via nebrad,

Dianin dín an ár noem, popcaét gneimm ní na nóille,
Oiprpan teab ríteu ruaidhmí, do bhéit i nuair tíg úine.

Aoibh Chúirt, naoi cceó a reacht. A haon tríoça do Phlann. Fionnachta eprcrop déic. Coghmach, eprcrop Seaghe, déug. Maolbrighoe, mac Maolomnaig, abb Cipp mór, Í Óllain, mac Laor, mac Concaige, déic. Sápuccao Aroa Macha la Cipnaicán, mac Óuigín, i. cimbí do bhreite ar m cin cill, Í a básadh hi Loc Cipp fír h'Arromaic' amn. Cipnaicán do básadh la Niáil, mac Aodha, ní ch an Tuaircseitirim loch céona hi ccionain rúchta

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

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

"The Bearbha: i.e. the River Barrow.

"Fearna: i.e. Ferns, where the kings of Leinster were interred.'

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

"Et sepultus est" [Rex Brandubh.] "hono-

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The year 906 of the Annals of the Four
O youths of pleasant Ailbhe, mourn ye the king of noble Slaine, Slain is the populous Aedh of the Bearbha, the just king of the land of peaceful Færna.

To great Færna of the thousand noble graces there came not, if I remember rightly, A corpse of more illustrious fame, since the populous Bran Dubh was slain.

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 907. The thirtieth year of Flann. Finnachta, bishop, died. Cormac, Bishop of Saighir, died. Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomhnaigh, Abbot of Lis-mor, and Flann, son of Laegh, Abbot of Corcach, died. The violation of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, i.e., a captive was taken from the church, and drowned in Loch-Cirr, to the west of Ard-Macha. Cearnachan was [soon afterwards] drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, King of the North, in the same lake, in revenge of the violation of Patrick. Ruarc, son of Masters corresponds with 910, alias 911, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice a few of the events of that year briefly as follows:

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

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

Loch-Cirr.—There is no lough now bearing this name near Armagh. It is probably now dried up.
Ruanae, mac Maelphaill, tigeanma Caireaghe breacaide, deg. Muisfodhach, mac Muiiorm, tigeanma Cloinne Caetall, deg.


Muisfodhach, ciub na caomh, a caomh,

Ar maonna do iomallach ar nol co inne naomh.

Mór eacaird an cemailide mac Copbmac niub maon, An mionn popoll poignhde, ba caimeall gaca clairi.


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

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


'Maelbrighde, son of Tornan.—He was Archbishop of Armagh from A. D. 885 to 927.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 46, 47. Some of the entries given in the Annals of the Four Masters, under A. D. 908, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 912, alias
Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidh, died. Muireadhach, son of Mughron, lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

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

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

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

913, as follows:

“A. D. 912” [al. 913]. “Tibraid mac Maelfináini, prince of Imlech-Ivair; Maelmaire, daughter to Cinae, mac Ailpin; Etulpp, King of North Saxons, mortui sunt. Congalach, mac Garvi, King of Tirconell” [recte, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], “killed by his owne friends in the nyth month after the spoyling of the Abbot’s house at Druminisclainn, upon Maelmoira’s sonn, and upon Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Droma” [recte, princeps or abbot of Druminisclainn, now Drumiskin.—Ed.] “Cuileannan, mac Maelbride, dyed in the end of the same yeare” [in fine ejusdem anni moritur]. “An overthrow by Donncha O’Maelsechlainn and Maelmhi, mac Flannagan, upon Fafortach mac Toalige, King of South Bregh, and upon Lorcan mac Donogh, and upon Leinster, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A shipwrack by Gentiles upon a navy of Ulster, in the borders of England” [in avium Scaxon], “where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmohore, son of the King of Leth-Cael. Plurialis atque tenebrosus annus. Maelbride mac Dornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims out of Walles.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Aoir Cnọrt, nai ceé a naii. An tsear bliaidh triocat vo Phlann. Tioppaiti, eprcoc Cluana heonech, 7 Maolmaciọcce, abh Ónama móir, dég. Litheach, abh Cluana heoneach, 7 Maolcaipil, abh Munghat, décc. Caé-
raoineo occ Gubain Guirt pia Niall nGlundub, mac nAlda Pinnleit poh
Connac té 1. pop Maolcluice, mac Concobain, vú i tèorpcaí áp Connac
tim Maolcluice pepín co rochaíní oile vo poicenélatai. Iomairpacs pia
Maolmichiú, mac Plannaccán, 7 pia nDóinchaí Ua Maoileachalainn pop
Lorcán, mac Oinchaí 7 poh Pozanach, mac Tolann, co Laiámh leó, in
pi mughao daomne tóiméic, 7 in po hínghabá pochaine nóir. Maelpatraine,
mac Pléiá, tigearna Raíta Tamnaíge, dég.

Aoir Cnọrt, nai ceé a veich. An cfeirmiú bhialdám déig aí pícit vo
Phlann. Túill vo tét imi Eípinn 50 po gabhart hi Port Láirghe. Slocéar
an Phoíla, 7 Ulaú uile im Niall Glundub mac Aodha i Midhe, 50 Grundar
nEilte 50 paóimí popnai ann pia Plann Sionna co macáib aipm i tóp-
eránaí oíream via ceaimaibh im Peangal, mac Conpüra, mac Maoileáin,
7 im Maolmórda mac nEiméoin, mic Acid, oUteab, 7 im henuutan, mac
Cáipéit, plaí Ua mòperail 7 im Diarmait, mac Sealbaich, tigearna Dail
Ríatta, 7 im Maolmuir, mac Plannaccán, tigearna Peannmaíge, 7 im
Dóinnall, mac Cáipéit, tigearna Conaille, 7 im Conmcan, mac Apéctait, 7
im Copmbac, mac Inipeachcaigh, tigearna Ciapáige, 7 apóile raopélanna
cen mo cáitrodhe. Ar don cáíri at mugbá,

únón vo Cnellaí Eilei huin, puapamán cuain imi táb,
Aibhent Copmbac pí Niall naí an beccam riann táitam pain.

* Gubban-Guirt.—This was the ancient name of Beann Gulban, now Binbulbin, a mountain in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. From this mountain, Conall Gulban, the ancestor of the O'Donnells and other families of Tirconnell, took the cognomen of Gulban.—See note *1, under A. D. 464, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 312, note *3. This defeat of the Connoughtmen by Niall Glundubh is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 912, *alias* 913, as follows:

"A. D. 912" [al. 913]. "Nell, mac Hugh, with an army into Conaught, and broke battle upon the youth of Consaught, viz., upon Oha-
valgsi" [i.e. the Ui-Amhalghaidh, or men of Tirawley], "and upon the men of Umail, that they lost many by taking and killing, about Maolcluiche, mac Conor."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

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

Port-Lairge.—Now anglicè Waterford.

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

Greallach-Eillte.—There were two places of
The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraide, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Druim-mor, died. Litheach, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelcaisil, Abbot of Mungairit, died. A battle was gained at Gulban-Guir™ by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnilath, over the Connaughtmen, i.e. Maelchuiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maelchuiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelachlaining, over Lorcain, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolairg, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathrai, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe}; died.

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

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

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

1 Ui-Breasail}: i.e. of Ui-Breasail-Macha.—
See note*, under A. D. 525, pp. 172, 173, supra.

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

"A. D. 913" [al. 914]. "The army of the Fochla with Nell mac Hugh into Meath, in the moneth of December; he alighted" [ρρπαερν], i.e. encamped] "at Grelaghelte, beyond Cross-coile, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and woodd. Aengus O'Maelechlainn and his kinsmen met them, with the companies of Meath, that 45 men were killed by them about Coinnegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Uahvaran, mac Ailiv;
Aor Criomairt, nasa ccé a haon noseg. An cúigeadh bliadain déise ar píche to Plann. Inpíorch deircceart bríse, 7 deircceart Ciamaicta la Plann, mac Maolsechlaínn. Maolbhriogá, mac Béileacaí, tíseapna Conaille, do marbaí la hUibh Eacach 7íin céipnaíodh mí iar ngeabhail torpídéita do. Aengus, mac Plann, mac Maolsechlaínn, ógadhanna Epeann, do gCúinn i Scéileanna Eile la Cipín, mac bhipn, 7 a écc a ceolam rípeacht la irapain. Conadh théacglaíbh do páineatháin,

beannacht poí láimh Cipin, mac bhipn, po marb Aengus again nuad Fáil,
Maite níonn am gaspealaí gein bódaghail Aeda Ollaim ain.

Domnall, mac Aeda 7. Aeda Pmolaích mac Néill, tíseapna Ailigh, déise hi céleipseit, iar ngeabhail. Conadh acca éccainn, 7 acc, éccainn Aongusa do páideáid,

O géin Criomairt épi co nuagaib, co bár Domnall, iar phítcach Sido 7r deac na páceab, dén bliadain [déise] ar nai ccé-tab.
Aípírmé na bliadhna ra thom 7céd do bhainna bhainní,
Aengus Mide an móin glonnaí, Domnall, mac Aeda Ailigh.
Nocha po 7in Óreannncaib mac amat Aongur Cobail,
1r na peit bódencéac pioglach po Domnall uboil.
Tróm éuma do Sboimielbe, tamhatain mo aimgh sin,
Ógr torachd mo earráide, béasaid 7r na hainníb.

Aor Criomairt, nasa ccé a go decc. An phríp bliadain déise ar Pheict
do Plann. Maolsechlaínn, mac Oeocacain, abh Cluainn Heo 7. Mucnaima,

Erugan, mac Gairfith, prince of the Bressals of Macha; Maelruana, mac Cumacai, prince of them of Duvhirc; Maelbride, mac Aegan; Mac nEruvain, mac Hugh; and Maelmuire, mac Flannagan, Kinghe-heyre" [Rigónina] "of Oirgialla."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
9 "Brough.—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 913, alias 914.
9 "Fail.—Otherwise Inis-Fail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.
9 "Aedh Ollain.—He was slain in the battle of Kells, fought A. D. 738 [743], by Domnall, son of Murchadh, who succeeded him in the sovereignty. The death of Aenghus is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 814, alias 815:
9 "A. D. 813" [al. 814]. "Oengus hUa Maelscaínna, Righdomna Temhrach, vii. Idus Februarii, iii. feria, moritur."
9 "Banbha.—One of the bardic names for Ireland.
9 "Codail.—Otherwise called Beann-Codail, or Inis-Erenn, now Ireland’s Eye, near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.
9 "Domnall of Dabhall: i.e. of Dabhall, a river in Ulster, now the Blackwater.—See note ", under A. D. 356, p. 124, supr. This Domh-
The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh, and of the south of Cianachta, by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn. Maelbrighde, son of Geibhleachan, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Ui-Eathach, in the fourth month after his having taken the chieftainship.

Aenghus, son of Flann, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was mortally wounded at Greallach-Eillte, by Cerin, son of Bern; and he died at the end of sixty days afterwards. In attestation of which was said:

A blessing on the hand of Cern, son of Bern, who slew Aenghus Finn, the pride of Fail;

It was a good achievement of his sharp valour to avenge the noble Aedh Ollan.

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

From the birth of Christ, body of purity, till the death of Domhnall, according to the chronicles,—

A better guide cannot be found,—one year [and ten] above nine hundred,

The history of this year is heavy mist to fertile Banbha,

Aenghus of Meath, the great champion, and Domhnall, son of Aedh of Aileach [perished].

There came not of the Irish a youth like Aenghus of Codail,

In the latter ages there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of Dobhail.

Heavy sorrow to the Gaeidhil that these chiefs have perished

The first two of this spring; their times will be found in the histories.

The Age of Christ, 912. The thirty-sixth year of Flann. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Mucnamh, died. He was the foster-son nall was the eldest son of King Aedh Finnliath; and, according to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical work, the ancestor of the Fea-Droma, or O'Donnells, who are, therefore, senior to the O'Neills. His obit is entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 814, alias 815, thus:

"A. D. 814" [al. 815]. "Domhnall, mac Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno equinoctio in penitencia moritur."

"Mucnamh."—Otherwise written Mucshnamh, now anglice Mucknoe, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note 4, under A. D. 830, p. 445, supra.

"A. D. 914" [al. 915]. "Maelciarain, mac
Eochagán, prince of Clonasus, and Bishop of Ardmath, anno 70 etatis sue in Christo moritur."


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

"Freghabhail.—Now the Ravel Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note 9, under A.D. 3506, p. 33, suprà.

"The province: i.e. Ulidia, that part of Ulster east of Glenrigh and the Lower Bann, not the entire province of Ulster.

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

"Cinet-Mailche.—A tribe of the people called Monach, seated near Moira, in the now county of Down.—See Lib. Lec., fol. 138, b, a; and Reeves's Eccles. Antiquities, &c., p. 355, note 6.

"Tealach-Og.—Now Tullaghoge, a small village, in the parish of Desertcreaght, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. This was the seat of O'Hagan till the confiscation of Ulster; and here O'Neill was inaugurated by O'Hagan on a stone, which remained at the place till 1602, when the Lord Deputy Mountjoy remained here for five days, "and brake down the Chair wherein the O'Neals were wont to be created, being of stone planted in the open field."—F. Morison, Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, book iii. c. 1, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 197.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 431, note 8. This defeat of the Dal-Araudhe is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 913, alias 914, as follows:

"A. D. 913" [al. 914]. "An army by Nell, mac Hugh, into Dalmarnie, in Junii mense. Loingsech O'Lehlavar came to prevent them" [at Fregaval], "and was overthrown, that he
of [the archbishop] Fethghna. An army was led by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath, into Dal-Araidhe, in the month of June precisely. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair⁵, lord of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Freghabhail⁶ where he was defeated by Niall; and he lost his brother in the conflict, i.e. Flathrua Ua Leathlobhair. Aedh, son of Eochagan, king of the province⁷, and Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, afterwards pursued them to Carn-Eceann⁸, where Niall again defeated them, and where Cearran, son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Mailche⁹, and the son of Allacan, son of Lachten, were slain, and Dubghall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, was severely wounded; and great numbers of the Ulidians were slain in the pursuit besides these distinguished men. A peace was afterwards, on the Calends of November, made at Tealach-Og⁹, between Niall, lord of Aileach, and Aedh, King of the province. A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch-Dachaech⁶, and placed a stronghold there.

The Age of Christ, 913. The thirty-seventh year of Flann. Scannlan, Abbot and Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Scannlan, airchinneach of Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe⁹, died. The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo, losing his brother, Flathrua O'Lchlavvar, by the means. Hugh mac Eoghagan, king of the North, and Loingsch, king of Dalaraie, went for them at Carnerenn, where they were also disgraced; Cerran mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Laichtechnach, and others, were lost by the means. Hugh, with very few more, turning back from the flight, and sharply resisting in the flight, killed some of Neil's soldiers. Dubgall, his son, escaped wounded." [Aedh vero cum paucissimis ex fuga revertens, et acerrimè intra fugam resistens quodam ex multis Neill prostravit. Dubghall, filius ejus, vulneratus evasit.] "Peace betweene Nell mac Hugh, King of Ailech, and Hugh, King of the Cuige, i.e. the fifth of Ireland, at Tulachaoog, in the Kalends of November."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

⁵ Loch-Dachaech.—This was the old name of Waterford harbour. The Annals of Ulster notice the arrival of the Gentiles, or Pagan Danes, at Loch Dachaech, at the year 913, alias 914; and a naval battle fought between two Danish chieftains, at the Isle of Mann, in the same year, thus:

"A. D. 913" [al. 914]. "Bellum navale oc Manann ittir Barid, mac nOctir et Ragnall h'Ua Imair, ubi Barid penè cum omni exercitu suo deletus est. Nocoblach mor di Gennitib oc Loch Daceech."

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

⁷ Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe: i.e. the church of the vale of the Swilly, now Conwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegul.

—See note ², under A. D. 1204.

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

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


Flainn pionn Óppenn peann cé cián, aípni Ópeann saini; a glúin, ía pe cícheátai an nprong, cípanplac tóinn talman trúim.
Tola tuile tocaí móir cappmoigal cóip cóphra cam,
Cusp cripéglan do cínda cáic, plaic peann Óail do póngail.
Cil do mórpan uar cé ció, plaic pion póngail péige pann,
Rúitir gpiéne gíata gímpo píno na péine pele Flann. Óc.

sonns” [rectē, the rebellion against Flann mac Maelsechlaím by his sons], “Donncha and Conor, and spoyled Meath to Lochry. The army of the Fochla” [The North] “by Nell mac Hugh, King of Ailech, that he made Conor and Donogh obey their father, and made association between the Midians and Breghs. Scanlan, Archineech of Tavlaite; Scanlan, Archineech of Glinn-Suille, in Christo moritur. Ruarc, mac Maelbride, King of Muscryetyre, killed by murther, and buried by the O'Dongalais. A great and often” [i.e. frequent] “supply of Gentiles” [Gentiles] “comminge yet to Loch- dachaech, spoyling temporall and churchland in Munster.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

c Flann.—According to the Annals of Clonmnaoise, King Flann died at Kyneigh of the family of Cloone, on Sunday the 8th of the Kalends of June, Anno Domini 912. In the Annals of Ulster his death is noticed under the year 915, alias 916; and by Ware and O'Flaherty under 916, which is the true year, as appears from the criteria given in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Chronicon Scotorum:
by strangers. Ruarc, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. The harasing of Flann Sinna by his sons, namely, Donnchadh and Conchobhar; and Meath was plundered by them as far as Loch Ribh. A hosting of the North was made by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Aileach, [and, marching into Meath], he obtained the pledges of Donnchadh and Conchobhar, that they would obey their father; and he left peace between Meath and Breagh. Great and frequent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch-Dachaech; and the lay districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them. Lenae, son of Catharnach, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died.

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

Flann, the fair of Freamhain, better than all children, monarch of Ireland, fierce his valour;
It was he that ruled our people, until placed beneath the earth's heavy surface.
Flowing flood of great wealth, pure carbuncle of beauteous form,
Fine-shaped hero who subdued all, chief of the men of Fail of august mien,
Pillar of dignity over every head, fair chief of valour, caster of the spears,
Sun-flash, noble, pleasant, head of the men of hospitality is Flann.

Ainle, mac Caúin, tigeaná Uaithne Cliach, do hárugaí lá Gallabh Lóca nácaoc. Thoil Locha Oachach beor do mór na Mumann i Laigín.

Ainle, son of Cathan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.

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

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

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

* Tobar-Glethrach.—Now unknown.
ré céó in tíseapnaídh Laigín, 7 imon pig Ugaine, mac Ailella. Ataio annpó annamna urunge dá marthá. Maolmórda, mac Muíneccán, tíseapna Áiriéin Lipe, Muighon, mac Cinnéitig, tíseapna na tTri cComann 7 Laigín, Cionaéit, mac Tuathail, tíseapna Ua Finneálair, 7 rocaíde oile do idh baomh imon airbeappucc Maelmaeoíoc, mac Óiarapata, do Ubh Conannla do, abh Slinne hUirín, pceimbí toccáide, ancoine, 7 raio irin ecca Laiccon- náe, 7 irin mbépla Scoitloda. Ar do eac Cinnpuain po ríóthó inpó píop.

Táirír Laigín limh óc, iar pote po geal pioghóca cuaint, Ni mar cualatain an réid puapatain óc in Cíní Puait.
Plate Liphe úthaí glonn captaí glonn pí in réid pín,
Oir pinair ci eaisce cenro irin ngleann iar tíig Moling.
Mora ainbheó in céc peute, dertiub ciú ainbmec an réid,
Taír maigín ciu mílb ciú taíír Laigín limh óc.

Órgan Cille oapa ó Gallaibh Chinn Puait. Maolpuanaíod, mac Néill,
taírí na ndOéir, do mábath lá Copbbmac, mac Moéla, tíseapna na Noéir.
Cúlothaír, mac Matúom, toipeac Ua cCeallaígh Cualann [bécc].

* Ói-Feinaclais.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow.—See note 1, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, suprás; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 195, note 6.

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

1 Ói-Ceallaig-Cualann.—A territory in the north of the new county of Wicklow, containing the church of Tigh-mic-Dimnaí.—See the Félire-Aenguis at 13th November; see note 1, under A. D. 713, p. 313, suprás, where the pedigree of this Cúlothaír is given.

The year 915 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 916, alias 917, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

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

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

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

of Ireland, to warr with the Gentyes, and [en-] camped about twenty dayes, in the moneth of August, at Tober Glehrach, in the fylde called Fevin" [recte, in Magh-Fevin, or in the plain of Fevin]. "The Genties went into the country the same day. They did sett on the Irish about the third howre in the after-none, and fought to evening that about" [one thousand] "one hundred fell between them; but the Genties lost most. The Genties went behinde their people out of the campe for their saufity. The Irish tourned back into their campe before the last of them, viz., before Ranall, King of Black Genties, with a number of Genties about him. Nell, mac Hugh, with a few with him, went against the Genties, that he expected their fight by battle. Nell stayed 20 nights after in campe against the Genties; he sent to Leinster to byker on the other side with their campe, where Sitricke O'Hivar overthrew them in the battle of Cinnfuaid, where fell Augaire mac Ailill, King of Leinster; Maelmorre" [mac Muirecain, Kinge of Airtheth-Liphi; Maelmaedhog] "mac Diarmada, sapiens et Episcopus of Leinster; Ogran, mac Cinnedi, King of Lease; et ceteri duxes atque nobiles. Sitrick O'Hivar came to Dublin."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

Aoife Criost, nai to ecé a peacht vécc. Domnall, mac Diarmaida, abb Slinne hUirpin, Maelco, abb nOenpoma, [vécc]. Inbrecich, abb Thre- poite, do marbhad na taig abán páideirn. Maolene, mac Maolbhí niezb, abb Láinne Eala 1 Conoep, 1 aile Epeando, vécc. Oubhíolla, mac Lachtnain, tigeanna Théadh, do marbaid. Conpháic, mac Mochla, tigeanna na nOeiri, vécc. Cae Ata cliae (i. 1 Cill Móraimócc la cocb Atha clia) por Thaoideálath mna ngallb 1, mna nómah 1 mna Spermam Gále, 1 in chi Octobere, in mo marbhad Niall Glúndob, mac Ais da mhníte i gEpeand iap mbeitch dho trí bhí osta iur 1 míc. Conchobair Ua Maoléchlaínam, níghoanna

1 Successor of Enda of Aras; i.e. Abbot of Killeany, in the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

2 Tuaim-inbhir.—In the Feilire-Aenguis, at 2nd December, Tuaim-Inbhir, or Duaim-Inbhír, is described as “a n-uiceann Mhíe,” in the west of Meath, where St. Mael-Odhrain was on that day venerated as the patron of the place. There is a Duaim-inbhír, anglicized Drumineer, with the ruins of a very curious and ancient church, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary, about five miles north and by west of the town of Nenagh.

3 Cluain-Coirtbe.—Now Kilbarry, near the hamlet of Termonbarry, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 4, under A. D. 1238.


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

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

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

"of Lochdachaech left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into fewer battles, viz., one by Godfray O'Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lordes; and the fowerth by Ranall mac Bioloch, that" [which] "the Scotts did not see; but the Scotts overthrew the three they saw, that they had a great slaughter of them about Oitir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onscett behind the Scotts," [so] "that he had the killing of many of them, only that nether king nor Murmor" [mopmorn] "of them was lost in that conflight. The night discharged the battle" [Nox prelium diremit]. "Etilfut, famosissima regina Saxonom mortua est. Warr betwene Nell, mac Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O'Hivair. Maelmhi, mac Flannagan, King of Cnova, went toward the Gentyes to save Tuaiscert Bregh from them, which did avayle them" [him] "nothing" [quod ei nihil contulit].

* Cill-Mosamhog: i.e. Mosamhog's Church, now Kilmashoge, near Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin. No reference to this saint is to be found in the copy of the Feilire-Aenguis
Eonne, Aod mac Eocagain, pi Uada, Maolmichi, mac Plannagan, tiagearna bhig, Maolepaorbie Ua Duibhronaich, tiagearna Orighall, Maolepaorbie, mac Doilgen, tiagearna Tepcan, Ceallaé mac Ruccantaigh, tiagearna deipeinte bhig, Cronnan, mac Cinnechich, 7 rochaute aile nach áirmeach, do sao-clannaib 7 daoiclandaib, immaille pi an pígh Niall. Ar doin caé pín audubrad,

bh a ouabair an Chéadaoin émuaid,  
la pHneg phuaigh po córaib pacáé,  
Di do gairthéi co eit bháid,  
Matan aiiee Aita chiat.

hi etopéarn Niall, nia popelcc,  
Concobar com 3oipra gairec,  
Aeb, mac Eatach Ua dui,  
Maolmichi tuilec orudain aipn.

Mór do gnúrip Saoideal gnáé,  
Mór do nuíp baolpaob liaté,  
Do macaib nópán 7 pié,  
Ro bie 1 nAé claibbeach chiat.

bosta barann comh óid cáid.

Mairec porr etapinn la nept phuaigh,  
Níp ba heccaoin in cín tríáig,  
bh a ouabair an Chéadaoin émuaid.

Acc égaine Néill po raidó beor,  

bhóinach anu Éne uagh,  
Cen púiró muo ri1 giall,  
Ar végni níne gan gréin,  
Paingi muie Néill gan Niall.

Nípta mudaí marcúir pín  
Nípta píe na ruba plóigh,  
Ní cuminí aenach do án,  
O pop báid an braenach bhóin.

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

Tortan: recte, Ui-Tortain. A tribe of the Oirghialla seated near Ardbraccan, in Meath.—

See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 60; Book of Ballymote, fol. 229, b; Colgan's Tr. Th., p. 129,
Of this battle was said:

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

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said:

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

---

\(^p\) Magh-Neill: i.e. the Plain of Niall, a bardic name for Ireland.
Niall po naiò mòro an là niar an cha't,
Cepe vambáil boccot hneac, asgur claideab leota hae,
Asgur gai glapp gona tpeoch, teip matan moe do Ath cha'et.

Céleva'bit, mac Scanoait, comapba Comgaill, ñ annchapa Néill Glunuvb, ar é po aplaig po'it Niall tuinect don éat'a, ar é do nàt a chaír poch-paice do Nia'll ar claomcolb ech do thxba'aitt do via hreit néin ar in ecaet.

Olc po'm conmaoin an do ëhall manh'ràt Niall, asgur Ceanball,
Ceanball la hulb comail nglé Niall Glunuvb la hAmha'lóe.

Cáirce an 25 April, ñ min Cha'ippo i Sampadó. Dìa cóice mhìlaiona répecat ar ën éeo teemoing pin,

Cáirce i Sampadó m'fi'bha't pluac' iap teopnaib bhaoib buanbán,
Dìgur á' nichdeall van man, hi pentaib pìnail Paul am Niall.

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

*Confessor.—The word amomé'opa is translated "confessarìus" in Trias Thaum., p. 294.

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

“A. D. 905” [rectè, 913]. “Neal Glunduffe was king three years, and was married to the Lady Gormphley, daughter to King Flann, who was a very fair, vertuous, and learned damosell; was first married to Cormacke mac Cowlenan, King of Munster; secondly, to King Neal, by whom she had issue a son, called Prince Donell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pittiful and learned ditties in Irish; and, lastly, she was married to Cearvall mac Moregan, King of Leinster. After all which royal marriages she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors.”

It should be here remarked that the order of
This is a pity, O beloved Magh-Breagh, 
Country of beautiful face, 
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king, 
Thou hast lost Niall the wounding hero. 
Where is the chief of the western world? 
Where the sun of every clash of arms? 
The place of great Niall of Cnucha² 
Has been changed, ye great wretches!

Niall said this before the battle:

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

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

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

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

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

these marriages of Gormlaith must be incorrect, because Cormac Mac Cullenau was slain in 908, Niall Glundubh in 919, and Cearbhall in 909. The probability is that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac; and secondly, after his death, to his enemy, Cearbhall; and, lastly, to Niall Glundubh, after whose fall in 919 she begged from door to door.——See note under 941.

1 Little Easter: i.e. Dominica in Albis. The criteria here given indicate the year 919.
Conchall no páid.

_Fel Coemman Léth i Conghair, do ag bhalltain do anphuth,
Cóicc la eipairi i a Cárce Mion cáirce do bith i raimh.

Oíriam Fhíona Tige Muinna la _Gaileab.


An moir ócc _Dhúin pop Ulb Mánna. Céit i Clíonachtaí bhrí, i occ Tíog mic nEathach, iu Doimhchaíd, mac Plúin mic Maileachnaíonn, pop _Gaileab, ó u i iompair iom dinmhe do na _Gaileab, naíi ba i ur iu ceit iur po_duroglai na Aca cláir porpra, déiáigr tromaraith doairbh na Nobmann am cumhlion a tromair i dréanclandaíh i vaoinclannaí_the de _Aca cláir. Ro gonaib Muiréisteach, mac Tíogpíona, Í. nguandánh bhrípirne, hi eic ceat Ciannáta, aíi eitba úaimh iu gonaib. Muícaid, mac Plúin, tigearna

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

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

"A. D. 918" [al. 919]. "Easter the 7. Kal. of May, and Little Easter after some days in Summer" [recte, the second day of Summer]. "Hugh O'Maeilechlainn blinded by his own, Donncha, King of Meath. Battle at Dublin by the Gentiles" [Gentiles] "upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland, the third yeare of his raigne, in the 17 Kal. of October, 4th day, where also fell Hugh mac Eochagan, King of Ulster; Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, King of Bregh; Conor, mac Mailechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Flathvertach mac Danyell, heire of the Fochia; Maelbridi, mac Duivsinai, King of Airgialla, with many more nobles. Ceallach, mac Flathvertai, King of Corcamrogha, and Tiernach O'Clery, King of Offrichaich Aigne, mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

"A. D. 915. Cormacke mac Cuileanan, Bushop
Comghall said:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* The battle of Ath-cliath.—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosamhog, now Kilmashoge, near Athliath, or Dublin.—See note *, A. D. 916, p. 593, supra.
Copca ìfhairéimo, déce. Plano, mac Lonain, Órcíl Síl Scota, píle 1p beach boaí in nEtrim na aímpir, do mharba ñ la macail Cuimhnebde, do Udhe ñeand iainiù) ñ noumetaide ooc Loq Òcáoc i nDéiridh Muman.

Aoir Cróirse, nai ceó a naoi déig. An tara bhiadain do Ódhonnchaod. Ciaran, eppcor Tolam, ñ Ruman, mac Caíaraig, eppuce Cluana hlopaíno, déig. Êr do aérubhaí an pann ro,

Comparr ecnen upóaine áit, pírh co noccaíbh oca aíb, Êdhaí doim éil imvail, Ruman, mac Caíaraig cam.

Maonach, mac Sioaille, abb ñimceáí, ñ recrhobn na nÁrainel uile, Coípse, mac Óthraídigh, cíin earradh Laigh, comóbarb Ódhamata, mac Dotha pón, ainìnech Tige moeá, ñ anchóinne, déig iar noigbiostod cian an oíth, ñ Íthiagal, mac Maolmonlda, ab Saighe, déig. Êr dóir ro ráolíb,

Ni bhiadain cen aímpir, anabaidh abb buan ñimceáir,

Aúr comárbh Ódhamata, Coípse ba buani céc veag tiup.

Ab Saighe co ríorpaí, Íthiagal pírh co poínnaíb,

Dómanal veil anu vule marce dinnbhait pop Ùaoindealb.

Ni mümëinu, ni aíempa, po bit iarim triamalnainí,

A tamic de anchraíb Epeann írin mbliaudainre.

Dómanall, mac Flóinn, mac Mailechlainn, ríoghaíma Epeann do mharba

la a brátaír Dómanai ñ mburchin Óacoga. Êr do bár an Mhaonaig, mac

Sioaille, ceona, ñ Dómanall ro páidead,

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

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

"A. D. 919" [al. 920]. "Maelmuire, prince of Ardbrackan, mortuus est. An overthrew by Doncha O'Maiilechlaimn of the Genties" [Gentiles], "where innumerable of them were slain. Finehar, Episcopus et scriba of Doimliag, félíciter pausavit. Scannal of Roscre and Scribe of Cluon-mic-Nois, quievít. Sitric mac Ivar for-

sok Dublin by divine power." [The] "Doim-

liag of Kells broken by Genties, and" [they] "did martire many there." [The] "Doimliag of Tuileain burnt the same day. Cormac, mac Cúilenan, King of Desyes in Munster, jugu-

latus."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

"Maenach. —"A. D. 917" [recte, 921]. "Moo-

nagh, mac Sheil, abbot of Beanchor, the best scribe of all Ireland, died."—Ann. Clon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

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

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

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

1 Bruighean-Dachoga.—Now Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.—See note 1, under the year 1415.

1. Comghall’s city: i.e. the Monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in the county of Down, founded by St. Comgall in the sixth century.
2. Donnchadh Donn: i.e. Donnchadh, Donough, or Denis, the brown-haired.
3. Druim-Thuana.—Translated by Adamnan Dorsum-Tomma, now Drumhome, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note, under A. D. 1197. Colgan quotes this passage as from the Annals of the Four Masters in his Annals of Derry; but he makes Cinaedh Abbot of Doire-Chalgaich and Druimchlibh, thus:
   —Quat. Mag., Trias Thaum., p. 503.
4. Cluain more: i.e. the great lawn or meadow.
The fifth year, disastrous, sweet,
From Flann of Teamhair, a company have died,
Maenach of happy Comhgal's city,
Domhnall was slain by Donnchadh Donn.
Great grief is Maenach, O dear God!
The illustrious, black-haired man of the charming face,
The paragon of Ireland between two seas,
The successor of the mild Comhgall,
Head of counsel of the just province,
Its golden crown to be sorrowfully regretted,
Grievous to me that the wise man of Inis-Fail
Died from the assembly of the brave Gaeidhil.
A gem of the full precious stone,
As far as noble Rome it is sign of sorrow.
That Maenach of noble Munster does not live,
'Tis sufficient cause of grief, O great God.

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

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

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

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

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

* Behold: mo. The word mo, otherwise written enne, is the same as the Latin ecce, and is explained pec no pionn by O'Clery.
Ceapnaich, mac Plann, abb Lamine Leipre, decc, toa nebpaib.

Sutpall Muige, maet pm bai, bpiig mban mbunoe bale a bpiig,
Ruien speimi gnaun pm gmaoi ceapnaich Lepe lic a vit.

Macpoddande, mic Uancaoda, apcinneic Cluana hoipinn, deig. Maonach, Ccele Dn, vo eicansaiono von rapipge amarp vo denai neeota Epane. Seppparaite na hloian vo gbali ropai nAc chat, 1 Anu Maaca doppecai lnar iapam, 1 la a piog ipin Satapein pi a feli Maartam, 1 na taige erpnaige vo anaca larr co na luic vo Chell De, 1 vo lohpaib. An tir vo anpecai larr in gaet ampo 1. gmhr co lomip labpadha, rop co banna, po eual co Maq Ullpan. Aet ata ni eina an piuag vo dechaah po eual vo rapppai Mypertach, mac Neill, 1 Aignet, mac Mponchaoda, co paomio pop na Tallab, 1 terepatap urong ofi moh obi, 1 vo eppnaap uatai oile la dopcact cev toaria na houche, uap nip bo poppeil voabi iatte. Mponpaec vo Tallab oc Loch Feabail acc Olib co moi longahb pop tricoet 1 Imp Eoccham vo anpecai oibhh. Pimpal, mac Oonmnaill, 1, cigeapna an Phocla, 1 nearpeapoino piu, so po maib luic luirge oibh, 1 po bpiig an luirg feipin, 1 piuc a hoimmap 1 a hevail. Piche long oile vo eoci co Sinn Maqain i maiteap Time Chonaill in mac Uaima-

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

"A. D. 919. Godfredus Hua Himhair (Dux Nortmannorum) cecpit Dublinaim et cum exercitu die Sabbathi ante festum Sancti Martini preces et rapinis devastat Ardmacham: pepercit tamen Ecclesiae, Colideis, et infirmis." — Trias Thaum., p. 296. This event is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 917, but the true year is 921.

\* Inis-Labhradha: i.e. Labhraide's Island. Not identified.

\* Magh-Uileanna.—Now unknown.

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

\* Coann-Maghair.—Now Kinawee, in the north of the barony of Kilmairen, and county of Donegal.—See note \*, under A. D. 702, p. 303, suprd.

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

"A. D. 920" [al. 921]. "Maenach, mac Siagail, chief of learning" [recte, wisdom] "in the land of Ireland, died. Daniell O'Maelechlainn per dolum occisus est a fratre suo, Doncha, quod aptum erat. Kieran, abbot of Daiminis, died. Maelseclainn O'Flainn" [i.e. grandson of Flann], "heyre of Tarach; Fischra, mac Cahalain, King of Coill-Follomain; and Ragnall O'Hivar, King of White and Black Genties" [Gentiles] "omnes mortui sunt. Godfry O'Hivar in Dublin. Cianach mac Daniell, prince of Daire-Calgai, and Drumtuoma, head of counsel among the Conells of Tuaisceirt, died. The Genties came
Cearnach, son of Flann, Abbot of Lann-Leire, died; of whom was said:

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

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

by sea to Lochfeval until they came to Inis-
Owen, viz., at Low, with 32 ships" [recte, viz.,
under the conduct of O lv, who had 32 ships],
"where they mett with straights and rocks,
where few of them remained per torporem.
Fergal, mac Daniell, King of the Ochla, con-
tending with them, killed the people of one
shippe, bracke that selve" [same], "and caried
the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Ceannmaghar,
in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uaahir-
mic Barith with 20 shipps. The spoyle of
Ardmach, the 3rd of November, by" [the]
"Genties of Dublin, in the Saturday of St.
Martin's feast, viz., by Godfrith O'Hivair, with
his men, who saved the houses of prayer with
their people of God" [i.e. Culdees], "and lepers,
and the whole church towe, unless" [i.e. ex-
cept] "some howses" [which] "were burnt
through neglect" [nisi paucis in eâ tectis exustis
per incuriam]. "Broad spoyles made by them
on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavraa westerly,
easterly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nilsen,
but the north Army were mett by Murtagh
mac Neil, and by Aignert mac Murcha, who
did overthrow them, killed many of them,
paucis et lapsis subsidio sublustris noctis. Eclipsis

Aoir Cípprot, naoi ecéí miche. An mheap bliadhain do Domchaíb. Maelpoil, mac Ailella, eppcop, anchoipur j eochríobh Leite Chunn, j abb Inneónéin, déécc. An ior écc po páíntroh an pann,

Maelpoil báoi po oopóoin mór eppcop saibhó pámät pil, Suí no níraí abe pop cáic pil poceípom réccait piún.


Óa orech mbliadhain atáileam an naoi cótaib ar moam, O gíneap Cípprot, ian miasgail, cuir an mbliadhain itaíim. Ar ior bliadbain deimín iarran miasgail air, agair, Ecca Taobh uopóin ecíim, an pil uibín Olígabain.

Înopeáctach, mac Concóiban, pilgáimh na Connact, dég. Maolmicouach, tísearna Aiíne, vo márrbhd la Shallaíb. Aod, mac Lóinn Uí Suíne, tanaír Aiíne, déec. Plúgimhne Ua Maolmuanaí, tískihrna Peaí McCall dég. Sliógíla Domchaíb, pil Épeanm, co Connaeíc, co po márrbhd úirem mór via muintir j nDúibthir Aíta Uaíin, ó 1 tópeáip Cíonné, mac Concóiban, tísearna

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

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

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

"Anno 920. 'Mal-Paulinus Al{ldi filius, Episcopus, Anachoreta, Scriba, sive Scriptor praepus Leth-Cunnensis, hoc est Aquilonaris Hiberniae, et Abbas Indenensis, obiit.'

* Ua Maelmhuaidh.—Now anglicé O’Molloy. This is the first notice of the family name O’Molloy occurring in these Annals. Their
son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion. Mael-
seachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluain-
eidheach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearna-
mor-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 920. The third year of Donnchadh. Maelpoil\(^4\), son of Ailell, bishop, anchorite, and [best] scribe of Leath-Chuinn, and Abbot of Indedhnen, died. Concerning his death the [following] quatrain was composed:

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

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

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

Innreachtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Mael-
icduach, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Loman O'Guaire, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finnguine Ua Maelmhuaidh\(^5\), lord of Feara-
Ceall, died. An army was led by Donnchadh, King of Ireland, into Connaught, so that a great part of his people was killed in Duibhthir-Atha-Luain\(^6\), where Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Maelmordha, son
territory of Feara-Ceall, now Fircall, formed the south-west part of the ancient Meath, and comprised the modern baronies of Fircall, Bal-
lycown, and Ballyboy, in the King's County.

\(^4\) Duibhthir-Atha-Luain: i. e. the Black District of Athlone. This was otherwise called
Ua Failge. Maolmordha, mac Riacain, tanair Oppai, v€g. Oqsain 
Cluana mic N6ip vo Ghallab Lummncch, t teac t doibh po1 Loch R6ibh, so 
opropse a oilea uile. Oqsain En inri la Potartaib tipe vo Ghallab, 
6in in po maptea va c€do wece vo Gaoidealaib, Ab€l repiliin vo sol 1 matrpa 
immetal e€m. Inopao Cluana mic N6ip la mac nAhli, 1 a lorpca6 laip 
napo. Uatempan, mac Dobailin, tigeanpat Luigine Connacht, v€g. Plai6 
beartach, mac lonmainen, p€ Carip, vo 4ul via oili¢e, 1 Lopcan, mac Con-
luasan, vo 5aibail mgeh Carip.

Aoir Cnipe, nau ec€do piche a haon. An cteapa6a6 bloidam vo Thom-
cha6. Maolcalland aob Oiprep Diarmada, Maolpauraice, mac Mopaino, 
aob Opoma cliah 1 Aupa mrata, Ouoboapaine, aob Roppa aileip, Maoltuile, 
mac Colmain, ppleigint Chuana mic Noip, 1 Riachna ecacirpi bicece, v€ec. 
Oubh5ip Cille plebre, paccapt Aupa Maca, vo 6ol 1 matrpa la gallab 
Snaia Aigneach. Cucongalta, paccapt Lanne Litepe te€pa (i. can tampe 
no opator 1 Rieann e€ir gue, 7 cru€t, 7 poar (i. po piop) v€g. Maolmordha, 
mac Concubaip, tigeanpa Ua Failge, 1 p€n, mac Cippain, tigeanpa Mur-
cpai, v€cc. L6e6e, meean Ploinn, mic Maolleaclann, bii Mhaoilemchih, 
tigerna h€g6 uile, vece, 1 no haoinac be naapmaiti moip hic Chuam mic Noip. 
Spelan, mac Congalai, tigeanpa Conaille Munpertumne, vo marba6. Inopao 
Pean nAupa, 1 Lanne Litepe, 1 Peap Roip 1ip in mbliadain hirip. C66e mac 
Anprotha, tigeanpa Ua Cnoi6annain, v€cc. Maolcuithe, mac Conco-

Feadha-Atha-Luain, a district in the barony of 
Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See it 
referred to at the years 1536, 1572, 1580.
* En-inis: i.e. Bird-island. This name is 
now unknown. Fotharta-tire is one of the old 
names of Fotharta-O’Nolan, now the barony of 
Forth, in the county of Carlow.
* The son of Ailgi.—This was the Tomrar 
Mac Alchi, king, who, according to the Annals 
of Clonmacnoise, was reported to have gone to 
hell in the year 922.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, 
Introduction, p. xli.
3 Fiaithbhearthach.—He had been first Abbot 
of Scattery Island in the Shannon, and was the 
person who incited Cormac Mac Cuileannain, 
the Bishop-King of Munster, to fight the battle 
of Bealach-Mughna in 903 [908].

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

"A. D. 921" [al. 922]. "Maelpoil, mac 
Aillili, cheife and boshopp of Kindred Hugh 
Slane; Toige, mac Foelain. King of the Kin-
selaes; Cernach, mac Filmun, prince of Lainm-
Leire, and Proctor" [noep] "to them of Ard-
mach from Belachdhuin" [now Castlekieran, 
near Kells] "to [the] sea, and from [the] Boyn 
to Cashan, head of counsell and doing of the 
men of Bregh wholly, all dead" [Ruman Epis-
copus Cluana-Iraird]; "Ferdalach, bushop of
of Riagan, Tanist of Osraighe, died: The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of En-inis in Fotharta-tire, by the foreigners, where twelve hundred of the Irish were slain, and Abel the scribe was martyred along with them. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the son of Ailgi, who afterwards burned it. Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Flaitbhheartach, son of Imnhainen, King of Caiseal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiseal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Morann; Abbot of Drumcliabh and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhraine, Abbot of Ross-ailithir; Maceltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaglais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Duibhlitir of Cill-Sleibhthe, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snamh-Aighneach. Cuconalta, priest of Lann-Leire, the Tethra (i.e. the singer or orator) for voice, personal form, and knowledge, died. Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Carran, lord of Muscraighe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and wife of Maelmithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Feara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain,

Clon-mic-Nois; Loingsech, mac Oenagain, Ecounterus of Doimilig; and Colga mac Sempuil, abbot of Slane, all died. The shipping of Limericke [i.e. of Mac Ailehe] “to Lochri, and spoiled Clon-mic-Nois, and all the Islandes, that they carried away great booty of gold, silver, and all manner of riches from the Loch.” —Ann. Ulc., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


*Cill-Sleibhthe. — Otherwise written Cill-Sleibhe, now Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note 2, under A. D. 517, p. 168, supra.

*Snamh-Aighneach. — Now Carlingford Lough, between the counties of Louth and Down.—See note 2, under A. D. 850, p. 484, supra.
b Loch-Cre.—Now Monashincha, near Roscrea.
—See note, under the year 802, p. 412, supra.

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

"A. D. 922" [al. 923]. "Maelpatrick, mac Morain, prince of Drumclay and Ardbrana, mortuus est. Spelan, mac Congalai, per dolum occissus est, being king of the Conells" [of Muirtheimhne]. "The spoyle of them of Arta" [Ferrard], "Lainn-Lere, and them of Ross in the same moneth" [recte, in eodem die], "and the spoyle of Cill-sleve by Genties" [Gentiles]. "from Snavaignech, Duiviltir, priest of Ardmach, with them" [recte, by them] "to be martired. Cuongalt, priest of Lainn-Lere, chief of Ireland in all vertues, in pace quievit. Maelchuniche, mac Conor, heyre of Connoghht, per dolum occissus est. Ligach" [Flann] "mac Maelseclainn's daughter, and Queene to the King of Brehgh, mortua est. Finn, mac Maelmorra, heyre of Linster, a fratre suo occissus est. Maelcallan, prince of Disert-Diarmada, quievit." —Ann. Ulf., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Naír mbhí Önna atáí, aíntí oíon, ó Plann Tímpach, ní chon ngéil, Caital Connacáit, pí na napt, Dubgal tuacá mí balc Óíst.

Dóimíll, mac Caitail, pídóinna Connacáit, do marbaí la abhrataí. Taíoí mac Caitail, 1 Taíg do ghabál ioneá a ataí. Palan, mac Muinseharsi, pí Laigh, co na mac i. Lopcan, do eógaílá la Gallabí Aítha chath. Tomprí, mac Tomprí, do marbaí do Conmacnabí marga. Pláiteúin, mac Scopacháin, tísearna Óa Cnóimeannán, décc.


An olchmaí bhí oíam, tráil cuir, po pír faílte 1 bón, Colman Cluana goí fearach cuir; Abboann do do fear muir.

took the surname of O’Braie, now O’Breen, Breen, and sometimes incorrectly O’Brien.

The year 922 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 923, alias 924, of the Annals of Ulster, and 920 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give some of the events of that year (aíris communis 924) as follows:

“A. D. 923” [ad. 924]. “A navy of the Genties” [Gentiles] “upon Loch-Erne, spoiling all the Islands of the Loch, and the contriv about the haven, and left it in Somer next. Genties at Loch Cuan, and Maelduin, mac Hugh, Heyre of Ulster, was slain by them. Great shipping of the Genties of Loch Cuan, drowned at Fertais Ruriae, where nine hundred or more were lost. An army by Gofrith O’Hivar from Dublin to Limericke, where many of his men were killed by Mac Ailche. Mureach mac Daniell, second to the Abbot of Ardmach, High Serjeant” [bríogaep] “of the south O’Nells, and coarb of Buty, mac Bronai, the head doer” [recte, the head counsellor] “of all the men of Bregh among the” [laity and] “clergy, 5 die Kal. Dec. vita decessit. Maelmorra, mac Congal, prince of Daivinis, quievit.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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


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

Of their deaths was said:

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

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

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

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

The tenth year, a just decree, joy and sorrow reigned,

Colman of Cluain, the joy of every tower, died; Albdann went beyond sea.

certain, or exact, in the Stowe copy.
\(^1\) Domhnall.—"A. D. 920. Donnell, mac Cahall, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother."—Ann. Clon.

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

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

"A. D. 924" [al. 925]. "Duv gall, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, a suis jugulatus est. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Bregh, seuit morte mori-

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

\(^m\) Daimhliag: i.e. the Stone-church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnoise. The death of this abbot is entered in the Chronicon Scotorum at the year 926.—See Petrie’s Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.
Maolpeachlann, mac Maolpuaanai, aorpiagamna Teamparach, {#138Un-neaconw, mac Laoqaipe, plant Pean cCeall, vég. Oghain Dúnne Sobaipce
vo Shallaib Loa Cuán, {#138po marbae naone ionda leó.

A cléite priéét ar glé, agup náí ceéo cen timbibe,
O po 5hnaí mac De bi cí hopecan Dún Sobaipé.

Roinneá bo Muirpéantaé, mac Neill {#138ma nUleab occ Óprócat Cluana
na crúinéir an 28 vo December via Dánaoin vo punnab, vu in po marba
do cceo mor ceo ceo, {#138ib. Albann, mac Óppaice, Ópere, {#138Roilé.
Ro gaban caet reachtmáine pop anlce oile vio ooc At Cruite, 50 teáins
Óppaice, tífima fAll, ó At chaé via scoibán. Oghain Cille {#138sapa vo
Shallaib Punnt Loaipse. A hongan tóipóri ó At chaí iomnhlaebn
fiona. Peiróp, mac Ouligem, tífima Gup, vo marba la riabi ópréipe.
Mochta, eppcon {#138Neill {#138paccap Ópró Móca, {#138Muirpócaich, mac Dom-
naill, tánáir abbáid Ópró Móca, vég.

Aoi Cnipre, náí cceo a cúig pheict. An toctmaí hlaebm vo Óhonna-
chaó. Conbiac, mac Píbhain, abb Glinne vo Locha, Maolpíestaín, abb
Cluana peséta Molua, vég. Soichleacán Tíce Munda vo 5úin ã a écc oí.

* Dun-Sobhairce.—Now Dunseverick, near the
Giants’ Causeway, in the north of the
county of Antrim.—See note a, under A. M.
3501, pp. 26, 27, supra.

* Clain-na-gCrúinntheir : i.e. the lawn or
meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not
identified.

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

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

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

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

“A. D. 923” [ad. 924]. “Mochta, busshop of the
O’Nells, and priest of Ardmach, in pace
quietit.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Caindealbhan.—He was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Caindealbhan, now Quinlan and Kindellan, of Ua Laeghaire, in Meath, took their hereditary surname.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 142, note 6.

Dubbghoill and Finnghoill: i.e. black foreigners and fair foreigners, or the Danes and Norwegians.—See note 6, under the year 849, pp. 481, 482, supra. The Irish also called their Scandinavian invaders by the general name of Lochlannaigh, which Keating (in the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe) explains as Loc-lonnaiugh, i.e. "powerful on lakes, or on the sea":

Nec Hibernica vox Lochlonnaigh, quae Danos significat nationis illius proprium nomen est, sed
wound. Brian, son of Ceinnedigh¹, was born in this year, i. e. twenty-four years before Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall². Donnghal of Ros-Commain, died. Caindealbhain, son of Maelcron³, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; and Fogartach, son of Lachtan, lord of Teathbha, died. Goach, son of Dubhroa, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubghoill and Finnghoill⁴, died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-cliath, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachaill deserted (i. e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailltin was prevented by Muircheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in consequence of a challenge of battle which was between them; but God separated them, without slaughter or bloodshed on either side. St. Maelbrighde, son of Tornan, successor of Patrick, Colum Cille and Adamnan, head of the piety of all Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died at a good old age, on the 22nd of February; in commemoration of whose death was said:

Twelve years not trifling
On the eighth of the Calends of July, Flann was buried,
On the eighth of the Calends of noble March,
Maelbrighde most gifted of the brave Gaedhil [died].
Since the divine Son of God was born
Upon the earthly world in carnal shape,
Five years and twenty, nine hundred,
To the death of Maelbrighde in evil hour.
It was not a year without events;
Premature the death of the Abbot of Ard-Macha,
Maelbrighde, head of Europe,
Cormac⁵ of Gleann-da-locha.

Translation of Keating’s Hist. Irel., p. 218. See note *, under the year 851, p. 486, suprâ.

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

¹ St. Maelbrighde.—He succeeded Maelcobha in 885, and the true year of his death is 927. —See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

⁵ Cormac.—The Stowe manuscript adds by
Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 926, alias 927, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 922 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but the true year is 927:


“A. D. 922” [recte, 927]. “Moylbrigitt, mac
Anrothan, son of Maelgorm, assumed the lordship of Corca-Modhrualadh.

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

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

Tornayn, a substitute or Cowarb of St. Patrick and of St. Columbkill, and chief head of the devout of Ireland, died. Sitrick O'Himer, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Taillten was held by King Donog and Mortagh mac Neale" [recte, but disturbed by Mortagh mac Neale]. "My author sayeth of Mortagh that he was Membrum iniquum inobediens capiti iniquo. Coyndealvan, mac Moyleron, prince of the race of King Lagerius, died, of whom" [are descended] "the sept of Moynyt-Kenydelan. Mac Eilgi, with the sons of Sitrick, took Dublyn on Godfrey. Colen, mac Keally, prince of Ossorie, died. Tomrair, mac Alchi, King of Denmark, is reported to go" [to have gone] "to hell with his pains, as he deserved."

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

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

* Eaghra, son of Poprigh.—He is the ancestor from whom the Úi-Eaghra or O'Haras of Leynà, in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. According to Duall Mac Firbis, Fearghal Mor O'Hara, who erected Teach-Teampla, now Templehouse, was the eleventh in descent from this Eaghra, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal.

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

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

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

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

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

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


"A. D. 928" [recte, 928]. “Bohine, abbot of Bohine, abbot of Byrre, died. Murgeal, daughter of King Flann, Mac Moylesseaghlyn, died, an old and rich woman. Killdare was ransacked by the son of Godfrey of Waterford, and from thence he brought many captives.”—Ann. Clon.

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

c Adamnan’s law.—See Petrie’s History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, p. 147 to 150.
\textit{Annala Ríoghachta Éireann.}

pátrai, mac Celen, raccap 7. recnap Ùhineáir, Maolmuicheiríg, reiprígu Cluana mic Nóir, Òianmair, mac Ceannball, tigearna Oppaigh, Ínpeachtaich, mac Caéil, tig cháit Leiti Caéil, \textit{[vèec].} 7hab air po Õcé Óirbín nu \textit{Ghallaib \textsc{luimnig},} 9 inri an locha do organ nóibh. Conúileang nó eóblaig po Õoch Rib eitir Connacaine \textit{7 Tuait \textsc{nèlla}, in po mapbháí Caéil \textsc{Ua} Mæle, \textit{7 Plaitbeartach, mac Tuaitgáile, \textit{7 òrpon oile immale pnu.}}

Sloígó lá Donnchaí ò Ùathóraim nu accheiò Muinechtaich, mic \textsc{Neill}, co po reannat gan ruilcúidó gan poineachcaobh poí ahaile. Óia mboí Donnchaí acc upénnál an eilígtiò. \textit{Ar an do mhíbháid,}

Abhaí reach poí Donnchaí donn, pír an ponnchaí pláite clann,
Cia beith \textit{liat \textsc{nuim} ar a ãm, atá gillae viapóin amn.}

Coinnech, in 
\textit{Cathair Caíomhán, bhin píg \textsc{Epeann, \textit{[vèec].} Donnall, mac \textit{Tairig,\vspace{1em}}
puigàmna \textsc{Ua cCennprailiú}, vèg. Oígam \textsc{Cille papa ó \textsc{Sóirpheth lá peile \textsc{brígdé}}.}

Aoir \textit{Crom}, naoi cèin píce a hocnt. An taoinná bhliadhain \textit{vèec do Óhonnchaí.} Nuaidh, eiruice \textit{Ghinnne vá lacha, \textsc{Plann Róbaí}, abb \textit{Lugmaid, Maolcaoutigín mac \textsc{Scannlaí}, abb \textit{Tige Moéga, \textit{7 Donncháil, abb \textit{Ropa Comán}, vèg.}}
Maolúnabonna, mac \textit{Oðbaulén, toiréic \textit{Ludne, Muinechtaich, mac \textit{Eagta, tigearna Ludne, \textit{7 Òbannáí \textsc{Ua} \textsc{Mannacán \textit{do mapbáin.}}}

\textit{Goppait, \textit{nu hlonain, co \textit{Ghallaib \textsc{áca \textit{clié}, \textit{vo ëogail \textit{7 vo Oígam Oepce \textsc{Féanna, aírm in po mapbáú mile vo \textsc{doimíbh an bhliadhain \pí, ònaind arbhnaí pí mánn,}

\textit{Loch Óirbsen.—Now Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's \textit{Ogygia, p. 180; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's \textit{Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 20, note \textit{\textsuperscript{a}.}}}

\textit{Tuait \textsc{nèlla}.—A district on the west side of Lough Ree, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This district is called \textsc{Fealla under A. D. 842.—See note \textit{\textsuperscript{b}}, under that year, p. 464, \textit{suprà.}}}

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

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

\textit{"A. D. 928" \textit{[al. 929].} \textit{"Tuahal, mac \textsc{Magann, Scriba et Episcopus of Doimiag and Lusca, proctor to Patrick's men from the mountain southerly; alas! immatura etate quiévít. A Navy at Loch Orbsen in Connaught. Ceile, Carob of Comgall, Scriba, Anchorita, et apostò-}
of the Seniors at Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelpadraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice-abbot of Beannchair; Maelmoicheirghe, Economus of Cluain-mic-Nois; Diamaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Inreachtach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Luimneach went upon Loch Oirbsen, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and Tuath-nElla, where Cathal Ua Maelie, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim, against Muircheartach; but they separated without battle, or shedding blood on either side. When Donnchadh was setting out on this expedition, these lines were composed:

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

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

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


Dearc-Fearna: i.e. the Cave of Fearna. Oege touched by no unhappiness.?—O'Cler. This is described as in Osraigh, and was probably the ancient name of the cave of Dunmore, near Kilkenny.—See the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 73.
Naon cseado bliafain gan doigna, a hucht, peice non deapha,
O dolun Criont vair cobain co togaill Deince Filma.

An na nGall b'ainn ro Loci Ompbrin do cum la Connaicthe. Goill Luimnios do gabail longpoine a Muigh Roignhe. Goill...
Nine hundred years without sorrow, twenty-eight, it has been proved, 
Since Christ came to our relief, to the plundering of Dearc-Fearna.

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

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

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

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

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

“A. D. 930” [al. 931]. “Tibraid mac An-
sene, Coarb of Ciaran, extenso dolore obiiit. 
Cennfaela mac Lorcaim, prince of Cluon-Auis 
and Cloghar-mac-Damene, next to be abbot of 
Ardmach, died. Maeleoin, bishop and anchori-
rite of Trim, happily died. Dervail, Maelfinnia’s 
daughter, Queen of Tara, mortua est. Cerna-
chan, mac Tiernan, king of Brefny, mortuus est.”

“A. D. 926” [recte, 931]. “The Danes of 
Lymbrick, resided on Logh Ree. Onochowe, 
priest of Killdare, died. Godfrey went to 
Ossorie to banish O’Himar from Moyroynce. 
Cronmoyle, Bushop of Killdare; Keansfoyle,
pepleinein Sinne ve locha, Peanoomnach, mac Flannagain, abb Cluana lonain, Fuacanta, abb Ini Camolga, Maongal, mac Becain, abb Oroma chab, Maolpinne, abb Robair, vecc. Apmh, abb Cuile pathain, vo marba la Gallaidh. Aontaie mac Amgha princeile Eheaann, vecc. Flano, mac Maolpinnia, tigeanna bhegh vo marba vo Ubathach, i. la Cummupeach mac Eccepra. Cona o iec no rioibh,

ba veithp in do Saoidealaith, va lectir deipa pola,

Nat cin Tailte Taonain Ua Plann, Plann an bhioga.

In ana, mac Caomnallain, tigeanna Cenel Laogain. baacall Chpanain i. an opaneac vo haoth in Loch Tect, Loc Ui Suaipa anu, 7 na ri vece annalle rmia, agh ar paibail po e&o. Loingpech Ua Leatlobarap, pi Ulao, vez. Tofull rpla vo marba la Muiphastach mac Neil. l. la Vail naAnande. Plam, mac Muineadh, riofigama Lainfn, 7 Loncan, mac Cathail, riofigama Lainfn, vecc.

Aoir Sprot, naor ceite ceaoca a haon. An epaneain bhoidin vece vo Oinonchaud. Cepceach, mac Maolmucharap, epreop Tiige Mochua, 7 na ccomano. Seachnupach racaip Deapmaige, 7 Fedelm, i. ingin Domnaill, banabb Cluana brianbog, vez. Cen of Oinam, tigeanna Laoigum, 7 Cullen, mac Ceallaig, tigeanna Orphaige, vecc. Celecen, i. mac Ainebid, tigeanna na Ainthean, vecc. Loncan, mac Eadhach, an vapa tighe boi an tan pim ro Ainite Uppe, vece. Raoinfo 1 Mog uata piriagh, mac Domnaill, 7 pia Stocppair, mac Uachinapain i. mac ingine Domnaill pon Muipeastach, mac Neil, d. i. eicnair Maolgapi, mac Ainebid, tigeanna

mac Lorcan, Cowarb of Clones and Clochor, and Bran mac Colman, abbot of Rosscree, died.”


Cuil-rathain.—Now Coleraine, a well-known town, on the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note 5, under A. D. 1213.

Tailte: i.e. Tailtin, now Teltown, near the town of Navan, in the county of Meath.

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

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

Loch-Techet.—Now Loch Gara, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note 5, under A. M. 2532, and A. D. 1256.

The year 930 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 931, alias 932, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give a few of the events of that year (erew commun. 922) as follows:

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

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

As Taillte\(^a\) of Taedhen is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann of Brugh\(^b\).

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

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

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\(\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\) The Commans.—See the years 870, 898, 915.

\(\text{\textsuperscript{2}}\) Magh-Uatha.—A plain in the east of Meath, but its exact position is unknown to the Editor.
Deanlip, ú Conmaic, mac Ó Conaing, mac Neill, ri Ériu, a coi.
Gabhla, co nUailb na Echtsach ri éisea Ua lóid, 
ú i tréonatáin do éin níos. Léill do gabáil ri lócia Béinne, co po
iombhatain ri go po ainscríost iotubhata, ri leacaita go Loch Ómla. Anu-
macha ri oimpim ri féil Maotain do mac Gobmaic i, amlaib, co nGailbh
Locha Cuan inne. Macadán, mac Aeda co cóisea Ua lóid, ri Amláib, mac
Gobrain ri oimpíri aithne a oimpim an cóisea co Sliabh Ófía miar, ri
cor Ócnaíma poibear. Conurtaípi Ó Muircheartach mac Neill. Bearaí
cait riú, ri nimeadhaí popp a corpáiscipost do riéir níos cinn lair lá
taobh bhaite ri gabála. Balb bonne príomphle Ópeann ri mairbáí Ólub
Gobmaic Óa nEchtaic Coba. Óinnall, mac Óaoin, tísearph Lainghe
ri mairbáí. Maíom Óub típrí ma nAmlaíb Cenócaire Cerba; lóimnnech, dú i
tréonatáin raonphlanna ri Ólub Mhaini.

Auir Sprim, nai eic éin tríochta a do. An cúiseachd bhí aon déice ri
Óinhnaí. Gobrain Lóimnig ri oimpíri Connaicri co Muig Lúighe ro thuath,
ri co Daubêrá riú. Óubgiolla, mac Rebecán, tísearph Óa Gobmaic, ri

1 Loch Gámnna. — Now Lough Gowna, in the
barony of Granard, and county of Longford.
This is the head of the chain of the Erne lakes.
—See note *, under the year 1384.
2 Sliabh Beatha. — Now Slieve-Beg, on the
confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fer-
managh.—See note *, under A. M. 2242, and
note *, under A. D. 1593.
3 Mucnamha. — Now Mucknoe, near Castle
Blaney, in the county of Monaghan. See note 4,
under A. D. 830, p. 445, suprâ.
4 Bard Bonna. — i.e. the bard of the Boyne.
5 Uí Corman-Cobha. — The territory of this
tribe comprised the district about Newry, in
the county of Down, as appears from the
Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Newry.
—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down
and Connor, &c., p. 117, note *.
6 Duibhthir : i.e. Duibhthir-Atha-Luisain, a
territory comprised in the present barony of
Athlone, in the south of the county of Rosco-
mon. This was a part of Uí-Maine-Chonnacht.

—See note under the year 920.
7 Ceannairech : i.e. of the scabbed-head.

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

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

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


"A. D. 929" [recte, 933]. "Seachnassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyley the kingdom of Scotland to Edenborough; and yet the Scottishmen compell'd him to return without any great victory. Adulf mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Ernie prey'd and spoyley all Ireland, both temporall and spirituall land, without respect of person, age, or sex, untill they came to Logh Gawney. Mac Godfrey preyed Armach on St. Martyn's Eave from Logh Cwan. Mathew mac Hugh, with the forces of the five provinces" [recte, with the forces of the province, i.e. of Uladh], "and Awley mac Godfrey, with the Danes of Ireland, preyed, spoyley, and made havock of all places untill they came to Sliewe Beha, where they were mett by prince Morietaghe mac Neale, who, in a conflict, slewe 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O' Neachaghys of Ulster."—Ann. Clon.

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Domnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Maelmordha. Bec, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca-Modhruadaigh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil and the men of Munster. Amhlaibh Ceannchairech, with the foreigners, came from Loch Eirne across Breifne to Loch Ribh. On the night of Great Christmas they reached

plundering of this cave already referred to at the year 861, and note * of the year, p. 497, suprā.

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


"A. D. 930" [recte, 935]. "Cormac mac Mooney, abbot of Achiego; Maccleanna, abbot of Imleagh-Iver and Leigmoore, were slain by those of Eoghanachta. Cinay mac Carbrey, King of O’Kansealie, was killed by night, by the Danes of Weixford."—Ann. Clon.

* Ceallachan Caisil; i. e. Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, the ancestor of the O’Callaghans, Mac Carthys, and O’Keeffes.
Annals of the Hibernians.

935.

Afterwards there remained seven months preying and spoiling the borders.

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


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

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

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

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

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


"A. D. 931" [recte, 937]. "The Danes of Logh Rie arrived at Dublin. Awley, with all the Danes of Dublin and north part of Ireland, departed and went over seas. The Danes that departed from Dublin arrived in England, and, by the help of the Danes of that kingdom, they gave battle to the Saxons on the plains of Othlyn, where there was a great slaughter of Normans and Danes, among which these ensuing captains were slain, viz. Sithfrey and Oisle, the two sons of Sittrick Galey, Awley Fivit, and
in domhna, 7 bhrat po mór do breith eipse. Raomhaid mua Laigínib poth occaib an Tuaircpiét. 7 poth munreic mic Neill, dé 7 scéipchpattan ile im Ḍiarmaid mac Moilmuine, mic Plannacáin, 7 im Ceallach, mac Cumhr-
ccaigh do bháidhra dhleibh do poth eipse.

Aoir Cnipb, naci sceo, tríocha a Pé. An noimh bhiatháin décc do Dhonn-
claíainn do tóimpáid Annéir Lipe. Aínlair, mac Dornbáda, do teacht co hAth chaí do mór, 7 Ceall Cuilm do orgáin laií, 7 veic sceo do bhroin do bhreit eipse. Impire cairta eitn Donnchaí, psh Epeann, 7 Múphcháit, mac Neill Ghúíubh, tigeaípark Oiliú, co po Úíomáig via. Donnchaí 7 Múph-
cháit, co na plás uiblime do boll 50 líomhá leiptionaiile do roínbairi poí Úhallaib Atá chaí, co po creipaiat 7 co po creútripaiat ma mbóin po mámpair Gall ó Ath chaí co hAth Tmuínd. Conaí do pín do nátí Conghálach, mac Moilmithríag,

Moylemorey, the son of Cossewarra, Moyle-Isa, Geleachan, King of the Islands; Ceallach, prince of Scotland, with 30,000, together with 800 captains about Awley mac Godfrey, and about Arick mac Brith, Hoa, Deck, Imar, the King of Denmark’s own son, with 4000 soldiers in his guard, were all slain. Conying mac Neall Glounde, died. 3—Ann. Clon.

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

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

2 Duineachaidh.—He was brother of Cathal, the ancestor of the O’Mores of Laeighis, or Leix, in the now Queen’s County.

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

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

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

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

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

—Giles' Translation, p. 377.

v From Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten: i.e. from Dublin to Ath-Truisten, a ford on the River Greece, near the hill of Mullaghmast, in the south of the county of Kildare. Keating, in the
Muinteirteach dan pine Páil, ní rígha 8inem ná sábal,
Cia beirt oc lopecaí an ngráin, ar an ngeití an napáin.

Cumba Congalach breaí mbonné occup duine mair do gót
Ar a chion ní tucrán flúitiuí acht ma beirt co hbrúitiu híot.

Dá cómopha Patraice, i. lórep, recpínid, eppcor, t ancoim, an tí pobbeacnaide vo Séaininbaíbh, i Maolpatraice, mac Maeltuile, eppcor, t eccnaí. Cúisc tupa vo m abáine t a écc.

Aoir Ceart, nasa é ceá tríochá a peacht. An pícstríu blíadhain vo Dhonnchaíb. Maolboinniag, abh Tailteach, Ceallach, mac Caellainse, píob Saighne, désh. Pinnachta, mac Ceallaiag, comarba Doine, eppcor t roaí beplapéire, Laíghnen, comarba Peanna, i Tailteachta, [déesc]. Aileach uognai la Sáalai bhon Muinteirteach, mac Neill, t a eighbál leo co mureprat vo cúna a long co po puaplan Dha uabaíb. Maíom pia Congalac, mac Maolmuich, pop Sáalaináib monai, t beccaii occe Ath váláapce, vá t eipoéraraí ceúiri ríce tairn níob. Dombail, mac Lorcain, tísearba Clíone, déesc li Cluain mic Nóir. Criócán, mac Maelemuine, tísearba Ua Priach-

reign of Cormac, son of Art, asserts that Ath-Truisten was the old name of Ath-I, now Athy, on the Barrow; but this is an error, for the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Magoghegan, and the Book of Lecan, speak of Ath-Truisten and Ath-I, as two different fords where two different battles were fought between the Munstermen, on the one side, and the Leinstermen, aided by the Ulstermen, on the other. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Ath-an-etroden is described as "a little foorde near the hill of Mullamaidsden," and the following passage, literally translated from the Book of Lecan, will show that it is not Ath-I, or Athy:

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

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

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

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

Muircheartach replied:

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Ath-da-laarg: i.e. Ford of the two Forks. There were two places of this name in Ireland, one on the River Boyle, in Connaught,—see note †, under A. D. 1174; and the other in Meath; but the situation or modern form of the name of the latter is unknown to the Editor.
pach, vécc. Plann, mac Ceallairén, tanairi Óppaíge, vécc. Cian, mac Aen-
ṣurá, go mairba do la Hílib Polge. Muirchaí, mac Plin, do gum la Tuata.
Canoin pâtráice do cúm remarked ló Donnchaí, mac Plinn,.pi Epeann. Ceal-
lačán, pi Caríl, co píshaib Múimhán,í Macca cunnu co nGalláb Píntlaireí-
1 Míde, co teucrath epech moí, í bróiv. Órgsan úna, Cille heinnéch, í Cille
hachaí dóiba co no sàbrat a a nàbbáid. Mùineadac Ua Conchobairí Cille
Corbóinach mac Ógpóda, co píapaíbrat Oíill, mac Aenṣurá, tíeapama
Ua Mbothaí, í rocaide ele ló lHíaaaípin tíeapama Ua Mbothaí. Píí
Múimhán um Ceallačán, pi Múimhán, co nGallaíb amaille píppú, vo Órgsan
Míde, í Cluana heinnéac, í Cille hachaí so no anfhríte an tìp co Cluán
iopaird. Óill vo eòrpa Óta chuaí. á eòrpa, mac Óspraí, the puntaí
dé 1 Mícáil.

Aoi Chnìort, naoi ceòid tríoch a hucht. A haonpìetí do Donnchaí.
Mùineáiríchtach campa, abh tìnneuchí, Oìbìspòrtacht, mac Ronán, abh Cluana
Dólcaín, Aíibí, mac Dómnaíl, abh Ólìma huipí, vécc. Corbóinach, abh
Cille hachaí, vo bádaí hi munì Ógliníir Cualann ag elaí Í Oílallí.
Plann Óa Ceàil, vo doil mòrpa hi é Cluain air dòbain lá Oílallí. Suíne,
mac Conbhrítcán, abh Sláine, vo mairba do lOílallí. Mairbínuaíta, ancoipe, vo
tíe. Mairbínuaíta Óa Sceallán reagh legno Leòglinne, vo écc. Slóighead-
lar an piòg, Donnchaí, í la Mùineáiríchtach, mac Niell, go Láinní, í co riopa
Múimhán, co no sàbrat a noigal. Niail, mac Pànsearle, niogóanna Oílìg
vo gum 1 bádaí la Mùineáiríchtach. Plann, mghin Donnchaí, bainteapama

1 Ui-Fiachrach : i.e. of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tyrone.—See note 3, under the
year 787, p. 394, supra.

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

3 Canoin-Pdhráig.—This was the name of the
celebrated Book of Armagh.—See Petrie’s

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

5 Ui-Fòthaighd.—Now the barony of Ith and
Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.

6 Mactail.—He was the patron saint of Kil-
cullen, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Mi-
chael le Pole’s church, near Ship-street, Dublin,
also, as is highly probable from this passage.—
See note 1, under A. D. 548, p. 186, supra.

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

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

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

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

*Delginis-Cualann.—*Now Dalkey, i.e. Delg-ec, in the county of Dublin.
Oiliú, vécc. Apait ua híomnaí, r. mac Sítrioda, tísearnna Táll-Ubmóth, do mhaird i ceannaítaíb lá Céannaigh Aíone. An mór mac Ceallaíca, rí Chaitríl, róig Órraimigh. Aílaílgh Cuapán do éitth co Caimbreach, ghlacaír mac Órraimáda do éitth in Aí chlaid. Cneacha Láithin il Leit Chumín rí Óraen i Mhíde, Lorcan i mbreith, g Muipéchtach hí CeCualamho, co ttuccraip eícchá mór a eíth. Coimpe Ua Cionafá, tísearnna Ua nAiteaíva, vécc. Catraoiníf rí ag Síach róig Conraithe mac Óedh róig Aílar no Aílaílgh, mac Sítrig, g róig Ótraínaíb.

Aoth Chriost, naoit céad eícchócha anaoi. An dáta bhíodh ríeth do Dhonncha. Éochá, mac Scannail, abb Ímeacha loibaí, g Oenacán, ragait dóm leitlámh, vécc. Maldhíghí, mac Nectarúi, ophában Cualann, vécc iar ésíanaír. Muipéchtach, mac Néill co phaibh air Phocla g brígh do nól hít t'ín Órraimí, g na n'Deirí 50 no hainmhi g co nho híonpaír lair an eícch mhile 50 leip 50 uil Ruadóirach goimhnaí macphair do iarnaí. Muipéchtach la Muipéchtach, mac Néill, co ttúc opháin g éitth aibhí Úllach iar mbreith bocach g corpaír. An na n'Deirí do éitth lá Céannaigh g la ríopa Muman, poíthaig a naite go Muipéchtach, mac Néill, 50 eóchmhlaír a níl le d'íobh lair iM Célechá, mac Copbúinach, g im Maelcorm, mac Típlechán, im Séigé, mac Nöebéilain, g im Céleach, mac Síráité, g. Catraoiníe a ede

b Caenraighte of Aídhne.—A sept seated at Ard-Aïdhne, near Ardruin, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 53.

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

d Uí-Aitheachta.—This is the only notice of this tribe occurring in the Annals of the Four Masters. They were probably seated in the district of Tuath-Aitheachta, now anglicó Toghahty, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, &c., of Uí-Fiachrach, p. 157, note 9.

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


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

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

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

Aileagh was taken by the Danes on Mortagh mac Neale, and himself taken therein, *until* [recte, *but*] “he made a good escape from them, as it was God’s will. Ceallachan of Cashell, with his Munstermen and Danes, harried and spoyled all Meath and...” [recte, as far as] “Clo-

nard. Congallagh mac Moylemihie gave an overthrow to that part of Lystermen” [recte, Meathmen] “called Gallenges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donnoghi O’Melaghly and Mortagh mac Neal went over all Munster and Lystner, and took their hostages. Harrold O’Hymer, King of the Danes of Lybrick, was killed in Connaught at Ratheyney. Neall mac Ferall, prince of Aileagh, was killed by Mortagh mac Neale. Flann, daughter of King Donnoghi, Queen of Aileagh, died. Moylemartan O’Skel- 

lan, Lector of Leighlyn, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell made a great slaughter on those of Ossorie. Awley Cwaran, came to Yorke, and Blackare mac Godfrey arrived in Dublin to govern the Danes.”—Ann. Clon.

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

*Insi-Gall;* i.e. the Islands of the Foreigners, i.e. the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scot-

land.
Muircheartach, or known as Conaill, an Òthair, and Céann an Deireadh, succeeded the Firnach of Lasair. He went to Geldi, and, having rested there, he marched over the plain of Magh-Ealta, then covered with snow, to Ath-Cliath, or Dublin. —See Circuit of Muircheartach mac Neill, p. 29 to 33.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.D. 940.

An sall vo cpn la nUib Páilge. l. la nAiméisín, mac Cionaeó, r lá Cenel Phíachach, co po mabhra dé céo véce hi Muíg Ciri ub. Aig l. rioc anachnúa, comcon ropiri abne locha co po uicspeicnap na Sall Inn Móctea air le ọ. Maolpunoanaí, mac Ploinn, canairi Oibh, vo mabhao vo Chenel Conail. Céatnaoneaí pop Shalailb Ceá chaie nia nUib Páilge l. nAiméisín mac Cionaeótha, tígéanna Ua Páilge, dú i trocaip mite vo Shállainh im Aon nAlbanach, co toircéadh toim óc cen mo táirgh.


Maolmocota von Móbe maig,
Móp lica air cráob caon ceimpa,
Atbar cích na hanmcaptne,
Caoncompac moltach Mughna.

Paolán, mac Múirthoíraí, pí Láigín, vo écc vo earccán in Íaenach Cholmán.

Paolán puamann puamaig, ar gniú mór músta maigén,
Coiméo Cualann cuanaighe, vo poibao laoich pí Láigín.
Lupe Epeann Epeann, oinigdó oan opona oonap,
ba váig vép tré gle deoib, ba lica plach pe Paolán.

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

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

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

"A.D. 940" [al. 941]. "A great frost, that loches and rivers were iced. The birth of Brian mac Cinedy. An army by Murtagh, that he spoyled Meath and Ofaly, and went to Ossory and brought them to subjection, and from thence prayed the Desyes, that he brought Cellachan, King of Cassill, with him, subject to Donncha. Maelruanu, beyr of Ailech, and son of Flann, killed by the Conells. Eocha mac Scannail, Airchinnech of Inlech-Ivair, mortuus est. Aenagan, priest of Dun-Lethglaise, mortuus est."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 934" [read, 941]. "There was such druth" [drought] and ice over loches, and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inis-Moghty upon ice, and spoiled and ran-sackt the same. Mortagh mac Neale, with the
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui-Failghe, i.e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, and the Cinel-Fhiaichach, who slew twelve hundred of them at Magh-Cisi\(^9\). Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta\(^9\) on the ice. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, Tanist of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the Ui-Failghe, i.e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, where there fell a thousand of the foreigners, with Aedh Albanach, and many chieftains besides him.

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

Maelmochta of the plain of Meath,—
Great grief is the beauteous sweet branch,—
The chief of spiritual direction,
The centre of the praise of Mugain\(^9\).

Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died of a fall at Aenach-Colmain\(^7\):

Faelan of resounding rapidity, whose shout overwhelmed the plain,
Lord of Cualann of the harbours, the subduer of champions, King of Leinster,
The flame of Eremhon's Ireland, he subdued hosts singlehanded,—
Cause of tears is his total separation. Alas for the Prince of Faelan's\(^9\) land!

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

\(^9\) Mugain.—This is probably intended for Bealach-Mughna, or Mughna-Moshenog, near Carlow.

\(^7\) Aenach-Cholmain : i.e. Colman's Fair. This fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liffe.

\(^9\) Faelan's land.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the present county of Kildare.

An Cnúnt, nano ceó cíthre, a haon. An eitiptaíbh haónáin pícshí do Dhomnchá. Conula, mac Dúnachain, eippc6 7 abh Lochtluinne, Caoncoinn, eippc6 Donnliac, Rósarnach, abh Sáine, 7 Pindoínnach, abh Pobair, déic. Aob, mac Scannlám, tígseanna Ithuachra, ecceántr eogha iadair, 7 i n'Éaide, [decc]. Muireachtach na ceocail centiseach, mac Neill Conlaíobh, tígseanna Oílí, Caétar lamhirn Éonna ma aimir, vo mairbháo oc At Phipnui a lá blachaíne, mac Dorgnáda, tígseanna, fáil an 26 Márta. Ar fia eccaíche atmuirbháith.

"Foreigners: i.e. strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Raghnall and his Irish Danes were stationed; but the son of Raghnall fled, and escaped to the mainland, where he was slain by the King of Ulidia, in less than a week after his having plundered Downpatrick.

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

"A. D. 941" [al. 942]. "Donnchá mac Suáthainn, bishop of ClonmicNois, and Fadlan mac Muirecaí, king of Lenster, moriúntur. An overthrowe by Ofaly of the Genties of Dublin, but this asys said was don in the yeare before. Dunleathglaise spolyed by Genties. God and Patrick were avenged of them, for he brought Galls from beyond seas, that they took the Iland from them; theyre kinge stealing from thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorcán mac Donnca killed by Congalach mac Maolmíth. Maolmíth, Aircíinche of Clon-Iraird, quievit. ClonmicNois spolyed by the Genties of Dublin and Kildares."


"A. D. 935" [recte, 942]. "Donnogh, bishopp of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Morcaí, King of Linsiter, died of a bruise he received of a fall. Idwall mac Anoroit, prince of Brittons, was killed by the Saxons. The two sons of Lorcán mac Donnogh were killed by Congalach mac Moylemíth. Blacarie mac Godri, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spolyed Clonvicknose. Donlaith, daughter of Moylemíth, and sister of King Congalagh, died. Donlethglasse was spolyed by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, King of Ulster. Liahmore, in Conamacht, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose."
Conghalach and Ailpin, two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were slain by Conghalach, son of Maelmthigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Maelmthigh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by Blaaire, son of Godfrey, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Dun-Leathghlaise was plundered by the son of Raghnall and his foreigners. God and Patrick quickly took vengeance of him for this deed, for foreigners came across the sea, and attacked them on their island, so that the son of Raghnall, their chief, escaped to the main land; he was killed by Madudhan, King of Ulidia, in revenge of Patrick, before the end of a week after the plundering. A great flood in this year, so that the lower half of Cluain-mic-Nois was swept away by the water.

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

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


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

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

* On the 26th of March.—According to the Annals of Ulster, Muircheartach was killed on Sunday, the fourth of the Kalends of March in 942, alias 943; but the true year is 943, in which the fourth of the Kalends of March fell on Sunday.
Ceallach, mac bece, tigearna Dál Amaige, do orcsain a nOenteib la a čenél péirin. Plann Ua Foccairte tigearna bpecpraige, g tigearna

Tsacht-Mugha: i.e. the Strand of Mugh.
Not identified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breacraighe, marks its position. The year 941 which notice the events of that year as follows:

with 942, alias 943, of the Annals of Ulster, "A. D. 942" [al. 943]. "The Galls of Loch


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

“A. D. 936” [recte, 943]. “Lambert, bishop of Killmoyne, died. They of Leicheale made a greate slaughter of the Danes of Logh Cwan. Mortanagh mac Nell, upon Shrove-tide Sunday, at Athisfirdia, was killed in battle by the Danes of Dublin. This Mortanagh was son of King Neale Glunduffe, King of Ireland, and was surnamed Moriartagh na gCoghall gCroicenn, which is as much as to say in English, as Murtaugh of the Leather Coates, which name was given him upon this occasion.”

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

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

The Age of Christ, 942. Robhartach, son of Maelcainnigh, Abbot of Cluain-an-dobhair; Maelseichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhthach, son of Maelseampul, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Guaire, son of Maelecan, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaitheartach, son of Inmainen, King of Caiseal; Flann, son of Finn, and Muireadhach, son of Maelmordha, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, was slain by Feara-Maigh-Feine⁴. Conn, son of Donnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Cairbre, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Uí-Liathain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiseal, over Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duin⁶, where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-cliaith by the Irish, i.e. by Conghalach, son of Maelmirthigh, royal husbands, furnished by the Annals of Ulster. Cormac Mac Culeannain, King of Munster, who, according to Mageoghegan, was her first husband, was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, in the year 908. Now, if we take for granted that Niall Glunduffe was her second husband, he must have repudiated her within that year, for Cearbhall, her third husband, was killed in A.D. 909, one year after the death of Cormac.—See p. 573, line 17, supra. This fact proves the utter fallacy of Mageoghegan's story, for Niall Glunduffe lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Cearbhall! The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac Mac Culeannain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster, who was slain by a Dane named Ulbh in the year 909; and that she married, thirdly, Niall Glundubh, with whom she lived till he was slain by Amlaff at Dublin in 919; after which she was left destitute, and begged from door to door.—See a quatrain of Gormlaith's own composition, cited by the Four Masters under the year 903, p. 573, and again under 917, p. 597.

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

⁴ Cluain-an-dobhair.—A place near Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 507, 843, 938.

⁵ The Feara Maigh-Feine: i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

⁶ Magh-duin: i.e. plain of the fort. This would be anglicised Moydown, or Moyadown, but it has not been yet identified.
.1. vo Chongalac, mac Maolmhoura, niogdaonna Epaneann, 1 vo bran, mac Maolmorda, p' Laighe, 1 vo Chealla, mac Paelain, niogdaonna Laighe. Arpe corecpao vo natao rair. 1. a tiige, 1 a aighbeada, a longa, 1 a cuimhnege oletha vo lorecaid, a mna, a mic, a daercappuairg vo breit 1 naepe, a rig 1 a aer calm a marba, a ogdulgeann o ceirit go dhuine eirin zuim, 1 haoid, 1 lorecaid, 1 breitt ait natao beace vo uirito 1 nuaado long vo noectapat 1 n'Delcinir. Cona' vo no paidead,

Naoi cceo bliadhain buan neipao,  
Cerine vieich a v' a treigachta,  
O gheanp Chripta, iar naizail,  
Co rin mbliaidh po meatlaid.

Ro corecpao A' chtae cloicheach,  
Co nimat rcait reeo t'aich  
Ro crambeag muintir Thomnaid,  
1 marra' doma'ine vedraoi.

Bran Caimain don caet corecpaig,  
Op aul Aulian co na rloagai,  
Ar la' rig Laighean lamech,  
Ro crambeag aigur no corecpaig.

Ropaigach ruir in copnaim,  
Congalach cono mbreig mbpaiglan,  
Ghean iarna' doma'ine daeiz,  
Co cathair oca corecpaig.

Donnchaad, mac Ploinn, mac Maoleclainn, p' Epaneann, veice iap' an cuicceach bliadhain pichet a plaet. Ar vo popaitemf, aigur deccaoine Donnchaad po paidead an taim,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A. D. 943" [al. 944]. "Flihvertach mac Inmainnein in pace mortuus est. Carbre mac Maelpatrick, King of the O'Lialans; Finn mac Mudiant, king of Corcalaoie, killed by them of Maghsene. Congalach mac Maelnuihi, and Braen mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, sett on Dublin, from whence they brought jewels, goods, and great captives. Donncha mac Flainn mac Maelruanai, king of Tarach, annis 25, transactis in regno, moritur; Maelfinnia, Coarb of Fechin, and Dungall mac Cahain, in Christo dormierunt. The battle of" [Gort] "Rodachan by Cellachan upon Thomond, where many fell."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 937" [rectè, 944]. "Dublin was ran-
O atháit O'llomchaidh, deim domn, po cloi Tìnaip tomtach li,
Cen pecht pè leng mi disgust, atá tìp n'eireann iar ní.


Cùileanan, mac Corbneagaì, tiogain òa nìbairìche, dèig.

Aoi C'riort, naot ceò eftpeaca a eòdfar. An dàpa bliadhain do Chongalaich. Platìùr, abb Peàrpa mòipe, Scannlíàn, abb Tuama Òinmòich, Maolbeàò, abb Dùìmìrì, ì Tiuine ràgarì Cluana mac Nóir, dèig. Anìirgì, mac Cionadìò, tiogain òa Pàilìe, dèig an tèòparr lìa ìo Iànnàin. Òannann, mac Òèòba, tiogain òa n'Oornóra, do màthadh. Dùinnall, mac Maolmuìaì, tiogain Connacht, òa éìc. Òannall, mac hUàlmapán, mac Dòbailen,

seckt and spoiled by Congalagh mac Moylemhi; these of Moybrey and Breen mac Moylemorry, with his Lysternen; and in burning Dublin they killed forty hundred Danes that made resistance to keep the forte, and took away all their jewels, goods, and hangings. Donogh, King of Ireland, died. The King of the Danes was killed by the King of the Saxons at York.”—Ann. Clon.

1 Òa-Neill. This is the first mention of Òa-Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals. This branch of the Neptesi Neill Neighallaigh of the North, took their hereditary surname from Niall Glundubh, who was the grandfather of this Domhnall.


"A. D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost" [Seaca mòb anuacens] “that Loches and Rivers were dried uppp. The Genties of Loch Echach killed by Daniell mac Martagh, and his brother, Flahvertach, and the spoyles of their shippes” [carried off]. “Maolteile mac Dunnain, Conair of Tiernach, and Carneach, securo morte moritur. Ureba mac Murchu, king of West Connagh; Maelduin mac Garvith, Seenap of Ardmaech” [died]. “Blacar renewed” [recte, eschewed] “Dublin, and Aulaiv after him. Some of
Since Domnchadh’s death,—unspeakable misfortune;—Teamhair
the threatener has changed its hue,
Without the enlightening laws of a king to bind it, the land of
Ireland is for ever ruined.

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

The Age of Christ, 944. The second year of Conghalach. Flathghus,
Abbot of Fearnamor; Scannlan, Abbot of Tuaim-Finnlocha; Maelbeathadh, 
Abbot of Daimhinis; and Guaire, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aimhurin,
son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, died on the third day of January. Dunlaing,
son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain. Domhnall, son of Maelmhuaidh,
lord of Connaught, died. Domhnall, son of Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen,
The inhabitants of Gallen, Leyny, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. e. 69. See also note under the year 885.

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

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


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

This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note 4, under the year 448, p. 137, *supra.*
lord of Corca-Firtri, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-Cuilinn by the foreigners, i.e. by Amhlaeibh Cuaran [and his followers]. Athelstan⁴, the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

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

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

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

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

The full of the Finnfadhach⁵ of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i.e. Joseph⁶. A battle between the birds of the sea and the birds of the land at Luimneach. A battle between the ravens of Munster, in Gleann-Damhain, at Darinis⁷; and the ravens of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

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⁴ Joseph.—This is an error of the Four Masters, for Joseph died in 936. He was succeeded by Maelpatrick, son of Maeltuile, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by Cathasach, son of Duilcan, who was the successor of Patrick in this year and till his death in 957.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 48.

⁵ Gleann-Damhain at Darinis.—A valley near Molana, in the barony of Cosmore and Cosbride, in the county of Waterford.—See note ⁴, under the year 742, p. 343, suprà.
Ruaidhí Ua Canannán con Sláine cona caipetsear Gaill, i Dhaonáil i. Congalach, mac Maolmhi ti, i Amhadh Cuapán, co paemineh pop Thallabh Aíta chia in po maibbo in po bairtheach rocaisse. Scolaige Ua hAedh-accain, tigearna Doaiphe, i Dhaith, mac Múirfiobh, tanair Ua eCreimtainn, i Aoibh Ua Ruairc, mac Tigearnáin, a riúteann. Ogmarr Aíta chaite na Congalach, mac Maolmhi ti.


Dáoin Chongalaich na tríath,
1 nÃth chaith ba cumpcle laoch,
hir cceíen maip ur clainn pÃi claino,
Doth bhipat Gaill pfir cec raet.

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

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

"A. D. 946" [al. 947]. "An army by Roari O'Canannan to Slane, assisted by both English and Irish" [recte, resisted by the Galls, i.e. Danes and Irish], "viz., Congalach mac Maelmhi, and Aulaiu Cuan, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Einfai i. a relique, full of white silver from the Owens, i. Tyrowen, to Patrick. Seolai O'Haegan, king of Dartry; Garvith mac Mureal, heire of O'Crivhains, and Hugh O'Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.
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Ua Canannain to Slaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, and Amhlacibh Cuan; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaighhe O’Aedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Uí-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-cliath by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh.

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

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


* Leacain in Meath.—Now Leckin, in the barony of Corcaree, and county of Westmeath.

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

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

"Dé an ón chéad dóthain a fhasca (946) po mescaid uaidh úa in-thomhain, eigeanna na Nóruaimh, áir fhein i mo marbhadh úa ceann cheind go ré éochaidh ní linn ginni bhun an feis nó a bionn; amháin marbhadh Muireadhach mac Néill Glundubh laip peact máth.”

"It was in the fourth year of his reign (946) the battle of Ath-cliath was fought by him against Blaicair, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, where Blaicair himself was slain, together with sixteen hundred men, in revenge of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, slain by him some time before.”
The year 946 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 947 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 943 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 948.

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

The Age of Christ, 947. The fifth year of Conghalach. Óenacan, son of Egeartach, airchinneach of Eaglaíos-beag at Cluain-mic-Nois, bishop and pure virgin,—the brother of Dunadhach, son of Egeartach, of the tribe of Mughadhorna-Maighen,—died. Aedhan, son of Anailedh, airchinneach of Tuaim-da-Ghualann, [died]. Flaitbhheartach⁷, son of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, was slain by the Cínel-Conaill. Laidhgnen, son of Conghalach, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Fíra-Cul. Domhnall, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, died. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, lord of Oirghialla, died, after the victory of penance. Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians themselves. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh; and he plundered Ui-Meith and Fearmhagh.

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

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

⁷ Flaitbhheartach.—It is added in a modern hand in the Stowe copy, that this Flaitbhheartach was the brother of Domhnall O'Neill, king of Ireland.

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


mūde, pīn leigimn Cluana mic Nóir, Plann Ua Únaile, aipcinneach Slíinne
va cloca, cin oipn an coicci, dęs. Eochacán Ua Cleirísh, piaglín eiren,
vécc. Dáirid éccnaió vécc. Reachtadh, mac Maonaí, prímpaccapte
Cluana mic Nóir, aipcinneach Imleach/a Fí.í. Imleach/a méccáin. Oengín,
mac brían, raccár, 7 Špúite Sñóm Cluana mic Nóir, vécc. Cloítech
Slíne vo lópecaí vo Shallaíb co na lán vo mónnainbh, 7 ñíg baoimh im
Chaoineácaí pean léigimn Slíne, 7 baclall an éplima, 7 cloce bá beach vo
clocccaíb. Cátphaneaó pia Ruáidh Ua Canannáin, 1 Míde pí Congálaích,
mac Maoilmíthíg, nú 1 torócaí Congálaích, mac Ceallait, tígeanna Péar
Róip, con fíonuim oile amaille rúir. Slíóthí oile la Ruáidh Ua Canannáin
1 mòphgaíb, 7 inpeaó breá uile ól, 7 vo bept ile òi cúimnigh píon Chongá-
lach. Ro ñabh longnpí pírí pe mír acc pónbaí píon Mhíide, 7 breágaíbh
hi Múine brócain, 7 vo maccht oligeada píé Eóinn ar sacht aipn cóiucce.
Cátphaneaó iarnaíbe eiriú Shallaíb, 7 gaoiideallíb, 1. eiriú Ruáidh Ua
Canannáin aíú Tulla Acha ciaid a bpeil Andneap approt vo pónnaph.
Ro meabhaí píon Shallaíb, 7 po cíopeaí a náip, náip topeacipí pe míle
vo érén peanach arn gen moct gille, 7 glaplaité torócaí Ruáidh úm piog-
dáimnna Eóinn 1 príegimn an cáta híprn, 7 torócaí úiptar tánaíb Táil an
beor. Théina, inóppo, Góopáid 1. mac Seimpuc, co nuathad saoine hi
maille rúir. Óonncnáib, mac Óonnnall Uí Maoilechlaímain, piogáimnna Míde,
vo mapbáio la a veipbhpine bá óem 1. la Péarchal mac Aengúpa. Slíóthí
la Congálaích, mac Maoilmíthíg úin Múmám, 7 po aipce iarnmúna, 7 po
mapb vá mac Ceannétití, mac Lócpain 1. Echtéitín 7 Oinnéuan. Inópaíbh
Maríe Finn la Congálaích. Ruánc, mac Anpíe Uí Laocáícin, tígeanna
Péar Cúil Téachta, vécc. Máicínhan mac Aodha, pí Ulaí, vo mapbáio la
hUícóibh péirín.
macht, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchinnbeach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. Reachtabhra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; airchinnbeach of Imleach-Fia, i.e. of Imleach-Beccain; Oenghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine was burned by the foreigners, with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Caeineachair, Lector of Slaine, and the crozier of the patron saint, and a bell [which was] the best of bells. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in Meath, over Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breagha; and he plundered all Breagha, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brocaín, to reduce Meath and Breagha; and the dues of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, on the festival of Andrew the apostle precisely. The foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, for there fell six thousand mighty men, besides boys and calones; but Ruaidhri, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of that conflict, and Imhar, Tanist of the foreigners, also. Godfréy, however, i.e. the son of Sitric, escaped, and a few persons along with him. An army was led by Conghalach into Munster; and he plundered West Munster, and slew the two sons of Ceinmeidigh, son of Lorcan, namely, Echthighern and Donnchuan. The plundering of Magh Finn by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Anfith Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, died. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

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

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

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

"A. D. 949. Donogh mac Daniell, king of Meath, killed by his brothers. Ael, king of Wales, died." [Scohine Airchinnech of Durrrowe]; "Maelfinnan, bishop of Kildare; and Cleircen mac Conallain, Airchinnech of Daire-
lach Lice Chumm lár por Loch Oerccdepe. Ro oírríte scríne uile mhríona
an locha, nó ghabrach geall, nó nalíte Muimhain nap na phríbeinte, ríum. Chon-
parth, mac Ítpocaca co nGaillaib Ait a cha do afarain Chinnora, Domnaic
Paire, Íspabnaic, Tulain, Dípen Cianam, Cille Seiphe, a laite cealla
arpína, atch ar a Chomnaor po cóire uile. Rúgrat tuilleó ar rí níle a
mbrón leó látrobot óp, ar fhríntse, eòid, ríolamaone, sacha maithra
arachra. Inpead Shill nAinmcaib, afarain Cluana mhríta òpénann lát
Ceallacán, lár píopa Muimhain. Inpead Óéallla bhithra von luchte céona, rí Oámhaig
Haimore do lógha leó. Scené Cluana lopáin ó Chongalach, mac Maoile-
michig gan chumhmm píz nó plata runne. Marom por píopa Muirceapaige
tíne la hUa Lomán Zaela. Marom por hUib Pálge occ tòpprach, in po

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

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

“Canannus, &c.—These churches still retain
their ancient names, and are all situated in East
Meath. Their names are now anglicised Kells,
The Age of Christ, 949. The seventh year of Conghalach. Aileall, son of Corc, Abbot of Corcach; Guaire Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-stratha, [died]. Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Maceitigh, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Donnchuan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbe-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, upon Loch-Deirdgherc. They plundered all the islands of the lake, and obtained the hostages of the Munstermen, over whom they obtained sway, after some opposition. Godfrey, son of Sitric, with the foreigners of Ath-clith, plundered Ceanannus⁶, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breachain, Tulan, Disert-Chiarain, Cill-Scire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceanannus⁶ they were all plundered. They carried upwards of three thousand persons with them into captivity, besides gold, silver, raiment, and various wealth and goods of every description. The spoiling of Sil-Anmchadhah⁶, and the plundering of Cluain-searta-Breannainn, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhnna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Gailine⁷ was burned by them. The freedom⁸ of Cluain-Iraird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Muscraighe-thire by Ua-Lomain-Gaela⁹. A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra.

Donaghpatrick, Ardbreaccan, Dulane, Castlekieran, Kiliskeery.

⁴ Out of Ceanannus: i.e. the encampment was at Kells, from which marauding parties were sent forth to plunder the neighbouring churches.

⁶ Sil-Anmchadhah: i.e. race of Anmchadh. This was the tribe-name of a sept of the Uí-Maine of Connaught, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O’Madadhain, now O’Madden. Their territory comprised the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

⁸ Gailine.—Now Galleen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King’s County, which was anciently called Dealbhna-Beathra, or Dealbhna-Eathra.

⁵ The freedom.—Dr. O’Conor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

“Violatio sacrilega Cluanairardiae per Congalachum filium Maelmithigi, nullo retinente Regem Duce contra eum.”

⁹ Ua-Lomain Gaela.—This was the name of a sept of the Hy-Many of Connaught, seated at Finnabhair, now Finnure, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. Muscraighe-thire was the ancient name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 35, note ⁵; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 29.

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

“A. D. 950. Macetig mac Cuilennan, King of
the Conells, and Guaire O'Farannain, died. Gofrith mac Sitrick, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Downas-Patrick, Ardbrackain, Tuileain, and Killskyre, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 men were taken with an innumerable pray of cowes, horses, gold, and silver" [ubi capita sunt tris milia hominum vel plus, cum maxima preda bonum et eorum, avi et argenti]. "Hugh mac Maelruanaí; Beg mac Duineuan, King of Tehva; Cennedi mac Lorcán, King of Thomond; Gaivirth mac Lorcán, King of the men of Le- vain. Nell Mohlach killed by Carbery by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosie and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 946" [recte, 951]. "Beg mac Don- wian, King of Teaffh, and Kennedy mac Lorcán, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaisses. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downapatrick, Ard- brackan, Tullean, Disert-Queran, and Killskyre, with many other churches, and took from them about 3000 captives, with many rich booties of gold, silver, and cloathes, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of York for a year after. King Con- gallah granted that freedome to Conlard, that there shou'd never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon."—Ann. Clon.

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

"Guarius filius Colmani, non solis in hys- torii nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ita ipsi vulgo ob eximiae liberali- tatis praerogativa notissantius, ut quando quis vult quempiam a liberalitate plurimum laudare dicat; est ipso Guario liberalior."

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

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlann, son of Egneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Aidhne\(^1\) of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmhaic of Sgeilllic\(^2\) died. Flann Ua Becain, airchineach of Druim-cliabh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhnach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha\(^3\); Celeclamh, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Maelfachrach, airchineech of Magh-etir-di-ghlais\(^4\), died. Flann Ua Cleirigh\(^5\), lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Oebhinn, daughter of Donnchadh, died. Canannan, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ui- Ceinsealaigh, died, after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by Fearghal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Canannain was slain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelachlann, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Faircheallain\(^6\) by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many

\(^1\) Corca-Mogha.—Now anglicé Coreamoe, a district comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Killian, and county of Galway. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, p. 84, note *, and the Map to that work, on which the boundaries of this district are marked. See also note under the year 1382.

\(^2\) Magh-etir-di-ghlais.—See note *, under A.D. 879, p. 529, suprd.

\(^3\) Flann Ua Cleirigh.—He was the first person ever called Ua Cleirigh, or O'Clery. He was otherwise called Maelderrarda, and was the grandson of Cleireach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called.—See Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 392.

\(^4\) Ui-Faircheallain.—See note *, under the year 899, p. 560, suprd.

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

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

“A D. 947” [recte, 952]. “Connor mac Donnell O’Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,
King of Scotland; and Ferdowsgh O'Mooney, abbot of Clonicknose, died. The pox (which the Irish called then Dolor Gentilium) ran over all Ireland this year."—Ann. Clon.

*Inis-Uladh*: i.e. the Island of the Ulidians. This was a place near Slivey Gadoe, not far from Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note 3, under A. D. 594, p. 219, supradi.

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

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

"A. D. 952. Cluain-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounsternen and Genties. Maeleohai, Coarb of Comgall and Mocolmog, died. Galeng spoyled by the O'Crivthains. Daniell came upon Mun- tagh, beheading many. Maelmartan mac Macna; Ruaagan mac Etigen, king of East Galeng; Maelpatrick mac Coscan, Lector of Armdach; Maelmure, Airechinnnech of Tifethghna; Cen- faela, Airechinnnech of Saighir; Dermott mac Toritha, Airechinnnech of Lismor-Mocuda; and Duvinsse, bushop of Benchar, dormieran."
were slain; and Cuilen, son of Gusan, was taken prisoner. A battle was gained by the foreigners over the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which many were slain.

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

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartaich, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Reachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaithd; Caencomhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctain; and Sruthair;
Plannacán, mac Alléon, cómainb Mac Níppi, 1 Colmán Eala, Celechairn, mac Robantaig, cómainb Finnín 1 Ciarán, vo Uib Mic Uaír Misde a chénel, Cellachán, ní Charáil, vécc. Aod, mac Saimhrit, tigearna Conca móine, 1 tigearna Omnaighe vo marbaith. Niall Ua Tolaire, tigearna Cuipíne, 1 ar uad ainmnaigh Caín Uí Tholairnce pón hrú Locha Rith [vécc]. Saighir ciarán vo oínceann Úrpháith Mhúinán. Óran, mac Domnall, tigearna Chenel Laeighre bhó, vo marbaith. Conn, mac Éiméain, mac Saimhrit, tigearna Maighe bumá, vo marbaith. An móir vo Chonpriob 1 tseabó nua Ua Ruain, co toipcéin ann Ua Cian, tigearna cóipíne. Ualghuir, mac Cianán, tigearna Tal meirn cuimb, vo marbaith la Caétal, mac Lopán, 1 toipcéin Caétal po céine nuiáumh. Dunlann Ua Dubhín vo marbaith. Slóigeáed Cenél Eocéin, la Domnall Ua Neill go po maírfe bróga a haontaí Ùall.

Aoir Cuirc, nua cécc caos a toe. An taoisigh bhríomh vécc vo Chongalach. Uanaíoc, mac Ecgéataig, eppuse Cluana mac Nóir. Dunlann, mac Ua Dunaccán, abb Inrí Donnle 1 Tíge Munna, Maolionmain, eicnai 1 ancoipe Óllinne na lochá, [vécc]. Cuilen mac Cellaig, abb Cille Ógna, vo marbaith. Anghir, mac Longrich, anáinóte Maighe bile, vécc. Anghir, mac Maolbhíoge, anpéimneach Domhnaice, Ólline, tigearna Muicvrn Maighe, 1 bhaon, mac Caétacám, tigearna Raite mbeair, vécc. Mithinese, mac Cionnaota, tigearna Ua Maillíona, Muipchad, mac Cumpecceag, tigearna Phrí Roír, 1 Flann, mac Gleáneacán, toipé Clonme Muipchad, vécc. Inveigh, mac Mocán, tigearna Ciannachta, vo marbaith i cConacaithin

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

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

*Cairbre*: i.e. of Cairbre-Uí-Chiardha, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name O'Ciar-

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

The year 952 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 953 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 949 of the Annals of Clanma-

*Great sleasing* [recte, mortality] "of cows in
Flannagan, son of Allchu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Celeachair, son of Robhartach, successor of Finnen and Ciaran, of the tribe of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath; [and] Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [recte Abbot] of Corcach-mor, and lord of Dartraighe, was killed. Niall Ua Tolaig, lord of Cuircne, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tholaig*, on the margin of Loch Ribh, [died]. Saighir-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dumha*, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruairc, on which occasion Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre⁷ was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirb, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorcan; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlang Ua Dubhain was slain. A hosting of the Cinel-Eoghan by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breagha by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadhach, son of Egeartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlang Mac-Ua-Donnagain, Abbot of Inis-Doimhle⁶ and Teach-Munna; Maelinmhain, wise man and anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cuilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingseach, airchinneach of Magh-bile, died. Aenghus, son of Maelbrighde, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Ailinne, lord of Mughdhorana-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhir, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mailhena; Murchadh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Feara-Rois; and Flann, son of G lethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died. Innerghe, son of Mochan, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Connaught, in the army

Ireland. A great slaughter of Carbies and Tethvaes by O'Roarke, where O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, fell. Celechar, Coarb of Kiaran and Finan; Ravartach, Coarb of Cuncemill and Adomnan, pavausurant. Nell O'Tolaig; Kel laghan, King of Cashill; Rechtavra, Airchin nech of Killach, mortui sunt. Bran mac Daniell, king of Kindred-Laoaire-Bregh, jugulatus est."


"A. D. 949. Ceallachan, King of Cashell; Reaghawry, abbott of Killeachie, and Flannagan mac Allcon, Cowarb of Mac Nissi, and of Col man-Eala, died. Neale O'Tolairge, lord of Mac chaire-Chivirekny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, took the name of" i.e. from "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen."


* Inis-Doimhle.—See note ⁵, under A. D. 776.

⁷ Rath-inbhir.—Now Bray, in the north of the county of Wicklow.—See note ⁶, under A. D. 776, p. 382, supra.

⁵ Ui-Mailhena.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.
luine, Chongalaigh mac Maoilmiithaig. Sluiceeada Doimnall mac Muirechertaig co longaib o Thuaig mbin ro Lec nEathaoic ro Daball, tair na hAirghiallaib, ro loch neirne, iaprin ro Lec nUachtair, go ro anpecc, t co ro moim an hprenne co tuec galla Ua Ruainc.

Anuir Cnporto, nais cecu caog a ceain. Saeretheine mui errecop Dún Usthlaip, Oengar, mac Noacham, comarba Pechenae, mac Conbhrcan, aircinnech Slaine, Maonach, comarba FiinnEin, mhpeirignin Anua Macha 1 Maolbrioghe, mac Réimin, comarba Mic Neirnn, Colman Galla, veg. Taigh na tTri tTop, mac Cathal pi Connaic, decc. Sluiceeada la Congalach, mac Maoilmiitig, pi Epeann co Laijm, i an mbonnai Laijig, i an naige aonaith Lipe pri tranqu laib go cgr o Laijm co Gallabh Aca chaic, t ucccear Amlaibh, mac Fornada, tigeanna Gall co na Gallabh, ro hinnleach caitefoarmnas leo ron ed Congalait, comar a muintir ceinice ron taimph e cona maithe oc Tic Diogann. Atifai toelpetach amhrain, Congalait rpeirn, Maochfin, mac Aoda, mac Maoilemiitich, Aodh mac Aichoide, tigeanna Tseibha. Comhbac, mac Cathalain, tigeanna Phiri an Anua, ur poings

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

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

* A. D. 954. Aengus mac Conloiisge, Aircinnech of Mable; Aengus mac Maelbride, Aircinnech of Doimliag, moriuntur. Alen, king of Mugorn-Maen and Mugorn-Bregh, and Innerg mac Mocaoin, perished prosecuting Congala in Conagh? [recte, while on an expedition with the Galls, or Danes, in Connaught]. "An army by Daniell mac Murtagh, with shipping from Tuo-iniir upon Loch Nehach, and upon Davall, through Airgiall upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachtar, that vanquishing Brefny they brought O'Raork's hostages."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


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

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

* Fear-Arla.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.
of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, with the boats of Tuaigh-inbhrádhain, [which he convened] on Loch Eathach, over the Dabhall, over the Airghialla, upon Loch-Eirse, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifne, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc.

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

The year 954 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 953 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 951 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 956.

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

"A. D. 951" [recte, 956]. "King Congallagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lynstermen and Danes of Dublin at the Liffy-side, together with divers of his nobles, as Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teaffa; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moylemihie, the king's nephewe, and prince Cormack mac Cahallaine, with divers others. Moylefoharty, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolumne O'Canannnan, prince of Tyrconnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great feilds fought; the one is called the battle of Killmoney; the other the battle of Beal-y-leaghhta, where Mullmoye, or Mulloye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe: after which battle Meath
món oile amaille ginn. Conadh do péimín Congalainn i níghde, 1 naoi ar

tiagáinna Cnóirte an tsan po marbuib an pí, ri atbheict Aoibh Ua Raiteáin,

1 ní ongáin Ceithrú Éannaí, 1 ní heann
1 ní bhliathun a phá a dté
d chéad chaois a dhé
Oirc naoi ceid, ní gníomn ruaill,
O ghein Cnóirte i mbéaril bóth
Composer, mac Mhaoilmeitiúnaí.


Aoir Cnóirte, naoi ceid caoga a pé. An dena bhliathun do Dóimnall. Plann, mac Mochloingigh, comairba Tiagáinnaí 1 Maolodúi, Tanaidi mac

remained waste and desolate for the space of five years, and without a King."—Ann. Clon.

1 Dómhnall, son of Muircheartach.—O’Flaherty places the succession of Domnaldus O’Neill in the year 956, which is the true year.—See Ogygia, p. 435.

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

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

1 Dún-Salacha.—Not identified.

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

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

The Age of Christ, 955. The first year of Domhnall, son of Muircheartach\(^h\), in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann, son of Aedhagan, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelceallaigh, son of Aedh, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach; Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Diarmaid, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha; Mocoluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, King of Caiseal; [and] Muireadhach Ua Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaidh, lord of Loch Cal\(^1\); [and] Maelsinchill, son of Dubhcinn, chief of Uí-Briuin-Cualann, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Ce\(^k\). The mortal wounding of Cairbri Finn Ua Bruadair and his son, i.e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Uí Lorcaín died. Maelsechlainn, son of Aimhirgin, lord of Uí-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Uí-Ceinnsealáigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muircheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Comainns\(^1\), as far as Dun Salach\(^m\).

The Age of Christ, 956. The second year of Domhnall. Flann, son of Mochloingseach, successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith\(^n\); Tanaidhe Mac

\(\text{ara commun. 957}\) as follows:

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

* Successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith: i.e. Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note 1, under the year 548; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 713.
Mac Uidhir: i.e. son of Odhar, now anglicised Maguire. This is the first notice of the family of Maguire occurring in the Irish annals.

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

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

See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 12, note 1.

Clann-Ceallagh.—Otherwise Ui Ceallagh Cualann, i.e. the race of Ceallach Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.—See note 1, under A. D. 713, p. 313, supra.

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

Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eachtach.

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

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

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

"A.D. 957. Flann mac Mochloingse, coarb of Tiernai and Maeldoid; Tanaie Mac Uirr, coarb of Benchar, killed by Genties" [recte, by Galls].
"A.D. 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahall mac Owgayre, king of Lyster, died."—Ann. Clon.
* Successor of Caeimghin and Maelruain: i.e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.
* Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh.—This would be now anglicised "Mahon, son of Kennedy." He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Borumha.

* The Termon of Ciaran: i.e. of St. Ciaran at Clonmacnoise, on the east side of the River Sinainn, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.
* Inis-Eanaigh.—Now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.
* Druim-thorraidh.—Not identified. The death of this Cathasach is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 956 (but the true year is 957), thus:
Annals of the Four Masters

At the request of the monks of Dunmara, a letter was sent to Columcille, abbot of Clonmacnoise, to convey the news of the death of Aengus "Gahaus, Ann of Tagh. We shall now add the following:

"Cahasach mac Duilgen of Drumthorra, Coarb of Patrick, and an excellent" [recte, the most excellent] "busbush of all the Irish, in Christo quiuet."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

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


"A.D. 953. Clonicknose was preyed by Munstermen. Dowdavoren mac Donell, king of Cashill, was killed by some of his own people. Donell mac Myolemorey, king of Affalic, died. Moonas mac Cormack, abbot of Lismore; and Moonach, archdean of Lohra, died."


"Laeighis-Retae.—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, containing the fort of Rath-Bacain, and the rock of Leac-Reda. See note d., under A. M. 3529, p. 36, suprā.

The year 958 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 959 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 964 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 960:

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

The Age of Christ, 959. The fifth year of Domhnall. Conaing Ua Domhnallain, aircinneach of Clochar-Daimheni, [and] Donnchadh, son of Aurchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola\(^b\), died. Feargraidh\(^c\), son of Cleireach, King of Caiseal, died. Foghartach, son of Ciarcnoc, was treacherously killed. Ualgharg, lord of Dartraighe\(^d\), was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-cliath. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

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


\(^a\) A. D. 954. King Donnell mac Mortagh of the Leather Coats, went to Dalnarie, and tooke hostages of Clanna-Rowries there.—Ann. Clon.

\(^b\) Ui-Briuin-Seola.—A sept seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note *, under the year 811, p. 424, supra.

\(^c\) Feargraidh.—See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caiseal.

\(^d\) Dartraighe.—Now Dartry, or the barony of Rosscolgher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.


"A. D. 955" [recte, 961]. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air."—Ann. Clon.
Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh.—This is the first mention of O'Maeldoraidh in the Irish Annals as a hereditary surname. In fact, this Aenghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Maeldreasaill, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A. D. 896, and the Ua, O, nepos, or grandson of Maeldoraidh, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Maeldoraidh was the son of Aenghus, who was son of Maeldreasaill, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Flaithbheartach, Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.—See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Flaithbheartach O'Maeldoraidh, in 1197, the head of the O'Dohertys, became prince of Tirconnell; but, being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John de Courcy, Eigneachan O'Donnell became prince of Tirconnell, and his descendants retained that dignity till the commencement of the seventeenth century. The name O'Maeldoraidh is now unknown in Tirconnell; but there are a few persons of the name in the city of Dublin, and at Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath, where it is anglicised Muidarry, without the prefix O.

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

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

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

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

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

2 Inis-Doimhle.—Otherwise written Inis-Teimhle, as in the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Archdall thinks (Monas. Hib., p. 59) that it was one of the ancient names of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork; and quotes Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 629, where there is nothing to corroborate this identification. The name Inis-Doimhle occurs in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar at 30th of January, 3rd of March, 4th of July, and 1st of December; but its situation is not indicated except at 4th of July, where Inis-Doimhle, the church of Finnbhair, is placed in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 4th July, St. Finnbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed in the Ui-Cen-rael, i.e. in terra Nepotum Ceinnsealaigh; but adds that he is interred in the Deise. There may have been another island of the name near Lismore, which may be that alluded to in the text; but the Editor has not been able to find any satisfactory authority for placing any island of this name in Munster.
Aoir Conórt, naoi ccéu reapa a haon. An phéinté do bhia daim do Òômgnall. Pothad, mac Òbain, Phéintió 1 eurpuc Òbru Alban, Còrachpach, mac Òdaicín, rui eurcc, airphcinne Òbru Caimolsha, Càtal, mac Còbmaic, rui eurpuc Cluana reaatha Òbnainte, [dèce]. Ánaile, Phéintiób Dùmliac Còíanain, Òbchige, mac Còipán, rui eurcc 1 abbh Cluana hEòail, [dèce]. Nì nìntne do déan lá mion pìgh Òômgnall, mac Muirbhiste 1 longa do bhriste air Dòball, tan Slìab Òisaid co loch Ònainmo, co po hoircceoil oiléna an locha laip. Èchnich, mac Òðalair tìsgeàna Òbhia, 1 a mac 1. Òubrach, do mbhràidh la Òbráidh Muircha, 1 po oìnhla ò Dhìna poim air gòibhinn, uair po mbhràidh roimh iarn na mìghe la hUa eòcanamn. Ua eòcanamn, do bhreit longaip laip po lochaidh Òbhia, go po hoircceoil oiléna an locha laip. Maròm mìa Reaghail Ua Ruacn, pì Connacht, poib Muimhneachab poib Sìonann la mòchair na Càitríe Òbrach Cluain grìtha 1 Cluain mìc Nóir, 1 Dálcair dh

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

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

"A. D. 961. An army with Flathvertach mac Conor, king of Aileach, in Dalarai, and" [he] "praised Coinire, where Ulster came upon him, and killed himself and his two cousins, Teige and Conn, with many more. Owen mac Muireal, heir of Ireland, killed by Ofaly. Aengus O'Maeldóir, a suis jugulatus est."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

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

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

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

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

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four Kings.
Masters corresponds with 962 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 963.

"A. D. 962. Shipping by Donell O'Neill from Davall over Silav-Fuaid to Loch-Ainninn, which was not done of a long tyme; but thus in Duvdalthe his book" [quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Duibhdaleithi.—O’Conor’s Ed.] “Egnech mac Dalai, and Duvedara, his son, king of Airgiall, killed in the same month. Maelmuire mac Eochas, Coarb of Patrick, natus est. Mac Cellachan, king of Cashill, mortuus est. Gefri mac Aulaiv mortuus est. Caenchorac, Coarb of Tiarnach, mortuus est.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

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

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

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

The Age of Christ, 962. The eighth year of Domhnall. Dubscuile, son of Cinaedh; Suibhni, son of Niamhan, Abbot of Mughna, died. Suibhne, son of Segonan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilinn, died. Finghin, distinguished Bishop of Dun-leathghlaisi; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Colman, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of Mac Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Maerluanaidh, son of Flann, son of Egneachan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghusa. Furodrhin, son of Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Maelmiithigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners, and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there; but Niall Ua h-Eruilbh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House, and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money. Muircheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe. The victory of Bealach was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where Domhnall,

captivos tenuerunt: ex quibus tot personas propriis pecuniis redemit Nellus Oheruilbh, quot in magna S. Brigide domo et Ecclesia simul consistere poterant.—Trias Thavm., p. 630.

"Bealach: i.e. the road or pass. Situation unknown.


"A. D. 963. This is the last yeare of full profit." [lúin eácp] "since Patrick came for Ireland. Maerluanai, mac Flainn, mic Egnechan, and his sons, killed by the sons of Fiangus. Duvscaile mac Cinaech, Coarb of Colum Cill, mortuus est. Foruran mac Bece, king of Thurles, killed by Kindred-Owen, by slight and malice. Murtagh, mac Congalai, mic Maelmihi, heyre of Tarach, by Daniell mac Congalai, occisus est. Kildare rified by Genties, but O'Nerulv through merciful pitey tooke pitty of them, and redeemed all the clergi almost for the name of the lord, viz., the full of St. Brigid's great house, and the oratori-full, he redeemed all by his owne moni." [Sed mirabili pietate viserti est Niall huA nEpuilb, redemptis omnibus clerici pene pro nomine Domini, &c. Cén in saoige móir Sancé òdmoe gá lan in bpeanug òr saoig Fadruaig òdrua hea ina aithre péim.—O'Conor's Ed.]—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

"A. D. 958" [al. 964]. "Kildare was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and they tooke many captives, and were put to their ransome."—Ann. Clon. See Petrie's Round Towers, p. 227.
Aon Íomnall mac Ceallach, mac Ceallach, eppcop 7 ab Típe vá ñalair, Colmán, abb Íorpa Diamatra, vècc. Topep, comarba Mic Neirí 7 Colmán Eala, Cionao, mac Maolciapán, abb Uir nóir Úcuiva, Úchennach, mac Catail, abb Íorpa Céacáigh, [vècc]. Sóigheadh lá Íomnall Úa Néill, co nó oípe Connachta, 7 eco eucc tiail 8 hÚa Ruairc. Aoth, mac Maciomnacht, vècc ina oiliène. Caomhlú pì9 lá húib OCómpeleix 7. Íomnall mac Ceallach a monaí Óomnachdha, mac Tairocc. Tòpata oíopeulaing 7 nèppinn co peànaí an tacaír a mac 7 a inigh an bhaodh.

Aon Íomnall, naoi còir eárse 8 a cèatair. An beacúchadh bhliain do Óomnall. Cóphmac Úa Cilléine, comarba Ciapán, eppcop 7 ecnaí ciannao, do Uib Fiachrach Agone a cènél, vècc. Íorpa, anóinne 7 eppcop la, vècc. Cúannmáel, abb Íorpa hEaneann, eppcop 7 pilpeilinn Tamlachta, do bhaodh occ Tòchaí Eachach. Airtacán Úa Manchan Íorpa leiginn Úinne na locha, vècc. Dubhamaíonn, rui eppcop Maighe Íorpa, 7 comarba buite, vèg, rui ecna laighthe éorpín. Mòim pìa cConmaitián Úa Cléipíg 7. Tíchearna Úa Fiachrach Agone, 7 pìa Maolpealchan, mac Ócanott, pìa Ìorpa Úa Ruairc, do 1 rápháéa pèct còir im Tòcleach Úa Ídána, tìchearna Láighne doibhcin. Ceallach, mac Paolán pì Láighin, vècc. Óomnachd, mac Tuaíail, riogdáinna Láighín, Paolán, mac Cóphmac, tìchearna Úa Ídána


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

"A. D. 964. A great, miserable dearth in Ireland, that the father sould his son and daughter for meat" [ceopéas an tacaír a mac 7 a inigh an bhaodh]. "An overthrowe by the O'Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle between Scottsmen about Etir, where many were killed about Donogh, abbott of Duncallen. A change of Abbots in Ardmac, viz., Duvdaloehe instead of Mureach. An army by Donell O'Nell, that turmoyled Connaght, and had O'Rorke's hostages."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Tochar-Eachach : i. e. Eochaidh's causeway.

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

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

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

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

"A. D. 965. Mureach mac Feergus, Coarb of Patrick; Cahasach mac Murchadain, bishop of Ardmach; Faelan mac Cormack, king of Leinster, and Faelan, king of Desyes, mortui sunt. Maelmuire, daughter of Nell mac Hugh, mortua est. Duvdavoren, Coarb of Buti, vitam finivit. Ferial O'Roark killed by Domnill mac Congalai, king of Bregh.

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

The year 964 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 965 of the Annals of
Muman, 1 Maolmaire, in 9 Nell, mic Aoa, nece. Pripal Ua Ruainc, pí Connacht, vo marbaó la Doimnall mac Conghalai, tigeanna brseach, 7 Cnoitga.


* Formael, at Rathboy.—Now Formil, in the parish of Lower Ballymoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

* Ua-Taidhg.—Now O'Beaige, and sometimes anglicised Tighe. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlera, in the county of Roscommon.

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

* Scitaigh-an-Eigis.—This is the place now called the Hill of Skea, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinelmeekey, and county of Cork. The son of Bran, lord of
the Deise-Mumhan, and Maelmaire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnoghbhla.

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

Desmond, here referred to, was Maelnahuaidh, the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky. *From Ath-Buana to Commur: i.e. from Aughboyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,
co Commmp, 1 terne Munchaö iomlán uaoib 1 an ech gan duine upraibail. Caemcluí abbaadh m Ano macha.1. Duvdaile le 1 niond Munfsdéagh ó Shabh Cuileann.

Aoif Cmpor, nain ceé ropecca a ré. An vana bhiadain vécc vo Domnall. Ceallach Ua Òanain, conaapha Comgall, Munfsbéach a valta Mafnaígh, conaapha Camain, Épc Ua Suailen, eppcro npo ñb Tamlachta, Connmac, mac Anmotypa, conaapha Ultain, 1 raapt Ceannapra, [vécc]. Stoijn la Domnall Ua Néill co Laigíb co por moin o dhíbha maim go raísinne, 1 1u bhe dhómpa mpor lair, 1 1u por roichaí bpor Thallaire, 1 por Laigíibh co cím na mpor. Ar dor éit ríin torcain Rionn, mac Foinnghalla, Dungál, mac Dungale 1 Riáin, 1 Rónán, mac hraadap, mac Duibhgiolla, 1 apoile raonélanna vo Laigíb amaille rrnu. Maolmolbha mac Fionn, píosg-

báinna Laigín vo żum. Ruainí, mac Maolmáncaín, tìghína Rotaís, vo mairbáid. Plaicbhíteach Ua Munfsdéagh, tìghína Ua nEochaidh, vécc. Munfsbéach mac Pìrcará, conaapha Patraice, vécc. Càbraích, mac Munfa
dán, eppcro Ánu Macha, vécc.

Aoif Cmpor, nain ceé píte 1 píte. An treap bhiadain vécc vo Domnall. Maolpíneoin, mac Úchtain, eppcro Ceannapra, conaapha Ultain 1 Caínn, Éogan Ua Cléire, eppcro Connacht, Maolpíneoin, mac Maol
céallaígh, abb Inri Cealtpra, 1 Oonochád, 1 Caínlán, 1l Cille mac Duach, vécc. Munpeccen, abb Dorrn Dìamapata vo écc. Ongar Ua Robantaígh, ancoipe Òhoipe Chalgaígh, 1 Cionaeb Ua Caímlaoil, aícinnnech Òhoipe Chalgaígh, vécc in aen mi. Beollán, mac Caínpaí, tìghína Locha Òabhar, vécc. Tríseach, mac Mailemumé, tìghína Ua cConall Òabhar, vo mairbáid. Mph
dionóir co tteabairi ocht mbuílecc a bun aon éirínn. Slóicf Dail la Munchaö

now Castlecomer, in the barony of Fassadineen, in the north of the county of Kilkenny.


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

“A. D. 966. Duv mac Maelcolum, king of Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tier-
nach mac Ruare, king of Carrick Brachi, mór-
tuus est. The battle of Formall by Tirowen upon Tironell, where Maelis O'Canannan, king of Tironell, and Murtagh O'Teig, heir of Connagh, and many more, were killed. Hugh O'Hathi, king of the Eachachs, by his owne killed. Mahon mac Cinedy, king of Cashill, praised and burned Limerick. Cervall mac Lor
can, heyre of Lenster, killed by Daniell, king of
from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Dubhdalethe in the place of Muireadhach of Sliabh-Cuileann.

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

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


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

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

"A. D. 967. Cellach O'Banan, Coarb of Com-
mac Ptnu go Läigne in Orppeagb, co nába mar cóisc amme; in, co ttrao Muttamain mac Ceinnéitíg, co phuair Múman, na vá Eile, na Déiri; toin Phuirt Láigne co nGallab, Orpma imo ríg, co no lórsead la Mupchaíd Dúin Ua ttreómaic an ecceen, co ttreácat naíd raiad rúbh cen veine cen ech trábál. Sloicéf lá Muttamain, mac Ceinnéitíg nUigrúman, co po an teópa horde 1 cCopcaí, co nucce gälla Óigrúman láir. Ongnan Cbaóipta lá Sírpucc, mac Amlab tigshna Fáll, la Mupchaíd mac Pinn, P Läigne, comh tarrnaí Domnall Ua Néill, pí Epeann, co poenín roppa. Aod Allán, mac Pírcailé, tigshna Orpmaíge, 1 Echtigshin, mac Eitrígh, tigshna na cComann, vécce.


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

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

. "A.D. 968. Cinaedh mac Cahveil, Airchinnenech of Dare Calgai; Maeldunen mac Uch-tane, bupshof of Kells, and Coarb of Uilte and Carnech; and Owen mac Cleri, bupshof of Connah, mortui sunt. Saerlaí, daughter to Elcho-

ma, being one hundred yeares of age, died. Beollan mac Ciarneic, king of Lochgavar, in Christo quiévit."—Cod. Clared., tom. 49.

1 Amlaibh Cuaran: i.e. Aulaf, or Olave the Crooked or Stooded.

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

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

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

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

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

"A. D. 969. Kells praised by Aulaiv Cuaran. An overthrow given O'Roark by Conor mac Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An army by Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster, upon Gentes" [recte, the Galls], "spoyled Coire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmonai, by Daniell O'Neill, where Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maelmuire, airchinnech; and Cinaeh mac Cron-
Aoife Cnicht, nai ceó pírce a naoi. An cúiseacht bhadóin véece do Udomnall. Tuacáal, comárga Chuain, eppcor 7 abb Cluana Mic Nóir, véece. Maenach, eppcor Cluana mic Nóir, Fínuainne Ua Piachpach, abb Tiige Mochua, 7 Maolpáinne, comárga Cainnigh, véece. Ceallach Ua Nuadaitb vo márbao do Ghallaib 1 npeap a píonntitg. Domnall Ua Néill, an pi, vo tonmarbaib a Mide tair Staib Fuaio potuaib lá Cloinn Colmán, conaib do po páideab.

Ní má cáilamh an zuch, plaith Tióna do cumpeachadh, Téigigh níta, iomáadh reoi, fo típpre iarcni fhoineil.

Sloighdó lá Domnall Ua Néill iarnaíb co noccab an tuaircchuirt 1. co eConall, 7 Ógach, go prípa Mide 7 co Ghallaib, go prípa a nuile ómne, 7 longpóirta, 7 co no hóimseach Uibh Faiilch, 7 RóITA Peach 7. 7 no díoigail popra von cúp sin a bhríitseacht ìuir, uair do píone longpóirc cèc tuaithe 1 Mide o cá Sionnainn co bhealaic núin. Gheill Luimníg vo tonmarbaid a hlinp Ubochán 

lá Maíghamh, mac Cínntitg. Ói ghrinn cuimhne do raicein in náiru mbíon laon.


Do bhadáin peachtmoide nai ceó, ó ghrinn Cnicht, ni be an bheó, 

Aighn Leichtn, lá na láin co bár Munracha, mic Finn.

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

Clainn-Colmain.—This was the tribe-name of the O’Melaghlin of Westmeath.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O’Nell, king of” [Tarsach], “expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain, i.e. O’Maelaglins. Cellach O’Nuad killed by Genties, in the door of the Pronty” [Refectory]. “Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, moritur. Tuhal, Coarb of Ciaran; Maelsavna, Coarb of Cainnech, moriuntur. An army by Daniell O’Neill to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta.”—
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Heilshnach, mac Diarmata, tigearna Ciannaige, decc. Slígigh lá Maechganain, mac Ceimnechto, ci Ciannaige, co ro toglartair thine imaid im DiÚn na Piéirce. Madaobán, mac Írain, ro marbhao lá mac Írain. Finn, mac Írain, ro marbhao lá Ceallaé, mac 00mamall, mic Finn, mic Mooldomhá, tigearna 00 Paélin. Cluain Ionaí, Poban, Lann Éala, t 0irpse Tola ro lorcasc t ro arsain lá 00mamall, mac Muncha0a.

Aoir Cnort, nais ceéo réctm0a a haon. An méctma bliainn decc ro 00mamall. Ounch, valta Diarmata, tais 00rccop 00lám Óppaí, [decc]. Mooldomhá, abb Óppaí, ro bás d nAar Ruadh. Beccan, i. mac Lacánain, coimshia Píomfin, i. Cluana híparo, erpcop, Aibhíl, mac ina Laíni, abb Slíne ná locha, decc. Connaeo in Oírtaí, ancoíi Cluana phiota, decc. Pinachta 0a Plaitriu, abb Tiúe ná glar, Conchoar, mac Tairg an tuír, pi Connacht, decc. Cae Ceiri Conaín, eithi Muncha0 0a Plaíebeartai, 0. Slían Illair ní Aii, Cí Civil, mac Tairg, pi Connacht, ro i turachan Cí Civil pírit, 0 Heilshnach, mac Aida, tigearna 0a Maine, t Tàed, mac Muncha0, toireac 0a n00mamall, 0 Muncha0, mac Floinn, mac Gleineacán, toireac Cloinne Muncha0, Cí Seallu 0a Plaíebeartai, go lóin dìnime imaille bhru, 0 Muncha0 roarphna Connacht go léin rírpein.

Aoir Cnort, nais ceéo réctm0a a vo. An tochtma bliainn decc ro 00mamall. Mooldomhá, mac Catarai, erpcop 0 abb Ópoma móin Mocológico, Diarmait, mac 0ochaítaí, abb Óamhain, decc. Coippe

* Dun-na-fhúirech.—Now Dunferrees, in the parish of Lisselton, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

* Disert-Tola: i.e. St. Tola’s desert, or wilderness. There are two places of this name in Ireland; one in Thomond, now Dysart-O’Dea, in the barony of Inchaquin, and county of Clare; and the other in Westmeath, which is the one above referred to in the text. This is now called Dysart-Taula, and is a townland situated in the parish of Killoolaghe, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. The site of St. Tola’s church is still pointed out in this townland, but no portion of the walls are now visible, and even the grave-yard has been effaced by the progress of cultivation.

The year 970 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 971 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 971. Battle between Ulster and Dalarrai, where the king of the fifth” [i.e. of the province of Ulidia], “i. Hugh mac Loingsy, and others, were slain. Murcha mac Floinn killed by Donell Cloen, per dolum. Cahasach mac Fergus, Coarb of Dun” [Downpatrick], “mortuus est. Fogartach mac Nell O’Tolaig killed by Daniell mac Congalai, per dolum. Crummael, Airechinnéch of Glenn da Locha, mortuus est.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Gebheannach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraige, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraige, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fithrech. Madudhan, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Maelmordha, lord of Uí-Faclain. Cluain-Iraird, Fobhair, Lann-Eala, and Disert-Tola, were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

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


v *Uí-Diarmada.*—This was the tribe-name of the family of O’Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Mogha, or Coreamoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See the Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.

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


v *Druim-mor-Mocholmog*: i.e. the great ridge or long hill of St. Mocholmog, now Dromore, the head of an ancient bishop’s see in the barony of Lower Ivesgh, and county of Down.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Archdall’s *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 118.
Ua Coppa, son of Carina, Róisín, Conacke, a priest, son of Maevócc, and son of Titthi. The name of this tribe, Ua Coppa, is also a name of the tribe of the Magheras, sitting in the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.

An Ua Ceinpealaí, son of Cein, son of Tadhg, was settled in this period a Christian, but that the name Maghnus, in the Irish annals, from which it is clear that it was first introduced into Ireland by the Danes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Ui-Ceinnsealaigh were plundered in Osraigh, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus†, son of Aralt*, with the Lag-manns* of the islands along with him; and Imhar, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was carried off from the island, and the violation of Seanan* thereby. Muircheartach,

Danes of the islands of Scotland were still pagans. The Annals of Ulster give a few of these events, under the year 973, as follows:

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

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

4 u 2
mic Plann Uí Maolreachlainn, pí Mhíde, vo mabhó lá Domnall, mac Comgálaigh.


Aoí Cnoprt, náoi ccéo pléctroma a cíthe. An pléctroma bhliadhán vo Óhonnall. Conaing, mac Pionain, abb Condeipe 1 Lainne Gala, vécc. Sídina Ua Déánain, abb náentóroma, vo lorcáid ina tigh fear. Domnach, mac Ceallaigh, tighra Orpaigé, vécc. Domnall, mac Comgálaigh, tighra bhrí, vécc. Ar do do hamn Tmubair Flíuch. Tháis Ua Ruaopach, tighra Cianácia do mabháid uachtar. Lollacalann Ua Cannaí, tighra Cioneil Conaill, vo tacaíteí poch cneich 1 njub Pailge, co phásgadh tighra cóimpeer móin ina luice.1. Órthagal, mac Póghantach. Ónchadh Ua Ónaom, cómhabha Díarin Cúanna mic Nóir, vo ul d'fhalbhce co hAn Macha. Matgáinn, mac Cineídigh, ámiorí Múrnan uile vo féachabh vo Óhonnabhan mac Céail, tighra Ua Fíogamnai tre anamhnacht, co tamath vo Maolmhuaidh,
son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach.

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

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

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

"A. D. 976. Macghamnain, mac Cinnedin, a mairbh do Maelmac, mac tig, do hUa nCeacach, tan na ciinacot do Donnaban, mac Cinnedin, toig hUa Figeinte, a righ."  

"A. D. 976. Mathgamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmacaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Donnabhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Figente, in treachery."

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

"A. D. 976. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Cairbre Aodhba, treacherously seized upon Mahon, son of Kennedy, in his own house" [at Brugh righ], "where he was under the protection of Colum, son of Ciarian, bishop of Cork (successor of Barra), who guaranteed his safety, to make peace with Maolmhuadh,
mac brain, tiomna Oidhmuan, cona po maith raide var epeach naom ri pheon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"After the murder of Mahon, Brian, son of Kennedy, became king of the Dal-gCais, and proved himself a worthy successor of his war-like brother. His first effort was directed against Donovan’s allies, the Danes of Limerick, and he slew Ivor, their king, and two of his sons. After the killing of Ivor, Donovan sent for Harold, another of Ivor’s sons, and the Danes of Munster elected him as their king. As soon as Brian received intelligence of this, he made an incursion into the plains of Uí-Fidhigeinte, seized upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Uí-Fidhigeinte, a praise-worthy deed. He also plundered the city of Limerick, slew Harold, King of the Danes, making a great slaughter of his people, and returned home, loaded with immense spoils. This was in the second year after the murder of Mahon."
few other events, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 975, as follows:


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

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

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


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

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

The Age of Christ, 976 [recte 978].—The twenty-second year of Domhnall. Fiachra Ua hArтаgain, Abbot of Ia-Choluim Chille, [and] Maenach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Druim-Inesclann, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta between Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, and Maelmhuidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmhuidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the foreigners

the original compiler of the Annals of Innisfallen], “say that this battle was fought at Bearna-dearg (Red-Chair), on Sliabh Caoin. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoc-ramhra, south of Mallow, on the road to Cork, that Brian defeated the enemy; and in another ancient manuscript we find that the battle of Bealach-leachta was fought by the side of Magh Cromtha” [Macroom], “near Muisire-na-mona-moire” [Musher's mountain].

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

“In my copy of the Annals Innisfallenses, says Vallancey, Bearna-Dearg, now Red-Chair, on the mountain which was then called Sliabh Caoin, but now Sliabh Riach, between the barony of Fermoy and the county of Limerick, is said to be the pass on which Maolmuadh and his brethren waited for the royal captive, and put him to death.” This should be: “In my copy of the Annales Innisfallenses, says Dr. O'Brien, as printed by Vallancey, Bearna-dhearg,” &c. &c. The gap of Bearna-dhearg is situated about one mile to the south of the parish church of Killfin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kilruaig and Red-Chair; the former on its east and the latter on its west side. The high road from Limerick to Cork passes through it.

John Collins of Myross (Μύρος), in his MS. Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family, in the possession of Mr. James O'Donovan, of Cooldurragh, near Union-Hall, in the county of Cork, states that Bealach-Leachta is situated in Muskerry, a mile east of Macroom, at the confluence of the Lee and the Sulane.

1 Bithlann.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.
Annales Ríoghachta Eireann.

Aca chiæ, i òtòpcaim pi Leighe i. Àugainne mac Tuatáil, ì Mhùirbhach, mac Riam, tìthíma Ua Cennfaighlé, ì Congalaich, mac Plaimo, tìthína Leighe ì Recet, go pochoirb iomòa anúille rnu. Cachpaoinead long ecc Lochaib Einnne pi nAìspiallaib popn Chennel Conail, vu i tòpèmpatap ile im Niall Ua Chanannán, ì im Ua Congalaig, ì mac Mhùirchaìa glùmllaig, ì apoile ràopclana. Comalióin Ua Cléipì, tìseòma Ua Macpach Aíone, òèc. Càt Cillemona pi nDùinnall mac Congalaig, ì pi nAìspialb popn Dùinnall Ua Ñell poph an ìch, vu a òtòpcaim Arochar, mac Macduin, pi Ulaib. Ònaccán, mac Muilmuipe, ì Cionao, mac C'hionghille, tìthíma Conaille, co norriùig moùp cenmo cátroin. Càt paoinead piì moùian, mac Cennéitig popn Challaib Luimné, ì popn Donnabán, mac Càcail, tìthína Ua ìòigeimnte, vu i tòpèmpatap Fiòil Luimné, ì in po laò a nàp.

5 Leighe.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portnabince, in the Queen's County. This is called "tòa Leighe na leapg polò, i.e. the district of Lea of bright plains," by O'Heerin, in his topographical poem.

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

1 Ua-Conghalaigh.—Now anglice O'Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aon Chroité, naon cceo reachtmotha a hucht. Macéapóin, abh lae, rímhion 1 eappoc, paoi na Téim Raoi, 1 Rumano Ua hAedáccáin, abh Cluana hEoair, décc. Caí Téipna mía Maolpeeloim, mac Dommall, pòp Shallaib Aita chlair, 1 na mnró, pòp macaib amlaoiib an tghrachn, tu 1 eiteinechtar ní im Ragnall mac Amlaib, píogdáinn Táll, 1 im Chonaíall, mic Gilliaip, 1 ræplabpaioí Aita chlair, 1 po laib deapiach an Táll imeall ríu. Toghrachtaí beóir hí píocgim an catá bhaon, mac Murchadá, píodáinn Laigín, 1 Concálait mac Iainn, tigéarna Faidlim, 1 a mac 1. Maoláin, Pína, 1 Cúisliucht, vá mac Oiblach, vá tigéarna Pead Tulach, 1 Leatnán, tigéarna Muodhain Maigín. Co mbeachair Amlaiph iapóim co nepbail in 1 Colaim Cille. Iap mbeith cenéirte bhí ann ríocht 1 ríge nárp Epin in Dommall, mac Murchécstaí na geocacht eocchm, mac Néill Glún
dhb, arbaí in Aod Macaí na mhuainí naitíghe. A oír iúimíuccaí riú 10 pár Oibualaíc.

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

2 Cluain-Deochra.—Archdall (Monast. Hibern., p. 708) identifies this with Clonrane, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clergy's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford: "Tertio Idus Januarii. Einam Cluana Doco: a 3 Conae longbóine."

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

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

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of these events at the year 978, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 972, as follows:

"A. D. 978. Murenn, daughter of Congalash,
The Age of Christ, 977 [recte 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Maelbearaigh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaid, died. Flann, son of Maelmichil, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinneach of Cluain-Deochra; Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach of Gleann-Uisean; Cathasach, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ul-Failghe, died. Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Fiachna, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [recte, 979]. Mughroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions, and Rumann Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhair [was gained] by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaeibh in particular, where many were slain, together with Raghnall, son of Amhlaeibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Conamhail, son of Gilla-Arri; and the orator of Ath-cliath; and a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners along with them. There fell also in the heat of the battle Braen, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Gailleanga, and his son, i.e. Maelan; Fiachna and Cuduilich, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulach; and Lachtan, lord of Mughdhor-Maighen. After this Amhlaeibh went across the sea, and died at I-Coluim-Cille. After Domhnall, the son of Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland; he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance. In commemoration of this, Dubhdalethe said:


“A. D. 972” [recte, 979]. “Flann mac Moyle-mihill, Lector of Clonvicknose, died. Morean, daughter of King Congallagh, abbess of Kill-dare, died. Donnell Kloen, King of Lynster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin.”—Ann. Clon.

The three divisions: i.e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

Raghnall.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginaldus, and Ranulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.


“A. D. 973” [recte, 980]. “Donnell O'Neale,
king of Ireland, after long penance, died in Ardmac, and thereof was called Donell of Ardmac, because he resided at Ardmac a long time to do penance."—Ann. Clon.

*The province*: i.e. of Ulidia, or the circumscribed territory of the Clanna-Rudhraighe.

The Annals of Ulster notice the most of these events at the year 879, as follows:

"A.D. 879. The battle of Tarach by Maelsechlainn mac Donell, upon Genties of Dublin" [recte, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the Ilands, where their main slaughter was committed, and their strength out of Ireland, where Ragnall mac Aulaiv, the son of king of Genties" [recte, king of the Galls], "and Conmael, son to the deputy king of them, and more that cannot be told, were discomfited. Daniell O'Neill, arch-king of Ireland, *post petientiam*, in Armach obidit. Mugron, Coarb of Columbkill in Scotland and Ireland, *felicem vitam finivit*. Rumann O'Haegan, Coarb of Tiernach; Murcha mac Riada, Coarb of Coman,
From the birth of the son of God,—no falsehood,—
Eight, seventy, and nine hundred,
Till the death of Mughroin whom verses extol,
The comely successor of Colum;
Till the battle of strong Teamhair,
Wherein blood was spilled over shields,
Wherein the Gaeidhil and Galls were slaughtered
By the noble famous Maelseachlainn;
[And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill
At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,
Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]
On the surface of the earth was never born.

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-Araidhe, wherein the king of the province*, i.e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar. Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Aileach, was slain by his kinsman, Muireadhach, son of Flann; and Muireadhach himself was slain by his tribe before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Dunghal, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [recte 980]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor†, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faelan, son of Coellaidhe, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ross-Chomain, and Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain‡, after a good life. Amhlaeibh*, son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of

mortui sunt. Duvgall mac Dunchaa, heyre of Ailech, by Mureach mac Flainn, his own kinsman, was killed. Muireach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Comaltan O’Cleri, king of Fiachraich Aigne, mortuus est. Tiernach O’Maeldoraí, king of Kindred-Conell, a suis jugulatus est. Braen mac Murchaa, king of Lenster, taken by Genties” [recte, the Galls] “and killed after.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

† Maelseachlainn Mor.—O’Flaherty and Ware place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.
‡ Imdhaidh-Chiarain : i.e. St. Kieran’s bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.
* Amhlaeibh.—This is the first evidence in the Irish annals of a Danish chieftain being a Christian. Ware thinks that the Danes of Dublin embraced the Christian religion in the year 930.
A great army.—This remarkable passage is not in the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period; but it is in the Annals of Tigernach in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A.D. 974" [recte, 980]. "Moyleseaghly mac Donell tooke upon him the kingdome, and reigned 23 years. The first act he did was that he challenged the Danes to battle, and gave them the battle of Taragh, where the Danes were quite overthrown, and Randolph mac Awley and Conawill mac Gillearrie, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moyleseaghly prepared" [recte, collected] "together a great army, accompanied with Eachie mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, went into the parts of Fingall (which was the place of greatest strength with the Danes then), and there remained three nights and three days, until he compell'd the Danes and the rest of Ireland to yeald him hostages; and afterwards proclaimed that as many of the Irish nation as lived in servitude and bondage with the Danes (which was at that time a very great number) should presently pass over without ransom, and live freely in their own countreys, according to their wonted manner, which was forthwith obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Cloen, king of Lynster, was forced to be sett at liberty; and" [it was] "also procured from the Danes that the O'Neals
Ath-cliath, went to Hi on his pilgrimage; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and all the hostages of the Ui-Neill. Two thousand was the number of the hostages, besides jewels and goods, and the freedom of the U-Neill, from the Sinainn to the sea, from tribute and exaction. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said:—

"Every one of the Gaeidhil who is in the territory of the foreigners, in servitude and bondage, let him go to his own territory in peace and happiness." This captivity was the Babylonian captivity of Ireland, until they were released by Maelseachlainn; it was indeed next to the captivity of hell.

The Age of Christ, 980 [recte 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Amnchadha Thy, Bishop of Cill-dara, completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced life. Eoghan Ua Cathain, Abbot of Chain-fearta-Brenainn; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beannchair; Clerchen, son of Donnghal, successor of Feichin; Conaing Ua Flannagain, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Rothechtach of Daimhinis, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, and Loingseach, son of Foghartach, chief of Ui-Niallain, mutually fell by each other. Donnghal, son of Duibhrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duit, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [recte 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhrach, successor of Feichin, [and] Brudar, son of Echthighern, lord of Ui- Ceinnsealaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir of the south shou'd have free libertys from the river of Synan to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awley mac Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pilgrimagde to the Island of Hig in Scotland, and there, after penance, died."

- Amnchadha.—"A. D. 980. B. Amnchadius, Episcopus Kilddariensis sancté traductam vitam in senectute bona finivit."—Trias Thavn., p. 630.


The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters agrees with that of the Annals of Ulster at this period. The latter notice the following events under the year 980:

"A. D. 980. Donell O'Hathi, king of Onehach, and Longseach mac Fogartai, king of Niallans, killed one by another. Clercean mac Donnagile, Coarb of Fechin; Owen O'Cadain, Coarb of Brenainn; Sinach mac Murthilen, Coarb of Comgall, in Christo dormierunt. Great fruit this yeare."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Ulaí, do marbáid lá a bhráthra. Aodh Ua Dubhda, tigína tuairgseint Con-
vacht, déecc. Plaitbhrach, abb Leitíginne, vo écc. Ailell, baile Dúncaína, vo écc. Ól eCair ronccain vo Maolpeclann, mac Domnaill, Í ñile Aonáig Maighe hAodhr ón éiscindh iap na tocailt a tháinm co na pí-
maid. Oscrín Cille vapa la hloíomh Phuirt Láipse. Ínspíd Óppaigse lá
bhráin, mac Cemnéittig. Óellla Caoimghín vo dallá la Domnall mac Lópcáin.

Aoir Creòrt, naoi ceó ochnoithi a dò. An clépaimidh bliadhain vo
Mhaoilpeclann. Copobmac, mac Maoileáipann, comárba Moicta, Aedh
Ua Moépáin, comárba vá Sméall, Muirdeach, mac Muíneccáin, priníor
Anra Macha, [dècc]. Céapáoinnead uí Maoilpeclann, mac Domnaill,
† ñia nGluin iapnu mac Amlaoin i., mac máthair Maoileáipann, ron Domnall
C察on ñ roí loinm Phuirt Láipse, ó ñ tòneartain feitir básáid, Í
marbáid in Ghiallpaítpíte, mac loíomh, Í rochaoidh eile immale príor.
Ínspíd ñ orgain Leitigín lá Maoilpeclann 50 múir. Ólln vo Iochá
vo ronccain vo Òballaib Òthe chà. Óllla Pátpíte vo orgain Leitíginne, co
étaracht tainmín a dò mac vo Molaíp, Í aiteáidh ann 50 bhráin. Óllla-
pátpíte vo erzabál a bhráin mac Cemnéittig.

* Aedh Ua Dubhda. - Anglicized Hugh O'Dowda.
Doctor O'Conor erroneously makes it Aodhhus O'Duffy. This Aedh was the first person called
Ua Dubhda, being the Ua, O, or grandson of
Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dow-
das have taken their hereditary surname. -See
Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 349, 350.
The present representatives of this family are:
Thaddeus O'Dowda, Esq., alias the O'Dowda, of
Bunnyconnellan, county of Mayo; and his broth-
er, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., registrar of the
Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowd,
Esq., barrister at law, is of the seipt of the
O'Dowdas of Tireragh, in North Connaught, but
his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily
made out. He is probably descended from
Ruadhri, son of Feradhach, son of Teige Reagh,
son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardinaiglass, who
was the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-
gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1605.
- The tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair: i.e. the
tree of the meeting-place of Magh Adhair, now
Moyre, near Tullagh, in the county of Clare.
The O'Briens were inaugurated under this tree.
-See note under A. D. 1599. This entry is not
in the Annals of Ulster, but it occurs in
the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 976, as follows:
"Dalgaisse was preyed altogether by King
Moylesaghly, and he hewed down the great
tree of Moy-Ayer, in spight of them."
The Annals of Ulster notice the following
events under 981:
"A. D. 981. Bruadar mac Tiernai, king of
Cinnselai, mortues est. Archu mac Neill, killed
treacherously by the sons of Ardgar. Hugh
O'Duvda, king of the North Connaught, secura
morte moritur. Kildare rifled by Ivar of Wa-
of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda⁵, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Leitghlinn, died. Ailell, the fosterson of Dunchadha, died. Dal-gCaí was plundered by Maelseachlaimn, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair⁶ was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Cill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraighe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla-Caeimhghin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lórcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelseachlaimn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Mochta; Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two Sinchealls⁷; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelseachlaimn, son of Domhnall, and by Gluniairn⁸, son of Amhlaeibh, i.e. the son of Maelseachlaimn's mother, over Domhnall Claen and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelseachlaimn as far as the sea. Gleann-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-Phadraig⁹ plundered Leitghlinn, in atonement for which he gave the mainchne [gifts] of his two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.

Annals of Ulster at the year 992, and in the Annals of Clonmacnois at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 982. Cormac mac Maelchiarain, Coarb of Mochuda, and Mureach mac Muiregan, see-nap of Ardmach, mortui sunt. An overthrow by Maelsechnaill mac Donell" [and Gluniairn mac Awlaiv] "upon Donell, king of Lenster, where a great number were drowned and killed, together with Gilla-Patrick mac Ivair of Waterford, and others. Hugh O'Mothrain, Coarb of the Sinchealls, jugulatus est." — Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 977" [recte, 983]. "King Moyleseaghlyn and Gluniar mac Awly gave a battle to Donell Kleen, king of Lynster, and to Iver of Waterford, where many of Donell Kleen's side were both drowned and killed, as Patrick" [recte, Gilla-Patrick] "mac Iver, and many
Aedh Ua Dubhda.—This is a repetition.—See note under 980. The Annals of Ulster, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period, notice the following events under this year:


Some of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 978, thus:

“A. D. 978” [recte, 984]. “Donell Klaoen, king of Lyanster, was killed by Hugh mac n’Eighthigern of the O’Kinsealies. Hugh O’Dow-
The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Uissine Ua Lapain, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Claen was slain by Aedh, son of Echthighern, [one] of the Ul-Ceinnsealaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuatha-Laighean, and also Maclmithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlainn\(^1\), lord of Corca-Modhruidh, and Maelseachlainn, son of Cosgrach, died. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the Termon of Caeimhghin [at Gleann-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Caeimhghin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAnluain\(^2\), lord of Ul-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ul-Breasail. Dubhdarach, son of Domhnallan, lord of Dearlus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda\(^3\), lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flaithlemh, airchinneach of Saighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerghus, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, airchinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, plundered Connaught, destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains, and reduced Magh-Aei to ashes. A depredation was committed by the Connaughtmen, in retaliation, as far as Loch-Ainninn\(^3\);
loipeceath Ψης Ceall leó, 7 po manbrat tiṣeanna Pean Ceall. Peanchal, 
mac Lorcán, tiṣeanna Cenel Prachach vo marba. Díarmaí, mac 
Uaemnain, tiṣeanna Luígne, dēc.

Aoir Chiort, naoi sceo ochtmoda a cúcce. An reacētmaí bliavain vo 
Mhaolpneachaim. Maelciarain Ua Máighe, comarba Colaim Chille vo òil 
1 nosmánarla lár na Óanapáid i nAc chia. Muíneādaic, mac Pláno, 
comarba Conolaic, dēc. Puatach repine Páttapaice la Maelpeclaimn ø 
Ac Píomáadh co NAc riug trúa coccab mic Caipeláin. Sié vo denna dōib 
na amhain, 7 piar Páttapaice ø Mhaolpeachaimn i. cuairt pi míde eitín cill 7 
tuait. Êrgnaim gaca dúine ø Mhaolpichnaill péirpin la taob pect ecōmal, 
águr a tiṣnene ancēana. Móir, mǐsh Óonchaoda, mic Ceallairg, banmiogam 
Éireann, dēc. 

Muirge, mac Óinnaull, tiṣeanna Ua Máine, vo marba. 
Cumhirc móir 1 nArd Maça iin doinnac πia Luígnair eitín. Ói Eacach 7 
Ult Niallán, òi 1 toppacnai mac Tplénip mic Celechan, 7 pochathe oile. Óanapáid 
vo eindeacñ vo aippein Dáil Ríada i. teupa longa. Ro muγao, 7 po muh-
aiğši plet rícit viob, iar rpaconeá poppa. Hi Cholam Chille vo aipcean 
o Óhanapáid oivče Nowlacc, 7 po manbrat a nábbaí, 7 cúinc pij dēc vo 
ppuirēbh na cille a maille ppm. Cluain mic Nóir vo lopecean aoine 
πia Cúipre móir. Plathpui Ua Loinspí, tiṣghna Dal Apanáid, vo marba 
la a Chenēl péirpin. Sluaígš la Lainin i nOippaigš co πo aipceap tuair-
ceipt nOippaige, 7 sum po marba ann Riacán, mac Muinédaic, 7 mac Cuilíuin. 
Óinnaull, mac Anmaidhá, tanairi Uab, dēc.

Aoir Chiort, naoi sceo ochtmoda a pe. An reacētmaí bliavain vo Mhaol-
pneachaim. Macpateinaicc abb Ruir Chip, 7 Caencomáic, mac Aribche, 
abb Ginnne hUíppin, dēc. ópeen Ua hAena, aircnindech ecceatlí biccce,

¹ Successor of Connlath: i.e. Bishop of Kildare. 
² Ath-Sighe.—Now Assey, on the River Boyne, 
near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, 
under the year 524, p. 171, supra. The forcible 
taking away of the shrine of St. Patrick, from 
Ardee to this place, was considered a sacrilege 
by the Archbishop of Armagh, who compelled 
the King of Ireland to make atonement for it 
by paying a heavy penalty. 
³ Seven Cumhals: i.e. twenty-one cows, or an 
equivalent in money or other property. 

⁴ Hi-Choluan-Chille: i.e. Iona. "A. D. 985. 
Hienss Insula expilata et devastata ipsa nocte 
Nativitatis per Nortmannos, qui et loci Abba- 
tem, et quindecim ex senioribus impie trucida-
runt."—Trias Thaum., p. 501. 
The Annals of Ulster record the following 
events under this year:
"A. D. 986. A great conflight at Ardmach, 
the Sunday before Lammas, between O’Nehachs 
and O’Niallans, where Maktenar mac Celegan, 
and others, were slain. The forreners came
and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Fearghal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cineel-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Luighne, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes at Ath-cliaith. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Connlath, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlainn, from Ath-Fhirdiadh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairelan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlainn submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, i.e. the visitation of Meath, both church and state, and a banquet for every fort from Maelseachlainn himself, besides seven cumhals, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Domhnall, lord of Ua Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Eathach and the Ui-Niallain, wherein the son of Trenfhear, son of Celechan, and many others, were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Dal-Riada in three ships; seven score of them were hanged, and otherwise cut off; after they were defeated. Hi-Choluim-Chille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the seniors of the church along with him. Chlain-mic-Nois was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Flathrui Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own tribe. An army was led by the Leinstermen into Osraige; and they plundered the north of Osraige, and they slew there Riagan, son of Muireadhach, and the son of Cuiliun. Domhnall, son of Amhalgaidh, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [recte 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Caenchoomhrac, son of Ainbhithe, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Broen Ua hAedha, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg [at Chlain-
The battle of Manán by Mac Aralt and the forreners, *ubi mille occisi sunt*. A great mischance among Saxons, Irish, and Welsh, that a great slaughter of men and cattle issued thereof. Great slaughter of the forreners that committed the spoyle of Hi, that 360 were killed of them."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the mur-ain of cows, and the great storm, and a few other events, under the year 981, as follows:

"A. D. 981" [recte, 987]. "St. Cellaigh the virgin died this year. This year began the morren of cows call'd in Ireland the Moyle-garve" [an *maolgarb*]. "There was such boyst-erous winde this year that it fell down many turrets, and, among the rest, it fell down vio-lently the steeple of Louth, and other steeples. St. Dunstane, archbishop of England, died. Dornough O'Broy, Cowarb of St. Keyran of Clonvicknose, a holy and devout anchorite, died in pillgrimadge in Ardmac."
mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lughmhadhæ, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered Hi, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i.e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men’s eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i.e. the strange Maelgarbh, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [recte 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Braein, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calends of February at Ard-Macha, at the end of the thirteenth year of his pilgrimage. He proposed to set out for Cluain every year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him; but they found no force able to detain him but the solicitation of the clergy, and he was wont to remain for them a year. He was the last that resuscitated the dead from death in Ireland. It is of him Eochaidh O’Flannagain, the most distinguished historian of Ireland, gave this testimony:

The seat of Macha [i.e. Queen Macha] the treacherous, voluptuous, haughty,
Is a psalm-singing house possessed by saints;
There came not within the walls of her fort
A being like unto Dunchadh O’Braein.


p Resuscitated the dead.—His life, as compiled
Colum, aipceindeach Concaige, vce, & Uiboaoboipho, aipceindeach doithe Chonaig, vce. Pep Mumhan vo tochta in aippeiaizibh rop Loch Ribh, g soill Puynt Laipge. Tionoilte Connaicataig ma naghaid, g poeachtaip tampaipce stopha. Toipchataip aip mpr vo Mhuimnieachaib & vo Ghallabha la Con

naictiib im Dunlaing mac Uiboaoboipho, poigoamna Mumhan go pochaintib a maille gmiip. Vo eapr Muiipioir, mac Concobaip, poigoamna Connac

ru bhi pmotgum. Laidgnen, mac Cearbaill, tigeanna Pippniege, vo man-

baio pop lap Triin Cpin diac, la Peapgal, mac Conaig, tigeanna Ollig, & la Cenel Eoghan. Congalach Ua Cuijne, tigmpna Conaille, & Cian-

caille, mac Capellain, tigmpna tuairepeit bhip, vo ComhuiiIin pmia apoile. Congal, mac AnpuDain, tigmpna Conca Midedua, vce.

Aip Cniprt, naro ceido ochtmoa a hoct. An veaCmab bhaioim vo Mhaileachtaiain. Oinncha Ua Robacaim, comipba Cholaim Chille & Adam-

nain, Longpeach, mac Maolpatpeacc, peasleigimm Cluana mac Noig, Maol-

moigna Ua Capill, aipcinnech Dnig Ceppe, Cceptiio, abb Imleacha Jubaip, & Macleigimm Ua Muidcaib, aipcinneach Childe pataim, veg. Comprri

vo mac Riam vce. Muiipshach Ua Cleipfi, tigmpna Aipne, vce. Ecmiiho, 

mac Ronain, tigmpna na nAipse, vo manbaio vo Chonaillib Cebo. Concobaip, \n
mac Dommaill, tigmpna Luighe, vce. Cae Ater chae pop Ghallaib mar ap

migh, Maolpeclann, in po manbaio varmg aipime vo Ghallaib laip, & no gab

popbaio an oipme poppa iapuin gpii pe pichse oipce, conap ehpIrse uipce gpiip

by Colgan, has the following notice of this:

"Fuit etiam Donchadus, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hibernie sanctis, qui mortuum ad vitam revocavit."

b Both-Conais.—See note 4, under A. D. 850, p. 483, supra. Colgan describes this place as "in regione de Inis-Eoquin prope Cui-Maine."

—Trias Twaum., p. 231, b. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (ubi supra) that Both-Conais is the Templemoyle in the parish of Culdaff. It is obviously the old grave-yard, in the townland of Binnion, parish of Clon-

many, and barony of Inishowen.—See the Ordi-

nance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 10.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 987. Dunlaing mac Duvdavorenn, heyre of Cashill, and Murges mac Conor, slaine together by the O'Briuiins of Synnaun" [recte, mutually fell by each other's hands in the territory of the O'Briuiins of the Shannon]. "Con-

galach O'Colemann, king of Connells, and Ciar-

chaille mac Cairellau fell with" [i.e. by] "one

another, the last being king of Tuoscert Bregh.

Lainen mac Cervall, king of Ferrvai, killed in

Armdach by Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech.

Colum, Airchinnech of Coro ; Duvdavoren, Airchinnech of Both-Conais, dormie-

runt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

c The fortress.—The Danish Dun, or fortress
Colum, airchinneach of Coreach, died; and Dubhdaibhoireann, airchinneach of Both-Chonais, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Ribhi, and the foreigners of Port-Lairge. The Connaughtmen assembled to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them. A great number of the Munster-men and the foreigners were slaughtered by the Connaughtmen. Among the slain was Dunlaing, son of Dubhdaibhoireann, royal heir of Munster, and many others along with him. Muirgheas, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by them in the heat of the conflict. Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain in the middle of Trian-Ard-Macha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cullennain, lord of Conaille and Ciarcaille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breaga, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Corea-Modhruidadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [recte 989]. The tenth year of Maelseachlann. Dunchadh Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingseach, son of Maelpadraig, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmoghna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetsaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Malleighinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhchach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aedhne, died. Echmhilidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conaille-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlann, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress for the space of

of Dublin, occupied the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

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

"A. D. 988. Duncha O'Drann, Coarb of Kyanarn, scriba optimus religiosissimus, died in Ard-mach, in 14 Kal. Febrarii, in his pilgrimage. Dun Leoglais rifled and burnt by Genties" [recte, Galls]. "Gluniarn, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Innsigall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O'Robucan, Coarb of Colum Cill, mortuus est. Eocha mac Ardall, king of Ulster, went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O’Nathi was killed. Duivdaethe, Coarb of Patrick, toke the Coarbship of Colum Cill upon him by advise of Ireland and Scotland. Echmhilidh, son of Ronan, king of East" [Oriors], "killed by Conells-Cerd" [i.e. the Conaili-Muirtheimhne]. "Maclegin O'Murchadan, Airchinnech of Cum-rahan, mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The killing of Gluniarn, and of Godfrey, the son of Harold, and the battle of Dublin, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 982, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 988. Thus in the former:
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 989. Daire Calgai riied by forreners.
Urard Mac Coshe, principall poet of Ireland;
Hugh O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell,
mortui sunt. Battle of Fordrom by Maelseachlaeinn upon Thomond, where fell Donell mac Lorcan, king of Forka, and many more."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The death of Urard Mac Coise, which is not noticed by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 983, but the true year is 990, as appears from the accurate Annals of Tighernach. The Four Masters notice the death of an Erard Mac Coise at the year 1023; and it would appear that they took him to be the same person as Urard Mac Coise, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at 989, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 990.

—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, pp. 69, 72.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain a curious account of the poet. Mac Coise, and a few other events under the above year, as follows:
twenty nights, so that they drank no water during this time but the brine.
At length they gave him his own full demand while he should be king, and an
ounce of gold for every garden, [to be paid] on Christmas night, for ever.
Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, went upon an expedition into Cinel-
Eoghain, and lost Ua h-Aitidhe. Dubhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed
the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.
Gluiniarn, son of Amlacibh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave
through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Dun-Leathghlaissi
was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh,
died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [recte 990]. The eleventh year of Maelseachlaimh.
Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Brenainn of Birra, died. Aedh
Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-Fordroma
[was gained] by Maelseachlaimh over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell
Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Muscraighe-thire¹ and Ui-Forggo, and six

“A. D. 983” [recte, 990]. “Erard Mac Cossie,
chief poet of King Moylesaghlyn and all Ire-
land, died in Clonvicknose very penitently. This
man, for his devotion to God and St. Keyran,
had his residence in Clonvicknose, to the end
he might be near the church dayly to hear
mass; and upon a night there appeared an angel
unto him, that reprehended him for dwelling
so near the place, and told him that the paces
of his journey, coming and going to hear mass
daily, wou’d be measured by God, and accord-
ingly yeald him recompence for his pains; and
from thencefoorth Mac Coyssie removed his
house a good distance from Clonvicknose, to a
place among boggs to this day called the place
of Mac Coyssie’s house, from whence he did
daily use to repair to Clonvicknose to hear
masse, as he was warned by the angel.

“Before Mac Coyssie fell to these devotions,
king Moylesaghlyn, of his great bounty and
favour of learning and learned men, bestowed
the revenewes of the Crown of Ireland for one
year upon Mac Coyssie, who enjoyed it accord-
ingly, and at the year’s end, when the King
would have the said Revenewes to himselfe,
Mac Coyssie said that he would never suffer the
King from thencefoorth to have any part of the
Royaltys or profitts, but wou’d keep all to
himself, whether the king would or no, or loose
his Life in defence thereof: whereupon the
King challenged Mac Coyssie to fight on Horse-
back, which mac Coyssie willinglie consented to
do, though he knew himself unable to resist
the valoureous and incomparable hardy hand
of King Moylesaghlyn, who was generally
counted to be the best horseman in these
parts of Europe; for King Moylesaghlyn’s
dileight was to ride a horse that was never
broken, handled, or ridden, untill the age of
seven years, which he would so exactly ride as
any other man would ride an old Tame and
Gentle Horse. Notwithstanding all Mac Coyssie
was of such hope that the King of his favour of
Poetry and Learning would never draw his
blood, which did embolden and encourage him
to Combatt with the King, and being on horse-

Aoir Conort, nai cceo nochao. An oapa bhlaathan vece vo Maolpschlan. Duibhteir Ua Seannait, ripleigimo Leitgrimme [vo ecc]. Ar faip tugao an teipri,

Duibhteir uina egnai uag, ba buain epecpai mi cec mbai, ba mui leigim leabpaD loib ba vlimin oib or Eripp ain.

Ceallach mac Conaide, abb Imleacha Phae 1. Imleach mbéicaim, vëag. Donncha Patrol Ua Congalait, pipogaima Tlmpach, vo mårbaD oc Comapcin hi meabail la Cloinn Cholmain an trannu 1. la Concoban mac Ceapbaill. Taig, mac Donncha Patrol, tanairi Oppejige, vo mårbaD la ripa Muinn. Aod Ua Ruairc, pipogaima Connaite, 1 Duboapach Ua Miahna, vo mårbaD la Cenel Gogam. An gaeve vo plurcD mi Loa Cimbe co hoban 1 naon uan, co na oench 1 ronach 1. tuchac trmaig. An Sioeapach Ua Leocean, tigejna Gailis, vecc. Donnlebe, mac Diasanna, vecc. hUa Oungalaig, tigejna Murepaige, vo mårbaD.

back, Mac Coyssie well provided with horse and Armor, and the king only with a good horse, a staff without a head, fell eagerly to the encounter, Mac Coyssie desirous to kill the King, to the end he might enjoy the revenewes without contradiction. The king cunningly defended himself with nimble avoidings and turnings of his horse, fearing to hurt Mac Coyssie, untill at last, with his skillfulness and good horsemanship, he vanquished Mac Coyssie, and enjoyed his kingdom and the revenews thereof everafter, untill Bryan Borowe, and his Mounstermen, tooke the same from him.

"Hugh O'Moyledorye, prince of Tyreconnell, died. King Moyleseaghlyn gave a great overthrow, called the overtorow of Fordroyme, where Daniell mac Lorcan, prince of Muskry, with many others, were slain."

There is extant a curious elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairce, written by Urard Mac Coisie; but it would appear from a reference it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of Clontarf, that it was composed by the poet of that name who died in 1023. It consists of twenty-two quatrains of Dan Direach poetry. The ollav, prostrate on the grave-stone of his patron at Clonmacnoise, bewails his loss in a very pathetic strain, and utters the praises of the departed prince with all the warmth of grief. There is a good copy of it made in 1713 by Maurice Newby, in a small quarto paper manuscript, No. 146 of O'Reilly's Sale Cata-
hundred men along with him. Doire-Chalgaigh was plundered by the foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Ainninn. Domhnall, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland. Dubhdalethe, successor, assumed the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 990 [recte 991]. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Duibhlitir Ua Bruadair, lector of Leithghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given:

Duibhliter, the stronghold of perfect wisdom, the gifted respondent to every challenge;
He was an adept in learning of various books, a flame of gold over noble Ireland.

Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, i.e. Imleach-Becain, died. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu, by the Clann-Colmain in particular, i.e. by Conchobhhar, son of Cearbhall. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain by the men of Munster. Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, and Dubhdarach, Ua Fiachna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The wind sunk the island of Loch Cimbe suddenly, with its dreach and rampart, i.e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga, died. Donnsleibhe, son of Diarmaid, died. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe, was slain.

logue, now in the possession of the Editor.

* Ua-Bruadair. — Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.

* Ua-Conghalaigh. — Now O'Conolly, and Conolly, without the prefix O'.

* Comarchu. — This is probably the place called Cummer, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

* Loch Cimbe. — Otherwise Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway. — See it already referred to at A. M. 3506, and A. D. 701, supra, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, p. 148.

* Ua-Leochain. — Now O'Loughahan, and Loughan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.

* O'Dunghalaigh. — Now anglicised O'Donnelly and Donnelly. The O'Donnellys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Bal-lydonnelly, now Castlecalfield, in Ulster.

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

"A. D. 890. Duncha O'Congalai, heyre of Tarach, killed by sleight" [per dolum] "by
Aoir Cµrio£, dao c céad nocht a haon. An tpeap bliadhain vécc do Maolíachlann. Diaphrait, pípleigín Cille bána, ¡ abh Cluana heanéac, vécc. Cona¢ do ro pàidead,

Diaphrait uino mo econa ain, píp co rpiałblatè co nall báig,
Dùffan, a pí na pect pán, écc do éumte¢t na coimbail.

Maolpíosaíl Ua Tolaite, comáigh brennann Cluana pbíta, ¡ Maolpíosa, mac Spélain, comáigh Ciarain mic an tраon, vécc. Tiuilacommám, mac Nèill, tìghima Ua n'Diaphrait, ¡ Cúinmam, mac Taisg, do comúintim pína poile. Dorn mac Donnchair, mic Oimbecuan, tìghima Teachtba, do maithbá la a bhaint bunadh. Slòidh la Maolpeachlann hi CConnactaíbh, co ttucc ná is bhóna a ré má aí chuc pí máin. An tarrin táimic bòian co bpíthaib Múman, ¡ Connactha hi Mhíde co ticii Loch na Aoina, ¡ ní po go bòth bòin na bhuna co níochdó a dhéac an eicp nélóda. Móir, nòsin Taisg an tnu, mic Catail, baimhógtan Ómainn, véig.


The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries under the year 984, which corresponds with 990 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 984" [recte, 991]. "Donnough O'Ko-nolye, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of Clan-Colman and Connor mac Kervall. The Island of Logh Kymlce was, by a great whirlie winde, sunk on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunk."

"Cucaeanann.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O'C conscienceins, now Concaonns, who became the chiefs of Ui-Diarmada of Concarr son, in the north-east of the present county of Galway.

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

"A. D. 991. Maelpedair O'Tola, Coarb of Brenainn, Maelfinnia O'Moenai, Coarb of Ciaran of Clone, dormicrount. Duncha O'Duncuan, king of Tehva, mortuus est. An army with Maelsechlainn into Connaght, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephen's night, that the firmament was all fyery."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The Age of Christ, 991 [recte 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlann. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Chuain-eidhneach, died; of whom was said:

Díarmaid, stronghold of noble wisdom, a man of generous fame, of great battle;
Pity, O king of the righteous laws, that death has now approached him.

Maeldadair Ua Tolaid, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacommain, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Diarmada; and Cuceannan⁵, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Donnghal, son of Donncean, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlann into Connaught; and he brought from thence a prey of cattle, the greatest that a king had ever brought. After this, Brian came with the men of Munster and Connaught into Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn; and he did not take a cow or person, but went off from thence by secret flight. Mor, daughter of Tadhg of the Tower, son of Cathal, Queen of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 992. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlann. Maelpoil, Bishop of Muglain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelrubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mocholmoc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleighinn, son of Dunghalan, airchinnichaeth of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Dunchadh, lector of Dun; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Luighne⁶, died. Dunchadh Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domhnall and Flaithbheartach, two sons of Gillacolaim, son of Canannan⁴, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the notice of the king of Meath Maelseachlann plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Boruma upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows:

"A. D. 985" [recte, 992]. "King Moyleseaghlyn, with an army, went into Connaught, and from thence brought many captives and rich booties, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. During the time the king was occupied in Connaught, Bryan Borowe, with his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, until he came to Lugh Innill" [Lug Cinninn, now Lough Ennell], "where the king's house was, in so much that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withal, untaken, ravished, and taken away."

⁵ Tuath-Luighne.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.
⁶ Son of Canannan.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannain, for Gillacolaim,

Aoi Sruide, náoi ccéad nocha a tri. An cúiseach bhliain décc do Mhaileachlaun. Mumhí, mac Mumócharach, abb Mumáirse, Róghartaech, mac Déarmanda, mic Uachtarain, tighfina Corpa Pítraic Conne meant, do mheabhadh l a Sialga in Conaighne. Congalach, mac Laidín, 7. Ua Daithia, tighfina Tailte, décc. Maolcannda, tighfina Ua mbriúin, Aod, mac Donghall, mac Oinnchealga, tighfina Maige lece 7 mochoainn Oiliú, décc. Conn, mac prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 975, was son of Diarmaid, who was son of Canannan, the progenitor of the O'Canannains. —See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 335.

* Both-Domhnaigh.—Now Badoney, in the valley of Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone. —See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 188, col. a, not. 121.

' Degree of King.—This passage affords a curious corroboration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the Genealogies, &c., of Uí-Fhiacherach, p. 452, namely, that "it is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the

introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh."

* Ua-Gruain.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

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

"A. D. 992. Tuohal mac" [Mael-] "Ruva, Coarb of Finn and Maolmog, and Conor mac Maelselainn, mortui sunt. Maelruanai O'Ciarga, king of Carbery, killed by the men of Tethva. Two O'Canannans killed. Egnache O'Liogain, king of Luigne, killed by Maelsechlainn in the Abbot of Downach-Patrick's house. Maelfinnia
Cosgrach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlaimn, and by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall Ua Maelseachlaimn, died after a good life. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Egnch Ua Leochain, lord of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Maelseachlaimn, and Cathal, son of Labhraidh. Cleircen, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by his own people. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation in Tir-Eoghan; and he conferred the degree of king upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation, and he afterwards made a great visitation of the north of Ireland. Domnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was ransomed from Maelseachlaimn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh by Brian, son of Ceinnideigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, so that they plundered Ard-Brecain, Domhnach-Padraig, and Muine-Brocaín. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Echtighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imhar was expelled from Ath-cliath through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donnghal, lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusan died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Muirgheas, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungairid. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of Uatlmharan, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gaileanga of Corann. Conghalach, son of Laidhgnen, i.e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gaileanga, died. Maclairearda, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Domnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O'Haensai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bushop of Tuoth-Luigne, in Christo Jesu pausat. Clerchen mac Maelduin, king of Oneach, a suis jugulatus est. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all Ireland this yeare. Moregan, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Tyrowen, where he did read [recte, confer] “the degree of king upon Hugh mac Donell, in presence of Patrick's Samhthar” [i.e. the clergy of Armagh.—Ed.], “and went in visitation of all the north of Ireland.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 986, as follows:

“A. D. 986” [recte, 993]. “Tawahall mac Moy-
rowa, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Mocomack,
a man sadge and holy, died. Donnogh O'Hugh-
tan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortali-
ty in St. Keyran's see of Clonvicknose. Connor mac Kervall O'Melaghy died. Moyler-
onie O'Kyergie, prince of Carbery, now called Bremyngham's Countrey, died. The two O'Ka-
namans were slain, that is to say, the two sons
of Gillacholume, Donnell and Flathvera.”

5 A 2
The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:  


The year 993 of the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters corresponds with 887 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which contain one entry under that year, namely, the death of "Mylemorice mac Seanlan, Bishop of Ard-

macha."  

"Ua-Blon lies.—This family name is still in use, and anglicised "Oibs."

"Aenach-Thece.—This was the ancient name of Aenach-Urnulhumhan, now the town of Neu-

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

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

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

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

"A. D. 994. Cinach mac Maelcholuim, king
ghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gillacele, son of Cearbhall, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlaeibh. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghain, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The sixteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Rebachan, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathaigh. Clerchen, son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, and Odhran Ua h-Eolais, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Muircheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Aenach-Thete, and plundered Urmhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force, by Maelseachlainn, from the foreigners of Ath-cliath.

of Scotland, killed per dolum. Domach-Patrick rifled by Genties” [recte, Galls] “of Dublin, and by Murtagh O'Congalai; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same moneth. Colla, Airchinnech of Inis-Cahai, mortuas est. Clercan mac Leran, priest of Ard-mach, died.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 988, as follows:

“A. D. 988” [recte, 995]. “King Moyleseaghly burnt and spoyled all the Hether Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the field. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sittrick mac Awley. Randolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hymer was put to flight and Sittrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cynath, son of Malcolm, king of Scotland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Konolaye; but God revenged the same on Mortagh before the end of the same month, by loosing his life. King Moyleseaghly took from the Danes of Dublin the Sword of Charles, with many other jewels.”

1 The ring of Tomar.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note 3, under A. D. 846, p. 475, supra. This entry is the theme on which Moore founded his ballad, “Let Erin remember the days of old.” In his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 95, he adds the following note, which is very incorrect:

“The Collar of Tomar was a golden torques, which the monarch Malachy took from the neck of a Danish chieftain whom he had conquered.”

There was no Tomar in Malachy II.’s time, and the chain or ring referred to in the text was certainly preserved at Dublin as an heirloom by the descendants of Tomar, or Tomrair, the Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Scath Neachtain, near Castledermot, in the year 846 [847].—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.
annala rioghachta eireann. [995.

Aoir Cmorte, nais céo nocha a cúcc. An pléctmaí bhíodhain déce do Maoinreaclann. Conpmac Ua Congaile, abh Domínre, déce. Diarmait, mac Ó Domnaill, tigíona Ua Céimhealaí, do maíbaí do Donnubán, mac loímain tóma fianacé. Úil laicanna, mac Donnchaída, tigíona Orpaimse, do maíbaí do Ó Domnaill, mac Ómaí, tigíona na nDeirpe. Ó Domnaill, mac loímain, do maíbaí la Láigni Íróim, la Conmullig, mac Cionaeo do Óib Pailge, e cinto peachtmíne, e nóideagh Diarmata, mac Ó Domnaill. Ó Domnaill, mac Paolám, tigíona na nDeirpe, déce. Ano Macha do lopecaí do Íoine raíghnén eatr tigibh 1. domulacre, 1 cloic-teacha, 1 a próinimead do huile oíbhir. Ní táma é nEnn o comceathú, bní tánaí co la brácaí uioghail ainhath, conaí do atrubhath,

Cúcc bhíodhna nochat, nais céo ó ghean Cmorte, apear aapte,
Co lopecaí caepaí, cén click mic ánro Calppann, mic ORíabh.

Slóicchead dá Conaille 1. Muigdonna, 1 tuireacht mórigh go Ílisce Riše, comhr tapanu Aod, mac Ó Domnaill, tigíona Óilig, do tapan eatbain do Íoine na Laicíona Conaille aom. 1. Macuban Ua Cnoingíille, 1 ó céo amaille mhr. Caínaomh do ríbhain Muimhna na Caetar 1. na Muigéar dá mac Ruain, mic Córcepaí, 1 na nUa Ceval-

*Donndubhan, son of Imhar: anglicized Donovan, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grandson of Donovan, rex Nepotum Fidhneain, who was slain by Brian Boruma in 976 [977].

Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, was married to a daughter of this Donovan, who had himself formed an alliance with the king of the Danes of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 976; and Appendix, Pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2436.

*Faelan.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Faelain, or O'Faelain, now anglicized O'Phelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have
taken their hereditary surname.

*Cloictheacha: i.e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

*Fidhneimhdeal: i.e. ciul, i.e. the sacred wood, or wood of the church or sanctuary.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 59-62. Doctor O'Conor translates this "turrets celestes," but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

*The great son of Calphrann, son of Oitiídh:
Raghnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i.e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn; and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliaeth, and Sitric took his place. Gillaphadraig, son of Donncuan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Maelmaire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi. Donndubhan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cuduiligh, son of Cinaedh, [one] of the Ui-Failghe, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and cloictheacha, and its Fidh-neimhedh, with all destruction. There came not in Ireland, since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a vengeance like it; of which was said:

Five years, ninety, nine hundred, from birth of Christ, it is told,
Till the burning of the city without sparing, of the great son of Calphran, son of Oitidh.

An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breagha, to Gleann-Righe; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i.e. Matudhan Ua Croinghille, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirgheas, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by Ua Ceallaigh, Murchadh, son of Aedh, who was son of Ceallaich, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was taken.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 97, and the Genealogical Table in that work.

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

“A.D. 995. The fyre Diat” [ignis divinus] “taking Ardmach, left neither sanctuary,
laí, ó i ctopncntoí ile, go toléain Muicgloir mac Ruadóir i gUnitphunn. 
Tíollaparchaice Ua Flannacain, tíspna Tíchba, go marba do la Faoéir mac 
Roumb, taonrioch Muintire Mhaoilpíuda. Muicéaptach beag Ua Conga-
lahí ní marbaí. Mathghadam, mac Céibail, tíspna Ua n'Dunchaoda, go 
marbaí ná id'é chaite la Maolmórdha, mac Mhuintchaoda, ní ndogail a athair.

Aoi Clóipte, naoi cceó nocha a pé. An topnaidh bhaodain vécc do 
Mhaolméalann. Colmán Conairge tuir ophain Épreann, Cono Ua Lauognén, 
abha Reamna, go Túthach Ua Taogain, i. mac Duibpíno, raccapte Cluana 
mic Nóir, iug. Ruaidí, mac Neill Ua Canandain, tíspna Ceol Conail, 
iug. Maga réim Uib Méit occ Sruitair mar mac n'Donchaoda Píno, go 
pinneab Roíp, go topncaí ann tíspna Ua Méit go rochaide oile. Cluain 
lopaino go Cílanour go arcean lá Saidb Aith舵. Maolreachlann, 
mac Maolmuanaíb, níochtauna Oulig, iug. Domnall, mac Donnchaoda Phinn, 
o ballaí lá Maolreachlann, mac Domnall.

Aoi Clóipte, naoi cceó nocha a reacht. An nomaíd bhaodain vécc do 
Mhaolméalann. Conaing Ua Conparaí, rui eppcor Cluana mic Nóir, iug. 
Diarmait, mac Domnall, tíspna Ua eCennpelaíg, Tíollaparchaic, mac 
Donnchaoda, tíspna Oparaíge, vécc. Tíolla Eannán, mac Aoibh, tíspna 
Teéba, go marba lá Slóil Ronán. Oiprim Ua Machainn, tíspna Muig-
ópzor, go marbaí lá Mhaolméalann n an ph Mócta. Slóighheadh dá Maol-
reachlann do bhí an, go toppcaif gialla Gall go ruabhair go Saironaclab. 
Maelreachlaim go pinia Míde, go bhí an go bhfínaí Múinán do tìnoll go 
ceadóin go hAt chaite, go toppcaif gialla an ba deach na réoib uaobh.

houses, or places, or churches, unburnt. Diarmuid mac Donell, king of Cinnsealas; Gilesp-
trick mac Doncha, king of Ossory; and Cormack mac Congalai, Coarb of Daivinis, mortui 
sunt. Tir-Conell" [recte, Conail-Muirheavné], 
"Mugorn, and Tuaiscert-Brehg, with their 
force, along to Glenn-Rie, where Hugh mac 
Donell, king of Ailech, met them, and gave bat-
tle, and discomfitted them, and killed Madigan 
mac Congilla, king of Conells, there, and 200."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plun-
dering and destruction of Armagh by fire, in 
the year 989, as follows:

"A. D. 989" [recte, 996]. "They of Uriell 
preyed Ardmach, and tooke from thence 2000 
cowes. Ardmach was also burnt, both church, 
house, and steeple, that there was not such a 
spectacle seen in Ireland."

1 Sruthair.—Now Sruveel, in the district of 
Ui-Meith-Macha, parish of Tedavnet, barony 
and county of Monaghan.—See the Ordnance 
Map of that county, sheet 8. The Annals of 
Ulster record the following events under this 
year:

"A. D. 996. An overthrow of the O'Mehes 
at Sruvee, by Donogh Fin's son, and by the
wherein many were slain; and Muirgheas, son of Ruaidhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillapadraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Teabhba, was slain by Fiachra, son of Rodubh, chief of Muintir-Maelfhinna. Muircheartach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, son of Cearbhhall, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was slain at Ath-cliath by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 996. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Corcach, pillar of the dignity of Ireland; Conn Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Farna; and Dubhthach Ua Tadghain, i.e. the son of Duibhfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair, by the son of Donnchadh Finn and the Feara-Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Cluain-Iraird and Ceannannus were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

The Age of Christ, 997. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Conaing Ua Cosgraiagh, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; [and] Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilla-Ernain, son of Aghda, lord of Teabhba, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. Oissine Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha. An army was led by Maelseachlainn and Brian, so that they obtained the hostages of the foreigners, to the joy of the Irish. Maelseachlainn, with the men of Meath, and Brian, with the men of Munster, collected immediately to Ath-cliath, and carried off the hostages and the best part of their jewels from them. Doire-Calgaich was plundered by the men of Ross, where their king and others were lost. Maelseachlainn mac Maelruana, heyre of Ailech, died by phisic given him. Clon-Iraird and Kells spoyled by Genties [recte, by Galls].

"Donell mac Donegh Finn blinded by Maelseachlainn. Maelcolum mac Daniell, king of North Wales, died."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 990.


"Inis-Mocha.—Now Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939."
Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 997. An army by Maelsechlann and by Bryan, that they brought pledges from the Galls for submission to Irishmen. Duvedalehe, Patrick's Coarb and Columcille's, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burninge of Armdhub to the hulfhe. Daniell mac Duncan killed by Gailengs. An army by Maelsechlann into Connaught, and" [he] "prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lenster, and prayed them."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 991, thus:

"A. D. 991" [recte, 998]. "King Moyleseaglyn and Bryan Burowe joyned together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connaught together, and tooke their hostages and jewels, such as they made choice of. Duffdalehe, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devoute sadge and holy man. Derye-Kalgie was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gil-lapattich mac Donogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moyleseaglyn preyed and spoyle Moye-Noye in Connaught."

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

* Magh-Ailbhe.—Now Moynalvy, a townland
foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Ciarraighe was lost by them*. Imhar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ, 998. The twentieth year of Maelseachlainn. Dubhdaleithe, son of Ceallach, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, died on the 2nd of June, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraighi*, at Cluain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmaid, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmcchadha, was slain by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aithne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Maelranaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Ui-Cellaigh. The plundering of Ui-Eathach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle spoil; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The stone of Lia Ailbhe fell (and Magh-Ailbhe was the chief fort of Magh-Breagh), and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlainn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlainn, and by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, to Gleann Mama*. The foreigners of Ath-cliaith came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deece, and county of Meath.

* Gleann-Mama.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 36. In the Annals of Tighernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his Laws of Tanistry, &c., with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of Cambrensis Eversus, who assigns to King Maelseachlainn, or Malachy, alone, all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mama; and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, transfers all the warmth and energy of Dr. O'Brien in vindicating the character of his ancestor to General Vallancey, who was only the editor and not the author of this Treatise, and had no feelings of this description towards Brian Borumba. Mr. Moore writes:

"We have here another historical partisan in the field. The author of Cambrensis Eversus, with whom Malachy is not undeservedly a favourite, assigns to him alone all the glory of this achievement. He attributes (says Vallancey!) [rectè, says O'Brien] "the whole honour of this action to Malachy, with an utter exclusion of Brian, although the Annals of Innisfallen expressly mention Brian as solely
Shalain, \( \dagger \) po lao a nán im Aneal, mac Naímlaoin, \( \dagger \) im Choilín mac Etígen, \( \dagger \) im maíthb Aca chaite arétha, \( \dagger \) po mudaíá ile do Shalain éim caitleó pin. \( \) Do deachan Maolmichlaimn \( \dagger \) brean airhin cu háet chaite, ocrú bátaí peitmain lán ann, \( \dagger \) muesrat a óp, \( \dagger \) a ainse \( \dagger \) a braic. \( \) Ro loisint an vín, \( \dagger \) ionnachaitte tighina Gall. i. Sigirioc mac Amlaoin. \( \) Ap do taithnsepe an cása pin aetrubhad,

Tiafnich do Glimn Mama,
Ní bá huiice ce aí lámh,
Lbair neic ní óid cioncha.
Imún cloich i c.Claen congair.
Mheair an aí an mainn co mhúaidh
Cuinn tan cailli po tuain,
Co loisntic po háet caíne,
Lán mhínti po Laimcmaigh.


Aoír Ñpíort, nádó ceó nocha a náin. An taíomáid bheidh an rois do Mhaoileclainn. Íanmpair, 1. Conaillech, púl leiginn Cluana mic Nóir, deis. Plaidbhírach Úa Conauain, tighina Cheneal Conaill do mhába dá a cénél buódhaim. Úa Domnaill, 1. Cúcaill, tighina Ómlaír, do mhába lá hÚa Néill, 1. la hAod. Muireach, mac Aoíde, tigearna Úa nDiarmaid, do

engaged in the affair, without attributing any share of it to Malachy. Vallancey" [recte, O'Brien] "then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachy had no share whatever in this exploit."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

*Cláen-conghair:* i.e. Slope of the Troop. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 998. Gillemen mac Agdáil killed by Kindred-Ronain murtherously. Gilchrist O'Culeenman killed by Argiall, and many with him. Donncha mac Daniell, king of Lenster, taken captive by Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Galls, and by Maelmorra mac Murcha. The kingdom of Lenster given to Maelmora after that. The stone called Lia-Ailve fell, being and energy to contend that Malachy had no chief monument of Mabregh, and Maeilsechlainn made fewer millstones of it after. Great booty with Maeilsechlainn from Lenster. Mac Egny mac Dalai, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Roýrk. The spoiling of Oneach by Hugh mac Donell, from whence he brought" [a] "great many cowes. An army by Bryan, king of Cashill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Genties" [recte, the Galls] "of Dublin" [and Laois and Cashel along with them] "came to resist him,
foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaeibh, and Cuilen, son of Etigen, and other chiefs of Ath-cliath; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlainn and Brian proceeded to Ath-cliath, where they remained for a full week, and carried off its gold, silver, and prisoners. They burned the fortress, and expelled the lord of the foreigners, namely, Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. To predict this battle was said:

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

Mac-Egnigh, son of Dalach, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the son of Ua Ruairc. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillacaeimghin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmuid, i. e. Conaillech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Domhnall, i. e. Cuchaill, lord of Duras, was slain by Ua Neill, i. e. by Aedh. Muirgheas, but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Aulaive, and about Cuilen mac Etigen, and about the chiefes of the Galls. Bryan went to Dublin after and spoyled Dublin.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events, and particularly the battle of Gleann-Mama, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 992, thus:

“A.D. 992” [recte, 999]. “Donnogh mac Donell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Awley, and held captive. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed all Lynster. Killdare was preyed and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Bowrane, with a great army, went to Gleanmamye, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Harold mac Awley, and Cwillen mac Etigen, with many others of their principalls, were slain; after which slaughter, King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan entered into Dublin, and the forte thereof, and there remained seven nights, and at their departure tooke all the gold, silver, hangings, and other pretious things, that were there with them, burnt the town, and broke down the forte, and banished Sitrick mac Awley, king of the Danes of Dublin, from thence.”
The foreigners: i.e. the Danes of Dublin. Hugh Mac Curtin, in his Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland, pp. 214, 215. Dr. O'Brien, in his Law of Tanistry, and others, assert that Maelseachlainn resigned the monarchy of Ireland to Brian, because he was not able to master the Danes; but this is all provincial fabrication, for Maelseachlainn had the Danes of Dublin, Meath, and Leinster, completely mastered, until Brian, whose daughter was married to Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, joined the Danes against him.—See his proclamation in 979, and his victory at Dublin, A.D. 988. Never was there a character so historically maligned as that of Maelseachlainn II. by Munster fabricators of history; but Mr. Moore, by the aid of the authentic Irish annals, has laudably endeavoured to clear his character from the stains with which their prejudices and calumnies have attempted to imbue it.

Feart-Neimheadh: i.e. Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Fearaghtagh, in the parish of Mounalty, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath.

The first turning.—It is remarked in the copy of these Annals made for Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, that, according to the old Book of Lecan, this was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn Mor, by treachery, after which the hosting was made: "Ωσ ηγ ηπεινελεκαν ηεσακαν σεδ ιομπσ δραιν η Connacef πον Μααοεηκαλκην Μόρ, εηε μεαβαι, γα αν πλογαίο πορ πων." Tigernach also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, ιομπσ τεμεαβαί, i.e. turning through guile, or treachery. No better authority exists.

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

A.D. 999. Hic est octavus sexagessimus quincentessimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scottos. Plenty of fruit and milke this yeare. Donell O'Donellan, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Neill. Ivar, king of Waterford, died. The Genties" [recte, Galls] "againe at Dublin,
son of Aedh, lord of Ul-Diarmada, was slain by his own people. Ceallach Ua Maelcorghais, chief poet of Connaught, died. Imhar of Port Lairge died. The foreigners again at Ath-cliath, and their hostages to Brian. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded by his brother, i.e. Ualgharg Ua Ciardha. A great hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the chiefs and forces of South Connaught, with the men of Osraighe and Leinster, and with the foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Teamhair; but the foreigners set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlainn opposed them; and a spirited battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners were defeated, and only a few of them escaped. Brian afterwards proceeded to Fearta-neimheadh in Magh-Breagh, but returned back without battle, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1000. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaithemh, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, died. Dubhdara Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg, was slain. Laidhghen Ua Leoggan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cínél-Conaill and their hostages to Bryan. Flahvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by his own" [a suis occisis est. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. "An army by Bryan to Fertnive in Maghbregh, and Genties" [recte, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troupe of horse before them, until Maelsechlaínn met them and killed them all almost. Bryan returned without battle or pray, cogente Domino."—Cod. Clarénd., tom. 49.

The most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 993, thus:

"A.D. 993" [recte, 1000]. "Bryan Borowe went with great power to the North, rested a night at Tailtean, and from thence went to Ardmach, where he remained a sevenight, and offered ten guineas in gold" [recte, ten ounces of gold] "at the altar at Ardmach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell, prince of Durless, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tyrone. Hymer of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yealded hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flathvertagh O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed by some of his own family. Ulgarge O'Kyerga did put out the eyes of his brother, Hugh O'Kyerga. Bryan Borowe, with a great army, accompanied with the Danes of Dublin, went towards Taragh, and sent a troop of Danish horse before them, who were met by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybrey; and from thence Bryan went to Feara-Neve, in Moybrey, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any."

*Feara-Luirg*: i.e. the man of Lurg, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.
Chonfohla, mac Concohain, tigherna 2abha, 1 Rioghartan, mac D'ubheoin, uisce. Creach mon la riopa Muman i noerceapte Mide i nóim Ianuairi, conur tarrnain Aongur mac Carrai a no nuachadh via muintir, co rapa cabhrach na 2abla, 1 an cin lair. Tochar Aca luam vo d0naim la Maolpeachlaamn mac Dommaill, 1 la Cathal mac Concohain. Tochar Aca uisce vo d0naim la Maolpeachlaamn co nuice 1ft na habann. Oipaimain Ua Lachtnain, tigherna Teadbha, vo marbaod la a muintir peirin.

Aoir Cnipорт, mile a haon. An tearchaillaind riacht vo Mhaolcheallain. Colain, abb Imleach a lubahar, [uisce]. T'righin, mac Celecan, pruip Apota Macha, vo marbaod. Conaing Ua Piachpach, abb Tige Moctua, Ceile, mac Suthe, abb Slaine, Caitlcan Ua Copsaoin, abb Oaimin, Maonach, aiptine Cinanina, 1 Plann, mac Eogain aireubheisim Leite Cuinn, v0. Macmluain, mac Ouibgiolla, tigherna Delbna b'fna, vo ece. Siococa, mac Amlaoid, tigherna Gall, vo dol pop ceirch vo Ultaib ma longaib co po oime Cill Cleite, 1 Imp Cuirperei, 1 vo b0irt iar'geadaib moip eiprib uile. Slocfao la h'Adh, mac Dommaill Ui neill co Tailltin, 1 luio pop culia po pit, 1 caoconmac. Creachaoid Conact beor la h'Adh, mac Dommaill. Creapnacan, mac Plann, tigherna Lioghe, vo dol 1 Phe mimeg pop ceirch, 1 po marbaod e la Mumchtaech Ua Ciopda, tanaip Carpra. Slocfao la brian co nGallab, co Laidimir, 1 co tigherna Muman co h'At Luam, co po heimep-

The family name, O'Maelduin, is now anglicised Milldoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

1 The causeway of Ath-liag.—This is imperfectly given by the Four Masters. It should be: "The causeway, or artificial ford of Ath-liag" [at Lanesborough], "was made by Maelseachlaia, King of Ireland, and Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, each carrying his portion of the work to the middle of the Shannon."

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

"A. D. 1000. A change of abbots at Ard-mach, viz., Maelnuire mac Eocha, instead of Mnregan of-Bohdovnai; Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech, died. Nell O'Royste killed by Kindred-Owen and Conell. Maelpoi, Cearb of Fechin, mortuus est. An army by Mounstermen into the south of Meath, where Aengus mac Carrai mett them, rescued their praiy, and committed their slaughter. The battle" [recte, the causeway] "of Athlone by Maelsechlaia and Caell O'Connor."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 994, as follows:

"A. D. 994" [recte, 1001]. "They of the borders of Munster came to the neather parts of Meath, and there made a great prey, and were overtaken by Enos mac Carhie Calma, who took many of their heads. Forall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Roysteck killed by Tyrconnell, and Hugh O'Neale of Tyrone. Moylepoyle, Bushopp of Clonvicknose,
and Hugh Ua Neill. Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbhardan, son of Dubhcrón, died. A great depredation by the men of Munster in the south of Meath, on the Nones of January; but Aenghus, son of Carrach, with a few of his people, overtook them, so that they left behind the spoils and a slaughter of heads with him. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag was made by Maelseachlainn to the middle of the river. Diarmaid Ua Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcrain, Abbot of Daimhinis; Maenach, Ostiarius of Ceanannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Breonh of Leath-Chuinn, died. Maelmhuaidh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhl autocibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleithe and Inis-Cumhscaigh, and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailltin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearmannagh; and he was killed by Muircheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Caireb. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Cowarb of Saint Feichyn, died. King Moyleseaghlyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connought, made a bridge at Athlone over the Synan. Dermott O'Laghtna, prince of the land of Teaffa, was killed by some of his own men. King Moyleseaghlyn made a bridge at Ath-Lyag [now Lanesborough] "to the one-half of the river."

* Ostiarius, φέρω : i.e. the porter and bellringer.—See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 377, 378.

* Chief Breon : i.e. chief judge.

* Cill-cleithe.—Now Kilclief, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.


1 With the foreigners.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of deposing the monarch, Maelseachlainn, he invariably joined the Danes against him, and this is sufficient to prove that
The subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster writers, with a view of exonerating Brian from the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have asserted that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connaught to depose Maelsechlainn, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

=Dun-Dealga.=—Now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

=An army, &c.=—It is stated in the Royal Irish Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from Leabhar Lecain. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

that he weakened the Ui-Neill of the South and the Connaughtmen, and took their hostages. After this Brian and Maelseachlainn, accompanied by the men of Ireland, as well Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Munstermen, and Leinstermen, as the foreigners, proceeded to Dun-Dealgan, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, and Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, Cine1-Conaill, Cine1-Eoghain, and Airghialla, repaired to the same place to meet them, and did not permit them to advance further, so that they separated in peace, without hostages or booty, spoils or pledges. Meirleachan, i.e. the son of Conn, lord of Galieanga, and Brodubh, i.e. the son of Diarmaid, were slain by Maelseachlainn. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, in the place of Muireagan, of Both-Domhnaigh. An army was led by Brian to Ath-cliaith; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caeimhghin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnchhal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhradh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind theirbooty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUarghusa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhradh, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting mac Flainn, king of Luigne, went to Fernvai for booty, where Murtagh O'Kiargay, heyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Maelseachlainn to Dun Delgan, i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [ρο ήγγα].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:

"A. D. 995" [recte, 1002]. "Moylemoye mac Dowgill, prince of Delvin Beathra (now called Mac Coghlan's Countrey), died. Column, abbott of Imleach, died."

*Seventy-six years.—See A. D. 925, where it is stated that Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in that year; and that he was twenty-four years older than King Maelseachlainn, whom he deposed. This is very much to be doubted, for, according to the Annals of Ulster, Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in 941, which looks more likely to be the true date. He was, therefore, about sixty-one years old when he deposed Maelseachlainn, who was then about fifty-three.
Conchobhar.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor, of Corcomroe, in the west of the county of Clare, took their hereditary surname.

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

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

"A. D. 1002. Brienus regnare incepit. Flanncha O'Ruain, Coarb of Kieran; Duncha O'Manechan, Coarb of Cemgin; Donngal mac Beon, Airchinnech of Tuomgrene; Owen mac Cellay, Airchinnech of Ardbrekan, quiuerunt in Christo-Sinach O'hUargusa, king of Meith" [Ui-Meith], "and Cahal mac Lavraa, heyre of Meath, fell one with another" [recte, fell the one by the other]. "Ceallach mac Diarmada, king of Ossory; Hugh O'Coniacla, king of Tehva; Conor mac Maelsechlainn, king of Corcmurua; and Acher, surnamed of the feet," [were] "all killed. Hugh mac Echtiern killed within the oratory of Ferna-more-Maog."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

"A. D. 996. Bryan Borowe took the kingdom and government thereof out of the hands of King Moylesaghlyn, in such manner as I do not intend to relate in this place." [Tighernach says, "the meatal," i. e. per dolum.—En.] "He was very well worthy of the government, and reigned twelve years, the most famous king of his time, or that ever was before or after him, of the Irish nation. For manhood, fortune, manners, laws, liberality, religion, and other
face to face. Donnghal, son of Donncottaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Trotan, son of Bolgargait (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Osraighe, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, the son of his father's brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfliacla, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Ui Conchille. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Corca-Moighruadh; and Aicher Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of Umhall. Aedh, son of Echthighern, was slain in the oratory of Fearna-mor-Maehdog, by Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Cainneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubhshlaine Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain, airchinneach of the Lis-acidheadh of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna, the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Maelseachlainn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eothaile, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. Iarnan, son of Finn, son of

good parts, he never had his peere among them all; though some chroniclers of the kingdome made comparisons between him and Con Kedcagh, Conarie More, and King Neale of the Nine Hostages; yet he, in regard of the state of the kingdome, when he came to the government thereof, was judged to bear the bell from them all.”

" Eochaidh Ua Flannagain.---Connell Mageoghgan, who had some of his writings, calls him “Eoghie O'Flannagan; Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna.”—See note b, under A.M. 2242; and extract from Leabhar-na-hUidhri, in Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 103, 104. O'Reilly has given no account of this writer in his Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers.

" Lis-acidheadh: i.e. Fort of the Guests.

" Cluain-Fiachna.---Now Clonfiekle, a parish in the north of the county of Armagh. The ancient parish church stood in the townland of Tullydowey, in a curve of the River Blackwater, on the north or Tyrone side.—See the Ordnance Survey of the County of Tyrone, sheet 62. Joceline calls this church Cluain-fiacail in his Life of St. Patrick, c. 87; but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registries of the Archbishops Sweiteman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluain-Fiachna, variously orthographied, thus: “Ecclesia de Clonfieyna”—Taxation, 1306; “Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfekyna,”—Regist. Milo Sweiteman, A.D. 1367, fol. 45, b; “Clonfegana,”—Reg. Swayne, A.D. 1428, fol. 14, b; “Clonfekena,”—Reg. Mey, i. 23, b, iv. 16, b; “Clonfekaena,”—Reg. Octavian, fol. 46, b; “Clonfekaena,”—Reg. Dowdall, A.D. 1535, p. 251.

" Traigh-Eothaile.—A large strand near Balysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note p, under A.M. 3303.
mac Finn, mic Dubgilla, vo marba de Chopec, mac Aedha, mic Dubgilla
i nooap vepeaige Gilinne, eiria mheall. Diair via muintir pein vo mar-
ba de Chopec rin po ceidin, co po mórth ainn De 7 Módonnse de rin.
Bran, mac Maolruanaid, tiapia Iapéin Connacht, vo marba lá a muint-
tir peirin. D'a Ua Canannain vo marba de Ua Maolbordadh. Muniaich,
mac Dianmasa, tiapia Ciarraige Luachra, de. Naebán, mac Maileára-
pán, rinnebhe Epann decc. Cath Cepoibhe tulcha eiriil Ultadh 7 Cenel
neogain, co raonim roh Ultaibh. Do cip ann Eochaid, mic Anogair, ni
Ulaí, 7 Dubtunne a hiáraim, 7 na mac eocada 1. Ciuilíg, 7 Domnall,
Cairbhe, tiapia Ua nEacht, Óollapáitraith, mac Tomaltair, Cumur-
cach, mac Pléirpá, Dubhlanaga, mac Aedha, Caetal, mac Etpoch, Conene,
mac Múinicheanain, 7 poigla Ulaí aneisna, 7 nu ríacht an iongúin co Dún
Eacht, 7 co Óruim bo. Domncha Ua Longrich, tiapia Dall Apane, 7
míothadaimna Ulaí, vo marbaigh arnabáparch la Cenel neogain. Aod, mac
Domnail Uí Neill, tiapia Oiliú, 7 míothadaimna Epann vo eitítm hi rié-
gúin an éata, 7 in cúiseacadh bhuiáin decc a plaéirpa, 7 in noiméad bhuiáin
píchte a aoi. Imaigne eiriil Taig Ua Ceallaigh co nUib Mán, 7 co
máirbh raíchpaí Mísohe hi poimín Uib Mán, 7 Uí Fiaochadh Athine co
naínta Connacht ina poimín, nú hi toircpaí Óollaceallaigh, mac Comal-
táin 1 Céipit, tiapia Ua Fiaochadh, Conchubir, mac Ubbán, 7 Ceanapao-
láid, mac Ruaidhir, 7 rochaide oile. Do ceap oin Fia in mac Márcaín
taiap Ua Mán 1 riogúin. Domnall, mac Plannacacain, tiapia Fíp
Uí, decc. Macaíòin, mac Aengus, toipeac Gilinne mhíce, 7 Fíp cCúil vo
marba.

* Gilinne.—Now Gallen, in the barony of
Garrycastle, and King's County.

* Craebh-tulcha : i.e. the Spreading Tree of
the Hill. This is probably the place now called
Crewe, situated near Glenavy, in the barony of
Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim.

* Dun-Eathaich.—Now Duneight, in the pa-
riship of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan.
—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down
and Connor, &c., pp. 47, 342.

* Druim-bo : i.e. Hill of the Cow, now Duno,
a townland containing the ruins of an ancient
Irish Round Tower, situated in a parish of the
same name, in the barony of Upper Castlercagh,
and county of Down.—Ibid., p. 342, note 1.

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

"A. D. 1003. Aenghus mac Bresaill, Coarb
of Cainnech, in Ardmac, in peregrinatione
quievit. Eocha O'Flannagan, Airechinnhe
of Lissigo [at Ardmac] "and Cluain Fischna,
cheife poet and chronicler, 68 annus etatis sue
obiit. Gillakellai mac Comaltan, king of Fisca-
rach Aigne; and Bryan mac Maelruanaí, occisi
Duibhghilla, was slain by Core, son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailinne, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Core immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Maclruanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O'Canannains were slain by O'Maeldoraidh. Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died. Naebhan, son of Maelchiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebh-tulcha, between the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhthuinne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i.e. Cuduiligh and Domhnall; Gairbhidh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumuscach, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlangha, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muircheartach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach and Druim-bo. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of the conflict, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the twenty-ninth of his age. A battle between Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachrach Aighne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gilluceallaigh, son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Conchobhar, son of Ubban; Ceanfaeladh, son of Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Marcan, Tanist of Ui-Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, died. Madadhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gaileanga-Beaga and Feara-Cul, was slain.

sunt. Donell mac Flannagan, king of Fer-Li; and Murcach mac Diarmada, king of Ciaray Luachra, moriuntur. The battle of Krivtelcha, between Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthrown. Eocha mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Duvtuinne, his brother, his two sons, Cuduly and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and bade, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nehach; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumascach mac Flathroy; Duvslanga mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Dunechdach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniell, king of Aileach, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donncha O'Longsi, king of Dalnarai, killed by Kindred-Owen, per dolum. Forces by Bryan to Trahaila to make a circuit, untill he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannains killed by O'Mul-
The Age of Christ, 1004. The third year of Brian. Domhnall, son of Maicniadh, Abbot of Mainstir-Buithe, a bishop and holy senior, died. St. Aedh, lector of Frefoit, bishop, wise man, and pilgrim, died after a good life at Ard-Macha, with great honour and veneration. In lamentation of him was said:

The wise man, the archbishop,
The saint of God of comely face,—
Apostleship has departed from us,
Since Aedh departed from the side of Teamhair,
Since Aedh of sweet Breaghmhagh liveth not,
Of bright renown, in sweet verses sung;
A loss is the gem, shining and pleasant,
The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

Maelbrighde Ua Eimheadha, Abbot of la, died. Domhnall, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Lamhraighe, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn and Saighir, died. Muireadhach, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna. Gillacomhghaill, son of Ardghar, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, contending for the kingdom of Ulidia. A hosting by Brian, son of Ceinmeidigh, with the men of the south of Ireland, into Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidia, to demand hostages. They proceeded through Meath, where they remained a night at Tailltin. They afterwards marched northwards, and remained a week at Ard-Macha; and Brian left twenty ounces of gold [as an offering] upon the altar of Ard-Macha. After that they went into Dal-Araidhe, and carried off the pledges of the Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Fiatach in general. Ingeirci, lord of Conailli, was slain. Ath-cliath was burned by the people of South Breagha, by secrecy. Leath-Chathail was plundered by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill; and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

"Iste sapiens, Archiepiscopus, Sanctus Dei decorus forma;
Transit a nobis Apostolus, quando decessit Aedus ex partibus Temporie.
Quandoquidem non vivit Aedus de Bregmagia speciosa vir celebris fama, lucens lucerna;
(O detrimentum !) pretiosa gemma, decus clarum, interit in eo doctrina Hiberniae."

Cill-Lamhraighe.—In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 6th of December, the church of Cill-Lamhraighe, of which Gobban Mac Ui Lamirech was the patron, is placed "nUa Caip-thenn na maer cam Oppage," in Ui-Cairthenn, in the west of Ossory. It is the church now called Killamery, situated in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. There is a tombstone with a very ancient inscription near this church.
vo marbaod lair. Naomh o Loch briceghen na pPlaitbhracht pop Uib Eachtach u fOichtar, hi toincheart Airtan, riochtainna Ua nEatach vo marbaod.

Aoir Sonnt, mile a cuicc. An cfeinnmhao bhaodain vo bhrain. Fìinnin, abb Ropa Cné, vècc. Ounchaí, mac Dunbhoicch, phìrighno Cluana mic Nóir, i a hansefore iarainn, cinto a riabga, i a rìncear, vècc. Sìn rìl Cumn na mboch eripe. Maolmuanaid, mac Aèda Ui Òubha, tìsgtha Ua Fiaépaì Muintipece, i a mac i. Maol-Scllann, i a brataid i. Òebheoac mac Aèda, vèg. Creach mòr la Plaitbhracht, mac Muinteata la tìsgtha nAiligh hì Conallib Muinteimne, conuir tarraid Maol-Schllann, nì Tèmpach, co fhanccachriet vá cèo víob eitri marbaod 1 eòshàbhail mì tìsgtha Ua Fiaépaì Àppa mnàta. Càtaí, mac Ounchaí, tiogfha Òailenga mòr, vo marbaod. Eòchbho Ua hAirtie, tìsgpe òna nEatach, vo marbaod la hUltar bhéirin.

Sliocht luibhain Cluana mic Nóir, ì luibhain an Oilen i. Oilen na naomh pop Loch Ribh.

Mòphluacaechaidh òsì neamh lâ bhrian, mac Cinnmèirtgh, vo cùnghiu giall co Cenell Conaill ì Oigaim. Ìrò lòtaí van lâr Connacht pop Éar Ruaid, van lâr Tìne Conaill, òna Cenell nEogaim, pop Phirtear samraì nDal Riata ì nDal n'Ápaide, n'Ultarì, Conaille muinteimne co toprachtaitean mì lucchnaraìd co thealach duin. Lòttaí ìomho Leògin van bhrìgha reoach mìa

× Loch-Bricreann.—Now Loughbrickland, in the county of Down.—See note x, under the year 832, pp. 447, 448, suprd.

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

"A. D. 1004. Hugh O'Flannagan, Airchinnech of Maine-Coluim Cill” [now Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.—Ed.] "Ragnal mac Gofray, king of Hlains; Conor mac Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Maelbryde O'Rimea, Abbot of Aei; Donell mac Macnia, Airchinnech of Mainister, in Christo mortui sunt. Gilcomgail, king of Ulster, killed by Maelruanay, his owne brother. Hugh mac Tomaitay killed by Flavertagh O'Nell, the day he spoyled Lecale. Muregan of Bothdonay, Coarb of Patrick, in the 72nd yerar of his age, died. Hugh of Treo, cheife in learning and prayer, mortuus est, in Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scotland at Monedir, where the king of Scotland, Cinaeth mac Duiv, was slaine. An overthrow at Lochbrickreann given to Ulstermen and O'Nehachs, where Airtan, heyre of Ehaches, fell. Great forces by Bryan, with the lords and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmach, and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick's altar, and went back with pledges of all Ireland with him.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

× Book of Cluain-mic-Nois.—This is probably the chronicle translated into English by Connell
Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Bricrenn, by Flaithbheartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Ulidians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its anchorite afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conn-na-mbocht. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son, i.e. Maelseachlainn, and his brother, i.e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Aileach, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne; but Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his party], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gaileanga-Mora, was slain. Echmhilidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois⁴, and the Book of the Island⁵, i.e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, into Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Feartas Camsa⁶, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Bealach-duin⁷. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagha Mageoghegan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

* The Book of the Island.—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magradaidin to his own time, A.D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magradaidin's death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Writers of Ireland, p. 87; Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 5; and Archdall's Monast. Hib., p. 442. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

⁴ Feartas-Camsa: i.e. the ford or crossing of Camus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 147; and Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 342, 388, and note*, under A.D. 938, p. 639, suprâ.

⁵ Bealach-duin.—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 969, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned
was in the present county of Louth. It is probably intended for Bealach-Duna-Dealgan, i.e. the road or pass of Dundalk.

The foreigners: i.e. the Danes, who were Brian Borumha’s allies, and who assisted him in Deposing Maelsechlainn II., and in weakening the power of the Northern Ui Neill.

Westwards.—The writer is not very accurate here in describing the points of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Ossory, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.
to their territory, and the foreigners by sea round eastwards [southwards?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Osraighi went through Meath westwards to their countries. The Ulidians rendered hostages on this occasion; but they [Brian Borumha and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinsealaigh, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, was slain by Madadhan, son of Domhnall, after being one-half year in the government of the province. Madadhan, son of Domhnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc, i.e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i.e. the Torc, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhach, son of Madadhan, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Ceannfaeladh, airchinnelach of Druim-mor-Mocholmog; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid; and Ceallach Ua Meanngorain, airchinnelach of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Focarta, priest of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Of him was said:

Of all I traversed of Ireland,
Both field and church,
I did not get cold or want,
Till I reached the fair Cluain-fearta.
O Christ, we would not have parted in happiness,
Were it not for Fiachra of the sweet language.

Tuathal Ua Maoilmacha, a learned man, and comharba of Patrick in Munster; and Robhartach Ua hAilghiusa, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of Breaghmhaine. Trenfhear Ua Baigheallain, lord of Dar-
Cúnamh, mac Ounaith, taoiseach Sil n’Annain, do maraadh na Muireach Chille an Ótha. Uí Ógartaigh imarro thigína Muireach Chille a bheith por marbh hi marbhach Leith. Muireach, mac Cinncháin, do raccadh comaonna Cholaim Chille an Ótha. Aíonnaicheadh anois Taillte lá Maolchluimn, por ríppomnach do oiponeadh hí comaonna Cholaim Chille a comhaole ñeipe n’Annain i an aean i. Sóirseáil bór Cholaim Chille do ùbhoc i m’iondach aipn eipdom aiprach an domhaince bór Chinnadh. Pobinn óip tráth is aoi an éinítomh ñeipda, aip òg haghaidh por iobh mícóppa i ñeipdach dé a òip, por òip eisite. Sláithí la Plébístach Ua Néill co hUlánach, co òttrice príth naitire uathadhaibh, por òi por marbh thigína Leithle Caítaill 1. Cúuladh mac Ængara. Domnall, mac Ótbéinne, mí Ulaí, do marbaadh lá Muireach, mac Maunoáin, por òi Ùainsaert Sléibh Òtain. Aíonadach, mac Corcain, òrpric, por príomh ñeipdach Macha, do òc. 


1 The Great Gospel.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society, vol. i. p. 127.

2 Erdomh: i.e. the porticus, sacristy, or lateral building, attached to the great church of Kells.

—See Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 433 to 438.

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

“A.D. 1006. Maelruana mac Ardagair killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach ÓMennogran, Aireinneach of Cork, quievit. Trener O’Boylan, king of Dartry, killed by Kindred Connell at Loch Erne. Madagan mac Donell, king of Ulster, killed by Tork, in St. Bride’s Church, in the midst of Dundaleglas. Cuonach mac Dunai killed by Bryan, per dolum. An army by Flahvertach O’Nell into Ulster, that he brought seven pledges from them, and
traighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmachadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crician, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailltinn by Maelseachlainn; and Feardomhnaich was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh of the great church of Ceanannus. This was the principal relic of the western world, on account of its singular cover; and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off it, and a sod over it. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Ulidia, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leath-Chathail, i.e. Cuuladhan, son of Aenghus. Domhnall, son of Dubh- tuinne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Madudhan, and Uarghaeth of Sliabh Fuaid. Airmeadhach, son of Cosgrach, Bishop and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1007. The sixth year of Brian. Muireadhach, a distinguished bishop, son of the brother of Ainmire Bocht, was suffocated in a cave, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnaich, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. Finshnehta Ua Fiachra, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Tuathal O'Conchobhair, successor of Finntan, died. Maelmaire Ua Gearaglaic, successor of Cainneach; and Ceileachair, son of Donnchuan, son of Ceinneidigh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the FEARA-Ceall, wherein fell Demon Gatlash Ua Maelmhuaidh. Great frost and

killed the king of Lecale, Cu-Ula mac Aengusa. Forces by Bryan into Kindred-Owen to Dunerainn, nere Ardmac, and brought with him Criciden, Coarb of Finnen Mabille, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The Tork, king of Ulster, killed by Mureach mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureach mac Crichain renounced” [recte, resigned] “the Coarbship of Colum Cill for God. The renewing of the faire of Aenach Taillten by Maelsechlainn. Ferdonach” [was installed] “in the Coarbship of Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The book called Soscel mor, or Great Gospel of Colum Cill, stolen.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The entry relating to the stealing of the Gospel of St. Columkille is left imperfect in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, but in O'Conor's edition the passage is complete, and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.

A care.—This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which curious legends still exist among the peasantry.
mór 7 pneaéta ó ocht le lúanáir co Cáirc. Muireadhach, mac Domhtunne, ní Uaithi.


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

"A D. 1007. Ferdvinsach, Coarb of Kells, viz. Cenannas; Celtchair, mac Duncua mic Cinidi, Coarb of Colum mac Ciriadhainn; and Maelmuire, Coarb of Caintch; and in Christo dormient. Mureach mac Madugan, heyre of Ulster, killed by his own. Fachtna, Coarb of Finian of Clon-Iraird, quevuit. Great frost and snow from the first" [recte, sixth] "Id. of January untilt Easter."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Tadhg Dubhshuileach : i.e. Teige, Thaddæus,
snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carlus, successor of Cainneach; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Echthighearn Ua Goirmhilla, died. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuileach, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Conmaicni. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anmchadh, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Conmaicni by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connaughtmen. Clothna, son of Aenghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gusan, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [recte 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Conaing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Cluain-mic-Nois; he was of the tribe of the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Crunnmhael, a bishop, died. Scannlan Ua Dunghalain, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Barrach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingseach, airchinneach of Mucnamh; Mael-suthain Ua Cearbhaill, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, died after a good life. Marcan, son of Ceinneidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Crimhthainn, i. e. of Tir-da-glas, Innis-CEaltra and Cill-Daluas, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Dearbhail, O'Neill to the men of Bregh, from whom he brought many cows. Maelmorra, king of Lenster, got a fall, and burst" [broke] "his legg. Duichavlay, daughter to the king of Connaght, wife to Bryan mac Cinnedy, mortua est. The oratory of Ardmac this yeare is covered with lead" [Oratorium Ardmaca in hoc anno plumbo tegitur]. "Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

9 Inis-Faithleann.—Now Inisfallen, an island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, on which are the ruins of several ancient churches.

* Eoghanacht Loch-a-Lein.—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of that county.

* Marcan.—He was a brother of Brian Borumha.
mic Cetaic, &c. Cetaic, mac Duibhana, tighearna Phainach, &c. Mu-
plochb hUa hAedh, tighearna Muremaige, [&c]. Sligeach la brian co
Claonloch Sliobh Fuaic, co pouch aitáine Cennel Eoghain & Ula. Ao, mac
Cuinn, miosaimna Oili, t Donmeud, tigearna Muadomh, do marbaid.

Aoi Chròir, mile a deich. An nomaid bliain an do bhrion. Munloch,
mac Cruchoch, comarba Colaim Cille, t Adamann, raoi, eircen, &c, 
oiche, permission Anu Macha, a odhar comarba Phatexice, &c, Rian uch
estaman bliain reachtudh a aoi a u. Calann Iannar, aoi de Satairn
do ronpadh, t har naonairob co noor, 50 nairnntin rin domhacce mór t
Anu Macha a bhaili na haltóra. Plano Ua Donncha, comarba Oen-
nae, &c. Plaibheanach Ua Cetenen, comarba Tighealain, rinir, 7 pu
Eircen, do sam d fiaidh doine, 7 a ecc iar rin ma fill pearin ni Cloam
Eapa. Dubtaich, mac Iannain, aipcndeach Deapanaige, Dálaich Dhir-
Molta, comarba Fecene Tola, pehipnsg togaide, Pachtra, comarba Tin-
vein Cloana hlomphib, &c. Slócchear la brian co Mag Copainn, co pouch
leir tighearna Ceneol Conaill .1. Maolpuanain Ua Maolpoan, rin a réir, 50
Clin Copain. Maolpuanain Ua Domnaill, tigearna Ceneol Luigheach, do

* Feara-Manach.—Now Fermanagh.
* Claochoch.—Situated near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

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

"A. D. 1009. Cahal mac Conor, king of Connacht" [*in pententia moritur*]; "Mureach O'Hugh, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Duv-
dara, king of Fermanach, mortui sunt. Maelsu-
hain O'Cerval, chiefe learned of Ireland, and
king of Eoganacht Locha-Lein. Markan mac
Cneddy, Coarb of Culum mac Crivhasinn, of
Inis-Celtra, and Killdalua, and Mureach mac
Mochloingse, Airechmhan of Mucknav, in Christo
dormierendh. Hugh mac Cuinn, heyre of Aileach,
and Dunecuaan, king of Mugorn, occisi sunt.
Forces by Bryan to Cliaonloch of Sliave-Fuaid,
that he got the pledges of Leth Cuinn, l.| [the
northern] "half of Ireland. *Estas torrida. Aut-
nnus fructuosus. Scanulann O'Dungelain, prince
of Dundaleghes, was forcibly entred into his
mansion" [*recte, was forcibly entered upon in
his mansion], "himself blinded after he was
brought forth at Finavar by Nell mac Du-
thinne. Dervaile, Teg mac Cahal's daughter,
mortua est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* On Saturday night.—These criteria clearly
show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as
well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated at
this period by one year. In the year 1010, the
fifth of the Calends of January, or 28th of De-
cember, fell on Friday, as appears from the
order of the Dominical letters, and of the cycle
of the moon. But in the next year, 1011, the
fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of
December, fell on Saturday.

* Doena: i.e. Endeus of Killeany in Aran-
more, an island in the bay of Galway.
* Magh-Corrann.—Not identified.
* Ceann-Coradh: i.e. Head of the Weir, now
daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdaír, lord of Fíora-Manach, died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraighe, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Cladna-Loch of Sliabh-Faide, and he obtained the hostages of the Cíne-l-Eoghain and Uilidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donnchuan, lord of Mughdorno, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [recte 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, a learned man, bishop, and virgin, lector of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died after the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the fifth of the Calends of January, on Saturday night precisely; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the great church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Donnchadha, successor of Oenna, died. Flathubheartach Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearneacht, a [venerable] senior and distinguished bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain-Eois. Dubhthach, son of Iarnan, airchínneach of Dearmac; Dalach of Disert-Tola, successor of Fiachin and Tola, [and] a distinguished scribe; [and] Fachtna, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. An army was led by Brian to Magh-Corrann, and he took with him the lord of Cíne-l-Conaill, i.e. Máelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in obedience, to Ceann-Coradh. Máelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cíne-l-Luigheadheach, was slain by the men

anglicised Kincora. This was the name of a hill in the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, where the kings of Thomond erected a palace. It extended from the present Roman Catholic chapel to the brow of the hill over the bridge; but not a vestige of it remains. The name is still retained in Kincora Lodge, situated not far from the original site of Brian Borúma's palace.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 46.

* Ua Domhnaill.—Now anglic e O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domhnaill to be found in the Irish annals. This family, who, after the English invasion, became supreme princes or kings of Tirconnell, had been previously chiefs of the cantred of Cíne-l-Luigheadheach, of which Kilmacrennan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domhnaill, son of Eighnechán, who died in the year 901 (see p. 563, supra), who was son of Dalach, who died in 868,—who was the youngest son of Muircheartach, son of Ceannardadh, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, from whom was derived the tribe-name of Cíne-l-Luigheadheach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfadha, i.e. Fergus the Longheaded, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cíne-l-Luigheadheach, see note 5, under the year 868, p. 513, supra.


"A. D. 1010" [recte, 1011]. "Dunach in Colum Cill's in Ardmac; Flaihvertagh O'Ce-hinan, Coarb of Tiarach, cheife bishoup and anchorite, killed by Brefnemen in his owne cittie. Mareach O'Crichan, Coarb of Colum Cill, and Lector of Ardmac, in Christo mortuus est. Flavertach O'Neill, king of Ailech, with the young men of the Fochla, and Murcha Bryan's sonn, with Mounstermen, Lenster, and the south O'Nells, spoyled Kindred-Conell, from whence they brought 300 captives, with many couses. Bryan and Maelsechlainn againe in campe at Anaghduiv. Maelruanaay O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, killed by the men of Magh-Itha. Aengus O'Lapan, king of Kindred-Enni, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Hugh mac Mathganna, heyre of Cashill, mortuus est. An army by Flaihvertach O'Nell against mac Duvthuinne to Dun-Echach, burnt the said Dun, brooke the town, and tooke Nell mac
of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lapain, lord of Cinel-Enda\(^b\), was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island\(^c\). Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and Flaitbhheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinel-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaitbhheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiseal, died. Faelan, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [recte 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great malady\(^a\), namely, lumps and griping, at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died, together with Ceannfaeladh of Sabhall, bishop, anchorite, and pilgrim; Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, lector of Ard-Macha; and Scolaighe, son of Clercen, a noble priest of Ard-Macha. These and many others along with them died of this sickness. Martin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Cian, successor of Cainneach; Caencomrar Ua Scannlain, airchinneach of Daimhinis; Maclonain, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Connmhach Ua Tomhrair, priest and chief singer of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaitbhheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cinel-Conaill, until he arrived at Magh-Cedne\(^c\); he carried off a great prey of cows, and returned safe to his house. An army was led by Flaitbhheartach, son of Muircheartach, a second time into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Druim-cliabh and Tracht-Eothail\(^b\), where Niall, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and

Duvthuinne’s pledges. An army by Bryan to Macorainn, and carried with him the king of Kindred-Conell close\(^d\) [prisoner] “to Cenn-Cors, i.e. Maelruana O’Maeldora,” Dalach of Disert-Tolai, Coarb of Fechin [bona senectute].


\(^a\) A great malady.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


\(^b\) Magh-Cedne.—Now Moy, a plain situated between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the county of Donegal.—See note \(^m\), under A. D. 1301.

\(^c\) Tracht-Eothail: i.e. the Strand of Eothail, now Trawohelly, a great strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1011. A certain disease that year at Ardmac, whereof died many. Maelbride Macan-
govan, Ferleginn [Lector] "of Ardmac, and Scolni mac Clearkean, priest of the same, died
died thereof, and Cenfaela of the Savall, i.e. chosen
Sowele-friend" [annmcapa]. "An army by Flavert-
tach mac Murtagh, king of Ailech, upon Kindred-
Conell, untill he came to Macetne, from whence
Ard-Uladh: i.e. altitude Ulterior, now the
Mullach: i.e. the summits. There are
Ardes, in the east of the county of Down,—See
many places of this name, but nothing has been
note under A. D. 1433.
Y of the Two Forks. Not identified.—See note on Magh-da-ghabhar
under A. M. 3727, p. 46, suprad.
Tealach-Oog.—Now Tullaghoge, in the bar-
ony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—
See note \*, under the year 912. p. 584, suprad.
Magh-da-ghabhal.—Plain of the Two Forks.
Not identified.—See note on Magh-da-ghabhar
under A. M. 3727, p. 46, suprad.
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many places of this name, but nothing has been
note under A. D. 1433.
Y of the Two Forks. Not identified.—See note on Magh-da-ghabhar
under A. M. 3727, p. 46, suprad.
Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraídh was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Maelseachlainn into Tir-Eoghaíin, as far as Magh-da-ghabháil, which they burned; they preyed as far as Tealach-Oog, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to his house. An army was afterwards led by Flaitheartach, till he arrived at Ard-Uladh, so that the whole of the Ardes was plundered by him; and he bore off from thence spoils the most numerous that a king had ever borne, both prisoners and cattle without number. A battle was gained over Niall, son of Dubhthuinne, i.e. the battle of the Mullachs, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muircheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Ailell, son of Gebhennach, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died. Crinan, son of Gormladh, lord of Conaille, was killed by Cucualigne.

The Age of Christ, 1012. The twelfth year of Brian. Mac-Maine, son of Cosgrach, comhbara of Cill-Dalua, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cian Ua Geargain, successor of Cainneach, [and] Dearbhail, daughter of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, [i.e.] daughter of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, i.e. the Cat, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraídh; and Magh-Aei was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Connaughtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and the son of Niall O'Ruaire, and the men of Teathbha in Gailéanga; but a few good men of the household of Maelseachlainn overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [imprudently] gave them battle, through pride. There were yet by Flavertach into Ard-Ula, and spoyled and gott the greatest bootyes that ever king had there, both men and chattle, that cannot be numbered. Forces by Bryan into Magh-Murthevni, that he gave fredom to Patrick's churches by that voyage. A discomfiture of Nell mac Duvthuinne by Nell mac Eochaí, where Murtagh mac Artan, heyre of Onechachs, was killed, and mac Eochaí resigned after. Caenchorack O'Scanlan, Airthinnech of Dalvinis;" [and] "Mackloman, Airthinnech of Roscree, mortui sunt. Aengus, Airthinnech of Slane, killed by the heyre of Duvn" [vo ṣVarChar to Airthinnech Dufr, i.e. was killed by the aircinnech of Dowth]. "Crinan mac Gormlaá, king of the Conells, killed" [by Cucualigne].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Cill-Dalua: i.e. the Church of St. Lua, Dalua, or Molua, who erected a church here about the beginning of the sixth century; now anglice Killaloe, a well-known town, the head of an ancient bishop’s see, situated on the western bank of the River Shannon, in the south-east of the county of Clare.
Maolpschlann, 7 Oubtaclígh Ua Maolcallann, tigína Dealgna bice. Dónnchaí mac Dónnchaída Finn, niósóamhna Tímpach, Cínaicín, mac Plamó, tigína Luigne, Siún Ua Lecan, tigína Gaillig, 7 rocharís ele amaille fun. Maolpschlann iarainn tia tearchachán, co fráccsiatá oca na gabála, 7 tóipaí Uaignce Ua Cíannó, tigína Cúiprpe, co rocaíbí ele cennmórpaí. Slóigea móra lár Maolpschlann ní ceartí Gaill, 50 po loigí an tí an hÉaví eco tearchacháin, 7 Maolmórtha eipich tia corpachtach, co po tárpaíb tá céadóib in Plano mac Maolleachlaíinn, im mac Tóipaí mac Echtriúine, tigína Céneol Mecach, 7 rocharís ile, 7 ar eipití manóm an Opaígneinn. Comó tia cumhuccaí 50 páidíb in puno,

Ní má lónaí Luan poí peacht, 5í Móbe 5í póippitíct, báttar painle Úoll po cló, oce an Opaígnén don túnar.

Slóigeó lá Plaitébhrach, lá tigína naílig, co Maígin achtai 1 tcaob Channah, co rábaí Maolpscláimh an tcaoibh cá. Tíllamócomoír, mac Rosántaí, tigína teipceint Órlaigh, rochtaí Gaill, 7 tuile órdain aiptí Eipean, déce. Céac lá Múnciaí, mac bhríon, hi Lainí, co po aipic an tig 50 Slína úa locha, 7 co Cill Maígnéann, 50 po loigí an tí an uile, 7 co muic gabála móra, 7 bróin niápmhúne. Láonn mór 50 teacht dona Gaillbh Íin Múnaí, co po loigéide corpach, aí po údhsaí Úa an gniómhitn 5í poipa po céadóib, ái po marrba Aillróith mac Sítríocce 5í, mac tigína Gaill, 7 Múndaímac Dúbghóil, 7 Sochannah oile lá Cécal mac Oimneall, mac Dúbghoímin. Munnicbhrach, mac Aodá Uí Néill, 50 marbhath lár Dál Riada co nóping oile amaille ghrí. Cogad móin eitít Gaillab, 7 Gaol- ordealab. Slóigeó lá bhríon co hAch an Caireb, 7 po gabh poipbaír, 7 Óunaír and 5í mé teópa móir poí Gaillab. Oáíin iomána 50 dénaím lá bhrían,

<sup>*</sup> O'Maolchallann.—Now anglicised Mulholland, without the prefix O'. There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

<sup>†</sup> Dealbhna-Beag.—Now the barony of Fore, or Demifore, in the north-west of the county of Meath.

<sup>*edar.—Otherwise called Beann-Edair, which is still known throughout Ireland as the Irish name of the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>†</sup> Draighen.—Now Drinan, near Kinsaly, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>‡</sup> Maighen-Attaed : i.e. Attaedh's little plain. This would be anglicised Moynatty; but the name is obsolete.

<sup>†</sup> Cill-Maígnéann.—Now Kilmainham, near
slain in it Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn; Dubhthaichligh Ua Maelchallannm, lord of Dealbhna Beagn; Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne; Seanan Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlainn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlainn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; the son of Lorcan, son of Echthigern, lord of Cinel-Meachair; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnen; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

Not well on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to overrun;

The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the Draighnen.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach, lord of Aileach, to Maighen-Attaedn, by the son of Ceanannus; and Maelseachlainn left the hill [undisputed] to him. Gillamochonna, son of Foghartach, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. A depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster; he plundered the country as far as Gleann-da-locha and Cill-Maighneannv; and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and innumerable prisoners. A great fleet of the foreigners arrived in Munster, so that they burned Corcach; but God immediately took vengeance of them for that deed, for Amhlacibh, son of Sitric, i.e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Matlighamhain, son of Dubhghall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O'Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riada, with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gaeidhil. An army was led by Brian to Ath-an-chatrinn, and he there encamped, and laid siege to the foreigners for three months. Many fortresses were erected by


suprà. Situation unknown.
Cathair-Cinn-coradh: i.e. the Stone Fort of Kincora at Killaloë.—See note under A.D. 1010, supra.

Inis-Goill-duibh: i.e. the Island of the Black Foreigner. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1016, that this was the name of an island in the Shannon, but it has not been yet identified. It was probably another name for the King's Island at Limerick.

Inis-Locha-Saighlean. — Unknown to the Editor. Keating mentions the first establishment of surnames, and the following ejections by Brian Boruma, from whom the O'Briens of Munster took their hereditary surname of Ui Briain, i.e. Nepotes Briani.


These places are all known except Inis-an-Ghoill Duibh, and Inis-Locha Saighleann.

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

“A. D. 1012. Forces by Maelsechlaínn into Tirconell” [recte, into Conaille-Muirhevni], “in revenge of forcing” [recte, the profanation of the] “Finnfai of Patrick, and breacking Patrick’s Crosse in the contention of Maelmuir and Bryan. A great army by Uolgarg O’Carraign, king of Carbery, and by Nell O’Royrk’s
Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-coradh, Inis-Gaill-duibh, and Inis-Locha-Saighleann, [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliabh Mairge, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-clialt. A great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelseachlainn, in revenge of the profanation of the Finnfaidheach, and of the breaking of Patrick’s crozier by the Conailli, i.e. by the sons of Cucuainigne.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [recté 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall, i.e. of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Ciaran and Finnen; and Conn Ua Diugraidh, successor of Caeimghin, died. Cairbre Fial, son of Cathal, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, [and] Naemhan Ua Seinchinn, died; these were both anchorites. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Cleirchen, lord of Ua Fidhgeinte, was treacherously slain by Maelcoluim Caenraigheach. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were met by the good men of Maelsechlainn’s household, after drinking that howre, and through drunknese they gave them battle by prye, whereby fell there Dun-

cha mac Dunchua Finn, heir of Tarach; Cer-
nachan mac Floinn, king of Luigne; Senan O’Leogan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelsechlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prayes, and killed Uolarg O’Ciardai, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as far as Ed, near Kells, and Maelsechlainn avoide the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Desert Bregh, died in Maelsechlainn’s house after tipling. He was the man that made the Genties” [rectè, the Galls] “plough by theire bodies, and two of them by their tayles harowing after them. An overthrow to the men of Meath by Genties” [rectè, by the Galls] “and Lenster at Draynan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkryhynn, where he remayne for three months. Great forces with Murcha mac Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendaloch, and to Killmanane, and burnt all the country, and caryed away great prayes and innumerable captives. The slaugter of the Genties” [rectè, Galls] “by Cahall, mac Donnchaa, mic Duvdavoirenn, where Sitrick, son to king of Galls, and Mahon mac Duvail mac Awaiv, and others, were slaine. A discomfiture of Connaght by O’Maeldorai, where Donell mac Cahell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connaght, was lost. Murtagh mac Hugh O’Nell killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnchora, Inis-Galduv, and the Iland of Loch Saylenn. Lenster and Genties” [Galls] “made warre with Bryan. The forces of Munster and Bryan at Mountaine Marci, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flann, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties” [rectè, Galls] “of Dublin.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Cairbre Fial: i.e. Carbery the Hospitable or Munificent.

Cleirchen.—He was the ancestor of the family of O’Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O’Cleireacain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

Maelcoluim Caenraigheach: i.e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O’Conor incorrectly translates this: “Malecolumba tributi regii (exactore
vel custode),” taking Caenpaige, the name of a
tribe, to be caer m'doa, i. e. royal tribute.

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

b Cian, son of Maedhuaidh: i. e. Kean, son of
Molloy. He is the ancestor of the family of
O'Mahony.

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

d Tearmoun-Fechine: i. e. asylum Sancti Fe-
chini, the Ternon, or Sanctuary of St. Feichin,
now Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferard,
and county of Louth.—See Ussher's Primordiae,
p. 966; and Archdall's Monas. Hib., p. 491.

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

"Cath Coradh Cluana tarbh," which is trans-
lated "Praelium Heroicum Cluantuabhiria," but it
simply means “Battle of the Fishing Weir of
Cluain tarbh." The Danes were better armed
in this battle than the Irish, for they had one
thousand men dressed in armour from head
to foot. In a dialogue between the Baushee
Oeibhill, or Oeibhind of Cragles, and the hero,
Kineth O'Hartagan, the former is represented as
advising the latter to shun the battle, as the
Gaeidhil were dressed only in satin shirts, while
the Danes were in one mass of iron:

"Céimeacá róil ar pil Ógáidh,
Ib Goill na n-áontaion iarann."

In the eighty-eighth year of his age.—This is
also stated to have been Brian's age in the An-
nals of Clonmacnoise, as well as the Annals of In-
nisfallen, and other accounts of this battle. But
the Annals of Ulster state that Brian was born
in the year 941, according to which he was in
the seventy-third year of his age when he was
Ui-Eathach\textsuperscript{a} themselves, i.e. between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh\textsuperscript{b}, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann\textsuperscript{c}, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Roghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, with a great slaughter along with them. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Ireland; and he slew Cathal, son of Domhnall, and carried off hostages from Domhnall. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Breagha; and they plundered Tearmann-Feichine\textsuperscript{d}, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliath. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlainn; and they took with them ten hundred men with coats of mail. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful, and furious battle was fought between them,—the likeness of which was not to be found in that time,—at Cluain-tarbh\textsuperscript{e}, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, in the eighty-eighth year of his age\textsuperscript{f}; Murchadh, son of Brian, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, in the sixty-third\textsuperscript{g} year of his age; Conaing, son of Donncean, the son of Brian’s brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh\textsuperscript{h}, son of Brian; Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan\textsuperscript{i}, lord of the Deisi-slain, and this seems correct.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 106, note 3; and Oggio, p. 435, where O’Flaherty has the following remarks on the reign and death of Brian Borumha:


\textsuperscript{f} Sixty-third.—This should probably be fifty-third, or, perhaps, forty-third. The eldest son of Murchadh was fifteen years old at this time, according to the Annals of Clonmaconoise. This looks very like the truth: the grandson was fifteen, the eldest son forty-three, and Brian himself seventy-three.

\textsuperscript{g} Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh.—“Terror, the king’s grandchild, then but of the age of 15 years, was found drowned near the fishing weare of Clontarfe, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane’s head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes.”—Ann. Clon.

\textsuperscript{i} Faelan.—He was the progenitor after whom the O’Faelains, or O’Phelans, of the Desies, took their hereditary surname. This Mothla was
the first who was called O'Fachain, i.e. *Nepos Follain*.

1 *Niall Ua Cuinn.*—He is the ancestor of the O'Quins of Muintir-Issermain, a distinguished sept of the Dal-gCais, who were originally seated at Inchiquin and Corofin, in the county of Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present head of this family.

1 *Three companions.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clogmacnoise, these are called "three noblemen of the king's bedchamber." In the translation of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen they are called "Brian's three companions, or aide-de-camps."

2 *Tadhg O'Ceallaigh*: i.e. Teige, Thaddaeus, or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many are descended. According to a wild tradition among the O'Kellys of this race, after the fall of their ancestor, Teige Mor, in the battle of Clontarf, a certain animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many), issued from the sea to protect his body from the Danes, and remained guarding it till it was carried away by the Ui-Maine.—*See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 99. There is a very curious poem relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, now preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, Egerton, 90. It gives a list of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, who were cotemporary with Tadhg Mor O'Ceallaigh, who is therein stated to have been the principal hero in the battle, next after Brian; and it adds that he did more to break down the power of the Danes than Brian himself. According to the tradition in the country the Connachtmen were dreadfully slaughtered in this battle, and very few of the O'Kellys, or O'Heynes, survived it.

2 *Maelruanaidh na Paidrí O'Héidhin*: i.e. Murlony O'Heyne of the Prayer. He was the first person ever called O'Heidhin, as being the grandson of Eithin, the progenitor of the family, brother of Maelfhahall, from whom the O'Heynes, now Hynes, chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in the county of Galway, are descended.—*See Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 398.

2 *Dubhgan.*—He was descended from the Druid Mogh Roth, and from Cuanna Mac Cailchine, commonly called Laech Liathmuinhe.—*See note 1*, under A. D. 640, p. 258, *suprde.* From this Dubhagan descends the family of the Ui Dubhagain, now Duggan, formerly chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, of whom the principal branch is now represented by the Cronins of Park, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, who are paternally descended from the O'Dubhagain of Fermoy.

2 *Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhaich Claen.*—He was evidently the ancestor of O'Conor Kerry, though in the pedigrees the only Mac Beatha to be found is made Mac Beatha, son of Conchobhar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhaich Clain, son of Conchobhar, the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry
Mumhan; Eocha, son of Dunadhach, i.e. chief of Clann-Scannlain; Niall Ua Cuinn; Cuduiligh, son of Ceinneidigh, the three companions of Brian; Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Uí Maine; Maelruanaidh na Paidre Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan, lord of Feara-Maighe; MacBeatha, son of Muireadhch Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra; Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Scannlan, son of Cathal, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha Lein; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin, son of Caineach, great steward of Mair in Alba. The forces were afterwards routed by dint of battling,

derive their hereditary surname. Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, of the Austrian service, is one of the representatives of this family. The following are also of the O'Connor Kerry sept: Daniel Conner, Esq., of Manche, in the county of Cork; Fearbus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., who is son of the late Roger O'Connor Kierrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the Chronicles of Eri; Daniel Conner, Esq., of Ballybriton; and William Conner, Esq., of Mitchels, Bandon, county of Cork; also William Conner, Esq., late of Inch, near Athy, in the Queen's County, author of "The True Political Economy of Ireland," &c., who is the son of the celebrated Arthur Conorect O'Connor, General of Division in France, now living, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, who is the son of Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of William Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of Mr. Daniel Conner, of Swithin's Alley, Temple Bar, London, merchant, and afterwards of Bandon, in the county of Cork, son of Mr. Cornelius Conner of Cork, whose will is dated 1719, son of Daniel Conner, who was the relative of O'Connor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant, of London, to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry, conveyed Asdee by deed, dated August, 1598.

Domhnall, son of Diarmaid.—This Domhnall was the progenitor of the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscinn, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the present county of Clare. According to Duald Mac Fhir-bis's genealogical work, a Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe was the nineteenth in descent from this Domhnall. The editor does not know of any member of this family. The O'Donnells of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell is the present head, are descended from Shane Luirc, one of the sons of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, prince of Tircennell, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Scannlan, son of Cathal.—He was the ancestor of a family of O'Cearbhalli, who had been lords or chieftains of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donohues, a branch of the Uí-Eathach Mumhan, disposessed them.

Domhnall, son of Eimhin.—He was chief of the Eoghanachts of Magh Geirginn, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainé Leamhna (the brother of Cairbre Luachra, ancestor of the O'Moriartys of Kerry), son of Corc, son of Lughaidh, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, son of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, and common ancestor of King Brian, and of this Domhnall of Marr, who assisted him against the common enemy.—See O'Flaherty's Oggygia, part iii. c. 81.

"In Quantarvensi praelio ad annum 1014, a Briani regis Hiberniae parte desideratos legimus Donaldum filium Evini filii Canichi Mormhaor Mair, et Muredachum Mormhaor Leavna: ab hoc priscos Marriae Comites, Caibreoe Pieto Satos; ab illo Leviniae Comites Manii Levinii posteros oriundos censendum est."—p. 384.
By Maelseachlainn.—This fact is suppressed in all the Munster accounts of this action, which state that Maelseachlainn did not take any part in the battle. The Munster writers, and among others Keating, introduce Maelseachlainn as giving a lurid account of the horrors of the battle, in which he is made to say that he did not join either side in consequence of being paralysed with fear by the horrific scenes of slaughter passing before his eyes.

"Malachiam Midie Regem a Cluantarfensi pugnâ reducem, mense post pugnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentis Primores sciscentantur quonam pacto illud prælium gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapso de eòlis angelo (inquit) rationem quâ illa pugna inita fuerit, nuncianti fidem vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similibum unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in honinis situm esse potestate non credo quâvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius effigiem animo vel cogitazione formare. Quæ mihi parebant acies decertantibus se non immiscuerunt; sed pugnâ iniri cæptâ, trans agellum sepimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissiti, spectatores se pugnæ præbuerunt: cum interim, strictis in ictum telis ad certamen utrinque amabe acies concurrerunt, eo splendore progentes capita parnae, et vibrata dextris tela miicnerunt, ut candescetium mergorum, litora catervatim æstu accedente circumvoluntiam, specimen dederint, et ita fulgor armorum oculos nostros perstrinxit, et hebetavit, ut eos rectâ in pugnantes convertere non potuimus. Insuper caerorum cincinni acutissimâ gladiatorum acie quasi abrasi, et levissimo quoque vento validius perlante in nostra tela perferebantur. Et si alteri parti opem ferre statueremus, arma nostra inter se mutuò implexa ita tenebantur, ut ea vel expediendi satis tempestivè, vel distinguendi po-testas nobis cepita fuerit. Atque hinc liquet, quamquam Brianum Malachias in hoc prælium comitatus fuerit acie se decertaturum ab illius parte præ se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc prælium, cum Danis pacta iniisse, suas se copias pugnâ subtracturum, et neutrius se partibus addicturum. Kinelonì et Kinel-Conelli huic certaminis non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas ulterò ad hoc bellum Brianò detulerunt, sed obtulam open ille respetu, et cum multas res hactenus, express eorum subsidii, præclarè gesserit, hoc etiam se facinus, illis in subsidium non adscitis, aggressurum affirmavit."—Lynch’s Translation of Keating’s History of Ireland, pp. 260, 261.

This passage was abstracted by Keating from the historical tract already referred to, called Cath-Chituana-arbh, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maelseachlainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Dalassian writers, however, in order to exalt by a comparison the character of the popular hero, Brian, did not hesitate to blacken unjustly the fame of his injured
bravery, and striking, by Maelseachlaimn, from Tulcainn to Ath-cliath, against
the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Maelmordha, son of Mur-
chadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbhan, son of Concho-
bhar, Tanist of Ui-Failghe; and Tuathal, son of Ugaire, royal heir of Leinster;
and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were
also slain Dubhghall, son of Amblacibh, and Gilliacarain, son of Gluniairn, two
tanists of the foreigners; Sichfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Innis hOrc; Brodar,
chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten
hundred in armour were cut to pieces, and at the least three thousand of the
competitor.—See Moore’s History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 108, where the author has made the
proper use of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, in vindicating the character of
Maelseachlaimn.

Tulcainn.—Now the Tolka, a small river which flows through the village of Finglas, and,
passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

Maelmordha.—He was not the ancestor of
the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, as gener-
ally supposed, but was the father of Bran,
the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or
O’Byrnes of Leinster, have taken their heredi-
tary surname.

The son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchohbar.—
This should be Brogarbhan, son of Conchohbar.
He is the ancestor of O’Conor Faly.

Tuathal, son of Ugaire.—This is a mistake,
because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It
should be, as in the Annals of Innisfallen, Mac
Tuathail, i. e. “the son of Tuathal, son of
Ugaire,” or “Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of
Ugaire.” This Tuathal was the progenitor after
whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O’Tooles of Ui-Muir-
readhaigh, Ui-Mail, and Fears-Cualann, in Lein-
ster, took their hereditary surname.

Innis-iOrc: i. e. the Orcaes, or Orkney
Islands, on the north of Scotland.

The ten hundred in armour.—In the Niala
Saga, published in Johnston’s Ant. Celto-Scand.,
a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some
time after this battle, what had become of his
men, and the answer was, that “they were all
killed.” This seems to allude to the division
in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that
the Irish had gained a real and great victory.
According to the Cath-Chluana-tarbh, and the
account of this battle inserted in the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, thirteen
thousand Danes and three thousand Leinster-
men were slain; but that this is an exaggera-
tion of modern popular writers will appear
from the authentic Irish annals. The Annals
of Ulster state that seven thousand of the
Danes perished by field and flood. The Annals
of Boyle, which are very ancient, make
the number of Danes slain the one thousand
who were dressed in coats of mail, and three
thousand others. The probability, therefore, is,
that the Annals of Ulster include the Leinster-
men in their sum total of the slain on the
Danish side, and in this sense there is no dis-
crepancy between them and the Annals of
Boyle, which count the loss of the Danes only.
In the Chronicle of Ademar, monk of St. Epar-
chius of Angouleme, it is stated that this battle
lasted for three days; that all the Norsemen
were killed; and that crowds of their women in
despair threw themselves into the sea; but the
Irish accounts agree that it lasted only from
sun-rise to sun-set on Good-Friday.
account of the battle of Clontarf in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as fighting in the second division of Brian's army, viz.: Ciam, son of Maelmuaidh, son of Bran (ancestor of O'Mahony); and Dombnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann (ancestor of O'Donohoe), who took the chief command of the forces of the race of Eoghan Mor; Mothla, son of Faelan, king of the Desies; Muircheartach, son of Annchadh, chief of the Ui-Liathain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Lein; Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cairebre Aedhida; Mac Beatha, son of Mairreadhach, chief of Ciarraigh-Luachra; Geibheannach, son of Dubhsan, chief of Feara-Maige-Feine; O'Cearbhaill, king of Eile; another O'Cearbhaill, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Fear-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting Oebhinn (now Aoibhinn), of Craighliath (Craglea, near Killaloe), the Leanan Sidhe, or familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, which are given in the romantic story called Cath-Chluana tarbh, as well as in some Munster copies of the Annals of Innisfallen, and in the Annals of Kilronan, and also in some ancient accounts of the battle in various manuscripts, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this banshee enveloped in a magical cloud Dunlaing O'Hartagain (a chief hero attendant on Murchadh, Brian's eldest son), to prevent him from joining the battle. But O'Hartagain, ne-
foreigners were there slain. It was of the death of Brian and of this battle the [following] quatrain was composed:

Thirteen years, one thousand complete, since Christ was born, not long since the date,
Of prosperous years—accurate the enumeration—until the foreigners were slaughtered together with Brian.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord-Choluim-Chilleb; and they carried from thence the body of

vertheless, made his way to Murchadh, who, on reproaching him for his delay, was informed that Oeibhinn was the cause. Whereupon O'Hartagain conducted Murchadh to where she was, and a conversation ensued in which she predicted the fall of Brian as well as of Murchadh, O'Hartagain, and other chief men of their army:

"Cuicpio Murchad, cuicpio Brian,
ir cuicpio uile or aon ri,
be neog an mios ro amaráe,
dó érain ro go niópeola.
Murchadh shall fall; Brian shall fall;
Ye all shall fall in one litter;
This plain shall be red to-morrow with thy proud blood!"

Mr. Moore, who dwells with particular interest on this battle, and who describes it well, notwithstanding some mistakes into which he has been led by Dr. O'Conor's mistranslations, has the following remarks on the Irish and Norse accounts of it, in his History of Ireland:

"It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day, to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeals, as well to the heart as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet, though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by

an Ollamh, or Doctor, attached to the court of Brian, and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of these ancient poems, an allusion to the inspiriting theme of Clontarf. By the bards of the north, however, that field of death, and the name of its veteran victor, Brian, were not so lightly forgotten. Traditions of the dreams and portentous appearances that preceded the battle-formed one of the mournful themes of Scaldic song; and a Norse ode of this description, which has been made familiar to English readers, breathes, both in its feeling and imagery, all that gloomy wildness which might be expected from an imagination darkened by the recollections of defeat."


This battle is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray, "The Fatal Sisters."—See Johnson's Antiquitates Celto-Scandicae, Hafin, 1786.

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

"A. D. 1013" [ad. 1014]. "Hic est annus octavus circuli Decimnonenalatis et hic est 582 annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos. St. Gregorie's feast at Shrovetide, and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this yeare, quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus. An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king
of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn mac Donell, king of Tarach, to Dublin. Leinster great and small gathered before them, together with the Galls of Dublin, and so many of the Gentiles of Denmark, and fought a courageous battle between them, the like [of which] was not seen. Gentiles and Leinster dispersed first altogether, in which battle fell of the adverse part of the Galls” [in quo bello occiderunt ex adversa caterva Gallorum]. “Maelmora mac Murcha, king of Leinster; Donell mac Ferall [rectē, Donell O’Ferall of the race of Finuchadh Mac Garchon], king of the Fortuaths, i.e. outward parts of Leinster; and of the Galls were slain, Duvgall mac Aulaiv; Siuchrai mac Lodar, Earle of Innsi Hork; Gilkyaran mac Gluniarn, heyre of Galls; Ottir Duv; Suartgar; Duncha O’Herailv; Grisene, Luinai, and Aulaiv mac Lagmainn; and Brodar, who killed Bryan, i.e. cheife of the Denmark Navy, and 7000, between killing and drowning: and, in gevering the battle, there were lost of the Irish, Bryan mac Kennedy, Archking of Ireland, of Galls and Welsh, the Cesar of the North-west of Europe all; and his son, Murcha, and his grandsoun, Tirlagh mac Murcha, and Conaing, mac Duncuan, mic Cinedy, heyre of Mounster; Mothla, mac Donell, mic Faelain, king of Dessyes in Mounster. Eochaa mac Dunaai, Noll O’Cuinn, and” [Cudulilh] “mac Kinney, Bryan’s three bedfellows; the two kings of O’Mani O’Kelli; and Maeruanai O’Heyn, king of Aigne; and Gevinach O’Duvagan, king of Fermai; “Magveha mac Muireakilyn, king of Kerry Lucehra; Daniell mac Dermada, king of Corcabascin; Scannlan, mac Cahal, king of Eoganchacht Lochlen; Donell mac Evin, mic Caimn, a great murmor in Scotland” [rectē, mormoer of Marr in Scotland], “and many more nobles. Maelmuire mac Eochaa, Patrick’s Coarb, went to Sord Colum Cill, with learned men and reliques in his company, and brought from thence the body of Bryan, the body of Murcha, his son, the heads of Conaing and Mothla, and buried them in Ardmach, in a new tomb [nulam nut]. Twelve nights were the people and reliques” [rectē, clergy.] “of Patrick at the
Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla. Maelmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i.e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Maeldoraidh and O'Ruairc into Magh-Aei; and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and plundered the plain, and carried off the hostages of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [recte 1015]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Maein-Choluim-Chille; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Doire-mor and Liath-Mochaemhog, died. Muircheartach Ua Lorcaíin, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Dearggan, airchinneach of Mungairt, was killed. Donnghal Macus Chantene, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muircheartach, son of Muireadhbach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of Ul-Tuirtre.

To the bodyes, propter honorem Regis positi. Dunlaing mac Tnochall, king of Lenster, died. A battle betwene Kyan mac Maelmuir and Donell mac Duvdavoren, where Kyan, Cahell, and Ragallach, three sons of Maelmuir, were killed. Teige, mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slain. An army by O'Maedlaria and O'Roryk into Magh Naei, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoyled the Magh [i.e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught], "and caryed ther captives; licet non in eadem vice. Dalnarai dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Coarb of Kyan and Finnen; and Ronan, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digrail, in Christo dormient. The annals of this year are many."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Maein-Choluim-Chille.—* Now Moone, an old church, near which are the remains of a very ancient cross, called St. Columbkil's Cross, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.

*Doire-mor:* i.e. *Nemus Magnum,* now Kilcolman, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochoemhog, or Pulcherius, as follows: "Ipse enim" [Colmanus] "erat in suo monasterio quod Scotice dicitur Doire-mor, id est, nemus magnum; et est positum in Mununiensium et Lageniensium; sed tamen positum in regione Mununiensium, in regione scilicet Eile."—See Ussher's Primordia, p. 960; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, ad xi. Mart., p. 591.

*Liath-Mochaemhog.—* Now Leamakvoge, near Thurles, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary.—See note *, under A. D. 655, p. 296, suprâ.

*Conchobhar O'Domhnallain.—* This would now be anglicised Conor O'Donnellan, or Cornelius Donolan. This family is of a different race from the O'Donnellans of Ballydonnellan in Hy-Many, in the county of Galway.


*Donnchadh O'Gough.*—Anglicè Donough O'Goey, or Denis Gough.

*Dubhlaech.*—"A. D. 1008. Gillechrist mac Neale O'Dowley was killed by the king."—Ann. Clon.

He is the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubhlaechs, or Dooleys of Fertullagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Ceinnsealgaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilioll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rath-Oilealla, in Ui-Feidhlimidh, was called.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

*Anmchadh.*—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Anmchaidhs of Ul-Liathain, in the now county of Cork, took their hereditary surname. They are descended from Eochaidh Liathanach, third son of Duire Cearba, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381.

*Meanna.*—He was son of Aedh, son of Enda, son of Eissidh, son of Sida an-Eich-Bhuidhe, the ninth in descent from Caisin (a quo Ui-Caisin), the ancestor of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

*Iubhar Arun*: i.e. Arun's yew tree. This is probably the place now called Cill-Iubhair,
Donnchadh Ua Goaigh, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, was slain. Gilla-
christ, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlann. Muircheart-
tach, son of Anmcadh, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathgamhain, son
of Maelmhuaidh. Meanma, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh,
son of Aedh Beag O’Maelcachlann, was slain by the foreigners. Maelisà, son
of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Iubhar Arinn, by the men of Teathbha.
The son of Raghnall, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the
Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhaill, chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was
slain by the race of Tadhg in Breagh. An army was led by Domhnall, son of
Dubhdabhoireann, to Luimnneach. The two sons of Brian, namely, Donnchadh
and Tadhg, met him, [and] a battle was fought between them, wherein the
people of the south of Ireland were defeated, and Domhnall fell, and numbers
along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i.e. by Flaithbheartach, with
the men of Meath and Breagh about him, into Leinster; and he plundered
the country as far as Leitghlinn, carried off spoils and prisoners, and slew the
lord of Ui-mBuidhe, and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlann,
Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraidh, to Ath-cliath; and they burned the fortress,
and all the houses outside the fortress; and they afterwards proceeded into
Ui-CEinuisealagh, and plundered the whole territory, carrying off many thousand
captives and cattle. A party of his marauders were overtaken, and a great
number of them killed, together with the son of the King of Connaught, i.e.
Sleghanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of
Ui-Failghhe; Gillacoluim Ua hAghdhha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also.
An army was led by Maelseachlann, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraidh, and O’Ruairc,
into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

i.e. church of the yew, anglicè Killure, in the
barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

\textit{Race of Tadhg in Breagh} : i.e. the Cian-
nachta Breagh, descended from Tadhg, son of
Cian, son of Oilloll Olum.

\textit{Ui-mBuidhe}.—A sept seated in the barony
of Ballyadams, Queen’s County. The church
of Killabban was in their territory.—See Co-
gan’s \textit{Acta Sanctorum}, p. 617; and \textit{Leabhar-na-
gCeart}, p. 213, note \textit{a}.

\textit{Outside the fortress}.—“A. D. 1008” \textit{recte},
1015]. “King Maelseaghlyn, O’Neale, and
O’Moyleddie, with their forces, went to Dublin
and burnt all the houses therein, from the Forte
out, and from thence they went to O’Kenn-
seallye, in Lynster, which they preyed, harried,
and spoyled, and took divers captives with them,
among whom Congalach mac Connor, King of
Assafie, was taken, and Gilla-Colume O’Hugh,
prince of Teaffa.”—\textit{Ann. Clon}. 
cuán, mac Ónlainge, 1 f sé mór le Maolpoartaigh i ndáil 5Caip, conúr tampaí Donncaí, mac Ónlaí cin 5Caip co raointí póráip. 1 thorpáis am mac Ruaidhí 1 Domačáim, 1 mac Ó Tuatha Alaim, 1 aonim oile beor, 1 do fheir Maolpoartaigh sa ghabal lair raimh. Aod Óa Ruaire, 1 mac féin Ógail, tigína bréifne, 1 moidhainn Conaict, 10 marbad la Taig an eich 11 mac Chaíl mic Conchoibh, 1 míc Conaict, Úa Loch Neill 1 Maigh Aoi, 1 a níosgall Ómainn a hípat. An Steigthach Óa Maolparchlaimh do marbad la hUib eCenrelairig. Cinnireig mac Ógail, tigína Laoisigh, véce. Aod mac Tháisce mic Muineád Ó Déaltaí, tigína Óa Mainne do marbad 1 eCiuann mic Nóir. Tiollactra, mac ÓNeill, 10 Óublaí, 10 marbad la Maolparchlaimh, mac Ómainn. Óngail Óa Óonnaigh do Óul ar eithch go hÁrach chás gur do marbad Freo mac Ruaidhí Ó Óhonnaigáin, tigína Óa Órain 1 Óa Ócúanaich lair.

Óir Con, mile a cúise véce. An tara hliatham do Maolparchlaimh. Plannaccáin, mac Conaing ropaircinneach Aongair Macha, 1 Muirgior, aipnneach Lir Anidhiad, véce. Donnnacht, Óa Maolcelcə, comarba Ógail, 1 cEithne, ingín Óa Suairt, comarba brighthe, véce. Aiphitheach, mac Conpobrom, aiphinnéacht Ruir aithi, 1 Maolpoartaigce Óa Sliabhádaigh, raof Éireann, véce. Mac liace 1. Muirchéiteach, mac Comachtach ár tollam Éireann an tan mí, véce. 1a hé cé or pán Mac liace anáro,

1 Loch Neill: i.e. Niall’s Lake. There is no lough now bearing this name in Magh-Aoi, or Plain of Connaught.

2 Aradá-Cliaith.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltedly and the hill of Knockany are referred to in ancient documents as in this territory.

3 Uí-Cluanaich.—Now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year 1015, which corresponds with 1014 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

of Leinster to Donncauan, son of Dunlaing; and they plundered Osraighe, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Maelfothartaigh in Dal-gCais; and Donnchad, son of Brian, and the Dal-gCais, overtook him, but these were defeated, and the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, the son of Ua Cathalain, and other persons also, were slain; and Maelfothartaigh afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruairc, i. e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill, in Magh-Aei, in revenge of Domhnall, his brother. The Sleghainchach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ui-Ceinmsealaigh. Ceinneidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ccallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall. Dunghal Ua Donnchaidh went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Cliach, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanach, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015. [recte 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flannagan, son of Conaing, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Muirgheas, airchinneach of Lis-aedheadh, died. Diarmaid Ua Maeltelcha, successor of Comghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdobhroin, airchinneach of Ros-aillithir; and Maelpadraig Ua Sinadhdaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliag, i. e. Muircheartach, son of Cuceartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliag's first quatrain:

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnen, Cronan, and Fechin, quievit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Lis-aedheadh: i. e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

' Macliag.—He was chief poet and secretary to Brian Borumha, and is said to have written a life of that celebrated monarch, of which copies were extant in the last century; but no copy of this work is now known to exist.—See Mac Curtin's Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 214, 217; O'Halloran's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for some account of which the reader is referred to O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, pp. 70–72, and Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, vol. ii. p. 208, where a short poem of Mac Liag's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Mac-Liag is called "Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan."
The salt.—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: "mna po bátaí uch péalain thon clúc."

Druim-raite.—There is a place of this name, now anglicé Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

O'Rian.—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idrone, and throughout Leinster; but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, of Owney O'Mulryan, in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathaic Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The Ui-Drona descend from Drona, fourth in descent from Cathaic Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owney-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimthainn, son of Eoin Ceinsealach, son of Labhraid, son of Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Baiceadha, son of Cathaic Mor.

Donn Durgen.—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling...
Muircheartach Beag, son of Maelcertach, who has been herding the cows,
It is more worthy that he retaliates not,—give him a handful of findraip.

His last quatrain was this:

O Bell, which art at the head of my pillow, to visit thee no friends come;
Though thou makest thy "ding dang," it is by thee the salt is measured.

An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacolnim Ua hAghdhai, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Druim-raite. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donncuan, i.e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy:

Donndurgen\(^{7}\), and the royal Bard\(^{8}\) of lances,
Shall violate friendship at Glinnger\(^{8}\); mutual oaths shall not prevent bloodshed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Daimhliag\(^{b}\) and Cloictheach\(^{c}\), by lightning. Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Ceanannus, were burned. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, wherein the Dal-Araidhe were defeated by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and wherein fell Domhnall, son of Loingseach, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Niall, son of Dubhtuine, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, ex-king of Ulidia; and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of Ui-Tuirtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ossory; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and predicted "Donncuan."

\(^{7}\) The royal Bard: i.e. "Tadhg." — Gloss.
\(^{8}\) Glinn-Gerg: i.e. "Leithghlinn." — Gloss.
\(^{b}\) Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.
\(^{c}\) Cloictheach: i.e. the steeple, or round tower belfry. This steeple was pulled down at the re-erection of the church of Down; but a drawing of it is preserved, and will be published in the Second Part of Petrie's Round...
Towers and Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.

A D. 1009 [recte, 1016].

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016:

"A. D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conaing, Airchinnigh of Ardmore; and Murges, Airchinnech of Lissie, mortui sunt. Ethne Nyn-Susairt, Coarb of Brigit" [Eibhe, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Killarde—Ann. Clon. :) "and Diarmuid mac Maeltelecha, Comarb of Comgall, died. Mac-Ling, high poet of Ireland, mortuus est. Battle between Ulster and Dál Íarái; and Dál Íarái were vanquished, where fell Donell O'Longsy, king of Dál Íarái, Nell mac Duvthuimne, and Conor O'Donallan, king of O'Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Coscrach, mac Mureai, mic Flann, king of the men of Magh-Itha, a suis occasus est. Duancaen mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and Teg O'Rian, of O'droma, killed by Duncaen mac Gillapatrick, in midst of Lethglain. Dunlehglais all burnt. Cluon-mie-Nois, Clonfert, and Cenannus, i.
prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Maelseachlainn into Osraighe; and he plun-
dered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded
into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and
prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and
Cill-Dalua. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine them-
selves. Maelisa, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the
Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal
heir of Caiseal, and Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Aradh, and num-
bers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [recte 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlainn.
Diarmaid Ua Maeltealcha, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died.
Caenchorraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Mael-
midhe, airchinnach of Druim-raithe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, airchinn-
neach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean,
died. Connmchach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghliais, was slain by the
Ui-Bairrche. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar
of the dignity of Ireland, died of the cholic. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son
of Conchobhar, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghan them-
selves. Conn, son of Conchobhar, son of Eigneachan, died. Donnchadh, son

Kells, burnt. Airvertach mac Coise-Doveran,
airchinnech of Roshailehir, died. Peace in Ire-
land."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

At the year 1009 of the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, which corresponds with 1015 of the
Annals of the Four Masters, the following entry
occurs:

"There was great scarcity of Corne and vic-
tuals this year in Ireland, insomuch that a
hoop was sold for no lesse than five groates,
which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny
for every barren" [cake].

'Achadh-Urghliais.—Otherwise called Achadh-
harglais and Acheadh-feinglais, now Agha, a
townland containing the ruins of a very ancient
church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county
of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old
Leighlin.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 352;
and also Lanigan's Eccl. Hist. of Ireland, vol. ii.
pp. 228, 230, where Lanigan incorrectly de-
scribes the situation of this church as on the
west of the River Barrow, though it is expressly
stated in the Life of St. Fintan, to be "in plebe
Hua-Drona, contra civitatem Lethgbleann in
orientali parte fluminis Bearva."

"Pillar of the dignity.—" Enos mac Carry
Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland,
died."—Ann. Clon.

b The Cine-Eoghan themselves.—The Four
Masters should have written this passage as
follows: "Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of
Conchobhair, chief of the Cine-Eoghan, and
The slaughter of Lenster and Galls by Maelsechlainn at Fodvai. Aengus mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Lainn-Lere, and Cormack O'Maelmie, Airchinnech of Dromrath, mortui sunt. Gilchrist O'Lorkan, king of Coillfallavan, killed at Kells. Con, mac Conor, mic Egnechan, mortus est. Glenndaloch burnt for the most part.”

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Ard-Oilean: i.e. High Island; an island containing the ruins of a primitive Irish monastery, erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century, off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway. Colgan, in his Appendix to the Life of St. Endeus of Aran (Acta Sanctorum, p. 715), mistakes this for the island of Archaenbaan, in the bay of Galway; though in the Life of St. Fechin, pp. 135, 141, he describes it correctly, as: “Hac insula est etiam in Oceano, distatque paucis lentes versus occidentem ab Imagia” [Omey].—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s Tar-Connaught, p. 114, note “. Colgan translates this passage as fol-
of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gillachrist Ua Lorcan, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed at Ceanannus. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muireadhach Ua Dubhheoin, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, was slain by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, at Odhbha, where many were slain. Gaeithini Ua Mordha\(^1\) was slain. Dubhdabhoirenn Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [recte 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean\(^6\), chief anmchara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhein\(^1\), Abbot of Achadh-abhla\(^m\), died. Muireadhach Ultach, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nors, died. Braen\(^2\), son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaiibh, at Ath-cliath, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelan, son of Egneach Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni\(^8\). Cearbhall, son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Maelseachlainn and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachs went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into

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1 O'Mithidhein.—Now anglice O'Meehin, or Meehin, without the prefix O'.

2 Achadh-abhla: i.e. Field of the Apple-Trees, now Aghowle, or Aghold, in the barony of Shillelagh, and county of Wicklow, where are the ruins of an ancient monastic Irish church in good preservation.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 731) erroneously places this monastery in the county of Wexford. It was anciently called Crosailech, and was founded by St. Finian of Clonard, who resided here for sixteen years, and who is still remembered as the patron of the parish. This place was never identified before by any of our modern antiquaries.

He is called Bran in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49,—which is the true name. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui-Brain, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. His father, Maelmordha, was the principal Irish champion in opposition to Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf.

8 Saithni.—A sept of the Cianachta, or race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioil Olum, seated in Fingal in Magh Breagh, in the east of ancient Meath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this territory took the surname of O'Cathasaigh, now anglice Casey. They were dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who sold their lands.—See Giraldu's *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24; see also *Leabhar-na-g-Ceart*, p. 187, note *.
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lina 50 Fionna Ceall, 7 eantir uroig von cruagh la Fionna Ceall 7 la hEle, 50 no mairdann aon Domnall Ua Cainnealbain, tighearna Ceneoil Laoghaire, 7 Carr Mide, rietaire Maolpsechnaill, 7 Ua Clephéim, tighearna Caille Pollaimin do g"uin, 7 a eac iar rirc. Plannaccan Ua Ceallaig, 7 Congalach, mac Maolpsechnaill, do g"uin rinn mar"in céona. Joillacaillain, mac MuiriobUi Maiolrnea, 7 Ae6 Ua hEirainm, tighearna Ua m"ibrail Macha, doecc. Cinnach Ua Mórdha, tighearna Laoghaire, do mairdann. Muiriobach, mac Muiriobtaigh, tighearna Focait, do mairdann.


* Domnall Ua Cainealbhain.—Now anglicised Daniel O’Kindellin, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Cainealbhain, son of Maelcon, the lineal descendant of Laeghaire mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society, vol. i. p. 142; and note 7, under the year 925, p. 619, col. 2, supra.


* Ua-Ceallaigh: i.e. O’Kelly of Brega, of the race of Diarmait, son of Fearghus Cibhheoil, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 544 till 565. Of the fallen state of this family Conell Mageoghegan writes as follows, in 1627, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 778:

"They are brought so low now a days that the best Chroniclers in the kingdom are ignorant of their descents, for the O’Kelys are so common everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties of them be of the family of O’Kelys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meere charles and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys in it, I mean of Brey."

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1011 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
[the territory of the] Feara-Ceall; and a party of the army was overtaken by the Feara-Ceall and the Eli, so that Domhnall Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlainn's lawgiver, were slain; and Ua Cleircein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, and Conghalach, son of Maelseachlainn, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillacoluim, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltre, and Aedh Ua hEradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Cearnach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Muireadhach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [recte 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Domhnall, son of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog, died. Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceanannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners, and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Tadhg; and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran.

Two sons of Maelseachlainn, son of Macruanaidh, Ardghar and Ardchu, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donnucan, royal heir of


“A. D. 1011” [recte, 1018]. “Moriegh Ultagh, anchorite of Clonvicknose, died. Broen” [recte, Bran] “mac Moylemorry, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by the deceipt of Sitrick. There appeared this year in the Autunne two shining Cometes in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Moyleseghlyn, with a great army, went to Ferkall and Elye, where he tooke a great prey, and through the stordy resistance of the inhabitants of the said countrey, in defence of their preyes and libertys, Donnell O’Koynde-laine, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and Casmye, the king’s Stewarde” [Reócupe], “with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylemorry, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully.”—Ann. Clon.
Annales Ríoga Chaithe Eireann.

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Catámaig, mic Aoða do Uib Caipren, do comóinnaighcead rop Óhonnchaod mac Ólman, con eatarach beim do clainn ba éinn, 1 barr a lám gün bhí an láin, 4. a bharr dearc na. Téarna iarram mac Ólman, 1 ro marbaí mac Catámaig. Maolmordha, mac Maolmordha, tanairi Ocellha, ro marbaí. Ua Seibhennai, tanairi Ua Máine, ro marbaí. Plaitbhrítaich Ua Neill ro téac t a Típ Connaill, go haíreacht beirt Típ n'Énta, Típ Lucédach. Ruainm Ua h'Amchairn, tighshna Ua nÉasac, ro marbaí lá piora Ólmanaithe, 1 ro marbaí vá mac Cemneoir. 1. Conghalaec, 1 Tíollamunpe ina bhoágail po céadma. Tíollamaiomhín, mac Donlain, mic Tuacaitl, píthaína Laigín ro marbaí ro Laioib buidéim, 1 ro Laiong. Ailean mac Orippene, tighshna Muíntice, 1 oippene Ua Catámaig, tighshna Saiéne, ro marbaí lá Gáileanaí. Ruainm, mac Paolán, tighshna Roéart, ro marbaí.

Aoir Cribort, mile a naor vécc. An peipead bhiaaim ro Mhaollechlaíodh. Maolmordha Ua Maolmordha, tighshna Peap cCeall, ro marbaí hU Maig Léine lá Múipéisteach Ua Cappai. Soláic só lá Múalpeachlamh, lá hUa Neill 1 lá Óhonnchaod mac Ólman, 1 lá hAire Ua Ruáine, co Sionann, co tteacraí gilla Conach ro Mhaollechlaíodh. Plaitbhrítaich Ua h'Olcaída ro dail bo lá Niell mac Eócaí. Teampán Fídhe ro oígimh ó Uib Paolán. Dom-

Ua Seibhennai.—Now anglicised Keveny. This family descends from Seibhennach, son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Many, who was slain in 971. See note under that year; and Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 62, 63.

Tir-Luigaidhach: i.e. the territory of the Cínél-Luigidhach. See note 1, under A. D. 868, p. 513, supra.

Gilla Caeinaghdhin: i.e. Servant of St. Coemghin, or Kevin. He was the grandson of Tuathal, the progenitor after whom the Uí-Tuathail, or O'Toolos of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The O'Toolos descend from his brother Domn, or Donnchad, who was appointed king of Leinster by the monarch Maelsechlainn II., in 1015.

Ua-Cathasaigh.—Now O'Casey, or Casey, without the prefix O'. See note on Saithine under A. D. 1017.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1019:

"A. D. 1019. Ailen mac Ossene, king of Mu-gorn, and Ossen O'Caahasay, king of Sainni, killed by Galenigs. Kildare all burnt by fyre, called Tenediat. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Coarb of Finnne and Maelmog, in Christo quievit. Ardgar and Archi, mic Maelsechlainn, mic Maelruain, two heyres of Ailech, a suis occasi sunt. Gilkyvin, heyre of Lenster, killed by his owne people. Mahon, mac Conaig, mic Duinnceann, heir of Motuster, died. Flavertach O'Neill came to Tyrconnell, and preyed Tir-Enna and Tirlugach. Roary O'Halelan, king of O'Nechach, killed by the men of Fervnai. The two sons of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soone, i.e Congalach and Gilmuire. A skyrmish given by O'Caasses about Donogh mac Bryan, that his right hand was cut off."
Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of a sword in his head and across the arm, so that he struck off his right hand, i.e. his right palm. The son of Brian afterwards escaped, and the son of Catharnach was slain. Maelmordha, son of Maelmuaidh, Tanist of Dealbhma, was killed. Ua Geibhennach, Tanist of Ui-Mane, was killed. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Lughdhabh. Ruaidhri Ua hAileallain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnagh; and the two sons of Ceinneidigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Dunsala, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i.e. by [the people of] Laeighis. Aileni, son of Oissene, lord of Mughdhorna; and Oissene Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 [recte 1020]. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelmuaidh O'Maelmuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain in Magh-Lena by Muircheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruairc, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua hEochaidh was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh.

[The] "Damlae of Dorow, i.e. a sanctified place" [recte, the great stone church] "broken by Murtagh O'Carraigh upon Maelmoe, king of Fer-call, bringing him forth forcibly, and" [he was] "killed after." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the year 1012, as follows:

"A.D. 1012" [recte, 1019]. "All the town of Killdare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Aweley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havoc of all the kings in the church of Kells, and killed many within the walls of the said church. The Shrine of St. Keyran was abused by Donnell mac Teige, who, by the miracles of St. Keyran, was killed within a week after. The son of one Caharnagh O'Cassine, in the territory of Thoomond, fell upon Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cut off his right hand. Donnogh escaped alive; the other was killed in that presence. Moylemorrey mac Moylemoye, prince of Delvyne, died." —Ann. Clon.

* Magh-Lena.—Now Moylena, near Tullamore, in the King's County.—See note *, under A.D. 902, p. 564, supra.

* Ua-hEochaidh.—Now O'Haughey, and sometimes anglicised Haughey, Haugh, Hoey, and even Howe. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidh, son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, who was the eighth in descent from Bec Boirche, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 716.—See p. 315, supra.

* The Termon of Finnia: i.e. the Termon of
null, mac Muinomyac, tiugna Ua Máine, do mairbá. Ace Ua hlnúepcha-
tair, tiugna Ua Mhíe, do mairbá lá hUib NiAllán. Cúlahacha Ua Con-
coair, tiugna Cnappeìge Liaépa, do écc.

Aoi Críst, mile riche. An prítha bhluadh do Mnaolchlaíinn. 
Corbmac Ua Elno ro eppcor Múinian, vécc. Anomacha do lórhoa gur 
an pháirt uile, gan thionóisc aoin tiúte mete cemnóta ana teach fírearta 
namá, \( \gamma \) po lórhoa iol taege ir na tseabha, \( \gamma \) po lórhoa in Dhuibhiacc món, 
\( \gamma \) in Cloiteach co na clóchaib, \( \gamma \) Dhuibhiacc na Toe, \( \gamma \) Dhuibhiacc an tSabhall, 
\( \gamma \) an trí cótaoir pnoicétta, \( \gamma \) Cnappe na nAibba, \( \gamma \) a huíbair i ttaigib na 
am mac leisín co náomatt óin, \( \gamma \) aíprit, \( \gamma \) gach peití aphpína. Ceall napa co 
na verfóir do lórhoa. Thíosta na loca co na verfóir do lórhoa. Lórhoa 
Cluana lojaír, Aíano, Suíno, \( \gamma \) Cluana mic Nóir. Scérin Portaice, \( \gamma \) an 
Fhímpa anoch Portaice do orccain ó ínginnti, \( \gamma \) lát hUa nÁtive, \( \gamma \) lát 
huícénta Ua tEacóc, co mnascátt un céd bó leó. Maolmúre, mac Eschada, 
comótha Portaice, cino cléich iarcpair tnaipeicént Eoppa uile, \( \gamma \) tuile

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

* O h-Inrreachtaigh.—This name is now an-
glicised Hanratty, without the prefix O, in the 
original territory of Ui-Meith-Macha, in the 
county of Monaghan. In the south of Ireland 
the name Mac Inrreachtaigh is anglicised Enn-
right, without the prefix Mac, which disguises 
the Irish origin of the name.

* Cúlahacha: i.e. Canis Monis Luachra: i.e. 
dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Sliabh Luachra.

* Except the library only: literally, “save only 
the house of the manuscripts.” Colgan mis-
takes the construction of the language of this 
passage, and omits several items, in his Annals 
of Armagh (Trias Thaum., p. 298), as fol-
lows. The errors and omissions are marked by 
brackets:

* A.D. 1020. Ardmach tota incendio vas-
tata usque ad arcem majoren in qua nulla donus 
fuit combusta” [recte, servata] “præter Bibli-
thecam solam; sed” [recte, et] “plurimae aedes 
sunt flammis absuntiae in tribus aliis partibus 
civitatis et inter alia ipsum summum templum,” 
[turris cum suis campanis] “Basilica Thensis, 
Basilica Sabhallensis, Basilica vetus conciona-
toria” [recte, rostrum vetus concionatorium, 
currus abbatialis]; “libri omnes studiosorum in 
suis domicilii, est ingens copia auri et argentii, 
cum alia plurimis bonis.”

But this passage is more correctly rendered 
by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 
and in the old translation of the Annals of Ul-
ster.—Vide infra.

* Maolmúre.—This passage is translated by 
Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1020. S. Moelmurius (sive quod 
ident est) Marianus, filius Eschodi, Comorbanus 
S. Patricii, caput Cleri Occidentalis Europe, 
praecipuus, sacrorum Ordinum Occidentis, Doc-
tor sapientissimus, obit die tertio Juni, fiera 
Sexta ante Pentecosten: et in ejus locum elec-
tus Comorbanus S. Patricii instituitur Amal-
gadus communi consensu cleri et populi.”— 
Trias Thaum., p. 298.

The most of the passages given by the Four
of the Ui-Faelain. Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Innrechteaigh, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Culuachra Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1020. The seventh year of Maelseachlann. Cormac Ua Finn, a distinguished Bishop of Munster, died. Ard-Macha was burned, with all the fort, without the saving of any house within it, except the library only, and many houses were burned in the Trians; and the Daimhliag-mor was burned, and the Cloicotheach, with its bells; and Daimhliag-na-Toe, and Daimhliag-an-tSabhaill; and the old preaching chair, and the chariot of the abbots, and their books in the houses of the students, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Gleann-daloch, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Finnfoidheach [a bell?] of Patrick, were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua hAidith, and [the people of] Lower Ui-Eathach; and they carried off with them seven hundred cows. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, head of the clergy of all the north-west of Europe, and flood of the dignity of the western world,—this

Masters under the years 1019, 1020, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 1020, and some of them are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1013, as follows:

"A. D. 1020. Kildare, with the Durhay, burnt. Glendalocha all, with Durhayes, burnt. Clon-Irard, Clon-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-Cill, tertia parte cremata sunt. Giliaran mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, killed by men of Rosse. Maelmoi mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, in one day killed by [Ui-]Macnais of Brehg. All Ardmacch burnt wholly, viz., the Damliag with the houses" [recte, with the roof], "or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Taei, and Chariott of the Abbott, with the old chaire of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsonday. Maelmuire mac Eocha, Coarb of Patrick, head of the clergy of the North-west of all Europe, in the 20th yeare of his principality, the 3. Non. Junii, Friday before Whitsonday, mortuus est. Amalgai in the Coarbsipp by consent of lai and church. Finlaech mac Roary, king of Scotland, a suis occasus est. Hugh O'Hinrechtea, king of O-Meith, killed by the O-Nialians."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1013" [recte, 1020]. "Murtagh O'Carry Calma tooke Molloye, or Moylemoye, prince of Ferkall, from out the church of Dorrow, and killed him at Moylena, adjoining to Dorrowe. King Moyleseaghlyn, O'Neale, Donnogh mac Bryan, and Art O'Royreck, with theire forces, went into the provence of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king's hands. Killdare, Gleandalogha, Clonarne, Aron, Swords, and Clonvicknose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ardmacch, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [Cemmoœa an eocch peœœopa name]. All the houses were burnt; the great church," [the] "steeple, the church of the Savall; the pullpitt, or chair of preaching, together with
much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

Maelmaire, daughter of Amlaibh.—It is curious to remark how Sitric, King of Dublin, stood allied to his Irish enemies. He was the brother-in-law of King Maelseachlainn II., and the son-in-law of Brian Borumha! It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

Dergne-Mogorog.—Called Dergne-Moghoroc in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Delgany; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of p to l in the anglicising of names of places in Ireland is very common. Deirgne, or Deligne, is to be distinguished from Deilg-inis, which is the Irish name of Dalkey Island. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in a note to the Life of St. Canocus:


Cuceannann.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Conneannainn, now Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Cuceannain, in the north of the county of Galway.

The Uí-Gadhra: i.e. the family of O'Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaileanga and Sliabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

Fallamhan.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Fallamhain, anglicè O'Fallon, who were seated in the territory of Clann-Uadach,
learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Amhalghaidh was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenach, priest and airchinneach of Lann-Leire, died. Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlacihn', wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Ua Maigh-teachain, [one] of the Feara-Bile. Branagan, son of Maeluidhir, a chief of Meath, was drowned on May-day, in Loch-Ainninn [Lough Ennell], and Mac-Conailligh, chief lawgiver of Maelseachlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both; this happened at the end of nine days after the plundering. A victory was gained by Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Amhlacihn', and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Derge-Mogorog in Ui-Briuin-Cualann, where he made a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners. Cucaill, son of Dubhlaech, lord of Feara-Tulach, died. Cucaill, son of Marcan, was slain by the Sil-Annchadha. The son of Cuceanann, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cianachta. A great depredation was committed by Maelseachlainn upon the Cinel-Eoghain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. Mac-Etigh, son of Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 19, note "; and note ' under A. D. 1225.

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is correct from this period forward.
The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1021. An overthrow by Ugaire, king of Leinster, to Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Dublin, at Delgne-Mogoroc. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O'Neill through O-Dorthainn. They were at Matechta and killed the Leboer in the meeting" [recte, in a conflict], "and O-Meiths and men of Mu-gorn met him, together with the men of Sain" [Saithni], "the men of Fernvæi, and O-Dor-
hainn, with their kings. Also O'Cilegan, O'Lor-
kan, with O-Bressalls, and O-Niallans, were all
before him at Ardmach" [recte, Oenach-Maecha, near Ardmacha], "that they came all at once
about him; but the son of Hugh carried his
prays from them all, and was" [i. e. had] "but
240 men, and some were killed in the midst of
Ardmach betwene them. Sic in Libro Duiltil-
the. Bransgan O'Maeluire, Deputy king" [uppu] "of Meath, drowned, May-day, in Loch-
Ainninn. Amlgaig, Coarb of Patrick, went into
Monaster and 100 men" [recte, céna cup, i. e.
primä vice, i. e. for the first time], "and visitted
about. Kellach O'Cahasi, king of Sathine,
killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann
mac Maelseachlainn, heyre of Tarach; Hugh,
to north-west of Ailech, and lies six miles from that town. The ruins of Fertullagh, called Fertullagh, died. There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylemary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and wife to King Moyleseaghlyn, died.”

A. D. 1014” [recte, 1021]. “Owgaire mac Dowling, mic Tuahall, mic Owgaire, mic Murrough mic Ailella, king of Lynster, gave a great overthrow to the Danes of Dublin, at a place called Deirgne-Mogoroge, where an infinite number of Danes were slain. Cowchoylle mac Dowleye” [recte, mac Marcan O’Dowlye], “prince of Fertullagh, died. There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylemary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and
A shower of wheat was rained in Osraighe. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, went into Munster for the first time, and made a great circuit thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1022. The victory of Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, where many were slain; of which was said:

His last bloody victory was in the evening at Ath-buidhe;
Thirty revolving days from this until his death.

He lived but a month after this. Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-inis Locha-Aininn, after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, which places the reign of Brian, son of Kennedy, in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Cluain-tarbh, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday precisely, after intense penance for his sins and transgressions, after receiving the body of Christ and his blood, after being anointed by the hands of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for he and the successor of Colum Cille, and the successor of Ciaran, and most of the seniors of Ireland, were present [at his death]; and they sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles, for the welfare of his soul. Sorrowful to the poor of the Lord was the death of Maelseachlainn, as is evident from this quatrains:

Three hundred forts had the king, in which flesh and food were given,
Guests from the king of the elements were in each fort of these.

Sciath, the seat of King Maelseachlainn, which consisted of several concentric entrenchments or circumvallations, is situated on the brink of the lake opposite this island.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh:


1 On Sunday.—These criteria indicate the year 1022, and shew that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.
Ar do bhíodh dáis Maelleachlann beó rí na hÉireann,
    Dá bhíodh dá 4eic i míle, o'gheim Cnoipte cinn gac píge,
    Tughece Úi Colmáin na cceach, Maelleachlann comhlé cuminneach.

Flann Úa Tacaín, aipínneach Ósmaige, ecnaith Órpeaigée, Úa Galléabhair, comóphtha Scríne Adamnáin, decc. Caéinn Ír Íomáin, comóphtha Dcnaa, decc i nAn Maic. Caéapach Úa Bótháin, tfíleigimh Cluana mic Nóir, do Chuimèib a cénel, Úa Dúnchadh, amnacna Cluana mic Nóir, decc. Úa Conn Úa mBócht adh mac na mbeo eipse. Múilim na thugá 20 mánbá o'ib gíilíb do Lúi. Úa Dúnmaill, Úa Muphaída Slúinmell, tigíama an tuarceairt, do mánbá la Cionnaicte Ógminn. Úa Dúnmaill, mac Ónna Úi Mhaoilbpair, do mánbá. Múilisba Mú Úla phebne, ám ollam tuarceir Órpeann, do mánbá la ríora Róis. Mac Seóball, tigíama Óle, Úa Dúnmaill, mac Céallach, plait Róisne, do mánbáh. Seinnse, mac loimé, tigíama Phirte Láime, do mánbá la tigíama Oirpaim. Macleigimh, mac Cúill, tigíama Oigníall, do éc iarr bpísmhain na pléitaib. Maitheam, mac Laoignéin, mic Seóball, tigíama Ósmaige, do mánbá la Cúla Ól Óg Ól Úa Seóball. Múilíseach Úa Cappailiú Calma

\[1022.

\[Fllann Úa Tacaín.—For some ancient inscribed tombstones to persons of this name, see Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 324, 325.

\[O'Gallchubhair.—Now O’Gallagher. This family took their hereditary surname from Galchobhar, sixth in descent from Maelcobha, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 612 till 615, whose eldest son, Céallach, was monarch from 642 till 654.—See Battle of Magh-Rath, p. 336.

\[Scrín-Adhamhnain : i.e. Adamman’s Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 42. Near this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan. See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachraich, p. 267, note 4.

\[Deagha : i.e. St. Dáithíus, who is the patron saint of Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, pp. 348 and 374; and Archdall’s Monument Hibernicum, p. 465.

\[Conn-na-mBócht : i.e. Conn of the Poor. He was the ancestor of a family at Clonmacnoise called Mac Cuínn na mBócht, otherwise O’Gorman.

\[Cearbhail.—He is the ancestor from whom the family of O’Cearbhail of Ely-O’Carroll, in the now King’s County, derived their hereditary surname.

\[Úa Cribhain.—Now anglicisé Creighan, and Cregan, and sometimes scoticised to Creighton.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period (and which are all correct at this year), record the following events under 1022:

\[A. D. 1022. Cervall’s son, king of Ely;
Of the year of Maeelseachlainn's death was also said:

Two years, twice ten, and a thousand, from the birth of Christ, the head of every king,
Till the death of the descendant of Colman of preys, Maeelseachlainn, the perfect, the memorable.

Flann Ua Tacain, aircinneach of Dearmach, a distinguished wise man; and Maelecobha Ua Gallchubhair, comharba of Scrin-Adhamhain, died. Lachtnan of Inis-caein, successor of Deagha, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Garbhain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of Cuircni; and Joseph, son of Dunchadh, annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died: the latter was the father of Conn-na-mBocht. Muiren of the tongue was slain by two Gillies of the Luighni. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glunillar, lord of the North, was slain by the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Mael-doraith, was slain. Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene, [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Feara-Rois. The son of Cearbhail, lord of Eile; and Domhnall, son of Ceallach, chief of Fotharta, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairie, was slain by the lord of Osraighhe. Macleighinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmagh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Crichain. Muircheartach Ua Carraigh

Daniell O'Kelly, king of Forthart; and Sitrick mac Ivar, king of Waterford, killed. Mae Leginn mac Cairill, king of Airgiall; Flann O'Tacan, Aircinneach of Dorow, died. Lachtnan, Coarb of Iniskyn-Dea, died in Ardmac. Maeelseachlainn, mac Donell, mac Doncha, the glorious and courageous poet or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 43rd year of his reign, in the 73rd yeare of his age, in 4 Nonas September die vir Dominico ii. lune. A sea battle betwene the Galls of Dublin and Nell mac Eocha, king of Ulster. The Gentiles" [recte, Galls] "put to flight, that their bloody slaughter was had, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carroi, beyre of Tarach, killed by Maeelsechlainn. An overthrow at Shaivfuaid of Airgialla by Nell mac Eocha, that their bloody slaughter was committted. Mahon mac Laigenn, king of Fernvai, killed by Cahalan O'Chrichan, in the midst of Clonois, Muren Natenga, i. of the toung, killed."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar., t. 49.

"A. D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sitrick mac Hymer, King of Waterford, was killed by these of Ossorie. Flann O'Tagan, Archdean of Dowrowe, worthy sadge and holy man, died. There was a great shower of hail in Summer this year, the stones whereof were as bigg as crabs" [wild apples]. "There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdom. King Moyleseaghly gave an overthrow to the Danes, where many of
them lost their heads, fifty days before his death. King Moyleseaghly, mac Donnell, mic Donnagh, king of all Ireland, having thus triumphantly reigned over all Ireland, and his enemies, the Danes, died in Croininss upon Logh Innill, neer his house of Downe-ue-sgvyath, in the 43rd year of his reign, in the fourth of the Nones of September, the Sunday next before the feast day of St. Keyran, in the year of our Lord 1022. The Archbosph of Ardmach, the Cowarb of St. Columb and the Cowarb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extream Unction, died a good death.

"This was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood that had crown; yett there were seven kings after without crown, before the coming in of the English, &c. &c. After the death of
Calma was treacherously slain by Maeleachlainn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, wherein the foreigners were defeated, and they themselves led into captivity, and their ships carried away, except a few which fled away. Flathroi, son of Dubhslangha, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach, fell by the foreigners in that sea battle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Very great [showers of] hail fell in the summer, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland. The plundering of Cill-dara by Donnsleibhe and the Ui-Paelain. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid over the Airghialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla there.

The Age of Christ, 1023. Maelmaire Ua Cainen, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluim-Chille, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maeleachlainn, the second lord that was over Meath, was slain by the son of Seanan Ua Leocain and the Luighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and to Daimhliag-Chianain; and Ainbhithe Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh Ua Duinn, lord of Breagh, was treacherously seized upon by the foreigners at their own assembly; and he was carried eastwards over the sea, in violation of Colum-Cille, whose successor was his guaranty. Lochlainn, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Inis-Eoghaion and Magh-Itba, was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, was treacherously slain by the Eili, at the instigation of his own brother, Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas by treachery. The Termon of Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and carried off many hundred cows from thence. An army was led by Ua Conchobhar, i.e. Tadhg of the White Steed, King of

King Moyleseaghlyn, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, during which time the realm was governed by two learned men; the one called Gwan O’Lochan, a well-learned temporall man, and chief poet of Ireland; the other, Corcran Cleireach, a devout and holy man, that was anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abiding was at Lismore. The land was governed like a free state, and not like a monarchy, by them. There fell wonderfull great snow at this time before the battle of Slieve-Grott.7—Ann.Clon.

7 Guttas; i.e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O’Melaghlin of Meath.

"A. D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of February. Donell mac Hugh Beag O'Melaghlyn, king of halfe Meath, was killed by the sonn of
Connaught, into Ul-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connaught, was slain. Erard Mac Coisne*, chief chronicler of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Fachtna, lector and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, air-chinneach of Finnabhair-abha, airchinneach of Indeidhnen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaeidhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief annchara of the Gaeidhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnsleibhe, lord of Ui-Faelain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch*, from Angaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Donnsleibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchain*, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned historian, was slain in Teathbha, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Cucaille, son of Gairbhith, [one] of the men of Breaghla, died. Donnsleibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muiredhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croise in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ruairc was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i.e. twenty hundred* of them were slain, together with Ruarc, grandson of Diarmait, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said:

Seanan O’Leogan, and by these of Lwnie. Donnogh O’Doyne, prince of Moybrey, was treacherously taken by the Danes, and carried over seas. Teig, son of King Bryan Borowe, was unnaturally deliver’d by his own brother, Donnogh, to these of Elye O’Karoll, who accordingly killed him, as was desired of them by his brother, Donnogh. Leovellin, King of Wales, died. Henric, monarch of the World, died, and Conrado” [recte, Otho III.] “succeeded him in the monarchie.”—Ann. Clon.

The eclipses of the sun and moon above recorded show that the chronology of these Annals is perfectly correct at this period.—See L’Art de Ver. les Dates, tom. i. p. 71, A. D. 1023.

* Cuan O’Lothchain.—For some account of this poet the reader is referred to O’Reilly’s Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 73; and Leabhar na gCeart, Introduction, pp. xlii. to xlv. It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that his murderers “met tragical deaths, and that their bodies were not interred until the wolves and birds had preyed upon them,—a manifest miracle wrought by God for the poet.”

* Ath-na-croise: i.e. Ford of the Cross. There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

* Twenty hundred: i.e. 2000. This was a remarkably large number slain of O’Rourke’s people at so early a period, and shews that his territory must have been densely inhabited.
An cat oc Ate na eortha peattan fin cen taipri,
Ro lion do collaib Copann ar la Conall a maipri.

Cate ele stopra 10 mheadh pon piopa drepne, 10 toprcair mac tiogainm ann. Sloicfua la ma neocata 10 Gallu, 10 po loircfua lair, 10 to trucc gialla saoideal uadaib. Sloicfua la hoipanaih, 1 la Leianh co Talcainne, 1 do matrat reoda 1 gialla 1 Hallaib. Maoim na nEirio na nSeannualla pon Gallu. Dommall mac Aoida, piochaimna Oili, do marba do Thiollamarna mac Occain. Maolbinnia Ua Concaille, tiogina Ua Niallain, do marba do Ub Domha. Maolbrainn Ua Ciarraida, tiogina Caimpe, vece. An pit Munhan do cump lya Domha, mac Aoida 1 nGhionn Urith, the miorbail De 1 Conhbain.

Aoil Creipt, mile piche a cunuc. Plannathra, comarba Iae Colaim Chille, Maoleoinia Ua Topaim, comarba Doire Cholaim Chille, Cinpaolab, mac Plaebeatais, comarba Molairi Oaimn, 1 Tiollacoirp 1 phileiginn, vece. Maolbpidgi Ua Riicen, comarba Pinna 1 Congaill, vece. Dumbinnia Ua Painceallaig, abb Orima licam, Saorphlach, abb Imleacha libaih, cump tocai 1 oirnain tampaip Erinno epide, 1 Muiflaach, mac Muccrion, comarba Ciarain 1 Comman, vece. Do muintir Imlech Popoempa do. Niall Ua Concohain, piochaimna Connacht, do marba. Mactine, mac Dom-

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

b Erglann.—Not identified.

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

"A. D. 1024. Ugairn mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Maelmorra mac Lorcan, king of Cinseilai," [had] "a howse taken upon them by Maelmorra, king of the O'Faelains, where they were lost, or by Donnsele rather, which Donnsele afterwards was killed by the O'Muiredaies. The battle of Ath-na-Croise, betwene O'Maeldorai and O'Royrck, where O'Royrck was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cnann O'Lochan, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name Foxes;—a miracle shewed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, heyre of Ailech, by Gillamuire O'Hogan killed. Maeduin O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallains, killed by the O'Durhains. Maelruana O'Kiardai, King of Carbre, a suis occisus est. An army by O'Nell's son, and he prayed O-Meth and O-Dorhainn."—Ann. Uh., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1024. O'Moyledorie gave an overthrow to O'Royrck in Connought, near Corran, where O'Royrck received great loss of his people. Mac Neochy of Ulster tooke hostages of the Danes, and caused them to sett at liberty their Irish captives. Ossorie and Lynstermen went to Taylehoyme, and brought a rich booty of Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,
In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled with carcasses; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were
defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of
Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried
away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi
and the Leinstermen to Tulcainne; and they obtained jewels and hostages
from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann, by Gearregaela, over the foreigners.
Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamura, son of
Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui-Niallan, was slain by the Ui-Doctain.
Maelmuaidh Ua Ciarrdha, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the
men of Munster by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the
miracles of God and Comhdan.

The Age of Christ,' 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Choluim-Chille;
Maeleoin Ua Torain, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Chile; Ceannfaeladh, son of
Flaithbheartach, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis; and Gillachrist, its lector,
died. Maelbrighde Ua Crichidein, successor of Finnia and Comghall, died.
Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh, Abbot of Druim-leathan; Saerbhreathach, Abbot
of Imleach Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [recte
south] of Ireland; and Muireadhach, son of Mughron, successor of Ciaran
and Comman, died; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach. Niall Ua Con-
chobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile,
Lector and priest of Clonvicknose, Archdean of
Fynnawragh, abbot of Hugh, Archdean of Inne-
en, and abbot of all Ireland, died in Rome
doing penance. Cwan O'Loghan, prime poet of
Ireland, a great chronicler, and one to whom for
his sufficiencie the causes of Ireland were com-
nitted to be examined and ordered, was killed
by one of the land of Teaffa. After committing
of which evill fact there grew an evil scent and
odour of the party that kill'd him, that he was
easily known among the rest of the land. His
associate, Corkran, lived yet and survived him
for a time after. Dowslyany, that was first preist
of Ardbracken, and afterwards prime-ancho-
rite of Ireland, died.”—Ann. Clon.
*Ua-Faircheallaigh.—Now O'Farrelly, or Far-
relly. The O'Farrellys were the hereditary
coarbs of St. Mogue, or Erenachs of Drumlane,
in the county of Cavan, till the suppression
of the monastery, and are now very numerous
throughout the county.

*Successor of Ciaran and Comman: i.e. Abbot
of Clonmacnoise and Roscommon.

*Imleach Fordeorach.—This is probably the
place now called Emlagh, situated in the parish
of Kilkeevin, barony of Castletown, and county of
Roscommon.—See A.D. 751; and the Ordnance
Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 27.
Árainn Ríoghachta Eireann.

[1026.

The grandson of Conal Cilline, as of Cunan Síne, Maolparrò na ro, Ailecan or Eibhin Léiglaippe [vóc].

Maolphuanaidh Ua Maolvpoua, tightha Cenmul Conall, vo diol tao mair via oibitr. Sólíceth ló Donnecha, mac dhriam, co tucc siaalla rí Míde rí mórphagh, Gall, Fáisín, rí Oppaise. Sólíceth ló Plaithectach Ua Neill rí lá Maolpachloomo, mac Maolphuanaidh, hi Míde, co tuccpaitt siaalla, tó ma othaír pad lus oigh chea 1 níu Moctha, tó m'umhirr 1 fhu tu Shallaib. Muíneairtach, mac Congalair, tightha Ua Fhoin fear m'airbaid ló Shallaib Ate chaite. Anmuigín Ua Mór, tightha Laigini, rí Cuimhín Ua Deagúin,

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1 Grandson of Conhaltain.—He was Cugaela, son of Gillaicheallaigh O'Clery.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 393. See also the years 964 and 976, suprás.
2 The Feara-Moianach: i.e. the men of Fermaugh.
3 Loch-Uaithne.—Now Lough Oney, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.
4 Tormainn-Feichín.—Now Ternomunheen, in the barony of Farrard, and county of Louth.
5 The Ui-Crichain: i.e. the followers of Cathalán O'Crichain, chief of Farney.—See Shirley's Account of the Dominion of Farney, pp. 4, 5.

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

“A D. 1025. Flannavara, Coarb of Aei” [Iona]; “Muireach mac Mugron, Coarb of Kiaran; Maelcellin O'Toran, Coarb of Daire; Cenfaela mac Flavertai, Airchinnech of Daivins; Maeldride O'Cryeven, Coarb of Finnen and Congall; Duvinse O'Fairchellai, Airchinnech of Dromlean; and Seyrrevagh, abbât of Imlech-Ivair, in Christo dormientum. Nell O'Conor, heyre of Connaght; and Gerregaela, king of Brehog, killed. Maelscelainn Gott, king of Meath, died. An army by Flavertach O'Neill into Brehog” [and] “into Fingall, and brought the Irish hostages from the Galls. Cahalan,
Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearraguela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghamhain Ua Riagáin. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Uí-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaíd; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlann Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhaltán Ua Cleirigh, lord of Uí-Fiachrach Aídhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearmnagh, against the Feara-Manach. A predatory excursion was made by the Feara-Manach to Loch-Uaithne, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal-Ua Donnchadha, King of Caiseal, died. Tearmann-Fechin was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Uí-Crichain.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cillene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpadraig Ua Ailecaín, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Donnchad, son of Brian, so that he obtained the hostages of the men of Meath, of the men of Breagha, of the foreigners, of the Leinstermen, and of the Osraighi. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and Maelseachlann, son of Maelruanaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Uí-Failghé, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Aimergin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Cuduiligh Ua Beargdha, lord of Uí-Duach, king of Fernvai, with his associates, upon Fernmanach. Fernmanach, with their strength, presently to Loch" Uaithini, that they burnt and killed seventeen men on the brink of the loch"

"Termon-Fechin distressed by Cathalan O'Crichan."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1025. Gearraguela, King of Moybrey, was both killed and drowned by the south of Moybrey, and by Mahon O'Riagan. Flathvertagh O'Neale, with his forces of the North, tooke with him all the Captives of Ireland that were with the Danes. Donell God, with his forces, banished O'Neale over the mount[ain] of Sleiwe Fwayde. Melaghlyn God, king of Meath, died this time."—Ann. Clon.

1Aimergin Ua Mordha.—This Aimergin was the son of Cinaeth, who was son of Ceinnideagh, who was son of Mordha, the progenitor after whom the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, took their hereditary surname.
The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1026. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Brehg, Fingall, Lenster, and Ossori, and” [he] “gott their pledges. An army by Flavertach O'Neill into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and spoyled it. An army at the same tyme by Eochie's sonn, upon the Galls, and burnt and brought many captives and many jewels. Gilkian mac Uolgarg, cheife of O-Duvinirechts, died. Maelruana O'Maeldorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O'Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther” [recte, peall, i.e. treachery] “by Donell O'Kelly, donne upon Muresch O'Cele,
were mutually slain by each other; and the Ui-Duach and Læighisí were mutually slaughtered, but the Ui-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Loch-Reim. A plundering army was led by the Osraighe into Ui-Muirreadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muircheartach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muirreadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundered Tealach-Dimainn, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Cléenséalaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muircheartach, son of Mael-eachlainn (i.e. one of the Clann-Colmain), royal heir of Teamhair,—one battle over the men of Meath, another over the men of Breaghá, and the third over the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The paved way from Garrdh-án-bhainbh to Ulidh-na-dtri-gcross was made by Breasal Conailleach, at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gearr-an-chogaidh at Domhnach-Seachnaill; and Gearr-an-chogaidh himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etigen and Gillamaith, by Muireadhach Ua Ceile, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Seachnall.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadh, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Seachnall, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coloin, in Germany. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraigh, lord of Cineal-Conail, died on his pilgrimage. Ruaidhri Mac Fogartaigh, lord of South Breaghá, died, after penance, at an advanced age. Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig was blinded by the

and killed him in a meeting.”—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 1026. Donnoughe, son of King Bryn Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lynstermen, and Ossorie, to himself. Flathvertagh O’Neale, and the son of Moyleaghlyne mac Moyleoron, with their forces, came to Meath, tooke their hostages, and upon ice entered Innis-Mghthy, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Gearr-an-Chogay made a great prey upon Downaghaghlyne (or Downsgylyn), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Moriegh. Cowdoly O’Bearrga killed Awargin O’Morreye, king of Lease. Moyle-ronne O’Moyledorai went on a pilgrimage over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrowe to Meathmen, another to these of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Clan-Colman. The pavement from the place in Convicknose, called the Abbess her Gardaine, to the heap of stones” [Ulo6] “of the Three Crosses, was made by Breassall Conalleaghe.”—Ann. Clon.

* Coloin: i.e. Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.
Orphige, Donncha mac Šollapartiacce. Slóigí mé lám Dúnchaó, mac bhrían 1 nOrphige, go raon ní roth a muintir, 1 n maith an tan in Gaóna mac Dúnacaíg, tigíina Sil nAmheáda, 1 Dómmáll, mac Sheáin, mac Plaitbhíriac, piogáanna Mumhan, Maolpíchlomm, mac Concobaíp, tigína Conco Mótriata, 1 dá mac Cuilén, mic Concobaíp, tigína 1 tanairi O Conaill, dá mac Eceantaí, tigína 1 tanairi Eochhanaictha, 1 Occán Ua Cuinpe, mac Anluain, mic Ceinteit, 1 piochtáide oile nach apaíttig. Scéin Cholaim Chille do orgham no Raen, 1 bopaimé mór no bhirte éige. Scéin Mocholmocc do apaíme lá hAmhrac 1 lá Dúnchaó tigína Ógí. Slóigí mé lám Sceocce, mac Amlaib 1 lá Dúnchaó, tigína Ógí 1 Méide co' Léice mBháina mco anamnachtar éigí 1n Mióir in Rois Ua Maolíchlanna. Píntaig cat spóirt. Maitheada pop Séalaí, 1 pop Órpóra Ógí. Cuimhni a nár in Dhúnca, mac Dúinn, tigína Ógí, agus in Thullapaille mac Šollacarmací, tigéanna Ua mBhruin Chualann. Soitep pop Rois donbhí, 1 marbhí pain, 1 marbhí Roen, tigína Méide co rochtaíb oile. Catalán Ua Cnóccain, tigína Pléinnic, 1 Ansinall anépla, 1 Cúlocha Ua Ghaipbi, tigína Ua Meic do cóimicitn píra poite. Dómmáll, mac Plaitbhíriac Ua Neill, vécce. Cpeach lá Cenél Eogain pop Ultóir, co tcescar bóroma mór. Mac Cuino, mic Donoigile, piogáanna Tethá, vécce.

* Scrin-Choluim-Chille: i. e. the Shrine of St. Columbkille. This shrine was in the church of Skreen, near the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

† Scrin-Mocholmocc: i. e. the Shrine of St. Mocholmog. This shrine was at Teach-Mocholmog, now Staholmlock, in the barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.

* Leac-Bladhna: i. e. Bladhma’s flag-stone, now Lickblaw, a townland containing a curious moat and the ruins of an old church, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See it again referred to at the year 1161.

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


lord of Osraighe, Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, into Osraighe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Domhnall, son of Seanchan, son of Flaithbheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Modruadh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Uí-Condé [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cúirc, son of Anluan, son of Ceinneidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluiú-Cille was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholmac was plundered by Amhlaidh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitric, son of Amhlaidh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhma, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maelachlainn, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breagha were defeated and slaughtered, together with Dunchadh, son of Donn, lord of Breagha, and Gillausaille, son of Gillacaemhghin, lord of Uí-Briúin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearnaghagh, and of the Airghialla in general, and Culocha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Uí-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Domhnall, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Néill, died. A depredation was committed by the Cineal-Eoghain upon the Ulidians; and they carried off a great prey of cattle. Mac-Cuinn, son of Donnghaile, royal heir of Teathbha, died.

“A. D. 1027. Teig Mac Gillepattic had his eyes put out by Donnough Mac Gillepattic. Donnogh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the inhabitants of that country gave an overthrow to some of the army of prince Donnogh, killed Gara mac Downagh, prince of Sil-Anmchíe, Donell mac Seanchan, mic Flathvertye, prince of Monaster, and Moyleseaghlyn O'Connor, prince of Corcomroe; the two sons of Cowlenan mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell [Gavra]; “and the sons of Egertaghe, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyle-ronie O'Moldoir died in pilgrimage. Roen O'Melaghlyon robbed the shrine of Saint Colum. Richard, king of France, died. Sittrick mac Awley and Donnogh, king of Moybrey, with their forces, came to Meath, to Leyck-Blæe, and Moynevilan, and were met and strongly oppugned by Roen O'Melaghlyon, king of Meath, who gave the Danes the overthrow, and killed Donnoghan O'Doyne, king of Moybrey, Gill-Ausally Mac Gillekevin, prince of I-Brywyn; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onset, and killed Roen, king of Meath, with many others.”—Ann. Clon.

Aoir Cnóite, mile piche a naoi. Óonphléibe Ua Òogapáitáin, tionphra Ua Poflge, ve maífaic. Óonchad Ua Òonmacáin, tionphra Fhinnmaigaé, Cionad, mac Anghippce, tionphra Conailí do comhúire hí Cill Sléibe. Órian Ua Conóicbháin, píogóanna Conaet, ve maífaic do Mhaolpíchtlaamn, mac Maolmoranáid, tionphra Cúpméann. Mùinéitach Ua Maolmornaí do maífaic do Úib Canannán oc Rairi Canannán. Ao Ói Ua Ruainé, tionphra Óaichpráige, tionphra Conippé, Ó Aenguir Ua hAengitura, aipéinmeach Óroma chlabh, tionphra bprír duine ve loirseab maille frí na linn na laimhe hí eConippé.

*Cill-Dáceálloch.*—Otherwise called Cill-Mocheálloch, i.e. the church of St. Dáceálloch, or Mocheálloch, now Kilmallock, a well-known town in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss to the Feliire-Aenguis, at 26th of March, Cill-Dáceálloch is described as situated "The Mauins, i.e. in Hy-Cairbre in Munster, i.e. in the country of the Ui-Cairbre Aebhdháin, i.e. Nepotes Carbri Formosi, a tribe who were anciently seated in the present barony of Coshna, and in the plains on the west side of the River Maigue, extending to the River Shannon. This tribe, of which, after the establishment of surnames; the O'Donovans were the chief family, were driven from these plains of the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, in the twelfth century, by the O'Briens and other families, and they settled in Corca-Laighdhe, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberries, now forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from the year 1027 to 1037:
The Age of Christ; 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinneach of Mungairit, died. Gillachrist, son of Dubhchuillinn, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commain. Coiseannach, son of Dubhbeachtgha, successor of Tola; Gillapadraig Ua Flaithbheartagh, airchinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceanannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaithnia Ua Tighermain, lector of Cill-Dachealog; and Cearnach, Ostarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhair; Scorn Ua Ruairc; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Erudain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Conailli-Muirthiimhne. Mac Concuailgne, lord of Ua-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghain into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli. The oratory of Slaine fell. Bec Ua h-Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1029. Domnseibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearumhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeirrce, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Crumhthann. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraith was slain by the O'Canannains, at Rath-Canannain. Aedh Ua Ruairc, lord of Dartraighe; and the lord of Cairbre; and Aenghus Ua hAenghusa, airchinneach of Drum-cliabh; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainn.


1 Cill-sleibhe.—Now Killeavy, at the foot of Sliabh Cuillinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

2 Rath-Canannain: i. e. Canannan's Fort. Not identified.

3 Inis-na-lainne: i. e. the Sword Island. This was the name of an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, but it is now obsolete.
Mór. Amhlaibh, mac Sitmocca, tigfna Gall do cogadail do Mathgamain Ua Riagáin, tigfna brigh, do bhí na céad deac bo dhruarcloaí anr, 7 fiolach each mhihtsenach, 7 éir piocuit uinge nóir, 7 clófühin Caplura, 7 attitne ∂ainéal eitiht Leagnib, 7 Ua Cint, 7 éir piocuit uinge faighst 8 gil i muinta gearaí, 7 ceitte piocuit bhó pacual, 7 impaite, 7 ceitte heititnne do O Riagáin féin éir nié, 7 lán lógh bhráctt an t'earnaittine. Maoilecolm, mac Maoibhirighe, mic Ruaidrí, decc. Concobair, ríogaíonna Connaect, do ballaí la Taobh Ua cConcobair. Maoibhirighe, rémhríaop Eheann, decc.


*Fetter-ounce*: i.e. the price of his fetters.

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

"A.D. 1029. Donnseleve O'Brogarvan, king of Ofaly, killed by his own. Donncha O'Donnagan, king of Ferndal, and Makigerse, king of Conells" [i.e. Conaille-Muirhevne], "fell one with another at Killsleeve. Bryan O'Connor, heyre of Connacht, killed by his" [own people].

"Hugh O'Roirk, Aengus O'Haengusa, Airchinnine of Dromkielv, and 60 men with them, in Iland-na-láinne. Murtagh O'Maeldooráil, killed by the O'Conannans. Aulalv mac Sitricket, king of Gentiles" [recte, of the Galls or Danes of Dublin], "taken captive by Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, whom he kept until he had 200 cowers, 80 Brittain" [British] "horses, 3 ounces of gold, Charles his sword, and the Irish hostages betwene" [both of] "Lenster and Leh-Cuinn; 60 ounces of silver in his fetter money in this manner, 80 cowers, persuading brybe, and four pledges to O'Riagan himself to keep the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maoilecolm mac Maelbride mac Roari, and Maelbride O'Broichan, chaife mason" [ppinip]. "of Ireland, mortui sunt. A man cast in upon the shore at Corcabaskinn, and ther wer eight foot between his head and the small of
in Cairbre-mor. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce, and eighty cows for word and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riagain as a security for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, died. Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was blindered by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighde, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Conailleach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruithmhair, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuilinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned [in a matter] relating to three horses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaitheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhain, by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the "Prey of the Snow." Tadhg of the White Steed Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, was slain by the Gott, i.e. Maelseachlann, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Cremthainne. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc. A battle was gained over Ua Maeleachlann, i.e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i.e. Domhnall, wherein fell his back."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

An eclipse of the sun.—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

Was profaned.—See Obit and Martyrology of Christ Church, Introduction, p. xiv. note 1, where Dr. Todd has collected all the curious notices of this staff preserved by the Irish writers. The Staff of Jesus was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

Modhain.—This was anciently the name of the River Foyle, flowing between the counties of Tyrone and Donegal; but the name is now applied only to one of its tributaries. A mile below the confluence of the Rivers Derg and Strule they receive the Douglas Burn, and thence the increased volume of waters is borne down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne River.

Art Ua Ruairc.—This Art was the second son of Sean-Fearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourk's took their hereditary surname.
hUa Chnacain tiogarna Luighe, 7 ba ierteib i maird Aetar Pfna. Riu5e Mi6e
no gaibal no Ua Maolaisechlainn iap na tomrpbcai a rLoch Rib lar in hUa Maeleachlainn.
Ta6, mac Loinean, tiogarna Ua Ceinnpealaig, do ecce
ina oileime i n'sliom na loca. Cumara mac Michiacc, anu ollam Epeann, vece.
Maelum, mac Ciarnmac, tiogarna Cheimeoil mbinnig, no mairbaid
la Congofair Ua Longrig. Congobair, mac Ta6 Ui Cheallaiig, tiogarna
Ua Maine, no mairbaid la pdf na Tliba. Donnall Gotte, pt Mi6e, no mair-
baid the mebal o Chomairnagat Ua Cobtaiig o a amur fein. Gormlaith,
16in Murchaig, mac Fino, mathain mig Fali .. Sine6, 7 Donne9aiig mic
brann, mig Muir6, 7 Choncobair, mic Maelechlainn, nigh Tjmpa, vece.
Apt an Gormlair pt no ling na tri leimeanna, via nebrath,

Tri leimeanna no ling Gormlair,
Ni lingpe6 bin co bpai6,
Leim in A6h clair, leim in Tjmpaig,
Leim in cCaspel Gormnaig op cae.

Comtuitim vo Chongailig 7 vo mac Sdnaim Ui Leocain, da pnochaoinna
Gailig. Blano Ua Blaino, tiogarna Gailig, do ecce in aite6icce hi cSna-
hnigr. Donne6aig, tiogarna Carpppe, do mairbaid la hUib Pracca6e Muipaig
npoar tri ge Sclpe Adainnain. Tuarc Ua Dubanaig, epicop Cluna
Eaina, vece, iap noeibhtha.

* Ath-fearna: i.e. Ford of the Alder, now
Aghadarnan, in the parish of Enniskoon, barony
of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—Ord.
Map, sheet 2.

* Cinel-Binnigh: i.e. race of Eochaidh Bin-
neach.—See note 1, under A. D. 1181.

* Ua-Cobhtdaigh.—This name is still common
in Meath, but anglicised Coffey, without the
prefix Ua, or O'.

* Gormlaith.—She was the daughter of Mur-
chadh, son of Finn, chief of Offaly, who died in
928, and the wife of Anlaf, or Auliffe, king of
the Danes of Dublin. The relationship which
subsisted between Sitric Mac Auliffe, king of
the Danes of Dublin, and Brogarbhan, chief of
Offaly, who fought against Brian Borumha at

the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the
following genealogical table:

1. Finn, slain 928.
2. Murchadh.
4. Sitric mac Auliffe. 4. Conchobhar, a quo
5. Brogarbhan, slain at

* Serin-Adhamhain.—Now the church of
Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county
of Sligo. The Ui-Fiachrach Muirisce were seated
in the barony of Tireragh. The district called
Muirisce, or Muirisce, extended from the River
Easkey eastwards to a stream which flows into
Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled up Loch Ribh by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cumara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Maelduin, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Cinel-Binnigh, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Domhnall Gott, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Cucaratt Ua Cobhthaigh, one of his own soldiers. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the king of the foreigners, i.e. of Sitric; Donnchadh, son of Brian, King of Munster; and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, died. It was this Gormlaith that took the three leaps, of which was said:

Gormlaith took three leaps,
Which a woman shall never take [again],
A leap at Ath-cliaith, a leap at Teamhair,
A leap at Caiscel of the goblets over all.

Cugaileang and the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, two royal heirs of Gailleanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gailleanga, died penitently at Ceanannus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisc, in the doorway of the house of Scrin-Adhamhnain. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died after a good life.

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

"A. D. 1030. Breasal Conelacha, Coarb of Kiaran; Eochai O'Cethenen, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmac. O'Crumhirc, namely, Aengus, Coarb of Con-gall, died. Flavertach O'Neill went to Rome. Teg O'Conor, king of Connaught, and the king of Meath, mortui sunt. Roarey O'Canannain killed by Hugh O'Neill. Teg mac Lorcan, king of Cinselai, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-loch. Cumara" [son of] "Macliag, cheife poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Orc O'Ruagan, in murther. Kindred-Owen broke O'Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrym" [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. "Maelduin mac Ciarmaic" [who had profaned the efficacy of] "the Lady Mary of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called Conaich" [recte. Maelduin mac Ciarmaic, the μινατιούς τις τιγεστία, i.e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O'Longsy].—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.
Anna La Rioghachta Eireann.


Seiplochach do Ógíne copca,  
No Ógíne dairmhí dub copca,  
No do Ógíne dubach dúinn,  
No do eorbid palach pionncuill.  
Págáide gan taca tinn,  
In Aír Macha aír aon pínn.

Aír mórícan do aíreann do Ghallaithe Acha chaic, | dá céad do gaoimi do lóipceab ríin doimhne, | dá céid do bhréith 1 mbróite. Imr Eoghan do aíreann do Plairébhreatacht, mac Muirechaithe Ua Néill, | tia mac i. Aodh. Slóiccfo la mac 2Chocha co Thelaí Ooc, | nocha teipnaí ñí. Aod Ua Néill do dál cairip raih co tucc trí míle do huaibh, | ãa céid aír míle do bhróite. Ua Donmacán, tigíne Aparé tipé, do mbrába lá hUa mórían, | i. Teipdelbaé. Ua hÁine, | i. Aír mac 2Gollacolum, tigíne Tíseá do bárúcc caí lá a bhráthi lá Muicéir Maoláipín. Áltamaí, mac Sítrice, do mbrába la uainpcet bhréagh. Dianmaí, mac Domnaill, mac Paoláin, tigíne na nDeirí, | Donnphléibe, a bhráthar, do mbrába lá Muirechaithe, mac bhríain, hi eccat Séidhí Cua. Imrí naOrpái de lá Domnaíde mac bhríain, co go mbrába Orpái de don cusp ríin an Óillairíntacht Ua Anpháinn, | dá Ua Maoinlechlainn, mac Plíomháirí, do móróinna Chonaíl Sáibh, |

1 Maelsuthain: i.e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was ann-    charm, or spiritual adviser to Brian Boruma, is    to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which    wrote, "in conspectu Brian Imperatoris Scot-    rum."

2 Teach-nAedheadh: i.e. house of the guests, i.e. the hospital.

3 Penny; pinginn. In a Brichon law tract,  

preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, | 4. 22, fol. 66, a pinginn of silver is    defined as of the weight of seven grains of wheat.    —See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 215-    223. Seiseadhach is cognate with the Latin se-    xarius, and the French sesterot and sextier, a    measure both of fluids and of corn, being about    a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in    different times and countries. In the middle-
The Age of Christ, 1031. Cathasach, successor of Finghin, was blinded. Maelsuthain¹, anmchara of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cearbhaill, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaeidhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aeidheadh² of Cluainmic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. It was during the reign of Flaithbheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain:

A sesedhach [measure] of oaten grain,
Or a third of [a measure of] black-red sloes,
Or of the acorns of the brown oak,
Or of the nuts of the fair hazel-hedge,
Was got without stiff bargaining,
At Ard-Macha, for one penny.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Inis-Eoghain was plundered by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, i.e. Aedh. An army was led by the son of Eochaithd to Tealach Og, but he seized nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed him by eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-tire, was slain by O'Briain, i.e. Toirdhealbhach. Ua hAghda, i.e. Aghda, son of Gillacoluim, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muintir-Maelfinn. Gluniairn, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Faclan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Brian, in the battle of Sliabh Cua. Osraighe was plundered by Donnchadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighi slew on that occasion Gillarintach Ua Anradhain; the two grandsons of Maelleachlaimn, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maelcoluim Caenraigheach. Gilla-

aged Latin sexterium and sisterium occur.

¹ Sliabh Cua.—Now Slieve Gua, in the barony of Decies without Drum, and county of Waterford.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3790, and A. D. 593.

² Ua-Anradhain. — Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanrahan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

³ Maelcoluim Caenraigheach: i.e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the
Maolcolum Caoonnaighech. Tollaomghaill Ua Slebene, pemollam tuairceart Ereann, vècc. Conn na níobchta, cénno Celeb nó, 7 ancoim, Cluana mic Nóir, do éin t ionól aiphe vo boictaí Cluana i nípeal Chnapáin, 7 po eabhraí piche bó uaidh réin inni. Ap do vo maidead,

A Chunn Chluana, atelop tú a hEpinín i nAlbain, A chno oíriain, nochan upa vo chill oíriain.

Plaithbheach Ua Munchaíoa, taonpeac Cenel mhoigimne, do écc. Cuiribe Ua Doitlilen, taonpeac Conpa rípre, vo marbaí i phull. Ua Ruairc, Adt, 1. an Caileach, vo arsaim Cluana rípta bréannim, 7 po meabaidh raíp imin lo céimna ma n'Donnchao máim òg 7maraib òr naoine 7 féar. Raínnall mac Raínnall, mic loain, tiqína Puínt Laipge, vo marbaí i nÁt cliat i phull.

Aoir Cripóit, mile tríochta a dò. Maolmòrda angceoip décc. Muigron Ua Níoc, abb Túama da Ghualann, décc. Duiobhóir, liaitaithe Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Doimnall, mac Maolmúnaí oí Mhaolbópaí, tiqína Cenúil Conaill, vo marbaí la Cloimh Phianagá, Mac Maitímina, mic Múritheach, tiqína Ciappaithe vo marbaí. Díarnaitt mac Eathach, cíno clóimne Scannóin, décc. Dünnaíl, mac Ómínaí, tiqína Gaillsing, vo marbaí vo Ua Cappaithe. Órnu Ua Conaing, níogdonna Mumain, vo marbaí la munsp Ímleacha Ibaí. Maíom Ópoma hímbéir rop Ultain òg nÁnghalltaí. Maíom Ínhbú boinne ma Síphíoc, mac Ómlóinb rop Conaillb 7 rop Ult roTómpáin, 7 rop Ult Méite, m po lao a náir 1. trí céit inur marbaí 7 órábaí. Concóban, mac Maolchaill Uí Óubdai, vo marbaí iá brátaí, 1. vo mac D Neill 1 Óhubdai. Ceallach mac Dunchaíoa, tiqína Ua nDon-

south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.

* Iséal-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciaran's low land. This was the name of a church at Cloonmacnoise, in the King's County.

* Ua-Dobhadhain.—Now always anglicised Devlin, without the prefix O'. This family of Coren-Fídri, in the now county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O'Devlins of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Londonderry.

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

"A. D. 1031. Flavertach O'Neill came from Rome. Ardbrackan rifled by the Gentiles" [recte, Gallis] "of Dublin: two hundred men burnt within the Damlig, and 200 captives carried. Kildare burnt through negligence of a wicked woman. An army by Mac Eocha to Tolanoog, and Hugh O'Neill came eastwards about him, and brought 3000 cows and 1200,
chomhghaill Ua Slebhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Conn-name-Bocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, the first that invited a party of the poor of Cluain at Iseal Chiarain, and who presented twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said:

O Conn of Cluain! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba;
O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, chief of Cintel-Boghaine, died. Cusleibhe Ua Dobhailen, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruairc, Art, i.e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; and he was defeated on the same day by Donnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Raghnall, son of Raghnall, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at Ath-clath.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maelmordha, anchorite, died. Mughron Ua Nioc, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann, died. Duibhinni, bell-ringer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraith, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. The son of Mathgamhain, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head of Clann-Scannlain, died. Donnghal, son of Donncathaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Ua Carraigh. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the people of Imleach-Ibhair. The victory of Druim-Beannchair was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne[1] was gained by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith, in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Dubhda, was slain by his kinsman, i.e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhda. Ceallach, son of O'Donagan, king of Arahire[2] [O'faoite thine], "killed by O'Bryan, i.e. Tyragh."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Druim-Beannchair—Now Drumbanagher, about seven miles from Newry, on the road to Tanderagee, in the barony of Lower Orior, and county of Armagh.

2 Inbher-Boinne: i.e. the mouth of the River Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-Colptha.
The son of Mael-na-mbo: i.e. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, i.e. chief of the cows.

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

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

"A. D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bragh, killed by Donell O'Kelly, per dolum. Gilcomgan mac Maelbryde, Mormoe of Mu-
Dunchadh, lord of Ua-Dunchadha, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagh, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagan, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Tighearnain was slain by the Cinel-Aedha. Muirchadh, son of Searrach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died. Muircheartach, (or grandson) of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ua-Cuilinn, was slain by the son of Mael-na-mbo. Mac-Connacht, i.e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Mael-tuile, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Maenagain, a noble bishop and anchorite; and Muireadhach Ua Manchain, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Sinaich, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Maelpadraig, airchinnche of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa, died. Aedh, son of Flainchbheartach Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, died, after laudable penance and mortification, on the night of Andrew’s festival. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in which Maclruanaidh Ua Carraigh Calma, Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, lord of Laeghairy, the lord of Feara-Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarragh, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, after he had assumed the kingdom of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Osraige. A conflict between the Eli and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillaphadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed. The shrine of Peter and Paul emitted blood upon Patrick’s altar at Ard-Macha, in the presence of all in general. Foghartach Ua hAedha, lord of Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg), and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardmach, in Christo quievit. Hugh O’Foiri took the bishoprick in hand.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Disert-Oenghusa.—Otherwise written Disert-Aenghusa, i.e. Aenghus’s desert, or wilderness, now Dysart-Enos, near the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen’s County. The Aenghus who gave name to this place was the celebrated Aenghus the Festologist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, pp. 4, 5, 579, and p. 582, n. 6.

Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg).—The true reading is, “lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-
manach. Óírft Mailetuile do aráin do Mupchaó Ua Maileachlann. Mupchaó Ua Maileachlann (i. mac Maileachlann Tuit) do mairbhí i meabail la Mac Iapnán i la eireáid Cumcne i mheir Loíca Seainchi. Fino Ua Dúnghálaitg, tighna Muireacain éire, vécc. Cumuirfín, mac Ruadhri Uí Chetraída [vécc]. Óírft Mhailetuile voinceáin do Mupchaó ó Mhaileachlann.

Aoir Cnopfe, mile tríochta a stéap. Ca tal Mhaítrip, arúchinniúeach Cocáighe, vécc. Oenégr, mac Pállain, rí leigín Cluain máic Nór, arn eaghnaí iarraig domhain vécc iar naitéin. Máicma Ua Hachtaíin rí leighinn Clánanna, do bánac do tocht a hAlban cu lebaó Colum Cille, é trí mhaon do miondabh Pheatraice, é tríochta do óaomh imailé rípr. Óíllearachnaill, mac Óíllemomonna, tighnna veirceirn gréig, do mairbhadh ra miona Roípr. Óunbhanaigh, tighnna Conoachta, do mairbhadh la Connachtach réipín. Donocho, mac órain do iónnuacht Orpáighe. Óíllearachnaí hUa Ruarcáin, tighnna veirceirn gréig, do cúram lá Mupchíntaí hUa Ceallaraitg. Óíllearachnaí Ua Óllmaighain, tighnna Taatha, do cúram lá bhreághman. Mìrpháth Ua Placéadaitg, tighnna Ua Mhóimh Seóla, [véig]. Comcen hUa Maolraí, tighnna Deáithna, do mairbhadh roí cannuoch Óirpr Toa ó a muintir réipín, i ro nír Toa Tria neart Dé moghail roí an tSì ro da fáráid, ar ro mairbhadh críobh na éadanna. Óíllearachnaí, tighnna na n Déiri gréig, Ca tal, mac Ámalgada, tighnna Ua Ceallaraitg

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

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

"Loch Semhídilhe.—Now Lough Sewdy, near the little town of Ballymore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

"Disert-Maeltuile.—This is repetition.

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

"A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murcha O'Maelsechlainn of Conor O'Maelsechlainn, where Maelruanaí O'Carrai Calma and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O'Lagaire, and others with him. Con mac Maelpatrick, Aircinnech of Mungart, quiueit. Conor O'Mu reisi, king of Kiarrani, killed. The fayre of Car man by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the begin ning of his reign in Leinster. Aimirgin
Maeltuile was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maileachlainn. Murchadh Ua Maileachlainn, i.e. the son of Maileachlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i.e. the chief of Cuiréne, on the island of Loch Semhiddhe. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscráighe-thire, died. Cumumhan, son of Ruaídhri Ua Cetfadhla, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile was plundered by Murchadh O'Maileachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, aircinneach of Corcach, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Chuain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicnìa Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cill, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochonna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Feara-Rois. Dubhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe. Gillacolum Ua Riagain, lord of South Breag, fell by Muircheartach Ua Ceallagh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmhaine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartach, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold of Disert-Tola by his own people; and Tola, through the power of God, wreaked vengeance upon the person who committed the profanation, for he was slain within the same hour.

Gillauartaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh; Cathal, son of Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallagh-Cualann, and his

*O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumuvan mac Roary O'Cefta, mortui sunt. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Muireach MacGilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinaech killed by Maelcolm mac Cinach. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghanacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paule streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Nell, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, post penitentiam mortus est, on St. Andrew's eve."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Disert-Tola.—This church stood in the townland of Diserttaula, in the parish of Killoolagh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

*Deisi-Breagh.—Now the baronies of Deece, in the south of the county of Meath. See note 1, under the year 753, p. 356, suprà.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
Cualann, 7 a bín i. mícín mic Gillacomasgín, do mórba d do mac Ceallach mic Ouncha, 7 do mac Aoibha, mic Tua Máel, Mac Aileachtbh, Mac Siútricce, do mórba lása Shanuath ag déid do Róm.

Aois Criúrt, mile tríocha a cúsc. Pláébhírach Ua Muncha, tigína Comúil mórghain, do mórba c nóppung cole amaille ppír. lannán Ua Plañocha, cú na naem 7 na bhríéin do gairt é d' o tucht a sé críoch i ndélbna c na caintí oíche do Délhna c cearpócat imainn cse, 7 nó laó ár a muintir, 7 nó mórba lánán péin trí piomtaib Dó 7 na naem. Raognall Ua hliомain, tigína BnPíc ceart, do mórba i nAch chath lá Sinmol, mac Aileachtbh. Anú mórscíom do opcaint do Siútricce tuaim, 7 Sord-Cholaim Chille do opcaint 7 do lóccas do Choncóban Ua Maellech-


Aois Criúrt, mile tríocha a ré. Aongáir Ua Fliann, comáirba ónnaíonn Cloa na RPíta, 7 Ceallach Ua Selbairgh (i. eppocc), comáirba bairpi réumt réimh Múman, oíce. Aongáir, mac Catáin, abb Concabrái, oíce. Pláébhírach an triócostaín Ua Neill, tigína Oiliú, oíce iar nuireóghaibh 7 iar brenann. Mælechlainn Ua Maelmuannó, tigína Cnámhaimne, do mórba lát hAod Ua Conkońbhna, a nóipáil Thaós an eich jil, 7 oícmh. Oínochail Ua hUaftapáin, tigína Féin Li, do mórba do Dál nAmaide. Oínochaid, mac Fliann, phoigheánna Tímpeac, do mórba lát réipib náéirne.


"Cu-na-naemh agus na bhfírein: i.e. the watchdog of the saints and just men.

"Sord-Choluihm-Chille: i.e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

Cláenáth.—Now Clane, in the county of Kildare.—See note 1, under the year 777, p. 382, suppl.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
wife, the daughter of Mac Gillacoemhghin, were slain by the son of Ceallach, son of Dunchad, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathal. Anhlaeibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfíreann"), came upon a predatory excursion into Dealbhna; but a small number of the Dealbhna-men overtook him, and gave him battle, wherein his people were slaughtered, and Iarnan himself was slain, through the miracles of God and the saints. Raghnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Ath-cliath by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh; and Sord Choluim Chilleb was plundered and burned by Con-chobhar Ua Maelachlainn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtri, [died]. Cill-Usaille and Claenadh1 were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, upon the Feara-Cualann; and he carried off a great seizure of cows and prisoners.

The Age of Christ, 1036. Aenghus Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ceallach Ua Sealachtaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri, learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain, lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Maelachlainn, lord of Creamthainne, was slain by Aedh Ua Cionchobhair, in revenge of Tadhg of the White Steed, and of Brian. Domhnall Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe. Donnchadh, son of Flann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Brecfne. Scolog,

"A. D. 1035. Cnut mac Sain, king of Saxons, died. Cahal mac Awalga, king of West Leinster, and his wife, daughter to Caeingin mac Cinaech, and his greyhound, killed at once" [i.e. together] "by the son of Kellach mac Duncha. Flahvertach O'Murcha, king of Kindred-Boguine, with many more, killed. Iarnan O'Flanach, persecutor of saints and the righteous, came with his" [followers] "into Delvin, and a few of Delvin skirmished with him, and gave him the overthrow, where he was killed, and his men slaughtered by myrracle of the saints. Ranall O'Hivair, king of Waterford, killed in Dublin by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. Ardbrakan rifled by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Conor O'Maelachlainn in revenge it."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Successor of Bairri: i.e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.

1 Flaithbheartach an Trostain: i.e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.


"O’Caellairght—Now anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O’.

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

i. e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i. e. by Muintir-Tlaimain. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i. e. Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Cuciche, son of Egneachan, lord of Cinel-Enda, died. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and he died at the end of a week. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo, i. e. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain. Muircheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, was treacherously slain by O'Caellaigh, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Ceanannus were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann-Uisean; Cinaedh Ua Maeltemhin, learned senior of the west of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Rodaighe, aircinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlann, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ua Maeoldoraigh were slain by Ua Canannain. Three [of the] Ui Follamhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadha, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhain. Cuimhain Ua Rubann, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by his own tribe. Port-Lairge was plundered and burned by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Scrin-Choluiwm-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clia. Muirgheas Ua Concanainn, lord of Ua Diarmada, died. Archu Ua Ceilechain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, lord of Ua-Niallain, were slain at Craebh-caille, by Muireadhach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eathach. Cearnachan Gott was slain by Ua Flannagain, i. e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceal-laigh [of Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imhar was

Coarb of Bairri, mortuus est. Roary mac Tegmic Lorkan, blinded by Mack Moylnambo.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Darmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo.—He was the first of the ancestors of the Mac Murroughs, who became King of Leinster. Maeomordha mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, was the ancestor of the O'Byrnes, and not of this sept.

Scrin-Choluiwm-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain: i. e. the churches of Skreen and Duleek in Meath.

Craebh-caille.—A place on the River Callian, in the barony and county of Armagh.—See note *, under the year 825, p. 438, suprā.

Cearnachan Gott: i. e. Victorius Balbus.
meabail. Dunchao mac Óunlaing, i. pi Láitín, do epgábal i nOíche Diarmait, 7 a daila do Domnchao Mac Gíollapudomac, 7 a écc iapain ro eóin. Ruaidhri, mac Tairg Úi Ufgáin, taona Úa eCennpheadaí, do epgábal i nDámhul Cille Cúilinn lá Domnchao Mac Gíollapudomac, 7 a daila iapain lá mac Maoil na mbó.

Aoir Cpiarpo, mile tnocha a hucht. Plaimbhotach, mac Longpíche, eppucc 7 pípleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, Cuiméin, eppcor, 7 abb, 7 pípleiginn Conópe, comapba Mac Neiri 7 Cholmain Céala, hÚa Fáin, roh eppcor Óirnne Diarmaita, 7 mac Céin, mic Maolmúniu, vécc. Aill Úa Caíp, pípleiginn Dearmaíge, Maolmáirtaí Cam, pípleiginn Conópe, Flándaccán, pípleiginn Cille Úa, [vécc]. Compppe Úa Comgígollam, comapba Camnaí, vécc i Róim. Colman Caech Úa Congaíle, comapba Molap, Niall, mac Riáin, opcinneach Sláine, do mapba do hÚa Conóib. Gíollapúirpo, mac Caithpe Úi Dúiníll, gabiál pulain tcoain, 7 cóima Ceml Cnaill, do mapba do mac Cunn Úi Dúiníll. Úa Muinececen, tíspna Títhba, do mapba. Láogáin hÚa Leócáin, tíspna Fáilín, do epgábal. Cúmnígh Úa Domhsha, píogóaima Caíp, do mapba do Úib Polaíín. Reacpy do opccan do Óhallbó. Meap úi mión iun mblaóann, a ré a méad co ro ime cína na norpe. Da Scainn pró do cip Úibgheána, 7 Úa Maine i náma

"The Daimhliag of Cill-Chuillinn: i.e. stone church of Killeculen, in the present county of Kildare.

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

"A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Roary, King of West Connacht, went in pilgrimage to Ardach. Flann ÓMaclechlaíin, by Conor ÓMaclechlaíin blinded. Archu ÓCelegan, king of O-Bressail, and Rori ÓLorcan, king of O'Neillan, killed at Kivhochill by Murchach O'Ruagan and by O'Neillachs. Cu-inmain ÓRoban, king of Waterford, killed by his" [own people].


"A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylenemo of Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burnt Lymbreck. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorye, and soone after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor O'Melaughlyn did putt out the eyes of Flann O'Melaughlyn."—Ann. Clon.

"Reachru.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Ragharee island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lambay, in the county of Dublin. As Lambay belonged to the Danes at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

"The Orcs: i.e. the pigots; rutlands, luchans, or last pigs farrowed.

"Dealbhna: i.e. the inhabitants of Delvin
killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dun-
laing, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner at Disert-Diarmada, and blinded by
Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son
of Tadhg Ua Lorcan, Tanist of Ui-CEinnsealaigh, was taken prisoner in the
Daimhliag of Cill-Cuilinn, by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was
afterwards blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flaitheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and
lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cuinenn, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere,
successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; hUa Gabhaidh, distinguished Bishop
of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, died. Ailill
Ua Caire, lector of Dearmhaich; Maelmarten Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan,
lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Caimhghillain, successor of Cainneach,
died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died].
Niall, son of Riagain, airchinneach of Slaine, was killed by O’Conduibh. Gill-
achrist, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill, supporting pillar of the war and defence
of the Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn O’Domhnaill. Ua Muirigein,
lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhgnen Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, was
taken prisoner. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by
the Ui-Faelain. Reachruit was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit
in this year, so that the ores of the pigs were fattened. Two reencounters
between the Dealbhna and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran’s festival,

Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle,
in the King’s County.

* Ciaran’s festival: i.e. the 9th of September.

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

“A. D. 1038. Cuinniden Connere, Coarb of
Maknise and Colman Ela, and Colman Cam, i.
Crooked O’Consal, Coarb of Molaise, in Christo
quieryruit. Gillkrist mac Cathvair O’Donell
killed by mac Cuan O’Donell. Battle between
Cuana, King of All-Saxons, and Odo, King of
Fraunce, where a thousand and more perished.
Oro Allai, i.e. the wyld boar, O’Ruagan, king of
O-Nechach, killed by Clann-Sinai in Ardmacch,
upon Monday, in revenge of killing Eocha mac
Innavar, and dishonouring Ardmacch. An over-
throw given to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst
of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyaran’s
feast, wherein many were slain. Cuduilli
O’Dunchaa, heyre of Cassill, killed by O’Fae-

“A. D. 1038. Flathvertagh mac Loyngsye,
Lector and Bishopp of Clonvicknose, died.
Aileall O’Gair, Lector of Dorowe, died. There
was such abundance of akorns this year that it
fattened the pigs” [piggotts] “of pigs. There
arose great contentions and fraye between those
of Delvyne Mac Coghlan, and those of Imain in
Clonvicknose, on St. Keyran’s day, and fell
twice the same day to the fraye, in which strife
there were slain 53 persons of Imain.”—Ann.
Clon.
rèle Ciapain i cCluain mac Nóir, 3 po meabhan an dír ron Iar Maine, so po márbaí ean a vh caogaí a b Maine.

Aoir Chiút, mile eatha a náoi. Maicen, epeorp 3 coimhprba Maini-

Aoir Chiút, mile ceathracha. Maolmaípe Ua Ochtaí, coimhprba Cholaíum Chille A Dáinnín, véce. Dúnchaí Ua hAncheine, do dhochóna líghno Ápta Macha, véiz. Cóipcerach, mac Anapaí, coimhprba Plannam, bErenainn, véiz iap pónhbaíoch a daighbhóthaí. Ciapant Ua Séchnaígh

* The Cloiteach of Cluain-Iraird: i.e. the steeple or round tower belfry of Clonard, in Meath.

* Domhnall Ua Fearghaile.—Dualaí Mac Fheirbígh gives the pedigree of a Domhnall Ua Fearghail, King of Fortuatha Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesincorb, son of Moghcorb, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Conchobhar Abhradhradh, Monarch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, supra. The valley of Glendalough, and the district of Imaile, in the present county of Wicklow, are referred to as in the Fortuatha-Laighean.

* The Uí-Lábhradha: i.e. the O'Laverlys, a family still numerous in the barony of Vivegh, and county of Down.

* Cuoldibba and Driecheath-atha: i.e. Knowth and Drogheda.—See notes * and †, under the year 861, p. 497, supra.

* Uí-Fiachrach: i.e. Uí-Fiachrach-Ardasratha, a tribe seated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermangagh. The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

A. D. 1039. Jaco, king of Bryttain, a suas; Donell mac Donegh, king of O'Faelan, by Donell O'Ferral; Doncha Derg. I. Read, O'Roirk, by the O'Conors; Reary, king of Fernvai, a suas;
at Cluain-mic-Nois, in both which the Ui-Maine were defeated, and fifty-three of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maicnia, Bishop and Comharba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cuileannain, successor of Tighearnach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraird fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Ruadh, son of Maeleachlann, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlann. Muireadhach, son of Flaithheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Labhraidha. Donnchadh Dearg, son of Art, i.e. the Cock, Ua Ruairc, lord of East Connaught, in conjunction with his father, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig and the Osraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cnoghbha and Droichead-atha. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Fearnagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinel-Thiachach, was slain by the lord of Feara-Cell. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraigh and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Maelmaire Ua Ochtaín, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunchadh Ua hAnchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flannan and Brenainn, died after a well-spent life. Diarmaid Ua Seachnasai, the most


"A. D. 1039. The steeple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Donnough mac Gillepatrick, King of Ossory and Lynster, died. Leithmanchan was preyed and spoild by those of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of Imaine and those of Delvin in Clonvicknose before."—Ann. Clon.

Successor of Flannan and Brenainn: i.e. Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert.

Diarmaid Ua Seachnasai.—This may be understood as denoting Diarmaid, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the present county of Galway, for the first of this latter family, who was called O'Shaughnessy, was Raghnall, whose father, Gealbhuidhe, who was slain in the year 1159, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnall, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.
The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1040. Hic est annus millesimus et xld. mus ab incarnatione Domini. Coscrach mac Aingea, Coarb of Flannan, and Bresann; Mae-lmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Colum Gill; Dermot O'Sechnasai, Coarb of Sechnall, in Christo dormierunt. Corcran Clerk, the head of Europe in learning and godliness, in Christo pausavit. Duncha O'Canega, Lector of Ardmach, mitissimus et doctissimus, in Christo pausavit. Donna
distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corcran Cleireach, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lis-mor. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Fearta-Tulach, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dronnan was gained by the foreigners, and the son of Brian [recte of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Faelan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara, Ceanannus, Dun-da-leathghlas, and many other churches, were burned. Maein-Choluim-Chille, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluain-mor-Maedhog, were plundered by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui- Ceinnsealaigh; and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Laiethreach-Briuin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Ua Maelfinn, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Ua Toicthigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Soerghus, lector and aircinneach of Torach, died. Mac Beathaideh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maelruan-naigh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was blinded by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, after having been delivered to him by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, for it was Donnchadh that took him first, and then delivered him up to Murchadh, son of Dunlaing. Muircheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui-Caelluidhe by treachery. Gilla- chomhghaill, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Bright was violated. The two sons of the son of Faelan, son of Murchadh, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of Braen, son of mae Crinan, king of Scotland, a suis occieus est. Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills, mortues est. All Kildare burnt at Michaelmas. Kells, Dundaleghlas, and many other churchtownes, burnt.”—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 1040. The overthieves of Kildronnan, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Corcran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mæc Broyne, prince of Brawnie, died.”—Ann. Clon.

b Torach.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

1 Ui-Caelluidhe.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O’.

2 Gilla-chomhghaill.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O’Tuathail, or O’Toole, of Leinster.

1 Braen.—This name is more usually written Bran. He was the ancestor of the O’Brains, or O’Byrnes, of Leinster.
mic Mailmótha. Cnch lá hAingiallaib: Conaille, co po nprstap Conailleopna i Maig a1 caoncheac. Cnch lá hUa Neill . nUih Eactach Ulaib, co
tacar cnpich mop. Cnapeach lá hUib Cenmpelaig in hUib baipréi, conpr
tarraid Munciaib, mac Oíonla1, co po bpip ropna hi Cill Molappóc, 
co prapeccabprat dp mop im Donnall Reama1, vapina caipina Ua Cenmpelaig.
Cncé hUa Oíonla1, caipina laiprin, á mac, 
Calleoc a bín, vo mprbád 
o Mac Conín, hi Taigh Mochua mic Lonain, 
p mop mprbád pom réin tar na 
mpach lá hUa bosda1inn, á pr mop vo Mochua pin. 
caipina mop 
Maobóg vo lorpea1 lá Donnchad mop ñrim. 
Glo Uipín vo aproam vo 
m Ma1 na mbó, t in bppe mphiob, t céd vo aammbiio vo mprbád, 
thoot ceéct vo bppe ap a nóipogail 
caipina moipe vo aapian vo mop ñrim, 
vo Munciaib, mac Oíonla1, 
a nóipogail a bpapa Donnall Reama1.

Apir Cnporpé, milk ctpachca a vo. 
Maolbrib1ve, cprug Cille oapa, Caill 
Mucnain, cing manach na 
Saoireal, décc, hi cColom. 
Cóipacán, apoen-
veach Sláine, 
phleipính Sunpu, 
peplipof togané, 
Lingrea1 Ua Maol-
peachnall, phleipính Cúana hloipau, 
Lingreach Ua Plaiteáin, comapa 
Cianain 
Conamán, 
Maelpúta1 Ua hAilecháin, 
phleipính 
Anúa, 
topiac na mop leigín vo mprbád. 
Fiacha Ua Maolmótha prpit Spuit 
Epoanan, décc. 
Planó, 
Vo 
Mupnchad, mac Oíonla1, 
p 
láipí, 
Donnchad, mac Aéda, caipina Ua mbprise 
vo tuitim la 
Filla-
páirseac, 
vo Donnchad, caipina noipnàip, 
la Concongoipíe Ua Ilótha,

* Magh-da-chainneach.—Not identified.
* Cill-Molappog: i.e. Molappog's Church. This 
names is now applied to an old grave-yard in 
the townland of Donore, parish of Leamhirruim or 
Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty 
perches to the south of this grave-yard is a 
holy well called Tobar-Molappog. There is an-
other old church-yard of this name near the 
village of Croghan, to the north of Elphin, in the 
county of Roscommon; but the place referred 
to in the text is certainly the Kilmalappoge in 
the county of Carlow.
* Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain.—Now Timahoe, 
in the Queen's County.

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

"A. D. 1041. The annals are too many of 
killing of men, dieing, praises, and battles. None 
can tell them wholly, but a few among many 
of them by means that men's ages could not be 
thoughly knowne. Macbehi, archpoet of Ardmach 
and of Ireland. Fatt Donell mac Myle-
na-mo by Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillpatrick 
killed by O'Caellyes trecherously. Airgialla 
went upon the Conells, and the Conells over-
threw them at Magh-da-Cainnech. O'Neill with 
his into O'Nechach in Ulster, and brought a 
great prai. Gillicomguill mac Donkwan mic
Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainneach. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh into Ui-Bairrchi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappoc, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i.e. the Fat], heir to the lordship of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Cuciche U Dunlaing, lord of Laeighlis, and his son, and Cailleoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain; and he [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ua Broenain, for this act; and this was a great miracle by Mochua. Fearna-mor-Maedhog was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Gleann-Uisceni was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor, by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Domhnall Reamhar.

The Age of Christ, 1042. Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara; Aillill of Muncamh, head of the monks of the Gaeidhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, airchinneach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loingsseach Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran and Cronan; Maelpeadair Ua hAilecain, lector of Ard-Macha, and the chief of the students; were slain. Fiacha Ua Maelmordha, chief senior of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelseachlainn Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Bairrche, fell by Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe,

Dunlaing taken forcefully out of Kildare, and killed after.”—Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Moylenemo was king nine years. The kings or chief monarchs of Ireland were reputed and reckoned to be absolute monarchs? [i. e. full or supreme monarchs] “in this manner; if he were of Leigh-Con, or Con’s halfe in deale, and one province in Leathmoye, or Moye’s halfe in deale, at his command, he was compted to be of sufficient power to be king of Taragh, or Ireland; but if the party were of Leath-Moye, if he could not command all Leath-Moye and Taragh, with the lordship thereunto belonging, and the province of Ulster, or Connought (if not both), he wou’d not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Moylenemo cou’d command Leathomye, Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole” [of Ireland]. “Moylebride O’Moylefyn, preist, died. Moyleronic mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foreners.”—Ann. Clon.
Annals Rioghachta Eireann.

Máth-a-Mulcleth: i.e. Mulcleth’s Plain. Now unknown in Leix, or the Queen’s County.

Ui-Creamhthannain.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the district around the rock of Dun-Mase, or Dunamuse, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen’s County.

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


—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz.:

“Flann mac Moyleseaghlyn God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O’Melaghlyn.”
and Cuoigcriche Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Macraith Ua Domnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muilceth, in Laeighis; and in this battle of Magh-Mailceth was slain Gilla-Emhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Creimhthannain, and Eachdonn, son of Duna, Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Macraith, son of Gorman, son of Tresach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Ballain. Sitric, and Cailleach-Finain, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaithbheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhghnen, airchinnneach of Fearna-Mor-Maedhoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ceallach Ua Cleircein, successor of Finn and Mocholmog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Caicimghin. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Ceairbhall, lord of Fearnagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhahirma, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscaighhe, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, over the Cinel-Eoghaean, at Tearmann-Dabheoc. A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruairc, over Lughmhadh and Druim-Insacleinn, and over all Conaille; but the saints soon took vengeance, namely, Mochta and Ronan, for Annudh was killed before the end of three months by one man, i.e. the son of Art Beag. The fasting of the clergy of Ciaran at Tealach-Gartha, against Aedh Ua Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha; and Bearnan Chiarain was rung with

*O’Laidhghnen.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O’.

* Tearmann-Chacimghin.—i.e. St. Kevin’s Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.

1 Ua hAinfeth.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvy, without the prefix O’.

u O’Duibhahirma.—This name is still extant in the barony of Inisheaven, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Diarmid by some, and changed to Mac Dermot by others.

* Ua-Cuirc.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.

* Tearmann-Dabheog.—St. Daveog’s Termou or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrat, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirough, and county of Donegal.—See note *, under A. D. 1196.

1 Tealach-Garba.—Now Tullaghgarvey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

* Ua-Coinfhiacla.—This name is now obsolete.

* Bearnan-Chiarain.—i.e. St. Ciaran’s gapped or broken bell. Dr. O’Conor translates it “Cithara Ciarani,” which is incorrect.—See Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, p. 334.
Aoi Crigaire, mile clespaucha a cleap. Maelmocata, eppus Luigima, Maenach Mucnama, Aoed o Sccellice Mhichil, 7 Aibill, mac breapail, paceart rogh Cluana mic Nair, 7ecc. Cumarmcach Ua hAilellain, tigheana Ua nEacachach, no maipbadh o Uibh Capacain. Niall Ua Ceilechahain, tigheana Ua mhoirail, 7 a hrathair 1. Trenfrig, no baltach la macaibh Maofadain 1pria meball, 7 tangnacht. Domnal Ua Cuirpe, tigheana Mura-epage, no maipbad otha Plaidhain, 7 o Ua Orippen. Spech la Niall mac Maoileachlamh, la tigheana nAighigh rogh Uibh Met, 7 rogh Chualigne, co puic da ceo 7ecc bo, 7 rochaide 1 mbraitt a noisgal papaigche Cluig mo

b Bachall-Isa: i.e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier, preserved at Armagh, and which was on this occasion sent for by the clergy of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, to add solemnity to their denunciation of the chief of Teifla.

c Dun-na-scith: i.e. the Dun or Fort of the Shields, now Dunningaugh, a towland in the parish of Rathlynn, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort called Duna-sgiath was on the top of a round hill in this towland, where some remains of it are still traceable.

d Maeilcaennaigh.—This is evidently the place where the River Mullet unites with Suir, near the village of Golden, about three miles to the west of Cashel, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

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

"A.D. 1043. Cahal mac Roary, king of West Connacht, died in pilgrimage in Armagh. Donell O'Ferall, king of the borders of Leinster" [Fortunatha Laighen], "killed by his own men. Flann O'Hanveid, king of O-Methes, by the O'Carrolls and king of Fernvay; Hugh O'Coiniakla, king of Tehva, by Murtagh mac Maelchaillain; and Kennedy O'Cuire, king of Muskrai, occisi sunt. Ceallach O'Clerkin, Coarb of Finnen and Mocholmag; Carbery O'Laignen, Airchinneuch of Farna and Tymoling; Gillamochonna O'Duvdirlm, in pace dormiunt. The overthrow of Maelcoini upon the brink of Sure, upon Ossory and Ormond, by Carthach mac Saeirvrehai, where O'Donagain, king of Ara, was lost. A dispersion of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Termon-Daveog."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want
the end of the Bachal-Isa\(^b\) against him; and in the place where Aedh turned his back on the clergy, in that very place was he beheaded, before the end of a month, by Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory excursion was made by the Osraighi and the men of East Munster, i.e. by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, and Echthighern Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, as far as Dun-na-sgiath\(^c\); and they burned the dun, and seized some small spoils. But Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maelcaennaigh\(^d\), on the brink of the Siuir; and he defeated the men of Osraigh and Urmhumhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maelcaennaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughmhadh; Maenach of Mucnamh; Aedh of Sgelic-Mhichil\(^e\); and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cumasgach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ua-Eathach, was slain by the U-Caracain\(^f\). Niall Ua Ceileachain\(^g\), lord of Ua-Breasail, and his brother, i.e. Trenfhear, were blinded by the sons of Madadhán, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraighe [Breogain], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, into Ua-Meith and Cuailgne; and he carried off twelve hundred cows, and led numbers into captivity, in revenge

this year altogether.

\(^{s}\) Sgelic-Mhichil: i.e. St. Michael's Sea-rock, now the Great Skellig Rock off the coast of the barony of Iversagh, and county of Kerry.—See note \(^{s}\), under A. D. 950, p. 666, suprà.

\(^{f}\) U-Caracain.—This sept occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the River Blackwater, and coextensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—(See the Ordnance Survey of the county of Armagh, sheet 4; and of Tyrone, sheet 55.) In the Registry of Primate Flemyng this parish is called "Derrybruchais, alias O'Caragan" (A. D. 1409, fol. 7); and among the Collections of Primate Mey, A. D. 1444, it is named Doirebroughais, alias O'Carragan. In Pynnars’s Survey the territory of O'Carraghaun, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mount-

joy, is represented as in the possession of Sir Robert Heyburne in 1619.—(Harris’s Hibernica, p. 204.) In the Ulster Inquisitions we find mention of “Sir Robert Hebron of Killiman.”—(Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. II.) This property subsequently passed into the Stuart family, who obtained a patent for it under the name of “the Mannor of O'Carragan,” and it is now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill, near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

\(^{g}\) O'Ceileachain.—Now anglicised O'Callaghan by the more respectable families of this sept; but Kealahan, without the prefix O', by the peasantry of the name, who are pretty numerous in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They are to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a totally different race.
Eadacta. Csch oile von la Muntpcrtach Ua Neill pop Muugoomaib, eco cctuc boinima ghrat a noioztul rapiighe an cluig cedona. hUa hAd, tigzna Ua Fiaipach Anpa Spata, do marba la mac nApait, la lopeca Bhine Paitaricce laip beor. Cluain mac Noir do nopea o do Munumneaib i negcmair Onnchada mac bman. Onnchao iarpin do ta8aprt a naira von eacclai. ,. sgrainne o Oigna g do Chiapan co la mbrafa, g va pickt bo po cedoni uao, g va pao a mallaistam por gach noen do Mhunumneaib do bpea9 nach noochan pop phainab Chiapan co brat. Cluain mac Noir do organ do Chonmaicnib, g va pao Oia g Chiapan moioztial popna ino ,. tam anaiti9i9 co frangeabta na buaitte para co na nmoilib iap nce a noaomeab uile, co sapanat righ paimita Chiapan iarpin ,. macmaine meic hUI Ruaipc ,. Mac na haoi, g va mac vecc oisitigzna barren beach do Commaicnib, do maille mpu, ,. Scoeball gaia ouine. Ap rea9 Te98a g Commaicne do eop do reapaib Muie occ an Ei9ne, hi sponcha ir Mac Ruid1 h1 Oonimmaig, tanai9i Te98a, ,. Culemna mac Ualgaipce, taipce Muminne Scalgie, ,. Ua Laoithn, an dapa tanai9i Te98a, ,. pocha9i9 oile e c9n mo taipccne. Ap Sil Munuphoiaig la popa breipne ,. la hApt Ua Ruaipe, do i sponcha9 an cleipeach Ua Concobaip, ,. spon9 oile a maille mpu. Munuchoa, mac bman, tigzna Ua Faela9n do marbaib ir mac G3illamocolmnce, tanai9i Ua ndnncada.

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

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

The Eithne: i.e. the River Inny, which, in St. Patrick's time, formed the boundary between North and South Teathba. It connects the lakes Lough Sheelin, Lough Kincel, Lough Derryvaragh, and Lough Iron. From Lough Iron it proceeds by the town of Ballymahan, three miles below which it falls into Lough Ree, forming a considerable estuary called Bun-Eithne, i.e. mouth of the Inny.—See note ; under A. M. 3510, p. 33, supr. 1 Mac Gilla-Mocholmog.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmoholmack. The family descends from Dunchadh, the brother of Faelan, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla-Mocholmog, i.e. servant of St. Mocholmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faelan, son of Muiredach, son of Bran, son of Faelan, son of Dunchadh, a quo Ui-Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Bran Mut. This family was seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, or Dodder, flows.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmaicnoise record the following events under this year:
of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta\textsuperscript{a}. Another predatory excursion was made by Muirecheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Aralt, by whom also the shrine of Patrick was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Donnchadh afterwards gave satisfaction to the church, to wit, perfect freedom [of the church] to God and to Ciaran till the day of judgment, and forty cows to be given by him immediately; and he gave a curse to any one of the Munstermen that should ever inflict any injury upon the clergy of Ciaran. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Conmhaicni, and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon them for it, i.e. an unknown plague [was sent among them], so that the Booleys\textsuperscript{b} were left waste with their cattle after the death of all the [shepherd] people; after which the clergy of Ciaran received their own award [in atonement], namely, the manchaine of the son of Ua Ruairc, i.e. Mac-na-h-aidhche, and twelve sons of the sub-chiefstains, the best of the Conmhaicni, along with him, and a screeball for every dun. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Conmhaicne, by the men of Meath, at the Eithne\textsuperscript{c}, where fell the son of Ruithin Ua Doineannaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief of Muinntir-Scalagaighe; Ua Ledban, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muireadhaigh by the men of Breifne, i.e. by Art Ua Ruairc, where the Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamocholmog\textsuperscript{d}, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

\textsuperscript{a} "A. D. 1044. Cumascach O'Haililien, king of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragana. Nell O'Clegan, king of Bressals, and his brother, Trener, blinded by the sons of Madugan by treachery. Donell O'Cuirk, king of Muskrai, killed by O'Lahen and O'Hussen. An army by Nell mac Mailechlainn, king of Ailech, upon the O-Meths, from whom they carried 240 cowes" [recte, 1200, \textit{ua céo bhece bó}], "and many captives from them, and the men of Cualigne, for enforcing" [i.e. profaning] "the bell, Clogin-echta. Another army by the same Nell, king of Ailech, upon Mugorn, and he brought cowes and captives for the same business, i.e. the" [profanation of the] "Bell. The Clearke, O'Conor, killed."—\textit{Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.}, tom. 49:

\textsuperscript{b} "A. D. 1044. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnough mac Bryan, for which Donnough granted to Saint Keyran and Clonvicknose perpetuall freedom, and forty cows at that present; and gave his malodiction to any Munstermen that would ever after abuse any" [person or thing] "belonging to St. Keyran. Clonvicknose was preyed
And Cnórt, mile cléara a cúisc. Maolmanach fínn fléighnú Ceann-
nar, Cána ufar sao raccaint Aéin bó, Muirníochach, mac mic Saeplípr,
ipinneach Doímiucc, Cahuach Ua Catai, comarba Caomín, Cahuac
Ua Copeán, comarba Glinne Íui, Conmac Ua Ruadhach, ipinnech
Thimann Pecéene, 7 Maonach Ua Cipóubain, comarba Moctha Luírubh,
vécc. Cluain lóparu vo laopaéd po épí i naom reacaimn cusa doímiucc.
Plaitbhírach Ua Canamnán, tífghna Cheneoil Conaill, 7 Glinnann Ua Cope-
cen, tífghna Ua Conpire, vécc. Congalach Ua Loctann, tífghna Copeo
Moíubh [vo écc]. An rop Ultóib hi Reachpanne la 0 Úghalláth Aéa
chaich, 3. hliomar mac Arail, in po marbhá trí éó im Raígail Ua nEoch-
áda. Cpeach la Muirníochach, mac Plaitbhírach hui Íéill hi pEóraíh brígh
conph tóparth Ombít Ua Céaraig, tífghna brígh hi cCarán Linne, 7 an
muir lán an a cenn, 7 vo éip Muirníochach laip, go nöuring iu múmni
imne. Cnpéach, mac Saorpáitghraí, tífghna Goigánacht Cnríp do laopaéd
1 tráig temh do Ua Conpaceán, mic Ómnealc agus nasaombh oile a maille
muir. Ómneál Ua Céaraí, cno Óhal cCar, 7 moim Muimh, vécc. Mac
Maolnealchann, mic Cinnpaoláin, mic Concoíbairn, pigóanna Ua eConail,
vo marbhá. Ainalgan, mac Plaind, tópace Calnáighe, vo écc vo galar
anaimhna mac cenn trí tráig iar crommí nó ócc vo éop rop Cluain mic

by the O’Ferrals, of whom a certain poet made this Lattin verse:

"Hac urbs horrendis hodie vastata inimicis
Quae prius ante fuit Scriptorum nobile culmen."

“For which outrages committed upon the clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued
them with a strange unknown disease, that they died so fast of that infection, that their towns,
houses, and Darie places” [booleys], “were altogether waste, without men or cattle, inso-
much that at last they were driven to grannte, in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of
O’Royrcke’s son, and the twelve best sons of all the O’Fearalls, and a certain summen of money
for their maintenance, which was paid by the pole throughout the countrey, for appeasing
the indignation which the saint conceived against

them.”—Ann. Clon.

"Ua-Ciróubhan.—Now anglice Kirwan, a
name still very numerous throughout Ireland,
but particularly in the county of Galway.

"Ui-Cairbre : i.e. Ui-Cairbre-Aebhda, in
the present county of Limerick. The O’Cleir-
cheans, now O’Clerys, are still in this territory.

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

"Carthach.—He was the ancestor of the Mac
Carthys of Desmond.

"Calrignhe : i.e. Calraigne-an-chalha, or the
parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clon-
lonan, and county of Westmeath. The Amhal-
ghaidh here referred to was the progenitor after
whom the family of Mic Amhalghadha, or Ma-
The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Ceanannus; Cana, noble priest of Achadh-bo; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusua, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Cacimhghin; Cathasach Ua Corcrain, comharba of Gleann-Uisean; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichine; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, successor of Mochta of Lughmhadh, died. Cluain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill; and Gluniarn Ua Clercen, lord of Ui-Cairbre, died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhradh, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reach-rainn, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, i.e. Imhar, son of Aralt, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnall Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha; but Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, overtook him at Casan-Linne, when the sea was full in before them, and Muircheartach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donncuan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Ceatfadha, head of Dal-gCais, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maeleachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ui-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible reflection.

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

“A. D. 1045. Muireach mac Saergusus, Airchinnech of Doimliag; Cathasach O’Cathail, Coarb of Coevgin; Maenach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugmai, in pace dormierunt. Conghalach O’Lochlainn, king of Corkcomrua; Gluniarann O’Clerken, king of Carbry; Flahvertach O’Cannanan, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell O’Cet-faa, the glory of Munster, killed all” [recte, mortui sunt]. “The Airchinnech of Lehglin killed in the church door. An army by Murtagh O’Neill upon the men of Brehg, and Garvie O’Cahassai, king of Brehg, met him at Cassan Linne, and the town full before him” [lán op a činn, recte, the tide full before him]. “where Murtagh fell with many of his” [people]. “Carthach mac Saervreai, king of Eonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Dun-cuan, cum multis nobilibus uosis. Battle betwene the Scotts themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Duncaillenn.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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

“A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cahassagh, Cowarb of St. Kevyn, died. Hymar, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatick” [and] “in Rathklyn” [now Lambay, south of Innispatrick, in the county of Dublin], “to the number of 300 of them.”
ANALYZE richtigacht EIREANN. [1046]

Nóip. Cluain phiata dpéinnn co na doimhne do lorrcaid la hUib Maine. Cúconnaét, mac ³aoi³a Uí Óhúnaídigh, do máthaí ann.

Aor Créore, mile ceaptach a ré. Maolpeachtaice Ua bileoce aór-phileigimn Ainoa Macha, paoi hi ceapbait ã m òige, ã Maolbhrígh, raccant Cille fapa, vécc. Munneach, mac Plaebríghaith : Néill piocháimn na Uib, ã Aine mac hAine, tigimn Ua nEathach Ulaí, do lorrcaid 1 taisc einsi la Comulaí, mac Congail, tigimn Uachtair éipe. An Ua Ruain, ã Conaét, do màthait do Chneil Conail ãhin naí a bheannfach lorrceaim Cluana mic Nóir. hUa Pinnginna, tigimn Ógochachta Caille na manach, do màthait. Concaith Ua Longris, tigimn Óáil Áraide, do màthait do mac Oínnaitl hUí Longris i Uiaimh (1. i nUib buíde) racht rúipceoil Néill, mac Éocaída, 1. ã Ulaí, ã Oimnaita mac Maelnabó. Ópomnabait, ãigh Maolleachtain, ã Maolpunoanimate Fott, vécc. Mac Apaitl do tonaíaraitr ã Bhallait, ã Mac Raighnaill do píoga. Phiail Ua Ciarba, tigimn Ciarppne, do màthait ùa Plannagán, tigimn Teaeba.

Aor Créore, mile ceaptach a reacht. Céipnach, eopcor ó Tigh Collam, do écc in h1, in náithithe. Óllamolairpr, phileigimn Luchtain, Maelmoreiche, phileigimn Cluana Ímaí, ã Cúivil, mac Tairéne, por aípínneach Champa, vécc. Ciarcaill, mac Òglátha, maen Síl Áeda

"Uachtar-thíre: i.e. the upper part of the territory. This is shown under the name of Watertiry, on Mercator's map of "Ultonia Orientalis," as the territory adjoining the inner bay of Dundrum on the west, containing the castle of "Dondrom," and extending from Maherscat southwards to below Maghera ye. In 1605, Phelimmy Mac Arton made over to Lord Cromwell "the Castle of Dondrom, with the third part of all that his country called Killanarte, or in Waterterrye, or elsewhere in county of Downe."—(Cal. Cane.Hib., vol. ii. p. 71). See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 351, note ".

"Eoghanacht-Caille-na-manach.—Now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the county of Tipperary.

"Uí-Buidhe.—Now the barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County.

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


The Annals of Clonmacnoise are defective from the year 1045 to 1054.
at Cluain-mic-Nois. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by the Ui-Maine. Cuchonnacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrighde, priest of Cill-dara, died. Muireadhach, son of Flaitheartach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oileach, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, were burned in a house set on fire by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire. Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finnguine, lord of Eoganacht-Cailleen-manach, was killed. Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dál-Araide, was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster (i.e. in Ui-Buidhe), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormfhlaith, daughter of Maelseachlainn, and Maelruanaidh Gott, died. The son of Aralt was expelled by the foreigners, and the son of Raghnall was elected king. Fearghal Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha.

The Age of Christ, 1047. Cethernach, bishop from Teach-Collain, died at Hi, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmoicheirghe, lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Cuduiligh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Ceanannus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha Slaine, died.

*Teach-Collain: i.e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh Collan in Irish, but anglicised Stack-allan. It is situated nearly midway between Navan and Slane, in the county of Meath. It is curious to remark that in some of those districts colonized by the Danes and English, the Teach, or Tigh, of the Irish, was made Sta or Sti, as in this instance, and in Stickillen, Stagonnell, Stillorgan, in Irish Tigh Chhillin, Tnae Chonnall, Tigh Lopcan.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 32, note *, where it is shown that Tigh Riogha, i.e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Leale, county of Down, was anciently anglicised Stackely, Staghreel, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name Tnae Collan, as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is Tnae Conin, i.e. St. Conan's house. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Conan of Tigh-Conain, in the land of Ui-Crimhthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 184, not. 9; and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. iii. c. 76; also note *, on Achadh-farcha, A. D. 503, p. 163, supra.

*Sil-Aedha-Slaine: i.e. the race of the monarch Aedh Slaine, seated in Brega in East Meath.

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

"A. D. 1047. Great snowe this yeare from
our Lady day in Winter untill St. Patrick's day, that the liske was not scene, of which died great slaughter of men, cattle, and wild creatures of sea and land. *Nativitas Donell mic Avalgas, Coarb of Patrick. Murtagh mac Madagan, king of O-Bressail, killed in Ardach, by Madagan O'Colegan, per dolum. Lann ingen Mic Selvanahan, Coarb of Briggitt, died. Nell O'Reirk killed by O'Conor. Nell O'Maellechlaith, with his" [forces] "into Bregh, and killed O'Hiff-
Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid; and Ua Baillen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muircheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain in Corann, by Ua Concho-bhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhain Ua hIffernain, chief of Clann-Creccain. A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory, and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of the violation of a covenant this famine came on, namely, a treachery was committed on the two sons of Maelmordha, i.e. Murchadh and Ceallach, by the son of Eochaidh and the chiefs of Ulidia, after they had been placed under their protection; and it was to annoy the son of Mael-na-mbo that the Ulidians committed this act of treachery. Great snow in this year (the like of which was never seen), from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea in general. Of this snow was said:

Seven years and forty fair, and a thousand of fine prosperity,
From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the great snow.

The son of Donnochadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Céile, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop Mel*, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, aircinneach of Sord, was killed on the night of the Friday of protection before Easter, in the middle of Sord. Cloithnia, successor of Ailbhe [of Imleach], died. Feardomhnach Ua Innascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Macluanaidh. Dun-chadh Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillacoluim Ua hEignigh, lord of Airghialla, died, and was interred at Dun-da-leathghlas. Dunlaing, son of Dunghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren. Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Fearghal Ua Maelmuaidh, lord of Feara-Cell, died. Céannfaeladh Ua Cuill†, chief poet of Munster; the son of Cumara, grandson

* Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill.—See O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 74, where it is stated that he wrote a poem of 160 verses, on the death of Eoghan, grand-nephew of Brian
Liacc, do marbhad do mac Taḯg Ui Mhaiolpuanaí. Sainné h'ua Caérapaignty, tighnna boig, do enísháil do Conchobair ui Mairéidechlaíin, co pranccaiti réacht naíseidh occa. Creach lá mac Maoil na mbó ropp na terib co puice braíte ǧ inolí. Crech lá Conchobair ui Mairéidechlaíin sain Macg Líni 50 puig gabála mópa. Creach lá hUíb Paoláin sain Cluan Ionaíp, a níochail na creice pin. Slóiscéil lá mac nEochaída ǧ lá mac Maoil na mbó hi Mide, co po loirir peit cealla Mide aít maö beag. Creach la pígoinnach, no torpeachab, h'Ua Máiine 1 nDelbna co po marbha na piog cormig uile am 1. Ua Mairleidechlaíin, ǧ Ua Plannacáin, ǧ an Cluiche Ua Taḯg, ǧ mac buadhachain, pígoinnna Dealbna.


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

*Dealbhna: i.e. Dealbhna-Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, in the present county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Daleassen race of Thomond flourished till this period, when they were totally subdued by the Ui-Máine.

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

“A. D. 1048. Dunlaing mac Dunghall, a fratribus suis occidit est. Fergal O'Maelmánu, king of Ferkall; Gilcolm O'Hegni, Arking of Airgiall; Cenfaelu O'Cuíll, archpoet of Mounster; Maellfauilla O'Heaghin, king of O'Fiachrach, mortui sunt. Clothina, Airchinnech of Imleach-Ívair; Ferdovnai O'Hinascai, Coarb of Finnen. Duncha O'Celechar, Coarb of Kyaran of Saigir, in pace quieverunt. The Coarb of Peter, and 12 of his chief associates, died with him, by drinking of poison given them by the Coarb that was there before.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Ua Taḯchleigh... Now anglicised Tully and Tilly.

* Ua hUail.—This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where Both-Chonais is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

* O'Muirghëasa.—Now always anglicised Morissy, with the prefix O'.

*Ua Loingsigh.—Now anglicised Linchy, and
of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhithi Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlaimn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Mael-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlaimn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraird, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Mael-na-mbo into Meath, and they burned the churches of Meath, except a few. A predatory excursion was made by the royal heirs or chieftains of Ui-Maine into Dealbhna, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhachain, royal heir of Dealbhna [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelcainmigh Ua Taichligh, comharba of Daimhinis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail, airdineach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirgheasa, lector of Tuaim-Finnlocha, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlaimn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlaimn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhraelaidh, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anaessles, son of Domhnall, lord of Corcha-Bhaiscinn, was killed by the son of Assith, son of Domhnall, i.e. his brother's son. An army was led by the Ulidians, Leinstermen, and foreigners, into Meath, to demand the hos-

sometimes Lynch. The name is still common in the county of Down.

A Ua Cinnfhraelaidh.—Now anglicised Kinealy, or Kinaly, without any prefix. The name is still common in their original territory of Uii-Conaill-Gabhrar, or the baronies of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

a Ua Beice.—Now made Beck and Peck, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this kind to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

b Anaessles, son of Domhnall.—From Aedh, another brother of this Anaessles, descended the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare. Their father, Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and Murchadh, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Vaskin, died in the year 918.

—See p. 599, supra.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirg O'Donnell of Tir-
Ro marba inoppe a naitere la Concohain in Toipnualbach Ua Cadheairg. Ro loircre na pluas an tip eitn cealla, 1 vime i ar pin. Slainc le la mac gha on Maf nArb, co nucc gialla laighe Oaippaige. Amalgaid, com- orba Pinneac, vecc, 2 Dub na lein, mac Maoilmuinte, mac Eocha, do gabail a ionad a ra pionurleigimm an la eitna Amalgaid, 1 Aod Ua Fonneth do gabail an pionara leiginn.

Aor Scrioeff mile caoec. Cleirchden hUa Museeca, uaral eperrac Leis- ginne, 1 ceaun crabaith Opaige, Diarmait hUa Rovacain, eperrac Pioma. Conall, aipinmeach Cille Moeacallcc, 1 a phileiginn clour, Dubtach mac Milboa, comarba Caimis, Suaine Ua Mancain, raccapt Ghlinne vlocha, Diarmait Ua Ceile, aipinmeach Telca Pointecin, 1 Achara aball, veg. Diarnait Ua Laican, pshleiginn Cille vapa, vecc. hUa Scula, aipinmeach Inri Cadag, Maolan pshleiginn Chanpra, egnaio rirpeacite eirpe, 1 Maolouin Ua Eicciataig, aipinmeach Linna, vecc. Maolpcheillann, mac Cinnspaolaoi, vecc. Dorncha 1. an Corpalaig mac Giolla Phaolain 1. Dom- naill, eicipna Ua Poirge, do marba la Conalac mac mac busagabain mac Concohain. Maolpnuananai, mac Conoign, eicipna Ele, do marbaa via muinei pen. Scannra eitn riona Maige hea, 1 Ainjulla, in ereuacan Eochaio Ua Hoippeine. Dubvoaleite, comarba Phatnaic, por cuain Cenel

connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—See note 1, under A. D. 1013, p. 775, suprdu.

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

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

1 Amhalghaidh.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:


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

"A. D. 1049. Amalgai, Coarb of Patrick, 29 annis transactis in principatu, penitens in Christo quiescit. Maelchinni O'Tahl, Coarb of Daminis, Tuchal O'Huail, Aircinnech Bithyconains, mortu sunt. Flahertach O'Longsi killed by Conor O'Longsie's sonn. Murtagh mac Maelchleainn, killed by Conor O'Maelchleainn, against God and Man's will. Conor O'Cinfaela, king of O-Conells-Gavra; and Ivar O'Bece, king of O'Mehs, occisi sunt. Duvidalehe tooke the Abbatie, the same day that Amalgai died, from
tages of the men of Breagha. Their hostages were put to death by Conchobhar [Ua Mæleachlainn], together with Toirdhealbhach Ua Cathasaigh; after which the forces burned the country, both churches and fortresses. An army was led by the son of Brian to Magh-nAirbh, and he obtained the hostages of Leinster and Osraige. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, and Dubhdalthe, son of Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, was raised to his place from the lectorship on the day of Amhalghaidh's decease; and Aedh Ua Forreeth assumed the lectorship.

The Age of Christ, 1050. Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leitglinn, and head of the piety of Osraige; Diarmid Ua Rodachain, Bishop of Fearnia; Conall, airchinneach of Cill-Mocheallog, and its lector previously; Dubhthach, son of Milidh, successor of Cainneach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmid Ua Cele, airchinneach of Tealach-Foirtcheirn and Achadh-abhall, died. Diarmid Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died. Ua Scula, airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua h'Eigceartaigh, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, died. Domnchadh, i.e. the Cossalach, son of Gillafhaelain, grandson of Domhann, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Conghalach, grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua h'Oissene was slain. Dubhdalthe, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

being Lector before. Hugh O'Forreay took his former place.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Cill-Mocheallog.—Now Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.—See note *, on Cill-Dascheallog, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, suprà.

*Ua Cele.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy, without any prefix.

*Tealach-Foirtcheirn.—Otherwise written Tulach-Foirtchein, i.e. Forrtcheinn's hill. This was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of Ravilly, and county of Carlow. In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 12th of June, Tulach-Foirtchein is placed in Ui-Felmedha, which is the ancient name of the territory, from which Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-Offelmy in old English records.

*Cossalach: i.e. Dirty-footed.

*Conghalach.—He was son of Donnsliebhe, son of Brogarbhan, who was slain at Clontarf in 1014, who was son of Conchobhar, the progenitor of O'Conor Faly.

*Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne.—This Cucoirne was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-Cearbhail, or O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll, took their hereditary surname; and this Cearbhall was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster.

*Ua h'Oissene.—Now anglicised Hessian and Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.
Diarmaid for O'Hegertai, Do Chtmalgaib, with Conjalac, Duvhach Ua Sínnacha copcc i. the point in Ireland, Gob Maelduin haon. Kells, a Doire-Cadlainne between Do Diniap mac Scula, cloicceach TTlaibm nepjabdil [and] naon sechlainn 858 epeann, eojain, cionolpac hi. 1. liacc Uucc 6 loppcab opgam D Cluana Duboalece mac Scalp. Id bpiain Cacail, jabpibe CCPipcip for neys, which or ruanai events Siol each, 1 u "Cloictheach of Ros-Comain: The A. round Tearmann TTlaolpfchlainn, Qoip or Duinnpleibe 1050. Eoscommon lap Cleipij pin. Ceall mac Doiapijpojpaib DO mic aol. TTlaolDopaib 1225. This mile family DO mac Roscommon. A. This and another TTluman, mic im Doiapbain. TTluipcfpcach, TTlupcaib Oaimliacc, cloiteach Rípa comán do lopecaid uisbaid Íhere. Doimhiacc do lopecaid. Imp Clotéann do oipeann. Dubhalece pop cuairt Chenel nEogain co ttuc trí céad bó uabhaí.

Aoír Céipot, mile caecca a haon. Mac Sluaíoaír uapol rage mac Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Muipeachtach, mac ónig, tíghnna na nDéiri, do lopecaid do hlíb Paolain. Ua Conoidrán, tíghnna Ua Pólige '; Congalac, mac Ómmléide mac Óntarbaín, do mairbáid do náma. Tímar mna nUa Maolópaír pop Conntaibh, do hí étmonthpaíadh le do Chunmaicnib. Diarman, mac Domnall, mic ónig, do mairbaid lá muinchaod mac ónian trí na meabhair. Mac Lachlann do iondaípbaí a tíghnna Toléa Occ, 1 Ao Óg Ua Pearsail do gabáil a ionadó. Mac Paolain, mac ónig, do mairbaid lá Maolpeachtain, mac Muinchaod mac Taig mic ónig. Aímalgaí, mac Catail, tíghnna lámnaí Conaict, do bailao lá hAo Óg Ua Conoidrán, tíghnna Aireach Conaict, iar na beit i ngnéabail ruí pe bliadhna co truillead, co po gabríde iar sin aip ì maréach Conaict. Cetál mac Tíghnán, tíghnna

1 Simnaoch: i.e. the family of the O’Caharnes, or Foxes, of Tefflin in Westmeath.
2 Doire-Caillainne.—This was another name for Tearmann Caillainne, near Castlerhea, in the county of Roscommon; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.
3 Cloiteach of Ros-Comain: i.e. the steeple, or round tower belfry of Roscommon.

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

"A. D. 1050. Dominica incarnationis, Male-ruanaí mac Conorne, king of Ele; Donncha mac Gilfaelan, king of Faly, killed. Kildare, with its Daimling, burnt. Maedlan, Lector of Kells, sapientissimus omnium Hibernensium; Duvbach mac Milesa, Coarb of Caimnech; Ua Scula, Airchinnech of Innis-Cahai; Maelduinn O’Hegertai, Airchinnech of Lohra; and Clerken O’Munog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, mortui sunt. Diarmaid O’Cele, Airchinnech of Tulach-Forterin;" [and] "Maelsechlainn mac Cinaela, mortui sunt. An uprore betwene the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla, where Eocha O’Hussen perished. Duvdalebe
Eoghan, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gossiped or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, i.e. the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favourable weather in consequence of this law. Cill-dara with its Daimhliag [great stone church] was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmchadh, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnacha. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Caelainne and the Cloictheach of Ros-Comain were burned by the men of Breifne. Daimhliag [Chianain] was burned. Inis-Clothran [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalethe made a visitation of Cinen-Eoghan, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghadhaigh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach, son of Breac, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsleibhe, son of Brogarbhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraidh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Connhaicni were slain. Diarmait, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadha, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlaimn was expelled from the lordship of Tulach-Og; and Aedh Ua Fearghail took his place. The son of Faelan, son of Breac, was slain by Maeelseachlaimn, son of Murchadha, son of Faelan, son of Breac. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connaught, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O’Conchobhair] fixed his residence in West Connaught. Cathal, son of visiting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cows. Cluain mic Nois rifled three times in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmach, and twice by Callrai with ”[the] “Foxes.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Breac.—He is the progenitor after whom the O’Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

7 Ua-Faelains.—Now Phelan’s, without the prefix O’.

* Fixed his residence: i.e. at Inis-Creamha, on the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

5 R 2
of the fort now called Dun-Fartraurch, or the West Fort, which is situated on the hill of Knocklane, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo. It is situated on the western part of the hill, overlooking the sea, and is defended by a fosse and mound on the south-east side; at about eighty paces to the south there is another fosse and mound, extending across the whole breadth of the declivity of the hill.

3 Sliabh-Formaeile.—This was the ancient name of Sliabh-Ui-Fhloinn, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Connhaicene were seated at this period.

4 Magh-Adhair.—See note under A. D. 981. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1051. Murtagh mac Brick, king of Desies in Mounster, burnt by O'Faelan. Mael-bruadar mac Brick killed in the Doimliag of Lismore by Maelsechlainn O'Brick. Amalgai mac Cathail, king of West Connaght, blinded by Hugh O'Conor. Laignen mac Moyaill, king of Gaileng, with his Queen, viz., the daughter of Gut" [O'Maelsechlainn], "went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the way. Mac Lochlain from being king of Tulach-Og, and Hugh O'Ferral made king."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Cluain-Maediog*: i.e. Cluain-mor-Maediog, now Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.
Tighearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha, and
demolished Dun-Feich, where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven
hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Conmhaicni of
Sliabh-Formaeile by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of
the Conmhaicni. Laidhcenn, son of Maelan Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, and
his wife, the daughter of the Gott [O’Maeleachlainn], went on their pilgrimage
to Rome; and they died in the east, on their return from Rome. Domhnall
Ban Ua Briain was slain by the King of Connaught. The Tree of Magh-Adhair
was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelan, son of Bradan, son of Breac,
was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Maelseachlainn, son of
Muircheartach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Cluain-Maedhog, the
glory of Leinster, [died]. Echthighern Ua Eaghrai, successor of Ciaran
of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird.
Muireadhach Ua Siunnachain, Patrick’s steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son
of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleireach Ruadh Ua Lath-
Macraith, grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, and royal heir
of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Fine-Gall by the son
of Mael-na-mbo, and he burned the country from Ath-cliath to Albene; but
he did not seize cows until they had great skirmishes around the fortress, where
many fell on both sides, so that the lord of the foreigners, Eachmarcach, son of
Raghnall, went over seas, and the son of Mael-na-mbo assumed the kingship of

Macraith.—He was brother of Carthach, the progenitor of the family of Mac
Carth.—See A. D. 1045.

Eoghanacht-Chaisil.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olum, seated around
Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of Sliabh-na-mban-bhfoinn are
referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht
Chaisil.

Fine-Gall: i.e. the territory then in the possession of the Danes of Dublin. The name
is now applied to a district in the county of Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the
north of the city.

Albene.—Not identified.

The son of Mael-na-mbo.—Mr. Lindsay, in his View of the Coinage of Ireland, gives this chieftain
to be of Danish descent; but we have very ancient Irish authorities to prove that he was
the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-
Norman invasion of Ireland. His real name was Diarmaid, and he was the son of Donnchadh,
who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth
in descent from Enna Ceinnsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him:

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Ceinnsealach.
2. Diarmaid.
5. Murchadh, a quo Mac Murrough.
6. Donnchadh Mac Murrough.
7. Diarmaid Mac Murrough “of the English.”
8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family.

1 Braen, son of Maelmordha.—He is more usually called Bran mac Maelmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui Brion, or O’Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, Maelmordha, at Clontarf in 1014, he succeeded as king of Leinster; but he was deposed by O'Neill in 1015, and, in 1018, he had his eyes put out by the treachery of Sitrick, King of Dublin; after which we may believe he retired into the Irish monastery at Cologne, where he remained till his death.

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

the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Conmhaiceni, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Calraighi, together with their lord, i.e. Mac-Aireachtaigh, by the Conmhaiceni, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubheasa, daughter of Brian, died. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucuailgne, was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Braen, son of Maelmordha', i.e. King of Leinster, died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domhnall Ua Cele, archinneach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, archinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, archinneach of Druim-claiabh, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Maelfhabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Fera-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Fera-Luirg, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maelcron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagha, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagain, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cinel-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan, lord of Dealbhna, was

Archon O'Celechan treacherously" [Mureach mac Diarmada, Airchinnech of Rosere, obit].—
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain.—This means Donnchadh, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel. He was of the same stock as the Mac Carthy's.

"Ua Riagain.—Now O'Regan, and often Regan, without the prefix O'.

"Mac Lochlainn.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Loughlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ui-Neill.

"Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait.—There were three tribes of the Cinel-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eogbain, namely, Cinel-Binne of the Glen, Cinel-Binnigh of Tuth-Rois, and Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Drochait, or Lake of the Bridge. These tribes, which gave their names to three districts adjoining each other in Tyrone, lay east of Magh-Itha.

It would appear from the Annals of Ulster that this year the church of Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfække, in the barony of Dungannon, was in Cinel-Binnigh Locha-Drochait.

"Cochlan.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of the Mac Coghlan of Delvin Mac Coghaln, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, took their hereditary surname.

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

"A. D. 1053. Macnahaiche, i.e. the night's son, O'Roirce, heyre of Connaght, killed by Dermott O'Cuinn, in the Island of Loch Arvach" [Lough Arrow]. "Mureach mac Dermod, Airchinnech of Roseree; O'Ruorach, Airchinnech of Termon-Feichin; Flaithvertagh O'Maelfavour, king of Carrack-Brachaid; Dolglen, gentle priest" [uarl] "of Ardmach; Donell O'Ceile, Airchinnech of Dromlevi, omnes in pace dormierunt. An army by Macklochlaíann and the men of Magh-Itha, upon the Kindred-Binni of
Dealbhna, do mpaird i meabail. Cúipian Ua Maoilevín, tighfna Píth Luirce, do mpaird la Mac na hain disciples Ua Ruainc, thre meabail na arpeacht péin. Mac na hain disciples Ua Ruainc do mpaird do Chonmacenib po céideoir. Slóideil tama an do hãmaim. Ó Donchad, to la Conchobair Ua Maoilechlamh hi Píne Tall, co tteagrat Píth Tíobha, in na Siontaigh, bhráte 30m6a a doimhne Luirce, go co tteagrat arpepe ó mac Mael na mbó im Moi in mhí Conghaili Úi Con-

cobhaí. Dianmanna, mac Mael na mbo, Úi Dolgáithe, tighfna Oifighe do oilit 1 Mió, go tteagrat bhróin, go tabala dómó a noíochtaí Moine, ingine Conghaili Úi Chonchobhaí, do oilit 30 Conchobair Ua Maoilechlamh dan raipígaid Úi Dolgáithe, a a noíochtaí na borpóma tug Ua Maoilechlamh a Lainní. Slóideil tama an do hãmaim Moide etip cealla 1 tuaita. Creach lá Úelobhan, mac Lainní, tighfna Oifighe, pop Táilíghaí, go pop tseona Píth Moide 1 trísc, go pug món do bhuaibh 1 bhráte, co nufchair ma noíochtaí Conchailach, mac Snáoin, tighfna Táilígha co teapaí bá Píth Manach co na taiméatar ianaí Pí
s- manach into tighfna 1. Dornnal mac Maolruanaid, co ttopéarna leó Con-

cailach, mac Snáoin, tigearna Táilígha co rochaíde oile cernmór óm. Amhlaíbh Ua Macanén, tighfna Muícóir, béig.

Aoir Chriòrt, mile caoce, a cleáin. hUa Úeannuim, epprocp Cille Dálua, Macolclomaí Úa Colbhráin paccap, Úuine hUa Lachnín, pš-

pleiginn Cruana mic Nóir, 1 Cuileannan Claen, pšpleiginn Leítghinnne 1 Díipitr Dianmanna, béig. Aebh Úa Mhíghile, mic Conaing mic Néill, píobaimhna Oíthig, 1 tighfna Cenull Éogain Teachta ósc do maífba, do Úelobhan, mac Lainní do tighfna Aníghiaí, go pop riváin Pearnmaige. Óubhail Úa hAedgham, tighfna Úa Niallán, do maífba, do Úa Laicén. Maróm Pínnmaige pop Úib Méidhe pop Úa Táctain éine na Úib Cethach, 1 ttopéarna an Chnoibhdoa, tánaigh Úa Táctain éine. Aebh, mac Cumdéite, mic Oíumhain, mprígh 1 opdan

Loch-Drochaid, and carried away 300 cows, and killed Duvenna mac Cínech, seaman of Clon-

fachna, and Cumacha mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgais. Maeleron mac Cahail, king of Breagh, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaghain, heyre of Cassill, killed by Osory. Nell O'Hegny, king of Fermanagh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghlann, king of Delvin, "a suis per dolum occi-
sus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the plundering of Fingall and Meath by Donough, the son of Brian, and O'Melaghlin; dissensions between the O'Briens and O'Conors of Connaught; and the killing of two chiefs of the Mac Carthys of Desmond by O'Donchee.
treacherously killed. Curian Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg, was treacherously killed by Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruaire was killed by the Comhaini immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i.e. Donnchadh, and Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, into Fine-Gall; and the men of Teathbha, i.e. the Sinnaigh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhliag [great stone church] of Lusca; and they carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, together with Mor, daughter of Conghalach O'Conchobhair. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Gillaphadraig, lord of Oisraighi, went into Meath, whence they carried off captives and very great spoils, in revenge of the going of Mor, daughter of Conghalach Ua Conchobhair, to Conghalach Ua Maelseachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraig; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O'Maelseachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Breagha and Meath, and he burned from the Slaine to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Oirghialla, against the Gaileanga and the fugitives of the men of Meath and Breagha, and he carried off many cows and prisoners; but Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, went in pursuit of them, and overtook the cattle spoil of the Feara-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, with many others besides him. Amhlaeibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; Maelcoluim Ua Collbrainn; Guaire Ua Lachtnain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cuileannan Claen, lector of Leithghlinn and Disert-Diarmada, died. Aedh, grandson of Fearghal, son of Conaing, son of Niall, royal heir of Oileach, and lord of Cinel-Eoghain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Feara-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Laithen. The battle of Finnmghagh¹ was gained over the Ui-Meith and the people of Uachtar-thire in Ui-Eathach-Uladh, where Croibhdhearg [the Redhanded], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Donnchuan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died.

¹Finnmghagh: i.e. the White or Fair Plain, situation of Uachtar-thire see note under A. D. now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the
Ol cCaír, d. Mac Ualghairg, tiadhna Coirpme, do námrbaí i meabhal. Cloichéach tóin do páirceáin 1rín aer uair Ros Deala vía domnaigh peile thiar sí ni pé cuír nuair. Eón uibh dhiarnmód mò i àr, i aon én mon ina mbóin, i no teaghl na heoin bìsà po a eisiiridhe an tan teicdír i rén cloichéach. Tángattar amach con uairgabhactar in com boí pór laip in baile i náirid 1rín aer, i tapanacrst anuair dhuigiri, co nérbaile po cèidir, i tuairgabhact trí brúta i òis lémio i náirid, i po léiscgrist anuair pòir cóir cétin. An cóill porra dhorfósar na heón do poiscaire rócinb, i mbaire porra e dhorfósar na heoin po bóí por cinic do na rpéimaid i thalam. Loch Suide oípáin há Sléib Thuaire a cleuch 1 nóiriema odhche péile Micil, co náechadhb 1rín Feabail, gìn bo hiongraí móir lá each. Cpeach lá hAod Ua Concobair, lá píg Connaéir, co Conca òhaicin an 1 co Tnafraide, go no ghab gabála thiaim. Dé mac Capéirig do námrbaí do mac hUí Dinnchada. Sluiceob lá mac Mair na mbó 1 lá TiollapaitRaice, tiadhna Ornaige, i lá Laitìn, i lá Cailaib 1rín Mumain, co páncattar Imleach dub air, i co no loirscrít Oún tri hacc, i nocha tapanair mac bhuam iad, uair po bóí i thérceps Eireann. Thombealba mac Ómaín go cConnachtaí leol do ain 1 thUaé Mumain, go nólta inaighne móra, i go námrbaí leol Aod mac Cennéig, i go náhoiseo Thuaim Pionnlocha.

*Mac Ualghairg.—Now anglicised Mac Gollrick; a name still common in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

*A steeple of fire.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 140, b.—See Dr. Todd’s edition of the Irish version of Nennius’s Historia Britonum, p. 215, note 1.

*Ros-Dealá: i.e. Dealá’s Wood, now Rossdalla, a townland in the parish of Durrow, near Kilbeggan, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

*The festival of George.—In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by “the Sunday of the feast,” be meant “the Sunday next after the feast,” which looks very probable, as the chronology of the Four Masters is at this period perfectly correct.

*The oak tree on which they perched.—In the Wonders of Ireland as edited by Dr. Todd from the Book of Ballymote, the reading of this part of the passage is different from the text of the Four Masters, as follows: “1 m. e. n. s. a n-beri in e-én mòp út po mac lairp na rpéimaid a talmh; and the oak, upon which the said great bird perched, was carried by him by the roots out of the earth.”—Irish Nennius, p. 217.

*Loch Suidhe-Odhrain: i.e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhrain, i.e. lacus sessionis Odhrani. Suidhe-Odhrain, anglicised Syoran, or Secoran, is now the name of a townland in the parish of Knockbridge, barony of Clanke, and county of Cavan. There is no lake there now.

*Sliabh-Guaire.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-
Mac Ualghaire, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire was seen in the air over Ros-Deala, on the Sunday of the festival of George, for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it, and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out, and raised up a greyhound, that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, and let it drop down again, so that it died immediately; and they took up three cloaks and two shirts, and let them drop down in the same manner. The wood on which these birds perched fell under them; and the oak tree upon which they perched shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhrain in Sliaabh-Guaire migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraighe, where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo, by Gillaphadaig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners, into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag; and the son of Brian did not overtake them, for he was in the south of Ireland. Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, accompanied by the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, where he committed great depredations, and slew Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Finnlocha.

tainous district, anciently in Gaileanga, but now in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See note f, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, supra; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 188, note *.

*a Feabhail.*—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

*b Tradraighe.*—This is still the name of a deanery in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killonasoolagh, Killmaleery, Kilecorney, Clonloghan, Dromline, Feenagh, Bunratty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-dhrom, in the Shannon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

*c Ua Donnchadha.*—Now anglicised O'Donnocoe.

*a Dun-tri-liag.* i.e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Galbally, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lismore, fol. 209, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

*e Tuaim-Finnlocha.*—Now Tomfinlough, in
Aoir Críost, mile caocca a cúisc. Maolúin, mac Fílleánuineap, eircop Alban 1 ón uain Táomaithe, 6 é cleíoptáib, dég. Tuacal Ua Pollamhan, comairba Finnéin Cluana Írpíte, Maolmáitín, mac Árrna, comairba Conógar, Maolbriód Na Maolmu, aípeaníoch Sléachte, Maolbriód, mac Baisciáin, Ísleorc Aippín, Colam Ua Caisil, aípeaníoch Rópá Ailein, Óban Ua Muíneach, aípeaníoch Úirce, blaine Ua Colgáin, do écc. Brach na Congpáin, hUa Ruancáin, aípeaníoch Athone Coimhin, Óg- 16975. CeanDpóla Dúin, mac Colmáin amméac, décc. Domnall Ruad Ua Ór referring to the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the years A. D. 944, 1049.

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

“A. D. 1054. Ivar mac Geralt, king of Gen- tyes” [rect, Evar mac Harold, king of the Galls or Danes], “died. Hugh O’Ferall, king of Tulachog, and Arechon O’Ceilechan’s son, killed by the men of Fer savay. Duv gall O’He- gan, king of O’Niallans, killed by the Lahens. The discomfiture of Finnach upon the Omethes and Uochtarr-tyre by the O-Hehach, where the Crovderg, i. e. the Readhanded, was slain, being heyre of Uoghtar-tyre. Hugh mac Cinedy mic Duinncuan, the muirn” [minion] “of Kindred- Tirilagh, slain by Connaght. A battle between Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and 1500 Saxons were slain, with Dolfin mac Fintor. The loch or lake called Loch Stie- Odran in Mountain-Guaire, stole away in the later parte of the night of St. Michael’s eve, untill it came into the river Favall, which was never heard before.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, namely, “Hugh O’Ken- nedie, the chiefest of Dalgasse, was killed by O’Connor.”

“Airdne-Caemhain : i. e. St. Coemhan’s or Cavan’s hill or height. In O’Clery’s Irish Cale- nendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as “ló eoaib Loca Saiman,” i. e. by the side of Wexford bay. It is the place now called Aird- cavan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church, situated close to the margin of Wexford haven, in the barony of Shelmalier.
The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaeidhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Comhghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, airchinnech of Slebhte; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, airchinnech of Rossallithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinnech of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corcrain; Ua Ruarcain, airchinnech of Airdne-Caemhain; and Gorman Anmchara, died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrac Aidhne. Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraige. The May prey was made by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Con-chobhair, in West Meath, whence he carried great spoils and many prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Dal-gCais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Brian, over Corca-Modhruadh, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceanfaeladh Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muireadhach, lord of the other division, and many others along with him. A battle was gained by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, i.e. Murchadh of the Short Shield, wherein were slain four hundred men and fifteen chieftains. Ua Sibhliain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1056. Aedh Ua Foirreidh, chief lector and distin-

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*a Anmchara: i.e. friend of the soul, i.e. a spiritual adviser.

b Ua h-Eidhin.—Now anglicised O'Heyne, but more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua or O'.

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

"A. D. 1055. Donell Roe, i.e. Read O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmartan Mac Assie, Coarb of Comgall; Colum O'Cahail, Airchinnech of Ross-Allithir; Oer O'Mureni, Airchinnech of Lusca; Gilpatricke, king of Ossory; Fiachra O'Corkrain; all died in the Lord. An overthrow by Turlagh O'Bryan upon Murcha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the chieftes. The battle of Mortartai by Duvdalehe, Coarb of Patricie, upon Loingsech O'Maeilechlainn's sonn, viz., Coarb of Finnen' [and Colum Cille, wherein many were killed].—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


"Aedh Ua Foirreidh.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in Trias Thaum., p. 298:

"A. D. 1056. Beatus Aidus Hua Foirrath, Archischolasticus, seu supremus moderator Scholae
annala rioghaicha eireann. [1056.
pui eppcop Arna Macha décc an cléínaíad Calann décc vo lúi ríin cúíceal bliadain úchtúódat a aoní amail arbhthan,

Ro reacht pon nenn cein no mán
Acó Ua Poirpiò an traoi pean,
hi ceáéíamaí décc Calann lúi
Loith an eppcop címm an ap ceal.

Cétraíd, cinto cnechad Muman, naení, eccnaiti poiýce dégg ina onliépe hi lior món. Plano Maimpréipeach, píshlí ventilation Maimpréipeach húite, paio ìshna n'íonideal, hi léigionn, ìh rínuípír, ìh rínuídeáct, ìh náptéisal vo écc an cléínaíad Calann vo December, amail arbhthan,

Plano a pímíeill húite binó,
Rino purít a min éin a sp mall,
Miò puri rííe puíòír lóo,
Tiuigui tîíe tóíi pííi Plano.

Dáirgle Ua Dubatán, amnícana Cluana, dégg i n'glíno dá locha. Suíbhe Ua nÉocain, anpíneach Tháimnann Peiíchin, Catúrach, mac Típpíshpáin, comarba Cainnéch hi cCíannaitheab, ì Maolpinóin mac Cuinn na mboéit, áeáid Chómpaímac, comarba Chiapáin, dégg, í. Maolpinóin, mac Cuinn, mic lopeph, mic Dombhada, mic Dunaótaí, mic Gíccéispátaí, mic Lúacán, mic Éogáin, mic Ádágan, mic Topbaín, mic Íomhán, vo Ubh Ceallaígh ñpeaí. Étnu, mac Leabhadha, choípíneach Monach, tuin onóain Ulaí, dégg iap neighdeán. Múinchaí, mac Díomháina, tigíshna Láighín, vo Sénáí críice meábla pop Laoqáiníb Teampích, comar támpaió tigíshna Laoqáie, co po lá a náíp. Doinnall Ua Ciachnácháin, mac an Úitín, vo náplóo vo Chonáidh Úa Moinláchlaíinn. Cplech lá Níall mac Móileachlaíinn pop Oíl n'Gáide, co ttucc


“Magna extatit fana quasimiod vitit, Aidus Hua
Foirtíth, Senior egregius,
Decimo quarto Calendaris Julyi migravit hic modestus Episcopus ad colum.”

k Flann-Mainistreach: i.e. Flann of the Monastery, i.e. of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.—See note¹, under A.D. 432, p. 131, sup.

¹ Successor of Cánneach in Cianachta: i.e.
guished Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said:

Of brilliant fame while he lived was
Aedh O'Foirreidh the aged sage;
On the fourteenth of the Calends of July,
This mild bishop passed to heaven.

Cetfaidh, head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor. Flann Mainistreach, lector of Mainistir-Buithe, the paragon of the Gaedhil in wisdom, literature, history, poetry, and science, died on the fourteenth of the Calends of December, as is said:

Flann of the chief church of melodious Buithi,
Slow the bright eye of his fine head;
Contemplative sage is he who sits with us,
Last sage of the three lands is fair Flann.

Daighre Ua Dubhatan, annchara of Chuain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Suibhne Ua n-Eoghain, aircinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; Cathasach, son of Gearrgarbhann, successor of Cainueach in Cianachta; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-nam-Bocht, the father of Cormac, successor of Ciaran, died, i.e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Dunadhach, son of Egertach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh. Etru, son of Labhraidh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laeghaire of Teamhair; but the lord of Laeghaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Macleachlainn, upon the Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off two thousand cows.

Abbot of Dromachose, or Ternonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. —See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 374, note 9; and notes under A. D. 1090 and 1206.

m Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.
An i. well-known meabail. DO 1056.

Dun-Furudhrain, Ceith, the mac Ouboalce Gilla-aeimlíghin the Hugh Dun-Mic-Ninguir via im Chullean mac Díscáin. Taíos, mac an Cleirigh Úi Chonóbaín no marbáid do Uib Maine. Ruaidhri Úa Taorna, tanair Luighe, do marbáid. Creach huairgue ló Díarmaí mac Maoil na mbó fáin Muinim, co ro lóipce dún mac maighi, l Oenach Téte, l ón Bhumpaím. Tiollacaoinn mac Tiollacoimghall, l Maelmona mac mic Paoláin, no marbáid ló Mun-
chaí mac Díarmaína trí réill, l meaball. Oidh, mac Flóinn, tigéina Calpaige, do marbáid.

Ait Céipre, mile caocca a phich. Muigrón Úa Mutáin, comáibha baippe, uaral eipcro p risleáin, no marbáid ló latrónaib do Chonca Laighe, iap eipdeáct do ó na iarnéinigse. Robántach, mac Ríonaígh, comáibha Cholaim Chille l Adamnán, l Oubosalíte Úa Cionaeóda, apéime-
neach Copcaíge, vécc. Niall Úa hÉigneacháin, tigéina Cenoeil Úna, do marbáid ló a cenél réipim. Maelrúmaí Úa Róccarta, tigéina déir-

* The River of Magh-Uatha.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, Abaímn Maighe níthe, i.e. the River of Magh-Itha. The principal river of this plain is the Finn, which flows through it and unites with the Foyle at Lifford.

* Dun-Mic-Ninguir.—This was probably the name of the fort which stood on the hill of Down, over Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick.

* Oenach-Téte.—Now Oenach-Urmhumhan, anglice Nenagh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

* Dun-Furudhrain: i.e. Furudhran’s or Foran’s Dun or Fort. Not identified.

* Gillachaenlighin: i.e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O’Toole, the son of Gillachomghaill, who was living in 1041, who was son of Donncean, son of Dunlaing, son of Tualhal, the progenitor of the O’Tooles, who died in 956.

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

"A. D. 1056. Cahasach mac Girgarban, Coarb of Caínnech in Kyanacht; Cetfa, head clarke of Mounster, died. Hugh O’Forrey, archlector of Armach, in the 75th year of his age, in pace quievit. Gormgal, prime soul frend” [of Inis-Daircairgren], “plenus dierum in penentia pauasit. Teig O’Conner, the Clearke’s sonne, killed by O’Mane. Edrú mac Lobra, chief monke” [recté, chief of Monach in Uladh], “the most famous tuir ordain” [pillar of the glory] “of Ulster, in penentia mortuus est. An army by Nell mac Melaghlin into Dalnaray, and he brought 200 cowes and 60 men captive. Gilmura mac Ogan, of Tullagh Oge, Lawgiver, died. Flann of Monaster, archlector and chief chronicler of Ireland, in vita eterna quievit. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Tola, and a learned man at Swerts” [Swords], “and did breake the great tree. Eochai O’Fla-
then, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred cowes as far as the River of Magh-Itha, and left the
and sixty persons as prisoners. Eochaidh Ua Flaithen, going upon a predatory excursion into Magh-Itha on Christmas night, carried off five hundred cows to the river of Magh-Uatha; and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuilennan, son of Deargan. Tadhg, son of the Cleric Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, Tanist of Luigne, was slain. A plundering expedition was made by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and he burned Dun-mic-Ninguir, Oenach-Tete, and Dun-Furudhrain. Gillachaeimhghin, son of Gilla-chomhghaill, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhar, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1057. Mughrone Ua Mutain, successor of Bairre, noble bishop and lector, was killed by robbers of the Corca-Laighdhe, after his return from vespers. Robhartach, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan, and Dubhdalthe Ua Cinaedha, airchinnach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEigheachain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogartach, lord of South Eile; was slain by Donnchadh, son of cowes in the river, and 48 men were drowned, with Cuilennan mac Dergan. — Ann. Ul. Cod. Clar. clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1056. Murrogh, prince of Lynster, and son of king Dermott, made a prey upon the race of Lagerie, who by them was pursu’d, and a great slaughter made of them, for which cause the Meathmen prayed and spoyld all Lynster from the mountaine of Slieve Blaume to Clondolean, adjoyning to Dublin. Flann Lector, the best" [i.e. most] "learned chronicler in these parts of the world, died. Odor mac Flyn, prince of Callrie, was killed by Swynie O’Nogann, Cowarb of the Termyn of Saint Fehyne."


"O’Fogarta.—Otherwise written O’Fogartaigh, anglicè Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, pp. 78, 79, note 4.

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

cept Ele, vo marbaio la Dommacha, mac thrian. Dungal, mac Micnait Uí Dommacha, tiomina Eoganasta, vo marbaio co nothine oile marpaon ri. Cat eteir Domnall Ua Maolmuana, tiomina Pep Manach, 1 Domnall Ua Ruaine, tiomina trecip, ou i topanca Ua Ruaine, co rochaibh ionuaib filinuimn imaille ruig. Muietheach Lughne la hAic Ua eConcobair. An Ua mórinn vo eor vo Choncobair Ua Maolmeachlann ag cabart creg for aois caipir i nDeaf Laigeb. Dunchaí Ua Dommacha, tiomina Chaire, vo marbaio.

Aoir Cripé, mile caocca a htecht. Colman Ua hA派人achtaíz, comarba Comgain bhioncaí, Maolmheán Ua Seaine, angoine Daimh, 1 Maoliopa Ua Plainneua, prnuit róinim Imleacha lubaip, decc. Imlech lubaip vo lorc ao co léin eitir baimhaise 1 cloiteach. Cath Steibe Crip iar lorc dao Limmig la Diampan mac Maol na mbó por Dommacha mac mórinn, 1 topanca Cappar Ua Liogna, aičeineach Imleacha lubaip, 1 róinimadh, mac Concina, tiomina Ele, 1 onum mór oile cénmoacht. Fálbrat Ua Chidbaill, mhothaína Clóinach, vo marbaio la Concobair Ua Maolmeachlann, trí meabhal. Cialóeb Cappara 1 mónan vo réibh ai cithe vo bheire vo mac Maol na mbó na nai mhin, ar po boi a cemnaipse ruig. Ceallach, mac Muirecám, tiomina Ua Mec Uair bhíe, decc. Shím Cholm Chille vo orccen vo práibh Teaca 1 Cappar, 1 no céimf prí Mide ár phí Teaca 1 Cappara, na díogáil.

Aoir Cripé, mile caocca a nai. hUa Loícáin, abb Cille hachanaí, decc. Domnall Díreach, ecnaívo 1 angoine, decc. Domnall mac Eodopa,
Brian. Dunghal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruairc fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luighne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i.e. through his territory]. Dunchadh Ua Donnchadh, lord of Caiseal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Comghall of Beannchair; Maelfinnen Ua Guaire, anchorite of Daimhinis; and Maelisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhliag and Cloictheach. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot was gained by Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo over Donnchadh, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairbre Ua Lighta, airchinnneach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile; and a great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Carlus and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Mael-na-mbo for him, for he was the security for him. Ceallach, son of Muireagan, lord of Uí-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Choluim-Chille was plundered by the men of Teathbha; and the men of Meath made a slaughter of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, in revenge thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas, anglicised Galbraith O'Carroll. This sept was of the south Uí-Neill race, and not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

* The sword of Carlus.—This sword was carried off from the Danes of Dublin, in the year 994, by King Maelseachlainn II., in whose possession it remained for some time; but it would appear to have been recovered by the Danes in the beginning of the next century, for it was forced from them soon after.

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

“A. D. 1058. Imlech-Ivair all burnt, both Daimhliag and steeple. Lulach mac Gillcomgain, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolm mac Doncha in battle. The overthrow of Mountaine Crott by Dermot mac Mailnamo, upon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Ligday, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, was slayne, and Ribardan mac Concorne, king of Ely, and many others. Galwrat O'Carroll, heire of Tarach, mortuus est. Colman O'Hairectai, Coarb of Comgall; O'Flaneua, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, in pace quieverunt. Mac Bethai mac Fin-
loich, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolm mac Donncha in battle.”—Cod. Clarend.,
tom. 49.

*In Connaught and Leinster.—St. Maedhog’s successor in Connaught was the abbot of Drum-
lane, in the now county of Cavan, which was then a part of Connaught; and his successor in
Leinster was the Bishop of Ferns.—See note *,
under A. D. 1172.

* Ui-Amhalghadha: i.e. the inhabitants of
the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

* Ua Maelbhrenainn.—Now anglicised Mulre-
nin, without the prefix Ua or O’. This is the
only member of the O’Mulrenin family that
ever became chief of all the Ui-Muiredhaigh.—
See note †, under A. D. 700, p. 301, suprd.

† Gillacomghaill.—This is a repetition. See
this entry already given under the year 1056.

‡ Ruaidhri Ua Godhra.—This would be now
anglicised Rory or Roderic O’Gara.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Connmac-
noise record the following events under this
year:

“Maelsechlinn O’Madagain came
with his force into the East” [Orior], “and
carried 300 cows, or a few more, and killed
Gilmurre minion of Children-Sinay” [mupn
Clonni Sinarg]. “Maelsechlinn O’Brick smoo-
thered in a cave by Maelsechlinn O’Faelain.
Hugh O’Duvday, king of O-nAvalgai, a suis
airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithi; Aneslis, son of Odhar, aircinneach of Lusca; Eochaiddh Ua Cinaedh, aircinneach of Ath-Truim; Conaing Ua Fairchealghaigh, aircinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster\(^4\), [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Cluain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeldoraídh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Uí-Amhaidh, was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearinan, son of Niall, son of Aedh, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcan Ua hEaghra, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn\(^1\), lord of Sil-Muirigidhaigh, and Maelseachlaimn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlaimn, son of Gillabrighe, son of Faelan. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacaimhghin\(^6\), son of Gillacomhgaill\(^6\), royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra\(^b\), heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlaimn Ua Madadhain into Airtheara [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillamuire Mac Aireachtaigh, lord of Clann-Sínaich. A predatory excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lachlaimn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghan, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Borumha] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A victory was gained by Conchobhair Ua Macleachlaimn, lord of Meath,
The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1060. Great strife in Ardmach between Cumascach O’Herogan and Duvdalethe about the Abbey. All Kells with the great stone cross still standing near the west end of the cathedral church of Clonmacnoise..."
over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinstermen were defeated on the same day at Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Great fruit throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinstermen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinstermen were slain, together with Muircheartach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maelruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, aircheinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarain, aircheinneach of Eaglais-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Ceanannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Leithghlinn was all burned, except the oratory. The Eli and Ui-Forgga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra, and killed two persons, i.e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhma, with their lord, i.e. Aedh Ua Ruairc, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Forgga, who had slain the student. The Dealbhma arrived at rising-time on the following morning, bringing the prisoners to the place whence they had been taken. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, went to Manann, and carried tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Raghnall. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Annadh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corcumdhruidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1061. Muireadhach Ua Maelcoluim, aircheinneach of Doire; Maelcoluim Ua Loingsigh, a learned man and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Ciaran, lector of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Tighearnach Boircheach, soule-frend” [Ann. Celt. i.e. spiritual adviser] “of Ireland, and Con-na-mhoght, i.e. of the poor, in Clonmicnoise, ad Christum vocati sunt. Maelchiaran O’Robucaen, Aircheinneach of Swerts” [Swords], “mortus est. Murtagh mac Gilfurarty, heire of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carberyes by the men of Bregh, viz., by Leechan mac Maclan. Flannagan O’Kelly, king of Bregh, died in his pilgrimage.”


“A. D. 1060. They of Ely O’Karoll and O’Forga came to prey Clonvicknose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse-

na-skreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spirituall; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Beathra, with their king, Hugh O’Royrck, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthrow, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O’Forga, that before killed the spirituall man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveyed.”—Ann. Clon.

* Boircheach: i.e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

Aithr Síort, mile réicse a do. Ciuill Síort Ua Maolropaioi, com- aircbha Cholam Chille eitir Éinne gAlbain, Maolmhuanaí Ua Dálaí, ríim annéaca Tuairceir Éireann, gMupchao Ua Láirghén, anphóin each Píne.

Inis-Cumhscràith.—Now Inishcorkr, near Saul, in the barony of Leepale, and county of Down.—See note under the year 1001.

Aeth an Gha-bhearnaigh: i.e. Hugh of the Broken Spear.

Muintir-Murchadha.—This was the tribe- name of the O'Flaherty's and their followers, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clare, on the east side of Loch Oirbeareen, or Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Con- naught, p. 367.

Gleann-Phadraigh: i.e. Patrick's Glen or valley. Not identified.

Cruchain in Connaught.—Now Ratheroghan, in the county of Roscommon.

* Cnámhchoill.—A celebrated place situated about one mile east of the town of Tipperary.—See it referred to at A. D. 1560, 1582, and 1600.

* The plain of Munster.—This, which is otherwise called the Great Plain of Munster, is situated in the present county of Tipperary, and is bounded on the north by the Abhainn Og-Cathbhadhach (Owenogoffey), near Nenagh, and extends thence to the Galty mountains.

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

* A. D. 1061. Mureach O'Maecleolb, Airchinneach of Daire; Kiaran best learned of Ireland; Ogan O'Cormagan, Airchinneach of Iland Cosgray; Tiernach Barkegh, Coarb of Finnen,
chief amnchara of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, airchinneach of Inis-Cumscrailigh; and Conaing, fossairchineach of Ard-Macha, died. Domhnall Ua Maeldoraigh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in a battle. Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire, died after a good life. Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, lord of Oileach, died. An army was led by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair to Ceann-coradh [Kincora]; and he demolished the fortress, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and eat its two salmons, and also burned Cill-Dalua. The Muintir-Murchadha' invaded Loch Oirbsean, and deposed Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Gleann-Phadraig was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Ruaidhri. O'Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, was beheaded, and his head was carried to Cruachain in Connaught, after the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, had been defeated. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. Flann Ua Ceallaigh; heir to the lordships of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ui-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamh-choill, and burned the plain of Munster, both houses and corn.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraigh, successor of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba; Maelruanaidh Ua Daighre, chief amnchara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadha Ua Laidhghn, airchinneach of Fearna, and chief soul-frend" [amanchar, synhedrus] "of Ireland; Conaing mac Innavair, Sub-Airchinnech of Ardmac'h, in penitentia quieverunt. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannain in battle. Garvie O'Cahasay, king of Bregh; Cu-Ualah mac Congalay, king of Uochtar-thire, in penitentia mortui sunt. Nell mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, mortuus est. An army by Hugh O'Connor into Cennecora, that he broke the kingly citie, and filled up the well there." [Gleann-da-locha was totally burnt].—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1061. Hugh O'Rowrcke, prince of Delvyn, was treacherously killed. Hugh O'Connor, king of Connought, broke down the manour house of King Bryan Borowe in Kyncooe, burnt Killaloe, and also did eat the two salmons that were in the King's Fountain or Fishponde there. Keyran, Lector of Kells, died."—Ann. Clon.

* Ua Daighre. — Now generally anglicised Deery or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O', in the north of Ireland.

7 O'Laidhghn. — Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.
véce. Catrionaíadh pé nAodh an Ghá bearnaigh hÚa Conchoalainn rón mac Ruaidhri, in ro m’árthaí oítheachtar do Cloinn Chosgraigh. Taobh, mac Aodha Uí Conchoalainn, do m’árthaí lá mac Aodha mac Ruaidhri, g la híleáin Connaic, Creach le hAithrig mac Lóchlainn rí eiceadó Connaic, co tutharach pé míle do bhuachaille míle do bhraithe. Donnchadh Ua Macainne do m’árthaí do Dhiolláitir Ua Machainn, tigtha Mucho mor. Ruaidhri, mac Concairpse, tanaip mac Éimear, do m’árthaí do mac Néill Uí Ruairí. Diamanaid, mac Múrchaídha co Láithné do dól von Mumain, co po loirc Luimneach g Dún na Trápaíla, via neábhacht.

Rangatára Láithné Luimneach,
Na nádhrí o Druim daireacht,
Ró fáccarach ann an pluagh raiantach
Luimneach na báil gáim gaimheac.

Níall mac Éochaíd, pí Uład, g a mac Éochaíd mac Néill mac Éochaíd, píog ochtúna an cúicíocht, véce in 16 Nollaig via darboin.

Auir Cnúirt, míle ríseach a thí. Cnúirt, mac Aideín, anphíosach Lír móir Moctua, Éochaí Ua Dalláin, anphíosach Connaic, g Maundán Ua Céilecán, píom Aídrach Macha, véce. Ceallach Ua Caoim, eceann g anseo, véce. Ua Mhódaicín, ríphleachann do muintir Cluana mac Nóir, g mac Dhonnchaidh ríphleachann Cille Bapa, véce. Conaigh Ua hEagha, ríphleachann Cluana mac Nóir, véce. Déim階, mghí Catall mac Ruaidhri, véce ma

* The son of Ruaidhri: i.e. of Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roderic O’Flaherty.

* Clann-Chosgraigh: i.e. the race or progeny of Cosgraigh; a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aedha (now, anglicised Mac Hugh) was the chief family.—

“Sicil mac Aoide do’n ródh ón Aídrach Macha, i.e. the family of Mac Aedha on the east side” [i.e. of Gno-mor and Gno-beg] “over the Clanna-Cosgraigh of the wide plain.”—O’Dugan.

* Dun-na-Trápaíla.—There is no place now bearing this name near Luimneach, or the city of Limerick. It, may have been the ancient name of Doon, near Pallaskenry, in the county of Limerick.

* Druim-dairbhreach: i.e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

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

“A. D. 1062. Rory O’Flatherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O’Connor in battle. Gilchrist O’Maeldoray, Coarb of Columbkill in Ireland and Scotland; Maillruan O’Dalgry, chief soule-frend” [annmacha, synhedrus] “of Ireland, in Christo dormierunt. Teig mac Hugh O’Connor killed by Kindred-Cosgray, i.e. by West Connagh, per dolum. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn into Connagh,
died. A battle was gained by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri, wherein eighty of the Clann-Choscrain were slain. Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and [the people of] West Connaught. A plundering excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lochlainn into the province of Connaught, whence he carried off six thousand cows and one thousand prisoners. Donnucan was slain by Gillachiarain Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdorna-Ruaidhri, son of Cuairrge, Tanist of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapcharla; of which was said:

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach;
The stately host left Luimneach
One heap of sand-like coal.

Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and his son, Eochaidh, son of Neill, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the province, died on Thursday, the Ides of September.

The Age of Christ, 1063. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, airchinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinneach of Coindre; and Madudhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caeimh, wise man and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain, lector of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Mac Donghail, lector of Cill-dara, died. Conaing Ua hEaghra, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Doncuan young prince of all Ireland, died. Lymbrick O'Machyen killed by Gilkieran O'Machainen, was burnt by king Dermott mac Moylenemo, and by Terence or Turlough O'Bryan. — Ann. Clon.

4 Ua Caeimh. — Now anglicised O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix O. This family descends from Art Caemh, who was son of Finguine, King of Munster, who was slain in the year 902.

5 U 2
hoilte in Aro Macha. Catáil mac Donncha dé, tigína Ua n Cathach Muman. t. tigína Raithlinne do mafbad lá a mác féin n. i. an tSionnphóileach. Cúnuilí Ua Tádóg, tigína Béi Li, véce. Maol-schlaínn Ua Mauaúmain, miosgainna Oiliúg, do mafbad lá Cenél Conaill. Tíolllaennéi Ua Maoil-mithígh, oisitimígh na n Caoideal, véce. Sléibhí mór la hÁrphar, t. mac Loíchinn, óta Gíno Suíligh mían co hianpáir Luitígh, g co maíom O n'Amal-sain, g tángata crífhigína Conaët uile ma teach in Aib Ua Conóbaí, g in Aoín mac Neill 1 Ruanic, g in Aoín mac Ainne 1 Ruanic. Uann alla䴽e in cCírba do tóghail do Connacht Tho muintir Uí Chonóbaí Aoibh, g po mhuíthe ocht riict do básúin imne, g miosca réic lítta Conaacht eife. Uimnneach do loirceá lát Tóirpóidealbch Ua Cóplain, g lát Diarmaíe mac Mait na mbó. Trefáigí g comhch. Liúitígh, g po líc ciúg po Eipímn. Aisceol moir po inribh in mbliathaimh, g teipce árba g annlóin. Eochaidh Ua hEochaidh, pi Utao, véce. Suancheáin lát [Díarmaíe] mac Maoil na mbó 1 Muman, go tángata crífhigína macaípe na Muman ina éag go pháigéirte gíalla occa. Táiní mac bhimiaí 1 Mucnaí a neict ciút, a mác, do éim Tóirpóidealbch Uí bhimiaí ina bhaínt táneir Diarmaíe, go etaraii Tóirpóidealbch maíom po Mucnaí 50 po lát ár a muintirí. Go chuaidh Diarmaíe iaráit ina bhimiaí 50 Cnoc Cóplainn, go tuig na gíl in illáim Tóirpóidealbch, a dalta. Laoig- peach, mac Paelain 1 Mínóda, tigína Liaítígh, do mafbad.

1 Cathal, son of Donnchadh.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.
2 Raithlinn.—See note 1, under A. D. 903, p. 569, supra.
3 The Finnshuileach : i.e. the White-eyed.
4 Mac Lochlann.—He was at this period the head of the North Uí-Neill, or King of Aileach.
5 Gleann-Suíligh : i.e. the glen or vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. —See note b, under A. D. 913, p. 585, supra.
6 The River Muidh of Uí-Amhalghaidh : i.e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

7 Came into his house.—This always means, "made his submission to him."
8 The Cave of Allá Gere.—Now the Cave of Aille, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo. This was formerly a part of the territory of Ceara.—See the map to Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, and Index, p. 477.
9 Cnoc Brenainn : i.e. St. Brendan's hill, now Brandon hill, a high mountain in the north of the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
10 A. D. 1063. Gormlath ny-Cahel mac Rory, in her pilgrimage in Armagh, died. Madagan
Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh⁴, lord of Uí-Eathach-Mumhan, i.e. lord of Raithlin⁸, was killed by his own son, i.e. the Finnshuileach⁹. Cuduilih Ua Taidhg, lord of Feara-Li, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaillaill. Gillerraith Ua Maelmithigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaeidhil, died. A great army was led by Ardgar, i.e. Mac Lochlainn¹, from Gleann-Suilighek westwards to the west of Luighne, and to the [River] Muaidh of Uí-Amhalghaidh¹; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house¹⁰ with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and the son of Art Ua Ruaire. The cave of Alla Gere¹¹, in Ceara, was demolished by the Comhhaicni, against the people of Ua Conchobhair (Aedh), and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Luimneach was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The cholic and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia. Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, King of Uladh, died. A great army was led by [Diarmaid] the son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and the chiefs of the Plain of Munster came into his house, and left hostages with him. The son of Brian, and Murchadh of the Short Shield, his son, came to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, to attack him after the departure of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo]; and Toirdhealbhach defeated Murchadh, and slaughtered his people. Diarmaid afterwards proceeded into Munster, and took the hostages of Munster from the Water southwards to Cnoc Brenainn¹², and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Lacaghseach, son of Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was slain.

O’Celegan, Seann of Armagh, mortuus est. Cahel O’Donncha, Archking of Oneach-Munster; Cuduili O’Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailschelainn O’Madagan, heire of Ailech, killed by his enemies, viz., Kindred-Conell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suile westerly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Onavalgai, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O’Connor and Hugh mac Nell O’Rourke, and with Art O’Rourk’s sonne. The cave called Uir-Alla, in Ceara, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O’Conner’s men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochan, archking of Ulster, died in the Ides of November upon Thursday, and in the 18th of” [his reign?]. “Cinaeh mac Aichir, Aichinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O’Dallain, Aichinnech of Coinnire, in pace dormierunt.” — Ann. Utt., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Aon chriost, mile reapecca a cleaip. Doilichen, Ua Sona, aipenmeach Ard na muna, Coibmac, aipenmeach Ard na hreacain, Eochaol Ua Dinei, aipenmeach Domnach mór Maige lée, an Dall Ua Lomán, aipopile Í apn peanchea ná Munan, Géollahaerapille Ua Maolmichtig, vécc. Domnachao mac hmann, aipopi Munan, do atéroghaid, Í a dul do Roifh iarrrin, do neptaile pró buaio atério bári muimrítep Stepán muimrítep. Munchechach Ua Néill, tighin Tealca Occ, do marbaol la hUib cEremeann. Arogl mac Léonain, tighin Oile, véce i tTealca Occ, Í a aoignail in Ainthuama co nobín, í co namhain in stumba na poigraite. Dianphainin Ua Lopcin, pioigh-damna Laigs, do marbaol la Cenel Eogain. Munchech Ua Pallaíin, tanair Míde, Í a brátaip, í do marbaol i meaball. Dubhdailethe, mac Maolmuire, comarba Pháirtiaice, vécc iar naépioge tochuide an cé na dá do Septembre, Í Muidhir, mac Anlochda u ghabaí na habaíine.

Aon chriost, mile reapecca a cúicc. Maolpríog Mac Mánnaic, eppuig, Dubchach Albanach, Í do amicapa Éeneann Í Alban, vécc i nArd Macha. Ar do Dubchach po raideá,

Dubchach oíme oíghteach dún,
Ronch a n ropaol plíghteac paor,
Núin ruain a n tanmícapa aod cíob,
Ar a tóil cláir tana coem.

Domnall, aipénmeach Lucchmain, vécc. Domnachao Ua Macgáinna, Í Ulaí, do marbaol la hUiscab buobdeirrin in nUaimhíach bhíneáin. Íróin,

9 Ua Dóireidh.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Ua or O'.
9 Domnaich-mor of Magh-Itche.—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castletown, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 181, n. 163, 164.

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

"A. D. 1064. Doilgen O'Sona, Airchinnech of Ardsraha; the blinde O'Lomain, prime poet of Mounster; Gillaarhaly O'Maelmihy; in penuentia mortui sunt. Cormac, Airchinnech of Ardbraccan; Eocha O'Dorey, Airchinnech of Donaghmor in Ma-Itcha, in Domino dormienti. Murtach O'Neill, king of Telcha-Oge, killed by the O'Cryvtheines. Donogh O'Brien, from his Crowne deposed, went to Rome in his pilgrimage. Duvaileethe, Coarb of Patrick, in Kal. Septembris, in bona penitentia mortuus est. Maelisa mac Aivalga took his place. Dermot O'Lorkan, heire of Leinster, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ulster. Ardgar mac Loghlan, king of Ailech, died at Telach Oge, and was buried in Ardmagh, in Mausoleo Regum. Maklewelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob's sonne. Ech-
The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh, airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahuasaille Ua Maelmithigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. Muircheartach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by Ui-Cremhthainn. Ardghal Mac Lochlainn, lord of Oilach, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcaill, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach’ Albanach, chief anmchara of Ireland and Alba, died at Ard-Macha. Of Dubhthach was said:

Dubhthach, a strict, austere man,
Who made the roomy, cheap abode,
The friend of souls, thou seest, has obtained heaven,
[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile.

Domhnall, airchinneach of Lughmhadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimhmarkagh, king of Genties” [of the Galls or Danes], “died. *Hic est primus annus Cicli magni paschalis a constitutione Mundi, principium vero tertii cicli magni paschalis ab Incarnacione Domini et Kal. 4, concurrentes bizectiles, et est secundus annus Indictionis*” — *Ann.Ult., Cod.Clar.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the death of Donough O’Brien, at Rome, under the year 1063, as follows:

“A. D. 1063. Donough mac Bryan Borowe was king, as some say, and was soone deposed again, and went to Rome to do penance, because he had a hand in the killing of his own elder brother, Teig mac Bryan. He brought the crown of Ireland with him thither, which remained with the Popes untill Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donnogh mac Bryan died in pilgrimadge in the abbey of St. Stephen the protomartyr.”

naimh Comgall ar leipíte po márho th ag m na haime, do márho th la 
sigfina Dáil nAinse. Óinmhair Ua Longri, tigfina Dáil nAinse, "
Munórtha Ua Mhaoínbaill, tigfina Caireige hpaachaidh, do márho th 
hUib Mert. Echadh Ua hAineid, tigfina Ua nTighch, do márho th la 
Cenél Eogain. Leocán, mar Laighnen, tigfina Óaithing, do márho th la 
Conobair Ua Mhaoileachlama. Órgan Cluanaigh mic Nóip lám Conmacabh, 
la hUa Máine. Cluain rítha do organ doib apani hafach. Isal po na 
toigist báta th hi ruide. Aodh mar Neill Ua Ruairc, " Oiarmaid, mar Tanóg 
Uí Cheallaigh, tigfina Ua Máine. Rabhail Ua Conobair Aod thia roigh, 
" Tighineadh poirpa tra oirpaíib Oí, Ciarain, " bhréanann, iarr cealla po 
uirseacht, po curnead a nusfeach lám hAodh, " rathbainn a nírsa lairm 
luinng tuiscrát ó cá in pearmse ainmar thar lám Conmaictho stioann. Tepna Aod 
Ua Ruairc ar 1 monal phin, atohail 5an puipc táirnph ré rithiach Ciarán. 
Do ós in Óiarmaid mar Tanóg Uí Cheallaigh, " a mar Conobair lám rígh 
Conmaictho, lám hAodh Ua eConobair mha ecinn bhiaona. Diaréin, mar 
Mhaoileachaigh Uí Eolupa, toireac Muineadh Eolair, do márho th la hUa Con-
obair, 1 lám hAodh. Cinbh Ua Ceannallán, ollam breithimnacht a Óaithis, 
do márho th Uib Críostaimh.

Aoir Cpisrit, mile pearse a ré. Óncheadh Ua Óaimene, comótha Óoine, 
Cormópan, comótha Caimh, Pirca Ua Riacáin, apóinmean Cluana 
boith, [neac]. Phogarach, uairal raccach Acharth bo, véce ir le rinn 
naoide. Phogarach Piom do Uittoib, ecnaidh 1 angoimh, véce 1 eCluain 
mic Nóip. Cóillbhradh, tigfina dhréipse, do márho th la hUib Ósceon, 1 
Oplán a thin, mésn Conobair Uí Maolpeachnaill, véce. Cóillbhradh tin

Ardmacha. Forte est S. Dubthachus Confessor, 
cinus Nathalis celebratur 7 Octobris."—Trias 
Thaum., p. 298.

*Uí-Crimhthannain.—This tribe were seated 
around the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony 
of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. 

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

"A. D. 1065. Duivhair Scotts" [Scotch] 
"prime soul-friend" [ppm-anmacha] "of Ire-
land and Scotland, in Ardmagh, quievit. Doncha 
O'Mahoune, king of Ulster, killed by his owne 
at Benchmark. Donell, Airchinneach of Lugmae, 
and Airchinneach of Drom, died. Hugh O'Huála-
garg took upon him the reign of Kindred-
Owen. Broder, enemy of Comgall, who killed 
the king in Benchmark, killed by Dalnair. Teig 
O'Kelly's son, king of O-Manny, and O'Flaghe-
ERTAY, king of West Connaght, killed by Hugh 
O'Conner. Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnaray,
liag [stone church] of Beannchair. Brodar, the enemy of Comhghall (it was by him the king was killed at Beannchair), was slain by the lord of Dal-Araidhe. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muircheartach Ua Maelfalsa-bhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhilidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eatach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Leochan, i.e. the son of Laidhghen, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Mac-leachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Conmhaicni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ua Conchobhair (Aedh) came against them, and defeated them, through the miracles of God, Ciaran, and Brenainn, whose churches they had plundered; and a bloody slaughter was made of them by Aedh; and they left their boats with him, together with the ship which they had carried from the sea eastwards, through the middle of Connaught, to the Shannon. Aedh Ua Ruairc escaped from this conflict, but he died without delay afterwards, through the miracles of Ciaran. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, Conchobhar, were slain by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, before the end of a year. Duarcæn, son of Maelmhiaidhaigh Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. 'Culen O'Domhnallain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthannain'.

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comharba of Doire; Coemhoran, successor of Cainneach [i.e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, [died]. Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Becon; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar


1 Ui-Becon.—A tribe, descendants of Becon, who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbeccan, in the barony of Ratoath.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 13; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 182, note 4.


"Son of Niall"; i.e. of Niall O'Rusaire.

* A star.—The appearance of this star is also recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, as follows:

"A. D. 1066. In this year King Harold came from York to Westminster at that Easter which was after the mid-winter in which the King died; and Easter was then on the day 16th before the Kalends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen in the heavens as no man ever before saw. Some men said that it was Cometa the star, which some men call the haired star; and it appeared first on the Eve Litanies Major, the 8th before the Kalends of May, and so shone all the seven nights."

* William the Conqueror.—The commencement of the reign of this monarch is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, Saturday, the 14th of October, 1066. His coronation took place at Westminster on Christmas Day in that year.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 293.

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


A few of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1065:

"A. D. 1065" [recte, 1066]. "There appeared a commett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moon at the full. Gillebrwitte, prince of the Brenie, was killed,
1067.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

Ua Maeleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Domhnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall*. Ceallach, son of Muircheartach Ua Ceallagh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gaileanga, was killed. Gillamonnine, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharmhac, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star* appeared on the seventh of the Calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner till the end of four nights afterwards. The son of Conaing Ua Muireagain, heir to the lordship of Teathbha, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair and Tadhg Ua Muireagain. Aedhbeann, daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror* took the kingdom of England on the 14th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1067. Celechar Mughdhorncach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Scolaighe, son of Innreachtach, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair*, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,

and Orlaith, his wife, also. Fogartagh Fyn, an anchorite and sadge, died at Clonvicknose. There was a battle fought in England between Harold and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrowe given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen shipps of them killed."

*Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe.—According to the Annals of Tighearnach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year, his name was Hugh. His son, Cathal, carried on the line of the subsequent princes of Kerry, for an account of whom see note to these Annals at A.D. 1154.

Some notice of his predecessors, kings of Kerry, may not be uninteresting here:

Flann Feorna (son of Colman, son of Coffey, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth century, for whose pedigree, with many collaterals, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maeleobha, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, King of Kerry, A.D. 782, leaving a son, Coffey (Conóc), who was King of Kerry, A.D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A.D. 843, leaving Inrechtach (In-rectac), who died King of Kerry, A.D. 876, with whom the line of the posterity of Maeleobha in the genealogical compilations before mentioned ends, having apparently been transcribed from a record contemporaneous with him; but the annalists of Innisfallen (Codex Bodli.) give the obits of his son, Congal, and of his grandson, Cormac, successively Kings of
Kerry, at the years 932 and 947 respectively. With the last mentioned they disappear from history, and probably became extinct. Their succession appears to have been interrupted after the death of Inreachtach, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Connacht), a personage who is found last on the line of the descendants of Dunadhach, son of Flann Feorma. His death as King of Kerry is recorded in these Annals at the year 903.

The posterity of Melaghlin (Maelpeachlann), another son of Flann Feorma, then inherited the sovereignty of Kerry. This Melaghlin left a son, Finn, the father of Conor, from whom the patronymic of O’Conor-Kerry is derived. He again was the father of Dermot I., who left four sons, namely, 1. Dermot II.; 2. Murrough; 3. Connor; and 4. Culuachra; of the posterity of each of whom there were kings of Kerry during the following century before the succession finally settled in the descendants of Culuachra the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II. was the father of Gebhennach, the first of the posterity of Melaghlin, son of Flann Feorma, that became ruler of the whole tribe as King of Kerry, and whose death is recorded in those Annals at A. D. 970, but in those of Innisfallen (Bodl.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Muredhach (Muireacá), called Clon, or the Crooked, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O’Muireadhaigh. Muireadhach Clann had two sons, Mahon and Macbeth, both kings of Kerry; the former had issue, Flann, King of Kerry, slain A. D. 1015 (Innisf. B.), and a son, whose death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Macbeth, fell leading his tribe against the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left three sons: 1. Macraith O’Muireadhaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1027 (Innisf. B.); 2. Conor O’M., King of Kerry, slain, according to the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1033; and lastly, Cinfaelad O’M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muireadhach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macraith, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culuachra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culuachra
and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adh-
naigh, between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught,
and Aedh, the son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne along with
him; where fell Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the province of Connaught,
the helmsman of the valour of Leath-Chuinn; and the chiefs of Connaught fell
along with him, and, among the rest, Aedh Ua Concheanainn, lord of Ui-Diar-
mada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Con-
chobhair this quatrain was composed:

Seven years, seventy, not a short period,
And a thousand, great the victory,
From the birth of Christ, not false the jurisdiction,
Till the fall of Aedh, King of Connaught.

Muireadhach Ua Carthaigh was drowned in Loch Calgaich; he was the
chief poet and chief ollamh of Connaught. Tadgh Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Rory, who had Tadgh (of whom, perhaps, Culachra, named by Tigernach the
Annalist, as having died King of Kerry, A. D. 1020, was an elder brother), who had Hugh,
the prince referred to in the text, and probably also an elder son, the Conor O'Conor, who is
stated in the Annals of Innisfallen (Codex
Bodl.) to have been slain by the Connacians
near Loch Sampaite A. D. 1050.

For a further account of the O'Conor Kerry
family see note on Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair
Ciarraigne, A. D. 1154, infrā.

† Turlach Adhnaigh.—This is probably the
same place as Turlach Airt in Aídhne, between
Moyvoela and Kilcornan, near Oranmore, in the
county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty in
Ogygia, p. 327.

* Loch Calgaich : i. e. Lacus Calgachi. Not
identified.

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

"A. D. 1067. Scolay mac Inreichtay, Air-
chinaech of Mucknova; the Airchinaech of Dun-
leglas; Hugh mac Ualgarg, chief of O-Duvin-
recht; Echtigerne mac Flainn, Airchinaech of
Manistir, in Domino mortui sunt. An army by
Tirlagh O'Brien to Lochkime, and" [there was]
"killed in that journey O'Conner, King of
Kerry-Luachra. Kildare with its church burnt.
Hugh O'Conner, surnamed Hugh of the want-
ing" [defective] "speare, arching of all Con-
nacht, the martiall prop of Leghquin. i. the
North half of Ireland, killed by Connacne;
with whom was Hugh O'Conkenainn also killed,
and many more by Hugh mac Art Uallaigh
O'Rourk, in the battle of Turlay-adeny."—
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same entries are given in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1066,
as follows:

"A. D. 1066" [recte, 1067]. "Mortagh
O'Cárthie, chief Poett of Connought, was
drowned upon Lough Colgay. Cealaghur Moy-
ornogh, Bushop of Clonvicknose, died. Der-
mott O'Moylemenemo, and Terence or Terlagh
O'Brien, King of Munster, with their forces,
la Munteni Tlamain i Maonnaig. Donalpidebe Ua Saofna, tanairi Luigne, do marba la hrian Ua nEaspa. Maolrachlumna, mac Giollaabhigni, tiomhna na nDeiri, do erisaiti do Thainmdealbhae Ua hriam go eapad é illaí i bhe, go no oell ri é.

Aoil Críost, mile pearca a hocht. Cionabo, mac Muireadhaí, comarba Caomhín, Anghen Mac an Ítheann, comarba Moicolmóc 1 Comghall, Domnall Ua Caíarach anúimneach Óinín, 1 Colmán Ua Críostain, pléirseinn Anu Óacha Macha, vécc. Murchaíd Ua hriam, i. an péet crí, mac Domnchada, mic hriam bhanam, riogámna Munan, do marbá la riopa Taebr a nuaíat a ceartiche, 1 a níosce, 1 a éisp do héire co Cluan, 1 a colam 50 Oainnais. Domnall Ua Maolrachlumna, 1. mac Neill mic Maolrachleamna, tiomhna Oiliig, do marba hi maíom Theba lá a Óbríthtaisr lá hAodh mac Neill mic Maolrachleamna, 1 hí von Domnall Sin do ghiom Domnall na mhóct, 1 arbeara gomha pé ba éaíbóthe po boí 1 nÉimhin ma pearn. Plaitheachta Ua Póigial, tiomhna Teaithe Occ, do ginn do cernél móinioin. Maolracha, mac Ómaine, comarba Páipraice, por cuaint Munan céanna ríce, co tsecc a láin éuirrt ceir réireall, 1 euchartha.

Aoil Críost, mile pearca a naoi. Cofteach, raccapt Cille dara; cind orraim 1 aineaír Laidin, vécc. Aoibh, Mac Dubgall, peacnab Cluana Phacna, [vécc]. Flannacán, mac Áedh, porainneach Anu Óacha, vécc iar pheitseán. Óin na líoscr, Óin Óbríth, Luícc, 1 Soró Chulm Chille, do locecead. Ua haeá, tiomhna Ua Bricrach Anu Óbríth, vécc. Mac mic Saofna Ua Ónúnaigh, 1. tiomhna Shil nAmnchada, do marba doa

went to Connought, where they were met by Hugh O’Connor, king of that provence, who gave them a fierce battle, where O’Connor Kerry, with many others, were slain. Soone after the Breniemen gave the said Hugh a battle, and slwe him therein. Hugh mac Art O’Roryck had the victorie.”


b Screaballs. A screaball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver pingines or pennies. The offerings referred to in this passage meant valuable property, such as goblets, cattle, rings, &c. &c.—See Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 214, 215.

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

“A. D. 1068. Donell O’Cahasay, Airchinneach of Dun; Colman O’Crichan, Lector of Ardach; Macbheanay, Coarb of Comgall; Cinael, Coarb of Coeagin, ad Christum migravercunt. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster the first time, and brought his full visitation, as well offerings” [recte, screaballs] “as other dueties.
Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlamain, in Maenmhagh. Donnsleibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Bric, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cinaedh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Caeimhghin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganaigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinnach of Dun; and Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i. e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Cluain [-mic-Nois], and his body to Dearmhfach. Domhnall, grandson of Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Oileach, was killed in the battle of Sithbhe, by his brother, Aedh, son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn; and this Domhnall was usually called Domhnall of the Poor, and it is said that he was the most pious that was in Ireland in his reign. Flaitbhheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cinel-Binnigh. Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in screaballs and offerings.

The Age of Christ, 1069. Cobhthach, priest of Cill-dara, head of the glory and dignity of Leinster, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghall, Vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-airchinnach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, i. e. lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by

Murrogh O’Brien, heire of Monnster, killed by the men of Tehva. Flathertach O’Ferral, king of Telcha-Oge, wounded by Kindred-Biny. Donnell mac Nell, called the Poore’s Donnell, killed by his brother, Hugh O’Melschlin.”—Cod. Clarend. tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries, which are entered under the year 1067, as follows:

“A. D. 1067” [recte, 1068]. “Murrogh O’Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by the people of Teaffa for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonvicknose, and body buried at Dorrowe. Donnell O’Melaghlin, prince of Aileagh, was killed by his own brother.”

Cluain-Fiachna.—Now Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1003, supra.

The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh: i. e. of Gara O’Deny. He was Diarmaid, son of Madadhin, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-
of Fintan of Clonenagh, in the Queen’s County.

Muilleann-na-Crossan: i.e. the Mill of the Crossans. This mill was called from the family of Mac Crossan, one of whom became very distinguished in the reign of Charles II., and took the name of Crosby, as appears from a letter in the handwriting of the great Duke of Ormond, preserved in the State Papers’ Office, London. The family of Crosby of Ardfert, in Kerry, are his present representatives.

The Annals of Ulster contain the following entries under this year:

Ua Madadhain. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Granard, Fobhar-Feichin, and Ardbreacain; but Feichin slew him, face to face, and a great destruction was made among the foreigners and Leinstermen by various distempers. Maciairn, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faelan, i.e. the Blind, Ua Mordha, died at Achadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Bruaideadha, lord of Rath-Tamhnaigh, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh, chief of Crimhthannan, was slain by Macraith Ua Mordha, in the doorway of the oratory of Teach-Mochua, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin, which was in the possession of the son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin. Macraith Ua Mordha was afterwards killed at Muilleann-na-Crossan, in the vicinity of Achadh-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Finntan, Mochua, and Colman.

The Age of Christ, 1070. Ailill Ua hAirretaich, chief successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Itaird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidhe. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chuinn, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathasaigh, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under his father, died at Ath-cliath, precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary, in winter. It was in lamentation of him the poet composed these quatrains:

This tribe was seated in and gave name to the present barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath. — See notes under A. D. 807 and 1185.

Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. — He is the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The death of this Murchadh is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1069, thus:

"Murrough, son of King Dermott, king of the Danes of Ireland and Lynster, under his father, died."
Descendant of Duach.—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462. — See p. 69, suprd.

Muintir-Follamhain: i. e. the O'Fallons of Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. — See note 7, under A. D. 1225.

The causeway. — See note 7, under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-
There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliath,
Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day;
Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Duach,
Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.
Sorrowful every party in the fortress
For their chief, against whom no army prevailed;
Since the body of the king was hidden from all,
Every evil has showered ever constant.
For Murchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,
Many a fervent prayer is offered;
In sorrow for the death of the chief is every host
That was wont to defeat in the battle,
Great the sorrow that he was not everlasting;
Pity that death hath attacked him.
Too early it was that he removed from him his complexion,
That he removed one like him from his body.
Liberal of wealth was the grandson of Mael-na-mbo;
He bestowed horses, and he distributed cows,
For the sake of his going to God.
Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth?

Gluniarn, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the men of Meath; and he was buried at Daimhliag-Chianain. Conchobhar, son of Cleirach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Connhaicni. Murchadh Liathanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintri-Follamhain. A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruarc and the Ui-Briuin over the men of Teathbha, in which Conn, grandson of Conn, with others, was slain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causeway from the Cross of

lowing events under this year:

"A. D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airchinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and Gentiles" [recte, Galls] "died, and was buried in Dublin. O’Echain, king of Dalnaray, killed by his own. Ferall O’Laignen, Airchinnech of Othna, mortuus est. Gilpatrick O’Mailcohay, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Aey" [Iona], "i. Mac Boyten, killed by Innavar O’Maeloraye’s sonne."
pán do déanadh cCloann mac Nóir lá Maelcianán mac Cunn na mbocht, 1
an clochán o Cnop Comgaill co hUaí fian 1 eirí cCnop, 1 uainn mar go ból na
ppáide.

Aonr Chriost, mile peachtodha a haon: Gíollaccriost Ua Clothócain, píse-
leithighn Aodha Macha, 1 arís páin na nGáisbel, vécc taí píthinann. Donnghal
Ua Coibhneaidh, uachairpacaic Cloanna hÉinneach, vécc. Ruainni Ua Canan-
ánán, tighithna Ceneoil Conainl, do méarbaí lá hUaongur Ua Maeloomair.
Achadhán Ua Cliobhain, tighithna Tuatha, do méarbaí la Conmacht. Mac
Riabháin mac Concoipne, tighithna Ele, do méarbaí a ceat go rochaírthigh
oile 1 maille mpir lá Uannaíb Úa Ceallaigh, tighithna Úa Macn. Ri Úlaidh
.1. Cu úlaí Ua Platin, do aiteachadh 1 a tónnaír mpir hLaighe lá hUa Mael-
puanaidh, 1 lá hUlceobh, 1 po méarbaí an e Ua Maelpuanaidh rin po cénóir 1 hi
céat lá Úonnaíb Úa Macn. Mac Gíollabhriog Úa Maelmuanaidh, tighithna píse
Cealla, vécc. Úonnaíb Úot, níogdáinna Tímpach, do méarbaí la Concoip mac Maíolchlaith. Nua Sibhéin 1. Gíollabhátaipce, tighithna Úa Polghe,
do méarbaí 1 ci 1 1 Concoip mac Concoip, tóipceann amh
beór Maéachain Úa Uaímaíin, 1 Lómpáin mac Platín mac Úa Duibh, tighithna
Úa Conamaíin go rochaírthigh ele. Ceall vapa, Úlaidh 1 1 lochá, 1 Cluain
Dolcán, do lóipceo. Pínaíta mac Éiscnechán hUí Cúinnt, 1 Úonnaíb mac
Rogantaíbh hUí Chumn, do méarbaí do Connaítaíb a pil. Cát eisc Dorn-
nall, mac Mupciain, 1 Úonnaíb, mac Úonnaíb Ramaíin, 1 po méarbaí
am Taío Úa Rian.

Aonr Chriost, mile peachtodha a do. Maelmuine Úa Munpeccán, aip-
cinneach Tuirinna, 1 Dubhluin, cómharba bheicce, vécc. Dianmrát, mac
Maíol na mbó, pí Langh, Gall Aiclit, 1 Leití Móga Nuaíb é cormá-

Cathvarr O'Maelcoffee killed by Mac Inerpe, by murther. Murtagh O'Loingsay killed by
his" [own people]. "Ailtíl O'Hairedie, Corrib
of Kieran, quievit. Mac Gorman, Lector of
Kells, and chief learned of Ireland" [quievit].
"Termon-Daveog rided by Rory O'Canannan;
and vendicavit Deus et Daveog ante plenum annum.
Glim-Firascain, i.e. Iron knee, mac Diermot, killed
by them of Luine, besides a pray they had from
Leinster. The King of Tethba and the King of
Carbry killed. Maolbride mac Cahasay mac
Innavar Suvoir" [forcupánmide] "of Ardmagh,
killed."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
* Ua Clothócan.—" A. D. 1069. O'Clohoghan, Lector of Ardman, and one famous throughout
the kingdom, died."—Ann. Clon.
* The son of Righbhardan.—This Righbhardan,
the son of Cucoirne, had a son, Domhnall, the
ancestor of O'Carroll of Elly O'Carroll.—See his
death recorded under the year 1052.
* Ua Duibh.—This name is now usually an-
glicised Deevy, or Devoy, without the prefix
Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluain-mic-Nois, by Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chomhghaill to Uluidh-na-dTri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1071. Gillachrist Ua Clothocan, lector of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Donghal Ua Coibhdheanaigh, noble priest of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cineil-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aeghredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teabhtha, was killed by the Connhaicni. The son of Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Maine. The King of Ulidia, i.e. Cu-Uladh Ua Flaithri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maelruanaidh and the Ulidians; and this Ua Maelruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnsliebh Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabrighe Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maileachlainn. Hua Sibhlen, i.e. Gillaphadraig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghamhain, Ua-hUathmharan; Lorcan, son of Flaithniadh Ua Duibh, lord of Creamhthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Cluain-Dolcain, were burned. Finnachta, son of Eigneachan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Donhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Maelmuire Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Tuidhnidha, and Dubhdil, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmaid, son of Maelna-mbo, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and of Leath-Mogha-

Ua or O'. The Ui-Crimhthannain were seated in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1071. O'Flathry, king of Ulster, deposed by Ulster and by O'Mailruanay, but that O'Mailruanay was soon killed in battle by Donslevé O'Heachaa. Gilchrist O'Clothocan, Lector of Ardnaugh, in Christo quievit. Kilchare, Glendalogh, et Clondolcan, cremata sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

'Tuidhnidha.—Otherwise written Tuiglnnetha. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 28th of August, as the church of St. Uindic. It is the place now called Tynan, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

'Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo.—Caradoc calls him "Dermitium Macken-Anel, dignissimum et optimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in referring his death to "circa an. 1068."
The text is a transcription of an ancient Irish text, discussing the place names Ladhrann and Cualann. It is a historical and geographical record, mentioning various figures and places. The text provides detailed information about the locations and the people associated with them.

1 Ladhrann: i.e. Ard-Ladhrann.—See note 4, under A.M. 2242. The heroes of Ladhrann were the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh.

2 Head of Claire and Cualann.—By this is meant King of Munster and Leinster. Claire was the name of a hill near Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick, and also of a royal fort in the same neighbourhood; and Cualann was the name of a celebrated territory in the present county of Wicklow.
Nuadhat, was slain and beheaded in the battle of Odhbha, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmaid, in that battle. In it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmaid was said:

Two, seven times ten above one thousand,
From the birth of Christ is reckoned,
To this year, in which Diarmaid,
First man in Leinster, fell.
Diarmaid, of the ruddy-coloured aspect,
A king who maintained the standard of war,
Whose death brought scarcity of peace,
The loss of the heroes of Ladhrann, with their ships.
Comely youths were cut down there,
Together with the head of Claire and Cualann.
It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant,
The loss of the King of Riada of great valour.
Until at Muillenn-Chul was slain
A brave chieftain of a strong fortress,
Until the furious fire-brand fell by treachery,
They found no hero who dared with him contend.
Great the loss, greater than all deaths,
It is a red wound through my firm heart;
For the host from Caindruim it was not just
To destroy our noble chief they had no right,
It has quenched their spirit greatly,
Diarmaid of the laughing teeth under violent sorrow;
There is not on account of his death banquet or feast;
There will not be peace, there will not be armistice.

* The King of Riada: i.e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i.e. of Lasieghis or Leix.
* Muillenn-Chul: i.e. the mill of Cul.—There is no place now bearing this name near Navan in Meath, where this battle was fought.
* Caindruim.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means “the men of Meath.”
Cuulaibh Ua Pilléir, ní Uall, | Mac Átha, i. ‘Gabhadh, tigína
Ua nGobla, vo lorcceadh vo phriap Mhíe i ríg tene, | rochaide mór vo őidinti oile impri. | Tréan coimhilt la Munchad mac Conchobair i ngríoll
Chiapán, 2 rogh na Célibi Óé, go po maráid réctaire na mbocht aon, contó
vo tuccaí Mag Nüna vo vo bocstaíb. | Ua Pócapta, tigína éle vo mará-
baíb lá hUa mórían.

Aoir Críost, mife phlethmódh atri. | Maolmórú, abb Imleacha lúbaír,
Cóbrmac Ua Maoloin, amh phíleiginn 2 rníe pónúir Eireann, | 9iollacaírri
Ouairgé, comhtha Poína dúin, vo écc. | Conchobair Ua Maolpíchaí, ní
Mhíe, vo maráid naa rámpucca baicla lora tré feilí 2 meabail, la mac a
úíphráit, Munchad, mac Plaimn, | Miúe óraúmpucca iarain 2tip Maolpíc-
laínn, mac Conchobair, 2 an Munchad uin mac Plaimn. Cluan lóraír 2
Chiandaí co na fíomplaívo lorcceadh uile in ain mí. | Céana Conchobair
Uí Múileáclainn vo breite lá Tómpóceilbaic Ua mórían a Cluan mac Nóir
ap éiscín aíúe Ameir ní cSaírrc mórín, | via toimmáí po céimhí tuccaí
andh tóntóír co noií fálígí oír amaille mhrí tra phíataí Óé 2 Chiapán.

7 Uí-Gabhlí.—See note 1, under A. D. 497, p. 160, suprú.
8 Iséil-Chiarain.—See note under A. D. 1032.
9 Magh-Núra.—This is probably Moyvore, in
the barony of Rathconrathe, and county of
Westmeath.
10 Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile: i.e. O’Fogarty,
lord of Eliogarty, now a barony in the
county of Tipperary.

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

“A. D. 1072. Maelmuire O’Muiregan, Air-
chmíneach of Tuineá, died. Gilchrist O’Longan,
serjeant in Monaster, died. Duvdill, Coarb of
Brigit, in Christo quiuit. Dermott mac Macl-
nambo, king of Leinster and Genetis” [recté,
Galls], “fell in battle by Conner O’Melaghlin,
king of Taraç, with the slaughter of Genetis” [recté,
Galls] “and Leinster about him. Cunlay
O’Flathráin, and Mac Assia, king of Gaula, killed
by Desker-Brigh. O’Fogartaich, king of Ely,
killed by O’Brien. Rory O’Canannan, king of
Kindred-Connell, killed by Aengus O’Maeldoray.
The French went into Scotland, and tooke the
king of Scotland’s sonne with them as a hos-
tage.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of
those events under the year 1069, as follows:

“A. D. 1069” [recté, 1072]. “Dermott mac
Moylenerno, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of
Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leath-
Koyn, was killed and mangled by Connor
O’Melaghlyn, King of Meath, with many others
of his nobles, both Irishmen and Danes, in the
battle of Ova. Dowgill, abbesse of Killdare, died.
Murrogh mac Connor O’Melaghlyn, prince of
Meath, did so oversette the family of Moyle-
kyeran mac Conn ne Mught in Isill-Kyren; and
the poor of that house, that the steward of that
family was slain by them, for which cause Moy-
voura was granted to the poor.”

Fachall-Ise: i.e. the Staff of Jesus, which
was the name of St. Patrick’s crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
Cuuladh Ua Flathraí, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i.e. Gabhadhan, lord of Uí-Gabhalta, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A forcible refection was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maelseachlainn], at Iseal-Chiarain, and from Ceili-De, so that the superintendent of the poor was killed there, for which Magh-Nura was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile, was killed by Ua Brain.

The Age of Christ, 1073. Maelmordha, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Cormaic Ua Macduin, chief lector and most learned senior of Ireland; and Gilla-caíssi Osraigheach, successor of Fidh-duin, died. Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Bachall-Isa, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards desolated between Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, and this Murchadh, son of Flann. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn was forcibly carried off by Toirdhealbhach Ua Brain, on the night of Good Friday; but it was brought back from the South again, with two rings of gold along with it, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. A great disease

events under this year:

"A. D. 1173. Bevin Ny-Brien in her pilgrimage died in Ardagh. Conner O'Melachlín, king of Tarach, killed by Flann O'Melachlín's sonne, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworne before, and the staff present. Donell mac Ualgarg, chief of Duvinrechty; Cuaille O'Finn, king of Fer-Rois, i.e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagan, serjeant of Munster, in penitentia mortui sunt. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he took great preyes from Galenga, and killed Moylormor O'Cahasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick mac Aulaive and two O'Bryans, killed in the Isle of Man." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

"A. D. 1070" [recte, 1073]. "Tcrlagh, alias Terence O'Bryan, son of prince Teig mac Bryan, succeeded as king next after King Dermott, and reigned full twenty-five years. Connor O'Melaghly, king of Meath and Leath-Koyn, was treacherously and filthily slain by his own nephew, Murrogh mac Fynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed between them. Clonard and Kells were burnt with their churches in one month. King Terence O'Bryan did violently take from out of the church of Clonvicknose the head of Connor O'Melaghly, king of Meath, that was buried therein, and conveyed it to Thomond. A mouse came out of the head, and went under the king's mantle, and immediately the king for fear fell sick of a sore disease by the miracles of St. Keyran, that his hair fell off, and he was like to die, until he restored the said head again with certain gold, which was taken on Good Fryday, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing."
Dunàn, ainndearpaig Aéa chliach, Diarnaí, mac Maelbréannainn, comarba Úrgha, Maolmordha, comarba Ailbe, Cúitach, abb Óirre Óidheanna, Cúcairrga Úa Ceallaigh, comarba Múrpa, [becc]. Armaca do lopeca da Maith iar mbíleathain co na uilbh ríomploir, t clocaib eithi naíte t eithin. Cumapceach Úa hEislain, cum boet Eireann, décc iar naeighí Chamainn iar naidréige. Raonail Úa Mnaúdain, tanari Ailcech, décc. Dommhád Úa Ceallaigh, tíshina Úa Moma, do manbha la a bhátaí, lár Taibh, mac mic Concoíb Úi Cheallaigh, núnt Loís Cailíin. Aoth Mepanach, pi Ulaí, do báthadh illumnaíte nó t Loch Eachach.

seized the king, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off; through the miracles of God and Ciaran, for when the head of Conchos-bhar was brought in his presence, a mouse issued from it, and went under Toirdhealbhach's garment, which was the cause of his disease. Bebhinn, daughter of Brian, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnreacht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Fear-Rois, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Chuinn; and he took countless preys from the Gaileanga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Dunan4, Archbishop of Ath-cliath; Diarmaid, son of Maelbrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Cucairrge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Muras, [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian. Cumascach Ua hEradhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnall Ua Madadhain, Tanist of Aileach, died. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Caelain. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumascach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Donnchadh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinele-Connall, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Cluain-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchad, King of Ath-cliath, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Cairdealbhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Lorcan, namely, Donnchadh and Gillacaeimhghin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachombh-

Tuesday after May-day, with all temples, bells, and all other implements. Cumascach O’Hernan, head of the Irish poore men, post penitentiam optimum, quievit. Ranell O’Madugan, heir, of Aileach, occisus est a suis.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain three of those entries under 1073 and 1074, thus :

"A. D. 1073" [recte, 1074]. "Conhagh, abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbushopp of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmac, with the churches, was burnt."

"A. D. 1074. Donnough O’Kelly, prince of Imaine, was killed by his own brother, Teig, grandchild of Connor O’Kelly, at the Island of Loghkeylan."
The grandson of Gillachomghaill.—This was evidently Donnchuan, son of Gillachseimghlin, son of Gillachomghaill O'Tuathail, the ancestor of all the O'Tooles of Leinster.—See the year 1041.

1 *Ui-Murchadha.*—This is a mistake for *Ui-Muireadhach.*

1 *Ath-Fhirdia.*—Now Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note, under A. D. 941, p. 647, sup.

Ard-Monann.—Not identified.

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

A. D. 1075. Godfrey mac mic Ragnaill, king of Dublin; and Cinaech O'Convetha, chief of Kindred-Binni, mortui sunt. An army by Tirlagh and Mounster into Lethquin along to Ath-firdia, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of Ardmann to Murtagh O'Brien, where many were slain. Duncha O'Canannan, king of Conells, killed. Donell mac Murcha, king of Dublin, died of the sickness of three nights. Donell O'Kinelvan killed by Airgialla."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice only one of these events, namely, that relating to O'Brien's expedition against the Uстерmen, which is entered under the year 1073, as follows:
ghaillh Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Uí-Murchadha for their father. A hosting of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the foreigners, the Leinstermen, the Oslaighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to Ath-Fhirdia, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Monann between the Airghialla and Muircheartach Ua Briain, i.e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muircheartach and his forces were defeated, and a bloody slaughter made of his people; and his chiefs returned to their houses without hostage or pledge on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1076. Cele, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gaeidhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlann, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his death, assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloictheach of Ceanannus, by the lord of Gaileanga, i.e. Amhlaeibh, the grandson of Maelan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maeleachlann, son of Conchobhar. Gairbheith Ua hInnreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on the island of Daimhinis. Domhnall Ua Crichain, chief of Ui-Fiachhrach Arda-sratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Ruaidhi Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaith was gained by Aedh Ua Maeleachlann and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cianachta, of

“\'A. D. 1073' [recte, 1075]. ‘\'King Terlagh O’Bryan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lynstermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossoirie, went to the north of Athfirdya to get hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts.’’

The Cloictheach of Ceanannus: i.e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

Gairbheith O’hInnreachtaigh: anglicisé Garvey O’Hanratty.

Belaith: i.e. Mouth of the Ford. There are many places of this name, but no evidence has been discovered to identify the one here referred to.

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

“A. D. 1076. Garvey O’Hinrechtay, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gilchrist O’Duvdara, by them of Fernanach, occisi sunt. Donell


O'Krichan, king of Oisachrach Ardsraib, killed by the O-Turtry and Kindred-Binni of Blín. Múrphadh mac Flíinn O'Melachlín, being three nights king of Tarach, in the steeple of Kells was killed by Maelain's sonne, king of Galeng. An army by Tírlish into Connaught, until Rory king of Conaght, came into his house. The overthrow of Belad by Hugh O'Melaghlin, and by the men of Ma-Ithá upon Cíanacht, that they got their bloody slaughter. Cele mac Donacon, head religious of Ireland, in Christo quievit. Gormlath Ny-Fogertaich, Tírlish O'Brien's wife, died."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the years 1075 and 1076, as follows:

"A. D. 1075" [recte, 1076]. "Murrogh mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, that reigned king of Meath three days and three nights, was killed by Awley Mac Moyelán, prince of Gailleng, in the borders of Lynster. He was killed in the steeple of Kells, and afterwards the said Awley was killed immediately by Melaghlyne mac Connor O'Melaghlyn by the miracles of St. Columb, who is Patron of the place. There was great scarsity of victualls this year."

*Successor of Moninne*: i. e. abbess of Cill-Sleibhe, or Killeavey, near Newry, in the county of Armagh. This is an instance of a married woman being successor of St. Moninne.

* Catharnach Sinnach*: i. e. Catharnach Fox. He was the ancestor of Ui-Catharnach, or Foxes, who were originally chiefs of all Teffia, in Westmeath, but latterly lords of Muintir Thadhgain, or the barony of Kilcoursey, in the present King's County.—See the Miscellany of
whom a slaughter was therein made. There was scarcity of provisions in this year. An army was led by the clergy of Leath-Mhogha, with the son of Maeldalua, to Cluain-Dolcain, to expel Ua Ronain from Cluain-Dolcain, after he had assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maeldalua. It was on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Cluain-Dolcain, was given to Culdees for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as mulet to the son of Maeldalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of Gillachomhghaill by Ua Lorcan; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of Ui-noOcras, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of Dearmhc; Maelmartan Macua Ceara, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Feardachrich UaCoibh- dheanaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcu Ua hErodhan, head of the poor of Ard-Macha; Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Oriors], and successor of Moninne, [died]. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe themselves. Gillaphadraig Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, died. Ua Celechain, Tanist of the Airtheara; and Ruarc Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Meath, was slain by the men of Teathbha and Catharnach Sinnach, through envy and

the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

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


The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

“A. D. 1076” [recte, 1077]. “The scarcity of victualls continued for this year. There was also great persecution of all the houses of religion belonging to Clonvicknose. The people of Teaffa for envy and by deceit murthered Murrogh mac Connor O’Melaghlyn. Gillepatrick O’Kiergig, prince of Carbre, now called Bremyngham’s Contrey, died. Moriegh O’Nwaat, auintent and sadge of Dorrowe, died. Gormphlye, daughter of O’Fogorty, queen of Ireland, and wife of King Terlagh, died, and bequeathed much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for her soule.”
The Cenel-Eoghain of the Island: i.e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

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

malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-CEinnsealaigh, and he fettered the son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Ui-CEinnsealaigh. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogarta, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died; and she had distributed much wealth among cells and churches, and the poor of the Lord, for the welfare of her soul. There was great scarcity in this year also, and persecution of churches. Cluain-mic-NOis was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i.e. the Ulidian, ammchara of Inleach-Ibhair, died. He was head of the piety of Ireland. Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Cinel-Eoghaigh and Tealach-Og, was slain by the Cinel-mBinnigh of the valley. Leathlobhhar Ua Laidhghn, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghaigh of the island. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Conmhaicne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Goll Claraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaeladh Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaileanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Cluain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadhha, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidhe, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1077, as follows:

"A.D. 1077" [recte, 1078]. "O'Laignen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O'Bryan, prince of the Eonnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tiernan, prince of the Brenie; and Kearianagh Gott O'Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath, were all killed this year. Ceallach O'Ronowe, archpoet of Ireland, died. Moyleseaghly mac Connor O'Melaughlyn came to Teaffa, to a place called Kwasan, now in Brawyn" [now Coosane, on the margin of Lough Reec.—Ed.], "and there made a great prey, and tooke captives by the vertue of Saint Keyran, because the inhabitants of Kwasan aforesaid" [had] "robbed
...the church of Convicknose the precedent year."

*Cluain-fearta-Molua.—This is an error for Cluain-fearta-Mughaine, now Kilcolnert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, and King's County. Cluain-fearta-Mughaine is mentioned in O'Clery's Irish Calendar as the church of St. Colman. Some ruins of the church are still visible, and near them the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Cloman's well.—See the Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 10.

*The fair of Carman.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O'Conor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

*Loch-Beannchair; i.e. the Lake of Beaanchair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

*The Cruach; i.e. the Rock, now locally called the Reek of St. Patrick, or Croaghpatrick, a remarkable mountain in the barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo.
plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows; but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molua', where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i.e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failgh. Gillaceannlas, son of Iarnan, [one] of the Conmhaicni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Connaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beannchair and Innsi-Modh, and plundered the Cruach.

The Age of Christ, 1080. Muireadhach Ua Mughroin, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Donn Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Fearnmagh, was killed by the Ui-Laithen at Sliabh Fuaid. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of the son of Brian, and wife of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, died. Eochaith Ua Merligh, lord of Fearnmagh, died. Donnsleibhe Ua h-Eochadha went into Munster, with the chiefs of Ulidia along with him, to serve for wages. The battle of Ath-Erghail, by the site of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ardmacha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Searraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said:

Ath-Erghail, people shall hereafter be there dispersed;
Numbers shall be without affection, by the conflict of Ath-Erghail.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into Teathbha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan*), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

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

"A. D. 1079. Cellach O'Ruanaa, archpoet of Ireland; Cumie mac mic Lorkan, king of Fernmoy; Mac Gildigde O'Lorkan, Seenap of Ard-magh; Mac Quin, head of the poore of Clonmic-Nois, mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Ath-Erghail: i.e. Erghal's Ford. This was the name of a ford near Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

"Cuasan: i.e. the Small Cave or Cavern, now Coosane, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here which was erected by the family of O'Breen, the ancient chiefs of Brawney."
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1080. Donn O’Lehlahar, king of Fernvay, killed by O’Lathen in Slevuan, i.e. a mountain. O’Ciarda, king of Cairbry, mortuus est. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, natus est. Dervogail Nyne Mic Brien, wife of Dermott mac Molnambo, died in Imlech. Eochai O’Merly,
year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muintir-Gearadhain, and of the Cairbre-men, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuire Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhinnbhairt, chief of Muintir-Geradhain, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithne-thire, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Brien to Ath-cliath; and the men of Maelseachlainn came into his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1081. The son of Mac Condabhain, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chuinn; Flann Ua Lorcain, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimthann; Coinneagan Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ua Bruic, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalu was burned. Mac Anghirrce, lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Magrath Ua h-Ogain, lord of Cinel-Feargusa, was slain. Maelmuidh Ua Maelruamadh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, was slain by Maelseachnail, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Fernmay, killed by sliagh. Donsleve O’Heochaa went into Munster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athergail, i.e. a forde neere Clochar, upon Fermanagh, by Donell O’Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Itha, that they fell in the valles of Armagh” [recte, that killed the plunderers of Armagh], “i.e. Sitrick O’Cean, and Noll O’Serraye’s sonne, and others.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The attack of the men of Teaffa, upon Gillachaidh, in Offaly, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King’s County, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1078, as follows:

“A. D. 1078” [recte, 1080]. “The people of Teaffa came to the Termyn land of Killeachie in Affalie, and preyed and spoyled the whole Termyn land, and also killed Gillemorie O’Keyrge, King of Carbrei, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others.”

Lord of Calraighe: i.e. of Calraighe-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

Ara: i.e. the Island of Arammore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.
Cork, with its churches, and Kildaluo, \textit{ob igne dissipate sunt}.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice two of the preceding events under the year 1079, as follows:

\textit{A. D. 1079} [\textit{recte, 1081}], "Gillesynata Magawley, prince of Calrie, was killed by Moylesenghlyn O'Melanghlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvick-nose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt."

\textit{Cathal}.—The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done "\textit{1 noigair mapbca Domnaill, 1 an achbpaic ante gan amipur}; i.e. in revenge of the death of Domhnaill, and for other reasons without doubt."
The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraigne, was slain by Maelseachlann, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ua Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidh, Tanist-abbot of Chlain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uisísen; Dunchadh Ua Cetfadha, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finnchadh Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Flaithbheartach Ua Maelduin, lord of Lurg; Uítherin Ua Maelmuire, chief of Cinel-Fearadhgaigh, [died]. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his father's brother, Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, without any reason known to men, except envy and malice. Cathal Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair in a battle, and a great number along with him. A great number of the people of West Meath, Dealbna, and Cuircne, was slain on Loch-Rihb by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlann; and the battle in which they were defeated was called the "Breach of the Boats." The cemetery of the Nuns of Chlain-mic-Nois was burned, with its stone church, and with the eastern third of all the establishment. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muircheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamoninne, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Macraith Ua Baillen, successor of Crouan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Taidhg, successor of Flannan of Cill-Dalua, died. Domhnall

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

"A. D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Maelfavall, king of Carrickbrachay; Fincha mac Amalga, chief of Kindred-Bressull; Donell mac Conner O'Brien; Flaithertach O'Maelduin, king of Lurg; Uirin mac Maelmuire, chief of Kindred-Feray; Uirin mac Maelmuire; omnes occisi sunt. Donell mac Teig O'Conner, heire of Connaught, wickedly murdered by Cahell O'Conner. Cahell O'Conner fell with" [recte, fell by] "Rory O'Conner, in battle, with a great number about him."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1080, thus:

"A. D. 1080" [recte, 1082]. "Donell O'Connor, young prince of Connaught, was killed by his own uncle, Cahall mac Hugh O'Connor, without any other cause, but only for envy and malice. A great part of Westmeath, viz., of Delvin, Cwirskney, and others, were slain by Donell mac Flynn O'Mealaughlyn, king of Meath, on Loghray, and also the houses in the church yard of the nuns of Convikknose, together with their church, was burnt."

Airchinneach of Dun: i.e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick.
Aoi Criost, mile ocmóda a eistair. Tiollapattaraise, erpcoir Aite cliatæ, vo báda. Muinshach Ua Ceitínén, aircinneach Chuana hÉoair, vécc. Niall Ua Séinnán, riumpthaigh na Muíman, [vécc]. Ceall Oclua, Tuaím Ghreine, l Mag neó Nornáiga ur lorccead ur Chonmaicmb. Ëilnò vá locha co na ònfhilpaí ur lorccead. Éccláir Punctha.1. Róip anáithth, òrotasghó. Slóiccead la Donnfhéide, pi Úlba co Òroicst aita, co òtaur urcapaí y Doonchaó, mac Caláig Ui Ruain. Cpinch la Doonall Ua Lo-clann thar a eirt a nSuís, co òtaur urcapaí a bhonomha mór. Slóiccead lá rhois Muíman a Muise, l ar thú na ploigfín aín aibh Conchéadh Ua Cétraíoda, oipnaí ona ònaicair Muíman eiphe. Òd nuaigh a, Conmaicne i Tuoamúinann thar a neiti, co ndo lorccead duine, l Dìonshad a oimhí, l do tríúraí éiphe. Doonchaó mac an Caláig Uí Ruain gco naip attached Connaét co Canbrib, l gaillíneáid vo eile d'UairghBH nain taimécttaráil, Laín, Òphaíse, l pi Muíman in Muinshach Ua mbriain, l pi casaínaí puirleach ronphéis stópre occ Móin Çrinnéoige an eifneamnab Callann vo November, l do círrach ile stópre anu l anail. Torcéair thin an Doonchaó Ua Ruain, Céimneitig Ua Òphain, l a mac Tadhg, l mac Uí Chon-

*Sơmhairle.—This is the first occurrence of this name, which seems Danish, in these Annals.

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

“A. D. 1083. Donell O'Canannann, king of Kindred-Conell, a suis occeis est. Hugh O'Melachlin, king of Ailech. Donell O'Lochlainn, began to reign over Kindred-Owen. A king's forces with him upon the Conells, and brought great booty, whereof he gave their wages to the men of Fernmair.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

† Gillaphadraig.—For some account of this Bishop Gillaphadraig, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 306-309.

* Ua Seasnain.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.
Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cinel-Eoghan, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnmhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Maelachlann, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Conmhaicni, and many others along with him. Dunlaing Ua Lorcan, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle, son of Gilla-brighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig, Bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnen, airchimneach of Cluain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnaing, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraighe, were burned by the Conmaicni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fuinche, i.e. Ross-airthir, was founded. An army was led by Donnseibhe, King of Ulidia, to Droicheata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnseibhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cetfadha, the dignity and glory of Munster, died. In their absence [i.e. while the men of Munster were absent from their own province on this expedition] the Conmhaicni went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Donnchadh, son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc, with the people of East Connaught, the Cairbri and Gaileanga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Muircheartach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Moin-Cruinneige, on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, Ceinneidigh

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b Maigh-neo-Norbhraighe.—Now Mayno, an old church giving name to a parish on the margin of Lough Derg, in the barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the Caithreim Toirdhealaigh, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary iarmoon of the Ui-Bloid.

1 Ross-airthir.—Now Rossorry, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 265.

k Moin-Cruinneoge.—Now Monecronock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Kildare, 7 Jae. I.

1 Ua Gairmleaghaíidh.—This is now anglicised O'Gormley and Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

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

"A. D. 1084. Donncha O'Maelruany, persecutor ecclesiarum, killed both body and soul by the men of Lurg. Glendalough with the churches burnt. Mureach O'Cethnen, Airchinnech of Clunoeis, died. An army by Donnslave, king of Ulster, to Tredach" [Drogheda], "where he gave wages to Caly O'Rourke's sonne. Donell O'Lochlainn, with his might behind him, into Ulster" [Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], "and brought a great pray. The forces of Mounster into Meath, and Connor O'Cedtha died on that journey. Conmacni went into Thomond behind them, and burnt towns and churches, and brought a pary. The overthrow of Moncriunege by Lethmoga, i. Mounster, upon Donogh O'Rourk, where O'Rourk (Donogh mac Callig), and Kennedy O'Brien, and many more, were killed. Donell O'Gairmelay killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. Gilpatrick, bishop of Dublin, drowned."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The defeat of O'Rourke by O'Brien is noticed in the Annals of Connmacnoise under the year 1082, which is the only entry under that year: "A. D. 1082" [recte, 1084]. "Donough, son of Koylesagh O'Royreck, accompanied with the east of Connought, the Carbreys, and Galenges, proceeded into Lynster, where they
Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhoir Failghe, and a great many others of the nobles and plebeians not enumerated. Four thousand was the [whole] number slain; and the head of Donnchadh Ua Ruairce was carried to Luimneach. Domhnall Ua Gairmleaghaidh\(^1\) was killed by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisin\(^2\), successor of Iarlath, and Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of Cill-dara, died at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirzburg\(^3\), died on the seventh of the Ides of April. Uaighe Ua Laidhgnen, airchinneach of Fearn; Gormghal Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde\(^4\) at Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Rosailthre; Mac Soilligh\(^5\), airchinneach of Inis-caein-Deagha, [died]. Clereach Ua Sealbhhaigh\(^6\), chief successor of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Desmond, completed his life in this world; and Gillachrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and ornament of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh\(^7\) was for the most part burned. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraigh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospitality, and bravery of the North, died. Ualgharg Ua Ruairce, royal heir of Connaught, died. Aenghus Ua Cainealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The blind Ua Faelain, i.e. Gillabhrihghde, lord of the Deisi, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Dubh, chief of all Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and all Muintir-Eolais was plundered by him. A plundering excursion was made by the Conmhaicni over Sil-Anmchadha, and they killed

were mett by prince Mortagh O'Bryen, son of King Terlagh, who was likewise accompanied with the forces of the Danes, Munster, and Lynster, and killed the said Donnough in battle; and also Kennedy O'Bryan, and the son of O'Connor of Affalie, with many other noblemen, were killed of the prince's side.\(^8\)

\(^{1}\) *Ua hOisin.*—Now anglicised Hessian.

\(^{2}\) *Ua Sealbhhaigh.*—Now anglicised Shelly and Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.

\(^{3}\) *Wirzburg.*—Latinized *Herbipolis,* Würzburg, a town on the River Main in Germany.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum,* pp. 328, 331.

\(^{4}\) *Regles-Bhrighde:* i.e. Bridget's abbey church.

\(^{5}\) *Mac Soilligh.*—Now anglicised Mac Solly.

\(^{6}\) *Ceall-Cainnigh:* i.e. the church of Caineach, or Canice. This may be intended to denote the church of St. Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, or it may be any other church dedicated to that saint, as at Aghabo, in the Queen's County; Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose, in the county of Londonderry; but the probability is that St. Canice's church, in the now city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.
nAnmhaíoa, co ro mabhrais an Conaing Fíno mac Uallaícín, g co eicneprat
to bó. An phoainge i mbóil is mhíleathach, gum bé hé a m'eo co noísmaitte
aitheadai g'fhais a roilíb doamhír rátóbhír inmhe. Oengús Ua Canmolláin,
tíosna Laegáire, do mabhais hi e Cílaim Érainn iar nuol i cceléicite, nó,
lá mac mheic Conrnén Uí Mailelipin, tíosna Deaghna mórph.

Aoit Criosg, mítte ochtmoide a ré. Maolcaomnín, uairl eppuce Ulahi,
Ércao Ua Maolpoithnáin, aipneiprice Connacht, Maolbhora Ua bpólcaín,
ppuí e sínigh Épeann, roi i neacna, i cserbaó i hí philísít an bheala é-
tarba. Dha he mé a ecena, i a sínigh go ro réumhaid réin bruim a
ealaína lána damhain, i oint亮相e. Ro réasú a ghrípat to éim mite inmí píctemb
déice Calláinn Phebhí, amhal arbhírár.

In peipéit Calláinn Peadhí,
Aide péle Pupra mín,
Atbae Maolbhora Ua bpólcaín,
Acht eisdeá nír thom tain tinn.

Béaiana Ua Ronán, aipéinmheach Cluana Dolcán, dèce. Maolpísein Ua
Paoláin, atlaoch tòccháide, dèce. Maíom pí a nAirtsciab por Uib Eas-
ach, i combotha Domnall Ua hAittrim co nóipuing olle. Maíom Eocailte pí a

* Mac Uallachtain. — This should be Mac hUallachain. The name is still extant, and
now anglicised to Cuolahan, the Mac being
dropped. It is written O'hUallachain in
O'Dugan's Topographical Poem.—See Tribes
and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 183.

Were made husbandmen: i.e. the poor, or
tillers of the soil, became so scarce, that the rich
were obliged to plough their own fields, and
sow the crops.

* Dealbhna-mor: i.e. the great Delvin, now
the barony of Delvin, in the county of West-
meath.

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

"A. D. 1085. Maksoily, Airchinnech of Inis-
kyndea; Ugaire O'Laignen, Airchinnech of
Ferna; Gorgal Loigsech, Coarb of Brigit's
Regles, i. Reliques, in Ardmagh, excellent in
learning and prayer. Maelsnechtai mac Lulay,
king of Mureb; ClerICH O'Selvay, Airchinneech
of Cork, ended his life happily. Murcha O'Mael-
dory, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell mac
Malcomb, king of Scotland; Mureach mac Rory
O'Roaghean, heire of Connacht, and Aengus
O'Kyndelvan, king of Laegaire, mortu sunt."—
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Bishop of Uladh: i.e. of Down. At the
synod of Kells, and in records of the twelfth
century, both native and Anglo-Norman, the
Bishop of Down is designated by his territorial
title of Uladh, in the same manner that the
Bishop of Connor is by his title of Dalaraidhe.
At an earlier period, however, Uladh and Dal-
Araide were not so limited or applied.

* Maelisa Ua Brolchain.—See Colgan's Acta
Coningin Finn Mac Uallachtain, and carried off many cows. There was destruction of men and cattle in this year, to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen in it. Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna-mor.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maclaimhghin, noble Bishop of Uladh; Erchadh Ua Maelfoghmhair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisla Ua Brolchain, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages. His wisdom and learning were so great, that he himself wrote books replete with genius and intellect. He resigned his spirit to heaven on the seventh of the Calends of February, as is stated [in this quatrains):

On the seventeenth of the Calends of February,
The night of fair Fursa's festival,
Died Maelisla Ua Brolchain,
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit.

Fiachna Ua Rouain, airchinneach of Cluain-Dolcain, died. Maelseachlmn Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Art theara over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnall Ua h'Aiteidh was slain, with

Sanctorum, at 16th of January, p. 108, where Colgan has published all the notices of this remarkable man that he could find, and adds, not. 8: "Habeo poenas me quedam fragmenta, quae scripsit, et scio ubi plura in patria asservatur in magno habita pretio."—See Harris's edition of Ware's Irish Writers, p. 67.

The family of the O'Brolchains are still numerous, but in reduced circumstances, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, and in the neighbouring county of Londonderry; but the name is now generally disguised under the anglicised form of Bradley. They descend, according to the Book of Lecan, from Suibhne Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 628, and from whom Maclisla was the seventh in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes:

"Extant hodie mihi probè noti quidam ex illa familia in eadem regione, sed qui pristinum ejus splendorem (qua rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potiusquam representent."—Ibid.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's Hibernia, that there were some learned ecclesiastics of the name since Colgan's time. The Editor met several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for love of learning and native intelligence; but none above the rank of tradesmen, policemen, or small farmers.

7 In both languages: i.e. utraque lingua: i.e. in Latin and Irish: "Latino Scoticoque sermone eruditus."

núlcaib róth Aighallaib, róth Ua Ruadacáin, é stórca on Cúmríoseach Ua Laicéin, tigfnea Sil Duibhne, tigfnea Clíomh Síonaig, róchadh oile amaille prim. Amalgaib, mac Ruaidrí Uí Ruadacáin, do mharbhadh ro pósta Ainmigh. Toirnchealbaig Ua hBreain, rí Eireann co bhréabhrí, iar mbeidh rí mhalain cion roda, uair níbh bó plán roim ón tam nuaéil cnino Choncobaig Uí Maolchlaíthim ó Cliobhan mac Nóir, go neartailh hi cCínn, cinn iomh chónchos bhiadaidh a phairse, i bh丰满 a d’ainn trí réidh do lú na feinnaí, iar mharbhadh roda, iar náthairiú riochra ina peachtai, iar ceantair cinn Críostair a roth, Taos Ua hBreain, a mac, bhecc i m’mid étana. Ar d’oibríontaimh bán Toirnchealbaig ro pháthoil, Ochdhoide bhiadaidh gan bhreice, Agúr míle na mór meite, Sé bliadain ó chéin mic Dé tóil, Go báir Toirnchealbaig tuimhig. Aíodh Maíre in réidh do lú, Ria féidir lácoibh co nglan pún, Iar ndó piéid an tath, An taimh ní tóin Toirnchealbaich.

Maolchlaíthim, mac Concoibh, do ód do hAtl chlach, rí mairní rí na nGallaibh, rí na Laicéin, rí mairní na Cíonaí, du rí stórca Ua Maolchlaíthim Ua Caéaraigh, tigfnea na Saithe, Tuaispíc Liag, róchadh oile cennmhithe i Maelmuaid, tigfnea Phíobh ceall. An Sionach Phionn, Taos Ua Caéaraigh, tigfnea Títhiú, Cionnaí a mac, Ua Mómpoibh, toireac Mumpte féachainn, do mharbhadh ro plóth lá Maolchlaíthim, mac Concoibh óc Loch Maigh Uaetá i m’ceann Múmpoibh mic Concoibh, do mharbhadh lá

*a Eochaid : i.e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Ivagh and Oriel, but the place here referred to is probably Aghyoghill, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, and county of Down.

*b Sil-Duihbhthire : i.e. the race of Duibhthir, a sept of the Orghialla, but their exact situation has not been yet determined.—See Leabhar-na-gCearr, p. 152, note 8.

*c With opposition.—Co bhréabhrí ; cum renitentia : i.e. he claimed the monarchy of Ireland, but his title was opposed by some.

*d Creina.—A place where the trees and shrubs grow in a withered state. Not identified.

*e Loch Maigh Uatha.—This is probably the place now called Loch Luatha, or Baile-Locha Luatha, anglicised Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clononan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
The battle of Eochaill was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cumasgach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Dubhthire, and Gillamoninne Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhalghaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn had been brought from Cluain-mic-Nois till this time), died at Ceann-coradh, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and in the seventy-seventh of his age, on the day before the Ides of July precisely, after long suffering, after intense penance for his sins, and after taking the body of Christ and his blood; and Tadhg Ua Briain and his son died in the same month. In commemoration of the death of Toirdhealbhach was said:

Eighty years without falsehood,
And a thousand of great extent,
And six years, from the birth of the dear Son of God,
To the death of the modest Toirdhealbhach.
The night of Tuesday, on the pridie of the Ides of July,
Before the festival of Jacob of pure mind,
On the twenty-second, died the
Mighty supreme King Toirdhealbhach.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Ath-cliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called "The Breach of Crinach," in which were slain Maelchiarrain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuath-Luighne; Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara- Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i.e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

"A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, excellent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [recte, in either language], "suum spiritum emisit. Maelsechalinn O'Faclan, a chosen old man; Mac Bethay, king of Kieray of the O'Connors; Ercha O'Maelfoamar, Archbishop of Connaght; Maelcaivgin, gentle bishop of Ulster; Fiachna O'Ronan, Airchinnech of Clondolean, in pace dormierunt. Amalgay mac Rory O'Ruagan killed by the men of Fernmay. Tir-
hUa cCatamnaitis Sionnach. hUa brithellan, tiifhna Airthioll, do éntim lá Conaillibh. Mac Anntaíoa Ua Concobair, tiifhna Ciannaíge, do marbaí (no do écc).

Aoir Chriost, mile ochtmoa a pléacht. Maolpisehloinn, mac Concobair, pi Tsinnach, do marbaí lá Cačal, mac Muíncen, lá rínaib Títda i naRíochachtaí Eirpceir Mel, trpa peill lá meabail, Dúnnaíl mac Giollapairnaí, tiifhna Orppaíge, décc iap mbeic i ngalain rosa. Cačal Ua Cétraíoa do marbaí lá Laígníb. Cúplaíbe Ua Ciannaí, tiifhna Conpairce, do marbaí. Dúnnaíl Ua Laidín do marbaí la Dúnnaíl mac neic Loclaín. Maolpíuchnaí Ua hAirt, i. do Chloinn Dhiaimnoca, tiifhna Títdá, décc. Cath eitir Ruainí Ua Concobair, pi Conaíce, Aoí mac Ailr Ui Ruainí, tiifhna Conmaicne lá bhreipre, i Cúnaícal hi Cúpaíne, po meabail pop Ua Ruainí. Mbaítear e buidein, Muínbíoch mac Óiub, toiread Mumnuípe hEolais, mac Tómpai Ui Shíppití, mac Cúplaíbe Uí Aifrí, máite Conmaicne anphísa eith raor i dhaor, toirmaittear iúin cat cum Cúpaíne lá Ruainí. Ar go popaireimhse an cáta pín atrubhaid,

Síoch mbliantaí i rí ochtmoá an,
Aghor mile caom comlán,
O po fínaí Chriost gan coll,
Co cat conaíla hi ecopann.

Cat Rátha Eóair eitir Laígníb, 1 muír na Muíman, cór naomhóin píoa Muínbíoch Ua móiríneán lá rí bhrípaíp Muíman píob Laígníb 1 píob mac Dúnnaíll.
naigh Sinnach. Ua Baigheallain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conaill. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighé, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelseachlann, son of Conchobhar, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirgen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighe, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Ceaffadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Cusleibhe Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed. Domhnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn. Maelruanaidh Ua hAirt, i.e. of the Clann-Diarmanda, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmhaicne and Breifne, at Conachail, in Corann, where Ua Ruairc was defeated and killed. There were also slain in this battle of Corann, by Ruaidhri, Muireadhach Mac Duibh, chief of Muintir-Eolais; the son of Godfrey Ua Siridein; the son of Cusleibhe O'Fearghail; and distinguished men of the Conmhaicni, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,
And a thousand, fair, complete,
Since Christ was born without a stain,
Till the battle of Conachail in Corann.

The battle of Rath-Edair, between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muircheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen taining many great mysteries and new sciences devised by himself, died this year. Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Ireland, in the 25th year of his reign, died quietly in his bed, and his son, Teig, died the next month. Melaughlyn went to Dublin, and was encountered and discomfitted by the Danes, where Kerann O'Cahasie, prince of Saitnie, with the most part of the land of Lwynie, were slain. Teig Sheannagh O'Caharnie, archprince of the land of Teaffa, with his son, Kynnath, and the cheife of Montyr-Thlaman, were killed treacherously by Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn, in revenge of his brother, Morragh mac Connor, that was slain by Kaharnagh Shennagh. Of this Teig, Montyr-Hagan, now called Foxes Contrey, or the contrey of Killcoursey, tooke the name."

1 Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel: i.e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel is the patron.
2 Conachail.—Now Cunghill, a townland in the parish of Achorry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.
3 Ua Siridein.—Now always anglicised Sheriden, without the prefix Ua or O'.
4 Rath-Edair: i.e. the Fort of Edar. This was probably the name of a fort on or near Binn Edair, the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.
mic Maitl na mbó, i ag Díarmaid Ua Mhórdhain, i agh Eoin mac Díarmaida co po lao ám mor annin rop Laigníb im mac Murchadá Ui Dhomnaill im tigthinna h'Ua n'Opara, i im Chonall Ua Ciarman, i im Ua Néill Maithe nó con, Niall Ua Ceartaithe vexe. Cácal Ua Cétraíd ne maibhád lá Laigníb. Meaor móir, i roimhe toipóir, i bó ár, i arcaid iom mbliadhaini, agus saer móir co po bhur taidhe nó trimpla. William Rufur ne gabrail rioghadheta Sáchain, 9 September.

Afh Chríost, mile ochtmoí a hocht. Cóimhneac Ua Rínn, ámaithe-leigínn Oib cCaitr, vexe. Cácalán Ua Ponnéid, roa i nígsa i gceabhadh, vexe óna oimnaithe ismeile iteilei Nón Mánta 1 nímléach Iobaír, conaib do vo páitóid,

Cácalán an érbaid'é cóir,
ba gnúig ripaíid, ba Shníir,
Pob níth iom gnívrí gle,
Luí i ríil Chiaiprán Sainbre.

Tigthinach Ua bracna, aroíomarba Chiaiprán 1 Chomáin, vexe 1 níomóid Chiaiprán. Suí leigín 1 mbácha éride. Maolchop Ua Maolchopaic, aquire.

"Ua Ciarmbaic.---Now sometimes anglicised Kerwick; but the name is almost universally changed to Kirby.

"Ua Néill of Magh-da-chon.---The exact situation of this territory of O'Neill of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow (published in Erck's Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments), dated 10th January, 1605, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shillelagh is given as follows:

"And having viewed and surveied the Irish territorie called Shillelagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Killelile, alias Mac Morishe's contrie, in co. Wexford; on the west by the countrie of Farren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordship of Clonmore, and the territorie of Cosha, &c. &c."

The name Magh-da-Chon, i.e. Plain of the two Hounds, is now corrupted to Moyacomb, which is applied to a parish lying partly in the barony of Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow.

"Tuatha-inbhír in Breagha; i.e. the district of the invers or estuaries. This was probably the ancient name of the tract of country lying between the river anciently called Inbher-Ainge, now the Nanny Water, and the estuary of the Boyne, anciently Inbher-Colpa, in Magh Breagh, in Meath. It is to be distinguished from Tuagh-Inbher already mentioned under the years 904 and 953, and from Tuaim-Inbhir, which occurs at the year 916.

"William Rufus.---This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir
and Domhnall, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Diarmaid Ua Briain, and Enda, son of Diarmaid; and where a great slaughter was made of the Leinstermen, together with the son of Murchadh Ua Domnaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciarmaic, and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon, &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuaith-inbhir in Breagha, but his people were slaughtered. Niall Ua Ceatfadha died. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Great abundance of nuts and fruit, murrain of cows, and dearth, in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufus assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ, 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dal-gCais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathalan of true piety
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Braein, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imdhaidh Chiarain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maelisa Harris Nicolas thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the usage, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown.—See Chronology of History, 2nd edition, p. 295. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1087. Donell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O'Cedha killed by Leinster. Cusleva O'Ciarda, king of Carbury, a suis occissus. Maelsechlainn mac Conner, king of Tarach, killed by them of Tethva, by falsehood in Ardacha. Donell O'Lathen killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O'Conner, king of Connaught, and Hugh O'Rourke, king of Conmacne, and Hugh, king of Conmacne, with the best of that country, were lost. A navy by Magranall’s [sonnes], “and by the king of Ulster's sonne, into Manainn, i. the Ie of Man, where the Magranalls were slayne. Great fruite this yeare. Translatio reliquiarum S. Nicho-
lai hoc anno 7 Id. Maii.”—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1084, as follows:

“A. D. 1084” [recte, 1087]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soone after” [the killing of O'Caharnie] “slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Teaffa, in the towe of Ardagh. Rowry O'Connor, king of Con-
nought, and the son of Art O'Royrk, encountered in battle with each other;” [wherein]

“at last O'Royrk, with the most part of his family, were slain.”

* Tighearnach Ua Braein.—He is the celebrated
annalist whose work has been edited by Doctor O'Conor. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tigernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 192. Tigernach questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cimbaeth, and the founding of the palace of Eamhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ, 305. "Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant." His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at A. D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Sil-Muíreadhaigh; and Dr. O'Conor boasts in a note that he was of the same race as the O'Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Sil-Muíreadhaigh.

*Mor.*—The death of this Mor is entered under the year 1086 in the Annals of Clon-
Ua Maelgirc, chief poet and chief Ollamh, died. Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, i.e. of Aedh of the Broken Spear, and wife of the King of Munster, died. Mor, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connaught, died. Of these Muircheartach Ua Briain said:

Mor, daughter of the son of Tadhg from the North,
Reached the unvictorious house of the dead;
Dubhchabhlaigh went to Cluain
On a cold autumnal morning.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connaught, took Inis-Adharcach before the men of Munster, to prevent their fleet from advancing further up; and Muircheartach was defeated, and a slaughter was made of his people there. The [crews of the] same man's fleet were slaughtered, after they had sailed round westwards on the sea to plunder Connaught. Corco-Modhruanadh was then plundered thrice by Ruaidhri, and it is wonderful if he left any cattle or people without destroying on these occasions; and three of the chieftains of Connaught, being left in danger, were slain, namely, Gilla-coirpte, son of Cathal Ua Mughron, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Murchadh Odhar; chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist, son of Echthighern, chief of Corca-Achlann. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Corcach-Mumhan. An army was led by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and the people of the north of Ireland with him, into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, gave him the hostages of all Connaught. Both proceeded with their forces into Munster; and they burned Luiinneach, and plundered Maenose: "A. D. 1086. Dowcowlye, the King of Connought's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. More, daughter of King Terlagh, and Queen of Connought, wife of Rowry O'Connor, died."—Ann. Clon.

\(^{3}\) Inis-Adharcach: i.e. the Horned Island. Now Incherky, an island in the River Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 29. See this island again referred to, under the name Adhairceach, at the year 1137, infra.

\(^{3}\) Corca-Achlann.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Bran, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuff.—See note \(^{3}\), under A. D. 1256.
Machaire na Múna, i. e. hilmleach lubair, 7 Loch Tar, 7 brúgh ríadh, 7 Dún Aéid, 7 co ruium Úa Clepén, 7 nuairat cuimh ni Chailígh Úi Ruain fo chnocab Saincéil, 7 no go cothaíte, 7 nu herat Cúin corraí, 7 no gabrat óc bróidte leac eicill Gallia, 7 chaoideala 1 mhallnur a naiteine, 7 tangataphaíi na mthíb iarain. An taint nafoin na naiteine rin Mac Maolaidh Úi Cinnéad, mac Congalaiti 1 Occáin, 7 mac Eacach Úi Longríne. Do rianadh bá, eíc, óp, opat, 7 carn to aí a cenn ó Muireadhach Úa Óriain na is uain marklaccach. Óibrail, mión nu Mailreachnail, veecc.

A de Crios, mile ochtmoíla a nao. Tíollapátracca Úa Céleáin pícenar (1. rpnuír) Úina Macha, Concoíbar, mac Ros mhuitiúin pícenab Cluana nu Mac Nóin, 7 Pípghal Úa Meiricabhaí, pepleighin Imleachach lubair, veecc. Maíom mu níub Eacach Ua Úachtar pón riorna Bhinnmaíige, b' 1 tórcen mar Úa Úi Chroicáin, tìghina Bhinnmaíige, t' 1 dá tánaír veecc nu rporn clannabha, go rochaíobh romáibh oile. Domnaíoch Úa Doimnaill Reainn, tìghina Láigín (no Úa CConpelaí) no marbaí do Chonchoíbar Úa Concoíbar Pailéidh nu haoisal. Úacch ar aína na haoi na aimpir, tuirc catá aí caimtar eiridhe. Domnaíoch Úa Tíollapátracca, i. e. Úa Doimnaill,

*Imleach-Ibhair.—Now Emly, in the county of Tipperary.—See note 5, under A. D. 541, p. 182, supra.

1 Loch-Gair.—Now Lough Gur, a lake, at which are the ruins of various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish fortifications, situated in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County, and County of Limerick.—See note 5, under A. D. 1516.

* Brugh-Rígh : i. e. the Fort of the King, now Breeze, a small village on the west bank of the River Maigue, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick. There are extensive ruins of earthen forts, said by tradition to have been erected by Oilioll Olum, and occupied till about the period of the English Invasion by his descendants, the O'Donovans.—See Leabhhar-na-gCeart, p. 77, note 4, and p. 88, note 5. See also note 5, under A. D. 974, p. 701, supra. The O'Donovans were driven from this place, as well as from Croom, about the period of the English Invasion; but they would appear to have recovered them, and to have maintained possession of both places, as well as the barony of Coshma, and the plains along the Maigue, until finally expelled by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229.

*Dun-Aiched.—This is probably the remark-able fort now called Dunachip, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Muirdeabhair, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.

*Druim-Úi-Chléirchein : i. e. O'Cléirchein's Ridge or Long Hill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and the Chronicon Scotorum, it is called Drumain-Úi-Chléirchein, which is the form of the name still retained. It is now anglicised Drummin, and is the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick, about three miles north of Kilmallock.
the plain of Munster, i.e. as far as Imleach-Ibhair\(^7\), Loch-Gair\(^7\), Brugh-Righ\(^7\), Dun-Aiched\(^7\), and Drüim-Ui-Cleirchein\(^7\); and they carried off the head of the son of Caileach Ua Ruairc from the hills of Saingeal\(^7\); and they broke down and demolished Ceann-coradh; and they obtained eight score heroes, both foreigners and Irish, as hostages and pledges, and then returned to their houses. The chief of these hostages were the son of Madadhgan Ua Ceinneidigh\(^7\); the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain\(^7\); and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ranson of them by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Dearbhall, daughter of Ua Maelseachnaill\(^7\), died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gillaphadraig Ua Celechain, Secnab (i.e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Maelduin, Secnab of Cluainmic-Nois; and Fearghal Ua Meisdealhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar\(^7\), lord of Leinster (or of Ui- Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

\( ^7 \) Saingeal.—Now Singland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick’s, about one mile south-east of the city of Limerick.— See Septima Vita S. Patricii, part iii. c. xlv., in Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 158, col. 1.

\( ^7 \) Ua Ceinneidigh.—Now anglicised O’Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O’.

\( ^7 \) Ua hOgain.—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Arderon, about four miles to the north of Ne-nagh, in the county of Tipperary.

\( ^7 \) Ua Maelseachnaill.—Otherwise written O’Maeleachainn, and anglicè O’Melaghlin, now corrupted to Mac Loughlin.

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

\( ^7 \) A.D. 1088. Cathalan O’Forrey, chief in learning and prayer, 3 Nov. Marti in Imlech Ivair, Shrovetide Sunday, in pace quievit. An army by Donell mac Lochlann, king of Ailech, in Connacht, that Rory gave him the hostages of Connaght, and” [they] “ went together into Mounster, and burnt Limerick and the Macchaire to Dunached, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailig, and brake down Con-cora, &c. Tiernach O’Broyne, Archichnech of Clon-mic-Nois, in Christo quievit. Great slaughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow” [recte, Wexford], “and Waterford, by the O’Nearchays of Mounster, the day that they entered there to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O’Malgirick, Archpoet of Ireland, died. This yeare Tirilagh O’Conner, king of Ireland, was borne.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\( ^7 \) Domhnall Reamhar : i.e. Domhnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domhnall Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1075.
annala rioghaenta eireann.

Thus Anna, Onnaiche, vo mairdt vo macabh mhe bhrain bhr. Siollacainnig Ua Plaitfilidh, tigigh Deallbha bhe, vo mairdt l a bhactain Aed, mac Coilain Ui Phlaitefilidh. Coblaich p'fh Muimn. r. im Muireantaich Ua Mh'mhan, vo ttachtain ro'n Sionann, r pop Lois Rib co po aiopfisc cealla an loca, t. Inir Cloenann, Inir bo pinne, Impr Airgisim Ci Cluain Caimin, co po oinaid Aithiopceach, t Reochrach iarrhin don a neir l a Ruain Ua Concober, l a pi' Connache. Tanachtanpom anuair iarnaich ci Cluain, r po paimead opta luan ma rpmitice co hAt Luain, ba hanndro baoi Ua Mhaoischlann. Omonnal mac Ploinn, pi Timplach in eplam ne pop a ccmu, 50 rpmiticeit o'g a long t a nicaigh Ua Maoleachlann anphoin, t vo beeachtan riopu pop a comainc, t po luiscinict ionlaid iata iarain co rpiona Mhiman. Ruain Ua Concober r Omonnal Ua Maoleachlann vo ool illongaith u ainbair co po moirlic Mhima co Cluain caoin Monnog Comadc aqi inwactain robar cr mioil aoine in apriccin pin l a taobh bricite ro taobh leo. Cipsh moir l a Omonnal Ua Maoleachlann, l a pi' Timplach, co poic lubaip cino traceta 50 po arps piona Bliainge, Conaille, Muisind, t Ut Meic, t 50 po loirc Conaille uile. Itapall ciarain vo ecnuach ap oilp ci Copmac mac Cuinn na mboc t o Ua Plaiten, r o Omonnal mac Plann Ua Maolechloint o pi' Mine. Copcach, Imleach lubaip, Anoirit, Ci Ceall napa, vo loerced. Lupeca vo lorcead l a rpiona Mhiman, r naoi rpmit uime vo loercead nu vaimhias.

4 Cluain-Eamhain.—Now Cloonoun, or Cloonown, an old church on the west side of the Shannon, in the parish of St. Peter's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Maig, p. 79, note 4, and the map to that work. The other churches here referred to are on islands in Lough Ree. Inis-Clothram and Inis-Bofine are so called at the present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usually called Inis-Inneen, and, in English, “the Hare Island.”

5 Aithircceach.—See note 9, Inis-Adhareach, p. 933, supra.

6 Reochrach.—Otherwise called Rachra, now Raghra, a townland in the west of the parish of Clonmacnoise, and north of Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County. It is bounded on the west by the River Shannon, which divides it from the townlands of Raghrabeg and Capailetrrim, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarman, and county of Roscommon. See Rachra, referred to as a castle at A. D. 1557.

7 Cluain: i. e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise.

8 Cluain-eaen-Moidmor.—According to the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 21st of January, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at the same day, this church was in the territory of the Eoghnacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

9 Ibhar-Chinn-treacha.—Otherwise called Inbhar-Chinn-tragha, i. e. the Yew at the Head of the Strand, now the town of Newry, in the
of Gillaphadraig (i.e. the son of Domhnall), was killed by the grandsons of Domhnall Breac. Gillacainnigh Ua Flaithfhileadh, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlan Ua Flaithfhileadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Muircheartach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinann, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothrann, Inis-bo-finne, Inis-Ainggin, and Cluain-Eamhain. But Aidhirceach and Rechraithe were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain, but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-caein-Modimog, so that they scarcely left a single head of cattle so far [as they penetrated], and besides carried off captives. A great predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Ibhar-Chinn-trachta; and he plundered the men of Fearmhagh, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Uí-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Iseal-Chiarain was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn na mBocht from Ua Flaithen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Corcach, Imleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta, and Cill-dara, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].


1 Iseal-Chiarain.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, supra.

1 Ard-fearta.—Now Ard-fert, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, where St. Brendan erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 89; and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 299.

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

"A. D. 1089. Lusk burnt, with the Daimhliag [and nine score men therein], 'by the men of Mounster. Kildare also burnt this yeare. Donell mac fat Donell, king of Leinster, murthered by his own. Murtagh O'Leathren, king of Duvthire, died. The battle of Gernaide, gained over the men of Fernvay, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevfusaid. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, murthered of his owne. Gilpatrick O'Keligan, Seenap of Armagh, died on Christmas eve."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

the same events under the year 1087, as follows:

"A. D. 1087" [recte, 1089]. "Munstermen brought a great fleet on the river of Synnan and Loghric, and robbed, and took the spoyle of all the churches upon the islands of that loch, viz., of Innis-Clothan, Innis-Boffyn, Innis-Angine, and Cloneawyn; which Rowry O'Connor, king of Connought, seeing, he caused to be stopped the fords on the Synnan, called Adyrekeache and Rathkrea, to the end they might not be at liberty to pass the said passages at their returns, and were driven to turn to Athlone, where they were overtaken by Donell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to whose protection they wholly committed themselves, and yealded all their boat, ships, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent safe conduct with them until they were left at their native place of Mounster. Gillekennedy O'Flattyle, prince of Delvyn-Bethra, was killed by his own brother, Hugh mac Coghlan. Donnogh mac Donnell Reawar (in English, the fag), king of Lynester, was killed by Connor O'Connor, prince of Affalie; and also Donnogh mac Donnell mac Giliepatrick, prince of Osorie, was killed. Isill Kieran, or the hospital of St. Keyran, was purchased by Cormack Mac Connamoghta from O'Flayhyn and Donnell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn of Meath, for ever."

"Ua Buachalla.—Now anglicised Buckley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

*Successor of Caimneach in Cianachta: i.e. Abbot of Dromachose, in the barony of Keenagh, and county of Londonderry.

"Ua Caireallain.—Now anglicised Carlan, Carland, Curland, and Carleton, without the prefix Ua or O'. William Carleton, the author
The Age of Christ, 1090. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of Cainneach in Cianachta, died. Ingadan, lector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lord of Clann-Diarmada, and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh, lord of Cinel-Moen, were killed one day by Domhnall O’Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Caiséal; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maelachlann, lord of Meath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they all delivered hostages to the King of Aileach, and they parted in peace and tranquillity. Muircheartach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muircheartach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Maelseachlainn Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Dubhghin, and Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, son of the King of Ul-Connsealaigh. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Maelachlann into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet. Muircheartach Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muircheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach, by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muircheartach Ua Briain, the men of Munster.

of Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, is of this family, and his Irish name is Uilliam Ua Conpeallain.

Clann-Diarmada.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry. The name of this tribe is now preserved in that of the parish of Clonndermot, in this barony.

Ua Luinigh.—Now Looney, without the prefix Ua or O’. The mountainous district of Mounterlooney, in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, took its name from this family, who were afterwards driven into it.—See note 1, under A.D. 1178.

Cinel-Moen.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, at this period seated in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the Cinel-Conaill.—See note *, under A.D. 1178.

Magh-Lena.—Now Moylana, otherwise Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King’s County.—See note *, under A.D. 902, p. 564, and p. 105, col. 1.

Dun-na-Sgiath.—Now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlyuine, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A.D. 1043.

Dun-Aichet.—See note under A.D. 1088.

Loch-Riach.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.
The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

"A. D. 1088" [recte, 1090]. "Moriertagh, son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his father, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his forces into Meath, and took a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn, King of Meath, at Molena, in Fercall, where many of King Moriertagh's army were slain, as Moyleseaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of Conin O'Dowgin, and the son of Mollmorry O'Donnell, prince of the O-Kinseallys."

"Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laoighis: anglice Kenny O'More, lord of Leix.

"Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne.—This Maelruanaidh was the head of the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll.—See note under A. D. 1050.

"Of Gaileanga: i. e. of Gaileanga, in the diocese of Achorny, in Connaught."
and the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and
the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe; and they delivered two hostages to
O'Lochlainn, i.e. Domhnall, for protecting them thence to the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Ceannfaeladh Ua hOgain, successor of Brenainn,
died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Reamhar, was treacherously killed by
Enda, son of Diarmaid. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaitheartagh],
lord of West Connaught, died. Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Lachieghis, and
the son of Maeilruanaidh, son of Cuoirne, mutually fell by each
other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiseal. Cearbhall, grandson of Aedh,
senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighgnen, i.e. the Buidheanach Ua Duinn-
cothaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Ui-Briuin. A hosting was made
by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran
Ua Caindealbhain was slain by the son of Mac Coirtin. The prey of the fire-
brands made, on Great Christmas night, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, upon the
Ui-Failghe and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between
Muircheartach Ua Briain and the sons of Tadhg Ua Briain; and the men of
Thomond returned to their homes, but the sons of Tadhg acted treacherously
towards them, and they were plundered by the Connaughtmen. Muircheartach
Ua Brié, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-
Macha was burned. Maelisa, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

\[ Maelisa.—"A. D. 1091. Moelisa Comorbanus \\
S. Patricii(id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmanachus), \\
pot longam poenitentiam decessit die 20 Decem-
bris, ejusque locum occupat statim Domnaldus filius \\
Amalgađii. Unde, cum Moelisa supra ad an-
um 1068 vocetur filius Amalgađii, videtur \\
hic Domnaldusuisse ejus frater."—Trias \\
Thaum., p. 299.
\]

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

"A. D. 1091. Murcha, son’s son to Donell 
Fatt, killed by falsehood by Enna mac Dermot.
The west half of the Rath of Ardagh burnt.
Dunslevy O’Heuchaa, king of Ulster, killed by 
Mac Lochlainn’s son, and by the king of 
Ailech, at Belach gort-an-iubhair, in battle.
Rory mac Hugh his son, king of West Con-
nought, died. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, 9 Kal.
Januarii in penitentia quievit. Donell mac Awal-
gaa ordered in the abbacy in his place presently.
This year a happy fruitful yeare."—Cod. Clar.,
tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of
the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1089, thus:

"A. D. 1089" [recte, 1091]. "Donslevy 
O’Heoghaye, king of Ulster, was killed by 
Donell mac Loghlyn, prince of Ailleagh. Cly-
naith O‘Morrey" [O’More], "and Mollronie 
mac Concornie fought hand to hand in the 
king’s house in Cashell, and were both slain. 
Moyleisa, Primatt of Ardmac, died.”

The reader should bear in mind that King of
Ulster here means King of Ulidia, or that part
Anna ríoghachta éireann.

...dead, and that保鲜th 20 December, 1 Dún naídl, mac Amalgaeda, sone nead na iona air abhoine ro cód. Siomu, mac Tolla bhuiide, air marbaid i meabair.

Aoir Oíde, mile nochat ag tó. Connach Ua Cairnill, erppuce, 1 macgh-lóir togaide, Conpamac, abh Maimhreac gruiithe ríoine naom, cino ecce 1 crabaith na nGaothliel. Muinéirteach, mac Longrich, coimheabhbha nDoineain Ciuana hEarna, abh Maeltraic Ua hAppachrán, coimheabhbha Aithe Inlich, vece. An Criaideoch 1. Praitheach Ua Popullain, rassairt ro Chonnaéitib ro baoda i LLoch Cairpínin. Ráith Ariní Macha do na taimhleib do lopecaí an eileamait Sallainn do September, 1 ríl do Thuirn Mún, 1 rílet do Thuirn Saxon. Ruainí Ua Concaobair 1. Ruainí 1 roishe buné, ainmí Connae, roballa 1Ua Praithebitae 1. ro Praithebitach, 1 Poigantach Ua Poiganteach trí i dteil 1 trí meabair. Da cáimear Criaide ro reic Ruainí 1Ua Praithebitach. Dornchad, mac Captaígh, tigfhrína ÉogainnéCor Cairill ro marbaid la Ceallachán Cairill. Ena, mac Diarmada, tigfhrína Ua Céimpealata, ro marbaid la ceimpealaich fèirin i. ro mac Murchadh, mic Diarmada. Creadh mór la Conmacnib co pipul Mumaecailgh, co po rásbaigh Maig nAoi leó gan inmile. Dornchad mac Uí Choncabair Pailgígh ro marbaid la a bhuaithe fèirin. RO midh mór 1 aig 1rinn mhuaidhmmm, co po neoirfe loca 1 aibhne Éireann, co nmeicdir uaimne 1 eich cosrai thionitb uair na lochaí, 1 po phíotnachta mór na taisi fín. Slíothraí la muinéirteach Ua mBhrian 1 eConnachtaibh, po nui siala uadaib. Diarmada Ua Bhrian uionnmarbaid i Llethaibh. Muinéach Mac Cairneálgh, tigfhrína ÉogainnéCor, vece. Dún naídl mac Amalgaeda, coimheabhbha Phátraice de phoithi Ceitel nÉogáin, co}

of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Bann.

* Loch Cairrign.—Now Cargin's Lough, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon.

* Trian-Mor : i.e. the great third or ternal division of Armagh.

* Trian-Saxon: i.e. the Third of the Saxons; that division of Armagh, in which the Saxon students resided.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1092. Arx Ardmachaean cum suis Ecclesiis, una pars de Trien-mor, et altera Trien-Saxon, incendio vastantur quarto Calendae Septembris."—Trias Thaum., p. 299.

* Ceallachan-Caisil : i.e. Callaghan of Cashel. He was the ancestor of the O'Callaghans of Munster. He was the son of Domhnaill, who died in 1044, who was the son of Murchadh, who died in 1014 (from whose brother, Saerbhreathach, the Mac Carthys of Munster are descended), who was son of Donnchadh, who was son of Ceallachan Caisil, King of Munster, who died in the year 954.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 64.
20th of December; and Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, was immediately installed in his place in the abbacy. Sitric, son of Gillabruide, was treacherously killed.

The Age of Christ, 1092. Connmhach Ua Cairill, a bishop, and an excellent moderator; Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe], a learned and holy senior, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil; Muircheartach, son of Loingseach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird; and Maelisa Ua hArrachtain, successor of Ailbhe of Inleach, died. The Devotee, i.e. Fiachra Ua Follamhain, a priest of the Connaughtmen, was drowned in Loch Cairrgin. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, were burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Trian-Mor, and a street of Trian-Saxon. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i.e. Flaithbheartaigh, and Foghartach O'Foghartaigh, through treachery and guile. Ruaidhri was seven times a gossip to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was killed by Ceallachan-Caisil. Enda, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Connhaicni over Sil-Muireadhhaigh, so that Magh-Aei was left without cattle. Donnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhhar Failghe, was killed by his own brothers. Great frost and ice in this year, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes; and great snow fell afterwards. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain into Connaught, and he carried hostages from them. Diarmait Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh,.

\[Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh.—He is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthach, who was son of Saerbhreathach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—Id. Ibid.\]

\[Domhnall.—“A. D. 1092. Donnalda filius Amalgadii, Archiæpiscopus Ardmacianus, circuit et visitat regiones de Kinel-Equin, id est O'Nelloorum.”—Trias Thaurm., p. 299.\]

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

“A. D. 1092. Follavan, the religious of Connacht, was drowned. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounstermen. Rory O'Connor, Archking of Connacht, blinded by O'Flatherty deceitfully. Mureach Mac Carty, king of Eamhacht Cassill, mortus est. Donell mac Awalgu, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen, got his will” [co evc α νέη]. “The Rath of Ardmark with the church, 4 Cal. Sept. and a great part of the great Trien” [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].
Successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach: i.e. Bishop of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

Teach-neidheadh: i.e. House of the Guests, or the Hospital.

The Aithcheireach: i.e. the ex-priest.

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

"A. D. 1193. Donogh Mac Carty, king of Eomacht-Cassill; Trenar O'Kelly, king of Bregh; Hugh O'Boilain, King of Fernvay; Hugh mac Cahell O'Connor, king of Connaght, omnes occisi sunt. Hugh, Airchinnech of Domliag-Kianan; Ailill O'Niallain, Coarb of Kiaran, and Cronan,
successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cíneál-Eoghain, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchothair, was taken prisoner by Brian; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muireadhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchothair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Clúain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Niall, Tanist-abbot of Cláin-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach; Aedh, airchinneach of Dáimhliag-Chianain; Ua Scopta, successor of Comman; and Aedh Ua Con-ghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh of Clúain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cíneál-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, was slain by the Conaill-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchothair, lord of Sil-Muirreadhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithchleireach, i.e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchothair, was killed by the Conmaicni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighennain, lord of Luighne, died. Trensfhearg, Ua Cellaigh, lord of Breagh, was killed by Ua Duibhidhir in Dáimhliag-Chianain. Muircheartach Ua Briain plundered the Uí-Muirreadhaigh, and expelled them into Tír-Eoghain, after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchothair, and of Ua Concanainn, the son of Tadhg, lord of Uí-Diarmada. The Sil-Muirreadhaigh returned again to Connacht without permission. Great snow and frost in this year, so that the lakes of Ireland were frozen. Ard-Macha was burned, with its churches.

The Age of Christ, 1094. Donnseibhe Ua hEochadh da, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i.e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in and Mac Duach; Fothud, Archbishop of Scotland, in pace quiescent. Kindred-Murey exiled out of Connacht by Murtagh O'Brien. Hugh O'Cannain, king of Kindred-Connell, blinded by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Aileach. Maelcolumb mac Doncha, Archking of Scotland, and his son, Edward, killed by Frenchmen; and his Queen, Margaret, died of sorrow within a few hours. Kindred-Murey came again into Connacht without licence. Great fruit this yeare."—Cod. Clarend.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows:

"A. D. 1192" [recto, 1193]. "Hugh O'Ko-noyle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonnie-k-nose, died. Malcolme, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrett, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for grief and sorrow of the king's death, died."
Táin Ógta.  Píp Éemeann do comóintiall go hAite Chlair i. Muintéiseachtha Úa hPíonaín co phéirib Múumán co nOíopaigh ti Laignib, Donnall, mac mheic Loíseann, rí Óilióg co ÓCeithéar Conall, ti Éogan, Donnall, mac Plaimh, rí Thimpaich, co phéirib Míde, Donnchadh Úa hEochaoba, co nulraib, ti Soppaib, tiúnna Gála ti Ócá chlair, do nocht long leif. Tángattan an luchte anúin go Maigh Laignib, co po loingest Uachtarán áiní, go náimhi bán máithín món po phéirib Múumán, Laignib, n Oíopaigh neama. Iompoit iar ní Ulaidh, án ní ó haolaice leó Laignib do mónnúin. Iompoit iarr ní Mhúumán porp òrangí, rí po iontragár Soppaib a hAite chlair, rí po ápóisiopat rí Thimpaich i. Donnall, rí po iontragárd é nOíopaighaib iar monmpó ó phéirib Míde rapi. Do Óeochaidh iarrit ní Maolrifchlaíonn uatacá mbíce acuaito co mha ghat ba Laignib, ti anéipil Míde uile, ngrát Laignib ti anéipil Míde rapi, ti aír òg Múumán oc Loch Léibon, co stáppaip eitmh na bó ti an loisce, rí po hímmi ecoilamn rapi la a múintií reití i. mac Meic Aighnéín co na poircéite, rí ó cheap leó airi huidhein i. Donnall mac Plano, ti Sioiláinn mág Luigadh, rí in scoil iar Fábhána Péitín. Pláitseachtha Ua hAoúith, tiúnna Ua Óechtaich Úallach, do chaball la Donnchadh Úa hEochaoba, la po òlraib. Ar bhpó Apáisai on hUltaidh, ó 1 etnagáíin òranus món do poapjalnaib im Úa Peacán, rí im Donnall mac Aongusa. Conchoibh Úa Conchoibh, tiúnna Cianachta. Gleimne Óémín, déig iar naeitsethaibh. Conchoibh Úa Conchoibh, tiúnna Úa bPailse, do eipíbal la Muintéiseach Úa moprain, la po òlg Múumán. Slióigdo lla Muintéiseach Úa moprain co phéirib Múumán me hí Connaístair, rí po rò ina pruing gal sioil. Slióigdo oile van láip an luich céadna eitmh lé ci ti Ádair, rí po pannipart Míde eiten.
the battle of Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muircheartach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Osraighi, and the Leinstermen; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Oileach, with the Cincel-Conaill and Cincel-Eoghan; Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, with the men of Meath; Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, with the Ulidians; and Godfrey, lord of the foreigners and of Ath-cliath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laighhean, and they burned Uachtar-ard, and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, who fled, without spilling blood. After this the Ulstermen returned [home], for they did not wish to plunder Leinster. The men of Munster after this went eastwards again, and expelled Godfrey from Ath-cliath, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i.e. Domhnall [Ua Maelseachlainn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Maelseachlainn set out with a small party from the North, and seized the cows of Luighne and of all East Meath; but the people of Luighne and East Meath, and the soldiers of the King of Munster, overtook him at Loch Lebhinn, and got between the cows and the troop; and he was unfairly overwhelmed in battle by his own people, i.e. the son of Mac Aighennain and his troop; and their own king was slain by them, i.e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Enain, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feichin. Faithbheartach Ua hAidith, lord of Ua-Eathach-Uladh, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia. A slaughter was made of the Airtheara [Oriors] by the Ulidians, where a great number of the nobility fell, together with Ua Fedacain and Mac Aenghusa. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ua-Failgte, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land, by the same people, fall into a mill-pond, and turn a small mill in the village just as they issue from the rock.

* Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair: anglicised Conor O'Connor. This family are still in Gleann-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromachose, barony of Keenagh, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from Conna, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, and were chiefs of Cianachta, till subdued by the O'Kanes.

* By lake and land: i.e. a part of O'Brien's forces sailed up Lough Derg, and up the Shannon into Lough Ree, while another part set out by land.
viri. eisep Donncha, mac Mungha, mac Plom, T Conoicbarr, mac Mauig-
rischlaime. Ruaip, Ua Donnagan, tiicbina Aitao, vec. Catranneac na
Taol, mac Ruaidi Ui Conoicbarr, na Siof Mungha boc Tuanbmuin, 
T roin iarneach Connacht, bhi eisep eisep i cin cin. C no ainseach iarneach
Connacht, da no na maitei eisep ioc cin cin Anlaicb Ua Aite, 
Donnleib Ua Cinnfaolaih, na mac Tillepuigba Ua Mhaolmuain, 
Cat Rion-
nao ac amn. Iosnae Mac Tiolli Ultam, caoiricac Minune Mauim, 
no marba l a moa Mide. Doneall, comorba Phathaicce, roin cuairt Mu-
man ceona cin co teig a luchtaiat reepal la taeb neobarta uaoib. 
Tiolla na mnine mac U Cobaia, tiicbina Umall, vec. Oeninneach 
Acair pabai no marba uaspa Cbna.

Aoir Cnapor, mile nochat a cuicce. An teorreop Ua Conppam, comara
hrennann Cluna phta, vec. Sioin mac Mauibalua, amcaopa Eanem 
ule, vec iar plnaataigh, na iar noeisicthao. Tewn amboill inin Eopap 
ule hi coiteicne inin mbliaodam, a arbept apoile co nupitea clcpoime 
o uaoimh Eanem von tum hi pin, aitai apo火箭 no na ugoanamh eiric 
ecblai g eicuic arbaifite. Donegip, eorreop Aea chiac, Ua Manicam
1.
on hreicin, comorba Caomhin, Macc Mfanpa Ua Caomain, comorba Oenai.

1 Dun-Taol.—Not identified.
“Ua hAichir.—Now anglicised O’Hehir, Hehir, and sometimes Hare. This family was 
seated in the territory of Ui-Cormaic, lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis, in the 
country of Clare.

“Ua Cinnfaolaidh.—Now anglicised Kinealy. This family is of the sept of the Ui-Fidheinte, 
and seated in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the present county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clomaenoise, which agree in chronology at this pe-
period, record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1094. Flathertach O’Hatheih, king 
of Oneach, blinded by Doncha O’Heocha, king 
of Ulster. An army by Murtagh O’Brien to 
Dublin, and banished Geffry Meranach from 
being king of Galls, and killed Donell O’Me-
lachlaine, king of Tarach. The slaughter of

the Easterns’ good men by the North. Rory 
O’Donagan, king of Aras, and Conner O’Conner, 
king of Cianaght, mortui sunt in penitentia. 
Donell, Conar of Patrick, visiting Munster, 
and brought with him his full visitation, 
beside offering and devotion. Donell mac Mael-
columb, king of Scotland, killed by Donell 
and Edmond, his kinsmen, by murther. The 
battle of Finach, where the one-half of West 
Connacht, and the moiety of Coromuroe were 
slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O’Connor.”— 

“A. D. 1094. All the nobility and forces of 
Ireland assembled and gathered together at 
Dublin, with King Moriartagh O’Brien, both 
Munstermen, Lystermen, and people of Ossorie. 
Donell mac Flynn O’Melaghlyn, king of Meath; 
Donogh O’Heogheie of Ulster, and Godfrey of 
Dublyn, with ninety shippes. These of the East
to Dun-Tais; and they divided Meath between two, i.e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhar; son of Maelseachlannn. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muireadhhaigh, over the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which three hundred were slain; and they plundered all West Connaught. This was called the battle of Fidhnacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaebh Ua h'Aichir*, Donnsleibhe Ua Cinnfhaelaidh*, and the son of Gillafras Ua Maelmhuaidh. Imhar Mac Gilla-Ultaín, chief of Muintir-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of sребalls [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-ninghean, son of Ua Cobhthaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The airchinnneach of Achadh-fabhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcrain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldalua, chief anmchara of all Ireland, died at an advanced age, and after a good life. There was a great pestilence over all Europe in general in this year, and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady. The following were some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it: Donnghus, Bishop of Ath-cliath; Ua Manchain, i.e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Cacimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain*, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of Ogharade, where they gave a discomfort to the Munstermen, people of Ossorie, and Lynstermen. The Ulstermen retracted upon them, and wouldn't neither hinder or opugne the Lynstermen, but went and banished Godfrey out of Dublin, and also deposed Donell; whereupon the deposed King of Meath went to the land of Lwyne, and there took a prey, and being pursued by East Meath, and the King of Munster's guard, was slain among the cowes at Loghlevyn, by one belonging to himself called Mac Agenan; and so this was the end of Donell, king of Meath, that was deposed of his kingdom, and slain by his owne people. Connor O'Connor of Affailie, King of Lynster, was taken captive by King Mordertagh O'Bryan. Clonvicknose was robbed, and the spoyle taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Royrks, on Monday in Shrovetyde. Dower was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Affailie. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delvyn. King Mortagh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Connought to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Dontaise, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donnogh mac Murrogh mac Flynn, and Connor mac Mugeallaghyn O'Melaughlyn.”—Ann. Clon.

* Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter
vo Ohelbna bicc a cenél, Caippe i., an thriocce Ua Ceitfínnaí, cointearba Mæócc, Ua Rinnmánaí, phríléirinn Leitlínne, Eochair Ua Coirp, recnab Aclaib bó, Seamllán Ua Cnámhé, annmara Uir mór, duadaich Ua Cip-
priuist, raea Cille Dála, Dubhlaítaich Ua Muircóhaír, Aó mac Mac-
nhora Ui Broléam, áirnphrílémh, g Auchnainn Ua Cúinb, áirnphrílémh.
Arbát son mòr-leòd chèsta Dòrraí Mhánaí, tigearna Fhail Ait cleat, ò
na hAichleach, Ua ppmall Dub Ua Phísghaille, tighearna Poitcuac Lai gén, Maicgama-
na Seóda, tighearna Corca Dhuihne, Ua Maolpaoithe vo muinnair Imleacha
luaidh. O hAmhúí, tighearna Oighial, g Ua Conóbaí, tighearna Cianachta
línne Saimin. Ua hÉicemgh, tighearna Phímanach, vo mairbh. Tioll-
aíarain am mac air Lágcine, tighearna Ua Ídirbne, vo mairbh. Ca-
fhraoiomadh mór i ndubhachad na nDál Araidhe boll Ulaidb ó 1 earrnaca
Lochdann Ua Caipill, tigóaimhna Ulah, g Tiollámaíghall Ua Caipill, g
rochaide mór amaille priú. Dòmnall Ua Muirecháin, tighearna Tébhá uile,
ó Anlaoi, mac meic Conmhaí, mac caithd Shúil Rómán, vo mairbh i reil
ó 1aet e ngeàthuair i mBun na. Taileir, méis Dòmnall Ghiuic, dècc. Taois,
mac Caitl Uí Conóbaí, vo mairbh na rípaí Múnaí. Taichechleach
Ua hPhéasa, tighearna Lui gén, ó 1a luísne ime, vo mairbh la slib Con-
mhacemb i. Cenél Cail, Cenél Dúlbán, g Cenél Lui gén. Ua Conóbaí,
tighearna Ciarmarích, vo mairbh la a hrácain. Cúcocoipice Ua hAmhúí,
tighearna Phí mhúile, vo mairbhach la Dònnacha Ua Maolphéislaimh.
Dub-
cóblai, méis tighearna Ophaithe, g baindorlaí tighearna Ophaithe, dècc. Óamhain,

into the Book of Kells, some time previous to
the year 1094.—See the Miscellany of the Irish
Archaeological Society, pp. 132, 156.
7 Ua Cnámhisgh.—This name is obsolete in
the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster,
where it is anglicised Cramsey.
* The Islands: i.e. the Hebrides, or western
islands of Scotland.
* Ua Seachdha.—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and
sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix
Ua or O'. According to O'Heerin’s topogra-
phical poem, O'Falvy, who was the senior of the
race of King Conary II. in Ireland, was chief of
the territory of Corca-Dhuibhne, or Corceaguiny,

which extended from the River Mang westwards
to the strand, Fintragh, now Ventry, in the
now county of Kerry; and O'Shea was chief of
Ui-Rathach, now the barony of Iveragh, in the
west of the same county: and this is evidently
correct, though O'Shea, who was of the same
race with O'Falvy, was sometimes chief lord of
all the race of Conary.
* Ard-a-chall: i.e. High Field, now Ardagh,
in the parish of Ramoan, barony of Carey, and
county of Antrim.—See Ordnance Map of the
county of Antrim, sheet 14.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:
Dealbhna-Beag; Cairbre, i.e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Macdhog; Ua Rinnanaigh, lector of Leithghlinn; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo; Scannlan Ua Cnaimhsighe, annchara of Lismore; Buadhach Ua Cearruidh, priest of Cill-Dalu; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhlaigh; Aedh, son of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, a chief lector; and Augustin Ua Cuinn, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Mearanach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the islands; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean; Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne; Ua Maelcraeibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair; O'Ainbhhidh, lord of Oirghialla; and Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin. Ua hEigith, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain. Gillachia-rain, the son of Mac-Ualghairg, lord of Ui-Duibhinnreacht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia; and Gillachomghaill Ua Cairill; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Amhlaeibh, the son of Mac Conmeadha, son of the chief of Sil-Ronain, were treacherously slain, while in fetters, in Munster. Taillti, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the men of Munster. Taichleach Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighn, was slain, with a slaughter of the Luighn about him, by the three Connhaicni, i.e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhain, and the Cinel-Lughnai. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraghe, was killed by his brother. Cucoigcriche Ua hAinbhidh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraighe, and the lady of Osraighe,

“A. D. 1095. Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowle, and cattle. Kells, with its churches; Dorowe, with its books; Ardsraha, with its church; and many other church townes, creature sunt. Senoir Mac Maelmolua, archaged of Ireland, in pace dormivit. Duvhach O'Sochuinn, gentle priest of Ferta; Dongus, bishop of Dublin; Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, died. Kilkieran, son of Mac Ualgarg, minion of Duvinrechy, a suis occisus. O'Hegny, King of Fermanach, killed by his” [own people]. “The battle of Ardgagh by Dalaray upon Ulster, where Gilcomgaill O'Cairill” [was slain]. “Great sickness in Ireland, that killed many men, from the Calends of August until May next. Mur-tach O'Cairre, minion of Kindred-Aenes, and heire of Ailech, mortuus est. Carbry O'Kehernay, in pendentia mortuus est, i.e. the archpriest” [recte, noble bishop] “of Cinselayes. Godfrey Meranach, King of Galls, mortuus est.” —Ann. Ul.; Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Channain, Cluain Éripsio, Úna na locha, Rabor, Lepr món, Cluain broinai, g Cluain eais an loiscab uile. Cluain mic Nóir an opeccain. Dornall Ua Madaim, tigína Ua nEachach, décc.

Aoit Siprote, mile nocht a ré. hUa Cochlán qui errcop, g comopa ùairí, décc. Eogain Ua Cluain, aipíneneach Óirpe, décc in oéc décc Callann ianuann. Column Ua hAnpaíín, aipíneneach Roppa Gilién, Flana Ua Muíneccám, aipíneneach Cenpuib, Leaipí hUa Crowin, com- arba Comgaill, Mac Nechtaim hUa hUaimh, phíleigm, g uafal págaet, décc. Ua Mailcaim, ollam báil gCar, décc. Am làoib, mac Taúg Uí Óbhrain, is marba dé 1 Manann. Féit Éim poe Aíme in mbliaímuin. Ro gab imeagla mói pórpa Épeam pempi, conaó 1 comainle anphacht lá cleiríb Épeam im comarba Phátraice bia mimóin ar an efolaim no tircanaó nó é céin a popéongra poí óchach a coicéinme tréadhon ó Chbi- aon 50 Domnach no vénaí gach már, g thorpcead. gach laoi 50 cún mbliaína, cen ma tát Domnaíge, g rollamna, g aipóele, g van no patrat almyana, g eabanta iomá na dé. Tuccaí bain mBhanna iomá na ecaillteib, g cleiríb, ó ríogáib, g taogfeib, g po raipéar pí Épeam an tuicht mui an tóth na díogla. Cnso copao do aithnáithecce lá Muínechtach Ua mBhrain ian na mórach peacht niam na Le Cuino. Flann Ua hAmibí, tigína Óibreínt Anphíall [dècc]. Conóbaíón Ua hAniapríán, tigína Cianaéta, g Ua Cnín tigína Ua Mic Ceartino, do cométirem íria poile hi celiachá. Cuílaoí Ua Céilecan, tánairi Anphíall, do marbaí lá conceecad nÉpeam, 1. cóisecead Uíló. Maíghaíom Ua Séidí, tigína Copca ÓHuibhne, décc. Muínechtach 1. an Cullach Ua ÓDubhá, tigína Ua nAmalgaíba, do marbaí

* Durmhaigh.—Otherwise written Dearnbach and Durmghagh; now Darrow, in the King’s County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

* Fell on Friday.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A.D. 1096. Festum S. Joannis Baptistae hoc anno eccecit in feria sextam: quod tan- quam malum omen ex quibusdam vaticiniis augurati nimium exparverunt Clerus et populus Hiberniae. Unde consilio inito visum est Archi- episcopo et Clero totius patriae, ut preservarentur a malis quae premisso tali omne subsecu-

utra quid dumad prædixerant indicere toti populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam protelent jejunium singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis diebus, exceptis Dominiciis, festis, et solemnna- tibus majoribus, una refectione maneant contento. Unde multæ a populo factæ sunt oblata- tiones et pia elargitationes; et a Regibus et Proceribus agri et predia multa sunt donata Ecclesiis. His pietatis officiis peractis ab igne imminentis vindictæ populus mansit intactus.”

—Trias Thaum., p. 299.
died. Darmhaigh, Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain-Bronaigh, and Cluain-Eois, were all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnall Ua Madadhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Bairri, died. Eoghan Ua Cearnaigh, airchinneach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Colum Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ross-ailithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Aentrobh; Learghus Ua Cruimhthir, successor of Comghall; Mac Neachtain Ua hUaithnigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaemiah, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in Manainn. The festival of John fell on Friday this year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick [at their head], to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was, to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday, every month, and to fast [on one meal] every day till the end of a year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals; and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance. Ceancoradh was re-edified by Muircheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuinn. Flann Ua hAinbhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Celeachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i.e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne, died. Muircheartach, i.e. the Boar, O'Dubhtha, lord of the...
lady a cenél pem. Matothan Ua Madocain, tighina Sil nAnmcaìna, decc. 
Tullaoireen Mac Coptén, tighina Dealbha móire, do mabhao lì huib Lao-
ghaire. I. îarna iòiníc aile do Mhuirechaisgh Ua Òrphain doibh iar mhìreò dòrive. 
XXX uinge do ón uadh, ì céad mbò ì ochtar eitireò. Domhchaò mac an 
Thuirt do mabhao do Chalpaigib. Stiùrmiù, mac Mac Seailbaig, tighina 
Phèn Roìp, do mabhao lì Mòdinnach Maighn. Maolpàtteance Mac 
Aimhìgh, eòrrocch Òna Mac, decc.

Aoi Chléò, mile nocha a reacht. Flanaaccán Ruadh Ua Òdhéàigh, 
comarba Gommáin ì penaiginn Tuama na Òdailann. Maolán Ua Cùinn, 
aipìnneanbh Occailbh decc, Maolpìghve mac an tràoin Òi Òróilìain paòù ì 
eòrrocch Chìille òarà, ì cóicce Laighn, decc. Tàòs, mac Ruáinì Uí 
Choncòisp (ì bràthair Connaicbheòalach Mhòinò), tighina Sil Mhuìbdàig, ì copnam- 
eacch an éicce aipìnìa, do mabhao lì Chòinn Choncòisp, ì lá aèirgòda 
pèim ì phìull. ì la mac Conluàcì Uí Mòdinnéannòim ì ìn sìthommò bòdàòam 
ìcheò a aèirce. Anmuigín Ua Mòrdà, tighina Laighnì decc. Silòigò lì
Ui-Amhalghadha\(^6\), was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain\(^b\), lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirtan, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laegaire, he having been delivered up to them by Muircheartach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donnchadh, son of the Gott [Ua Maeleachlainn], was slain by the Calraighi\(^1\). Sithfruich, son of Mac Sealbhaigh, lord of Feara-Rois; was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Maelpadraig Mac Airmheadhaigh, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1097. Flannagan Ruadh Ua Dubhthaigh, successor of Comman, and lector of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Maelan Ua Cuinn, aircinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois]; Maelbrighde Mac-an-tsaeir Ua Brolchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i.e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muirheadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair\(^k\) and his own servant of trust, i.e. by the son of Culuachra Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muircheartach frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunchus, archbishop of Dublyn; Breahawe O'Manchan, Cowarb of St. Kevin; Donell Duffe O'Ferall, prince of the borders of Lynster\[^{[recte, \text{Culraigh}}\]; "Mac Maras O'Koewan, Cowarb of Oene; the bishopp O'Keheernie, Cowarb of Moyeoge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lynster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them", "were strocken with great terror; for appeasing of which plague, the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdom to fast from Wednesday to Sunday, once every month, for the space of one whole year, except sollemne and great festivall days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said daily. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kingdome, were very beneficall" [recte, beneficent] "towards the church and pooremen this year, whereby God's wrath was asswaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were theretofore charged with sesse and other extraordinarie contrive charges, with many other large and bountifull gifts. The king's house of Kyncorie was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koynn. Mac-Miccorthean, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of Lageerie, after he was delivered by them to" [recte, delivered to them by] "king Murtagh, for taking from thence" [recte, taking for him] "thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners."

\(^k\) Clann-Conchobhair.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Maelbhrenainns, or O'Mulrenins, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.
Muintirteach Ua hBhíann go Leict Moda, 1 co ríphrtha mide, 1 co nporíom do Connacht an ammar an tuaircseit go rangadan Mag Conaille, 1 a momród ar aip rin gan nporíom gan eitipe, uair táméig Ó Domnall Ua Loclaíonn 50 fheinol an tuaircseit go Ríodh Conaille do tadhairt eata do Muintirteach co na roisne do nóipna Día, 1 comhara Phatrinaíc ríit eitipha. Loclaíonn Ua Dhubhóra, tigína Béinnmaga, do máthair do Uíbhr bhíun bréiphr. In òrre Ua Caretaigh, ollaim Connaéct, co máthair do Chonnaéctaigh féirpin. Cnó mó ar a púd Éireann a coitéinne ríin mbliadhan, co nó mét muca Éireann, 1 pú máth taimpeirt na cinn hirpin co cinn d'bhfuil an taimh. Bhfuilann na cinn bríonn do saipé 61, 1 do gheibhírí peirbhóis cnó ar aon ríphínn. Cloitheach Muintirteach .1. Muintirteach bhíe, co leabhar 1 co eitpeccéisean taimh do lorcasáid. Plaicetteach Ua Plaitheach 1 do eitpeasc na aetaptha go hAod Ua Conchobair (.1. Aod an 5a bínaí) 1 cinnar Shil Muinteag 1 do ghabal ón omsígr.

Aoir Crioír, mide noghar a hocht. Ó Domnall Ua hEnni 1. do Ua Cairep anam écpa, 1 uair eircéip, cinth lecna 1 crúbhait na nDhaoine, torpla cointeche impulse Eorpa raon an inri eicéise Rómain, 1 na nDhaoineal, co eitpechúincha abróid 1 Callaim December. Sí bhfuil an rachthmoicí a aoir an tan po raibh a ríphat. Ó Domnall Ua Robantaigh, comhara Cholaim Chille, Maolíprü Ua Stuir, peipin 1 peallrom Mhian 1 Éireann argháin,

1 *Fith-Conaille*: i.e. the Wood of Conaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth.

2 *A seiseadach of nuts*.—This is explained “the sixth part of a barrel,” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—See note under A.D. 1031.

3 *The cloitheach of Mainister*: i.e. the steeple or round tower of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Dr. O'Conor, in a note to this passage, asserts that the round towers of Ireland were not the cloitheach of the Irish annals, because the round towers could not be burned; but the round tower of Monasterboice still exists, and is known by no other name than that by which it is called in the text, namely, *Cloitheach Mainister*.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 64, 65.

4 *Léith of the Broken Spear*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, because Léith of the Broken Spear, King of Connacht, was killed in the year 1067.—See that year, p. 893, *suprâ*; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connacht*, p. 367.

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

"A.D. 1097. Lergus O'Crimthir, Coarb of Conmada, post penitentian optimam obiit. Teig mac Rory O'Conner, heire of Connaght, a sui occisus. Flannagan Ruí, i.e. Red, Airchinnnech of Roscoman, in pace quiévit. The Steeple of Mainister* [cloicetheach mainister], "with the books and much goods" [therein placed] "to be kept, burnt. Maelbrighde mac Antire..."
Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connaughtmen, in the direction of the North; and they arrived in Magh-Conaille, but they afterwards returned without spoils or hostages, for Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the mustered forces of the North, came to Fidh-Conaille, to give battle to Muircheartach and his forces; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. The Druid Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, was killed by the Connaughtmen themselves. Great abundance of nuts throughout Ireland in general this year, so that the swine of Ireland were fatted; and some of these nuts lasted to the end of two years afterwards. It was usually called the year of the white nuts, and a seiseadhach of nuts was got for one penny. The cloictheach of Mainistir (i.e. of Mainistir-Buithe), with its books and many treasures, were burned. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i.e. Aedh of the Broken Spear), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muireadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEnni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief annchara and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, successor of Colum Cille; Maelisa Ua Stuir, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of

O’Brochman, Archpriest or Bishop of Kildare and all Leinster, post penitentiam optimam, quievit. An army by Murtach O’Brien, and Lehmoga, i.e. Munster, or half Ireland, to Ma-Murhevinn: an army by Donell O’Lochlainn into the north of Ireland” [recte, with the people of the north of Ireland] “to Figh-Conell, to give battle to them; but Daniell, Coarb of Patrick, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlainn O’Duirdara, king of Fernmay, killed by the O-Briuin of Brefny. Great fruit of nuts this year (thirty years from the other nutt year to this, called the Yeare of Whyte Nutts), that a man might gett a measure called Sessagh, i.e. the sixth part of the barrell, for a penny.”

Two of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1097, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1096, as follows:

“A. D. 1096” [recte, 1097]. “Awargin O’Morrey” [O’Mordha, or O’Mor] “died. He was prince of Lease. King Morierthagh, with the forces of Lethmoye and Meath, with the forces of a part of Connought, went to Ulster of purpose to gett hostages, and returned from thence without bootie or hostages.”

Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh: anglice Donell, or Daniell O’Rafferty, or O’Roarty. The O’Roartyys were Coarbs of St. Columbkille, on Tory
Eochair, comarba Cianain, Rónán Ua Dairmn, comarba Peiín céitir, 1
plaísier togaide iarom, Mablaíntaín Ua Ceallaí, comarba Muirbeithe, 
1 Leannar ecenair véce in aois. Plaishteacht, mac tízimsaí bainéís, 
comarba FíNNIN Maine bile, véce ma olithe. Mac Maír Cairene 
1. uaral rascain pári 1 piúit púilir Epeann véce in ghlúin na loca. Thí 
loinga do longaí sall na ninnisíc go buan amach do Utacht, 1 a broinín do 
marbhaí 1. ríce an cé a lionrís. Maróim PeiínRSSiRíiige pón Chenél Conaill 
mac eCenéll neogam in po marbaí Ua Tanneach, 1. Eccentae, go rochaí be 
iole. Creadaí, 1 inntean Maine tairbé la Muineachtach Ua mbhínam pón 
priopa Téadéa. Slóiscé la Munineachaidh co Sliabh Páirc do paistí Domnaill, 
mac mheic Lochlann, acht ní nhéirte stailí na aiteindea. Míde do páipíní 
esting Domnaí, mac Mupchaí, 1. Conóbar, mac Mbaileachlann. Plaishe 
tachtach Ua Planibhíthea, tízima Síl Muireadhaí 1 iarpsaí Connacht, do 
marbaí do Mhainní Ua Cuanna 1 ecenaré valits Ruainí Úi Connóbar, 
1. Ruainí na poide buné, piig Connacht. Ar do bhliainn báir Plaishe 
haoibhraith, 

Ocht mbliáona nocht ar míle, 
O țéin mic De vair nítáis, 
Ní rúgril páir, acht le oibrí denim, 
Co báir reoill Plaishe țíthair.

Diarnaí, mac Óidha, mic Diarnaí, ni Leaí, do marbaí do chúlma 
Mupcaí, mic Diarnaí. Catairnach, mac an eSiomnaí Uíuin, tízima 
Tíobha, do marbaí bainéí Teáibha, 1. Ua Aigh, ni ruíl. Macnaitch 
Ua Plaishein do opcom do Muinte Ólaim in Mairéith Óiled. Mac Meic-

Island, off the north coast of the county of 
Donegal.

*Successor of MuraOthna: i.e. Abbot of Fahan, 
in the barony of Inishowen, and county of 
Donegal.

* Fearsat-Súilighe: i.e. trajectus, or crossing of 
of the Swilly, now Farsnetmore, situated about two 
miles to the east of Letterkenny, in the county 
of Donegal.—See note *, under A. D. 1567.

* Magh-Dairbhre: i.e. Plain of the Oaks. This 
name is now obsolete. It was probably near 
Loch Daibhreach, or Lough Derryvaragh, which 
form a part of the north-east boundary of Teath 
bha, or Teflia, in the county of Westmeath.

* Flaithbheartach Ua Flúthaibheartaigh: anglice 
Flaherty O'Flaherty.—See Hardiman's edition 
of O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of 
West Connaught, pp. 367, 368.

* Ua Cuanna. — Now anglicised Cooney 
and Coyne, without the prefix Ua or O'.

* Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe: i.e. Rory, Roderic 
or Roger of the Yellow Greyhound Bitch. Dr.
Ireland in general; Eochaith, successor of Cianan; Ronan Ua Daimhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator; Maelmartin Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura Othna; and Learghus, died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Bairreach, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, died on his pilgrimage. Mac Maras Cairbreach, a noble priest, a doctor and learned senior of Ireland, died at Gleann-da-locha. Three of the ships of the foreigners were captured, and their crews slain, by the Ulidians; one hundred and twenty was their number. The battle of Fearsat-Suilige was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghan, in which Ua Taircheirt, i.e. Eigceartach, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and wasting of Magh-Dairbhre, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, against the men of Teathbha. An army was led by the Munstermen to Sliabh-Fuaid, to oppose Domhnall, grandson of Lochlann; but they obtained neither hostages nor pledges. Meath was laid waste [during the contests] between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and Conchobhar, son of Macleachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of Sil-Muireadhhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhan Ua Cuanna, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe, King of Connaught. Of the year of the death of Flaithbheartach was said:

Eight years and ninety above a thousand,
From the birth of the Son of God all-strengthening,
It is no vain story, but it is absolutely certain,
To the death of the faithful Flaithbheartach.

Diarmait, son of Enna, son of Diarmait, King of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmait. Catharnach, son of the Sinnach Odhar, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAirt, of East Teathbha. Maccraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli.

O’Conor translates this, Rodericus Margaritum flavarum; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it “Ruaidrius na mórge buíe, i.e. a flavo cane venatico dictus,” in his translation of Keating’s History of Ireland; and O’Flaherty, more accurately, renders it “Rodericus de flava cane,” in Ogygia, p. 440.

1 Sinnach Odhar: i.e. the Pale Fox.
2 Magh-Elli.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King’s County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Teffia.—See note 5, under A. D. 1518.
paríc, pileó, ainm pile na Muían, vécc. Mac Óairín Úa Mórdá, tigfína Laóchór, do marbhad dú muintir réim. Óubáiblaid, inín Diarmata, mac Taróg, bhí Mhunáigtaig Úi Óthiáin, vécc. Deainbhrónaill, inín Tanóg, mac Gillaapáignicce, macait Mhuiné crétaig, 1 Taróg Úi Óthiáin, vécc i nGhlom vía locha. Conpaích Muían do lopeacá dunmór. D'éith Chlunaic mac Nóir do aicecin do Mhuinéir Tlamain 1 do Coinnchille mac mac Aodha. Mac Gillaapáignicce 1 Únaidm, comaita Mhunghair Úi Óthiáin, do marbhad do Chloinn Chorcéitg, 1 ÚaÓgáinaicce tuairceir Chlach, 1 po marbhad tríocha eteann mnaid 1 mion ann.

Aoiú Céipòrt, mile nocha a naoi. Doinead, mac mac Maonaig, abb lae, vécc. Diarmata Úa Molaithghen, ainmmeach Dún, vécc iúche Cárric. Uaimhích Úa Mactípe, comóibh Colmáin mac Lenín. Annub Úa Longógairn, comóibh Cailainn mac Cúiméicaitn, abb Típe vá gláir, vécc. Caonóicmac Úa Móigíll do ghabail episcopoué Aída maċa via Domnaig Chincéigí. Slóigí la Muínécrétaig Úa Móríain, 1 la Lié Mhódá co Shabh Úannac mac Úa Dorgaill Úi Lochtáin, 1 boi Domnail 1 neplaine po m a ciúin, 1 do nóime, comóibh Phátraicce, réite mbliáona eteann tuairceir Eireann 1 Lié Mhóda, conaí amlaíd pin po recanraim don éin pin. Slóigí la Domnail Úa Laclaitm 1 la Clannach Néill an tuairceir tair Tuan 1

*Clann-Chosraigh.—See note *, under A. D. 1062, p. 882, suprad.

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

"A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertay, king of West-Connaught, killed by Kindred-Murecy. Three shippes of the Gentyes" [recté, Galls] "of the Ilnds robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse" [recté, a little more, "vel paulo plus" in orig.—Ed.] "Maelisa Ua Sture, scribe of philosophy in Monuster, nay of all Scotts" [scriba philosóphi Mononium immo omnium Scotorum], "in pace quiévít. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Diarmada, king of Lonster, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod's sons. Eocho, Coar of Kianan, post penitentiam obiit. Ronan O'Davin, Coar of Fechin Fóvar, prius et religiosus optimus, post penitentiam; Maelmartan O'Kelly, Coar of Mura Othna, largus et sapiens in una die quieverunt. Flathvertagh mac Tierny Barky, Coar of Finen, in peregrinatione mortuus est. Donell O'Hena, Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fontain of the world, post penitentiam optimam x. Kal. Decembris vitam feliciter finivit. Makmaras Carbrec, chosen soul-frend" [amicéphos tóguise]; "Donell mac Róivartai, Coar of Columkille, during his life" [ppi pé, recté, for a time], "in pace dormierunt. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Fersal-Suliche, where Egert O'Torchert, and others, were slain. This yeare Hugh O'Mayleoin, Coar of Kianan of Clon-mic-Nois, natus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the
The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gaeithin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadgh, and wife of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadgh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muircheartach and Tadgh Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Corcach-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Tlamain, i.e. by Cucaill Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoinnigh Ui-Uradhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choscraigh and the Eoghanacht of the north of Cliach; and thirty persons, both women and men, were killed in revenge of him.

The Age of Christ, 1099. Domnchadh, grandson of Mænaigh, Abbot of Ia, died. Diarmaid Ua Maelaithghin, airchinneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. Uamnachan Ua Mictire, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Anudh Ua Longargain, successor of Colum, son of Cremhthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caencomhruac Ua Bacighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnall] Ua Lochlainn, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year's peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1097, thus:

"A.D. 1097" [recte, 1098]. "King Mortagh O'Bryen tooke the spoyle of the people of Teaffa, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Donnogh mac Murrogh, and Connor mac Moylesaghlyn, both of the O'Melaughlys. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertye was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Silmorrey and farther Connought. O'Hait, prince of the East of Teaffa, killed treacherously. Kaharnagh Mac-en-Tynnaye, alias Foxe, prince of Teaffa. Dowchowly, daughter of Dermott mac Teige, wife to King Mortagh, and Queen of Ireland, died. Donnough mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn tooke the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gilleepatrick, mother of King Morietagh O'Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year."

* Ua Mictire.—Now anglicè Wolfe.
* Ua Longargain.—Now Lonnergan, or Londergan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

*Tuaim.—More usually called Fearsat-Tuama, now Toome, between Leagh Neagh and Lough Beg, on the confines of the counties of London-derry and Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.
Ruaidhri Ua Ruaidhcan, tiabhna aithri Oignioll, 7 macaomphios Eireann, ní chuairt plu a placta, 7 in iomchra Callann do Deceamber. Céannaigh 7 Ceall dara do lorc sna 1 neapach na bhaoinp. Domhacce Ardha argha do lorc sna. Cataoimh, 1. maith Leacan ganmhi, ma mairéar Téibh, 1. ma Muintir Tadhgain, pon a aithrí, do t uccind a do Cloinn Dianmaunae don chomhaire. Muintireach Ua hAicnt, tiabhna Téibh, co pochaidh oile am-

\[4\] Craebh-Tulcha.—Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massareene, and county of Antrim.—See note *, under the year 1003, p. 750, supra. This place derived its name from a widespread tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, like Bile Maigh-Adhair, in Thomond.—See note under the year 981. 

\[5\] The Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone church or Cathedral of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

\[6\] Lochan-geiridh.—The nearest name to this now to be found in or near Teffia, in Westmeath,
The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha. On coming together, the hosts press the battle on each other. Both the cavalries engage. The Ulidian cavalry was routed, and Ua hAmhrain slain in the conflict. After this the Ulidians left the camp, and the Clanna-Neill burned it, and cut down [the tree called] Craebh-Tulcha. After this two hostages were given up to them, and the successor of Comhghall as security for two hostages more. Of this was said:

The hostages of Ulidia were brought by force,  
As witnesses distinctly relate,  
By Domhnall of the lion fury,  
Chief of the generous race of Eoghan.  
Two brave hostages were given  
Of the heroes of Ulidia on the spot,  
The third without reproach, the Abbot of Comhghall,  
To acknowledge Domhnall Ua Neill as king.  
The ninth year above ninety,  
And a thousand years of fame,  
From the birth of Christ, certain without decay,  
Was that in which these things were accomplished.  
From the year in which cook-houses were few,  
The third was that in which,  
With vigour, after difficulty unspeakable,  
After cutting down Craebh-Tealcha, he brought them [i.e. the hostages].

Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, lord of the east of Oirghialla, and the most distinguished of the dynasts of Ireland, died in the fortieth year of his chieftainship, and on the tenth of the Calends of December. Ceanannus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhliag of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i.e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh, was gained by the people of West Teathbha, i.e. by Muintir-Tadhgain, over the people of the east of the same, wherein were slain of the Clann-Diarmada on that occasion, Muircheartach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among
maille rír im Ua Lachtain. Downdhach Ua hAicín, ciseatna Maige hAodhr, decc. Mac Conmara, mac Domnaill, ciseatna Ua Caimín, decc.

Aoir Créite, mile céo. Aod Ua hEileamon, ér recop Cille tana, Conn Mac Fillebünde, abb Mungairde, pui egnais, r guire píonír Múman, dég. Flann Ua Cionnda, aipeimneach Aéa Trimn i an ollam Mide. Macparé Ua Fláíden, comóibha Gairmán i Céinaín Tuama Thíne, decc na oiliéire i nAtha bó. Do Uib Macraic Pella a cénél. Cúisba Ua Léacáin anu taoireach Sil Rónán, pionán i aipeicur pí Mir Tlaba i Ua Neáll an dhaireann tiche, decc i an ceann aoe, i an píobaire potha, hi teic mid Cúnta na mbocht.

Loicce lod Múineachach Ua mbomn am poicela pí nEireann imme na pangatann co hÉarannadh. Thionólte Cenel Conaill do cóirmh e sipe píon, l po pupáile a áicc an Múineachach co na pochraide poib na muinteas gan mór, gan chaill, gan aiste. Cneach-pleaniscodh lá mac meic Lochlainn lop nOiliú, co po aice l co po inscr Tulla l píopa Ór. Món longuir Táll lár an Múineachach céadna, go pangatann Óbhe a a otí ni dhaireann nach cion, l ni po loitér ló, l poí accairse a nap lá mac meic Lochlann eistip marba, l baico. Downdhach Ua hEochada, pí Ullaí, l oícin do mo tairís Ullaí ime do Dhabail ló Domnaill Ua Lachtain, lá píog nOiliú inn cúiscceadh Callanna lín. Tíolla na naom

8 O'Lachtain.—Now anglicised Loughnan, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Lofthus.

9 Magh-Adhair.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare. —See note under A. D. 981 and 1599. Ua hAíchir, now anglice O'Hehir and Hare, was afterwards driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisin, and he settled in Ui-Cormaic, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Sliabh Callain.

11 Mac Conmara.—Now anglicised Mac Na- mara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ul-Caisin, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the deanery of Ogashin, in the county of Clare.

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

"A.D. 1099. Great sleaing" [*recte, great dearth of provisions] "in all Ireland. Kells perished by fyre" [Cennannus igne dissipata est]. "Diarmait O'Mealahgin, Airchimheach of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Kildare to the half burnt" [Ceall dara de media parte cremata est]. "Coyncourack O'Byole took upon him the Bushoprick of Ardmac on Whytsontyde Son- dair. Donogh mac Maenay, Abbot of Ia; Uam- nachan O'Mactyre, i. Wolf's-sonn, Coarb of Mac-Lenin; Annad O'Longargan, Coarb of Colum mac Crebmhainn, in pace pausaverunt. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and by Lehmoa, to Mountain Fusaid, until Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a yeare's cessation between them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlaim, and by the North of Ire- land, beyond Toym in Ulster; but Ulster being
the rest Ua Lachtsnain. Donnchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhair, died. Mac Conmara, son of Domhnall, lord of Ua Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua hEremhoin, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn Mac Gillabhuidhe, Abbot of Mungairid, a distinguished wise man, and Mac Gillaboy, learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Cimaetha, airchinneach of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran, and Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Achadh-bo; he was of the tribe of Ua Fiachrach-Fella. Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, head chieftain of Sil-Ronain, the ornament and glory of the men of Teathbha, and of the southern Ua Neill in general, died at an advanced age, and after long pilgrimage, in the house of Mac Cuinn na mBocht, at Cluain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidh. The Cinel-Conail assembled to defend their country against them; and they compelled Muircheartach and his forces to return back without boody, without hostages, without pledges. A plundering army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed the foreigners and the men of Breagha. The great fleet of the foreigners was brought by the same Muircheartach [Ua Brian], till he arrived at Doire; but they did not commit aggression or injure anything, but were cut off by the grandson of Lochlainn, both by killing and drowning. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

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1 Ua Fiachrach-Fella.—Fella, or Fealla, was the name of a district situated on the west side of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.

2 Eas Ruaidh.—Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

3 The great fleet.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in Trias Thaum, p. 504:

"Murchertachus O'Briein (Princeps Australis Hiberniae) cum magna advenarum classe venit Dorian, civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil effecit, licet invitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio cassus, partim undis absumptus, ingenti clade deletus est per Hua Lochlainn, nempe Domnaldum Septemtrionalis Hiberniae principem."
The first Henry.—Henry the First was elected King of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1100.——See Chronology of History, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 296 and 366.

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

"A. D. 1100. Flann O'cinae, Aircinnech of Trym and Archpoet of Meath" [died]. "Donogh mac Eochua, king of Ulster, and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in quint. Kal. Junii. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and he preyed the men of Brehg and Fungall. An army by Murtagh O'Brian to Esroa. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by drowning and killing. Makilecolumne, O'Donell's son, killed by his" [own tribe], "being king of Kindred-Lugach. Assi O'hanragan, minion of Dal-Fiatach; Gilbyrde O'Cuirk, king of Muskray-Breosin; and Gillanamae O'Heine, king of Fiachrach, mortui sunt. Echry O'Maelmuire, king of Cianacht, killed by O'Conor of Kyannacht."——Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1098, as follows:

"A. D. 1098" [recte, 1100]. "Donnell mac Donogh, king of Scottland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mac Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Esroa of Ulster to get hostages of the
fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Con-
naught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillacholuim
Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-
bhrighdhe Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraighe-Breoghaín, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhra-
dhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maelmuire, lord of Cianachta, was
killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Glinne [Geimhin]. The first King
Henry⁹ assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led
by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliabh Fuaid; and they burned Air-
ghialla, Ua Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac
Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maelcharain Ua Donnghusa, learned
senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirghias Ua Muireadhaigh, archinmeach of Cluain-
Comhaicne, died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at
Caiseal by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the laity, and Ua Dunain,
noble bishop and chief senior, with the chiefs of the clergy; and on this occa-
sion Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made
before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religious⁹, without any claim
of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A
great army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the
men of Munster, Leinster, Osraighe, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh,
into Inis-Eoghain; and he plundered Inis-Eoghain, and burned many churches
and many forts about Fathan-Mura, and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or
boattie, with the loss of many of his horse and
men in that journey. King Mortagh again,
accompanied with a great fleet of Danes, arrived
in Derry in Ulster, and did no outrages by the
way, and were met by the son of MacLaghlyn,
who gave them an overthrow, and made a
slaughter upon them.⁷

⁷ Cluain-Comhnaicne: i. e. the Lawn or Mea-
dow of the Comhnaicne, now the village of
Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of
Leitrim, where St. Cruimhtheair Fraech erected
a monastery in the sixth century.—See note ⁶,
under A. D. 1253.

⁹ To religious.—It is not easy to understand
the exact nature of this grant. It appears to
be a grant to the cœnobites, with exemption
from any duties to lay persons, or secular eccle-
siastics.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Arche-
ological Society, pp. 131, 153, 154, 155, for a
charter, by which the King of Tara and others
granted Disert-Columbkille at Kells, in Meath,
to religious for ever, about the year 1084.

⁸ Fathan-Mura.—Now Fahan, near Lough
Swilly, in the barony of Inishownen, county of
Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of
the Cinel-Eoghain, was held in the highest
veneration.
I po ceoil Griannán Oiliúgh i ndiaill Cinn copeá do biortcaileab, I do mánaí lata Domnall Ua Lochlainn peacht maím, I do rúnacht Muiscipitách rop a flocch cloch gacha builec lein na paibe aca do breit leó ó oileach co luimeach. Ar uia popaitinist do páidó,

Ní ciala comeinidhe neimí,
Ciat ciala comeinidhe muirí
Táin comeinidhe clocha Oiliúgh,
Rop gnothíplaata Pumíó.

Dhe chaotó Muiscipitách iarpin tán Pheairi Campra i nultó, Í tucc gialla Ulaí, I táimce timcell Éithne imlán rí gá caec seirf gan caet gan puabairt, I do deeachaí ait plain dhiolachta via tíg. An plóidh timcill ainm an eilísí gan. Céipch do chuaid Oomchadh Ua Maitneachlamn, tíghnna Méide, o Pheinnaigh 1 hi eConailleibh, co tucc crapeach ambroill do buabi, I tarrai CócupirilUa Chipbaill, tíghnna Pheinnaigh 1 Oiscíall crapeach óitbhi i nAmháinlaionn, 1 ro mpanbh lufr an plóig gor frapea ait bhece, I do reasa úna Éachtíbh Ua Óbrain, tíghnna hPéistáin, 1 mac meic Cathadh Uí Maitliúain, 1 Ua Innoúeán, toireac teaglaigh Uí Mhaoileachlamn, 1 vá céad amaite ríúí. Oomchadh, mac Airt Uí Ruairc, tíghnna Conmaicne, 1 gothúanna Conmaic, ro mpanbh lufr an tSíollapannúin Ua Ruairc. Cétaí Ua Mhainneaccán, tíghnna Teatha, ro mpanbh do aitbhe Tíbha. Deapbail, iníth Uí Maitneachlamn, bhece. Oomchadh Ua hEochadha, pí Ulaí, do puar-lácaib a cuitbreac ló Domnall mac meic Lochainn lár písl náiliúgh táin cion a meic, 1 a cormalta i nnoimháir Áthna Macha thpe impioe cormba Pháiteice, 1 a raitea aitbhe ait cormluig aíób po bhádaill lora, 1 ro mónadh

9 Griannan-Oiliúgh.—Now Greenan-Ely, which is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort, on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the barony of Inishowen. For a minute description of this fort see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry, Townlands.

9 Ceann-coradh: anglice Kincors, situated at Killaloe, in the county of Clare.—See the years 1012, 1015, 1061, 1088.

9 Every sack.—Dr. O’Conor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: “Et precepit stricte Murchertachus exercitui suo omne saxum jaculatorium quod fuit apud eos in Arce, auferre secum ex Alichia Limericum.”—p. 678.

9 Fearnas-Camsa.—Now Camus-Macosquin, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note 1, under the year 1005, p. 755.

9 Slighe-Midluachra.—This was the name of the great northern road extending from Tara
Grianan-Oiligh, in revenge of Ceann-coradh, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before; and Muircheartach commanded his army to carry with them, from Oileach to Luimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack of provisions which they had. In commemoration of which was said:

I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,
Though I heard of the billeting of companies,
Until the stones of Oileach were billeted
On the horses of the king of the West.

Muircheartach after this went over Feartas-Camsa into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of Ulidia; and he went the round of all Ireland in the space of a fortnight and a month, without battle, without attack, and he returned to his house by Slighe-Midhluachra. The expedition was called "The circuitous hosting." Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Airgedgleann, and slew the host which he overtook, except very few; among the slain were Echthighern Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine; the grandson of Cairthen Ua Mailruain; Ua Indreadhain, chief of Ua Maeleachlainn's household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmhaicne, and royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Gillasronmhaoil Ua Ruairc. Cathal Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the people of the east of Teathbha. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, died. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was liberated from fetters by Domhnall, the grandson of Lochlainn, [in exchange] for his son and his foster-brother, in the daimhliag of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of Patrick, and all his congregation, after they had mutually

into Ulster; but its exact position has not been yet determined.—See Leabhar-na-Geart, Introduction, p. lix.

Airgedgleann: i.e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Donaghmoyne, barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note b, under A. M. 4981; and also note under A. D. 1460.

Ua Indreadhain.—Now Hanrahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.
na hÉaccainí an t. Callann lámhá. Máthair, ni Lochlainne, do iachtaim do gabháil Eireann, amlaíbhear an pano,

bhíadain ar eó a ní mille,
Cen nach mbaochta mór liom, 
O ghein Chriost ar chlárthaí ghrinn, 
Co teacht Máthair in Éirinn.

Tiolla na naini Ua Dúnadhí, ollam Connaìt, do ecc.
An Íor Chriost, mide céó a do. Muirthach Ua Ciondubáin, aipínneach Lughnád, Muigín Ua Mongáin, aipósiléiginn Aislinn Macca, 7. iantair Eoppa uile, decc hi ete linn Noim October i Mungairt hi Mumain. Máol-muirne Míaíeach, rath rascainn Cluana hÉirinn, decc. Cúmaine Ua Can-
pill, aipínneach Dún, decc. Donachaoí mac Eochr Uí Ainé, tanairí

*Bachall-Isa*: i.e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick’s crozier.

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

“A. D. 1101. Donogh mac Hugh O’Roerk killed by Fermanagh. Rigan, bishop of Drommore, and all the North, in pace quievit. Inis-Catha rifed by Galls. An army by Murtagh O’Brian and Lethmoga into Connacht, beyond Essroa into Tyrowen, and broke down Ailech, and burnt and spoyled very many churches about Fahan-mor and Ardsraha. They went afterwards beyond Fertas-Cansa, and burnt Culrhan, and encamped there awhyle. He took the pledges of Ulster then, and went over at Sligo to his home” [recte, and returned home by the great road of Slighidh-Midhluachra].

“An army by Donnogh O’Maelchlainn into Fermannay, where O’Carroll met him, and killed two hundred of them or more. Ferdonnagh, bishop of Kildare, quievit. Cathal O’Murigan, king of Tethva, beheaded. Donnogh O’hEochae, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Laghain’s son, king of Ailech, for his son and brother in law” [recte, foster-bro-

ther], “and took their oaths on both sydes, viz. in the Doimliag of Ardmac,” [through the intercession] “of the Coarb of Patrick and Patrick’s Samtha” [i.e. clergy] “withall, after swearinge by Jesus’s Crosstaffe.”—*Cod. Clarendon*, tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

“A. D. 1100” [recte, 1101]. “There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell, in the presence of King Mortagh, and in the presence of O’Downan, archbushopp and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdome, where the king, of his meer motion and free will, granted to the church, and all devout members thereof, such a graunt as none of his predeces-
sors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the church before, which was his chieuest seat, court, and town of Cashell, to be held in common by all spirittual men and women in perpet-
tual” [recte, perpetuity] “to them and their successors for ever. King Mortagh, with the forces of Munster, Lynstor, Ossory, Meath, and Connought, went to Easroe, in Inis-Owen”
sworn on the Bachall-Isa and the relics of the Church, on the eleventh of the Calends of January. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, came to invade Ireland, as this quatrain testifies:

A year above one hundred and a thousand,
Without any danger of miscalculation,
From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,
Till the coming of Maghnus to Ireland.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Dunabhra, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain, airchinneach of Lughmhadh. Mugtron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Maelmuire Midheach, a learned priest of Cluain-Iraird, died. Cumhaighe Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of [recte, went by Easroe into Inis-Owen], "in the North; destroyed all the towns, fortes, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake downe the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Camsa to Ulster" [i.e. Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], "took their hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without disturbance, strife, or impediment of any man. Two companies of Kerne contended together in Clonvicknose, that is to say, Moynter-Hagan and Moynter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillafin mac Wallachan, chieftain of Sileanmchie, was slain."

Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain.—Now anglice. Murray O'Kirwan. The family now always write this name Kirwan, without the prefix O'.

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

"A. D. 1102. Sworts of Colum Cille burnt, Donogh mac Echry O'Huirty, heyre of Oneachay, killed by Ulster. Donnell mac Tiernain O'Roirk, king of Conmacne, killed" [by the Conmacne themselves]. "Cumay O'Carrill, Airchinnech of Dun, mortuus est. Flahvertach O'Fothay, kinge of O'Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the men of Lurg. An army by Kindred-Owen into Macova, and Ulster came bee night into their camp, and killed Sitrick O'Maelfavall and Sitrick mac Conray mic Owen, and others, the first being king of Carrack-Brachay. Manus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the Ile of Mann, and made peace of one yeare with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell, Patrick's Coarb, for a twelve months peace, between Murtagh O'Brian and Donnell O'Lochlainn, and the rest. Mureach O'Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugvay, killed by the men of Meath. Rosalithir, with the fryers, spoyled by O'Neachay, in revenge of the killing of O'Donnchaa. Cashill burnt by Ely. Mu­gron O'Morgair, archlector of Ardnach, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses in the 3. Non. of October, vitam felici­ter finivit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.

Coir Conpóirt, mile céad a trí. Muireachtaigh Ua Plaitis, anímmeach ÍRí a bhuclach, rí aicheadh Gaidheal, de eic na oideach rí nAis Macha. Conbhac Mac Cuinn na mbócht, tanairí abhaíodh Cluana mic Nóir, rípaíb Sona, rainbóir, de eic. In ríi leithinn Ua Connbaicigh mac Muineach Líra móir, Ua Cínaigh ríi leithinn Dhaibhnaigh, mac Mac bráíne, raccapait Cille Óopenh, mac Maolbhoirt Mac Cuinn na mbócht, de eic. Ua Cannaing mac Conmaicne Tiop Conaill lá Domnall Ua Lochlaímn. Muireachtaigh Domnall Ua Ruadhachán do maighdó ríi creidte ÍRí Magh Coba, ríin rit maighdó an Gníollaisnaít Ua Chapbnaic ríin rit le ócain. Ragnall Ua hOcán Reachtai Telca Occ do, maighdó ríi péir Maighléidhlochta. Coiscad móir eitir Cenél Eogain rí Últa, co etamh Muireachtaigh Ua Órón, co peekaidh Muínn, do Laighde, co nOrrinairíb, co maiethi Comacht, co peekaidh Muide uimmi píosaíb co Mag.

"Ard-bo: i.e. Collis bovis, now Arbo, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh. There is a very ancient and elaborately sculptured stone cross at this place.—See Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 678.

"Inis-mor: i.e. the great Island, now Inchmore, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.—See note "., under A. D. 960, p. 680, supra."
Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Conmhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Conmhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cineal-Eoghan to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitrick Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachraidhe, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hEr lainhe Ua Dounchadh was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-cliath, to oppose Maghnus and the foreigners of Lochlainn, who had come to plunder Ireland; but they made peace for one year with the men of Ireland; and Muircheartach gave his daughter to Sichraidh, son of Maghnus, and gave him many jewels and gifts. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, died. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Lurg.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaithecan, airchinneach of Ardbo, a paragon of wisdom and instruction, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, Tanist-abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, and a prosperous and affluent man, died. The Lector Ua Connmaigh, of the family of Inis-mor\(^a\), Ua Cineadh,\(^b\) lector of Dearmhaich; the son of Mac Branan, priest of Gill-dara; and Maclisa Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, died. Ua Canannain was driven from the lordship of Tir-Connail by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Donn Ua Ruadhcan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormaic the same day. Raghnall Ua hOcain,\(^c\) lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha. A great war [broke out] between the Cineal-Eoghan and the Ulidians; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, and with the chiefs of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

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\(^a\) O'Cineadh. — Now anglicè King.

\(^b\) Ua hOcain. — Otherwise written O'Hagain.

\(^c\) This family is still very numerous near Tullyhogue, in the county of Tyrone, and in many parts of Ulster. It is anglicised O'Hagan, and frequently Haggan, without the prefix O'.
Coba hi poiméin Ulaó. Do lotar uile toblimh co Machaire Arda Macha.1. Co Cill na cCornaíne, co mbáthar ríctmain a bhrothaír por Aro Macha.1. Doimnall, mac mic Lachlainn, co stuaipirce Éanna ríiún an pé rin in Uib óbríad Macha aghaidh in aghaidh riuin, air na ro léigeadh vo éithe éog-eadhach Éanna ríiún air oibre go benaim ní ar uile irn cúigeadh. O poibtair toipróig air ruin Muimhan vo lúit Muipéischtach go hAonaí Macha co hÉimam, 7 timceall do Aro Macha co rpaíshóib ocht nuna ón póth air atseáin, 7 no géall ocht ríceat bó, 7 tomairp co Maig Coba doiriúiri, 7 páibhán cúiseach Laifrin, águí pocháide óphride Muimhan amhain. Do beachtaí réin ianaim por cneach 1 nDáil Anáide, 7 ri Mide, 7 ri Connacht, 7 no maitho Domnao mac Toiphéeballáig Ui Ógnaínn airum tímar rín, 7 mac Ui Concó- baír Siáipáigé, 7 Petaiméain huí Óbeann, 7 Domncaían huí Oúcambaír águí eorpóim ónóir oile vo raoileándaír amaille ríiún. Do lúit Domnall Ua Locht- lainn co cClanubáth Neill air naipirceir 1 Maigh Coba por anúr Loingeacht Laifrin. Tionóilte impor Laifrin, 7 Oirpáigé, 7 ruin Muimhan, 7 gail an lión po báthar, 7 rípaíte cat cpeóda por Maig Coba via Cédaom in Nóim Anu- guiúr rín óthímaí ló iar eocht vor macha. Ro meabair trá por Léit Mhoda, 7 ná a láth a nár.1. air Laifrin in Muipéischtach, mac Géiollamócoleoch, ri Laifrin, in óa Ua Lorcáin.1. Múnao mac Óg Ua Muiperóíhaír cona bhátaír, 7 in Muipéischtach, mac Tómráin, co nphúing mopóir oile cén mo tát- rinse. An Ua cCernpealoír in óa mac Máoilmórna, 7 in Rian, tighiána Ua nOícíona, 7 análl eile beór. An Oirpáigé in Géiollapástearch Ruaid, tighiarna Oirpáigé, 7 in maráid Oirpáigé ancósa. An Táil Aca ciatae, in Toippéach mac Éipe, 7 in Pól mac Amain, 7 in beoláin Airmunn co nphúing tógüine oile. An ríiún Muimhan in óa Ua Óibne 1. air Éanairi na nOéir, 7 in Ua Faisal 1. ríochdána Copca Duibhne, 7 epi Laifrin, in Óa Muiperóíhaír, tighiána Siáipáigé cona mac, 7 pocháide oile vo raoileándaír no

5 Macg-Cobha.—A plain containing the church of Donnahmor-Moir Maigh-Cobha, now Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Ivecagh, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1252.

3 Machaire-Arda-Macha: i. e. the Plain of Armagh, a level district lying round the city of Armagh.

1 Cill-ua-gCornaíne.—This was the name of an old church somewhere near Armagh, but its exact position has not been yet discovered. The name would be anglicised Kilnagorny.

6 King of Connaught.—It is added, inter lineas, in the Stowe copy, that he was "Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri," which is correct.

1 Peata deamhain: i. e. the Devil's or Demon's Pet.
to Magh-Cobha\(^5\), to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Arda-Macha\(^6\), i.e. to Cill-na-gCornaire\(^1\), and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, was during this time in Ui-Breasail-Macha, confronting them face to face, so that he prevented the people of the four provinces of Ireland from committing depredation or aggression any further in the province. When the men of Munster were wearied, Muircheartach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, to Eamhain, and round to Ard-Macha, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows, and returned to Magh-Cobha, and left the people of the province of Leinster and numbers of the men of Munster there. He himself afterwards set out on a predatory excursion into Dal-Araidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught\(^8\); and Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraige, Peatadcamhain\(^1\) Ua Beoain, Donncuan Ua Duibhchinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the Clanna-Neill of the North, proceeded to Magh-Cobha, to attack the camp of the Leinstermen; and the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, assembled together all the forces they had, and fought a spirited battle in Magh-Cobha, on Tuesday, the Nones of August, on the eight day after their coming into that plain. The people of Leath-Mhogha were, however, defeated, and slaughter made of them, viz. the slaughter of the Leinstermen, with Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorcains, i.e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muirreadhaigh, and his brother, and with Muircheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-Clennsealaigh, together with the two sons of Maelmordha, and Rian\(^n\), lord of Ui-Drona, and many others also; the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraighi; the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amann\(^a\), and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Briccs, i.e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corcach-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muireadhhaigh, lord of Ciarraige, of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

\(^m\) Rian.—He is the progenitor of the O’Ryans of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

\(^n\) Pol, son of Amann: i.e. Paul, son of Hmond.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1103. A courageous skirmish between the men of Lurg and Tuadhra, where both of them were slaughtered. O'Canannan banished from being king of Tyreconnell by Donell O'Lochlainn. Morrough Donn O'Rnoogan, killed in warfare at Macova, and the same army killed Gillgutt" [O'Cormaic] "the same day. Ranall O'Hogan, constable" [Recreque] "of Tullaghog, killed by the men of Magh Itha. Great war between Kindred-Owen and Ulster, and Murtagh O'Bryan, with the host of Munster, of Lenster, Ossory, and with the nobility of the province of Connacht and Meath about their kings to Macova to relieve Ulster; they went on all syndes to Killcornoire, to the field of Ardmach, and were a whole week in siege upon Ardmach. Donell O'Lochlainn, with all the northern men, were all the whyle in O'Bressall-Macha face to face to them; but when Mounsternen were weary Murtagh went to Aenachmach, to Emanmach, and about to Ardmach, and left eight ounces of gold upon the alter, and promised eight score cowes. He [re]tourned into Macova, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster: he went himself to prey Dalaray, where he lost Donogh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kerry's sonn, and O'Beaain, et alii optimi. Donell O'Lochlaynn went into the North of Ireland to Macova, to meete with Leinster. Lenster and Ossory, Mounster, and

* But one body.—"A. D. 1100. This year a woman in Munster was delivered of a couple of children that were joyned together in their bodyes."—Ann. Clon.

† Ua Caellaighi.—This name is still extant, but usually anglicised Kelly.

‡ Ath-Calgain : i.e. Calgan's Ford. Not identified.
with his son, and many others of the nobility, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Clanna-Neill of the North, namely, the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, returned to their forts victoriously and triumphantly, with valuable jewels and much wealth, together with the royal tent, the standard, and many other precious jewels. Maghnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body from the breast to the navel, and all their members perfect, with that exception, and their faces turned to each other; and these were two girls. Cathalan, Mac Seanain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra, Donnchadh, son of Enna, was blinded by the son of Dunlaing Ua Caellaigh. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choscreagh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their alumnus, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath-Calgaín between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Callraighe-an-Chalaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echthighern, Bishop of Cluainmic-Nois, and airchinneach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhir, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-Galls, as they were come against them, but Lethmoga, i.e. Mounster, was put to flight, and their slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmocholmog, and about two O'Lorkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinselay about the two sons of Moylurry, about Rian, king of O-Dronay, with Uoaran, et alii; the slaughter of Ossory about Gilpatrick Roe, King of Ossory, together with the nobility of Ossory; the slaughter of the Genties” [recte, Galls] “of Dublin, about Drostan” [recte, Thorstan] “Mac Erick, Paul mac Amainn, and Beollan Armunn, et alii; the slaughter of Mounsternmen about the two O'Bricks, i.e. the two heyres of the Desyes, and about O'Falve, heyre of Corkduivne, and second in Lenster” [eip Leigean], “and about Mureay, king of Kerrey, with his son, and many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omitt. Kindred-Owen tourned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booties about the kingly pavillion, the banner, and many precious jewels” [mon pupoll muoga i'm choulinne, i'm pesci'm mosca peocna]. “Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cahalan mac Senan killed by Carby. Murcha O'Flahegan, Airchinnech of Ardbo, chief learned, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Ua Duibhidhir.—Now anglice O'Dwyer.

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* * * Ua Flomnn.—Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Sil-Maurluin, or O'Flynnne, comprised the parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A. D. 1192.

1 Dun-Dealgan.—Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.

*Shingles.—Slant is used in the modern Irish to denote states, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. "A.D. 1100" [recte, 1104]. "The shingles of the great church of Clonrickense, and the lower end of the walls of the fine church, were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh O'Longsi, after the work was begun by Cormack Mac Connemoght, Cowarb of St. Keyran, though others call it Mac Dermott's church."—Ann. Clon. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1104. Felini mac Flainn Manistrech, miles optimus Christi in pace quievit. An overthrow of Dalaray by Ulster, where Duvcenn
treach, a faithful soldier of Christ, who was a chief senior and learned historian; [and] Cosgrach Ua Cruaidhin, lector of Cill-dara, died. A battle was gained by the Ulidians over the Dal-Araidhe, wherein Duibhceann Ua Daimhin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corcandhruidh, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Macleachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an-Ghleinne, was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruain, was killed by the Conmhaicni. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlann, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Teamhair, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ui-Laeghaire, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles of one-half the Damhliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, it having been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht.

The Age of Christ, 1105. Aedh Ua Ruadhain, priest of Achadh-bo; Muircheartach Ua Catharnaigh, a distinguished senior of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ailillan Ua Spealain, priest of Achadh-bo, died. Cathal, son of Gillabraite, son of Tighearnan, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne and Gailenga, was killed by the sons of his own mother, i.e. by the sons of Donnchadh, son of Caileach Ua Ruairc. Conchobhar, son of Macleachlainn, lord of Teamhair, and of all Breaga, and of half Meath, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, who took an unfair advantage of him. Muirgheas Ua Concanannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Macleachlainn, was killed by the Cinel-Phiachach. Donnchadh Ua Macleachlainn was deposed by Muir-

O'Daman was slain. Connor mac Maileachlainn O'Connor, king of Corkumrea, mortuus est. Mac Nahyche O'Roirk a suis fratribus occisus est. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and he spoyle the corn of the country, and it was in that journey that Coul'a O'Kinnelvan gott the full by which he dyed, being king of Laegaire. An army by Donnell O'Lochlainn to Macowa, and he brought the pledges of Ulster, and went to Tarach, and burnt a great part of Laegaire, and gott brybes from them [recte, but he gave protection to some of them]. "Cormack O'Cormock, chiefe of Monach, dyed. Doncha O'Conor, king of Connaght, killed by his owne men."—Cod.Clar., tom. 49.
laimn do anéitego lá Muinechritach Ua Órain, 1 a dól 1 nÁnghailbál, érmóip airtéip Mhóil do arsaíom do ar in éirí. 1 Muinechritach Ua Órain co phoirtcola rí in nEmín ime do dól 1 ndéithaí Dhuinechadó go Maigh Conaille, ní taitiál ní aic arbháin do lorgsaí, po panais ar níthe laith aitham eithí macaib Dhoimnall Uí Mhaoileachlaíthin í náiseómó ríoda do 1 do Dhuinechadó rína poile. Muinefochach mac Cana, Maelruanaí Ua Bhithe, tígnina Ua Caire, go mbe Gimpsealbaig 1 Órain, déig. Maolríchlaíthin Ua Conaing déec. Niell Ódhe Cincochadh do mhobadh. Niell mac Mice Riabáigh, tígnina Callphaig, déec. Doimnall, mac Amalga, aipcomairba Patraice, do dól go hAte cliaf do déain ríoda etap Doimnall Ua Lochlainn 1 Muinechritach Ua Órain, go po ghaba gálan a éicia, go taisn ma gálan co domhna airtéip Óèonna, go po hongad amhríde he. Tucait iarradh co samhlaig Arpa Macha, co nepbailte 12 August a bhreith Láipìn Ímair Muinefochach, go hangnacht do nónóir in Óinn Macha. Ceallach, mac Ódó, mac Maelhora, comairabair 1 comairbair Phárdhaicce a toga rí nEméann, go chuaní po ghrádach a ló peile Aocharán.

Cuir Æbridh, mile ceó a ré. Tuaital Ua Caiq, comairba Caeimgin. Mac Ódó Ua hAilíghaí, comairba baippe, Muinefochach Ua Maoleuvúin,

1 *Uí-Cairbri.*—A sept of the Uí-Fidhgeinte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The family of O'Bilraighe (O'Bilery), which is of the same race as the O'Donovans, sunk into obscurity shortly after this period, and the O'Donovans took their place, and remained the dominant family in this plain, till about the period of the English Invasion.

2 *Ua Conaing.*—Now anglice Gunning. This family was seated at Caislean-Uí-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

3 *Mac Riabhaigh.*—Now anglice Macreevy, or Magreevy.

4 *Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna:* i.e. the church to the east of Eamhain. This is probably the ancient name of Donnycarney, in the county of Dublin.

5 *Daimhliag of Ard-Macha:* i.e. the cathedral church of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Domhliag, by which the compiler evidently meant Duleek, in Meath.

6 *Adamnan's festival:* i.e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 51.

7 *Ua hAil gheannain.*—Now anglicised O'Hallinan and Hallinan.

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

7 *A. D. 1105. Muresch Mac Cana; Maelruanaí O'Bilrye, king of Carbery; and Melaghlin O'Conaing, in penitentia mortui sunt. Conor O'Maelcheallain, heyre of Tarach, occisus est. Donell, coarb of Patrick, came to Dublin to make peace between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell* [son of Ardga] “Mac Lochlainn, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was brought to Donach of Airthir-Evna, and was chrismated
cheartach Ua Briain; and he proceeded into Airghbialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Donnchadh to Magh-Conaille, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, he and Donnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Maelruanaidh Ua Bilraighhe, lord of Ui-Cairbri, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. Maeelseachlainn Ua Conaing died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchobhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, lord of Callraighhe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath, to make peace between Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and Muircheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness; and he was carried in his sickness to Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Muireadhaigh; and he was buried with honour at Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick by the election of the men of Ireland; and he received orders on the day of Adamnan's festival.

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanain, successor of Bairre; Muireadhach Ua Mae-

there, and brought from thence to Domliag, and there dyed; and his body was brought to Ardnach [in Pridie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mureai, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Maelisa, collated in the corship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feast. Niall Oge O'Conor killed. Murges O'Conkennain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelesechlimn out of his raigne of Westmeath. Fiach O'Flainn killed."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows:

"A. D. 1104" [recte, 1105]. "Connor O'Melaughlyn, king of Taragh, Moybreye, and half Meath, was slain by these of the Brenie. Donnell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynnaleagh" [i.e. the Cinel Phucaidh, or the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, county Westmeath]. "Donogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betooke himself to the coutry of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. King Mortagh hearing thereof assembled together a great army, pursued him thither, and did nothing there but burnt some stackes of corn for protecting him in that coutry, and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donogh refused to accept protection of him."
ptbnae Cluana mic Nóir, Copbmac Ua Cillín, aepínech Tíge aithhead Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmhuire Ua Scolaíghe, comharba Ruaidhí Lotha, Í Mupnchtaoch Ua Ceannaiigh, aoidsleigimo na nGaoideal, véce, iar neibh-
bhialt òcan anphd a ceiluan mic Nóir. Ò Do Luigbi Comachtá òcenel. 
Maolmhuire, mac Mic Cundo na mbacht do mapbha òir iar donbhac ce Cluana mic Nóir lâ haor aonbhillte. Cethbharr Ó Domhnaill, tuirn comhna, Í com-
glite, ónáin, Í eimhí Chenel Luiftheach, oipagail báir iar mbreithe huaid a ó dòmain Í ó òifíanan. Domncha Ó Maolleachlaíinn, Í mac Muiphcha í mic 
Plíomn, Í Mháide, do mapbha òir Uib Minneccáin, Í òir Uib Mic Uair Mhíde. 
Domhnaill, mac Ruáth Ó Conchobhaíbh, do aitnogho lâ Mupnchtaoch 
Ua mòrban Í a bhrátha Í. Tonnablych do níogho oce At an teannoint 
var píol Mupnchtaígh var éir Ó Domhnaill. Sittíucc mac Comnúta Ó Laeg-
aíin, taoréch Sil Ronáin Í tótachc, toipreach Teatha, véce. Mupnch-
tach Ó Maolleachlaíinn do aitnogho, Í òige Mhíde òg ghabaí do Mupncha 
var a éiri. Niall, mac Domhnaill Ó Ruaircí, tanaí òneiphe, do mapbha 
dó mbha Luippcc, Í rochaidhe oile do ògén clannab amhaill ríph. Mac 
Seolamantach Ó Ruaircí do mapbha Domhnaill, mic Domhnaill Ó Ruaircí. 
Raghnall Ó Óidheaghd véce. Ceallach, comphbha Phátraic, rop cuart Ulaí 
ceonna cup 50 truic a oighe Í. bó gacha reiphe, nó agsh naína gacha ríph 
lâ caob nesbant nombda aepicna. Ceallach rop cuart Muíin ceonna cup 

Teach-aideachd: Í e. the House of the 
Guests.

Maolmhuire.—He was the transcriptor of 
Leabhar na h-Uidhre, a considerable fragment 
of which is still preserved in his own hand-
writing in the Library of the Royal Irish 
Academy.

Cathbharr O'Domhnaill.—His name appears 
in the inscription on the case of the 
Cathach, a 
beautiful reliquary of the O'Donnell family, 
own in the possession of Sir Richard O'Donnell, 
of Newport, county of Mayo.

Ath-an-tearmaín: Í e. Ford of the Termon. 
The O'Conors of Sil-Muiriadhaigh were inau-
gurated Kings of Connaught, at Carn-Fraich, 
near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The 
situation of Ath-an-tearmaín has not been de-
termined. It was probably on the Shannon, 
near Termonbarry, in the east of the county of 
Roscommon.

Ua Deadháidh.—Now anglice O'Dea. He 
was chief of Circl-Fearmaic, in the present ba-
rony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

Ceallach.—The two passages relating to 
these visitations are translated by Colgan as 
follows:

"A. D. 1106. S. Celsus Archiepipiscopus Ard-
machanus circuit et visitat Ulotiam; et justa populi 
taxationem, ad numerum quenum senarium 
personarum accipit unum bocem, vel ad numerum 
ernarum unam juvencam cum multis alidis dona-
ris et oblationibus. S. Celsus visitando circuit 
Momoniam: et in singulis Cantaredis (hoc est 
districtu centum villarum seu pagorum) accipi
duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cormac Ua Cillin, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadth of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmuire Ua Scolaire, successor of Ruadhán of Lothra, [died]. Muircheartach Ua Cearnaigh, chief lector of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age; he was of the tribe of Luighne-Chonnacht. Maelmuire, son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbhar O'Domhnaill, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cineál-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donadhadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ui-Minneagain, i.e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was deposed by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and his brother, i.e. Toirdhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-temarmoinn, as king over the Slí-Muirreadhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Leaghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs Teathbha, died. Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruairc was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc. Ragnhull Ua Deadhaidth died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ulster for the first time; and he obtained his full demand, namely, a cow from every six persons, or an in-calf heifer from every three persons, besides many other offerings. Ceallach made a visitation of Munster.

septem boves, septem ovos, et medium unciam argenti, cum multis alis gratiatis donaris."—Trias Thaum., p. 299.

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

"A.D. 1106. Donell O'Lochlainn, with force, came to ayde Donogh O'Maelechlainn, and spoyled Westmeath; but Donogh was mett in a skirmish and was killed. Disert-Dermott, with its Durthach [oratory], "burnt. Tuothall, Coarb of Caevgin, in pace quievit. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen at his first tyme, and gott his will, i. a cow from every six, or a young heifer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besyde many offerings. Cathvarr O'Donnell, king of Kindred-Lugach, dyed. Ceallach upon his visitation of Mounster, at his first tyme, and brought his full will, viz., seven cows, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundreth or cantred in Mounster, besides many gifts of prise; and become archbishopp by taking orders at the request of Ireland in general. Cainchorack O'Boyll, Archbishopp of Ardmach. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his
heop, co tucc a lán cuairt i. piect mba | piect scaoiug, | l i-le ungá sacha
pumn tñoicat céo hí Muinain, lá taob réo momhá olchna, | appoet Ceall-
ách spoán uarpal appoect don éip pm a popl congna pm nÉreann. Caon-
compac Ua haoigíll, erroep Aítha Macht, vo écc.

Aoír Csiort, mle céo a piict. Mungairt vo oipgáin vo Mhunéch-
tach Ua Dhríann. Cind copao | Caiprol vo loricca vo téine vo ait etip
vo Chaipe co pipecart vaipach etip mios | piogóit. Cuilen Ua Ctdáilam,
tiçhna Uaiténe Cloaé, vécc. Concobá | .i. Concobá Cipnach) mac Omm-
pléite, piógoáinna Uaá, vo marbaó lá pínaib Pímnaíge. Maicnt ma
núlú oírapail mcha pop Uib Méith, í tpúncáin an ár imo tiçhna im
Aú Ua mhúreachtaí, í im pírcuir, mac tiçhna Conaille, í tómpóttan
rochaíte mór oip amaille pmú. Caíapach Ua Tuamán, tiçhna Ua moínúm
Apčaille, vo ýine vo Uib Cprépuinne, co nepbuait vé, | Éogain, mac Meic
Riabair, vo marbaó ma bpoicáil. Dómannl Ua hDríppit, tiçhna Ua Méit,
vo marbaó lá hUib Céicach Ulaalh. Compac etip aiptei Teacba í a
iartap in po marbaúv Cionao, mac Mac Amalóa, tiçhna Calpaíge,
í ùpré oile amaille pmi lá Dómannl Mac Piaca (no Ua Piaca). Maitó
Aíta Céicáin ainm an máíoma. Dómill, mac Táip hUí bphíam, vo cúip-
peach vo Mhunéchtaí hUa bphíam i nAic cliaé, í opaccaó vo po ééiopr.
Sáct mór í Tene gëalán ípm mbhluaví pm, co po marbap voame í moile,
í co po bhiir taipé, í píodháin.

cosen, in his place to be king.”—Cod. Clarend.,
tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of
the Four Masters, under the year 1106, are set
down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under
1105, as follows:

“A D. 1105” [recte, 1106]. “Donnough
O'Melaughlyn was killed by O'Myneachan, of
O'Mackwaize, of Meath. Bishop O'Boyle, arch-
bishop of Ardmac; Moriegh O'Moyledowne,
Bishop of Clonvicknose; Cormack O'Killin,
deàn of the house of” [the guests at] “Clone
[vicknose]; and Sittrick mac Convay, chief of
Sileronan, died.”

1 Between the two Easters: i.e. between Easter
Sunday and Dominica in albis, which the Irish
called Little Easter.

2 Ath-Calgain.—See note under A. D. 1103.
The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

“A. D. 1107. A snow of 24 howers” [pnecha-
tar co nuaéiche, i.e. of a day till night], “the
Wednesday before St. Patrick's, that it killed
much cattle in Ireland. Cennorra burnt be-
tween both Easters, with 70 tuns of drinke
called Mégh, and old ale” [bpoió]. “Conor
mac Donnslevey, heyre of Ulster, killed by
Fernvai-men. A discomfiture of the O-Meth
by the O'Bressalls, where they were slaughtereds
with theyre king, viz., Hugh O'Hanrachtai.
for the first time; and he obtained a full tribute, namely, seven cows and seven sheep, and half an ounce [of silver], from every cantred in Munster, besides many jewels; and Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caencomhac Ua Baeighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Ceann-coradh and Caiseal were burned by lightning, between the two Easters, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i.e. Conchobhar Cisenanch), son of Donnslieibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasail-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua hInnreachtaigh, and Fearghus, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuamain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh. A battle was fought between the people of the east and those of the west of the Teathbha, in which Cinaedh, the son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Calraigue, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgain\(^*\) was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muircheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-cliath, but he was released immediately. Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed.

Cahasach O'Tuoman, king of O-Briuin-Arcaill, wounded by O-Creithhainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge\(^*\) [\(\text{ma ògchaid} \)] "Great weant this yeare, and it spoyled the corn. Maelpatrick O'Drucan takings\(^*\) [\(\text{recte, tooke} \)l] " the function of Lector in Ardmach this yeare, in St. Ailve and Molaise of Daivinis their feast day. Maelcolm U'O'Brolchan took the bushprick the next day. A yeare's peace made by Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell mac Mic Lochlainn."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 1107 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1106 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period.

"A. D. 1106" [\(\text{recte, 1107} \)]. "The family of Kilkenny gave an overthrowe to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the contrry of Teaffa, where Kynath Mac Avalgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

6 κ
Aoife Sliort, mile céo a hocht. An társcoc Mac mac Domnchail. 1
Aepcor Cillí naíosa, vécce. Maelrionaen i. an fearppucc Laigín, comarba Colam mac Crónómaín, Eochair, mac an pípleíino hUí Potáván, uabar rásain, repnín, 1 amnánra Ógirr Chaoirín, vécce. Ceilech hUí Caomópar, comarba Caintí, vécce. Socphích, iogín hUí Noemnair, comarba Cluana dhóiní, Oengüs Ua Cleadáin maor Múmain ó Phathráic, 7 Dóthair mac Dúbhále, aobhaí comarba Phátraic, pop anethenach Ánda Macha, vécce. Ceallach, comarba Phátraic, pop cuirff Conacch céím a ceipse a oíche. Etrú hUí Oimagéaí. vécce. Teach do gabail do Ua Máel-
gámaí 7. do Ua Maelpnuanaí, por Tholl nGabhraíge, ní Uaí 7. Eochair, mac Drimpléide Ui Eocaí 7 a dichtaí a leo. Ua Chiabail, tigína Eogá-
naíca Locha Léin, do marbóide la a bháíteáit peiriun. Domnall, mac Domn-
chaíca Ó Ruain, tigína Ua mórainn bheartne, do éitint la Comhri Íbhpa. Cnóc lá Niall, mac Domnall, tanaíri Uaí 7. Conam, co nós bá 7 bhraíte
romba. Cerach lá hUileobh in Ui Mèit, co mhoiméarde uile aét becc. Imr
labranda do éogain la Í'shaíb Manach. Laimneach uile do lorcaíon anuice peile Patrásata. Diar do lorcaíon do énto séalain i Tírinn Ól Cailímaíne. bliathain Sutech do momat múa 7 tobaí an bhlaíde
.

Aoife Sliort, mile céo an daoine. MacBhliora Ó Cùillen, uabar éiripucc
Thaircseir Ó Maeann, vécce. Oengüs Ua Domnallán, repnín amnánra 7 arop-
póinum maide Colam Cille, vécce hí Céannair. Plannótheach Ua Loinnghí, comarba Cianáin, 7 raccapte mór Cluanaic mac Nóigh [vécce]. Sluaighgí
lá Muintértheach Ua mórainn, 7 éipráth Múmain, 7 co bhríadh Mide, 7 Con-
naicteáib i Tír in bhóin bheartne, [in bhróinun Múiní Cailímaí Ó Mhasidealaímm].

1 Disert-Chaeimhghín: i.e. St. Kevin’s Desert or Wilderness. This church is situated in the
recess of the mountain on the south side of the upper part of Glendalough, county of Wicklow.

2 Cairbrí-Gabhra. This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.

3 Inis-Labhraidha. See note under A.D. 919.

4 Tírmonn-Caillainne: i.e. St. Caillain’s Termo-

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

“ A.D. 1108. Lymrick burnt out right”

[recte, by lightning]. “Donnell O’Hanveth, king of O-Meth; Donnell O’Roirik, king of
L-Bruin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, vi-
siting Connacht, in his first tyme, and he brought
his will. Aengus O’Clerkean, Serjeant of Dalgais, i. in Munster; Ceallach O’Cvooran, Coarb
of Cainnech” [died]. “Boystereswynde in
the 3. Non. of September. A house taken by
The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, Bishop of Cill-dara, died. Máelfinnen, i.e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colum Mac Crinhtthainn; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest, senior, and amnchara of Disert-Chaeimhghin, died. Celech Ua Caemhorain, successor of Cainnech, died. Cocrich, daughter of Ua Noenneannaigh, comharba of Cluain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clercein, Patrick’s steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubhdailethe, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, went on his visitation of Munster the first time; and he obtained his full demand. Etru Ua Duinn cathaigh died. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelruanaidh upon Goll Garbhraighe, King of Ulidia, i.e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, lord of Ul-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Corann; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Labrhadha was demolished by the Feara-Manach. All Luiinneach was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. Two persons were burned by lightning at Ternmonn-Caellainn. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maclisa Ua Cuillen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domhnallain, chief amnchara and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceanannus. Flaitheartach Ua Loingsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Connaught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn], whence

O’Mahon, and by O’Maelruanoy, upon Goll Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was beheaded. Hugh mac Duivdalehe, Suair of Ard-macha, and that should be Coarb of Patrick, dyed. Great oak-fruit in all Ireland. A happy year of corn, fruit, and all good this yea. The land of Lauraa broken down by Fermanach.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows:

“A. D. 1107” [recte, 1108]. “Cogrich, daughter of Unon, abbess of Clonbrony, died. O’Karvell, prince of the Eoganachts of Logh Leyn, was killed by his brothers.”

*p To aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.—This clause, so necessary to the clearness of the whole
passage, and which was omitted by the Four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the Annals of Ulster.

*Loch Uachtair*: i.e. the Upper Lake, now Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. It was so called as being the uppermost of the chain of lakes formed by the River Erne.—See note under A. D. 1231.

*Magh-hUa-Breasail*: i.e. the Plain of the Uí-Breasail. This is the level plain on the south side of Lough Neagh, where it receives the Upper Bann.

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

“A. D. 1109. Easter the 8 Kal. of May, and lesse Easter” [Mnr-Chárp] “in some dayes of Summer” [recte, on the second day of Summer], “and Mochoilmog’s day on Shrove Saturday. Gillaiive O’Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliach, mortuus est. Maelisa O’Cullen, bishopp of the North of Ireland. Aengus O’Donallan, chiefe soule-frend by the relique of Colum Cill” [recte, of the congregation, or clergy of St. Colum Cille], “died. The slaughter of O-Bressail, about their kinde, Dartry, and O-Neachai slayne by O-Meths, and by the men of Fernmay. An army by Murtagh O’Brien, in aiding Murcha O’Mailechlainn, and they preyed some of
they carried off many cows and prisoners; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairc came, and Ua Macleachlainn gave up his camp to them; and they killed Mac Gilla-fhulartaigh, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, to Sliabh-Fuaid; but Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a year’s peace between Mac Lochlainn and Ua Briain; after which the people of the north of Ireland, with the Cinael-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, proceeded to Magh-hUa-Breasail, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages which they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, on which he plundered the Feara-Rois, and slew Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick; but God took vengeance of him for this. Aedh Ua Ruairc came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Breachain was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Domhnall, the son of Mac Gillaphadraig, was killed by another youth, at a game. Mice eat up all the corn fields in certain territories in Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 1110. Cearnach, son of Mac Ulcha, airchinneach of Cul-rathain, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Einne of Ara; Gillaphadraig Ua Duibhratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster; Feardomhnach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara; and Bran Ua Bruic, senior of West Munster, died. Echthighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacoluim Ua Maelmhuaidh, O-Briuin. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, made one yeare’s peace betweene O’Brian and O’Lochlainn; and the north of Ireland went after that to besett; [Eastern] “Ulster, who were at Macova, untill Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Cocrich, Coarb of the reliques of Clonbrony” [recte, Coarb of St. Samthann of Clonbroney], “quievit. Hugh O’Roirk came into Murcha O’Maeilechlainn’s camp twice,” [so]

“that he had his slaughter through the cursinge of Patrick’s reliques” [recte, clergy]. “The slaughter of O’Meth, about their king, Goll Bairehe; and some of the men of Ferumay were slaine by O-Bressails and by O-Nechai. Donell Ros Mac Gillpatrick, king of Ossory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O’Duvnderma mortuus est.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.
nghócaigh Ua Aillén. Muncaigh mac Taing Úi Óbhrian, píosaíonna Muíin, décc. Cpeach la Domnall mac Lochlann fi Connachtaibh, co eisce trí míle do bhraett, g il míle do cétrepín. Maoch Ruairi Úi Mhúiní ón bhélaib Cruachná na Síol Múinideáidh, Í e Thoippínealbaí, ar Chanmacnbh ùi í e tosepíntear trí Ua Óingéile Úi Óbhrian, ag Thoimealbaí, maíte iondá anícha in Òhuanpáin, mac Óuibhína Úi Gélupa. Maolruanaíd Úa Machanéin, díghína Múinípín, deibhín, ní do Cumnaiteig Ùi Óbhrian, bhí Domnall Úi Óbladlaigh, trí Ólígh, dég. Ceallach, comanab na Pháetraice píop cuairt Mide séadna cuí, co eicce a réip. Maoch para Connachtaibh píop Shíol Múinípín, Í maoch Muíiní Deagáin, ùi í e tosepíntear rochaide i màthain Úa Múinípín, Í ùi Únaípín Úa Óbladlaigh.

Aogair Chrior, míle céo a haon nóce. Catapach Úa Laoaí, do raimh Pháetraice, uarach píopaí Eóinn, décc. Dún na leithéid at Ùi Óbhrian eti na réip g, éene doach. Ceannagh, Óirr Liaigh, g luígha do Ùi Óbhrian. Slóighi la hUlltaiib co Tealaígh Occ, co po éapaírach a bhiú. Cpeach la Niall Úa Óbladlaigh, co eisce trí míle do bhuaibh na nóisile. Seanaf do tónóil li Fiaid mac naenguir la maíth Eóinn im Ceallach, com-

* Úa Aillén.—Otherwise written Ó’Haillen, now anglicised Hallion.
* Ros.—Now Ross, near Rathcoreghan, in the parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.
* The Úi Fearnaghála: i.e. the Ó’Farrells.
* Ó’Eolusa.—Now anglicised Olus.
* Magha-Breanfhair.—Not identified.
* Úa Muireadhain: anglice O’Murray, now usually written Murray, without the prefix Úa or O'. The head of this family was seated at Ballymurray, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

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

"Anno Domini 1110. Echtyern ÓFérrál, chief old champion" [ppm αελοεις τογυνο], "in pace quiévít. Gilcolum ÓMaelmoy, king of Fercull, killed. Carnach Mac Ólchó, Aircinínnech of Culraí, in pace" [recte, penitentia]

"mortuus. Flann Ó’Hugh, Coarb of Enne Arann, mortuus est. Maelruanay O'Macháin, king of Mugorn, killed. Murcha mac Teig Ó'Bryan, hueire of Mounster, mortuus est. Bevinn Nin-Kennedy Ó'Bryan, wife to Donell ÓLachlayn, king of Ailech, died. An army by Danrue ÓLachlin into Connacht, and he brought a thousand of captaíneus, and many thousands of cowes and chattles. The overthrow of Ross, near Crochan, by Kyndred-Mureay, upon Conmaicne, where three ÓFerralls were shayn, and many more of the best. Bran Óbruick, elder of West Monster. Gilpatrick O'Duivratha, lector of Kildaloo, and chiefe lerned of Monster" [in harp-playing]; "Blind Faronach, chiefe lerned in Lawe, and Lector of Kildare; Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, went upon" [his first] "visitation of Meth, and he gott his will. A discomfiture by Conmakne upon Kindred-Mureai, called the overthrow of Mabrenganair."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Old trees: i.e. the old trees at Tulloghoge, at which the kings of Cineál-Eoghaín were inau-
lord of Fear-a-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen. Mur-
chadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory
excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he
carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of
Ros in Magh-Aei, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muirreadhaigh,
under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Conmhaicni, where fell three
of the Ul-Fearghailí, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and
many other chieftains, together with Durcán, son of Dubhdara Ua hEolusa.
Macluanaidh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna; Bebinn, daughter of Cein-
neide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach,
died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the
first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Conmhaicni
over the Sil-Muirreadhaigh, i.e. the battle of Magh-Breanghair, where many were
slain, together with Meanman Ua Muireadhaigh, and Ruaidhri Ua Muireadhaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Pat-
rick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-Leathghlas was burned, both fort
and trian [i.e. third part] by lightning. Ceanannus, Port-Lairge, and Lughghadh,
were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tealach-Og, and they cut
down its old trees: a predatory excursion was made by Niall Ua Lochláinn, and
he carried off three thousand cows, in revenge of it. A synod was convened
at Fiadh mic-Aenghusa by the chiefs of Ireland, with Ceallach, successor of
bernian, cum quinquaginta Episcopis, trecentis
Prasbyteris, et tribus millibus Ordinis Ecclesiastici;
et Murchertachus Hua Briain (Australis Hi-
bernian Rex) cum proceribus Lethmogæ (id est
Australis Hibernis) ad regulas vitæ et morum
Clero et populo præscribenda."

On this passage he wrote the following re-
marks:

"Hec Synodus in margine Annalium Synodus
de Veneach, vocatur qui mons speciosus est Me-
die, & in domesticis Historiis longè celebris
propter multos regni conuentus publicos in eo
celebratos, locum etiam huius Synodi refert
Wareus de Scriptor. Hibernie, lib. i. cap. 8,
vbi loquens de scriptis S. Celsi, dicit: Refert Ba-
laus cum scripsisse (praeter testamentum, de quo
Beann-Eachlabhra Ui-Niallain This Meminit sed Conjalach, Sliabh-Ruisen ab Donncha Deacma Ua.

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Ui-Niallain.—Now the baronies of O'Neill, east and west, in the county of Armagh.

Ua Mughroin. —Now O'Moran, or Moran, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was afterwards dispossessed by the O'Flannagans. The Clann-Cathail were seated in the district lying between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

Beann-Eachlabhra.—Now Binaghlon, a very remarkable rocky-faced mountain about two miles north-west of Swanlinbar, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note under A. D. 1455.

Sliabh-Ruisen.—Now Slieve Rushel, a mountain situated partly in the parish of Tomregan,
Patrick; Maelmuire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muircheartach Ua Briain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously killed by his brothers; and these brothers were killed by the Ui-Niallain, before the end of twenty nights, in revenge of him. A meeting between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, and they made peace and friendship with each other; and the Ulidians delivered hostages to Domhnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Mughroin, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-gCais, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Briain. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Tearmann-Dabheog. Another predatory excursion was made by him; and he plundered as far as Beann-Eachlabhra, Sliabh-Ruisen, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, aircin-neach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, successor of Bright, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the

and partly in that of Kinnawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. The reader will observe that, in anglicising names of places, a final \( n \), \( na \), or \( r \), often becomes \( l \), as in this instance, and in that of Loch Ainninn, in the county of Westmeath, which is anglicised Lough Ennell; and in Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

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

"A.D. 1111. Extremes ill" [bad] "weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild beasts. Cahasach O’Leday, archpriest of the reliques of Patrick" [recte, of the clergy of Patrick]. "in pace quirit. Lugmai burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tulaghoge, and" [they] "cut down the great trees. An army by Nell O’Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 cowes. Wild fyre" [lightning] "burnt Dundalethglas, with its forte and Tryan. A Senat in Land Mac Aeneas, gathered by the nobility about Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, and about Maelmuire O’Dunian, the arch Elder of Ireland, with 50 bushops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen; alsoe about Murtagh O’Bryan, with the nobility of Mounster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O’Hanluain, king of O’Nellans, killed trecherously by his cossens; the same kinsmen killed by the O’Nellans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meting betwene Donell O’Lochlainn and Donagh O’Heochaa, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O’Lochlainn."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The fort of Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

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Callamn April, 1o a pereit vo Triun Maran, 1 an teregr pereit vo Triun Mhóir. Críoch la Domnall Ua Lochlann tar Pácle Sall, 1. co Oraioide Oubgaill, co ttucc hóma mór 1 braiif teomh. Ushaire Ua Lorcain, tigíma Ua Muiríbaig, vo écc iap brimaino i nglino valacha. Tír na gáll 1 Bó皋an vo loресaof.

Aoir Críost, mide céad a úps decc. Oma San bernan bo éipnepenad. Flannacan, mac Maoliora, abháin abbaí Aro Maach, decc iap nongd 1 iap nainiúgh togaide. Comna Ua Foinn, comapba Molairi Léigílimme, Diarmait Ua Ceallait, comapba Ui Shuanaí, decc. Diarmait Ua Longáin, maor Múman, decc iapbe pele Ráthnacc. Príonnear Ua Longrígh, tigína Dál nApaide, 1 Maolreachlaíann Ua Conóbair, tigína Conemóppa, decc iap nainiúgh. Donnchaí O Taipceint, taipsec Clonmhe Sneigíale, vo maipbao lá Niall Ua Lochlann. Sóígíl la Domnáil Ua Lochlann co maiche Cénél Conail, 1 Eccnáin, 1 Apínall go slíno Riège, co no io-nápphrat Donnchaí, a riuge Ulaí, co no pannprat Últa eip Ua Maígíma, 1 mac Ui Dùmipleibe. Dál nApaide iomprno, 1 Ui Eacach icce péim. Sóígíl lá Múirseasch Ua mBhínn co písháb Múman co Láigímb, 1 co Conmacáin co Mag Cobá hi póipítn Donnchaí. Sóígíl ván la Domnáil Ua Lochlann sur na plógaíb peipnaitb co Mag Cobá hi póipítn Ulaí, co naíbe imnípi cæta ãcppa co no ñbaiprcaip Cealláic, comapba Phátraic.

"A. D. 1112. Arx Ardmacanan cum templis, duce plateæ in Triand-Massain, et tertiani Triandmor incendio devastantur."

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks:

tenth of the Calends of April, and two streets of Trian-Masan, and the third street of Trian-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, across Fine-Gall, i. e. as far as Droichet-Dubhghaill; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcain, lord of Ui-Muiredhaigh, died after penance. Tir-da-ghlas and Fabhhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maelisa, intended Abbot of Ard-Macha, died after unction and good penance. Conla Ua Floinn, successor of Molaïsi of Leitghlimn; Diarmaid Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Susaigh, died. Diarmaid Ua Long-gain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick’s festival. Finnchas Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlann Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corcmodhrualdh, died after penance. Donnchadh O’Taircheirt, chief of Clann-Snedhghaile, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Eoghan, Cinel-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Mathghamhna and the son of Ua Duinnsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

scriptoribis legitur; Amandatus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam.”—Trias Thaum., p. 300.

Droichet-Dubhghaill: i. e. the Black Dane’s Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Clontarf, it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

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


Successor of Ua Susaigh: i.e. Abbot of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King’s County.

Clann-Snedhghaile.—Now Clannelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.
Gheanog.—Now Greenoge, a townland with a curious moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.

Cluain-caein in Fearsa-Rois.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.—See note *, under A. D. 836, p. 454, *supra*.

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

“A. D. 1113. Conla O’Flajna, Coarb of Mo-laise Lechlann, quievit. A thunderbolt fallen in St. Patrick’s eve upon Cruachan Aigle” [Croagh-patrick mountain, in the county of Mayo], and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott O’Kelly, Coarb of O’Suanay; Dermott O’Lengan, serjeant of Monster; Maedsechlainn O’Co-
peace and tranquillity. Domnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanog. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois; and both armies remained for the space of a month in readiness, confronting each other, until the successor of Patrick, with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them. A spirited conflict took place between two parties of the men of Fearnagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearnagh, namely, Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Cluain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

**The Age of Christ, 1114.** Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelcolm Ua Cormacain, successor of Ende of Ara; and F earmhnaich Ua Clucaín, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinel-Conall, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araide, [and] Muircheartach, son of Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muircheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton, and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall

sternmen, Lenster, and Connaght, to Macoya, to side Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlainn, to meet the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, puttt them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eochaill blynded by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Lethmoe, both clerke and lay, to Grenog. Donell Mac Lochlainn, with the nobility of the North of Ireland, to Clonkyne-Feross, and were a whole moneth camping one against another, untill Kellach, Coarb of Patrick, and Jesus Crosstaff, made peace betwene them for one whole year. A courageouse skirmish bytwene the men of Fernmai, where the heyrs of Fernmai were slaine, viz., O'Crichian and O'Donna- gan."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Mac Flannchadha.—Now anglice Mac Clancy and Clancy.

Ua Cormacain.—Now anglice O'Gormagan and Gormagan.

A living skeleton.—The word an udobrácit, which is otherwise written anobrácit, is explained in Cormac's Glossary as, "ann an duithe réapúairt é éipmhoighe galap co na bí
beoachaidi Cochaid Ua Maigeanna, co nUitche ma theach, g Donncaid
Ua Longrigg co nDaill Apane, g Aoide Ua Ruairce, co reapab Dreipne, g
Mupchaod Ua Mainilechlaime co rpaib Muide. Do lothan ban rin ublimi
thap At Luain co Oin Lorda, 7 tamce Toipbealaib ai Concobair co eCon-
naictaib, g Niall, mac Domnall Moi Lochlaime, mac fem co maiteb
Cenel Conaill ma aipeacht. Do cota ban uile iarrin co TeaIac nDeavhaio
i nDaill eCair, co nusinpaig orao mbhlaona rri riona Muanan, do beoach-
aidi Domnall Ua Lochlaime air rru Connaeit nia tiig. Toipbealaib ai Con-
cobair ro inaarbaid Domnall Ua Concobair, a oibhratair, rrii Muanan, g
Domnall ro tbaal iarctair la hUlt Main, g a eabaig 1 laim Thorpp-
bealaib. Roban Phichiin, Cluain Iporpaite, Ceall Beneoin, Cunsa, Ceall
Chulinn, Ceall Cainnigh, g Apto Pataice, ro loraecaid uile an bliain
.
Aoir Cnipirt, mile ceo a cussiuc dence. Diarmait Ua Driann, piii Muanan,
vo eaibail la Mupnbealaih Ua mporain, g Mupnbealaih Ua mporain vo
tbaal a ribe dopiniri, g eocch poigio i uaimh g i mpirzib. Mupnbealaih
Ua Ciarnac, tiisnma Aine, Domnall Ua Concobair SiainniB, Mupchaod
Ua Flann, mac Flannchoda, tiisnma MupcrniB, ro mairba. Daumhace
Arda breacain co na laii no boimii ro loraecaid tpaib Muanan, g cella
iiomha apincii : rOibnaib 0ibsh. Cnipch mopi la Toipbealaib ai eConcho-

* Cill-Cainnigh. — Now Kilkenny, the chief
town of the county of Kilkenny.—See note
under the year 1085.

* Ard-Padraig : i.e. Patrick's Hill, or height,
now Ardpatrick, a small village at which are
the remains of an ancient Irish cloigtheach, or
round tower, in the barony of Coshlea, and
county of Limerick.

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

"A. D. 1114. Flann Magblanchas, Coarb of
Molaise of Daivisin; Maelcolm O'Cormakan,
Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Plainchua,
Coarb of Ailve in Imlech Ivar, bushop, lector,
liberall in bestowing of goods and meat, and"
[in doing] "alnes deeds;" iand "Ferdovnach
O'Cleunan, Coarb of Kells; in pace quieverunt.
An extream kind of disease took Murtagh
Ua Lochlann to Rath-Ceannaigh, where Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Mac-leachlann, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlann, his own son, with the chieftains of Cineal-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tealach-Deadhaidh, in Dal-gCais; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlann then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair banished Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ui-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fobhar-Feichin, Cluain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin, Cunga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cainnigh, and Ard-Padraig, were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmait Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and Muircheartach Ua Briain assumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muircheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine; Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Ciarraige; Murchadh Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadha, lord of Muscraighe, were slain. The Daimhliag [great stone church] of Ard-Breacain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in [the country of the] Feara-Breagh. A great predatory excursion was made

O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as hee lett goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of Monster, without taking" [asking] "leave. An army by Donell O'Lochlaunn to Rath-Cenay, whither Eocha O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longsy with Dalaray, and Hugh O'Royrk with Breifni-men, and Murcha O'Maeilechlaunn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunleao, where Torlach O'Connor, with Connaght, and Nell, O'Lochlaunn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to mete them, and went all from thence to Tulagh O'nDeai in Dalgais, in Monster, where they and Monstemen made peace for a yeare. Donell O'Lochlaunn went along Connaght to his howse. Hugh mac Doncha O'hEochaa, heyre of Ulster; Donogh O'Longsi, king of Dalaray; O'Canannan, j. Rory, heyre of Kindred-Conell" [and] "Murtagh O'Lochlaunn, heire of Ailech, died." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Lord of Aine: i. e. of Aine-Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, in the county of Limerick.
* Lord of Muscraighe: i. e. of Muscraighe-Mitine, otherwise called Muscraighe-Ui-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-
baire la Connachtach, co no ainigh Tuamauma co Luimneach, co nusgar bosroma trainghe bo seama. Marxim pia Donnall Ua mbran gina Hallaib Adh chaet pop Laimh, v-doneairn Donncha Ua Mael na mbo, righna Ua cCinnrelaig, g Cengoibh Ua Concobain, rigighna Ua pPailge, co na macaiib, rochaite ele cem mo tat. Donnall Ua brian, i. mac Tarog, miofaimna Mum, co marbha do Chommachtobh. Saigio gnei, i. ag Aic bo, do tabairt do macab Maaolchlaamn, mic Aoda, mic Ruairi, an Thorri-deibeac Ua cCon, an pigh Connacht, co po liathron, g sup bo crphige do. Maaolpuaann Ua Ciaapda, rigighna Connc, do marba. Donnenn deignip, peob. g Scesta on euiscf Callann nce laicgmu co cuige Callann nce Mairca no bi aic bille, co po la aic pop etuairb pop emlaetic, g pop doaoinib, g ina po rair teince mo po Emn uile, g Laimh rainbuat. Coblbsch la Toppdealbaic Ua cConcobain, pi Conac, sup po aicg Donnall mac Conplebe Ui MhEail, g co tamce Muncha Ua Maaolchlaamn ma teach, g sup po daingnigebo lir buidh an beicce. Ro 1069air tem piova vo Naom Chapan i. coiri do 50 npe, g bleide 50 npe, g mullocc uma 50 npe. Ro pann Mide iar tam eistt vo mac Donnall Ui Mhaolchlaamn, Maaolpcheaimn vo cuicim po cedoit la Mpbao.

Aoir Cnpoic, mile ced aicne aic. Congalach mac Bollacianmain, aircinneach lir aicnehead, nceic iap brpinnan, g iap ndiigh aicneige. Ceallach, comarba Phaeicinne, pop cuairt Connacht an oara cup, co tuic a lan

prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 44, note 

Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo: i.e. Donough, or Denis, descendant of Mael-na-mbo. He was the father of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland. He was the great grandson of Mael-na-mbo.

Aith-bo: i.e. the Ford of the Cow. Not identified.

Buidhi-an-bheithe: i.e. the yellow-surfaceld of the birch. Not identified.

Mullog: i.e. a patena, or cover of a chalice.

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

A.D. 1115. Extreme hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th Kal. Jan. to the 15th Kal. of March, or thereabouts, that it committed great slaughter [i.e. caused great destruction] of byrds, chattle, and men, whereby grewe great dearth in all Irland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmaid O'Bryan, king of Mounster, taken by Murtagh O'Bryan. An onseet given by the sons of Hugh mac Roary to Tirlagh O'Conor at Aith-na-bo, where hee was wounded, and [he] languished thereof. An overthrow by Donell O'Bryan and Galls of Dublin upon Lenster, where Donogh O'Mael-
by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the Connaughtmen; and they plundered Thomond as far as Luimneach, and carried off countless spoils and many prisoners. A battle was gained by Domhnall Ua Briain and the foreigners of Ath-cliath over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and many others besides them. Domhnall Ua Briain, i.e. the son of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connaughtmen. An onset was made at Ath-bo by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Maelechlainn Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maeleachlainn Ua Maelechlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed. Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the Calends of January to the fifteenth of the Calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction of cattle, birds, and men; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Fergail, and Murchadh Ua Maelechlainn came into his house; and he fortified Buidhi-an-bheithe. He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i.e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullog of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maelechlainn, [namely, Maeleachlainn and Murchadh], but Maelechlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiarrain, airchinneach of Lis-aedheadh [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time,

O'Conor Kyerry, Donell; Murcha O'Flainn, mac Flanchaa, king of Musrai, all killed. Doimilig of Ardbrekan, full of people, burnt by Monster, and many more churches in Maghery. A great army by Tyrlagh O'Conor and Connacht, and preyed Thomond to Lyrmack, and they took innumerable spoilies and many captives. Maelechlainn O'Maelechlainn, king of Tarach, occissus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The oratory of Maelisa Ua Broichain.—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

Great plague and famine.—The Saxon Chronicle records a dearth in England this year:

This year also, the Winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c. This was a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land, or in Wales.”—Giles’s Translation of Saxon Chronicle.

Boromha.—Now Beal-Boromha, an earthen fort, situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. Mr. Dutton, in his Statistical Account of this county, confounds this fort with Ceannt-córdadh, which was a mile farther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha’s stables and out-offices extended from Ceannt-córdadh to Beal-Boromha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Boromha alone.

Flannan.—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 639. — See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 590.

Ruaih-Bheitheach: i.e. the Red Birch, now Roevehagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killeedy, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See it again referred to at the years A.D. 1143 and 1599.

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

“A. D. 1116. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick,
and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Cor-

cachmor-Mumhan, Imleach-Iubhair, the oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, Achadh-bo-Chainnigh, Cluain-Iraird, the great house of the abbots at Ard-

Macha, with twenty houses about it, and a great portion of Lis-mor-Mochuda, were burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. A great plague and famine of this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, terr-

tories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and beyond seas afterwards. Dearbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he burned and demolished Boromha and Ceann-coradh, and killed many persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to God and to Flannan. An army was led by Diarmait Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-

Bheitheach, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms, and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Maelmuire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann Ua Scula, Bishop of Condere; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuaerta, Bishop of Daimhliag; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearna; Cathasach Ua Conaill, noble Bishop of Connaught; Anmcha O'hAnmchadha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Maelmuire Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster, head of the clergy of Ire-

upon visitation of Connaught the second tyme, and brought his full visitation. Hugh O'Kin

nelvan, King of Laoire; Ecry O'Lorkan, King of Mallan [Ui Ecelain?] died. Killidhalu, with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Mun-

ster, and Imlech-Iver; Maelisa O'Brolchan's manse, and part of Lissmore; Achabo of Can-

nech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of the great Abbot [recte, the greathouse of the abbots] in Ardmac, with twenty housetes about yt, burnt in the beginnyng of Lent this yeare. Great pestilence and famine yettt in Mounster and Lenster both, that the churches, townes, and canthreds, were dispeopled through-

go Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innum-

merable slajters. Lagmonn mac Donell, sonn's sonn to the King of Scotland, killed by" [the] "men of Moriah" [Moray]. "Dervail Ny-

Tyrilagh O'Bryan mortua est. Congalagh mac Gilkyaran, Airechimech of Lissigy, in bona pe-

nitentia quievit. The slaughter of Roaveai upon Diermaud O'Bryan." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Archbishop of Munster.—This is probably an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a charter in the Book of Kells, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is called trium

leche Cumio, i.e. senior of Leath-Chuinn, or northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the Iduan, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 140, as having sou-
The barony of Dublin.

Mr. Crumdufe Conor Gojan, son of sheet under "A. deralaw, Chépe TTlaimh.

The Coarb events muipijjh nap Cathasach of Domhnach pip.

This is probably Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-

deralaw, and county of Clare.—Ordinance Map, sheet 48.

Leacain: i.e. Hill-side. This is probably Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-

Rished in the year 1996. See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

1 O'Cibheleachain.—Now always O'Gibbleleachain, and anglicised Geilahan.

The Ui-Briuin: i.e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourke, O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

1 Domhnach Chroim Duibh: i.e. Black Crom's Sunday. This name is to this day applied by the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last Sunday in summer. Crom Dubh was the name of a chieftain in Umball, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.

2 Leacain: i.e. Hill-side. This is probably Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-

Leacain and county of Clare.—Ordinance Map, sheet 48.
land, and lord of the almsdeeds of the west of Europe, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on the ninth of the Calends of January. Maelruanaidh Ua Cibhleachain, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Follamhain, comharba of Cluain-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Echthighern, successor of Buiethe, died. Maelbrighde Mac Ronain, comharba of Ceanannus, was killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, on the night of Domhnach Chroim Duibh. Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-cliath. Conchobhar Ua Caireallain was killed by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Leacain was given by Briain, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghan of the Island [i. e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghan were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odhrain, and the southern were routed, and two of the Ui-CEinneidigh and many others were slain on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught, for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at

The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac Muragh, and by the sons of Cathal O'Conor, with Connaught about them, against Tirlagh mac Diermod and Dalgaic, i.e. Munstermen and Dalgaic, being overthrowne their slaughter was had. The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Iland putt by Kindred-Conell, that many good men with them fell. Flann O'Skanlain, busbhop of Connere; Maelmuire, busbhop of Dundalehglas; Gillmochua Mac Camchuarta, busbhop of Daimliag; Kellach O'Colmain, busbhop of Ferna; Annmcha O'Hamchua, busbhop of Ardsfort Brenainn; Muireach O'hEanlainge, busbhop of Confort-Brenainn; Maelruanai O'Kivlichan, Coarb of a long tymex; omnes in Christo dormierunt. Maelmuire O'Dunan, chief busbhop of the Irish, and head of Irland's clergy, and over ltaetys for almes of all the world, in the 77th year of his age, in Non. Kal. religionis suae magna optimum
...rectly, Dr. Fermanach, in follows: Hulned Úa Dúníva, eithéna Phímana, do manbáid do Uib Pháépaich g osafia na earróibe. Óíman, mac Mupchadu Úi Óíman, nioroína Múmain, do manbád lá Taos mac Céapaí g la Dí-

momain. Slóigíl la Toippóealbaí Úa Conóbaí, ní Connacé, ní Mupchadu Úa Maílneacíann, ní Thíméa, ní la hAoí Úa Ruáine i'm Mumain 50 Gleam

ghailain, e starrát Dphlima do Mhac Cépaígh, Truálima Úa macaíbh Óímarma Úi Óíman, do heann a ngealla nílibh. Slóigíl oile lair chd hAll chlats, do fíte mac ní Thíméa f. Óímanl mac Mupchadu Úi Maílneacíann, bai illam Phall, g nialla Sall paóimein, Ruepaíge, Rueig-

ean [30 mbheáona a ceir an tarr m'] Maitom Chimo airne rop Uib Éachdach Ulaí ní Mupchad Úa Ruábadain, do ro lao a nár. Mupócann do ghabail do iarascraib congáir li a phlinu, do Ruepaígh, Rue aipol e hPóit Leipge. MóEricílaig Conneáite im Toippóealbaí Úa eConóbaí 50 Gleam congáir, gum do cuiméad leo le he imh Sionann eicig clóch g eipam. O baoigeallam, ollam Epeann, do manbád lair an Spailleach Úa Plannagan Úa congáir tige raim.

cursum consumát. Maelmuire O'Dunan, arch-
bushop O'Dunan, Archibishop of Munster, quievit. The battle of Lettraichs.”—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

* The twenty-sixth year.—See the year 1092.

* The men of Craibh.—Fir na Craibhe. This tribe was seated in O'Kane's territory; but their exact situation at this time has not been determined. At a later period they were seated in the present barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

* Gleann-Maghair.—Now Glanmire, a remark-
able glen or narrow valley, near the city of Cork.—See note under A. D. 1569.

* Thirty years of age.—This passage is not in the Stowe copy, and was evidently interpolated into the Academy copy at the suggestion of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

* Ceann-dara: i.e. Head or Hill of the Oak.

Not identified.

* Lis-Arghlinn.—Now Listerlin, near Inistioge, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. Dr. O'Conor translates this passage very incor-
rectly as follows: “Marinum monstrum cap-
tum a piscatoribus, cujus longitudo fuit tali-
ut pars esset in Ossoria et pars altera in Water-
fordia.” He refers to the Annals of Ulster for a parallel passage, which he also translates incor-
rectly, though the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders it correctly.

* Hurléd it.—The meaning is: “And tore down the royal palace of Kincora, and hurled its materials, both stone and wood, into the River Shannon.”

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

“A. D. 1118. Laighne Ó'Duvdara, king of Fermanach, killed by O-Fiachrachs, and by the
Cluain-mic-Nois, the twenty-sixth year after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhogha, died at Corcach-mor-Mumhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhnien Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachhrach [of Ard-sratha], and the men of Craepp. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadhg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, and by Aedh Ua Ruairc, as far as Gleann-Maghair in Munster; and he gave Desmond to Carthaigh, and Thomond to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of both. Another army was led by him to Ath-cliath; and he carried away the son of the King of Teamhair, i.e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Osraighe and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara was gained over the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Arghlinn, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it into the Sinainn, both stone and wood. O'Baoigheallain, chief poet of Ireland, was killed by Spailleach Ua Flannagain, after he [O'Flannagain] had forcibly taken the house in which he was.

men of Krive. Diarmaid O'Bryan, king of Monster, and all Lethmoga, mortuus est, in Corkmor, in Monster, after penance and receipt of sacrament. To the value of 100 ounces of Mass instruments [of Kellagh, Comarba of Patricke, was drowned in Davall, and he escaped hardly himself. Paschallis, Comarba of Peter, a religious servant, with love of God and his neighbours, ad Christum migravit. Maria Ni [daughter of Moycolum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, mortua est. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heyr of Monster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai, and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaught, and by Morough O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Roirk, into Munster, unill they came to Glen-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthaí, and Thomond to the sons of Dermott] and brought their pledges on eyther syde. Another army by him to Dublin, and he brought the sonn of the king of Tarach, who was captive in the hands of the Galls, together with their owne pledges, and the hostages of Leinster and Ossory. A wonderfull tale tould by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down
many cityes, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]: "There was another wonderfull tale in Ireland, that ys: a Mermaid to be taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lisarglin, in Ossory, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died. The discomfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O'Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruaghan, and" [recte, who] "slaughtered them. Roary O'Conor, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage in Clonmcnois, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Island of Loch Cre.—Now Monasinha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary. —See note 4, under A. D. 802, p. 412, supra.

* Mochaemhog of Liiath: i. e. of Liat-mor, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Mochaemhog, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

7 The Ui Dubhda: i. e. the O'Duddeys. These are to be distinguished from the Ui-Dubhda or O'Dowdas of Connaught, who are of a different race.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, note 4, pp. 111, 112.

* The Clann-Fiachthbheartaigh: i. e. the family of the Ui-Fiachthbheartaigh, now the O'Laffertys, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

* Tuath-atha.—Now Toorah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermangh.

b Becan, son of Cuta.—He was the patron saint of Imleigh-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 6th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaisg, i. e. Little Easter, by the
The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinneach of Othain-mor; Feargal, of the island of Loch-Cre, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, a paragon of penance, died. Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Ireland, prop of the glory and magnificence of the west of the world, died, after the victory of reign and penance, on the festival of Machaemhog of Liath, on the sixth [recte fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalua, after penance, in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Aileach and of Ireland, [and who was] also the paragon of Ireland for personal form, sense, hospitality, and learning, fell by the Cinel-Moain, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Domhnall Ua hAideith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda and the Clann-Flaithbheartaigh. Flaithbheartach Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Fearunnghagh for a time, died. The son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, royal heir of Osraigh, was slain by the Osraighi themselves. Cucollchoille Ua Baigheallain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-ratha, with his wife and two very good sons, and also five-and-thirty other persons, consisting both of his family and guests, in one house, on the Saturday before Little Easter, being the festival of Becan, son of Cula. Aedh

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

“A. D. 1119. Kinn-corad destroyed by Connacht. Murtagh O’Bryan, king of Irland, and the golden juell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penance, in Mocaymoge’s feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), in 5 feria, in 28 Lune, mortuus est. Donell O’Hadeth, king of O’Neachai, killed by Echry mac Laithvertai O’Hadith, king of O’Neachai after. Cucholchaile O’Begellan” [O’Boylan], “archpoet of Irland, and an excellent splenderry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-Rath, together with his wife, and two sons good inough, and 35 aliis of his owne people and strangers, in one house, Saturday in Small Easter, and in St. Becan, son of Cula, his feast” [cum sua uxore et duobus filiis satis bonis et cum xxxv. aliis et familia et hospitibus in una domu]. “Flathvertagh O’Laigne, king of Fernmai a long time, died. Hugh mac Branan’s” [recte, O’Byrne’s] “sonn, king of Leinster, killed. Donogh Mac Gillpatrick’s sonn, heyre of OSSory, killed by OSSory themselves. Roary O’Domrair, Airchinneach of Athain-mor, quievit. Ferall of Iland Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen knight of God, ad Christum migravit. [ConcoBap has Σαλμπε-ένυς, τοριμίες Ceneil Moeh to mαρμβαο to ιβ
Ua bhain, tigéin a fhírí Laigín, vo écc. Ua Tuacail, tigéin Ua Muiridhain, vo mharaíodh. An Ua Conchobair, tigéin Ua nDúinmatha, vo écc. Mór éachtach lá Toipnoidealbheac Ua Conchobair, lá phí Epeann mar pho réidhilde an t-Eaisiann laoi, go dh. Laigín i. Énna Mac Muirchin, 7 go dh. nOgnaidhe i. Domnac mac Giollaapataic ce 50 mar sin Tall Aéa chait maithle ríph. go raimhce go Cill Dálua, 7 básraí anchan i-óide ag tocáiteann bió Muimhain.

Aoi Cíogert, mile céo a piche. Sliog bhá Toipnoidealbheac Ua Conchobair i Mide, gur po iommaíb Munchad Ua Maoilchlainn in thuairceart go mhuí a ghiollair po répaíom comáphba Phatpaitce 7 na hála iora. Ceallach comáphba Phatpaitce po réicte Muíin an daona cup co tuc a dtighneór, 7 co píoarteach bheannértain. Sliog bhá dá Domnall Ua Lothain in réimí Muirchin Uí Mhaoileachlann in ndí Éilain in accanab Connaic, co ttúarach Toipnoidealbheac Ua Conchobair bpíce rit imb. Echmapcaich mac Uíthinn táoraic Chenél Fheapaoidheach, vo mharaí o'Peainbh Manach. Máim macaire Chille moide Ua Niailtain píra Naoghill mac Meic Riabhaígh por Uib Eacach, in po láib a náir. Ómnaí mac Giollaapíogert, táoraic Concaileann, vo écc. Dhoineic Aéa Luain, doineic Aéa Cíogert, 7 doineic Óthain Loída por Suca vo dénaí la Toipnoidealbheac Ua Conchobair. Aonach Tailltein vo denam la Toipnoidealbheac Ua Conchobair.

Aoi Cíogert, mile piche a haon. Samuel Ua h'Angl, eppcin Aéa chait, vo écc, 7 Ceallach comáphba Phatpaitce, vo ghabáil eppgúide Aéa chait a

Dubh, 7 in Chlóinna Naoiheannach. Niail mac Domnall Ua Lothain, pemina Athaigh 7 Epeann, 7 Cúiraí Epeann, a phéigic, 7 in gheill, an amnech, 7 in earaighin vo éineam la Cenel Móen i d. shmaoin chx. a cíprí i luan, 7 in s. maith, 7 n gheal na ríph i geneann i. sh. Ann.]- Cod. Clarend., tom. 49; et Bodd, copy.

a Cill-mor Ua-Niallain: i.e. the great church of Oneilland, now Killmore, in the barony of Oneilland West, and county of Armsagh.

b The bridge of Ath-Luain: i.e. of Athlone on the Shannon.

c The bridge of Ath-Crocch:—This was near the present Shannon harbour.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 5.

d The bridge of Dun-Leodhais on the Suck: i.e. the bridge of Dunlo on the Suck. This bridge stood over the River Suck, opposite Dunlo-street, in the present town of Ballinasloe, on the boundary of the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

e The fair of Tailltein.—Toirdealbhach, or Turlough O'Connor, by the celebration of this national fair indicated his title to the monarchy of all Ireland. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

f A.D. 1120. An army was led by Donell
Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muiredhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Concanannain, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinainn was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i.e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraighe, i.e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-cliath along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalua; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadha Ua Maelachlainn into the North; and he carried off hostages, under the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster the second time; and he obtained his full demand, and imparted his blessing. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, to the relief of Murchadha Ua Maelachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarcach Mac Uidhirin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhhaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain was gained by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Eathach, in which the latter were slaughtered. Branan, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corcachlann, died. The bridge of Ath-Luain, the bridge of Ath-Croich [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailtin was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli, Bishop of Ath-cliath, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath.

O’Lochlin, for the aid of Murrogh O’Melaglin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O’Conner brak of their conspiracie” [recte, made a brestrial, i.e. false or pretended peace with them]. “An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O’Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reogh, against Iveagh, where their destruction or slaughter was wrought. Connogher, mac Flannacan, mic Duncuan, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaines of Uaitt” [Sliabh-Fhuait] “by the O’Cromthainns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was there much reverenced, that they deserved his benediction. Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corck-Aghlin, deceased. Ragmarcagh mac Uidhein, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhhaigh, was slain by the people of Fermanagh.” — Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

b Samuel Ua hAingli.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaurm., p. 300; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 310, 311. It would appear from a document published by Ussher in his Sylloge, p. 100, that the Danes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.
Domnall, son of Ardghar.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1121. Domnalduis, Loclannni ex Ardgarto filio nepos, Rex Hibernie, Hibernorumque formae præstantia, generis nobilitate, animi indole, et in rebus agendis dexteritate pariter ac prosperitate, excellenterissimus; postquam multa munera egenis clementer et potentibus liberatis et felicibus, in Roborato Dii Columbae (hoc est Dorensi Monasterio) anno atatis suo septuagesimo tertio, et principatus in Hibernia vigesimo septimo, postquam ante annis in Reipublica Rousea Principe de Aileach; quarto Idus Februalii, in nocte feriae quartae, ipso S. Mo-

1 Domnall, son of Ardghar.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"Fourth of the Ides of February.—This should be "fifth of the Ides of February," for, according to the Feilire-Aenghus, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of Mochurco, who was also called Cuaran the Wise, of Deisi-Munman, was held on the fifth of the Ides, i.e. the 9th of February. Colgan notices this error of the Four Masters in his remarks on the passage just quoted: "Hac Quatuor Magistri, ubi pro quarto Idus Februalii potius quinto Idus ejusdem debet legi; tum quia festum S. Mochurcoi quinto Idus, seu die nono Februalii celebratur juxta domesticos passim MartYROlogos; tum quia anno 1121, quo
by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lochnaun, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, sense, prowess, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Doire-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February, being the festival of Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghan Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was killed by his brothers. Cumaighe, son of Deoraith Ua Floinn, lord of Durlas, was drowned in Loch-Eathach, after [the island of] Inis-Draicrenn had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallachain, lord of Ul-Eathach-Munhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-Li, both territories and churches. A plundering excursion was, moreover, made by Toirdhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lis-mor, and he obtained countless cattle spoils; and he lost on that occasion Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ul-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Muirgheas Ua Lorcan; and many others. Cugaileang Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Two streets of Trian-Masain, from the door of the fort to Cros-Brighde, were burned in Ard-Macha. A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the cloictheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloictheach of Tealach-nInmainne, in Osraige, was split by

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*Donnaldus decessit, dies nonus Februarii incidit in feriam quartam, cujus nocte furtur deceixerat.* —Trias Thaum., p. 300.

1 *Inis-Draicrenn.*—Now Rathlin, a small island opposite Rockland, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

2 *Ua Ceallachain.*—Now O'Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lis-more is probably the present chief.

3 *Traigh-Li.*—Now Tralee, the chief town of the county of Kerry.

*Two streets of Trian-Masain.*—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


5 The cloictheach of Tealach-nInmainne: i.e.
the steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note *, under A. D. 1026, p. 812, suppl.

* Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne.—This is an error of the Four Masters, because this chief-tain was slain in 1058. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices at this year the death of O'Fogarty, chief of the southern Ely, being slain by the army of Turlough O'Connor; but makes no mention of Righbhardan.

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

"A. D. 1121. Donell mac Artgail mic Lochlin, monarch of Ireland, the excellentest of the Irish, as well by favour and countenance" [as] "by birth also, witt, and chivalry, by happiness and constancie, by bounty and hospitality, died at Derry of Columbkill, in the 38th yeare of his reigne, and the 76th year of his age, upon Wednesday, at night, 4. Id. Februarii, 18. Lune. upon the feast of St. Mocuarog. Cunaighy mac Deory O'Flynn, king of Derlas, being drowned in Loghneagh, after he won the Iland of Darcarcenn from Iveagh" [recte, after the Iveyagh had won the Iland of Darcarcenn, now Rathlin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—Ed.] "where there hath been 45 slaine. Gillespoig-Eoghain O'Hainniaraidh, king of Connaght, was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest of Banchor church yard" [now Banagher, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—Ed.] "Great forces gathered by Terlagh O'Connor, and by the province of Connaght, towards Desmond, untill he came within the borders or liberties of Lismore, and brought from thence a great pray of cowes past number[ing], and there lost Muredach O'Flaiverty, king of West Connaght; Hugh O'Heidhin, king of O-Fiagh-rach. The steeple of Terlagh Innmynn, in Osraigh, burnt with fire" [recte, split by a thunderbolt], "from the which a stone that fell downe killed one of the clearks" [recte, one of the students]. "Samuel O'Hangli, busheof Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Comharb
a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloictheach, which killed a student in the church. Righbharad, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, died Conchobhar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's cubit in the earth: on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargnach Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Buithe, a wise priest; Annadh, son of Mac Ulca, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain; and Conchobhar Ua Lighda, successor of Ailbe, died. Conghal, lector of Cluain-Iraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of Breadach, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnsleibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Maeiseachlainn Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-thire, died. Aedh Ua Ruairc, i.e. the son of Domhnall, lord of Comhaicne, fell by the men of Meath, as he was carrying off a prey from them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Loch Saileach in Meath, where Mac Mur-chadha, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghaín, until they arrived at Cill-ruaídh, in Ulidia; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick's, made Bishop of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. Dá Sreith, in Trian-Massan, from the mote doore’ [recte, the rath doore] “to St. Bridgitt's cross, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp” [recte, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—En.] “of the steeple of Ardmagh, and many prodigies shewen” [recte, caused great destruction of woods] “over all Ireland.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Lann: i.e. Lann-mhích-Luachain, in Meath. —See note 1, under A. D. 929, p. 624, supra.
* Ua Lighda.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.
* Breadach.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach flowing through it into Lough Foyle. “Bredach est fluviolus peninsulae de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Fabhui apud Magh-bile exoneratur.”—Trias Thaum., pp. 145, 181.

* Cinel-Fearghusa.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghaín, seated at Tulloghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O’Hagan, now O’Hagau, and anglicè O’Hagan.

* Loch Saileach: i.e. Lake of the Sallows, now Lough Sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, under the year 738, p. 339, supra.

* Cill-ruaídh.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailbe, of Emlyn, erected a cell.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 60, note *. This church is described in the Feilire-Aengus, at the 16th of October; and in O'Clergy's Irish
tuigíte bóroma óige. Maolcolum Ua Drolchan, eprcor Aonta Mácá, do écc na oiliúne n'Dorríte Doire po buaío mártála nántémuile.


Calendar it is described as "in Dal-Araidhe, on the brink of Loch Laoi", now Belfast Lough.

'Disert-Doire': i.e. the hermitage of Derry, now Londonderry. This passage is translated as follows by Colgan:

"A. D. 1122. B. Moelcolumba, sen Columbánus Hua Brochlan, Episcopus Ardmacnus, in sua sancta perigrinatione, quam in Deserto seu Erimeritio Dorese eigit, per palmam martyrin in vitia sanctimoniam ad Dominum migravit."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

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

"A. D. 1122. Hugh O'Ruark, king of Conmaine, was slain by Meathmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The scrine of St. Colman, the son of Luaghan, was found in Lynn, a cubite deep in the ground, the Wednesday before Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghasailagh in Meath, and theither came Mac Murchuda, king of Leinster, and the English" [recte, the Galls, i.e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Loughlynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A great prey taken by Connor O'Loughlynn, and by the people of Kynell-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaidh, in Ulster, and their prey of cows was past number[ing]. Maelcolum O'Brolchan, bushop of Ardmagh, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Daire, with vertue of martirdom and repentence. Hugh O'Duibhdhirme, chiefe of the Bredagh, and chiefe for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell, were dead [mortui sunt. Bodl. copy].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

'Doir-Lurain': i.e. Luran's or Loran's
Maelcolm Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire, after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Comhghall, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor-Mochuda. Flann Ua Duibhinsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Maelmaire Ua Condubhain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Fraithbheartaigh, royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucaisil Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnseibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraighe, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach-Eochaille, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gaileanga took a house at Daimhliag-Chianain upon Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maeleachlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Cianan. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gaileanga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbe, i.e. Maelmordha, son of Cloithnìa. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Cearbhail Ua Ciarmaic, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imleach, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chiefs escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbe, and the Church. The Bearnan-Ailbhe was burned on this occasion. The

Derry, or Oak Wood, now Derryloran, a parish in the barony of Dunganon, county of Tyrone, and extending into the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, Bishop Luran was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

- *Ua Fraithbheartaigh.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.*
- *Bealach-Éochaille: i.e. the Yonghal Road.—See note, under the year 872, p. 518, *supra.*
- *Bearnan-Ailbhe: i.e. St. Ailbe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Ailve," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656.—See Pe-trie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cathedra Ailbeii," which is equally incorrect. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1123. The people of Gailenga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Cianain from Murcha O'Melaghlynn, king of Temoria, and burned his house and eight of his household servants" [recte, ṣ očemóga suigime, i.e. and eighty houses about it.—Ed.]; "and slew a number of his people, and Murcha escaped by the miracle of St. Cianan from that fire. An hidden assalte given to the Corbe of St. Ailbe, whose name was Moylormorda in Clothna, and likewise to Mac Cearvaill O'Ciarmaic, king of
Aine, and a house taken within Imleagh, where seven of their men were slain, and those good men made an escape by or through the miracle of St. Ailbhe; and there was burnt the mirtre" [recte, the bell], “and he that tooke the house, which was Gilleaich O'Ciarnaic (and he was a deacon nominated) was slain within a month after, and his head was cutt off for committing such violence against St. Ailbhe and his God. Aengus O'Gorman, the Corbe of Conall, died in Lismore of Moched, with repentance’’ [recte, na mhír, i.e. on his pilgrimage.—Ed]. “Flann O'Duithhain, Archdeacon of Louth; Cucasir O'Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moylmury O'Conduibhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and Donnslieibhe mac Cathalan, the happiest and best of all Ulster, were all dead” [mortui sunt]. “Donnogh Mac Gillepatick, king of Ossorie, killed” [a suis occisus est. Bodl. copy]. “Congalagh O'Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of Ailech, was slain.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

a Maelmaelhog O'Morgair: i.e. Malachy O'Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris’s edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 54-57.

b Inis-Padraig.—Now Inchpatrick, or St. Patrick's Island, a small island lying off the coast of the barony of Balrothery East, and county of Dublin.—See note 7, under the year 793, p. 400, supra.
person who had taken the house, i.e. Gillacaech Ua Ciarmhaic (who was after being named a deacon), was killed before the end of a month; and his head was cut off, in revenge of the violation [of the laws] of God and Ailbhe. Donnchadh, son of Tadlig Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Umhall, was drowned with his ship at Ara.

The Age of Christ, 1124. St. Maelmaedhog O'Morgair sat in the bishopric of Conneirc. Maelcolm, son of Maelmaith Ua Connagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois by Ua Maelcoine, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. Muireadhach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrche, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief old hero of Leinster, [died]. Ardghar, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was killed by the people of Doire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelseachlairn, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En; and many others along with him. Muireadhach (i.e. lord of Clann-Cosraigh), the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedach, and his son, were killed by the son of his brother. Gluniairn, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was

1 The cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois: i.e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and church-yard of Clonmacnoise, in Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 407.

2 Maelseachlairn, son of Tadhg.—From Diarmuid, the brother of this Maelseachlairn, the Meic Diarmada, or Mac Dermotts, of Moylurg, are descended.

3 Loch En.—Now Loch-na-nean, i.e. Lake of the Birds, a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1225.

4 Crich na gCedach: i.e. the territory of the Cedachs, a sept descended from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This territory was formerly in Meath, but is now included in the King's County. In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryingdagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services as lying within the county of Meath.—Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, ch. v. p. 35. See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 200, note a.
mac Míc Phaolain, la píoghadhna Láitín. Óg mac Taidg, mic Ui Loncain, 
va taimir Óa Maighbheach, do marba dha lhe Óa Loncain ele i mhill. Aoò 
Óa Maighchampa, píoghadhna Ulaid, do éistim la ríoga Feirnmhaige. 
Móph 

coblaic la Tionnóéalbaic Óa Concoiríi rosp Loc ÓDheireadh, i a thabhairt 
leir var Éarr Danannne co no aipeac Ói Conaul ag raing, co rogaireab 
coblaic Óirmhumaic leir. Móph longphort duine leir oc Ath caille ó tá féil 
mairtín co bealtaine. Tri caip Máinil do ghabhann ó Conachatter, caipléin 
Dún Léoda, caipléin na Gaillimé, caipléin Cúile Mhaolice. Cpeachphluigio 
lá Tionnóéalbaic Óa Concoiríi co no aipeac Conamaicne a Mag Caimhne, 
no aipeac Mag Luighne. Ro tionsóilte Conamaicne ríp Mih éinige, rí do 

domhacht amnair rath oc Cnap Roic óa cairn, ro marbhadh uiponna uas 
plógaib. Ro impo roim fríti naghiin, ro mar beabaid rosp Phiaib Mihé, ro 

po Conamaicne, co teagmhadh rochaide uo plonclónaib i baoiplónaib 

ui lheir. Téill Óirmhumaic immaic Cpeachmaic mic Míc Capaítaig, ro marba 

d la Tionnóéalbaic Óa Concoiríi.

Aoc Órrpóit, mile céo ríce a cúis. Maoileim Óa Dúnaccáin, raoi eac-


nair, rí eicce 


raic Óa Cennphulaig, Maoilepína uairal rágaire, rí fráit fríoim 


Chnaoi Conmaicne, bprónta toghaidh Ói Óhúain uairal frnporac Éireann,


"Mac Phaolain: anglicé Mackelan. This was 


the senior family of the tribe of the Ui-Faelain. 


Upon their decline, in the thirteenth century, 


the O'Broins, or O'Byrnes, a junior branch of 


the same sept, became very powerful in the 


present county of Wicklow.

"Eas-Dananísne: i.e. Danann's cataract, now 


Dunass-rapids, in the Shannon, opposite Sir 


Hugh Massy's residence, in the county of Clare.

"Faing.—Now Foyne's Island, in the Shan-


non, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, 


and county of Limerick.

"Ath-caile: i.e. Ford of the Wood, now 


Woodford, a small village in the barony of Lei-


trim, and county of Galway, not far from the 


boundary of Thomond.

"Dun-Leodha.—This castle stood near the 


River Suck, in the present town of Ballinasloe, 


in the county of Galway. The name is still 


preserved in that of Dunlo-street.

"The Castle of the Guillimh: i.e. the Castle of 


the River Galway. This castle stood near the 


mouth of the River Galway, in the present 


town of Galway.

"Cul-Maeile.—Now Coloneen, a small town 


about five miles south of Sligo.—See A. D. 1408. 


See also Chorographical Description of West 


Connought, p. 31.

"Magh-Cairbre.—This was the ancient name 


of the level part of the barony of Granard, in 


the county of Longford.

"Magh-Luighne.—A plain in the barony of 


Lune, and county of Meath.

"Craebh-Rois-da-charm.—The Large or branch-


ing Tree of the Wood of the two Carns. This 


name is now obsolete; but Ros-da-charn was 


probably applied to a wood situated between 


the Carn mountains, in the barony of Granard,
killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fhraelain, royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcan, both Tanists of Ui-Muireadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Lorcan, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Deirdgheirc, and he conveyed it over Eas-Danainne; and he plundered Ui-Conaill at Faing, and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-caille from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhar, the castle of the Gaillimh, and the castle of Cuil-macile. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Conmhaicne in Magh-Cairbre, and he also plundered Magh-Luighne. The Conmhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn, and slew some of his forces. He [Toirdhealbhach] turned upon them, and defeated the men of Meath, and many of their nobles and plebeians were slain by him. The hostages of Desmond, among whom was the son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthy, were put to death by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1125. Maeleon Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Ui-CEinnsealaigh; Maeltrena, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caeimhghin, the bosom fostering of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland, and county of Longford. Two carns are still to be seen on Sliabh-Chairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbhmidhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinnseanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

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

"A. D. 1124. Toirfinn mac Turcuil, a prime young lord of the English [recte, Danes] or Gauls of Ireland, perished of a sudden death. Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, in penitentia mortus est. An ill chance happened to the king of Thomor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himselfe and his famifie upon Easter day. Lymricke all burnt but a little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolum, king of Scotland, bona penitentia mortuus est. The pledges of Desmond were slain by Terlagh O'Connor, and these were Maelseaghlynn, the sonn of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Caisil; O'Ciarmaic, of Any;" [and] "O'Coibthy, of the Ui-Cuanach Cnmacailly. Ardgar, the son of mac Hugh O'Maelseaghlyn, who should be king of Aileagh, was slain by the people of Derry within the liberty of Colum Killy."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Cro-Caeimhghin: i.e. St. Kevin's house. This was the name of that building at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, now called St. Kevin's kitchen.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 427-432; and note under the year 1162, infrà.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmaghs broke in the roof, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie yeares before. Gilbratii O'Ruark was drowned in Logh Ailene. Tirlagh O'Connor went, with great forces, into Meath, and banished Murogh O'Moyleaghlin out of his kingdom, soe that instead of one there were

* Tambacht.—Now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin.
* The daimhliag of Ard-Macha.—"A.D. 1125. Quinto Idus Januarii tegulis integrē contexta et restaurausta est ecclesia cathedralis Ardmachana per Sanctum Celsum, Archiepiscopum; postquam per annos centum triginta non nisi ex parte fuisset contexta."—Trias Thaum., p. 300.
* Bum-Gaillimhe: i.e. the mouth of the River Galway.
* The two sons of Ua h'Eidhin.—This is a repetition. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmaghs broke in the roof, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie yeares before. Gilbratii O'Ruark was drowned in Logh Ailene. Tirlagh O'Connor went, with great forces, into Meath, and banished Murogh O'Moyleaghlin out of his kingdom, soe that instead of one there were
died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Mac Maeilesuthain, chief lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamhlacht. Cineidigh Ua Conaing, airchinnreach of Cill-Daluin, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha, after having been fully covered with shingles by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, one hundred and thirty years since it had a complete roof before. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Meath; and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maeleachlainn, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of these, was slain by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muircheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearnmhagh, went upon a predatory excursion into the territory of the men of Breagua, Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath and Breagha, opposed him; and Muircheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearnmhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aineislis Ua hEidhin were slain in treachery at Bun-Gaillimhe. The bridge of Ath-Luain and the bridge of Ath-Croich were destroyed by the men of Meath. Flann and Gillariabhach, the two sons of Aineislis Ua hEidhin, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, died. Finn Ua Conaingen, airchinnreach of Doire for a time, died. Muircadhach Ua Cuillein, airchinnreach of Clochar, was killed by the Feara-Manach. Conchobhar Ua Cleirigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Gillasinain, successor of Feichin, and Maelisa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in history, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig, died after good penance. The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter, at Ard-Macha, which had been

three kings of Meath, and whereof the third was slain within three days and three nights after, by name Maelsagthin mac Donnell. Murtagh O’Caroll, king of south Fearnmoy, went to prey upon the people of Bregh, where they were met with by Dermott O’Maelsaglyn, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored. — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Ord-Padraig: i.e. the Order of St. Patrick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws not now known to exist.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 74, 75, note b.

The Regles of Paul and Peter.—This was the church belonging to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh. It is called “Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli” by Colgan, who translates this passage as follows:
coppeccam la Cellach, coniugba Phatappaice an 12 Callann Noемeб. 
Copca мór Мuman co na тsнpall vo lорeeао. Enoa, mac Mic Мun-
chaо i. mac Dомнао, рі Laígі, vo écc. Sluaіgh la Toiплеablaе
Ua eConcobaіn, co туссе pіgе Tall Іea chat, Laіgh via mac pіm vo
Choncobaіn. Тáміc ona iap pin vo tуссе mаіоm роn Chопbmac Mac Cam-
tаіґ, 7 co no lоре а lоngроnt oес Slеіb аn Chaгlіс. Мór lоngроnt лаr an
піg céоna і nUnнumаn о Luсіnaо со рьiі bрііге, 7 po аrсе ресt аr аn
longроnt pin Uі Conаll, ресt еle 50 Мón moi, 7 go гліао Macаір, 7 ресt со
nеrсеnt Оppаіге, 7 po еum аn Оppаіге in Uа eCapосе, 7 тус gіаlла Оp-
раіге voн chun pin. Dоmnaіl fіnn Uа Ou boa, тісеанna Uа nAmаlgaоa,
vo bаdао iap ноеаm ерее hі tііp Chоnаll. Аnрао созао мór і nЕnn
і оconіcіnnе, gуn bо hесcіn vo Cheалlаc vo coniugba Pаtappaіс, беіc. mі
роn бlaааіn n еmсcmаr Aроа Maса ос ріоussсао рі і nЕnnаnn, 7 оc Տcііl
mаgіa 7 роіbеrа роn саc еуіt тuаіт 7 еsіаr. Cреaсh mеabla la Rуао
Uа Тuаtсаrіn і nAіnтаiaіb, конur таnіsаn ріor Uіntі infringement of
nап, 7 po vicfnoас Rуао ро дёіріn lео.

Aіоr Сnoprt, міle cео рісе а реесh. Сіllаасnорt Uа Мaоlеіоіm, abb
coniugba Сіапаm Сluana miс Nор, тоbаr іzna 7 веrееnce оrтuаі 7 оnесааіr
Leіtе Chυnn, cмh роnupra 7 раіbіnіpоra Ереаn, веg. Маоlmaііре Uа Ьоr-
tаііn upаl рассаnt, 7 руіtе ріnоіr Сhаmра, Сogаlасh, coniugba Сіаnаіn,

"A. D. 1126. Basilia СS. Petri et Paуlі
Ardмасае extracta per B. Ιmаrум Hua Hoedh-
again, conseсrаta еst per С. Сelsuп Archiepis-
copum Арdмасануm 12 Calend. Nоvemh.‖—
Triаs Thаum., p. 300.

*Sliabh-an-Cаithle.—This, which is now obso-
lete, was the name of a mountainous district
near the town of Kilkenny. According to
O'Huidhrin's topographical poem, the terrи-
tory of О'Cearbhail of Ossory, which adjoined
Ui-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh
Gаіthle.

^ Моіn-mоі.—Thіs place іs unknown tо the
Editor.

^ Gleаnn-Maghаіr.—Now Glамmіrе, near the
city of Соrk.

"A great storm of war.—Thіs passаgе іs trаns-
lаted by Соlgаn аs follows:

"A. D. 1126. Мagна bellì temеpаsts per to-
tam Нiberіnіm Princіpum factionibus et simul-
tatibus exertа est: аd quam sеdеndаm S. Сelsuп
Primas Арdмасаnus а sua sеdі spаtіо unіs
аnn и mensіs аbfuit, дискоrdes Princіpum аni-
mos rесоnсіliаns, et rеgulas pасіs et mорum
Clerо et populо presсrеnbs.‖—Triаs Thаum.,
p. 300.

^ Uа Tuаthсhаіr.—Ноw О'Tоgгеr аnd Тоhеr.

Thе Annаls of Ulstеr rеcord thе fоllоwіng
evеnts under thіs уеаr:

"A. D. 1126. Еnnа mас Міс Морchаа, kіng
of Lеіnstеr, mortuus еst. An аrmy bу Тіrlаgh
O'Conоrr into Lеіnstеr, аnd hе hаd thеіr
pлежes. О'Mоylrоnу, King of Феrmаnаgх, а
sіus оссіsus еst. Моylіsа O'Соnnе, chіefе of thе
erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Corcach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Enda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i.e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-cliath and Leinster to his own son, Conchobhar; he afterwards proceeded [to the South], and defeated Cormac Mac Carthaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caitligh. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lammas till the festival of Bright; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moin-moi and to Gleann-Maghair, and another as far as the south of Osraigh; and he made a slaughter of the Osraighi, together with Ua Carog, and carried off the hostages of the Osraighi on that occasion. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was drowned, after he had plundered Tir-Conaill. A great storm of war throughout Ireland in general, so that Ceallach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, establishing peace among the men of Ireland, and promulgating rules and good customs in every district among the laity and the clergy. A treacherous prey was made by Rusidhri Ua Tuathchairs, in Airtheara; and the men of Airtheara overtook and slaughtered his people, and Rusidhri himself was beheaded by them.

The Age of Christ, 1127. Gillachrist Ua Maeleoin, abbot, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chuinn, and head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Ceanannus;

Irish in chronicle and judgment, and in St. Patrick’s Order, after great penitence, in Christo quiævit. Great Corke of Mounster, with its church, burnt. Donell O'Duvda drowned after making a prey in Tirconnell. A kingly progress by Tirlagh O'Connor to Dublin, and” [he] “gave the kingdom of Dublin and Leinster to his son, Connor. A great tempest of warr in Ireland, that the Coarb of St. Patrick was forced to be a yeare and a month from Ardmagh, making peace between Irishmen, and learning” [recte, teaching] “good rules and manners to layty and cleargie. A stealing army by Roary O'Tuogher, into the east, and the Eastmen met them, and had their slaughter, and beheaded himselfe. Mureagh O'Cullen, Archdeacon of Clogher, killed by Fermanagh. The Damliag of the reliques” [recte, called the regles, or abbey-church] “of Peter and Paul, made by Himar O'Hegan, was consecrated by Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, on the xii. Kal. of November. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Glenmayr, and brought many cowes.”

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Cunga.—Otherwise written Conga, now Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, where St. Feichín erected a monastery in the seventh century.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 498.

Ard-Trea: i.e. the church of Trea. Now Ardtrlea, near Lough Neagh, in the barony of Loughinisland, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* p. 183, the virgin St. Treá, or Treaghla, the daughter of Cairthenn, son of Erc, son of Evechad, son of Cola Uais, was venerated here on the 3rd of August.

Domnall Dall Ua Murchadha.—This would now be anglicised Blind Daniel Murphy.

He drove Cormac to Lis-nor.—This Cormac is usually called a king-bishop.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 302–308, where the question is discussed as to whether he was bishop as well as king of Cashel.

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

"A. D. 1127. An army by Turlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Corkmor in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Monuster. The Eastmen" [Airthear, Orientale, i.e. inhabitants of Orior.—Ed.] "took Tyfllinn of the Mac Synachs" [recte, took the house of Flann Mac Sinnaigh] "in Tryan-Saxan" [at Armagh] "upon Ragnall Mac Rewye, in Shrovtyde, and beheaded him. A battle betweene Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eocha Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit" [i.e. O'Clery, recte, in the heat of
Conghalach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga, [died]. Gillachomhghaill Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghin, was killed by the Fóirtuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Ard-Trea; and Domhnall Dall Ua Mur-<br>chadha, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conaenaigh Ua Maelguirm, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, was killed by the Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhall Mac Faelain was killed by the Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-dara, with some of his servants and chieftains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Lis-mor, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Donnchadh, the son of Mac Carthaigh, was afterwards expelled into Connaught, with two thousand along with him, by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, after returning from his pilgrimage; and the men of Munster turned against Toirdhealbhach. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels, upon Loch Deirdghdeirche, and he devastated the adjoining cantred of Munster. The fight of two fleets at sea, namely, the Connaughtmen and the men of Munster; and the Connaughtmen gained the victory in that battle. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which two kings of Ulidia were slain, namely, Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, and Niall, son of Donnbeliebe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gillechrist O’Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argiallas, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Munster and Leinster revolted again against Tirlagh O’Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanors of Dangell O’Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O’Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the O’Falies” [recte, and his son was deposed by the Leinstermen and the Galls, who elected another king over them, namely, Donnell, the son of Mac Faelain. Cearbhall, the son of Mac Faelain, and a slaughter of the Ui-Faelain about him, fell by the Ui-Failghe], “within Kildare, defending the Coarbship of St. Bridgett. Tailte, Moregh O’Me-laghlin’s daughter, died. Moylbride O’Farannan, Aichinneach of Ardersra; Moylbride O’Kineth, Aichinnech of Ardrea, in good penitence, mortuus est. Gilchrist O’Moyleoin, Coarb of Kyaran of Clon-mic-Nois, the best of all Aichinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in Christo quievit.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Maille pm. Muireab Ua Maolpealann de aithrioag, Domnall a mac do saibis a iotaio. Domnall do aithrioag pia eimh iaithe, Diarmaid Ua Maolpealann do saibis a iotaio.

Aoir Spiort, mile ced piche a hocht. Muirghe Ua Nios, comarba lap-lairce Tuama da saelann pm pe, deac i nin in Shoill. Comairb Ua bheic-leighinn, abh Cinnnap, do ecc. Fiollapattspace Ua Catan, comarba Caonaiin, do mariad i ughrom da Locha la Langn. Fiollapamnach Phaoic mac Scolaige, comarba beanaic Cuiana Conpair, Ua bahn, comarba Cponan Ruip Cre, Mac Maaparl Ua Reabaach, comarba Mooua, Fiolla Chiarain mac Fiolladj Ua Eapadda, aircinnneach Cunga, Cennnietig Ua Conpair, aircinnneach Uir aoidhead Cuiana mic Noip, Fiolla an connaid, mac Mic Cuinn, tanair abbaic Cuiana mic Noip, pm pe, E Ringae, amnchara Concriannpad, deac. Cennnietig, mac Aoba mic Oumpleibe, pm Ula, do marbhaic. Pian Maigh hite, im Domnall Ua Dhopnleaghain, do saibis cige por Phaal An Daibhdara por uighin pm Mic Mbanac, a eutair lea do naimin do maili Phuimmanach na fapanb. Manam Aot Phirioic mic mac papaDh Concoabhair mac mic Lochlann por macpplaig uighin Uir Ruine, 1 eonn pair Ua Cianna, tiuighna Caimpre, Catan Ua Raaghillic, Sprucee Ua Maolpibe, mac Aoba Uis Dabba, tiuighna Ua nAmalga, 1 pochambe ile amaille pm a naisogail eigh Phatpattspace. Creachpplaigib la Concoabhair mac mic Lochlann, tiuighna Cheneol Goiain, la Dail naAanae, la hAnphialaib 1 Maig Coba, co trugair sialla Ua nEachvach. TiAar apbse co hAmph Mhde, co phaibi breac, a por Raghalicte eanam na munnteg ann. Creachpplaigib la Toippealbae Ua Concoabhair Ua Langn, a por aipee co mór, uain por umchill Laigen lain pm pairce co poct co hat cliat. Ap don eplpligib pm eonn pair Ua Daiona, tiuighna Luigne, 1 pochambe ele cen mo garom. Sith mbhiaona do dínam do Cheallaic, com-

\*Inis-an-Ghoill: i.e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inishoille, or Inishowil, an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughtera and Cong, and belonging to Cong parish.—See O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 24; and Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 161, 162.

\*Ua Goirmleaghaidh.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

\*Cathal Ua Raghaillich.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

\*Aedh Ua Dubdla, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha: anglicised Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

\*In revenge of Patrick's protection.—The Four
with them. Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and Domhnall, his son, assumed his place. Domhnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn assumed his place.

The Age of Christ, 1128. Muirgheas O'Nioc, successor of Iarlath of Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Ghoill\(^{m}\). Conaing Ua Begleighinn, Abbot of Ceanannus, died. Gillaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillacruihm-thirfraeich Mac Scolaighe, successor of Bearach of Chuain-coirpthe; Ua Banain, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiarain, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, airchinneach of Cunga; Ceinneidigh Ua Conghail, airchinneach of Lis-aicheadh at Chuain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-chomhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, amnchara of Corcumdhruadh, died. Ceinneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Ittha, with Domhnall Ua Goirmleaghaidh\(^{n}\), forcibly entered a house upon Faelan Ua Dubhhdara, lord of Feara-Manach; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Feara-Manach along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhirdefhaid was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of MacLochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnan Ua Ruairec, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Raghailligh\(^{o}\); Sitriuc Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha\(^{p}\); and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick's protection\(^q\). A plundering army was led by Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain; by the Dal-Araidhe, and the Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha; and they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Eathach. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne\(^r\), was slain, and many others besides him. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

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Masters have, perhaps intentionally, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnan O'Ruairc, upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals of Ulster, pp. 1030, 1031, infrd.

\(^m\) Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne.—This name would now be written, in English, O'Gara, lord of Leyny.
And Conna in the time of Munan. Taillte, his son, Uí Mhaorleáclann, son of Tomppdéalbaig Uí Chonchobair, vèce. Donnall mac an Ghillepìn, son of Mic Uallachám, coireach muintire Cíonaíc, son of Maobadh Ó hAodháin. Móin éreac la Connaéthaig 4 Ógainneagh, ní oícheadh an tír, Lughnás, do rocattar von, pochaine víbrum la Coacail, mac Ríshán, ní la pipathing Peineaghe. Mágnúr mac Mic Loílma, tíofna Cheneál nEogain 1 an túsannsept, do marbaid la Ceal eCóinn 1, la Cenél Moen.

Anír Céiste, mile cé a píce a naoi. Maethníbóe Óa Plannáin, ancupe Lígh món, Xiollacolmáin Óa Cealláig uaral rágair Ógaimnneagh Cholam Chille, Mac Muinnépra míc leigín Peine, Óa Óiarnásta, conarba Cuiochin Ruir Cé, véig. Téac Cholunm Cille 1 cCill mac Néinín do ghaball Óa Taipbreite por Aoib mac Caébaíł Uí Domnall, 1 a lóiscenr paif. Caimélauch tíofna la Ceal nEogain 1. Mágnúr 1 monao Conchobair. Mágnúr vin, do marbaid píra cccimn paitec Óa Cheneál Cóinn 1 Óa Húinnleagáig 1 Óa Ceal Moen, 1 Concobair do piógaí laporain. Maitgamain, mac Muínéthaig Uí dhíann, véce. Plann Óa Cealláig, tíofna reac móréig, Ó Muinéthaig Óa Concubair, piódauna Óa Peineighe, do marbaid do pipathing Peineaghe. Niath Óa Céiste, tíofna Óa Macpháich Átha mpirat, do marbaid la hUib Cemeráig. Xiollaéiste hUa Húinnín, coireac Cenél Peainadáig, do lóiscen 1 tóg a alehann 1 t’chinn Manach 1 meabail. Caiplén Aíc Luain

* Mac Uallachán.—Now Mac Cuilghan, and Cuilghan, without the Ma.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mana, pl. 41, and from p. 183 to p. 188. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1128. Bisextus et Embolismaticus annum. The men of Mayth took house upon the king of Fermanagh, Fylan O’Duivdára, and he was slain by them, and a number of the good men of Fermanagh. Gilpatrick mac Tothal, Coarb of Coemgen, killed by the O’Mureais, in the midst of Glindalough. An overthrow by the horsemen of Conor Mac Loghin on the horsemen of Tiernan O’Roigh, where fell O’Ciarraí, king of Carbery, and Cathal O’Rogelly, and Sitrick O’Moelbride, and Hugh O’Duday, king of O’Namalga, et alii multi. Murges O’Nick, Airechinnach of Tomdaghallan, died at Inis-Gáill. A most filthy act, that deserved the curse of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporal, that the like was never seen in Ireland, committed by Tiernan O’Roigh and the O-Bruitins. The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his own clergy among them. The hurt that came of this evil act” [is] “that there is no saufy” [to be] “in Ireland from thenceforth until this evil deed be revenged by God and man. This dishonor given to the Coarb of Patrick is all one and to dishonor God” [recte, Christ, or the Lord], “for God” [recte, the Lord, or Christ], “himself said in the Gospell: ‘qui vos sperni
of Munster. Tailtin, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. Domhnall, son of Gillafinn, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muinntir-Chinaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Seanain, and the men of Fearnmhagh. Maghnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill and the Cinel-Moein.

The Age of Christ, 1129. Maelbrighe Ua Flannain, anchorite of Lis-mor; Gillacolmain Ua Ceallaigh, noble priest of Dearmchach-Choluim-Chille; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Fearna; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain was [forcibly] taken, by Ua Tairechert, from Aedh, son of Cathbharr Ua Domnaill, and it was burned over him. A change of lords by the Cinel-Eoghain, namely, Maghnus in the place of Conchobhar; but Maghnus was slain, before the expiration of three months, by the Cinel-Conaill, O'Goirmleadhaigh, and the Cinel-Moein; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was burned by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

me spernit, et qui me spernit spernit eum qui me misit." An army by Tirlagh O'Conor into Leinster, to Wicklow [recte, Loch Carman, i.e. Wexford], "from thence about Leinster to Dublin, and praid many that way, and from Dublin to his house. The defame of that is to Tiernan O'Rooke. An army by Manus and the men of Fermo-y to Tirbriuin, and brought great booties. Tiernan, with I-Briuin and many others, overtooke them at Ardy, where they gave battle, and Tiernan and his I-Briuin were put to flight, and three or four hundred of them were, as a beginning, killed through Patrick. An army by Connor O'Loghlin, and Tirone, and Dalarray, and Airgiall, into Macova, and they brought hostages from I-Egha. They tourned then upon theire left hand to Firbrea, and left some of their men there, and comitted wickednes before God and man, viz., the burninge of Trim, with the churches, and many martirized in it: Non imperata pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulaverunt. Peace for a yeare and a halfe made by the Coarb of Patrick, between Connaght and Monster."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Cill-mic-Nenain: i.e. church of the son of Nenan, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.

2 The Ui-Cenneidigh: i.e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.
The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois.—This passage is given in Connell Ma-geoeghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Tir-Monach.—Now Fermanagh.

The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois.—This passage is given in Connell Ma-geoeghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Tir-Monach.—Now Fermanagh.

The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois.—This passage is given in Connell Ma-geoeghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A.D. 1129. The great altar at Clonvicknose was robbed this year, and many jewels sacrilegiously taken from thence, viz., Kearnaghan of Solomon’s Temple, which King Mylescaghlym bequeathed to that church; the standing cupp of Donnogh mac Flyn; the three jewels that King Terligh gave to that church, viz., a cupp of silver, a guilt Crosse, and another Jewell; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp of the daughter of Rowrie O’Connor; and a cupp of silver, which Ceallagh, primatt of Ard-mach, bestowed on the church. The clergy of Clone made incessant prayers to God and St. Keyran to be a means for the revelation of the party that tooke away the said jewels.”

“Ceallach.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A.D. 1129. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-
Manach*. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i.e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois* was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracan [model] of Solomon’s Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall; the Cudin [Catinn] of Donnchadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i.e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach*, successor of Patrick, a son of purity, and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head whom the foreigners and Irish of Ireland, both laity and clergy, obeyed; after having ordained bishops, priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; after having established rules and good morals among all, both laity and clergy; after having spent a life of fasting, prayer, and mass-celebration; after unction and good penance, resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Amalgadii filius.”—Trias Thaum., pp. 300, 301.

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

“A. D. 1129. Makmaras O’Reboghan, Airchinnech of Lismore” [died]. “Gillnochonna O’Duvidirna killed by Ulster,” [on Inis Toiti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—Ed.] “Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, chief and Archishop of the west of Europe, and the only pleasinge” [to] “Irish and English” [recte, Galls or Danes], “lay and clergy, after grading” [i.e. ordaining] “bus-stop, priest, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyards many, and bestowings of jewels and goods, and gevings good rules and manners to all spirituell and temporall, endinge a life in fastinge and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatricke, in Munster, in the Kal. of April, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of April to Lismore, according to his will, and was served” [waked]“with salmes, hymnes, and canticles, and buried in the busshop’s buriall, in Prid. Non. April. the fifth day. Murtagh mac Donell chosen in Patrick’s Coarship in Non. April. The house of Columkill, at Killmienen, taken by O’Tarkert upon Hugh mac Cathbair O’Donell, and” [he was] “burnt by him. The castle of Athlone made by Turlagh O’Conor. Gilchrist Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fosterer’s house, in Fermanagh, murthorously. Nell O’Krighan, king of O-Fischrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
annala rioghachta eireann. [1130.

via luain do fonnad érin caeccattacktadh bheadh a aois. Ruigf thra a scrp via aonachal érin ceódaon ar ECM go lior mé Moró do nep a éomna buíodh, Í ro hriostaigb co pralmaib, Í inmai, Í cantcib, Í ro haónacaid co honoraic e níolaí na neacc rop Oí dá平均每 annabannach. Muinéisteach, mac Domnall, vóipnead hi cóomhairb Ratteraice iarpin.


* Cuairne.—He was the son of Muircheartaigh, son of Conghalach, son of Donnsleibh, son of Brogarbhan, chief of Ui-Failghe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014.

*Diarmaid Ua Follamhain, &c.—"A. D. 1130. Dermott O'Fallawyn, chiorthaine of Klynodagh, and Gall-Ciwana, otherwise named Gillepatrick, chief poet of West Meath, died."—Ann. Clon.

* The jewels of Cluain-mic-Neis.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1130. The jewels that were stollen from out the church of Clonvicknose were found with one Gillecowgan, a Dane of Limestone. The said Gillecowgan was apprehended by Connor O'Bryan, and by him delivered over to the family of Clonvicknose, who, at the time of his arraignment, confessed openly that he was at Cork, Lismore, and Waterford, expecting for wind to goe over seas with the said jewels; all the other passengers and shipp passed with good gales of wynde out of the said townes, save only Gillecowgan, who said as soon as he wou'd enter a shipp-board any shipp he saw St. Key-
the first day of April, on Monday precisely, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed for interment, on the Wednesday following, to Lis-mor-Mochuda, in accordance with his own will; it was waked with psalms, hymns, and canticles, and interred with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the Thursday following. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Choluiim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlainn Ua Macruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillacualann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; and Goll-Cluana, i.e. Gillaphadraig Ua hAireachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Cluainmic-Nois were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Cluain-Briain, by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Corcach, Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crosier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Gillaphadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne; Dubhрайbhe Mac Artain; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again until he was so taken. This much he confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the said family."

* Cluain-Briairin: i.e. the Fort of Brian's Lawn or Meadow, now anglicâ Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlaca, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick. — See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

\[Dal-Buinne\]: i.e. the race of Buinne, son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster. This was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time. It embraced a tract of country lying on either side of the River Lagan, from Spencer's Bridge, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast. — See Colgan's *Trias Th.*, pp. 182, 183; and Reeves' *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 233.
co noraíde ile cen mo tát roim, g mo ré an típ co hairethi na hAroa eiti
cuad g cill, g tuigic mile vo bhrait, g níosfíde vo buair, g veacáid. Teccait
maistie Ulaí mo tiríchpháibh iar prin co hAro Maca i ccomóibl Choncol
bain co nóir preaching bígh, g comh luighe, g co bharcaibríot iálla laip.
Longuir lá, Torrhórleallbch Ua cConobair co piachte co Tóraíb, g no aille
Róp nglúil. Longuir eile iarr, leir i nÓs promised g no aille Dainbhí uile, g
1 mór mór. Catáineachtaí ra Tirchphána Ua Ruain g ri nUí bhriúin i
Sleibh Íoamh riop phsiab Mide, b i gtoróiphaí Díarnnact Ua Maolsláthainn,
i Tirnaí, Amlaobh, mac Mic Shíain, tìghnna Óigile, I Oenguir Ua Caom-
vellbain, tìghnna Ío Laoche, mac Mic Óollálaíntaí, tìghnna veicéerti
bnìc, g urpaíf Irvine na airméin. Meac móir ar na hUILIB dhránaí eiti
éin, deacainbh, g uiltaíb.
Aoir Chriost, mile cét tríocha a haon. Maolícir Ua Boglaí, aepo-
errcop Caire, g Mhunúsach Ua hInnógaítaí, comhtha Comgaill, véice
i nAro Maca an trimar la véOctober. Óbdobhain, nífhn Ruairí i nSóive
buné Uí Chonobainh bhí tìghnna Luighe nesg. Cnaechlíuaísdh la Toirn-
órleallbch Ua Conobair, g ló caigeach Conact Múmain, 50 no aip therap
Uí Conall Óaíbr. Sluaísead ló Conobair Ua móríin, ló phsaí Múmain
i Lóin, g no gabhat a nglála. Lottar iarrpin i Mide, g no aipigéir i g
Locha Séiníné. Compaicte a macphlurach, g macphlurach Conacte. Spaoin-
tbhí riop macphlurach Conacte, g toróap mac Concanacte Uí Conobair
von cér pin, g an Bhrofna Ua Carpaí g iollam Conacte. Slóisgh dh ló Conobair

*Ard*: i.e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

*Torach*: i.e. Tory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

*Ros-Guill*—This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note *, under A.D. 718, p. 317, suprd.

*Daibh*: This is the ancient and present Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 47, note *.

*Inis-mor*—Now the Great Island, near the city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-mor-Ardaneimhidh.

*Slieadh-Gwair*—A mountainous district in the barony of Clankeen, county of Cavan.—See note *, under A. M. 2359, p. 11, suprd.

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

"A. D. 1130. Swordes, with the church, and many reliques, burnt. Cúanifhe O'Connor, king of Offaly, mortuos est. Awly mac Senan, king of Galleng; Eneas O'Kinelvan, king of Loeguir, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Brefny, at Slewoary. A battle betweenwey Scottsman and the men of Moreb, where 4000 of
many others besides them: and they plundered the country as far as the east of Ard\(^4\), both lay and ecclesiastical property, and they carried off a thousand prisoners, and many thousand cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, afterwards came to Ard-Macha, to meet Conchobhar; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths, and they left hostages with him. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded with a fleet as far as Torach\(^1\), and plundered Ros-Guill\(^5\). He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dairbhri\(^6\) and Inis-mor\(^7\). A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guair\(^8\) by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Macleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Amhlaeibh, son of Mac Sea-nain, lord of Gaileanga; Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; the son of Mac Gillafhulartaigh, lord of South Breagha, and others not enumerated. Great fruit upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples.

The Age of Christ, 1131. Maelisa Ua Fogladha\(^9\), Archbishop of Caiseal, [died]; and Muircheartach Ua hInreachtaigh, successor of Comhghall, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Luighne, died. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the people of the province of Connaught, into Munster; and they plundered Ul-o-Conaill-Gabhra. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Leinster, and took its hostages. They afterwards proceeded into Meath, and plundered the island of Loch-Semhdighdhe\(^m\). Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchionnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhnall

the men of Moreh, with their king, were slayne. Eneas, son to Lulaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scotts in a retyre\(^9\) [i.e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'Loghlin, and the North of Ireland, into Ulster, and Ulster\(^9\) [i.e. the Ulidians.--Ed.] "did gather to give them battle. Ulster putt to flight, and their slaughter had about Hugh O'Loingsy, king of Dalaray, and Gilpatricke O'Serry, king of Dal-Buinne, and Duvrailve Mac Cairtin, and a number more; they praised the country both spirituall and temporall, and brought one thousand captives and many thousands of chattels and horses. The nobilitie of Ulster afterwards, about their kinge, went to Ardmaghe, to meeete Connor, and made peace and tranquilitye, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."

\(^1\) Ua Fogladha. — Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

\(^m\) Loch Semhdighdhe. — Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Rathconrathe, county of Westmeath.
mac Domnall Ui Loéclann, ḍ la tuaircept nEasann, ḍ la hultoi h i Connacht, ḍ bo beirt rake Connachtach amur rop veevad an truaig i prail na Síoga (i. Cionphlibh), ḍ ritha an deabaid eataonna, ḍ torcéann Conn Ua Maolgaite, ḍ an Saphbanach Ua daoigíl, ḍ rochaide oile išn maigín mìn. ḍ a hi comóidh aš na harač og Lóć Cé, ḍ bo súiadh rích mblaithna. Čreach la Tioghman Ua Ruairc, ḍ la ritha breipne van eiri an truaig hi mìn hí cCuaínigne, ḍ no ainseas Uí Mhéit. ḍ oc iompuí iompho Uílaid, ḍ bo beirt- ceapt Anghall van At Leain via teig companit i Maígh Conaille púir an cenaic, ḍ ritha rottenacc stopra i torcéann Rághall Ua hEochadha, mí Uílaid, ḍ Cumnae Ua Cnócaí, Tioghal Maighmaige co na mac, ḍ Domphleábe Ua hínnéactais, Tioghal Maigh Meirí, ḍ rochaide elbeó. Tuaimtna uimhreath la Conphmac mic Me Cántaí, ḍ la Concabhar Ua mórínaí. Máim la Munchao Ua Maolcaílann, rop Siol Rónán aíin i torchéatain ile. Concabhar Ua Dhiúin don eòmphluin la a riop grindhe féin bun do hortphluice baile. Concabhar Ua Longarcaí ann an tí roj són, ḍ no maith ribe ro céadúin mo. Domnail Ua Puircce, Tioghal Maigh Pópeco, do évitim la Síol nAnmachada i oítheadh. Maolphlann, mac Muirphchaiti Uí Mhaoilísh- lann, do maithá la Rípaib Ceall. Cluain Eanpaí dhaírceann do Chaillín, ḍ roíphais Tiatha ro bdi. Apf ri g Чиëthá vo cip vo Munchao Ua Maol- leachlann išn ionda in mo rannrát bu Cluana Eanpaí. Máim Chaillé

* Coirrhshaibh.—Now the Curlieu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

* O’Maolgaetha.—This name was anciently anglicised O’Mulgeehy; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because gaeit, the latter part of the compound, denotes “of the wind.”

* Ua Dacighill.—Now O’Boyle, and sometimes Boyle, without the prefix Ua or O’.

* Loch-Ce.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under A. M. 3581.

* Uí-Meith: i. e. the Uí-Meith-mara, now Oméach, a district in the north of the county of Louth.

* Coill-Cobhthaigh: i. e. Coffey’s Wood. This was the name of a woody district in the south of the county of Galway, on the confines of Thomond; but the name is now obsolete. The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:


  “A. D. 1131. Connor O’Bryen arrived in Meath, seeking to get through Athlone to gett
Ua Lochlann, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaghas (i.e. Coirrshliabh*), and a battle was fought between them; and Conn Ua Maelgaiethe⁰, Garbhànach Ua Baeighil², and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Ce³, and made a year’s peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, and the men of Breifne, into Cuailgne; and they plundered Ui-Meith⁴. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaille, where a battle was fought between them, in which Raghnall Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, with his son; Donnsleibhe Ua hIrmreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith⁵; and many others besides them, were slain. Thomond was plundered by Cormac, the son of Mac Carthaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Briain. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maelleachlann over the Sil-Ronain, in which many were slain. Conchobhar Ua Briain was severely wounded by his own servant of trust, so that he was lying in his death-sickness. Conchobhar Ua Longargain was the name of the person who wounded him, and he was immediately killed in revenge of it. Domhnall Ua Fuirg, lord of Ui-Furgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadh in a conflict. Maelseachlann, son of Muircheartach Ua Maelleachlann, was killed by the Feara-Ceall. Cluain-Iraird was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbha. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Murchadh Ua Maelleachlann, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Caill-Cobhthaigh⁶ was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh

hostages there, after he had the hostages of Lynster. Tyerman O’Royrck gave an overthrow to those of Uriell, where Gillaertmayagh O’Hogha, king of Ulster, and O’Krichan, prince of Fearnoye, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters,” [viz.] “by Cormack Mac Carrhie and Connor O’Brien. Moylesaghlyn mac Murtagh O’Melaghlyn was killed by those of Ferkell. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlone; and the castle of Donleo⁴ [was burnt] “by casual fire. The O’Briens of Thomond banished the Macartys out of Munster into Lynster, and tooke to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Donogh O’Moyloye, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murragh O’Melaghlyn. Murtagh O’Molloye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Muntyr Lwanym, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Moriey, cheif of Montyr-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyerman O’Royrck. Cowchonnoght O’Dalie of Meath, chief” [of Corca-Adain], “and Archpoet of Ireland, died.”—Ann. Clon.
Cobtaig roin Shiol Muinipebaig ra hUaCcein Connaict iap na teicet roin 
creech in Muman, co trugla trea mhainne eotra co brapareat a ngabala.
Fine tall vo orgaoin vo Domnall mac Mumchaeda Ui Moilcholmo.

Aoi Chriof, mile ceu trnochat a vo. Maolmaedhog Ua Mogair vo 
prioe 1 guoinbup Pargusac treh miphe cleineach nEpeann. Maolbrpnainn 
Ua hAnraadain, comonia hpenann Cluana pfeta, dece. Maolbrighe mac 
Daolgén, uapal paccapt Aina Maca, 1 pinpih pacapo nEpeann, dece inin 
para bhadan caoccat a pacanacanta, 1 inin oetiogaw bhadam a aoi, 1 
in 27 vo Auguste. Uanepiche Ua Neactain, cino celiel noe Cluana mic 
Noip, 1 a prioe pfhoip deg. Cucaille Ua Fino, ainpolnech Cille Colcean, 
vcece. Sluagho la Concobain Ua Lochlamo co hAe Phrioda, 1 tamice 
Tigshnain Ua Ruape ma teac, vo sopao brapioe vo. Maolpreaclainn mac 
Dianmaa Mac Mumchaeda, tigshina Ua CCeimpelaиж, vo manbath. Creach 
Maonnaige la Concobain Ua mbrnain co puig bu iomola lar. Caiplen bona 
Gaillime vo lopecaod 1 vo pacoile la longh pf Muman, 1 an moy vo 
taboart roin lapan Connaict im Ua Tairg an tiqtashegh, 1 im raoi clianbaib 
iomola oile. Mac Amhlaib Ui Lochlann, tigshina Copco Moopuad, vo man-
baib lar an longh efsa. An moy pia brsaib Muman roin Chonnaictaib 
vo 1 stopcaib Concobain Ua Plantebearta稚, tigshina lapepaib Connaict, 1 vo 
mac Catail Ui Mgnoim 1 pocharde oile. Oieln na beicel roin Sianainn vo 
lopecaod la picaib Muman, 1 piche vo oanib im taopreac muintire Cionait 
vo ewcim ann. Dianmaa Mac Ciccecen, taopreac Clonne Dianmaa, 
vcece. Creach na peiricee la Tigshnain Ua Ruape roin uineim brsaih

1 Maolmaedhog Ua Morgair: anglice Malachy
O'Morgair. For the history of this remarkable
man the reader is referred to his life by St.
Bernard, published by Messingham; to Colgan's
Trias Thaum., p. 303; and Harris's edition of
Ware's Bishops, pp. 54-57.

2 Maolbrigidhe Mac Daolgén.—“A. D. 1132.
Beatus Maelbrigid, Dolgenii filius, nobilis
prebyster Ardmacchanus, ac omnium prebys-
terorum totius Hiberniae senior precibusus, sacer-
dotii anno quinquagesimo secundo, et etatis
octuagesimo, die 27 Augusti migravit ad Domi-
nenum.”—Trias Thaum., p. 303.

* Ua Neachtain.—Now O'Naughtan, and some-
times Naughton, and even Norton, without the
prefix Ua or O'.

* Cill-Cholgain : i.e. Colgan's church, now
Kilcolgan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and
county of Galway.—See note under the year
1600; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 350.
The family of O'Finn, now anglice Finn, with-
out the prefix Ua or O', is still extant in the
town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county
of Mayo.

* Bun-Gaillmhe : i.e. the Mouth of the River
Galway.—See the years 1125, 1132, 1232.
by the people of Upper Connaught, the former having come on a predatory excursion into Munster; and both parties having engaged through mistake, the Sil-Muireadhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair sat in the successorship of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Chlain-fearta, died. Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha, and senior of the priests of Ireland, died in the fifty-second year of his priesthood, and in the eightieth year of his age, on the 27th of August. Uareirghe Ua Neachtain, head of the Culdees of Chlain-mic-_Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cúcaille Ua Finn, aircinneach of Cill-Colgain, died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maelseachlainn, son of Diarmait Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-Geimsealagh, was slain. Maenmhagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Briain, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gailmhe was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaught, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlacibh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruaadh, was slain by the same fleet. A great slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen by the men of Munster, wherein Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, the two sons of Cathal Ua Mughroin, and many others, were slain. Oilen-na-Beithe in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaith, fell there. Diarmait Mac Eitigen, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

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Oilen-na-Beithe: i.e. Island of the Birch, now Illaveeh in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lisnagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—Ord. Map, sheet 29.

Mac Eitigen:—Now Mac Getigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the situation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A. D. 1087 and 1205.

The prey of Feasog; Créach na Féagar. This may be interpreted "the Prey of the Beard;" but nothing has been discovered to explain why it was so called.

All the copies of the Annals of Ulster known to exist are defective from the end of the year 1131 to 1156. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year, but they belong to the year 1133:

"A. D. 1132. Terlagh O'Connor, King of
Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of" [Synann at] "Athliag, and came himself to the land of Teaffa to keep" [i.e. restrain] "the O'Feralls, where he was met by Murrough O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, Tyernan O'Royrck and Teaffyemen, with their forces, and they put the king and Connoughtmen out of his camp, and burnt the place afterwards, and killed divers of the king's armie. King Terlagh made another wooden bridge over the river of Synann at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoyles of West Meath.

Tyernan O'Royrck was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and againe restored thereunto."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O'Conor marched at the head of an armie into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Croma [Croom, on the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, the seat of O'Donovan], and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murrough O'Melaghlyn, from whom he took hostages; also that
and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-
bhair. Magh-Luirg was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Duibhinnsi, airchinneach of
Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubhdaleithi, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha;
Maelbrighde Ua hAinnin, noble martyr of Ireland, and pious paragon of the
mildness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhadh
were burned. Muircheartach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir-
Eoghan; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his
blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimn, royal heir of Tea-
mhair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog, royal heir of Leinster;
and Donnchadh himself was killed by the men of Meath, i.e. by [the people of] 
Aedh Ua hAedha, at the end of a month, in revenge of Conchobhar. Lusca,
with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Fine Gall by the
same party, in revenge of the son of Murchadh, i.e. Conchobhar. A great
depredation was committed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimn, in revenge of his
son; and he plundered Fine-Gall and the east of Leinster. An army was led
by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught; and
they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and
Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Macileruain; and they demolished Dun-
Mughdhorn and Dun-mor, and plundered a great part of the country: they
afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donn-
chadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearnmhagh in Fine Gall, but the foreigners
came up with them at Finnabhair-na-ninghean; and they made battle, in which
Raghnall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain.
The men of Fearnmhagh, however, encountered great danger. A depredation
was committed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Ui-Fiaich-
rach of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teathbha over the Sil-
Muireadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlaoibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh,

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athlone, being assisted
by the Connhaicnti and Meathmen.

* Dun-Mughdhorn—Otherwise called Dun-
Mughdhord; now Doon, four miles to the east
of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note
under A. D. 1235.

a Dun-mor.—Now Dunmore, in the barony of
Dunmore, and county of Galway.

* Finnabhair-na-ninghean.—This was the name
of a townland situated on the south side of the
Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River,
in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.
Annals of Lochlann.

Aireaictaig Ui Róinb, taorpeac Cloinne Tomalcaig, 1 in po 5abao Mac an 
Liptain Ui Amháin taorpeac Cneal Dobe, 1 etrepeasta! ile. Opraig Aca 
Luann a a caipitall o peanaeot la Munchaib Ua Maolachlann 1 la 
Tigfrinn Ua Ruain. Coimndal la Toirphoealbaic Ua Concobair, 1 la Con- 
Cobair Ua Mhruain co maire eilepeac Conna! 1 Muinn oc Abaill Cet-
ephair, 7 píte blioida o oemaim eacmor. Maolachlann, mac mic Dian-
mhao mac Maol na mbo, 1 Cochaiib Ua Nuallain, tigfrins Rota!e, o o entim 
1 cciathao la hUsain Ua Tuatail, 7 la hUib Munchaib, 7 ayp mon 
amaille pnu. Dá mac Conconact Ui Choncobair vo hataio i Uoc Ribh. 
Giolla na naom Ua binn decc píte meicine Epanein eipide, 7 a a!ncacal i 
Rop Commán. 7o oit mon ino Epinn, dá ngoinéi Maolghaib, dá ná rní 
raimh ó tamhac an bó diobd oile i na!nri Flaitheartaig mic Loingir, 
conap ráccanb aét t!mpairi becc vo buair 1 nEpinn, via nebrad,

Atpi pá treoca, na ceil 
Céd an mile vo blioidaib, 
O ¢em Criort i ndeitil b!m
Sa!n an mbo o¢er 1 nEpinn.

Flaitheartaig Ua Flaitheartaig vo nap!do la mac Lochlainn Ui Loclainn, 
1 nusdail a atap. Moppluaigeoa Leite Moga uile in Chopbmac Mac 
Cáipitaig, 1 in Choncobair Ua Maolachlann a eCona!taib, 5dn po nap!do 
leo mac mic Catail Ui Choncobair, 7 Giolla na naom Ua Ploinn, taorpeac 
Sil Maolmhuanad, 7 po lupepest Dun Mughdoim, 7 Dun mon, 7 po lompan!t 
gan pído g!n Giolla.

1 Ua kAinlighe.—Now O'Hanly, and some-
times Hanly, without the prefix Us or O'.
2 Abhall-Chethearnach : i. e. Cethearnach's 
Orchard, a place near Uisneach, in Westmeath.
3 Ua Birn.—Now O'Beirne. He was chief 
steward to Turlough O'Connor, monarch of Ire-
land.
4 Flaitheartach, son of Loingseach.—He was 
monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.
5 Dun-Mughdorn, &c.—This is a repetition, 
but as it has been evidently copied from a dif-
f erent authority, the Editor deems it right to 
let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise re-
cord the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king 
of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruel-
ties upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O'Foy-
land, prince of Lynster and Murrogh O'Twahaill, 
and did excrably put out the eyes of Gillemo-
cholmog, King of Kwalan-men, which brought 
all Lynster farr under hand. 'Donogh of 
Affalie was killed by others of Affalie, viz., by
chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinlighe, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadh Ua Maelachlainn and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Chethearnaigh, and a year’s peace was made between them. Maelachlainn, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Maclnambo, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Uaire Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muiredhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commain. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maelgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland; of which was said:

Three and thirty, do not conceal,
A hundred over a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mhogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maelachlainn into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh; and they burned Dun-Mughdhorn and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clanmalyrie. Connor O’Bryen went with his forces to Dublin, and obtained there of the Danes to be their king. There was a meeting at Usneagh, between King Terlagh O’Connor and Morrogh O’Moyleaghlyn, king of Taragh, where Morrogh yealded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandchild of Donnogh O’Melaughlyn, was killed in captivity by Morrogh O’Melaughlyn, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, son of the said Melaughlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clonfinlogh by these of Sileannmche, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king’s sonn. King Terlagh O’Connor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came
Aor Sròirt, mile céad túnach a ceapadh. Ceileachair, mac Copbmac Ui Chumna na mboct, nuiuc ríphírí, chinn comaiile, tó beap an ecna, pínciura, chod éimhí ch ionadh piagla Cluana mic Nóir, déec in iomáin Chrighan iar mbuaíoch náirtiçe 1 Nón September. Apr ó do pháid mac Macain Ui Cio- capán 6 Éamhgaibh an rannpo.

Mo ghnáth uise in bithaidh,
A Mhic Cuno, a Chéileair,
A tauiri a Cheileair Cluana,
1 nglé bithaidh gle buada.

Maolcapán mac von Chopmac céithna, uapol riamar cuin cruabáin, ecce nae uapol chinn Cluana mic Nóir, déec oíchar peile Micil, ba i iomáin Ciarán bo. Fógraíteach Ua Riagáin, aipauineac Ruir Cpré, Fiollabhé- nainn Ua hAnpháidh, comairba Íbénainn Cluana féarta, décc. Iomáin Ua hAedbaccán, lár ní cumaíl Íubocrécead peccleab Pól 1 Peatbain 1 nÁr MoCa, décc 1 Róm na ailthe. bhéinn, Ínphin Míc Concaille banapúineac Dóire, décc 22 December. Maolmaodóce Ua Mhóghin por cuairt Múmain, do bheith a náir. Apúi Ua Pléitbíataígh, píodóinna Oíth do éiríth lá Conaill 1 pítrighin. Donnchaí, mac mac Múincha Ua Bhíann 50 na mac do mairbha lát Dearmumainn. Donnchaoi 1, mac Conaiphe Ua Conóibh, tiúfina Ua Pailge, Maolshláinn, mac a aéar, do ócháidh prí apoide co tóspóirtaí coiníe. Slaíocht lá mac Mac Múincha, lát Laighníb 1 nOr- paigíbh, conuir táin tecthór Opairgh 7 por láirát a nár, Í trócaíth ann Ugáine Ua Tuaidhil, píodóinna Laighn co rocaíth oile. An Opairgh, 7 Táil Púinte Láirgh do chur lá mac Eic Múincha, lát Laighníb a noigile an áir réim- páirte. Teampail do ponaí lát Copbmac mac Míc Captaígh, ní Caipil, do

to Munster, but they returned without hos- tages, and spoyle some cornes in Lease and OSSORIE. Canute, son of Lane, King of England and Denmark, died. Sittrick the Dane preyed and spoyle Ardbreakan, and took certain cap- tives from thence too. Connor O’Melaughlyn, king of Meath, took the prey and spoyle of Swords, together with many captives.3

1 Imhíg-Chiarain : i. e. St. Keyran’s Bed. This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise. 4 Eadargabhail.—See note b, under A. D. 788, p. 395, suprá.
2 Imhar Ua hAedhagain : anglicè Ivor O’Hegan. He was the tutor of St. Malachy, and is called by his contemporary, St. Bernard, “Vir Sanctissime vitae.”—Vita Malach. c. 2.
3 Maolmaedhog.—This entry is misplaced. See it repeated below.
The Age of Christ, 1134. Ceileachair, son of Cormac Ua Cuinn na mBecht, learned senior, head of the counsel, and fountain of the wisdom and history, and head of the hospitality and keeping of the rule of Cluain-mic-Nois, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cicharain, of Eadargabhail, composed this quatrain:

Happy for thee in thy life,
O Mac Cuinn, O Celeachair!
Thou art now, O Celechair of Cluain,
In a bright life of bright victory.

Maelciarain, a son of the same Cormac, a noble priest, prop of piety and wisdom, noble head of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on Michaelmas Night, and it was in Imdhaigh Chiarain he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, aircinneach of Ros-Cre, and Gillabhrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagain, by whom the church of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Conchaille, female aircinneach of Doire [Choluim-Chille], died on the 23rd of December. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair made a visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Archu Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oileach, fell by the Cinel-Conaill in the heat of a conflict. Dónnchadh, grandson of Murchadh Ua Briain, with his son, was killed by the people of Desmond. Dónnchadh, i.e. son of Cuaifhe Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, and Maelseachlainn, his father's son, fought a battle, in which they mutually fell by each other. An army was led by the son of Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen into Osraighle, and the Osraighi resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Ugabe Ua Tuathail, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi, and of the foreigners of Port-Laigue, by the son of Mac Murchadha, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy,

Donnchadh.—He was the ancestor of Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary.

A church, &c.—This is the building at Cashel now called Cormac's Chapel.—See it described, with beautiful illustrations of the present state of its ruins, in Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 284 to 300.


'Muircheartach, son of Domhnall.—St. Bernard inveighs against this Muircheartach and his kinsman Niall, in the seventh chapter of his Life of St. Malachy. They were both descended from the noble family of the Oirghialla, which had now for 208 years possessed itself of the archiepiscopal see, and held it, as it were, by hereditary right. Notwithstanding the good character given of him in the text, St. Bernard pronounces damnation to him as well as to Niall: "Illo igitur [Mauritio] celeri morte facto de medio, rustum Nigellus, imd verò nigerrimus, sedem prae-
ipuit. Et in hoc animae sua Mauritius adhuc vivens praeviderat, ut hunc haberet heredom, in quo, qui damnamus exibat, operibus adjiceret damnationis persistere. Erat enim et ipse ex damnata progenie cognatus Mauritii."—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 304; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 54.

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

"A. D. 1134. Connor Mac Dermott O'Bryen, king of both the provinces of Munster, died at Killaloe. Donogh Mac Carrhie came to Mun-
assembled in one place. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall\(^6\), son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, died, after the victory of martyrdom and penance, on the 17th of September. Niall, son of Aedh, was installed in the successorship of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maelmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlainn Mac Cochlain, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, died. Murchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghra.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Baeighill, a noble bishop, i.e. Bishop of Clochar, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ua-Ceinnsealaigh\(^5\); and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, comharba of Ros-Commain, died. Gillacommairi Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commain, was killed by the Connhaicni. Domhnall, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, who had been lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lis-mor, at an advanced age. Fiachra, learned senior of Cluain-Iraird, and of all the men of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, died after good penance. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, i.e. Bishop of Port-Lairge, and chief senior of the Irish, died at Lis-mor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eachmarcach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lis-mor. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, purchased the Bachall-Isa\(^4\), and took it from its cave on the seventh day of the month of July. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinele-Conaill, warlike and defensive pillar of charity and humanity, was slain by the

ster, and committed a slaughter on Terlaugh O'Bryen, that succeeded the said Connor in the kingdom of Munster. Mac Conrye, prince of Delvyn of Tyredalogha, was killed by some of his own family. Terlaugh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Bregny, went to the provinces of Lystner and Munster to take hostages, had none, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some cornes in the contrey of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloye, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandchild of Rowrie O'Molloye, and the family of Montyr-Rodan, at Dorrowe. Mac Otyr, prince of Innsi-Gall, was chosen to be prince of the Danes of Dublin. These of Ormond and Elie tooke a prey from Kynaleagh."

\(^4\) Archbishop of Ua-Ceinnsealaigh; i.e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

\(^6\) Purchased the Bachall-Isa: i.e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muircheartach, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase

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of the Baculus Jesu by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

* Rath-Luairgh.—Now Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.

* Cluain-ccain-Modimog.—See note under the year 1089.

* Ua Caeimh.—Now anglicized O’Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix Ua or O’.

* Gleannamhach.—Now Glenworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 78, note a.

* Cineal-Laeghaire.—This was the tribe-name of the O’Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Corc, King of Munster.

* Ua Rinn.—Now Ring, without the prefix Ua or O’.

* Ua Cinaedha.—Now Kenny, without the prefix Ua or O’.

* Ua-Maccaille.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See note 7, under A. D. 901, p. 562, supra.

* Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall.—This should be Cumara, son of Domhnall, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall. His father, Domhnall, was the first person ever called Mac Conmara, now Mac Namara.

* The cloichteach of Cluain-mic-Nois: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is the tower now called O’Rourke’s Tower.
men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghan by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tanist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Cluain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Luragh⁴, and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modimog⁵. Of these was Finguine Ua Caeimh⁶, lord of Gleannamnach⁷, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire⁸; Maelgorm Ua Rinn⁹, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedhaᵇ, of the Ui-Maccailleᶜ, and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnallⁱ⁰, lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh nAei, Magh Luirg, and Corann, were burned by the Conmhaicni. Ros-Commain was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caeinmghgin Ua Ceinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlacibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Maeleach-lainn on the Sinann and on Loch Ribh; the Si-l-Muireadhaigh, with their king, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbach, and the Ui-Maine, with their lord, i.e. Tadhg Ua Ceallagh, came, and both left hostages with Murchadh. Lightning struck off the head of the Cloichetheach of Cluain-mic-Noisⁱ¹, and pierced the cloichteach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearnmaghgh turned against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the kingdom of England on the 2nd of Decemberⁱ².

—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 388.

¹ On the 2nd of December: that is, the day after the death of Henry I. Stephen was elected and crowned on Thursday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135. —See Sir Harris Nicolas's Chronology of History, second edition, p. 297.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise place the following events under this year; but the most of them belong to the year 1134, according to the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1135. Murrogh O'Melaghly was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbess of Kilclare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, and compelled to marry one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townesmen and house of the abbesse. Cormack Mac Carhie, and Connor O'Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connought, where theycleered the paces of Rabchie and Belfada; they burnt

6 s 2
The two Corks, and Mogorne, and Dunmore; and also killed Cahall mac Cahall, prince of Connought, and Gillenenewe O'Flyn, prince of Sile-Moyleroyne. The Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Morrough O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath. Connor mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath, was killed by Donnough Mac Gillemocholmock, and the Danes of Dublin. For which cause the said Mac Gillemocholmock was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meeting of Connour O'Bryen, king of Munster, and King Terlagh O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at Avall-Kehernye, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Luske, and the contrey of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, in revenge of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Dermott mic Moylenemoe, and Eochie O'Nolan, king of Foharyne, were killed in a fraye by Wogarie O'Twahill, and by the O'Tooles of Lynster, with a great slaughter of many others. Morrogh O'Harie, and his wife, king Terlagh O'Connor his daughter, were killed by Taighleigh O'Harie. Clonvicknose, on the Sunday of Easter, was burnt, with the church-yard of Moriegh O'Duffie, and the place called Lisseannabby. There was a great assembly of Leathmoyne in Cashell at the consecration of the churche of Cormack Mac Carhrue, king of Cashel. These of Ossorie gave an overthrow to Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, where Oswary O'Toole, chief of the Tooles, was killed. The said Dermott gave an overthrow to those of
The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifne, died at InisClothrainn. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaiigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-fearta-Brenainn. Robhurtach Ua Ceallaigh, aircinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gillachrist Ua hEchain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreathach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh, died. Mac Ciaran, aircinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, aircinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcolmig, chief keeper of the calendar of Ard-Macha, its chief antiquary and librarian, died, after good penance, on the night of Good Friday. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who was first lord of Aileach, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airghialla, and also royal heir of Ireland, was killed by the men of Magh-Itha, by treachery. Echri Ua hAitteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas, after they had treacherously invited him to inaugurate him as king, and some of his servants of trust were killed along with him. The son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed. Donnchadh, son of Maeleachlaimn Ua Faelain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Cain-

Ossorie, to Connor O'Bryen, and Danes of Waterford, where an infinite number of them were slain. Morogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, gave an overthrow to those of Farnoye, and killed two hundred and fifteen of them, with ten chieftaines. Hugh mac Coghlann O'Flatlye, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willelan, king of France and Saxonia, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morrogh O'Melaughlin, king of Meath, with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synann, where the princes of Sile-Morye in Connought, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Teig O'Kelly, came and yealded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him."

\textsuperscript{\emph{Maelisa Mac Maelcolmig.}}—This entry is translated by Colgan thus:

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Melisia Moelcolumbii\textsuperscript{filius}. "exactissimus calculator temporum Ardmachae sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia pani-
tentiæ ipsa feria sexta Dominice passionis de nocte, animam Deo reddidit."—\emph{Trias Thanum.}, p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Conor writes in a note:

"Ecce Bibliothecariorum officium in Hibernicis Annalibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

\textsuperscript{\emph{The Tuathas.—}}Generally called Teora Tuath, i.e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the extent of which see note \textsuperscript{d}, under A. D. 1189.
Ua Cannelbain, eithne Cenel Laogaire, do marbaid la Tighmán Ua Ruainc
gh lá Uib Óginn, 1 thorpaicka thoraide do bhreipnechaib lá phiab Mhe. 
Matúm ríoib eiriúi Mideachait bheirepnechaib. Creach la harpean Mhe. 
i nUib Óginn, co thuccraib bharr tírime. Creach le do laip an lúcet céona i 
phímbairg. Creach Locha Caiphceán lá phiab Tírtha, 1 po torpeist an 
cairpín do nára a náma. Creach ele lai in lúcet céona co po oirpere 
muintir Póine. Creach Le Oímnaill mac Muirchaí Uí Mhaoisclann tar 
Uib Dún Èada, 1 ar laip an eiperím do marbaid Tíollaptechaib mac Tíoll 
peacnaill. Tíollaiméire Ua hOgain do marbaid lá mac Neill mac mè 
Loch-lann. Cuanne Múnam la Maolmaoidúcc Ua Mhorga, comópbha pàttrpacc. 
Caemérín abbaig 1 nAma Macha i. Niall, mac Aedha, 1 monadh Maol 
maoidúcc. Ruaidhrí Ua Conóboair 1 Uaoc Ua Conchlainn do ghabal lá 
Tímpacleabac Ua eConóboair ar naidpese comópbha láiplante, 1 Oléicaig, 
la na bacla buioch 1 Uí Oíomnailllán. Neide Ua Maolíconaire, an píncháid, 
vo écc. Maolmaoidúcc Ua Mhorga do léigín comópbha Phattpace se 
ná Oína.

Aoir Créort, mide céo tòipmo a peich. Oímnaill Ua Conain, a卿u 
peippecc Leitice Moig, cuin érabaór, eipaisce, ecna, 1 eipaisce bí 1 peó do 
tuaccháid, 1 tríanaib. An tòippecc Ua daoith, 1 an tòippecc Ua Maol 
póaimiac, vécc. An tòippecc Ua Cléipig do énaicéairb, 1 an vall Ua Caíla, 
ignaí fígna, vécc. Macnairí Ua Poneir pait píncháid, 1 amnca ac 
ccmaíp, 1 co náilígn. Aoid Ua Mínn, an rothpeiríim peann mòlípeine, vécc. 
Mac Tíollaptonám 1 Chibleacán, comópbha Peitín Fóbaín, vécc. Caemérín

"Loch Cairgin.—This was the ancient name of 
Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscom-
mon.—See note 1, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the fol-
lowing events under this year:

1 A. D. 1136. Donnell O'Duffie, archbushopp 
of Connought, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran, 
immediately after celebrating of Masse by him-
self, died, and was buried on Saint Patrick's 
day, at Clonfort, where he died and celebrated 
the said Masse. Clonarde was preyed, and 
the spoyleis thereof taken away by the Brenien. 
They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-
ous in the taking of these spoyleis, that O'Daly, 
archpoet of all Ireland, without respect was 
very irreverently striped of his cloaths to his 
naked skin; and, among the rest, they tooke a 
sword out of the vestry preserved by St. Fynn 
himself. Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, 
tooke his own son, whom he committed to pri-
son for his evill behaviour and miscarriade of 
himselfe. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lyn-
stey, accompanied with all the forces of the 
Danes, came to Westmether to be revenged of 
The O'Melaughlyns for their abuses done to him 
before. He was mett by the O'Royrcks, O'Rel-
dealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairec and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearnmhagh. Loch Cairgin was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhnigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhchair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i.e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Domhnallian. Neidhe Ua Maelchonaire, the historian, died. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair resigned the successorship of Patrick for the sake of God.

The Age of Christ, 1137. Domhnall Ua Conaing, Archbishop of Leath-Mogha, prop of the piety, prayer, wisdom, and bestowal of food and jewels upon the feeble and the mighty. The Bishop Ua Baeighill; the Bishop Ua Maelfoghmhair of Connaught; and the blind Ua Cadhla, a learned sage, died. Macraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an amnchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillafhinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feehin of Fobhar, died. A change

lyes, and these of Uriell of the other side, where they caus'd Mac Murrogh, with his Danes and Lynsternem, to return without committing any hurtes worthy to be remember'd, but only the burning of Ardbrackan; whereupon they of East Meath went to the O'Foylans and borders, burnt and spoyled their towns without respect to either spiritual or temporall land. Soone after, Dermott Mac Murrogh, King of Danes and Lynster, came to the house of Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, in Clonarde, where he made an offer to the said Morrogh of his own service in the feild, with his forces, against any one with as great an army, for King Murrogh's assistance, against any other, dureing the king's pleasure, as long as his occasion required, at his own charges, so that Morrogh would be pleased to suffer him quietly to enjoye only the territorys of the O'Foylans and Affailie without disturbance, which the said Murrogh accepted. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Ireland, did put out the eyes of his own son, Hugh, for some haynous misdemeanour of his. Soirvreagh O'Kelly, Cowarb of Rahin O'Swanaye, died."
abbâd i nAnth Macha: aí ainmhothach Doire i monaí Óhil, mac Aoíla. Cluain umaí, g Anbacha epruccc Mel vo lóircead, taigh triamplaib. Gaoth mor vo Erin, co vo tràipse prinna tomha, tíže, tíiplu, g cuimnaithe. No phuasaithe don dainn g imile ir in prainece i Maith Conaille: Doineall, mac Munpaí Uí Mhaoileachlann, nógoamnna Erinanna, g ìn Tímpa prì ré, aon Thuipe Erinann na ampr ìn eineac, do mparbaí vo na Sainbì, g Èille Chu-e Mhòe co, ná air am iurairi úinne, uair i cocead u deacair pró de pop ar a eàpir ìnpopa. Úa Úa Concínaí ann vo dailaí lâ Toiopóealbaic Ùa Conóbaíarna ma nìmneach. Mòr, inghí Muinnaísaí Úí Òthrain, bhí Mhunpíc Uí Mhaoileachlann, vécc i nèaimpaní Cholaim Chhillhe iarn bpeannann. Popbair Púinleapic le Diarmaitt Mac Murphicáda, lâ ìg Láirsí, g lâ Conóbair Ùa mòbhrain, tìphina De Carp, g Tòill Aòta chaite, g Lòca Càphman, pop mprá vo càeo long. Tùrach gialla Ónnaichd Mac Càptaísaí, na nOèirí, g Siàl Púinte Láirse leò. Conóbaí Ùa Òthrain, tìphina Tuaimuimh 6 Ùnnuimh, vo òd ìl tìlsg Diarmaitt, meic Mûnpicáda, ìg Láirsí, co pràpàidhraizde amn vo cinn Ùnnuimh, vo òrnàm do. Càfch lâ Còphmac, mac Meic Càptaísaí aò Chèmòiteigg Ùa mòbhrain, g ìn Gìlllaib Lùmmohgh. Cobhach le Toiopóealbaic Ùa cConóbaíarna pop Shionann, g pop Lòch Riib. Tùrach cròda dàpor in ann òripair hùn hù cinn cobhàil ìg mòbeighe im Tìphinaí Ùa Ruime, gì cinne cobhàil òr ìg Mhòe, g Tèatha im Mhuiread Ùa Mhaoileachlaíaim, im cìng Tìmpaí, bàil i ràbairt a eò uvìrach, gì naide lâ Toiopóealbaic cìn mo eà pìce long. Òimhiche, inghí Chònpbaí Úi Mhaoileachlaíaim, vécc i cCluain Éraimh iarn òònghaíachaidh eàn annap. Mainbh pìodha eòrth Mìdeachaidh, g òrbeigneachaidh. Ìph Macha, Tuaim òa gualann, Conga, g Tìmpmann Caolláiní, vo lóircead. Màgh neòn bhuideamnàic vo lóircead. Còicead Chonnaic uile vo pàirìgh o Dhìòbaí ìg Sìonnaí, gì co híeòièe, gì a eòp peòn i nìlantàn Chonnaic.

1 Tìrmann Caolláiní.— An old church near Castlereda, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years A.D. 1108, 1225, 1236.
2 Buidheamhach: i.e. the Yellow Swamp, now Boyounagh, or Kilboyounagh, an old church in the middle of a bog, giving name to a parish in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.
3 Echtghe.—Now Slieve Aughty, on the confines of Clare and Galway.—See A. D. 1263,
of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. the airchinneach of Doire [Choluim Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-naamha and Ard-achadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhne] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Conceanainn was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Muircheartach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearthach Choluim-Chille, after penance. The siege of Waterford by Diarmait Mac Murchadh, King of Leinster, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Dal-gCais, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Loch-Carman, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, of the Deisi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Conchobhar, lord of Thomond and Ormond, went into the house of Diarmait Mac Murchadh, King of Leinster, and left hostages there for defending Desmond for him. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Ceinneidigh Ua Briain and the foreigners of Luimnneach. A fleet was conveyed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Ben- midhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-Eraird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallainne, were burned. Magh-n-Eo and Buidheamhnach were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Drohbaes to the Sinainn and to Echtghe, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhainn-da-loilgheach, A. D. 1598.

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

"A. D. 1137. There was such boysterous, tempestuous windes this year, that it fell'd
Aor Crioiri, mile céo éncha a hocht. Tiollachriort Ua Mórghain, eprcof Clocháin, aro raoi i níghna 1 i corpába, lócrann rolurra no poill-
piécesab tuat 1 eacclap eor píonnabal 1 caom gnóbí, mo 0 díil o.KeyPress enter] 
o Do Thia, agáire tampa na híccailí, 50 contéin, décc, 1 a aonacal hi 
peccler Peccat 1 Póil in Aro Maáa. Maotháthraicr Ua Dhuiccaí, 
ráoi énna na nGáitheal arophl leíthim Anra Maáa, eithn atómaíre tampaír 
Coppa 1 corpába, 1 caonópileá, décc ina aitíne in lmpr Lóca Chr in 2 
Iáunaín. Ceall funa, Líor mór, Tilí Móingé, 1 Sópdf uo topoedaf. Cuairt 
Múíin céithna cuiph lám comárba Pháthraicr lám mac an fhir bána, 50 euc a 
péin. Céipír, mac Múiriombai miCe Capéaité, nígh Dúignírain, 1 eprcof 
nígh Epean ina péinínear an eicóinacal réidh, 1 maoini do chléirign 1 ceallab, 
phí leariaéite tuat 1 eacclap, do marbaí ina tigh réidh 1 príoll lá Topppóalc-
bach, mac Díarmada Ui Òbhirain, 1 lá 1 mac Ui Chonóbaíi Cíppáide. 
Rágnall, mac loímín l Chaitain, tighna na Cnaoibe, Cíannaéita, 1 phí Lí, 1 
éicim ina eanáit 1 meaball, la huih Escaíin Slíme. Maothúanb 
Ua Capéalláin, camoil eúanfthick Epean ina éirí e0il an gheall 1 an gairead, 
do marbaí no Cenél Móoin. Dóinnall Ua Cippe, tighna Cappe, do 
márbaí lá Tíghnán Ua Ruain. Maéthaím Ua Conóbaíi, tighna 
Cíppáide Liacra, décc. Tóippóalbaí Ua Íonóbaíi se Conaéitaí, 
Tícheann Ua Ruain co othnáth bheirse, 1 Dónnchad Ua Cripbaíi co 
Anpíalláin, do éinon a rúparthe do cóipnain a phíann réin co hanpríon 
downe many trees, houses, turrets, steeples, and other things, and whirl'd some of them into 
the seas. Dóinnall mac Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, 
prínce of all Ireland, and King of Meath for a 
time, a very bountiful and noble prince, as 
free-hearted as Gwarie of Connought, 
was killed by the East of Meath for being in rebel-
liun against his father and Meathmen. 
Waterforde was besieged by Dermott Mac Murrogh, 
King of Lynster, and Connor O'Bryan, prince 
of Dalgaissé, where the Danes had a fleet of two 
hundred shipps at sea; at last they obtained 
hostages of the Danes, and Donnogh Mac Car-
hie, which they brought with them. All Con-
nought, from Esroe to the Synnan, and from 
Clonvicknose to Eightgíe, was waste this year, 
save Iarbar-Connought. More, daughter of King 
Mortagh O'Bryan, and wife to Morrogh O'Mela-
ughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good 
death at Dorrowe. Moyleisa, called Crossan Fyn 
O'King, archpoet of Ireland, in that kind of 
Irish verse called Crossanaigh, died at Con-
conzie [Cloncúrry] in Lynster."

"Maelpadraig Ua Drugain.—This passage is 
translated by Colgan as follows:

"A.D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hua Drug-
gain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archischolas-
ticus Ardamachanus (hoc est, supremus Professor 
Scholæ Ardamachae) occidentis Europe sciens-
tissimus, vir pietate et religione præcipuus, in
The Age of Christ, 1138. Gillachrist Ua Morgair, Bishop of Clochar, a paragon in wisdom and piety; a brilliant lamp that enlightened the laity and clergy by preaching and good deeds; a faithful and diligent servant of the Church in general, died, and was interred in the church of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha. Maelpadraig Ua Drugain, paragon of the wisdom of the Irish, chief lector of Ard-Macha; head of council of the west of Europe in piety and devotion, died on his pilgrimage at the Island of Loch Cre, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Sord, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet, and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and the churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O'Conchobharr Ciarraige. Raghnall, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Craebh, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Domhnall Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, mustered their forces to contest unjustly his own lands

sua peregrinatione in Insula Loch Creensi, die secundo, Januarii obdormivit in Domino." — Trias Thaum., p. 304.

* The Island of Loch Cre. — Now Moin-na-hinnse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note 4, under the year 802, p. 412, supra.

* The son of the poet: i.e. Gilla Macliag.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 305; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 57.

* Bishop of the Kings.—This might be also translated bishop-king of Ireland.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 306, 307, where the author inclines to the opinion that this Cormac, the ancestor of all the septs of the Mac Carthys, was really a bishop as well as King of Munster, in opposition to the opinions of Drs. O'Brien and Lanigan, who consider him as having been only honoured with the title of bishop for his piety and liberality to the Church.

* The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenconkeine in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O'Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.
lā hUa Maoleclainn. Táinicc van Murchadh Ua Maoleclainn, co ríshaird Mide 7 sällaib, 7 Diarmait mac Murchada, co Laignib in naéccair don leit aile, co panngaetan an dá roépaide rin co ríshaird maíge lopeceach. Ro bé ean tromóipeiri boi eitri an da longbópit có na boi acét bealaic coileadh hicece stopa. 7i ri pé ríthóinve oíb amlaird rin asgáid in acchair. Acét eína por veilige 7ia san caet 7an sällaib neich oíb in poile. Ro millpé 7i ri Mide iararí airbanna Ua mBhmuin, 7i ríri Pímbaiche gun bo sannata niopulánach oíb 7im mbliadain an ecioinn. Táppin van bo-lócttair Míoir, Laignin, 7 sill co hníir Moicta via hárspain, do deachair ñoíp leinme oíb an matannaib, 7 ar riáin an in lec do pochtean na hínpe, 7 ro piacéi ñeám oíb an impr. Tangattar 7ina táppin luicét na hínpe éicca 1 nóparainib. Ro bánaic, 7 ro márbaite rocaide oíb lési, 7 teicét an ñrós oíb boi 7im impr éerte, 7 ní ro péopar lópeceach na hínpe rié miopbaile DÉ 1 an eplama. Is annmir ro márbaí Cuibuminne Ua Longairce, 7 mac Taig mac Mic Ualgarc ce 1 mac Mic Timpail.

Aoir Sirpórt, mile céó triocha a nai. Catail Mac Maol-finn, coimba Víshna Cúana nÉaor, toraí ronapír 7í rabháide truírípe Érenn eprneadhach bíod do éuvait 7 ecclaire. Cúonnaicte 7a Dálaí, aprodallam le dán, décc i Cúanam Érainn. 7 Leacain Mide voipide. Slóigeao lá hUilteoir co Tulaí nOc, co por lópcepirit an macaire co na céallaib. Macgámán Ua Dúlbí, torpea Cloimne Láitíritear 70 marbi a Thuaite uime, do márbaí la Muncpíntach, mac Neill a nó Modelo Concobair Uí Loclaainn. Donnchad Ua Maoilmuain, víshná Píi cCéall, 7 Cheneol Phíchaich, do márbaí i ngean la Murchadh Ua Maoleclainn. Muncpíntaich Ua Maoilmuain, víshná ele Phéip cCéall, do lópeceai Phéipabh Céall 1, do Uíb Luanain i támphail Ráire. Ua Caólta 1. Aoi, víshná Conmaicle anu, do márbaí

1 Cruabh-Maigh-Lorgaigh: i.e. the Bush or Wide-spreading Tree of the Plain of Tracks. Not identified.
2 The lake.—There is no lake around the old church of Inis-Moehtha at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note 6, under A. D. 922, pp. 610, 611, suprad.
3 The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the death of Amhlaibh Mor, or Aulusius Magnus Mac Firbis, chief antiquary and poet of Uí-Fích-rach.
4 Leacain in Meath.—Now Leckin, near Bunbrusna, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 6, under the year 746, p. 349, suprad.
5 Ua Dubhda.—Now Duddy. This sept, which
with Ua Macleachlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmuid Mac Murchadha, with the Leinster-men, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Craecheh-Maigh Lorgaigh. The two camps were so near each other that there was only a pass through a small wood between them. They remained for the space of one week in this manner face to face, but at length God separated them without coming to battle, without one giving hostages to the other. The men of Meath afterwards destroyed the corn crops of the Uí-Bríuin, and of the men of Fearnmhagh, so that an insufferable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meath-men, Leinster-men, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochta to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on rafts, and by swimming, on the lake, to reach the island; and a party of them did reach the island. The people of the island afterwards came to them in vessels, and numbers of them [the aggressors] were drowned and slain by them; and the party who were on the island fled from thence, not having been able to burn the island, through the miracles of God and the patron saint. On this occasion Cubruinne Ua Longairg, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Ualghaire, and the son of Mac Turgaill, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhin, successor of Tighearnach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Da- laigh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Cluain-Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tulach-Og, and they burned the plain with its churches. Mathghamhain Ua Dubhda, chief of Clann-Laithbheartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed in his fettors by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Muircheartach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Feara-Ceall, was burned by the Feara-Ceall, i.e. by the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla, i.e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Eoghain, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowdas of Connought.

Ua Cadhla.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This name was latinized Quaileus, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the seventeenth century. Connhaicne-mara is now anglicised Connamara, and is a well-known district in the north-west of the county of Galway. —See Chorographical Description of West Connaught, pp. 74, 366, 367.

Aoir Críofar, míle céo ceáipacha. Éochair Ua Ceallraic, apóechin ρη Mide, púi eppucc na hEpeann uile, vécc iap ρnótaí ɣ nDeapmaig Column Chille. Donnail Ua Sealaibair, apcinneach Concaigh, tairi orúain ɣ aíre-acair Muíinan, vécc. Comhairba Pátricia pop cuain Connaet ma céona péct, co tuíg a ógriep, ɣ po uiplið a cceáipa pop a comuir ɣ Toippbealbac O Concoibair, ɣ ó maíthi Connaet, co péipceait comairba Pháttraicce co na ranao húntaict popp an píx, ɣ pop maíthi Chommacht. Cláitóipcoict do véanam la Toippbealbac Ua Concoibair òna Áchbar, ɣ a poílongpóit ɣ Maig Teachta oc comneda Conmaicne. Táimc iapáin Muipchaoib òna Maol-leachlaimn co róippaide píx Mide, ɣ Teacgba, ɣ Tiȝhnan Ua Ruairc, co poí-páide píx mbréipne u poíxi longpóit Connaet ɣ Conmaicne. Páigháit pein a longpóit leó. Loipcepi é lápan luítep anuear, ɣ maíthiab Ragnall,

* The race of Brian: i.e. the O'Briens and Mac Mahons of Thomond.
* Niall, son of Aedh. — He was the grandson of Maelisra, who was Abbot or Archbishop of Armagh from 1065 till 1092, who was the son of Ambalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Armagh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person called "Nigellus quidem, imo verò nigeriminus" by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of this Niall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with a very appropriate remark, as follows:
* The successor of Patrick. — This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:
  "A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Connaciam pro-
Connhaicne-mara, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, one of his own people. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Fearghal, son of Raghnaill, son of Muireadhchadh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, while under the protection of the Ui-Briuin and the men of Breifne, both laity and clergy, relics and shrines. The Clann-Carthaigh were expelled from Munster by the race of Brian. A year's peace was made between the men of Munster and the Leinstermen, by the successor of Patrick, and the staff of Jesus. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, successor of Patrick for a time, died after intense penance.

The Age of Christ, 1140. Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, chief head of the men of Meath, the most distinguished bishop of all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Dearmhan Choluim Chille. Domhnall Ua Seallbhaigh, aircinneach of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick made a visitation of Connaught for the first time, and obtained his full tribute, and their churches were adjusted to his jurisdiction by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the chieftains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chieftains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liag, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teabhba, to guard Connhaicni. Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teabhba, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Connhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Raghnaill, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Conchobhair et proceribus, summâ humanitate et reverentía exceptus, facta ei a rege plena libertate circa negotia Cleri et Ecclesiarum sui regni, ea omnia liberè tractandi, et disponendi, que ad rei Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expedire. Peragratas igitur tota Connacia, et ubique quæ religionem et pietatem concernebant, rité dispositis, multis auctus donis honorariis ad sua reversus est."—Trías Thaum., p. 304.

4 Across Ath-liag: i.e. across the Shannon at Ballyleague or Lanesborough. Dr. O'Conor confounds this with Athleague on the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and translates the passage incorrectly, thus:

"Pons ligneus viminorum factus a Tordelbacho O'Conor supra vadum fluminis Succe, dictum Athliace, et castrametatus est ultra flu-
men, in planitie Teißie, ad protegendam Connmacniam."—See note 1, under A. D. 781, p. 383, and note 1, under A. D. 1000, p. 744, supra.

* Ua Finnachaigh.—Now anglicised Finnaghy and Finnerty, without the prefix Ua or O'.

1 Cluain-finlocha: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Bright Lake, now Clonfinlough, a town

land in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

2 Goill Gaibhle: i.e. the Blind Man of Fidh Gaibhle, a famous wood along the River Figile, in the parish of Cloonsast, barony of Coolestown, and King's County.—See Leabhar-na-ygCart, p. 214, note 5.

3 Crotraigh.—The situation of this tribe is
Dubhda, chief of Muintir-Eolais, with many others. A conference was held at Ath-Luain, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they took mutual oaths, and made mutual armistice, and parted in peace. Another wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach across Ath-Luain, and he devastated the west of Meath. Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinna. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh, chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finnlocha. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i.e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmeg, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others [of inferior rank] along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time. Donnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle, i.e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i.e. the Clann-Maelughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraigh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraigh, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In Leabhar-na-gCeart they are styled "in coiblaig, i.e. of the fleet," which shows that they were seated along the sea—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, note.
Muintir-Anghaile.—Otherwise called Anghaile. This was the tribe-name of the O'Farrells, who were seated in the present county of Longford.

† Dun-Gaillimhe: i.e. the Fortress of the River Gaillimh, now the Galway River. This was the castle which was erected here in the year 1126, q. v.

1 Ulstermen.—This may mean Ulidians or inhabitants of East Ulster, many families of whom were in exile in the province of Leinster at this period.

m Uisneach.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note ‡, under A. D. 507, p. 166, supra.

* Fotharta-Airbreach.—A territory adjoining the Hill of Croghan in the King's County.—See note ‡, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, supra.

* Regles-Ui-Dhunain: i.e. O'Dunain's church. This was probably the name of a church at Clonard, in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maelmuire O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].
ghaile, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Inis-Clothraen. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the East, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Laeighis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhach, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows; and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Uisneach, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Laeighis; and the people of Laeighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i.e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of vengeance in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Uisneach between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhach, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhach on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed in fetters by Murchadha Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i.e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luaininh, at Rathain-Ui-Suanaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreach; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhunain.

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda, was killed by Tadhg Ua Ceinneidigh. Cathasach Ua Circaerech, lector of Ard-Macha, a wise aged priest, the most learned of the Irish, died. Cill-Daluain, Eanach-duin, and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

—See the Miscellaneous of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 132, 155.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year, and contain but a few meagre entries till the year 1152. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with those of the Four Masters at this period.

Eanach-duin.—Now Annadown, in the ba-
Coban mac Diarmaida hli bhriain, aonrai b' cOigeaoi Muirin cuir 5airciu 7
ngauma Leitir Mo'ga, vece i cCill Dálua ian mbuaid airpiu, 7 aonriige
Muirin uile do gabail do Thohippealaibh Úa Mópair ro cOdiein ro eir.
Dinneachd, mac meic Conchbhair do 8eit 1 nudei Muirin, 7 pur do marbho
66, 7 apaill via muimhipmuim do cuitim, 7 Donnchaidh beidhein do gabail lair
ná Deirbh, 7 a cabhaint iarrfin do Thohippealaibh Úa Òrpair. Conchohdp,
mac Domnall Úi Òrpair, do iompanbaidh do Thohippealaibh Úa Òrpair, i.Muirin, 7 teac't do ro pof cocca do cConnaéac. Mairim pe me Neill mei
meic Lochaill, teig'na Cenel Cogain pop Flohail Òrpair, 7 an cpeachtaideu
poim pén co mòn 1 rpietxh an maoma la pm. SlOigeaidh la Tohippealaibh
Úa Conchohdp, la píg Connachtce ro rpiab Mhídhé h Breiphe 7 do Laigim
leip do 8eit iuim Muirin, aet ro iompanbpaite gan bu gan slialla (ben mo ta
braighu Laigim) ian rpiab Òrpair 7 laoigiri, 7 ian milleab neit via marbhann-
naib. Móippréach la Tohippealaibh Úa Òrpair ian pígg Muirin 7 Laigim,
7 ro oirce Úi Muirfoaig, 7 apaill do Ulb Ceannraileig, 7 do beirt buarnphíme
leit. Donnchaidh Úa Conchohdp, teig'na Cianna kayak a, do marbho la
teig'na Úa Cearbrinn i. Cúma na decc. Mac meic Connoi, teig'na Dealbha
Thipe dá loca, do marbho. Mac Mhughal Úi Mhaolmuair, teig'na Mhi
cealla, do marbho ro mac Ruanbhi Úi Mhaolmuair ro ÒDaithnmuair Colaim
Chille. Mac mei Oimpu i. Oimpu do luadh leir Fhail, do gabail cEimpar 7
poplimair Ata cha'. Mac'zaman, mac Plom Úi Phollamair, teig'na
Cníc' na Ceòdach, ro cuitim la a diar uisbpa'air pem 1 breill 7 a meabail.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See
note *, under A. D. 576, p. 209, suprà.
* Conchohdp, son of Diarmaid Úa Briain.—
He is called Conchohdp na Cathraich in the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. He
was so called from a cathair or fortress which
he built on an island in Lough Derg.
*Feara-Droma.—This was the tribe-name of the
O'Donnelys, who were, up to this period, seated
at Druim-Lighean, near Lifford, in the barony
of Raphoe and county of Donegal.—See Appendix,
Pedigree of O'Donnelly.
* Cumara Beg: i.e. Cumara the Little. He
was Cumara Beag Mac Namara, chief of Ul-
Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower
Tulla, and county of Clare.
* Dealbha-Thire-da-locha: i.e. Delvin of the
Land of the Two Lakes, now the barony of
Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and
Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway, in the
county of Galway.—See Chorographical Descrip-
tion of West Connaught, p. 52, note *.

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalcassian
race of Thomond, are still very numerous in
this territory, but they usually translate the
name to King, from an erroneous belief that the
name is Mac-an-righ, i.e. Son of the King; but
the true anglicised form of the name is Mac
Ua Briain, supreme king of the two provinces of Munster, pillar of the valour and prowess of Leath-Mogha, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O’Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Cearthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, lord of Cineál-Eoghaigh, over the Fēara-Droma; and he himself was severely wounded in the heat of that battle. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath, Breifne, and Leinster, to march into Munster; but they returned without cows or hostages (save only the hostages of Leinster), after having traversed Osraighe and Laeighis, and destroyed some of their corn. A great predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Leinster; and he plundered the Ui-Muirreadhaigh and some of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cineál-Eoghaigh-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i.e. Cumara Beg. The son of Mac Conroí, lord of Chreabha-Thirce-da-loch, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, at Darmhach-Choluim-Chille. The son of Mac Ottir, i.e. Oittir, one of the people of Insi-Gall [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-cliath. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich-na-g-Cedach, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O’Flaherty’s Ogygia, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

*Crich-na-g-Cedach*: anglicē Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King’s County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetstown, Killowen, and Clonehore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philpstown, 9th January, 1629. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King’s County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.

—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Antiquities, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to:

“In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III, it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King’s County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath.”

—p. 35.
Cnech la Conocban, mac Toippealbaig; l la hUlt Maine an Cenel Fonggo, co tuigret buan óisínne.

Aor Cempr, mile seo ceaptachar atri. Macnait Ua Puilleachtain, eppcor 19; Macnait Ua Fídan eisn ini Loça Cne, 1 Siollacriort Mac an becamag, aipéinbech Oroma móin, vecc. Siolla aongúra Ua Cluman, ollam Connaét 1 brlítheach, vecc. Cluan Eapan do lórcad aip an pánn as mo im Lepr an memra. Ceanamn, Áetrim, Doimnach Scnaill, 1 Ceall vapa do lórcad. Conaíca do lórcad ro ó. Munéirneach, mac Doimnall Uí Muacileachtainn riogainna Teampach, 1 lipeáin Mide rip ré, 1 Doimnach Ua Conchadhain, vecc. Möipéreach la Conél nEogham hi Ísmiach, via no lonrísct an tír go mór eitn bá 1 araí. Do nocaí in Aini Ua Raipne leo don ém réin. Riße Chénel Eogham do ghabail do Ua nGarmleideamh; do Doimnail ri monnachá Múinéirneach mac Neill mac Laclann do Chelan Eogham peipin, 1 do Doimnail p'émpaite. Ao, mac Munéirneach Uí Óhúnda, tigína Ua Ruáipne an éamseach 1 hUa nGáimelga, vég. A mac réin; 1 Ruainí do ghhabail la Toippealbaic Ua Conocban taí pánpag a lochach 1 cléirneac, mno, 1 comairgeadh. Ithar na comair-gead Múinéir Ua Dúbeáin go ccléirich 1 lochach Connacht, Táod Ua Íoniam, tigína Tuainmúman, Tigína Ua Raipne, tigína bheipin, 1 Múinchaic mac

* Cinel-Forgo.—Otherwise called Ui-Forgo, a tribe seated in Ormond.—See the years A.D. 834, 989, 1060, 1131.
* Less-an-menra: i.e. the Fort of the Shrine, This was the name of the house at Clonard, in which the shrine of St. Finnen was preserved.
* Ui-Fiachrach of the North.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Ui-Fiachrach of the Moy, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The Ui-Fiachrach of the north were seated around Ardsraw and along the River Derg, in the county of Tyrone.
* His own son, i.e. Ruaidhri.—This curious passage, and a few others which properly belong to this year, are translated as follows by Connell Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clomeacnoise, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1139:

"A. D. 1139 [recte, 1143] King Terlagh took his son prisoner (his name was Rowrie O'Conor, he that was afterwards king of Ireland), after that he gave him protection before upon these oaths and securities following, viz.: Moriegh O'Duffie, Archbushopp, with all the laymen and Clergy of Connaught; Teige O'Bryen, king of Thomond; Tyerman O'Royerck, king of the Breiny, and Murrough mac Gilleneve O'Ferall, chieftaine of the Annalies. They all, both clergy and laymen, fasted at Rathbreandon to get the said prince Rowrie out of the king's hands, and could not. Also king Terlagh took Morrogh O'Meloughlyn, king of Meath, prisoner, after he [had] agreed with him that each of them would be true to one another, and seek none advantage or hindrance of another. These were the oaths and suretys that were between them of either
A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Forgo, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuilleachain, bishop and virgin; Macraith Ua Fidan, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gillachrist Mac-an-Bheacanaigh, airchinneach of Druiim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-memra. Ceanannus, Ath-Truim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Donnchadh Ua Concheanainn, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cinel-Eoghain into Fearannghagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruairc was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhaigh, i.e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muircheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of U. Fiachrach of the North, and of Ui-Amhalghada, died. His own son, i.e. Ruaidhri, was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laity and clergy, relics and protection. These were the sureties: Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Tighearnan

side for performance of the said agreement, viz. the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every several house, together with Moriegh O'Dufffe, archbushopp of Connought, the primatt of Ardmach, the staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick brought to this kingdom, the cowarb of Saint Fechine, Saint Fechin's bell, and the Boban of St. Kevin; by all which sureties and oaths they were bound to each other not to seek advantage either by captivity, blynding, or encroaching upon either's land, untill apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties; and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Terlagh, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, untill at last he was enlarged by the intercession of the said prelates and noblemen that were sureties for him, whom they sent, with safe conduct, to Munster. In the mean time King Terlagh seized upon the kingdom of Meath into his own hands, and graunted the same to his son, Connor O'Conner, which was made by this devise: the King caused to be assembled to Keylke the nobility of Meath, and O'Bryun of the Brenie, where he apprehended King Murrogh of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his said son, with the possession of the kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Gormley tooke the principallity of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Enos O'Clowen, archpoett [recto, arch-ollav] “of Connaught in the art of poetry, died.”
The violl na naom l 1 nphail, eisgna Munnae hAingeile. Ro eorpeocpe sti cleiric Connae na Mipeda 1 nDobda occ Rait bpemninn imo ckeampe, 1 ni tucca oib. Muncha 1 n Mipaleachla, pi Mtde co na Popenacail go 1sgbail l 1 Toippealba 1 cConboap, la pig Connae, rop, gnaub moh 1 comaphep Eisp. Aedpaepi 1. altoi Ciarain co na miondb, pepin Ciarain an orpsmeach, an Matc mp, an tabb 1 an piip,1 vic ir gach urpis ting Esaylair. Munfpa 1 n Dobia 1 cTann eppecop, eisgna Connae, 1 a taip, comarba Phatpanic 1 baicall 1ora, comarba Peicin 1 cloce Peicin, 1 b6ban Caeipin. Ro bata 1 cna riu ile, eitpi Toippealbal 1 Muncha 1 gan p6il gan meabail, gan tspga neic oibvia apoile gan valla go 1sgbail gan timothe epi e na phipinn rop Muncha, goma phionac lap na comapipeo a eion, 1 co proppancap oile 9 vonchab a combheg. Aet nama 1 piit eon pollur cuicce cia ro saba, 1 ro leicsea aap 1 cecin mip iapp vonchab a comapipeo, 1 ro highniebhap eippim l a a combhep ipin Munman, 1 do pava phic Mtde la Toippealba 1 via mau peippin, do Choncobaap. Ap amhaid ro ron cairinnacain an eipgabail ipin 1. Siocepb go denain l la Toippealbal amal buo go esl ipin Munman, Connaeap, Connaein, 1 Uo bpiin go eionol 50 haon maipin, 1 n Mipaleachla, go saba, 1 a brei 50 D6n m6n,1 bpeigoe Mtde apelia amal pemhipapapman, aet coca nio pio milleo a b6g ipin Mtde dem. Epi e la heib 1 Pbpaib Ceall, vai bnpno mionn, 1 comapheo. Sloigs 1 la Toippealbal 1 n Mopain co Pbpaib Munman hi cConboap, gun 1spcra an Ruaio bheiric, 1 gun peapoic a caipol,1 ro pionpb iappin gan creich gan sialna.

Auir 1spore, nile c6o ceapepaca a cleap. Fiollapalliuce mac Conphail, rapi eacca na nGaoideal, peap leispn Ciuana Enaio, 1 a pacapi,


b The Oreineach.—Sometimes written Orainneach. This was probably a gold-embroidered crosier.

* Matha-mor: i.e. the great Gospel of St. Matthew.

* Dun-mor.—Now Dunmore, in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway.—See note, under A.D. 1249.

* In violation of relic-oaths.—4 A.D. 1139 [recte, 1143]. They of the country of Elie took a prey of Fearkesall, after they were sworn friends to

* Doban of Caeimhghin.—This was probably a bell which had belonged to St. Caeimhghin or Kevin of Glendalough.
Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghail; lord of Muintir-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Brenainn⁴, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and its For-</p> <p>tuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the shrine of Ciaran, called the Oreineach⁵; the Matha-mor⁶; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the Staff of Jesus; the successor of Feichin, and the bell of Feichin; and the Boban of Caeimhghin⁷. All these were between Toirdhealbhach and Murchadh, that there should be no treachery, no guile, no defection of the one from the other, no blinding, no imprisoning, and no circumscribing of Murchadh’s territory or land, until his crime should be evident to the sureties, and that they might proclaim him not entitled to protection; however, he was found guilty of no crime, though he was taken. He was set at liberty at the end of a month afterwards, through the interference of his sureties, and he was conveyed by his sureties into Munster; and the kingdom of Meath was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, Conchobhar. This capture was effected as follows: a hosting was made by Toirdhealbhach, as if to proceed into Munster; the Connaughtmen, the Conmaicni, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maeleachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor⁸, together with the hostages of Meath in general; but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Feara-Ceall, in violation of relic-oaths⁹ and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Ruaidh-Bheithigh, and demolished its stone-fort, after which they returned without booty or hostages.

The Age of Christ, 1144. Gillaphadraig Mac Conghail, the paragon of the Irish for wisdom, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest; and Flannagan of each other by great oaths, for the preservation of the peace between them."—Ann. Clon.

⁴ The Ruaidh-Bheithigh: i.e. the Red Birch Tree. This tree, which was evidently the inauguration tree of the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevehagh, in the
parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway. The cisease referred to in the text was probably a circular stone wall, built in the cyclopean style around the tree.—See note 3, on Bile Aenaigh Maigh-Adhair, under A.D. 981, p. 714; and also A.D. 1051, p. 596, supra.

3 Innis-Fuithleann.—Now Innisfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note 3, under A.D. 1009, p. 761, supra.

1 Beatlaich-Muinna-Stridé.—Not identified.

2 Ua Dubhlaích.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ua or O'.
Innis-Faithleann, a distinguished annchara, died. Ceanannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, heir apparent of Munster, died in fetters with [i.e. while in the hands of] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An epidemic colic in Munster and Connaught, of which Brian, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmait Ua Briain, died. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and many others of the Connaughtmen, died of the same epidemic. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, heir apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, was killed at Bealach Muine-na-Siride, by Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Fíora-Tulach, for he considered him as a stranger in sovereignty over the men of Meath. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave West Meath to Donnchadh, son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmait Mac Uachtadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tir-da-ghlas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aininn eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Aininn westwards to the son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. And four hundred cows were given by the men of Meath to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, as eric for his son, Conchobhar. A plundering excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach into Leinster; and he carried off many thousand cows, and made a slaughter of heads. Cearbhall Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealgna-mor, died. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh was mac Terlagh O'Connor, ought not to be forgotten. Connor mac Terlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley cou'd never well brooke. King Terlagh granted the government of West Meath to Donnogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghlyn; and the government of East Meath to Tyernan O'Royrck and Dermott Mac Murrough, to be held of the king of Connought by services of homadge and feuilty, during pleasure. Rowrie O'Connor was enlarged by his father, King Terlagh, upon further securities. There was an agreement of truce made between King Terlagh and Terlagh O'Bryen, at Tyrerald classe; [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—En.], "as the prelates of the church ordained between
laig do mapbaid la eamh macaith mic mic Conchoab Ui Cheallaig, Donncha; Amlaibh, Lechlainn, nior bo cian co torphrattan roide tanam. Mac Mic Maolaim, tiishna Taileang breag, do mapbaid. Conaeb, mac Mic Amalga, torpaec Calnaige, do marbh a Plann Mac Amalga. Donncha, mac Tanbh Ui Mhoillpuanain, veecc.

Aoir Chunnt, mile ead ceanaphach a cuig. Slaighsbach Ua Cafain, epcorp m n'umun Lechtinme, veecc. Threalt do loprea a Donncha Ua Ceapbaill pop munun Ui Mhoillechlainn, e piicirt do daomh do marbaid innte. Cluain Riech na lopecain. Tene ait do denam la Giolla- maccha, comarba Patrach, la ramaib Phatrapace arisina, amba is epariceda pop ceach le ait belain Eanna Macha. Mainm nia cCenel Conaill, m nac Neill Ui Lechlainn pop Donnal Ua n'Saippmeleadaig, m pop Cenel n'Eogain. m pop an lucht o pleib po eait, airn 1 torphrattan rochaide. Slaighse a la Cenel cConaill hi poimian mic Neill Mec Lechlainn venipri ona la na Donncha Ua Ceapbaill co n'Airthiallaib, m pop ionannbrat Donnal Ua Saippmeleadaig ar a plaiti, m pop rabadhrit mac Neill na ionath. Tiishna Ua Ruairce, tiishna bhrerpin, no irmpub pop Chonnaictaib. Cpeach la Tiishna inin cConaill. Cnich la Toippdealbaic Ua Conchoab 1 Muigh Luigne pop rhabd bhrerpin, co torphratt 1 mile bo. Sluigea la Toippdealbaic Ua n'briam la mig Muinae co Lecht epanne a hliab blaima no ceact 1 cconne Ui Ruairce hii Miie. Poblongrope Toippdealbaic Ui Conchoab inin Rubann, m naic Donnal Miibeach, m Macphlechlainn.

them. Terlagh O'Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Donogh O'Melaughlyn, king of' [that part of Meath lying to] "the west of Logh Innill, and the son of Mortagh O'Melaughlin, of East part of the said logh. Meathmen gave an Erick of four hundred cows to king Terlagh for killing his son."

Cluain-Fiachra.—This was probably an error for Cluain-Fiachra, now Confoeskle, in the county of Armagh. There is a Cluain-Fiachra in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchaquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.

A lime-kiln.—"A. D. 1145. Priorum laborum indefessus exulantor Gelasius cogitans de Ardmachana Basilica alisque sacris edibus adharentibus reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cemento in hunc finem exequiendo ingentis molis fornaeum cujus latitudo ab omni parte erat sexaginta pedes protensa."—Trias Thaum., p. 305.

Leitir-cranncha.—This name is now obsolete.

Rubbann.—Now Rue or Killarue, in the barony of Kilecoursey, in the north of the King's County. This place is referred to, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as in Foxe's Country, which
killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Donnchadh, Amblaebh, and Lochlann. The son of Mac Maelain, lord of Gaileanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraigh, was killed by Flann Mac Amhalghadha. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leithghlimn, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maeleachlann, and three score persons were killed therein. Cluain-Fiachra was burned. A lime-kin, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacliag, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlann, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cinel-Eoghan, i.e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlann; and they were joined by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftainship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, turned against the Connaughtmen. A prey was made by Tighearnan in Corann. A prey was made by Toirdhealbhach in Magh-Luighe, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitrir-crannaigh, in Sliabh-Bladhna, to come against Ua Ruairc into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann, and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Maeelseachlainn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note 1, on Coillte-an-Rubha, A. D. 1475. There is another place called Coill a'Rubha, in the south of the parish of Killare, in the county of Westmeath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this passage as follows, under the year 1141:

"A. D. 1141" [recte, 1145]. "King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Leitir-Crannaugh, on the mount[aun] of Sliew-Bloome, to meet with Tyernan O'Royrck, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor encamped with his forces in Ruwaghan, in Foxe's country, and sent his son Donnell, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormac Mac Carhie, with great and many forces to Fercall, to defend Meath, that the said Munstermen should not pass through that contrey to annoy Meath, and were met by the Munstermen in a wood in the west part of that contrey, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their houses without doing any thing worthy to be remembered."
mac Munchadá Uí Mhaoileachlaíin, 7 Concábair mac Domnaill Uí Bhriain, 7 Duinnmaí mac Cónaic mac Cáit insco flocraibh imódhíb na paimpaí occ comh Ím cCeill an ná tírtaír Mhíni inmíi. Ór beátaí Mhíni ina anseo lá teagmháil na cothilleáin comh taoilta an luac naíle ina ceang, 7 po la réat a náir. Ímpóir Mhíni ina réim thú eisi, gan cheich, gan glial, gan rió gan oraí. Aed mac mic Taig Uí Chinn, toireá Mhuintire Díollcán, do thuiscint lá úim do Mhuintir Íhilcían, 7 la reanaíb Teachta. Mainm Óúine Dubáin in Dealgáin ina Mhaoileachlaíin, mac Munchadá Uí Mhaoileachlaíin, 7 ina cCeapáibh póp phaisn dheirne, ainm i eile gur érud éin nóghaíóin, im Uíb Connachtacaí, im Uíb Catluain, 7 im Uíb Cubháin. Coiread móir imh mbliadhainn có mbo i Éire ina póo cóirathaí. Capech lá Murchad Ua Mhaoileachlaíin hí Mhíni inmíi, 7 do bheith le bhe, 7 pó mheab haonmüi toimba. Capech la Tiachnáin Ua Ruain in Múgh Lúir. Capech oile beór lá Murchad Ua Mhaoileachlaíin in Aílippleadhaíb, có ttéanta bá a Cuanlinse. Bhí Múinín do éacht roíghís in Connachtach, 7 muşrút Ua Ceallaí 7 Taig mac Concobair, tiáchna Ua Maine, leó, 7 pó mheajráy Ruaidhí Ua Plaitheanaccaí. Capech la Ciapraí Ua Caoiba in Uíb Órúinn. Ró lothane daimhín boina Cúilinn 7 po bríipre éin héipé móra leó, 7 eucratah bá toimba. Capech abháigón lá Murchad Ua Mhaoileachlaíin in tímp Órúinn, 7 ba von éipn úin do roccair Mhaoileachlaíin, mac Domnaill Shúgin, mac Cocalin Piíc, mic Sráim lá hUíb Órúinn, có rocharaíb oile. Pionn Ua Ceapbaill, tanaír Ele, do mhabthaí. Ammuip do éaváis bá hUíb Órúinn 7 lá úim do Chonnachtach aic clóblach Síl Mhíneachhaíg 7 na eTuáit, 7 Murchad Ua Mhaoilechpénainn, aipreáad Cloinne Concobair, do mhabhád ann, 7 Donn Ua Manacáin, tiáchna Ua mbpúin na Sinna.

1. *Ua Connaughtaí.* Now anglicised Quin, without the prefix Ua or O'.
2. *Muintir-Gilgain.* This was the tribe-name of the O'Quins of Annaly, in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Moynoe, and Shrule, in that county.—See note 4, under A. D. 1234.
3. *Dún-Dubhain.* i.e. Dubhan's dun or fort. Not identified.
4. *Ua Connaughtaí.* Now Connaught, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is still extensive in the county of Cavan.
5. *Ua-Calhdlaín.* Now anglicised Cahallan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O'.
7. *Daingean-Béna-Cuilibáin.* Now Dangan Castle, in the parish of Kilmure, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This was the seat of the chief of Uí-Briuin na Sinna, or Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna. It is called Dangan-I-Beirne in various Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
Ua Mæleachlainn; Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, with numerous hosts, along with him, to defend Feara Ceall, and prevent the Munstermen from coming thither. The Munstermen came from the south on a certain day, to scour the woods; and the other party met them, and made a slaughter of them. The Munstermen then returned home without prey, without hostage, without peace, without truce. Aedh, son of Tadhg Ua Cuinn, chief of Muintir-Gilgain, fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teadhba. The battle of Dun-Dubhain, in Dealbhna, was gained by Maeleaveachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Mæleachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ui-Connachtaigh, the Ui-Cathluain, and the Ui-Cubhairain. Great war in this year; so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Mæleachlainn into Fearannmhagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirc. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Mæleachlainn into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Cualigne. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught; and they carried off Ua Ceallaigh, i.e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ui-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Mæleachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maeleaveachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach, the son of Cochall Fliech Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ui-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill, Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ui-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and of the Tuatha; and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.

* Domhnall Sugach: i.e. Donnell or Daniel the Jcund or Merry.
* Cochall-Flieuch: i.e. Wet-mantle.
* Finn Ua Cearbhaill: anglice Finn O’Carroll. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbar-dan, son of Cucoirne, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O’Carrolls of Ely O’Carroll took their hereditary surname.
* Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Bodarg, in the barony of Ballin-tober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Manya.


4 Mormaer: i.e. Great Steward. He was probably the Danish mayor of Dublin.
5 Loch-Long.—This was the name of a small lough in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. —Ord. Map, sheet 51.
6 Dun-Imghain: i.e. Imghan's Fort, now Dunnamon, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballinasc, and county of Roscommon.—See note 4, under A. D. 1232.
7 Cluain-Coirpthe.—Now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termoubarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note 4, under A. D. 916; and note 8, under 1238.
8 Cill-Cainghagh.—Now Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 1085.
9 Doire-Cholm-Cille.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:
10 A. D. 1146. Ventosa et ingens tempestas die 3 Decembris exorta plurimas quercus alias-
The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard-Muirtheimhne was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Raghnall Mac Torcaill, Mormaer of Ath-cliath, and Jufraigh, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc across Magh-n-Aei, to Loch-Long and Dun-Imghain; he destroyed and burned four ships, and slew the son of Ua Maeleachlainn, who was defending them, and many others. Gillabrighe, son of Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Chuain-Coirpthe* some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Cill-Cainnigh. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Leinster; they plundered Ui-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigneach, son of Amhlacibh Ua Caemhain, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhall. A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluiim-Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadh, fell by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall; and Cumeadh, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meanrgoran died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gilla-Ailbhe, grandson of Flann; Cuilen, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobb were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloig-

que arbores per Hiberniam, et in roboreto Don-riensi sexaginta robora e radicibus evulsit, et in ipsa Ecclesia multos homines extinxit."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

* Donnhall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine; i.e. Donnell O'Breen, lord of Brawney.

1 Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadh. — He was of the sept of the Ui-Caisin, or Mac Namaras of Thomond.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice under this year the erection of Cuileán Éipé Oduibe, i.e. the Castle of the Black Cata-rect, now Asdee, in the county of Kerry, by Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry.

Aoir Cpré, mile ceapadh a huch. Tampall Cnuc na ríchán do pophbaíb air an eppcor O Caollainne 7 lá Domnchaith Ua Ceapballt, 7 a ceapadh lám hUa Mongaíp, comarba Pháisthac, 7 ceapadh. Léite sa cheithre uí na obh do bpr Lúimh. Sléad do éfanoll occ Imir Pháisthac lám Maolmaedóc, comarba Pháisthac, ba hé a lioin coice eppcor uisce co nóib céitadh raccapó do eapal mac, 7 poibhir pop eacn eacn, 7 eacn, 7 dhóan Maolmaedóc Ua Mongaíp do bholvon día pob teite do accalltain comarba.

The cloisteach of Dainhiag-Chianain: i.e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.
Its beanchochbor: i.e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.
Chlain-Maeldubh: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maeldubh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magheracloone, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. See Shirley's Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, pp. 154, 171.
Uchdearg.—Now Aghderg, near Loughbrickland, in the county of Down.
Dun-droma: i.e. the Fort of the Long Hill, now Dundrum, a village on a bay of the same name, in the barony of Leath-Cathail, or Lecale, and county of Down, where the ruins of a strong castle of great antiquity occupy the site of the original dun or primitive fort.
Ua Plaína: i.e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon.
Choc-na-seangan: i.e. Hill of the Ants or
theach of Daimhliag-Chianain, and knocked off its beannchobhair. Duarcan Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Chlain-Maelduibh. An army was led by Muircheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhall and the Airghialla, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchdearg, to meet them; but they abandoned the camp to the Cinel-Eoghain and the Airghialla, who pursued them till they reached the shore of Dun-droma, in Leath-Chathail. The Ulidians gave them battle there, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter; but they were defeated, and a great number of them slain, together with Archu Ua Flathraí, lord of Leath-Chathail. After this the forces plundered and burned all Leath-Chathail, and carried off hostages from the Ulidians. Tadhg Ua Briain was released from his fetters, at the intercession of the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, and Domhnall Ua Lon-gargain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoinn Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The battle of Ath-luain was gained over Domhnall, the son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the Ua-Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh Ua Flainn and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-seangan was finished by the Bishop O'Caellaidhe and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhall, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick; and a Neimheadh, i.e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmhadh. A synod was convened at Inis-Padraig, by Maelmaedhog, successor of Patrick, at which were present fifteen bishops and two hundred priests, to establish rules and morals for all, both laity and clergy; and Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, by advice of the synod, went a second time to

Pismires. This church stood on the hill of Knock, near the town of Louth, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


1 Inis-Padraig.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note 1, under A. D. 793, p. 400, suprà.
Malachias.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Huon Mergair, Archiepiscopus olim Armachanus, Occidentalis Europæ Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et monitis Hiberni et Noritmanni acciesebant, vir nulli sapientiâ et religioni secundus, Lucernae lucens, et Clerum populumque sacris operibus et concionibus illuminans; pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ Dei; post Episcopos, Praebiteros, aliisque diversorum graduum et ordinum clericos ordinatos; post Ecclesias multas, sanctuaria, et monasteria consecrata; post multos labores et diversa munera Ecclesiastica per universam piæ exercitā; post multas eleemosynas, et pias clar-gitiones in usus pauperum et egenorum impensas; post diversas Ecclesias et Monasteria partim erecta partim restaurata (in more enim habuit Ecclesiæ, diu ante neglectas et dirutas denuò reparator et re-adificare); post multas Canonicas constitutiones, Ecclesiastice discipline reformationem, et Cleri mores in melius commutandos, concernentes, piæ sanctitas, anno decimo quarto sui primatus, atatis quinquagesimo quarto, secunda jam vice Legati Apostolici munere functus, spiritum ecale reddidit die secunda Novembris in Monasterio Clarevalensi in Francia; ibidem cum magna solemnitate, et honor sepolitis. Quia tamen commemorationum omnium fidelium defunctorum eo die
Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias*, i.e. Maelnaedhóg Ua Morgair, Archbishop of the Chair of Patrick, chief head of the west of Europe, legate of the successor of Peter, the only head whom the Irish and the foreigners obeyed, chief paragon of wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp which illumined territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having performed every ecclesiastical work throughout Ireland; after having bestowed jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy; after having founded churches and monasteries (for by him were repaired in Ireland every church which had been consigned to decay and neglect, and they had been neglected from time remote); after leaving every rule and every good moral in the churches of Ireland in general; after having been the second time in the legateship; after having been fourteen years in the primacy; and after the fifty-fourth year of his age, resigned his spirit to heaven on the second day of November; and the Church celebrates the feast and solemnity of St. Malachias on the third day, it having been changed by the seniors from the feast day of All Souls to the day after, in order that he might be the more easily revered and honoured; and he was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard at Clarvallis, in France, with honour and veneration. Ua Duibhin, Bishop of Cill-dara; the Bishop Ua Naidheanan; Ceallach Ua Domhnagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin*, [died]; and Maelchiarain Mac Mengain, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Choluim-Chille at Ceannannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Cluain-Iraird, Lann-Leire, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solemnus celebrari posset, translatum est in diem sequentem."—Trias Thaum., p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark:

"Hæc quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, quibus quod anum, diem et locum mortis et sepulture consentit Divus Bernardus in ejus vita cap. penultimo et ultimo: quod reliqua verò per totam illam; nisi quod nec ipse innuat ipsum anno 14 suj primatus decessisse (ut illi Annales tradunt): cum solum tribus annis in possessione pacifica rexerit Metropolim Ardmanachanum, nempè ab ann. 1133, usque ad 1136, quo resignavit illi munere, illudque transulit in humeros B. Gelasii; sed illi solum videtur, uti solum poterat intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et verius decimo quinto obierit cum anno 1134, illud suceperit, et anno 1148 descesserit."

* Cill-Beneoin: i.e. the Church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilmannan, near Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1114.
Stuaidh la Muinechtaich, mac Neill Ui Lochlainn, 1 la Cenél nEoghan, 1 la Donnchad Ua C'hiall, co nAingiallaib 1 nUthaib, co thoiccrat gialla Ulaib im mac ruig Ulaib le, 1 ro paigcrapc c'ebair gialla foig Ulaib von cúip rin. Ulaib 1 Aingiallaib do ionpóo pop Mac Lochlainn 1 pop Cenél nEoghan iap rin. Stoigfó ele van, la Muinechtaich Ua Laclann 1 la Cenél nEoghan taip Tuaim 1 nUthaib, co po ionpaibprat Cualad Ua Quinuilebe a nUthaib, 1 co traiporat Donnchad na ionaí, 1 co mbheachtan von cúip rin 1 Macaire Conaill, co po lobaircprat an macaire aet na cealla na má po anachta comáthta Pháతprac. Stoigfó 1na la Tísgnán Ua Ruaine 1 la Donnchad Ua cCeanball 1 nUthaib, co Craib Teléa, co po eachcprat an típ 1 co mbheacpríor Cualad na píse srotróipe. Aet énsa po níu cúmpó po céolip o Uthaib bhudóim. Combad la hUa Lochain co maiteib Cenél Eogam, 1 la hUa C'eanbaill co maiteib Aingiallaib 1 co maiteib Ulaib imo tésgnádaib in Apto Macha, co mhothrot ogrúp po bácaill lora hi priaóinprí comáthta Pháతprac, 1 a ráméa, 1 po paigcríor gialla acce Ua Lochain. Ngiene Ceneoib cConaill van, la hUa Lochain. Ua Ghimfilthaigh 1. Donnall, tésgnina Cheneil Eogam pe heachh diomnprábaí 1 cConnaicthab la hUa Lochain. Sitnog Ua dhraoin, tésgnina bhíshmaine, do marbaí la a bhraideic peirpin. Combad eirí Thongnóealbaí Ua cConobairí 1 Tísgnán Ua Ruaine ag Snám patain 1 po loit an taitleácp Mac Concaipne Ui Phísgail Tísgnán Ua Ruaine ag vob cúim na conne. Móin éreach la Thongnóealbaí Ua cConobairí pop peanab Theatha, co nugprat pip Theatha raip occ Acluaín, go rioim poíp oí ceitg a náip.

Aorp Criorp, mile ceo ceartnáca anaoi. Tiolá na naom Ua Muinechtaich, uasal eric Canal Teachtaí Eireann pínóip ogh écnaide cράδοςεαπαχ, 1003 and 1099.

*Tuaim.—Now Toome Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearsat-Tuama in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and Colgan remarks in a note that it was called simply Tuaim in his own time: “Hodié vulgo vocatur Tuaim, est va-

* A meeting.—“A. D. 1148. Conventus publicus per Mauritium Hua Lochluinn cum pro-

1 Ceanball-Teulaichi.—See notes under A. D. 1003 and 1099.

1 Trias Thaum., p. 183, col. 2.

1 Craebh-Teulacha.—See notes under A. D.
by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlann, by the Cineál-Eoghaín and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlann and the Cineál-Eoghaín after this. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlann and the Cineál-Eoghaín, across Tuaim, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-Chonaíll, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Craebh-Tealcachs; and they plundered the country, and placed Cuuladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlann, with the chieftains of the Cineál-Eoghaín; by O'Cearbhaill, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cineál-Conaíll were also in the hands of Ua Lochlann. Ua Goirmleadhaigh, i.e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cineál-Eoghaín for a time, was banished into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitrick Ua Braenain, lord of Breaghmhaine, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Snámh-Rathainn; and the Aithcleireach, son of Cuchairne Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teadhbha; and the men of Teadhbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muircheartaigh, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muircheartach

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*Sitrick Ua Braenain.—* This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Braein, for O'Breain, now O'Breen, was chief of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

*Snámh-Rathainn.—* This is probably one of the ancient names of Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.—See note on Snámh-in-redaigh, A. D. 1261.

*Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muircheartaigh: anglicised*
Muircheartach Ua Maolmoicheire. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 574.

Muircheartach Ua Maolmoicheire. — Now Murtough O’Mulmoghery, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, Tir-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 226.


Inis-Mic-Dairen. — This is probably the island called Inis-Mic-an-Duírôn at A. D. 1543 (see note 1, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Donegal.

Laeighseach Ua Mordha: anglicised Lewis O’More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Faelan, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinaeth, son of Ceinneedigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O’Mores took their hereditary surname.

Magh-an-chairn: i.e. the plain of the corn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

The harbour of Snaith-Aighneach. — This was the ancient name of Carlingford Lough. — See note 2, under the year 850, p. 484, supra.
Ua Maelmoicheirge, noble Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaile, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith, a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Daimhliag was plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen with its church. Lacighseach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis and the Comanns, died after penance. Cuuladh, i. e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Donnchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Duinnessleibhe (Donnchadh and Murchadh) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cuuladh, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cineleoghain to Magh-an-chairn, to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhaill prevented them, for he delivered his own son up to them, for the sake of Ulidia. Another army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cineleonaill, the Cinele-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snamh-Aighneach to Droichet-na-Feirtsi. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan, and they plundered Inis-Cumseraidh, Leathghlas, Cill-Aedhain, Magh-bile, Beannchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlas] and Sabhall. Ua Duinnsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlainn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

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6 z
via etichib co mboprime vinime, | co mbparrte 10mba. Creach la Dom-
chaib Ua gCeapball | la Comulab Ua n'Dunnrpleibe i mbopr3ab, co eteput
vabala 10mba. Tangatap iarrp n pbr3 na marimoipeacht | po aipcepr3
lit Thimann Peicin, | n uspar3 ni vo cpr3b na nanach. Ri6ujpur la mac
Neill Ua Lochlann co marnepluac Chenel Eoccaim co Luigmaab, co ctaime
Ti6pinan Ua Ruara in ceach, | po pae bpaizve aige. Lottap arrpoe
Ua Laclann | Ua Ceapball co hAd Chaet. Taime Dianman Mac Mun-
charba, ni Lariin ma etich, | vo pome Ua Lachlann 6nhipo etip Ghallaib |
Ghinnelab. Slua6fo la Toippealbae Ua mbpim, | la pslab Mumian i
cConnaictaibh, co maechtatap Ma6 Ua mpinun. Rgpar3 boprime mpn, |
po muppar3 Dun n'Gaimme, | po baino Ua Lochlann, Ti6pin Copcoomed-
puab irin n'Gaimmhe. Ceallachan mac mac Cipetep, vo deco.

Aoir Cpsip, mile céo caecce. Mupneadhach Ua Dub6eac, aipnearp-
puc Conamaet, aip66n6uip Epeann uile, | negna, | no6ige, | cpe6dnacal pesett
| bid, v6cc i cUniga, an peirpead v6cc vo mir Ma6 ri flel naem Epeann irip
an cocoeccead h6uadain peacht moghhat a aepi. Ma6hpupa Ua brapan, aip-
chinneach Oipn Cholum Chille, c6nn ponara i roeartain tuaircepint Epeann,
v6cc. Ua Pollaiman, comapa6a Pin6ein Cuana hEpaip, v6cc i cConnand. Cail-
leach Cille plebe r6nip eapibh6ech e6gaide, v6cc iap n6izh aithpi6e iap
geian aoir. An lich tuaircepintach vo T6pin mp6n Aber Macha vo lopccad
ardce flele Cianan. Ceanandap, Sopo, | Ceiil mp6n Ua Niallain c6n6
bsteap6 vo lopccad. Comapa6a Phoapaice, | Sam66o Phat6apaice po6 ecuapi-
| tEin n6ogain, co etuepr3att a lain pep vo buaib i. bo zacha eige bietaig
| Saentpai, each zacha toip6h, | piche bo on pi6h pepin. Cuapi6 Cen6l

Margh Ua-mBriuin: i. e. the Plain of the
Ui-Briuin. This is a plain in the country
of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, or the barony of Clare, in
the county of Galway.

Dun-Gaillmhe: i. e. the Fort of Galway.
This was a stone castle.

Corco-Moibradh. — O'Lochlainn, now
O'Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kil-
fenora at this period.

Gaillmhe: i. e. the River Galliv, or Galway,
which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of
Galway. The town of Galway derived its name
from it.

Moelisa Ua Branain.—“A. D. 1150. Moelisa
O'Branain Archidiaconus (Archidiaconus) Do-
rensis, vir nulli in septemtrionali Hibernia hos-
pitalitate et prosperitate secundus, obiit.”—
Trias Thaum., p. 504.

Trian-mor: i. e. the Great Third or Ternal
Division of Armagh.

“A. D. 1150. Civitas Ardachana in festo
S. Kienani (qui in 24 Novembris incidit) mag-
returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbaill and Cuiladh Ua Dunnsleibhe into Breagha, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Breagha afterwards came in pursuit of them, and they plundered the half of Tearmann-Feichin, and carried off some of the cattle of the monks. A royal journey was made by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the cavalry of Cinel-Eoghan, to Lughmhadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Cearbaill proceeded to Ath-cliath. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house, and Ua Lochlainn made a complete peace between the foreigners and the Irish. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught, until they arrived at Magh Ua nBriuin; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was drowned in the Gaillimh. Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1150. Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, chief senior of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food, died at Conga, on the sixteenth of the month of May, on the festival of Saint Brenainn, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Maelisa Ua Branain, aircinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Chlain-Iraird, died at Ceanannus. Cailleach of Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Trien-mor of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cianan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick and the clergy of Patrick made a visitation of Tir-Eoghan, and they obtained their full tribute of cows, i.e. a cow from every house of a biatach and freeman, a horse from every chieftain, and twenty cows from the num passa incendium quo portio ejus tertia, que Trien-mor vulgo appellatur, ex media et septentrionali parte flammas absumptra est. — *Trias Thaum.* p. 306.  

Eógain uin éanam lá comhphíoba Colann Chille lá Plaicebeantach Ua Ípolcán
1 do bhoi eac each gacha toirgh, 1 bó gacha neiri biatach, 1 bó gacha trí
paéiteach, 1 bó gacha cleán unoimmon, piche bó mpréo ón plégh rem, pail
óig i 1 phabatta cúcc uringe, a each, 1 a earradh ó Mhuirechtach mac Néill
hUa Lochlann, ó plgc Epeann inphím. Mac mic Dóinnaill hUa Conchobair
vo marphad lá Ruaidhí, mac Dóinnaill Ua Conchobair. Muncheadh, mac Gilla
na náem Ua Phíobgail, twn oinóim, u ainchaip Aitin Connacht, decc i nhúi
Cloépano. Conchobair Mac Raognall, tégphina Muinteige hÉolair, vo marphad
la hAoibh, mac Tíghinnán Ua Ruain. Muncheadh Ua Íplannagáin, tairiscé
Cloinne Cathail, céig i aithiú i Cúngna. Uinnmair Mac Épabánáin, tégphina
Conacaílaíann, vo óalla lá Toradhéalbaí Ua cConchobair. An gíollaclannaon
Ua Cianbha, tégphina Corrib, vo marphad vo Uib Paoálain. Ríog twnphair Muire-
chontais mic Néill Ua Ílachlann co hathphír taxamphít Epeann co hphíp
Mochta a cemphdáil Ei Cheapbailí 1 Uí Ruain. Tugeda gíell Conaict bó
ó Toradhéalbaí co nuige pli 3a phuairigh tríra bhínaiteann Patapaice, 1
comhphíoba Patrpaicc co na rámh. Ro pann Míde von cuir pli trí
eiteall Ua cConchobair, Ua Ruain, 1 Ua Ceapbailí, 1 no 1oiscúinphíet Mun-
chaí Ua Mairéalchaílaíann a Míde tríra fhríocaíne comharphíb Phatecpaicc 1 a
rámhá. Ua Ceallaíg, tégphina Ua Íaéach Amda ríata, vo marphad lá
hUib cComaltáin i nhúu Locha Laegeáine. Ua Canannáin co ná pléic vo
óol i mhaíb Luign, co gurgrát hú tromóda leò. Déanat phí Luign dhonn, 1
rásfiathr poáchde vo muimneir Uí Chanannáin co na óitar mac im éiteall
Ua Maelseáite, 1 in Gíollampanain Uí Canann im Ua Pógaptaígh, 1
poáchde aile óna muairphíb. Slóighfá lá Toradhéalbaí Ua mórphíam co Loch
Ua nGoban 1 Machaire Sallún, go no áitph Sláine. Rug Ua Ceapbailí, 1

*The visitation of Cíneal-Eoghain.—"A.D. 1150.
B. Flathbertachus O'Brolchain, Abbas Dorensis, circuit regiones de Kineal-Eogain: et a Mur-
cbertach Hua Lochluinn Rege Hiberniae viginti
boves, cum ipsius Regis eque et aureo annulo
uniarum quinque aceptit; item a singulis pro-
ceribus equum unum et communis reliquorum
contributione juxta taxatum personarum nu-
merum, a singulis binis Burgimagistris unum
boven, a singulis tribus liberis personis unum
boven, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similiter
unum."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks: "Hæc contributio
videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium Do-
rense anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex
sequentibus constatib."  
* Mac Raognaill.—Now Mac Rannall, but
more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family
were seated in the southern or level portion of
the county of Leitrim.
* Inis-Mochta.—See the years 922, 939, 997,
1026, 1138.
king himself. The visitation of Cinen-Eoghain was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flithibheartach Ua Brolchain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatachs, a cow from every three freeholders, and a cow from every four villains, and twenty cows from the king himself; a gold ring of five ounces, his horse, and his battle-dress, from Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhaur was killed by Ruaidhrí, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhaur. Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghal, pillar of the glory and splendour of the east of Connaught, died on [the island of] Inis-Clothraun. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaiill, lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Conga. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Corca-bhla, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. A royal journey by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Moichta, to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Connaught were brought him to that place, without a hosting, through the blessing of Patrick, the successor of Patrick, and his clergy. He divided Meath on this occasion into three parts between Ua Conchobhair, Ua Ruairc, and Ua Cearbhaill; and they banished Murchadh Ua Mailechlainn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy. Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Laeghaire. Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feara-Luirg, and carried off many cows. The Feara-Luirg overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maigheaithe, Gillamartan Ua Canann, Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann, in Machaire-Gaileang, and he

\[ Loch-Laeghaire.\] This lake was in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

\[ Ui-Maigheaithe: i.e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.\]

\[ Ua Canann.\] Now anglicized Cannon. This family is to be distinguished from the O'Canannains, chiefs of Tireconnell. The former name is still common in the county of Donegal, the latter is obsolete.

\[ Loch Ua nGobhann: i.e. Lake of the O'Gowans.\] Not identified.

\[ Machaire-Gaileang.\] A plain in the territory of Gaileanga (now Moregallion), in Meath.
Ua Ruaip nepora, co po maithre upam via muintirt, im mac 1 Leinnì. Slógad lá Toppdeallbí Ua Conobair 1 Muman dàn eiri peap Muman, 1 po aidge Macaire na Muman, 1 tug ba iomóa, an a aoi po páisg upam via muintirt im Ua Rodhui. Slógad lá Toppdeallbí Ua mórnaím co hArcha, co taránta Úail ma teac, 1 arppúe co Commonmana, 1 Abha, 1 po loirce Oimnach mór Mic Leanbe. Slógad lá Muinteartach, mac Neill Uí Lochlainn co eCenél nÉogair, 1 co nUltóid, 1 pprüním Uí Ceapbaill 1 Uí Ruaip co Dun Liochad 1 naigair, 50 noshparac Toill pít mbhailadm eit An Uaidh Cùinn, 1 Leò Moig. Congha Ua Ídeain, Ídeánhaine, co maithbí lám Muintir Chreidhnaí 1 na Dáirí na Tamnáighe hi eCluain mac Neir.

Goir ngíorp, mile céo caocca a haén. Ua Maolgoimhr, epeec Ua nAmalgaída, 1 Ua Bríefnach Maioide, Epolb, eppúcc Ceimnì, 1 Ídean Cleftseac, mac Taéig Uí Maolmuanaid, déec. Càinteannal comairba Phtha 1. Johannes Pappion, do étertam 1 Ídean 1 do eaim macla 1 robhr, 1 do eithiuca Cóta mac céntitba. Ro dhá unna reacgtáin 1 sro comairba Phatarteac 1 na Móc Maca co peanncaib binntaí. Cuaint Connaeit an darr reacht lá comairba Patarteac, lá Fiollamachtaí, mac mac Ruaip, co tug a óishein. Do pat una, Ua Conobair fail piéite uinge dór dun cóip rin do comairba Phatarteac. Cuaint Sil Catapot lá Plairechteacht Ua Bpol-

* Ua Iearain.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or Ó. This family was seated in the territory of Ualthe-Cleach, now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

* Ua Rodhuih.—This name was afterwards changed to Mór Oireachtaigh, now Geraghty.

* Commonmana.—This was probably the ancient name of the Commar or Confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called Dubhchommar, i.e. the Black Confluence.

* Abha.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

* Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe.—In Ó'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 27th of May, this church is placed in Mughdhorra, from which it appears highly probable that it is the present Donaghmore, near Slane, in the county of Meath. This may help the topographer to fix the situation of Mughdhorna-Breagh, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 807, 836, 867, 880.

* Dun-Lochad in Laephaire.—This was the name of a fort near Tara, in the county of Meath.

* Gardha-na-gamhnaighe : i.e. the Garden of the Stripper or Milch Cow. This, which was the name of a field at Clonmacnoise, is now obsolete.

* Ua Maelfoghmhair.—Now anglicised Milford.

* Bishop of Ui-Anmathhadha and Ui-Fiachraich Muaidhe : i.e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tireragh, on the Moy, i.e. Bishop of Killala.

* Eroibh.—He is called Harold by Ware, who says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 505.

* Johannes Papiron.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:
plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Ifearnain. In the absence of the men of Munster, Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair marched with an army into Munster, and plundered the plain of Munster, and carried off many cows; but he lost some of his people, and among the rest Ua Rodhuibh. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commarmana, and to Abha, and burned Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinele-Boghain and the Uldians, to relieve Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc, to Dun-Lochada, in Laighaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine, was killed by Muintir- Ceithcarnaigh at Gardha na gamhnaighe, at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Maelfoghmhair, Bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe; Erolbh, Bishop of Luimneach; and Brian Cleireach, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i.e. Johannes Papiron, arrived in Ireland, to establish rules and good morals, and to set all to rights from their faults. He remained a week in the house of the successor of Patrick at Ard-Macha, and imparted his blessing. The visitation of Connaught was performed, the second time, by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, the grandson of Ruaidhri; and he obtained his full tribute. On this occasion Ua Conchobhair gave the successor of Patrick a ring of gold, of twenty ounces. This visitation of Sil-Cathasaigh was made by


The notice of this cardinal's arrival in Ireland is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1151. John Papiron Cardinall came to this kingdom from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives."

*Sil-Cathasaigh.—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Ui-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.
This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1151. B. Flathbertus O'Brolchain Abbas Dorensis circuit regionem de Siol-Catha-saich et a terrae Domino Cuuladio O'Flannai acceptit cum annulo aureo duarum unciarum, a singulis nobilibus unum equum, et a quolibet Patre familias unam ovem."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

"Dearbhforgaill."—"A. D. 1151. Dervorgalla, filia Domnaldí, ex uxor Theodorici, Hibernie successivé Regum in sua peregrinatione obit Ardmacch, ibique honorificè sepulta est."—Trias Thaum., p. 306.

This Dearbhforgaill was King Turlough O'Co-nor's second wife. His first wife was Taidtin, the daughter of Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and heir, Maelisa, who became Abbot of Roscommon, and also of Aedh Dall; and Tadhg Aluinn. He married a third wife, Dubhchobbhlaich, daughter of O'Mulroney of Moylurg.

"Aedh."—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

"Cathal"—i.e. Cathal Croibhdhearg, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1224.—See note 5, under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Croibhdhearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

"Domhnall."—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, he is called Domhnall Mor, Tanist of Breifne, and the last to whom the Taradh Ce-
Flaithbheartach Ua Broilain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth, and his horse, battle-dress, and a ring of gold, in which were two ounces, from their lord, i.e. from Cuuladh Ua Lainn. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connought, and the mother of Aedh, Cathal, and Domhnall, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraghe was killed by the Ciarraghi themselves. Conchobhar Ciabhach [the long-haired] Ua hEaghra, Tanist of Luighne, died [on his bed]. The reason that he died on his bed was, because he was under the laws of Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir, for no lord, of the lords of Luighne who preceded him, died on his bed, in consequence of a curse of St. Ciaran. The son of Maelseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gear- na-gcuinneog Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Maccaillle, was killed at Cuil-Colluinge, by the Ui-Mictire. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connought, into Munster; and he subdued all Munster, except West Munster, in which Toirdhealbhach [Ua Briain] was; and the sovereignty of Desmond was assumed by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach. An army was also led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

tach, i.e. the first fruit, had been paid. His other sons are set down in the following order in the Book of Lecon, without naming their mothers, viz.: Ruaidhrí, King of Ireland, Brian Luighneach, Brian Breifneach, Maghnus, Lochlainn, Muircheartach, Muimheach, Donnchadh, Maelseachlainn, Tadhg Fithnacha, Cathal Migaran, two Conchobhars, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirgheas, Tadhg Dairen, Murchadh Finn.

1 Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir: i.e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.
2 Gairr-na-gCuinneog: i.e. the Short Man of the Churns.

Ui-Maccaille.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.
3 Cuil-Colluinge.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dallbhair was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 615.
4 Ui-Mictire: i.e. the family of the O'Mac Tyres, now Wolfes.
5 Subdued all Munster.—4 A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Connought, tooke hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Terlagh O'Bryen.
Munster in old time was divided into five Munsters, viz., Ormond, Thomond, Desmond, Middle Munster, and West Munster."

*Moin-mor*: i.e. the Large Bog. There are many places of this name in Munster, 'but the place where this terrible battle was fought would seem to be Moanmore, in the parish of Emly, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—*Ord. Map.*, sheet 65.

"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor this year gave the battle of Moynemore against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Dermott Mac Murrogh and the forces of Ireland, where Murtagh mac Connor O'Bryen, and an infinite number of the families of Munster, were slain, and all Munster brought in subjection to King Terlagh."

*The Ui-Cinneidigh*: i.e. the O'Kennedys of Glenomra and Ormond.

*The Ui-Deadhaidh*: i.e. the O'Deas, or O'Days, of Kinel-Fearnac, in the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

*The Ui-Seanchain*: i.e. the O'Shanaghans, or O'Shannonns, of Ui-mBloid, in Thomond.

*The Ui-Cuinn*: i.e. the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain around Corofin.

*The Ui-Grada*: i.e. the O'Gradys.

*The Ui-Ogain*: i.e. the O'Hogans, now
them, until they reached Moin-mor. The Dal-gCais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain, had set out, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, upon a predatory excursion into Desmond; and on their return from the South they fell in with the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen, and the Meathmen. A battle was fought between them, and the men of Munster were defeated and slaughtered. Seven thousand was the number of the Munstermen slain in this battle of Moin-mor, among whom was Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, and royal heir of Munster; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; Aneslis Ua Grada; [Mac Conmara], the lord of Ui-Caisin; Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; and others, sons of lords, chieftains, and distinguished men. The chief sway of Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. According to the Book of Leacain, the following were the chieftains who were here slain: Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, the second best man of the Dal-gCais; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; two of the Ui- Ceinneidigh; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh, with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui- Seanchain; five of the Ui-Cuinn; five of the Ui-Grada, with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Ogain; four of the Ui-Aichir; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe; and five of the Ui-Echthighern; with numbers of good men besides them; and there survived but one shattered battalion of the three battalions which had come to that place. There were slain in the heat of this conflict, [on the side of Connaught], Tadhg, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muircheartach Ua Cathalain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Aedh, son of Maclruanaidh Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; four of the Luighni; and many others. Chief sway over Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. An army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Coirrshliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Ardcrony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

* The Ui-Aichir: i.e. the O'Hehirs, or Hares, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Slabb Callain, in the county of Clare.

* Ua Loingsigh.—Now Lynch.

[The Ui-Neill Buidhe: i.e. the O'Neills of Clann-Delbhaeith, in Tradsraige, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

[The Ui-Echthighern: i.e. the O'Aherns, or Hearnes of Ui-Cearnaigh, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.]
The hostages.—"A. D. 1151. The hostages of Lynster were sent to Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, even to his house."—Ann. Clon.

The daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe: i.e. the great stone church of Kilbarry, in the parish of Ternonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach: i.e. Roderic O'Conor, afterwards Monarch of Ireland.

Cromadh.—Now Croome, on the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, at this time the seat of O'Donovan, chief of Ui-Csairbre Aebhdla.

The Sil-Muireadhaigh: i.e. the O'Conors of Connaught, and their corollaries.

The Ui-Briuin: i.e. the O'Rourkek, &c.

The Connhaicne: i.e. the O'Farrelsh, &c. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that, after the battle of Moine-mor, dissensions arose between Diarmuid Sugach O'Conor Kerry, and Diarmuid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, during which Cormac O'Cuileain [now Collins] burned the church of Ardfer-Brendan over the heads of O'Conor Kerry's servants of trust.
Seaghsha, in Corann. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages of Leinster were sent to his house, to the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, i.e. King of Aileach and Teamhair. The commencement of the erection of the daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe, by Cucaille, son of Mac Scolaigh, and Gillacoimhde, the grandson of Leastar Ua hAinlighi, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraige, were taken prisoners by Diarmaid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i.e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Borumha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhhaigh, Ui-Briuin, and Conmhaicne.

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Coman; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Colum-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droichet-atha by the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, and the Cardinal Johannes Papiron, with three hundred ecclesiastics, both monks and canons; and they established some rules thereat, i.e. to put away concubines and lemans from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

2 Droichet-atha: i.e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonenagh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., pp. 306, 307; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 58, 59. It looks very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

3 Concubines.—Mr. Moore, who regards this synod as one of great importance, writes:

4 “ Besides the distribution of the palliums, the chief affairs that appear to have occupied the attention of the synod of Kells were some enactments against simony and usury, as well as against the prevalence of marriage and concubinage among the clergy. There was also promulgated, among the acts of this council, an order from the Cardinal, in virtue of his apostolic authority, for the payment of tithes.”

He then writes in a note:
It was surely unworthy of Dr. Lanigan, besides being short-sighted as a matter of policy, to suppress all mention, as he has done in his account of this council, of the above enactment of the marriage and concubinage of the clergy. He has himself, in another part of his work (chap. xxxii. s. 8), referred to some canons of the Irish Church relating to the marriage of monks and clerks, which, combined with other proofs, leaves not a doubt that on this point of discipline some of the Irish clergy followed the example set them at that time by their reverend brethren on the Continent.”—Vol. ii. p. 191.

* Títhes.—“He is prima Decimarum mentio apprime notanda est.”—Dr. O’Conor.

* Magh-Ene.—Now the Moy, a plain lying between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Ballyshannon.

* Rath-Ceannaigh.—Now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 1114.

* Comhbaicne.—The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

* Bun-cuilinn.—Now Dangan, near the Shannon, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Roscommon.—See note on Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, under A. D. 1145.

* Dearbhforgaill.—This name is usually latinized Dervorgilla.—See note 5, under A. D. 1193. She was forty-four years old at this time.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the fol-
not good not to give such, if it were in a person's power); not to take [simoniacal] payment for church property; and to receive tithes punctually. Imleach-Ibhair and Luimneach were burned. Scrin-Choluim-Chille, Domhnach-Seach-naill, and Treoid, were plundered by the Ui-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, to banish Ua Cearbhaill; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the chieftainship of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene, where they made friendship under the Staff of Jesus, and under the relics of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briains, namely, Tadhg and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannaigh, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on this occasion; they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Murchadh Ua Maileachlainn, and East Meath to his son, Maileachlainn. They took Conmhaicne from Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bun-cuilinn, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maileachlainn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was brought away by the King of Leinster, i.e. Diarmaid, with her cattle and furniture; and he

owing events under this year:

"A. D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by continual contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryens contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that province in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryens, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, came to Meath, which he likewise divided into two parts between Morrogh O'Melaughlyn and his son, Melaughlyn, that is to say, of the west of Clonarde to Morrogh, and of the east, as far as Meath extends, to his said sonn. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, tooke the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Royrek, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a long space, to satisfy his insatiable, carnall, and adulterous lust. She was procured and induced thereunto by her unadvised brother, Melaughlyn, for some abuses of her husband, Tyernan, done to her before. Kenrick mac David, King of Scotland, died."
The Ui-Briuin: i.e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, or the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

* For Ui-Briuin only.—A part of Meath had been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Tlachtgha, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls O'Rourke's Hill, belonged to his portion of
took with her according to the advice of her brother, Maeleachlainn. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruairc, i.e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only. Finghin, son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his brethren, through mistake. Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, lord of Eile, was slain by the son of the Long-legged Ua Cearbhaill. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by the son of Cronn-Luachra Ua Coscrachain, and by the Calraighi of Corann, i.e. the Calraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraghe-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghadh, lord of Clann-Maelduibh, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaighe, wife of Læighseach Ua Mordha, died. Cumidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ua-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he received a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth; a screwball, a horse, and five cows, from the lord Ua Duinnseibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair and Meath, with its dependent districts, of Airgialla, and, for a time, of the greater part of Leinster, flood of the glory, magnificence, and nobility of Ireland,—died at Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cineil-Conaill, and his wife, Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druim-cliabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumeliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that Drogheda.
chaíd Uí Mhaoléachlaíonn, Ġ Conócobaí mac Domnall Uí Mhaoléachlaíonn, no dalaí leir beó. Niall Ua Móiní, tíofa na lóch a genfél lá fí Láigean Díarmaid mac Murchadó, iar na dálair dar mhadaí laóc Ġ cléiteach. Múirghin, mac mic Murchadó (no Múirghin Tá) Uí Ruaidh, toireó Cloinn Tomall, dée. Díonnaí Teaghlaí, mac Aineattaig Uí Ruaidh dée arn níneadhchao. Sluaighró la Toippóealbaic Ua cConócobaír co Dúine an Modh-lain a cconme Meic Murchadó, pé Lágdain, gí eíghn Uí Mhaoléachlaíonn co na croí oadha co mnaide pop comuir ríp Mide. Taimc Tíofa Mac Ruaíne na Teach don úr mhin, ghí ro fácaib bhriaghe oicca. Toippóealbaic Ua Óhráin no onnaigh aí tuairiscéit Óreann lá Toippóealbaic Ua cConócobaír, gí Muina do poim air do eíghn Thaog Ua mbin ní Díarmaid mac Conpharme mic Múirghin mac Cártaig. Sluaighró la Múirghin Tá mac Néill Mhíéac Lácliann, gí la tuairiscéit Óreann airn Toippóealbaic Uí Óhráin, via tadháin a rígh Móiní Óhráin, co réamh co Cártaib téine. Toippóealbaic Ua Conócobaír no éiníol Connacht, co raite cló mnaic Ua Óhráin an tuairiscéit. Taimc Ua Thaog Ua Óhráin co na plóce co Raitín Uí Shuanaích fi réimn Connacht co tóraíctatair co Maíc Ceip. Luid airn Ua Láclíann dí eíghn do poimná a plóigh thar Aé Maigne, gí popaccab a plóig anphín (cen mo táirpíde) occe Cártaib téine, go deachainn co na nataó plóig do robairt longpínt Thaog Uí Óhráin, co tóraíct mhain mair, gí níne cúip air a muintirpe. Du ro ná na heoir maínn pop marluath Lágcain. No aroimear airn taipí se a longpínt reitín co Cártaib téine, gí bii romha laif, iar níosaimíonn se bróist Cigheil. Taimc apuiripe do raigh Connacht co tóraíct Lisbonnán. Luid Toippóealbaic Ua Conócobaír thar Aé Luain nínt. Taimc Ruaíne, mac Toippóealbaic, gí caip airneín Connacht, gí gláplaic Shíl Múirghin mac Lornaí iomfíom. An téna rípa robairtaí aí saighd slíanpínt anphín po

1 Doire-an-ghabhailín : i.e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.
2 Graehk-teine : i.e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Creeve, in the parish of Ardrucher, in Westmeath.—Ord. Map, sheet 24, 31.
3 Magh-lice-Padraig : i.e. the Plain of Patrick’s Flag-stone. This is probably the place now called Portlick, situated on that branch of Lough Ree called Killymore Lough, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.
4 Raithín-Uí-Shuanaigh.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King’s County.
5 Magh-Cisi.—See note 9, under A. D. 939, sup.
6 Ath-Maighne.—Connell Mageoghegan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1158 and 1213, that this place was called Lismoyny in his own time. Lismoyny is
was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeléachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeléachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Lecighis, was released from fetters by the King of Leinster, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy. Muirgheas, grandson of Murchadh (or Muircheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donncathaigh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodhuibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Doire-an-ghabhlain, against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished into the north of Ireland by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Munster was divided into two parts between Tadhg Ua Briain and Diarmaid, son of Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster; and they came to Craebhteine. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig against the Northern tribes. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh, to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighne, leaving the remainder of his army (all except these) at Craebhteine; and he marched with this small force to attack the camp of Tadhg Ua Briain, and he defeated him, and made a slaughter of his people. He also defeated the cavalry of Leinster. He then returned to his own camp at Craebhteine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence to attack the Connaughtmen, and arrived at Iseal-Chiarain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded westwards across Ath-Luain. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the battalion of West Connaught, and the recruits of Sil-Muireadhagh, came to Fordruim; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note 1, under A. D. 1213.

*Fordruim.—Now Fardrum, in the parish of Kileleagh, county of Westmeath.—Ord. Map, sheet 29.*
The Conmaicne 193, CaDj pug died the See ngemul, ma a Ui po under Ui popo "A. a mpaijoe gab chiefest M<
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To show whether she continued to live for any time with O'Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she retired immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

To Tighearnan, Ua Ruairce.—Nothing has been discovered to show whether she continued to live for any time with O'Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she retired immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

—See note *, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1153. Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, borders of Lyster, and Taragh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dorowe in his house. Hugh O'Malone,
previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gillacheallaigh Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Aedh; Brian Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, and also Ui-Faelain and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Bruinin and Conmhaicne to Tighearnan Ua Ruairce, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Munstermen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Ulidia, Conaill, and Tir-Eoghair, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maeleachlainn, son of Murchadh, King of Meath. Gearr-na-gCuinneog Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed in fetters by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maeleachlainn, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ath-liag [Ballyleague] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, died. Dearbhfor-gaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Leinster (Darmaid) to Tighearannan Ua Ruairce again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Cluain, Abbot of Ceanannus, and Cian Ua Gerachain, successor of Cainneach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King of Munster, died. Cill-Daluca, Imleach-Ibhair, Ros-Cre, Lothra, and Daarmhaghi, were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.

Coward of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountifull hospitality, was called in generall the fountain of all happiness of Leath-Coyn, died.”

*Daarmhaghi.—Otherwise written Dearmhach and Darmhagh, now Durrow, in the north of the King’s County.—See note under A.D. 1186.

* Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra.—He was the son of Mahon, King of Kerry, who was slain A.D. 1138, who was son of Corc, who was son of Mac Beth Ua Conchobair, King of Kerry, who died A.D. 1086, who
Mac \( \text{f} \)ollamocolmog, tigimna Ua nDúncaida, vo marbaod la a brathrub. Meag, mac mic Contaert Ui Mhaolbrighse, vo taimin la tigimna Gaillig. Mac Cuimh na cColpetach Ui Piaeprach, tigimna Ua Penaclai, vo marbaod la Muincheartach Ua Tuadail, tigimna Ua Muineanhaig. Mac Ra Colmall Uaimh Ui Aineacait, taipreac Mumtipe Maoilmaingtan, vo marbaod la mac Muincheartach mic brain Ui Pheangail. Aod, mac Ruaini Ui Chanandaan vo gabail tigimna Tipe Conail. Coblach la Toinnealbaic Ua cConobair por muin timecell Epanein po tain: longh Uaim Gailime, Chonmaicne mapa, ream nUiail, Ua nAmalga, \( \text{f} \) Ua Piaeprach, \( \text{f} \) an Cernnaigh Ua Dhoa lui cceimn porpra, \( \text{f} \) po aiprecre Tipe Chonaill, \( \text{f} \) Impr Eogain. Do cuar \( \text{o} \) Chenel Eogain, \( \text{f} \) o Muincheartach, mac Neill por muin

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year, 1086, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1069, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, King of Kerry.—See note, A. D. 1067, pp. 891, 892, supra.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, or Donnell O’Conor, son of the King of Kerry, slain 1098, and grandfather of Mahon O’Conor Kerry, several of whose galleys were destroyed at Scattery Island in the year 1100, both of which events are recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

There is much obscurity in the genealogy of O’Conor Kerry towards the close of the eleventh century; but the following will be found to be supported by the most of the authorities. Macbeth, who died in 1086, had two sons: 1. Cualachra, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Corc, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhaing, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corca-Duibhne, and is called tanist or presumptive heir to the throne of Munster, and who died, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1138, leaving a son, Diarmait, Súgat, i.e. the Jocund, as he is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluagachait, i.e. of the hostings, who assassinated Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, A. D. 1138, who built the Castle of Asdee in 1146, and who, in 1150, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Turlough O’Brien, king of Thomond, defeated the princes of the Eugenian line in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the now county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O’Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Moineorn, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turlough brought aid to him, they were both ultimately so harassed by Diarmaid Mac Carthy that they sought safety by flight from that territory. He closed his turbulent life A. D. 1154, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. After his time the power of the O’Conors waned in Kerry.

The posterity of Diarmaid Sugach, or Sluaghaghach, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghanagran, which was still existing in the last century.

A careful collation of six different genealogical records gives the following result for the eldest line: Mathghamhaing, or Mahon, son of
Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrighde, fell by the lord of Gaileanga. Mac-Cuirr-na-gColpach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Feineachlais', was slain by Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh. The son of Raghnall Donn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muircheartach, son of Bran Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northwards, i.e. the fleets of DunGaillmhe, of Connhaicne-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ui-Amhalghadha, and Ui-Fiachrach, and the Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda in command over them; and they plundered Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eoghain. The Cinel-Eoghain and Muir-

Diarmaid Sugach, begat Mahon, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1366, as recorded in these Annals, and Donnchadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmaid, who was slain A.D. 1405.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Connor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A.D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A.D. 1485, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmaid, founder of the branch of the lords of Tarbert.

Early after the English Invasion, the dominions of this family were narrowed to the territory of Iraght-I-Conor. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, they were deprived of a greater part of this little principality, and the lands which they had possessed for at least 1600 years were conferred upon the then recently erected University of Dublin. Finally, in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation, they shared in the common ruin of most of our noble Milesian houses.

Some worthy scions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the Austrian service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1848, from whom some interesting letters on the then recent campaign in Italy appeared in our morning journals. He is son of James O'Connor of Tralee (by Elizabeth O'Connell, of Ballynahowne, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell), and, according to his pedigree at the Heralds' Office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmaid, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Connor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note a, under A.D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, supra.

a Ui-Feineachlais.—See note b, under A.M. 3501; and note c, under A.D. 915, p. 590.

b Dun-Gaillmhe, &c.: i.e. the fleets of Galway, Connamara, the Owles, Tirawley, and Tirersagh.

—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 352, 353.
co mbail i m. go chéile amháin longar Gall-Gaoidheal, Anann, Cinnéide, Manann g. cinn go Alban apéin, g. mac Scellinse is ceannar roghna, g. iarr na stórracht hí eíomhaíochta Inni hEogain ina eíomhaíochta nóibh g. von longar oile reacair cae longar go hamnnior aisteach eileonna, g. háirtaí ocann iontuaisceaithe ó phrionn co nóin, g. marbhéar rocainte mór do Chonnacht a thuilleann síscinn Mac Scellinse. Sluaighdhibh la Muinéchtach Ó Coflaíin co eíomhaíochta Eireann hi eíomhaíochta Coihnacht, co riams Oíin longamh in Maíic Aoí, g. po ainíonn an Óun, g. po mhill anbanna Maise Luíp, g. Maise Aoí. An a aoi ní gru bu na hbraigs. Ancead tarraing do éor ó thairge le g. Inni ní hubh eile, go phoibráith freisin co go riamh bión bhreáine do Thigseán Uí Ruaínc, g. po tromhru Ó Coflaíin Tórraí Ó Coflaíin an-Raithallach i Coihnacht. Leó aipnós le hAÉ chlacht, g. do 'patrataí Bhail Ua chlacht a níos dó. Do náthonna do éor ó treic bo go Shallaíth ina eíomhaíochta tuairim, g. poíóó ina tig iarrthain. Creach la Togradaítha Ó Coflaíin in Ó Cibail, tigseána Cenél Aodh ina hEogain. Mairín ni nO'Phinniogh por Ubh Ceannpelaí, dú la tromhruaithe il e in mac Eoccaítha Uí Nualláin. Creachruaigeadh la Thigseán Uí Ruaínc i Luimnín, g. po ainíonn Uib Mhuanraítbh eile cailiúlaic. Muintir Mhoilcryona dhó opoiteann do Mhasol-pleáin, mac Muinchaítha, g. a tromhruaithe i Coihnacht iarrthain co na eíomhaíochta iomáin Mac Earphagainna. Creach la Dearrnúmain por Dhal cCáirp, creach la Dal cCáirp ina por Dearrnúmain. A máis eisí ó thallaí la mac nDeópaí Uí Phláin, uair po gairidh tigseán Ua eíomhaíochta an

a Gall-Gaeil: i.e. the Dano-Gael of the Hebrides.

b Ara: i.e. the Island of Aran, lying between Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.

C Ceann-tire: i.e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyleshire.

Manann: i.e. the Isle of Man.

Alba: i.e. Scotland.

Dun-Inghain.—Now Dunamon, on the River Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finachtaigh.

The ford of Innein-Sruthra: i.e. the Ford of the little Island of Sruthair. This was probably the name of a ford on the Shannon, but nothing has been yet discovered to prove its situation. There is a Struthair, now Shrue, in the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra, in the county of Roscommon; but neither place lies on the route from Dunamon into Breifinse.

As their wages: i.e. as a stipend for their fealty and future services in war.

Ua Cathail.—Now Cahill, without the prefix Ua or Ó. O'Cathail was chief of Kinelea of Auhty, in the south-west of the county of Galway, before O'Shaughnessy.—See Genealo-
cheartach, son of Niall, sent persons over sea to hire (and who did hire) the fleets of the Gall-Gaidhil, of Ara, of Ceann-tire, of Manaim, and the borders of Alba in general, over which Mac Scelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Eoghain, they fell in with the other fleet, and a naval battle was fiercely and spiritedly fought between them; and they continued the conflict from the beginning of the day till evening, and a great number of the Connaughtmen, together with Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, were slain by the foreigners. The foreign host was [however] defeated and slaughtered; they left their ships behind, and the teeth of Mac Scelling were knocked out. An army of the north of Ireland was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Dun-Imghain, in Magh-Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Luirc and Magh-Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Innsin-Sruthra into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighearman Ua Ruaire; and Ua Lochlainn banished Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh into Connaught. He proceeded from thence to Ath-cliaith; and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith submitted to him as their king; and he gave the foreigners twelve hundred cows, as their wages, after which he returned to his house. A predatory incursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, but he returned without cows, after the loss of his son, Maelseachlainn, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail, lord of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtghe, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-CEinmsealaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain. A plundering army was led by Tighearman Ua Ruaire into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsinna were plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i.e. Imhar Mac Carghambha. A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal-gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal-gCais from those of Desmond. His own son was blinded by the son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father.

gis, &c., of Ui-Fiaurchach, pp. 374, 375.
"Ua Nuallain.—Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O’. This family was seated in Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county Carlow.
'Mac Carghamhna.—Now anglicised Mac Carron, and Mac Carron, which is still a common name in Meath.
bélaib a aetar. Mac Duóraibh Ua Dionnarbadh i Connaicteabh la nUa Lach-
lainn. An mór pop moiliib Epeann iurl mhladhair. An vapa Henry do
niosgoidh óg Bóaiáb 27 October.

Aoir Crioip, mile céo caogat a cúis. Maolmaigh, mac Tiollaciacháin,
opcinneach Lir aotaineadh Crioip i nArd Mácá, chléinead úmhníoneadh aet-
eacán do laochadh a chlóebidh Epeano. Réanafa Ua Finnnaíte uair paccapt
RopphaCommáin, nUa Molpnaíde Ua hAmhághi uair paccapt Cluana comppée,
vécc. At Truim co na émpael do lopeada, nUa Finnáibh ro úí náoin mí do
lopeadao beóir. Ceall vapa, Tuaim do gualann, Ceall Dálua, T Cethinshob
uo lopeada. Maolreachlaimn, mac Murchada Úi Mhaoileachlaíonn, nUa Mide
- a húmúir Laigne, do écc iur troscoideáibh bliana a aório do tig niúe i
nDaumnaí Cholam Chille, hi trúile a pátaí a níche, aindé féile bhríghe,
ian mbunado nátipise. Ár mua péim tée mór, ar eoraí ma na blát écc nu
íp hírín. An tao chlóebidh Ua Concobain Paighe do maipba lá a muintir
péim. Amlaibh, mac Cain, tiógna Ceanél Aengusa, chun garaidh gheod-
acán Cenél Eogain ulla, vécc, a aónacati ni Ard Mácá. Aon Úa hEagha,
tiógna Luighe, vécc. Piace, mac Ceithianaí Úi Cheinnín, tiógna Siarain
Loa na náipne, vécc. Sluaig as la Múrphíscnaí, mac Néill Úi Lochlaimn co
hAt Dúin Calman pop Inbeóin, nUa Úa bhraighe Teába, nUa غانرلعه
chruí gur Mide dono é mór aipceente poíme. Do ratoína, níche Mide Úin
nainn do paiide do Óhmacháu, mac Donnail Úi Mhaolphíscnaíonn, nUa
rúin do tig iáruí mún.

Tíognaí Úa Ruainn do gabáil Dornncha Úi Chean-
ball, tiogna Oíphinall, iar na sol na combadh go Chlanour in uachat
pochardha, nUa a chur i làimn pop Loé Silinn, nUa Úa baoi conteoígr ar mírir amn, nUa

* On the 27th of October.—King Stephen died on the 25th of October, 1154; and Henry II.
was crowned on the 19th of December following.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year
altogether. The Dublin copy of the Annals of
Innisfallen accord with the Annals of the Four
Masters, and add that “Amlaibh ÓDriscoll,
 chief of Corea Laoighdhe, or Colleymore, was
slain at the door of the church of Birra” [now
Birr, in the King’s County].

* Mac Cina.—Now Mac Cann. This family
was seated in Clanbrassil, on the south side of
Lough Nesgh, in the county of Armagh.
The son of Deoradh was afterwards banished into Connaught by Ua Lochlainn. There was a great destruction of the cattle of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuire Mac Gillachiarain, airchinneach of the Fort of the Guests of Christ at Ard-Macha, a venerable cleric, who was kind towards the laity and clergy of Ireland; Fearghal Ua Finachta, a noble priest of Ross-Commain; and Maelruanaidh Ua hAinlighi, noble priest of Cluain-coirpthe, died. Ath-Truim, with its church, was burned; and Dearmhagh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-da-ghualann, and Cill-meadhoin, were burned. Maeiseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daarmhagh-Choluim-Chille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Bright, after the victory of penance. The death of this man was like swinefattening by hot fruit, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Athchleireach Ua Conchobhair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana, lord of Cinel-Aenghusa, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eoghain, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, died. Fiacha, son of Cethearnach Ua Ceirin, lord of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh, died. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin; and he took the hostages of Teathbha, and he gave a full restitution of the cattle of the men of Meath to such as he had before plundered. He also gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cearbhall, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after he had gone to meet him, to Ceanannus, with a small force; and he incarcerated him on Loch Sileann, where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight, but he was ran-

1Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note *, under A. D. 1224.

m Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin: i.e. the Ford of Dun-Calman on the River Inneoin. Dun-Calman, now Dungolman, is the name of a fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungolman River.

n Loch Sileann.—Now Lough Sheelan, a large
puarlasa clo thairropthail Oé ḟ naomh Pátt naicc ḟ na naomh arácha, la ḣonnain Ua Rągallaig, ḟ no mair bh an lucc báttaoc occe ropcime, ḟ no ẓab ḣonnchaọ ṭiṣṣnaar Oipricali ropcibre. Cpeach la ṭiṣṣnaar Ua Ruain ḟ ḣann. ḣ vo bም bűt toimba lair. Cobilach la ḣonnealbač Ua cConcobicla ḣ co bAle Luain, ḣ chačópoircet ḣta Luain ḣ vo sčnac lair ḣ ḣ baij toinmpaingga Mide. Cairlén ḣ na Cullinmeaicz ḣ vo lopccaọ ḣ vo mápaọ ḣ la Ruainbr, ḣa ḣonnealbač Uï Choncobicla. ḣopiicet ḣta Luain ḣ vo ḣcaoleaọ ḣ a longpoicc ḣ vo lopccaọ ḣ la ḣonnchaọ, ḣa ḣomnaïl Uï Mhaoilpiblaanim. An ẑiolla ẑod ḣa Ciarad ḣ vo mairbaọ ḣ cCluain ḣonpaọ ḣ la ḣonnchaọ Ua Maonleàlim, ḣ Mide. ḣonneaọ ḣin ḣ vo aipicicọ ḣ la ḣeapiclib Mide ḣenpi ḣ noicgaij vi micen Finné, ḣ ḣiapiam, ḣa ḣomnaïl ḣ vo tābaic ina ima ipaọ. Cuirlén ḣ na Clonstaari, ṭiṣṣnaar Ua cConaill ẑabna, ḣ vo 𝛛uticim ḣ la ẑu Cipopolaọ ḣ, ḣ a mápiaọ ḣin ḣ vo śeviij ḣ la muniic Chuilên. Concobair ḣa ḣomnaïl Uï ìhpiam, ḣa ḣ Mc ẑiolla美貌omọọ ḣ vo lēccaa ḣ la ḣiapiam Mæ ḣatialbaọ ḣ a ḣ eūmpicaọ ḣin cǐnn bņağa, ḣ comluije. Mairom ḣ na ḣnomar ḣa Cappnișna, ḣ ḣ na ṭipiclaicnicọ ḣ a ḣac, ḣ na muniic Mhaoilpionva ḣ poicbēicbicomb, ḣ poic Muniic Thāxam, ḣ poic Mhuniic Tłamān, ḣ tōpicaọ taipicaọ Mhuniic Tłamān, ṭiṣṣnaapicnata, ḣa Aohia, ḣ a ḣac ḣ na ṭiolla niibàci. Ciapâna ḣa ḣ po bńr ḣ am cat ḣin ḣ poicbēicbicomb uapic ḣ vo ḣuattap ḣin ḣ poic Ĉlǔain, ḣa ṭiicicci ḣ vo eucib ńoic, ḣ vo ḣuattap ḣin ḣ vo muaicb riicic Chāpâna. ḣ vo ḣuattap ḣin, ḣ a riicic ḣ na ḣrpiin ḣ na noibaij ḣo Luic ḣ vo ḣuicicci, ḣ na riicicci ḣ a riiciccia. ḣ vo bńrppa mairom ḣoppi aipicicbicla ḣ na amippi Samçta Chāpâna. Cpeach la ḣomnaïl ḣa cConcobair ḣ poic Thuicn ḣatac, ḣ vo puc bńrppa oipicic. Cpeach Maigic Pino ḣ la ṭpiiiic Ĉeпечa, ḣ po oipicic opeam ḣ vo Uib Māme.

Lake on the borders of the counties of Meath, Cavan, and Longford. It contains several islands, on one of which the O’Reillys had a castle.

* Cúileannstrach: i.e. Hollywood or Holly-bearing Land. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to is Cullentragh, in the parish of Rathmoline, in the south-west of the county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheets 8, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 50.

* Clonoghlaic.—Now Clonlish, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry.

—See note *, under A. D. 1266.

* Lis-an-tsoiscda: i.e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

* Magh-Finn.—Now Tuath-Keeogh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See note *, under A. D. 948, p. 662, suprâ.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of
somed, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh, who slew the party who were keeping him; and Donnchadh assumed the lordship of Oirghialla again. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Corann, and he carried off many cows. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-Luain, and the wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was made by him for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The castle of Cuileanntrach was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; and Donnchadh was then deposed by the Meathmen themselves, in revenge of the dishonouring of Finnen, and they set up Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, in his place. Cuilen of Claenghlais, lord of Uí-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnfhaelaídh, who was slain immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamocholmog, were enlarged by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, [in exchange] for hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Imhar Mac Carbghamhna and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir-Maelsinna, over the Breaghmhaini, Muintir-Thadhgain, and Muintir-Tlamain, in which fell the chief of Muintir-Tlamain, Gillafiadnatan Mac Aedha, and his son, Gillariabhach. It was Ciaran that turned this battle against the Breaghmhaini, for they had gone to Cluain, bringing with them cots, in which they carried off all they could find of the pigs of Ciaran's clergy. The clergy went after them with their shrine, as far as Lis-an-tsoiscela, but they were not obeyed. On the following day they sustained a defeat, in consequence of disobeying Ciaran's clergy. A predatory incursion was made by Domhnall Ua Conchobhair into Tuath-ratha, and carried off a countless number of cows. Magh-Finn was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows:

“A.D. 1155. Gillegott O’Kierga, prince of Carbrey, was killed at Clonarde by Donogh O'Melaghlyyn, king of Meath. Donogh O'Melaghlyyn was deposed by the Meathmen of his kingdom, and Dermott mac Donnell O'Melaghlyyn put in his stead, who was his own brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Brawnie and Moyntyrr Moylenna by Hymer O'Carbon, and the son of O'Conwaye, and these of Moyntyrr Hagan, alias Foxe's Con-
Aoir Criste, mile céo caoecat a ré. An céo bliatán do Mhuineach-tach Ua Laeclann var Épinn. Maidmaobóec mac Dubhraidín, ab Cananaíc Sabaill, déce. Ta dó Ua Catamnaig, tigína Teachba, déce i céiléneach. Eochair Ua Cunn an taimhneáitrí do loreece i coloreach na Fhearta. Chanapat do loreece tigí timpláid, ó cóir Torah úrsaim com Sioirse. Dairmeag Ua nDonaic, Aicad mac Art, Cúl Cairenn, ré nípta caerpaic do loreece. Coblaic lá Toiripalbaic Ua eConobair por Loch nDerric peine. Táinm óna, Toiripalbaic Ua húnain ma teach, co thart hraithe ó do thainn léirte Múinain do chabair. Dé. Comne eith Toiripalbaic Ua Conobair ré Tíghnann Ua Ruain, ré do hainmhrí ré ór oráí cósteadh eith hreipreachaich, ré Mideaachair, ré Connachtairi co bletanne baon ar cuionn. Toiripalbaic Ua Conobair, ré Connacht, Mhíde, hreipin, Múinain, ré Épaíin uile do rneagabhaí, tuile óipáin ré oirédaír Épaíin, Augúirt iarpáin Épápa mblán do dértine, ré trícaire, uimaí, ré sùipibeart décc iar má oétmnaí bliadain pírcécat a aoir, ré a aoinéal hí cCúlaim mic Nóir lá taob aleópa Chaipáin iap cuionn, iap poim óipí aipce, bú ré eoc ar cleípiób é ecaillíb Épaíin 1 coisteáin. Rígh Connacht do ghabail do Ruaidhí, mac Toiripalbaig Ui Conobair, gan nach rneagabhaí. Thí ré mac Toiripalbaig Ui Conobair, húnain hreipnúch, húnain Luigíní, ré Muineach Múinnaio do énghabail lá Siol Muineadaí, a thabairt por cómpirt Ruaidhí mac Toiripalbaig, húnain hreipnúch do bhall do Ruaidhí Ua eConobair ré lá Díarmaí Mac Taígh. Toiripalbaic Ua húnain do eósc iap cuimn Ruaidhí Ui Conobair, ré hbrágha décc do máthib Uaill eCairi do phágbail do aise. Aeu, mac Ruaidhí Ui Chanannán, tigína Cenél Conaill, do vicknose, and tooke all the swyne and hogges that the clergy and monckeys had upon the woods of Fausit, which the monckes with the scrine of St. Keyran followed to the place called Lisantsosgely, desiring restitution, which was denied them, and by God's will Brawnie receiv'd this disgrace and overthrowd the next day."
The Age of Christ, 1156. The first year of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maelmaedhog, i.e. Aedh Mac Dubhradain, Abbot of the Canons of Sabhall*, died. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the cloichteach of Fearta†. Ceanannus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Dorsa-Urdoimh‡ to Sifoc§. Daurnhagh-Ua-nDuach*, Achadh-mic-Airt*, Cul-Caisin*, and Fearta-Caerach. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon Loch-Deirg-dhere; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came into his house, and delivered him hostages for obtaining the half of Munster. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearann Ua Ruairc; and they made a general peace and armistice between the men of Breifne, Meath, and Connaught, till the May next ensuing. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, Meath, Breifne, and Munster, and of all Ireland with opposition, flood of the glory and splendour of Ireland, the Augustus of the west of Europe, a man full of charity and mercy, hospitality and chivalry, died after the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois, beside the altar of Ciaran, after having made his will, and distributed gold and silver, cows and horses, among the clergy and churches of Ireland in general. The kingdom of Connaught was assumed by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, without any opposition. The three sons of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Brian Breifneach, Brian Luighneach, and Muircheartach Muimhneach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muireadhhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid Mac Taidhg. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of Dal-gCais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was

Archaological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

* Daurnhagh-Ua-nDuach : i.e. the Oak Plain of Uí-Duach, now Durrow, on the borders of the Queen’s County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Uí-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the Feilître-Aenguis, and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 20th of October, St. Maeldubh is mentioned as of “Daurnhagh Ua nDuach, in the north of Osraighe.”

† Achadh-mic-Airt : i.e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamacart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen’s County.

‡ Cul-Caisin.—Otherwise written Cuil-Caisin, i.e. Caisin’s Corner or Angle, now Coolleshin, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See note †, under A. D. 844, p. 470, supra.
mapbaon la hUm 3Caithin, 7 la reapaib na Ghaelte eimh meabail. Iomlpo 
ulraibh rob Muir'p'estach Ua Laclainn, 7 cocca Oigosa rapi. SlOiglO la 
Muirp'estach i nu1raibh, 7 ro beirt braighe UlaO phi a rpein, apa aoib ro 
beirtuar aparil uiltaibh in EochaOi Ua nOumpleibe aminuir ar oimun 
on t'luaih, 7 ro mapbaon leO Ua hlinnise, coaireach na Cuileannpeazh. 
Ua Longhpa, taigan Thail Anpe, ro mapbaon la Cenel nEogan. SlOiglO 
oile la Muirp'estach 7 la tuipeazh Eireann in Laighnib, co t'apaig ri'g 
lai se in Oiarmaid Mac Munchada, 7a cinn braighe, 7 ro imphreap 
Opblaigh eit' cealla 7 tuata. MaIn la Oiarmaid mac DomnaillUi Mhaoil 
leachlann rob Ohomechadh, rob a d'heghratain, 0i hI t'opachain mac 3oil-
meacain Ui Caiinp, coaireach Tuaiete huaOga. Cpeach la Oiarmaid mac 
Munchada 7 la Gallaib Ata claich, 7 la DOnochaib mac Domnaill Ui Mhaoil 
leachlann 7 nuirtpean Mhio, ro ro imphreap un t'apaig cealla 7 tuata, 7 
pugract hUa hneacain, Slaine, Cille Tailtin, Domnaig Pataigse, 7 aparil 
ro buan na tuaithe immale phi's. MaInn Cuarp an 7 ior 2ai gini hI 2a-
2aine rob TaiglOin Ua Ruaine ria nu iarmaid Mac Munchada 7 7a 
Gallaib Ata claich, 7 7a DOnochaib mac Domnaill Ui Mhaoilpeachlann, arph 7 
nuirtpeanul 'ile in Ohomechadh mac Pionnaibha, coaireach Muir'nine op'raion, 
in Rosaitach Ua eCnum, 7 in Aoib mac Domnaithe, 7 in mac Cionaet 
Bri'p Ciaip Ua Ruain. Aech, mac Ohomechadh Ui Mhaoilmuait, taigan pr'p eCeall, 
ro mapbaon la Muir'nine Luaimn 7 la Cenocbarn Ua m'Bsospn bpisimane 
in Mocoava Raite. 
Muirp'estach mac Domnaill Ui Mhaoilpeachlann, ro 
opceain 7 ro gabail la OHomechadh mac Domnaill. Ohomechadh mac Domnaill 
Ui Mhaoilpeachlann, ro gabail ri'g Mhio, 7 Oiarmaid, mac Domnaill, ro 
orpanbaon i cOmaicachtAlt. MaC Teaitba, 7 Macaire Cuinece vionnaeo

a Cuileanntrach.—There are two townlands of this name in the county of Tyrone.—See Ord. 
Map, sheets 53 and 64; and two in the county of Armagh.—Ord. Map, sheets 11 and 22; but, 
according to the tradition in the country, O'Hinneirghe, now Henery, was seated in Glen-
conkeine, in the barony of Loughnsholin, and county of Londonderry.
b Tuath-Buaidhcha.—This is the district now 
called Tuath, or Twy, situated in the barony of 
Clononan, and county of Westmeath. Twy-ford 
House is in this district, and helps to preserve
the name.

c Cill-Tailtean: i.e. the church of Tailtin, now 
Teltown old church, near Donaghpatrick, mid-
way between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.
d Cuasan, at Lis-Luighdhi.—Lis-Luighdhi is 
still the name of a fort, a short distance to
the north of the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.
e Inis-Mochuda-Raithne: i.e. the Holm or 
Island of St. Mochuda of Raithin, a place near 
Rahin, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.
slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Craeibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlaimn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muircheartach into Ulidia, and he obtained the hostages of the Ulidians to secure their obedience to him; however, some of the Ulidians, under the conduct of Ua Duinsleibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua hInneigrhe, chief of the Cuileanntrach. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araídh, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muircheartach and the people of the north of Ireland into Leinster, and they gave the kingdom of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha for hostages, and they plundered Osraighe, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladeacair Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Buadhgha. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories, and they carried off the cows of Ard-Breacain, Slaine, Cill-Taillteann, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cusac at Lis-Luighdhi in Laeghaire was gained over Tighearnann Ua Ruairc, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Finnbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruairc. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelmuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir Luainimh, and Conchobhar Ua Braein, of Breaghmhaíne, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. *Magh-Teathbha* and *Machaire-Cuircne*.

*Magh-Teathbha* : i.e. the Plain of Telfia.

*Machaire-Cuircne.*—Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

A.D. 1156. Turlagh O'Connor, Archking of Connaught, the thresure of liberality and for-

itude of all Ireland, giving to all, laity and Clergy, died. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin into Ulster; and he brought pledges for obeying him; and it was in that journey that O'Hinery was slayn by a loose wing. Hugh O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by Hugh O'Cathan and Men of Krive. Another army by
la Ruaidrí Ua eConchobair. Dalhín a mhoi 6 bain, b'fhí Comail Ó Caoimhealbain, vécc. Snaicte mor g'fheudadh 6 bhí i gcoinn leis an bhfuilse, go gpríobháidh locha, 6 aibhe Eireann. Dha ré méad uas 6 treaca 6 6 bhí an bhfuilse ar an Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair 6 longa, 6 a leir fonn an leic ó 6 bhí 6 bliain níos déanaí go Rinn ón. 6 baic an 6 marca 6 umhor, 6 mór éin an 6 peuic 6 an 6 pei6i.

Aoir C'éort, mile céad ciafra 6 peachta. Tiollapátreacc, mac Domchad Mec Cáit, comhairí baippe Corcaigh, vécc. Dáimhir, Liom mor, 6 Loirpa co na 6 taimliplitb 6 loirca. Cú uladh Ua Domnairdle Ó Eochaidh, pí Ulaí, vécc in bhréan to 6 fhún 6 na lifglar, 6 a 6 annacal 6 6n b身价. Domnall Óe Raghallaigh for marca 6 6 Táilngaithe. Ruaidrí Ua hÉaghr, tiéithna Liathno, do marca la a tuair 6 fonn. Tád, mac Muncha Ói Éaghr, do marca la mac Domchad Ua Éaghr. Cúlaí 6 Caimvealbain, tiéithna Laoghaire, fir pobarta 6 éin a 6 anail Éirinn, d'fhíann rointna 6 Mhongáin mac Pádraig, locaí 6 amhail ar déireadh fir boite, aer chomhair 6 liathno, Tióruis for marca 6 6 6 fichid 6 méadbaí for príosnaí (1. comhairé). laic é 6 cléimeach Eireann, 6 Domchad, mac Domnall Ói Mhaoireach, l'im Móire. Aistear na comhairle 6 bo báitar 6 6, comhair 6 Phátraic 6 6 bácall 6 hu, imon léirte 6. Ua Conncuirce, comhair 6 Colmaim Cille 6 na mionnaí, 6nne, 6iríop Ais 6 chaite, 6bh 6 manaí, comhair 6 saiáin co na mionnaí comhair 6 6in 6 na mionnaí, hUa Lochlann 6 Éireann (1. 6 6rece). Domchad Ua Cibbhail, tiéithna Oighiall, Tiéithna Ua Ruaidh, tiéithna buire 6, Tiármhaí Mac Muncha, pí Laigín, marth 6 Móire 7 6 Tírba aithne. Mairice tir a

O'Loghlin into East Breagh, and he brought pledges of Leinster from Mac Murcha, for all the Fifth or Country” [recte, for all the fifth or province of Leinster] “Kindred-Owen and Airgialla went to Ossory, until they came to Clardirrymore, and the chiefest of Ossory came to O'Loghlin's house. Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that yeare.”—Ann. Utit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“D. A. 1156. King Terlagh mac Rorie O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefactor of the church, and all spiritual men in general, a man of wonderfull hospitality, and, in fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died in Dunmore, the 13th of the Kalends of June, in the 50th year of his reign, and in the 68th year of his age; after whose death his son, prince Rowrie, was invested in the government of Connoght, as king of that province, until Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn ended his reign, when Rowrie was promoted to the monarchie of Ireland. Mortagh mac Neale was king of Ireland fourteen yeares. He was of the
by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Dailfinn, daughter of Bracan, the wife of Cuuladh Ua Caeindealbhain, died. There was great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over. Such was the greatness of the frost, that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair drew his ships and boats on the ice from Blean-Gaille to Rinn-duin. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost.

The Age of Christ, 1157. Gillaphadaig, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, successor of Bairre of Corcach, died. Daimhinis, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Domhnall Ua Raghallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua hEaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Ua hEaghra. Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aidhne, courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachna, a brilliant lamp in charity to the poor, the chief lamp of chivalry of the Irish race, was killed through treachery and guile, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of Ireland, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlann, King of Meath. These were the sureties for him: the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, together with the legate, i.e. Ua Condoirche; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Grene, Bishop of Ath-cliath; the abbot of the monks [of Mellifont]; the successor of Ciaran, with their relics; the successor of Fechin, with his relics; Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland (i.e. with opposition); Donnchadh Ua Carnbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster; and the chiefs of the men of Meath, and of the men of Teathbha in general. Wo to the country in which this deed was perpetrated!

O'Neales of the north. Terlagh O'Bryen, king of Munster, came into the house of Rowrie O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefest of Dalgasse. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, and gave the kingdom and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murrogh for yealding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyled all Ossory, without respect to church or chapple." —Ann. Clon.

1 Guaire Aidhne.—See note 1, under A. D. 662, p. 273, supra.

2 Mongan, son of Fiachna.—This Mongan, who was "a very well-spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women," was killed by a Welshman, A. D. 624.—Ann. Clon.

3 O'Condoirche.—He was Bishop of Lismore.

See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 550.
The monastery of Droichead-atha.—This is the name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish annals.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 479.

Finnabhair-na-ninghean.—This townland is mentioned in the charter granted by John, Lord of Ireland, to the abbey of Mellifont, A. D. 1185-6.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 158. The name was applied to a piece of land on the south side of the River Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath. —See note *, under A. D. 1133, p. 1043, suprā.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“De hac enim re Quatuor Magistri ex Annalibus Cluanensis et Senatoribus ad annum 1157, sic scribunt: Conventus Synodalís per Clerum Hibernie, et per aliquot ex Regibus et Principibus collectus apud Monasterium Pontanense (sic enim Mellifontense vocant, quia juxta Pontanam situm) ad consecrandam Basilicam ejusdem Monasterii. Ibi cum Legato Apostolico, et Comorbano S. Patricii (id est, Archiepiscopo Ardmachana) decem et septem Episcopi, et innumerí alií diversorum ordinum. Item ex Regibus et Principibus, Murchertachus Hua

*The monastery of Droichead-atha.—This is the name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish annals.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 479.

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A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruairc, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithni. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droicheat-atha, the church of the monks. There were present seventeen bishops, together with the Legate and the successor of Patrick; and the number of persons of every other degree was countless. Among the kings were Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Maelleachlann was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmaid, was made king in his place. Muircheartach Ua Lochlann presented seven score cows, and three score ounces of gold, to God and to the clergy, as an offering for the health of his soul. He granted them also a townland at Droicheat-atha, i.e. Finnabhair-na-ningheanm. O’Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O’Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Maelseachlann, gave as much more, and a chalice of gold on the altar of Mary, and cloth for each of the nine other altars that were in that church. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlann, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, into Leinster; and the King of Leinster, Mac Murchadha, gave him hostages. The people of Lacighis, Ui-Failghe, and of the half of Osraighse, then fled into Connaught. After this he [Muircheartach] proceeded, accompanied by the Leinstermen, into Desmond, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. He went from thence to the Dal-gCais, and expelled them from Thomond, and plundered some of them in Thomond. He afterwards laid siege to Luimneach, until the foreigners submitted to him as their

Lochlann, Rex Hiberniæ; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidiae; Tigermanus O’Ruairche, Princeps Breffiniæ; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellie. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunchadus O’Moelechluinn fuit per Clerum excommuniciatus, et per Reges, Principesque presentes Principatu Midie exutus; et Diermittius ipannis frater in ejus locum suffectus Murchertachus autem Rex dedit in Elemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves sive vacas, et sexaginta uncias ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædium juxta Pontanam, quod Finnabhair na ninghean nuneupatur. Dedit etiam Hua Kearvaill alias sexaginta uncias auri ipsis; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O’Ruairche filia principis Midie calicem aureum pro summo altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in cadem Basilica erant.”—Acta Sanctorum, p. 655.
Liamneac, co etapar Soill a rihe do, 7 so no dioicmairte Toippnealbae
Ua bhriain uainib. Ro nano Mhain ag do iartain eicin mac Mac Caireag 1.
Oiarman mac Conbmac, 1 Concobar mac Domnaill Ui bhriain. Tamse iartain
co Mag Ua Fhionca, 7 mo la creic san Abainneach uaid hi Sioel nAmchaina. Ro
briuin do na, mainin po an pluat hie prin, 7 po maraigh rochaibh obh im
Ua cCaéin na Speide. Ro millfar do na uEoghanaithe Ror Cae don cin
pinn. Ro po aghaidh via ti in eorpain. Cen tma po gniirt na hire do
oceachaidh Ruaini Ua Concobair: tiin nEogain, ginn po loipe Irp eanai, 7
po eirce a haballao, 7 po moin an titn co Cuaille Cianaet. Sluaighe
la Ruaini Ua cConcobair, la piig Comacit, hi Mhain, co etapar leit rihe
Mhain ag Toippnealbae Ua bhriain, 7 do mar Oiarman mac Conbmac
Mec Caireag bhraiige do na uplain piri hie via tiuim taca mona tiuigid
Muirechtrach Ua LaClimna via creipain. Oide Eacach 1. Eochaidh mac
Luca, do raibh air chionoicne mar, ba meitoil creipe moin 6, no raibh gesn

* Magh-Ua-Farca.—A plain in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

* Adhairceach.—Otherwise Inis-Adharcaigh, now Incherky, an island in the Shannon, be-
longing to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The territory
of Sil-Anmchaidh lies to the west of this island.

* Inis-Cuailneag.—Now Incheny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of
Tyrone.

* Cuaille-Cianaet: i.e. the Tree of Keonaght, now Coolkeenaght, in the parish of Faughanvale,
and county of Londonderry. See the Ordnance Map, sheets 9 and 16.

* Finnchoradh: i.e. the White Weir, now Corofin, in the barony of Inichquin, and county of
Clare. Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was King of Thomond in the first century.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
macnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon of
Cork, quiuuit; Cuula O'Kynelvan murdered by
Doncha mac Donnell Sugagh O'Melaghlin,
in spight of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff, and
against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the
north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ire-
lant, consecrated the monk-church" [of Mellif-
font, near Drogheda], "in the presence of the
clergy of Ireland, i.e. the Legat Ui Conorchi, and
the bishops also, and in presence of many
noblese about O'Loglin, king of Ireland, Donogh
O'Carroll, and Tigernan O'Ruark. Murche-
tach O'Loglin gave 150 cows and 60 ounces
of gold to God and the Clergy, and gave them
a town at Dredagh, called Finnavar-na-ningen.
And 60 ounces of gold from O'Carroll, and
see much more from O'Melaghlin's daughter,
Tiaran O'Ruark's wife. That Donogh" [who
had murdered Cuula O'Kynelvan] "was cursed
by temporal and spirituall, and the cursed
Atheist was excommunicated from the church
for dishonoring the Corb of Patrick, Jesus's
staff, and the clergy, i.e. Donogh O'Melaghlin.
An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the
north of Ireland, into Mounster, untill they
came to the Greene of Limerick, and the no-
bility of Mounster about their kings came to
O'Loglin's house, and left him their hostages."

—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clare., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1157. Cowuley O'Keyndelaine, prince
king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i.e. Diarmaid, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farca, and sent forth a marauding host over Adhairceach, into Sil-Anmachadh. This host was defeated, and many of them were slain, together with Ua Cathain of Craeibh. On this occasion the Cinel-Eoghain destroyed Ros-Cre. He [Muircheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanaigh, and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh, i.e. of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was found at Finchoradh; it was larger than

of the Race of Lagerie, a nobleman both ready and hasty to put in practice all goodness, as liberall as King Gwarye of Connought, as well spoken as prince Mongan mac Fiachna, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworn to each other before by the ensなing oaths to be true to one another, without effusion of blood; for performing of which oaths the Primatt of Ardmagh was bound; the Pope's Legatt; Grenan, archbushopp of Dublyn; the abbott of the monkes of Ireland; the Cowarb of St. Keyran, with his oaths; the Staff or Bachall of Jesus; the Cowarb of St. Feichyn, with his oaths; the oaths of St. Columbkil. These oaths and sureties were taken before king Mortagh; Donnogh O'Kervall, king of Uriell; Tyernan O'Royrck, king of the Benie; and Dermatt Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster; and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also; and if there were no such oaths or securities it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great convocation of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bushopps, with the Primatt of Ireland and Legatt, in Thredath" [i.e. Tredagh, i.e. Drogheda] "this year about the consecration of the church of the monkes that was there, in the presence of king Mortagh, Tyernan O'Royrck, Donnogh O'Kervall, and O'Heoghie, where the said Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingdome and principallity of Meath, by the kings and said noblemen, and the whole kingdome and government given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof. Cowuley mac Dunlevye O'Heochye, King of Ulster, died. Mac Dowell, Steward of Dunmore, was killed. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, where Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, gave him hostages. They of Affalie, Lease, and Ossory, fled into Connought. The king afterwards, with the forces of Lynster, went to Desmond, where he had the hostages of that contrrey; from thence he went to those of Dalgaisse, whom he banished to? [recte, from] "Thomond, and also did put
some of them to the sword. He also besieged Limbrick, and compelled the Danes to submit themselves to his grace, and to acknowledge him as their king, and to forsake Terlagh O'Bryen, and also to banish him from out of their jurisdiction, and there he divided Munster in two parts between the son of Mac Carthie, and the son of Donnell O'Bryen; from thence the king came to the plains of Moyeffaracha, tooke the preyes and spoyles of Sile-Anmheic, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an overthrow. They of the Eoganaght of Cashell destroyed and prey'd Rossercy, and from thence the king came to his house. While those things were adoeing, Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connaught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Innis-
a great cauldron; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerosness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiséal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileannain, aircinneach of Eas-dara, ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Bri-mic-Taidhg, in Laeghaire, where there were present twenty-five bishops, with the legate of the successor of Peter, to ordain rules and good morals. It was on this occasion the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, ordered a chair, like every other bishop, for the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaitbhheartach Ua Brolchain, and the arch-abbacy of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr-Cluana, after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, and they returned to their houses. Conchobhar Ua Briain, the son of Domhnall, lord of East Munster, and his son, were blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnachan Ua Braein, lord of Luighe [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnaill, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-amhas Ua Ruairc, died. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe, lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the two holes of his eyes; and in the place or hole where the marrow was towards his throat a goose might enter."—Ann. Clon.

* Eās-dara: i.e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

* Bri-mic-Taidhg: i.e. the Hill of the Son of Tadhg. This was the name of a place near Trim, in the county of Meath. This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:

"A. D. 1158. Synodus per Clerum Hiberniae celebrata fuit apud Brigh-mac-Taidhg in regione de Hi-Loegaire: in qua praesente Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecclesiastica disciplina stabilienda et moribus in melius commutandis. In hac synodo Comorbanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, et Clerus Hiberniae communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandum esse Comorbano (id est successor) S. Columbae Kille Flathberto O'Brolchain: et insuper supremam prefecturam super omnes totius Hiberniae Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connacie non tune aderant."—Trias Thaum., pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

* Cuirr-Cluana.—A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

* Ua Failbhe.—Now O'Falvy, or Falvy. He
Ogla, mac Doco Dhuibhne, now Coreaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry.

*Uí-Shegháda:* anglice the O'Sheas, who were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the same county.

Clann-Flaitheamhail.—These were one of the seven septs of Hy-Man;—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, pp. 31, 76, 77.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Gillade Ua Treasaigh : anglice Gilday O'Tracey.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ath-Maighne.—See note under the year 1153.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inis-na-subh : i.e. the Island of the Strawberries, now Inishnasoo, near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.</td>
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The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

1158.]  

Ui-Seghdha. Cuuladh, son of Deoraidh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre and Dal-Araide, the Guaire [Aidhne] of the north of Ireland for hospitality, died. The Cinel-Conaill turned against Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the Ulidians and Airghialla, into Tir-Conaill, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories; but the Cinel-Conaill made an attack upon the camp of the Ulidians, and slew Aedh Ua Duinsleibhe Ui Eochadha, King of Ulidia, and the Gall Ua Searraigh, and many others of the nobility and commonalty besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair as far as Leithghlinn, and he took the hostages of Osraighe and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Enain Ua Domhnaill, chief of Clann-Flaithbheartaig, was slain by Murcadh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh; and the two sons of Murchadh, son of Tadhg, were killed in fetters by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of him. A great fleet was sent by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Eoghain, which did many injuries therein. A predatory incursion was made by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Teathbha; and he plundered some of the Muintir-Ceirin, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Maelebachra; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillade Ua Treasaigh; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaig was taken prisoner; and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmait Ua Maeleachlaigh, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Diarmait came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Ronain and the Cairbre. The Cairbre then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbre were afterwards conciliated, and Donnchadh proceeded into Connaught. There was then a breach of the peace between the Connaughtmen and the men of Breifne and Meath. There was great rain in the summer, from which there came great floods of water into the river of Inis-na-subh, in

macnoise give the events of this year as follows:  

"A. D. 1158. Donell O'Longargan, Archbishop of Mounster, quievit. An army by O'Laughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the land. A Synod by the Corb of Patrick, and the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Teig, where
there were twenty-five Bishops to persuade good rule and manners among the people in general. In that time did the Clergy of Ireland, with the Corb of Patrick, and the Legat, give a Bishop's chair to the Corb of Columbkil, to Flathertach O'Brochlan, as other Bishops; and the abbatic of churches in all Ireland."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1158. Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connought, with his forces, went to Lethlyn, where he took the hostages of Ossorie and Lease, and took captive with him Macrath O'More, prince of Lease. Hugh O'Dempse, prince of Clannalierie, died. Carbrey O'Kyergie, accompanied with Teaffa-men, made a retrayte upon Dermott O'Melaughlyn, deposed him, and putt again Donnogh O'Melaughlyn in his former place. Tyerman O'Royrek and Dermott followed them to Athmoyn (now called Lismoyne), where they gave an overthrow and took great preys from Sileronan and Kyergie." [The sept of] "Carbrey was banished to Lynster, and afterwards came to an attonement, and Donnogh was banished into Connought. Connor mac Donnell O'Bryen was taken by Terlagh O'Bryen, and his little son with him; they both had their eyes putt out, notwithstanding that there was an agreement between them of continuall peace, with sureties and oaths taken before the prelates of the church. There was convocation of all the clergy in Ireland at Breyvickteig. The Bu-hopps of Con-

there were twenty-five Bishops to persuade good rule and manners among the people in general. In that time did the Clergy of Ireland, with the Corb of Patrick, and the Legat, give a Bishop's chair to the Corb of Columbkil, to Flathertach O'Brochlan, as other Bishops; and the abbatic of churches in all Ireland."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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Sliabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cucoirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maelmaire Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lismor, died. Abel and Gillamuireadhagh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. Gillacaemhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Cill-Dalua. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain, i.e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Conmara was drowned in the Sinai. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruannaith, lord of Magh-Luird, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maeiseachlainn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaisne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraithd and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muirccheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonaill, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinai to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before sureties and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muirccheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Teathbha, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, went to prevent the erection of the bridge; and a battle was fought between both parties at Ath-Luain, where Aedh, son of Ruaidhri
hain, mothanna Connaeet, co nepbailte e cint pictmaene via gonaib. Slighe
mór la Ruaidri Ua Concobair tappin co Connachtach ma baptha, _OTHER_ ep ceac
vo Thuaidhmian,  _OTHER_ la Tigheann Na Ruaise co brithabh dreipne 1 Mide, co
paimc Loé Seomóide. Lotan arphine iatann co hAc Phripóina. Slighe  _OTHER_
ole la Muincsechtach Ua Lachlann co maithib Chenél Conall  _OTHER_ Eogain,  _OTHER_
an tualrceinte aphsna 1 poitín 1Oirgiall co hAc Phripóin theóp. Peacain  _OTHER_
ld topna annpin,  _OTHER_ maion  _OTHER_ Chonnaetaib,  _OTHER_ Chonnacni,  _OTHER_
po Uib óriuin amail po bátacon  _OTHER_ fé eata cromóda,  _OTHER_ laait an  _OTHER_
ca  _OTHER_ oile a noeáis án im Grhollacnohte, mac TaioS Uí Mhaolphuana,  _OTHER_
la Tigheann Muige Luire, im Muincseachtach Mac TaioS, im Muinsbch Ua  _OTHER_
Mannahain,  _OTHER_ Tigheann Ua mbrúinn 1 Sionna, im bránán Mac bránáin,
toirch Copco Aclán, im Céfpnach  _OTHER_ Pollamanb, _OTHER_ taorpeac Clomne  _OTHER_
hUacht, im Aod  _OTHER_ Mac Ualla, _OTHER_ taorpeac Muineipe Cionnachta, im  _OTHER_
Sealbhuisce Ua Seaenparaig, in Domnchaio  _OTHER_ mac Ua  _OTHER_ Ruaidri, im  _OTHER_
Oíaipin Ua Concáilann, in Aitupr mac mic Conann, in  _OTHER_ mac Concobair Uí  _OTHER_
Choncobair,  _OTHER_ im Muinsbch  _OTHER_ mac Domnaill Uí Phlairebhtata, _OTHER_
co rochaibid oile  _OTHER_ uairlip,  _OTHER_ vanpaob immaillle rpm. Acra  _OTHER_
mairn topnpeata annpin  _OTHER_ Uib Óriúin, Mac na haodh  _OTHER_ Ua Chnácain,
Cúampa Ua Cumpáin, Grioll na naomna  _OTHER_ Galán,  _OTHER_ taorpeac  _OTHER_
Clomne Dúnnealain, Annaod  _OTHER_ Macnoimeic  _OTHER_ Uí Cheannbail, _OTHER_
a bpaibín, _OTHER_ mac coinepeac  _OTHER_ Uí Liongrí, _OTHER_ taorpeac Chenél bacaitc,
Macparth Ua Topmacán, _OTHER_ Macparth Ua Cuagáin  _OTHER_ taorpeac Chenél Ubacán,
im Mac Fiomhbair  _OTHER_ Úibeannain,  _OTHER_ poceailne ele cenc mo taitrei.  _OTHER_
Ontu mór vo Muineacchaib  _OTHER_ im mac mic  _OTHER_ Griollaciapan  _OTHER_ Cmeiteig.
No immiuchtan Muinepsechtach  _OTHER_ Óriúin,  _OTHER_ po onn Uinmuire  _OTHER_
Gépaib.  _OTHER_ Ón na  _OTHER_ Típ mbeccan,  _OTHER_ Típ Phnaicé,  _OTHER_ Caillí  _OTHER_
Pollamain,  _OTHER_ Sonaí,  _OTHER_ Phoimecni via  _OTHER_ 1páinn  _OTHER_ 1 bpealb
Mide,  _OTHER_ po poiú id 1 mac Conall  _OTHER_ Eogain im Muinepsechtach via  _OTHER_
_1134_ annala rioghachta eireann.  _OTHER_ [1159.]

_4_ Ua Seaenaisigh. — Now O'Shaughnessy. He was chief of Kinelea, a territory  _OTHER_
laying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway.

_5_ Mac Cuainhín. — Now anglicised Mac Nevin. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Maigh, pp. 68, 69.

_6_ Uí-Briúin : i. e. the Uí-Briúin Breine, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

_7_ Cinel-Duachain. — Otherwise written Cinel-

Luachain, a tribe giving name to a territory situated at the foot of Sliaib-an-iarainn,  _OTHER_
in the county of Leitrim. The parish of Oughteragh is a part of it. — See note d, under A. D. 1341;  _OTHER_
and note e, under 1390.

_8_ Muintir-Geraidhain. — See note 1, under A. D. 1080, p. 916, suprà.

_9_ Tir-Beccon. — See note 1, on Ui-Beccon, A.D. 1066, p. 889, suprà.
Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was wounded, and he died of his wounds at the end of a week. A great army was after this led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair with the Connaughtmen, and a battalion of Thomond, and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, until they reached Loch Semhdirghhe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdaiadh [in the plain of the Oirghialla]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghan, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdaiadh also, to relieve the Oirghialla. A battle was there fought between them, in which the Connaughtmen, the Conmhaicnui, and Ui-Briuin, amounting in all to six large battalions, were defeated, and the other two battalions were dreadfully slaughtered; and among the rest Gilla-christ, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Lurig; Muircheartach Mac Taidhg; Muireadhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branach Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlach; Ceithearnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clan-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chinaetha; Gealbhuidhe Ua Seachnasaigh4; Donuchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Conceanainn; Athius, son of Mac Cnaimhin; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murchadh, the son of Domhnall Ua Flaithbheartaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Ui-Briuin: Mac-na-haidheche Ua Cearnachain; Cumara Ua Cumrain; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Galain, chief of Clann-Dunghalaigh; Annadh, son of Nocnneanaigh Ua Cearbhaill, and his brother; the son of Cufraich Ua Loingsigh, chief of Cinel-Bacat; Macraith Ua Tormadain, and Macraith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cinel-Duachain; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillachiarain Ua Ceinneidigh. Muircheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Geradhain. He gave Tir-Beecon, Tir-Fhiachach, Cailli-Follamhain, Sodhair, and Fintain, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghan, and Muircheartach, returned to their houses

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1 *Tir-Fhiachach.*—See note 3 of note 4, under 507, p. 166, supra.

2 *Cailli-Follamhain.*—See note under A. D. 882.

3 *Sodhair.*—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.

4 *Fintain.*—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.
Annals of the four Masters [1160].

The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connaght about Gillchrist mac Dermot mic Teig ; Murtagh mac Teig ; Donogh O'Flathertay ; the nobility of West Connaght, and Brien Manegh mac Coner mic Tirlagh ; O'Mannagh, king of O'Broin, at Synan ; Branun mac Gillchrist Mac Branun, king of Corkeaghlan ; Synan O'Syvlen, king of Onethagh, et alii multi nobiles ; and upon O'Broine about MacTiernan, Mac Killinen O'Roody ; Mac Swine O'Gallan ; Mac Convoy O'Tormadan ; Mac Hugh-na-navas, capten of Connaccaib ; O'Dunchua ; Finvar Mac Finvair O'Geradan, chief of Muinter-Gerudan, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O'Kynedy ; and Macnehyhe O'Kernaghan "[was] "killed the next day upon a praye; and Kyndred-Owen carried with them innumerable droves of cowes, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O'Laghlin, with Tyrone,
with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muircheartach, having the Cine-Conaill, Cine-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northerns, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-mor, Dun-Ciarraigh, Dun-na-nGall, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairc. He billeted the two battalions of the Cine-Conail and Cine-Eoghain, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i.e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Ua Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i.e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhaelain. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Unis-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta for a time, died. Neachtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn, lector of Inis-Clothrann, a paragon in history and poetry, and a good speaker, sent his spirit to his [heavenly] patrimony, amid a choir of angels, on the 17th of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Gillachrist Ua Maelbeltain, the noble priest and chief master, died at an advanced age, after a good life. Aedh of Daimhliag died. Lughmhadh and Ceann-coradh were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Argialls, Ulster, and Kindred-Connoll, into Connaght, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoyled much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won O’Garmley and Kindred-Moan. Moylemore O’Longsy, Bishop of Lismore, suam vitam feliciter finivit. Morough O’Rosghan, king of Easterns” [Oriors], “mortuus est. Three O’Muldories murdered by O’Canannan.” — Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A.D. 1159. King Mortagh came to Rowe-Connell, in Meath, and banished Dermott O’Melaughlin from out of all Meath, and deposed him of his principality, and confirmed Donnogh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbel, anchorite of Armagh, died. Rowrie O’Connor and Tyernane O’Royrcke took their several oaths to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retrated against Mortagh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Rowrie O’Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoyles of Meath. The forces of Meath and Teaffa came to hinder the making of the said bridge, with their king, Donnough O’Melaughlyn, and fought with Rowrie O’Connor, where, in the end, Rowrie O’Connor’s son was sore hurt of an irrecoverable” [recte, incurable] “wound, whereof he died within a week after.” — Ann. Clon.

Iubhair Chinn-trachta.—Now Newry, in the county of Down.

* Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn.—For some account of poems written by him, see O’Reilly’s Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. lxxv.
lā Munchaí Úa Pindolláin, táisina Dealbhna mótha, 7 la a macaib trí a anpoltaib 7 trí éontaithe réim. Dá Úa Maolpothaí do marbaí hí príoll lár an Aircléipéach Úa eConannam, lá táisina Conel Conaill pór rianbaí lao 7 cléipéach Conel Conaill buaóin. An Aircléipéach féin 7 dá Úa Conannam oile imnaille fhir do marbaí lā Conel Conaill 1 noíochall a néimig. Lopcan Úa Caimdelbán, táisina Laocháine, do éuitim lá hAê mac Conulad Úa Caimdelbán 1 nAê Trum. Domnall Úa Céimleataí, torream Bcínoil Moan in éuitim lá Maolpunaí, táisina Ó Hada Manach, 7 maite Conel Moan imnaille fhir trí réill, 7 meabail, ar píonconra Muníchraí Úa Lochlann. Aed Úa hAnmèada, táisina Úa Maccaítle, do marbaí la macaib an gíollaéasc Úa Ammhaoda. Ó ríon mac Túipcaill, táisina Óa chríca, do marbaí lā Maolpón Mac Gíollaéascnaíl. Plaitéisbíach Úa Ca-tuairig, táisina Saírte, camheal saipéice 7 tínphna Mide, véig. Domnall mac Gíollaéascnaíl, táisina neircéirte bheaga, do marbaí lā Muníchraí, mac Domnall Úa Mhoanleaclamh gan cionán. Munchaí Úa Ruadbacán, táisina Úa nEacaí, véig. Taos Úa Píobail do marbaí lá a bhráthair féin, Aed Úa Peapail. Ruaini Úa Tomataí, torream Muních Peainebín, eineach 7 tínphna Úa Tuimpé, do éuitim lá bhráthair bheare. Órion go Chunél Éógaí im Úa nGíarnaí-ideadáir, 7 im mac Úa Neill, do tómpuaí pór Úa Laclann, 7 creac móir do déanam doib raip. Meicóirtaí móir do fáir hí tómpuaí Ééanna de pin sguí no mhill an típr co mór. Creach úna lá hu Úa Laclann ina noíoch ríon hí t'isoarnann Débeoé, sguí no bí ghruaí fírinne doib. Mairíom Mhaigh Luúadai pír Conel Éógaí Tolch Ócch pór Úa nGúaimleataí, 7 pór Domnall Úa Cioniócain, 7 pór Úib Práéach, nó in po marbaí pochanné éib, 7 ar son cúip rín do nócair, co neimhchion- tach, Muníchraích Úa Neill lā Lochlann Mac Lochlann, 7 do récair Lo-clann arainn ma diochall lā mac Úa Neill. Sluaighdoi úna, lá Ruaini Úa eCon- cobair, lá píó Concaít, co hAê peine co lopapair, 7 po gáib bhráighre féig

1 Úa-Maccaítle.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.
2 Úa Ruadhacán, lord of Úa-Eathach: i.e. O'Rogan, lord of Úa-Eathach, or Iveyagh, in the now county of Down. The O'Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.
3 Magh-Luaghat: i.e. Luaghan's Plain. This name is now obsolete, but it was probably the ancient name of the plain now called Magheracregan, situated near Newtown-Stuart, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.
4 The Cind-Eoghain of Tulach-Og.—This was the tribe name of the O'Hagans, who were seated at Tullaghoge, or Tullyhoge, in the ba-
Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maedhordaithe were killed by the Aithchleireach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of the Cinel-Conaill themselves. The Aithchleireach himself and two others of the Ui-Canannain were killed by the Cinel-Conaill, in revenge of their guarantee. Lorcan Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and the chiefs of Cinel-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAnmchadha, lord of Ui-Maccaill, was slain by the sons of Gillacaech Ua hAnmchadha. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Ath-cliath, was killed by Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill. Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, lamp of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagh, was killed by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan", lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadhg Ua Fearghail was killed by his own brother, Aedh Ua Fearghail. Ruaidhri Ua Tomaltaigh, chief of Muintir-Duibhetain, [soul of] the hospitality and prowess of Ui-Tuirtre, fell by the men of Breifne. Some of the Cinel-Eoghan, with Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the son of Ua Neill, turned against Ua Lochlainn, and committed a great depredation against him. A great commotion arose in the north of Ireland, in consequence of this, so that the country was much injured. A predatory force was sent after them [the aforesaid party of the Cinel-Eoghan] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhat was gained by the Cinel-Eoghan of Tulach-Og over Ua Goirmleadhaigh, Domhnall Ua Crichain, and the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha]; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Neill was undeservedly killed by Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn; and Lochlainn was afterwards slain, in revenge of him, by the son of Ua Neill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, to Ath-Feine, at Iararas; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath, rony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. a ford on a stream near Ories or Oris, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.
Tlith, 7 rí Mide, 7 do naí Diarmain, mac Dónnall Uí Maoileachlaíonn a ceithnrí, 7 a ceithnírí rónn. Comadál ríoda occ Eap Ruaid éite Ruaidhri Ua Chonchobair, 7 Muircheartach Ua Loclainn, 7 ro ríood a ccoimne o apleile san naíom ríod na oíraí eacorna. Sluaighstó lám Muircheartach Ua Loclainn co eacornaísaí Eireann immi co hAe na Dáithíghré aí báis rí Mide 7 ríe mórreipné do gabál. Sluaighstó lám Ruaidhri Ua Cenonaíbaí co Mág nGartéún hi roimhín Tíghbháin Uí Ruairc, tíghbhaí breipné, 7 Dhaipnimbaí Uí Mhaoileachlaíonn, pi Mide. Aét ní deáligh Día gan caé, gan caépaí, gan ríó, gan orá. Coblach lá Ruaidhri Ua Cenonaíbaí an Sionainn, 7 rí Lóc Dhenéipné, 7 no gab bpaícáí Teópraíeadbaí Uí Óhmíain 7 Dál Cúair.

Atóir Cúirtt, mile céad peaccaí a haon. Ató Ua hOíppem, arnoípeír Thuama, 7 cinn eábad, 7 síomnaítigeáite Leíte Chunn, Taís Ua Longaícnaí, arnoípeír Tuaithimhain, Isac Ua Cuanán, arnoípeír Eile 7 Ruir Cné, 65, 7 aitoífhíomhán Apeth Múman, Moatbhriéann Ua Ronáin, arnoípeír Ciannaíge Luacára, 7 loimh Ua hInneátaí, aípinnéach Mucnaim, 7 tioghanna Ua Meir gill pévé, véec. Ragnall Ua Dálaígh, ollain Dírnúman le rán, véec. Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, ní Conaítc, do gabáil giall Teópraíeadbaí Uí Óhmíain. Sluaighstó lám Ruaidhri Ua Cenonaíbaí go eConnaítaíbh, lám Tíghbháin Uí Ruairc go bpaírábaí breipné, hi Mide, 7 no gab bpaírábaí Ua bPáolán 7 Ua bPáilge, 7 no gaccaí Páolán, mac Mic Phaoíláin tioghnáir Ua bPaoîláin 7 Maol-

*Ató-ra-Dairbhrighé: i.e. Ford of the Oak, now Derwy, or Dervor, situated on the confines of the counties of Meath and Cavan, in the parish of Castlekeran, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheet 10.

*Magh Gartchon: i.e. Gartcon’s Plain. Unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Commanoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A.D. 1160. Donogh O’Mæfhaghlin, king of Meath, killed by Mac Finallan treacherously. O’Cannanaí, king of Kindred-Connell, killed by the Connells themselves by burning a house upon him by O’Boyl. Flathvertagh O’Catha-say, king of Saithne, died. Finn O’Gennan, Bishop of Killdare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long tyme, migravit ad Dominum. Brodar mac Torkall, king of Dublin, killed by south Brey. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugat by Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, upon O’Garmleai, Donell O’Riaghain, and O’Fiachraghgs, that innumerable of them were slayne in that skymish. Murtaghs O’Neale was slayne by Loghlin O’Loghlin inno-cently; but Loghlin in revenge of that was killed by O’Neale’s son. O’Garmleay was murdered by Donell O’Mulroney by the devise of O’Neale, having dishonored the clearks of Ireland, and the reliques or oathes. An army by Murtagh O’Neill, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O’Gormleay, where he was slayne as aforesaid, and his head carried to Ardagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill.”—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A.D. 1160. David Mac Moylecolme, King
and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muircheartach Ua Lochlann; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighe, for the purpose of taking the [hostages of the] men of Meath and the men of Breifne. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Magh-Gartchon, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. But God separated them, without battle or conflict, without peace, without armistice. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch-Dergdhirc; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the Dal-Cais.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOissenn, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chuinn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre; a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maeblhrenainn Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarraigh Luachra; and Imhar Ua hInreachtaigh, airchinnach of Mucnamh, and [who had been] lord of Ui-Meith for a time, died. Raghnall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Ui-Faelain and the Ui-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhraelain, in the lordship of the

of Scotland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrad, the Emperor of Allmayn, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdome of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Byens [the Ui-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyernan O'Royrek, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbott of Clairvall" [Clairvaux], "died. Melaghlyn mac Murrogh, king of Meath, tooke hostages of Offaelan and Offalie, for their obedience to him."—Ann. Clon.

Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre.—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and those of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, is now a part of the diocese of Killaloe.

Bishop of Ciarraigh-Luachra: i.e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardifert.
dNNata Rio^hachca eineaNN.

1142

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pocaip Dna, a mac ^lolla lopu lap an TTlaolpeaclainn ceona apnabdpach.
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Leac-Bladhma.

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Capman, ou ccopTTlacuDan, mac mic Cpondin, njfpna Caip-

NowLickblaw, or Leckbla,

well-known place in the barony of Fore, and
See note ", under A. D.
county of Westmeath
a

1027, p. 514, supra.

Beann-Artghaile : i.e. Artghal's Peak or
Pinnacle. Now unknown. This passage, which
imperfect in

of the

Four Masters,

all

:

" Dedit deinde Diarmitius
O'Maolseachlan,

uxorem Artgali" [6eno Qpcjuile] "Deo et
" Con tulit tune Diarmitius
It should be
ei."
:

c

is left

correctly as follows

i

the copies of the Annals
here restored from Ma-

is

geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.
Dr. O'Conor translates it very in-

O'MaelseachlainnBenn-Artghali" [PinnamArtghali,

pagum

terrse in

Midia]

" Deo et sancto

Kiarano."

Now Dervor, in Meath.
Atk-na-Dairbhrighe
See note ", under A. D. 1160, supra.
e
Domhnull Caemhanach : anglice Donnell Kad


Ui-Faelain, and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Leac-Bladhma. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Connhaicne, the half of Munster and Meath; and Ua Lochlainn gave him his entire province [of Connaught]. He also gave the entire province of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn granted Beann-Artghaile to God and [St. Ciaran]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-na-Dairbhrighe; and he obtained all their hostages. It was on this occasion the churches of Colum-Cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraige was made by Flaithbheartach; and the tribute due to him was seven score oxen, but he selected, as a substitute for these, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh was killed at Ceannamus, by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maelseachlainn, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i.e. the son of Godfrey, against Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc, in the middle of Slaine; and there were killed therein Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, and his wife, i.e. Indearbh, daughter of Ua Caindealbhain. Maelseachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhan, vanagh. Keating states that he was so called because he was fostered at Cill-Chaemhain, now Kileavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He is the progenitor of the Kavanaghs of Leinster. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note i, under A. D. 1175.
The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A.D. 1161. O'Hossen, Archbishop of Con-

nacht, migravit ad Dominum. The visitation of Ossory made by the Coarb of Colum Kill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and had 27 gifts collected for him; 420 ounces of pure sylver, viz.: 30 ounces in each gift. Geffry O'Reilly kylled. An army by Murtagh O'Loghlin in Tir-Briuin, and went over at Cloneos through the country, and Tiernan" [O'Rorke] "left his camp for them. From thence to Tibrat-Messan-Argiallay and Ulta" [came] "thither to them Mac Murcha, with Leinstermen, and a battle of Engish" [recte, a battalion of Galls or Danes], "that they went all to Moy-Tethva. O'Conor came over the Senan, and gave pledges to O'Loghlin, and O'Neale gave him his whole contry" [5th of Ireland]. "A house taken by Cathal O'Rely uppon Maelaglin O'orroke, in the midst of Slany, where Murtagh O'Kelly, King of Bregh, with a number of his chiefs about him."

*Cairbre-Gahbra.*—Now the barony of Gra-
nard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1103, 1108.

*Aeth Ua Cuimh: anglicè Hugh O'Keeffe.

*Feara-Muighe.*—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843. 1013, 1080.

*Demon ships.*—Dr. O'Conor translates this "naves bellicæ," p. 807; but he mistakes the meaning intended by the Four Masters. O'Fla-
herty translates the passage as follows, in his Chorographical Description of West Connaught:

"Anno 1161. Fantastical ships were seen in the harbour of Galway-Dun to saile against the wind, and the next day Galway-Dun took fire." —pp. 31, 32.

Now the barony of Longford.
grandson of Cronan, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra⁴, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchochhair Failghe, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Maelseachlainn, son of Ceallachain, grandson of Carthach, and Amhlaebh Ua Donnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh⁵, lord of Feara-Muighe⁶, and two of the Ui-Anmchadha. Demon ships⁷ were seen on the Bay of Gaillimh, and they sailing against the wind. The fortress on the day following was consumed by fire. Domhnall, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchochhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Greine⁸, Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages⁹, died; and Lorcan Ua Tuathal⁹, successor of Caeimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comhaltain⁹, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighnen, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ui-Ciarmhaic. The relics of Bishop Macinenn and of Cummaine Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Hinreghtay, Airchinnech of Mucknoa, and king of Imeth a while, died. Another army by O'Neale" [recte, O'Loughlin], "into Meath, to meet all Ireland, both Clergy and laytie, to Ath-Darbre, where he took all their pledges. In that journey were the churches of Colum-Kill made free by Coarb of Colum, viz.: Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and he had his duties and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A. D. 1161. O'Klocan, Cowarb of Saint Columbkekil, in Kells, died. King Mortagh went to Dublin, and caused the Danes to submit themselves to him, and acknowledge him as their king, and gave them 1200 cows in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."

⁴ Greine.—He is called Gregorius by Ware and others. He was of Danish descent, and was consecrated at Lambeth by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1121.—See Ussher's Sylloge, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 311.

⁵ Various languages.—"Vir eximia sapientia, et variarum linguarum peritiæ praecelus."—Trias Thaum., p. 309.

⁶ Lorcan Ua Tuathal: i.e. Laurence O'Toole.
—See note ⁴, under the year 1180; Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 312, et sequent.

⁷ Cathasach mac Comhaltain.—"A. D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Comaltani, Scholasticus seu professor Theologie Ecclesie Dorenis, præstantissimus, obiit."—Trias Thaum., p. 505.
talmain lâ rámâb ãpénann, 7 pó cuíneâb râmpin cuíomagâl pâmpa. Caímbhe Mac Samuel, an fo lâlann Epeann hi pêmpin, dècc in Anp Macâ an 4 lâ Pébru. Mâmpetn manach occ luâb Címpeteca do lópcaob so na hulib auimâb 7 laeâphâb 7 beôr an tiubâb do énpâp Pâpânâc rêmpin. Îmleâc luâbânc na na teampâl do lópcaob. Eppêrcaâb na erîseâb o tàmpal Dômp sôp dênâm lâ comâphba Colaim Cille Plâcíbíptaçt Ua brolcâm, 7 lâ Muîncéhtaç Ua Lačlann, lâ pîg Epeann, 7 po cêzbaiz oçtìoçag teaz nó nî ar uille ar in marqîn 1 pabatcâp, 7 Caípâl an uplâp dèp dênâm lâ comâphba Colaim Cille beôr, 7 vo bërâc maillâc pôpp an ti nó tiôcpâa càmp. Shaô cléîpèe brépeh népeann im comâphba Phâtêpaic, ãìolla mac bacc, mac Ruaîpîn, hi cClon- ãnb, amîn 1 pabattar pê heppçor pîcêt 50 nabaocâb ìmpðâ, occ fàlî naqâla 7 poibpó, pop pìbâb Epeann, laeçhàb cléîpèichib, 7 ar von cuî pîn po cîmpê pêlizg Epeann na bâo pîpleizîn 1 caíl lînppîn an pîp na bâo valcâ Anp Macâ cèoup. Cuâppt Cênlâ Eòsàm vo tâhànt lâ comâphba Phâtêpaic, ãìolla mac bacc, mac Ruaîpîn, vâ nàc pîqâ a hunpronqai peimp. Shuaîgðo lâ Muîncéhtaç Ua Lâcîlann co cêuaircep t Epeann, 7 bêppàb Mîde, 7 go ecaet vo Chonncàtaib an aon pîn, co hAç chàc sôrîbap pop Shallaib. Aêt po impóo Ua Laîlann gan caet, gan gialla, vâp nìnpeao Fine Fàll. Ro pàqaib ana, Laîmîg 7 Mîoîg 1 ccoçcaib pop Shallaib. Vo poaao pîo ñàpâm eztâp Shallaib, 7 Shaôidealâib, 7 vo pâvaô pîcêt pîcêt umge óîn ô Shallaib vo Ua Lâcîlann, 7 vo pâvaô cúîg pîcнет umge vûn ô Òhipâmâno Ua Maolslâcaib vo Ruaîpîn Ua cConcòbaib, vân cÉìm laiçîp Mîde. Câll Ua Núîcâin, 7 Rop Mîde vo paopâo vo Òhipâmâno Ua Maolslâclann vo

"The clergy of Brenann: i.e. the clergy of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, where St. Maelenn was interred in 570, and St. Cumin in 661.—See p. 207, and note 3, under A. D. 661, p. 271, supra.

3 A separation of the houses.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


* A synod.—Thus translated by Colgan:

of Brenainn, and they were enclosed in a protecting shrine. Cairbre Mac Samuel, chief ollamh of Ireland in penmanship, died at Ard-Macha, on the 4th day of February. The monastery of the monks at Iubhar-Chinntrechta was burned, with all its furniture and books, and also the yew tree which Patrick himself had planted. Imleach-Iubhair, with its church, was burned. A separation of the houses from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and by Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were; and Caiseal-an-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it. A synod of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Claenadh [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy. On this occasion the clergy of Ireland determined that no one should be a lector in any church in Ireland who was not an alumnus of Ard-Macha before. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, the like of which had not previously occurred. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-cliaith, to lay siege to the foreigners; but Ua Lochlann returned without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fine Gall. He left, however, the Leinstermen and Meathmen at war with the foreigners. A peace was afterwards concluded between the foreigners and the Irish; and six score ounces of gold were given by the foreigners to O'Lochlann, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. *Cill Ua Nilucain* and Ros-Mide* qui non prius fuerit alumnus, hoc est, Ardmachanam frequentaverit Academiam." — *Trias Thaum.,* p. 309.

*Cill Ua Niluqain.—* This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for Cécoll Ua Milchon, or Cill mac Milchon, now Kilmeelchon, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note *, under A. D. 883, p. 534, *supra.*

*Ros-Mide*: i.e. St. Mide's or Ide's Wood, now Rosmead, in the parish of Castletown, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 1164; thus:

"Kill-O'Milehon and Rossemide were freed by Dermott O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cesse and presse for ever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.

7 G 2
Ohia 1 do Chiapán an éomhán miőg plaça co ñrat. Concóthac mac Taía Úi Úthnain, do mhrba la Mhurphóitach mac mic Toirphéaltaí Úi Úthnain. Cataí, mac mic Cataí Úi Mùghóin, tóirpaé Cloinne Cataí, fí’ né, vëcc. Dóinchaí, mac mic Òilllaraítarraice, tìghna Oíbhne, vëcc. Cataí Úa Ra’gailaí, tìghna Muintíre Mhaoilmóid, eineach 1 eangmain Úa mòrúin, do bándhach. Cpeach la Maolphéchlainn Úa Ruairce 1 cSaiprib Úa Ciapbdha, maïom tna ria cSaiprib rapiùrni co brapecaib an vaoime. Maolphéchlainn, mac Tìghínáin Úi Ruairce, miògainn bhréirne, cainveil saipceil, 1 eníè Léйтe Chúinn, do mhrba la Muintíre Mhaoilmóid, 1 la mac Annaí Úi Ruairce. Cpeach la Òthrítaí Úa Maolphéchlainn, la miè Mide, por píiibh bhréirne, 1 tóircaí Taía mac mic Cappjámna Úi Óilleultáin lè mhráib bhréirne. Cpeach la Tìghínáin Úa Ruairce a Créph Capprib Úa Ciapbdha, 1 do réicair mac Mic Fintóban Úi Óilleultáin von èipp ’rin la Capprib. Coccib mòp éirín Òadríumman, 1 Tuadhìumman co bhrína bhréaca, 1 bhrí po mhrbaí an vaoime stopra. Macpáit Úa Macbacc, taoireach Cenbod Èigné, vëcc. Mac Dóinchaí mic mac Cártaí, do ghabail la Conmbac mac mic Cártaí. Cpeach mòp la HUlìé Paile 1 nÈile, 1 nUmríumman, co ucrat báan vippéire.

1 Muintír-Maelmordha.—This was the tribe-name of the O’Reillys, and it became also that of their territory in the present county of Cavan.

The events of this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 1162. The houses at Dyrei were sunned from the churches by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murtagh O’Neale” [*rectè, Mac Neale O’Loghlin] “where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of Ur-lar, was made by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Inalagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gilla-maclaig mac Roarty, at Clíona, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Branchs, persuading good rule and manners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and” [determined] “that there should be noe Lector-scolier in Ireland that were not adopted or suffered by Ardmac. An army of Murtagh O’Neale, with master of Leith-Cluinn, to Magh-Fithard, where they stayd a whole week burning of corne and townes of the Galls. The Galls encountered their horse, and killed six or seven of them, and they got noe good by that juny. The Galls of Dublin spoiled by Dermot Mac Murecha, and he bore great sway of them, the like was not” [for] “a great while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Leinster, quievit. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan O Toole in his place” [from] “being Coarb of Coemgín.” —Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows:

“A. D. 1162. Melaghlyn mac Morrogh O’Melaghlyn, king of Meath, and the most part of
were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, for God and Ciaran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muircheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha, head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his] people. Maelseachlainn, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn, was slain by Muintir-Maelmordha and the son of Annadh Ua Ruairc. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tadhg, grandson of Carrghamhain Ua Gilla-Ultaigh, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc upon the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbharr Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbri. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond; and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Macliag, chief of Cinel-Lughna, died. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Cathach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Cathach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Failghe into Eile and Ormond, and they carried off countless cows. The

Lynster, in his prime and flourishing estate, on the night of Saint Bridgitt, the virgin, died in his house of Dorrowe. King Mortagh, with his forces, came to the river of Inneoin at the ford of Dongolman, and there took hostage of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyerman O'Royrek took prisoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Geoffrey O'Relye, took him away by force from the said Tyerman. The bridge of Athlone was broken, and the forte rased to the earth; by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, was killed by Murrogh O'Fynnellan, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortious dealings of the said Donnoagh continually used against them.

"A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mac Neale went to Tyrbryun, prayed and spoyleed that contrey, where Dermott mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, came to his house, and yealded him hostages. Rowrie O'Connor gave him 12 good hostages. He granted all the province of Lynster to Dermott Mac Murrogh. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other halfe to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connought. Beann-Artgaile was given by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Keyran." Ann. Clon.
Mac Oinnchaic inic soc Cenetaic vo elud a geimeal. Ui Dhomurais. Ceallaic, Cúthoga, C Cailen vo mapbaid la Maolpictloinn Ua cConcobair, tiaghna Ua Óailge, pop lap Cille huchair. An Cornmaitic Ua Dhubhia, tiaghna Ua nAmalgaoid vo mapbaic la a dephine.

Aphir Cnópte, mile céo reapecat a trí. Maolpict Ua Laigínín, episcop 1meaca, comarba Ailbe, Maolpict Ua Cenpaín, comarba Comástaill, abb cananach hínocaigh, Tiollachtaim Ua Óraignén, comarba Pechin, Maolcíanain, anphírin peap Méide, raoi eagná crábaíd, décc. Tiollachtaim Ua Ómorais, comarba an dá Sinceil, Caillechdoimnaill, mhín Naoneamait, ban abb Cúanna hónanait, comarba Samceanne, décc. Úa龚dá loca vo lorcaic im Códh Chipáin, im Códh Chaomhín, im peccleir an dá Sinceil. Tene aoil i paste le de anáir aíg sé lecc vo dénaim la comarba Cholaim Chille, la Flaincheartach Ua hpolcain, la raimao Cholum Chille aói pé piec le. Comnaic níosgànaic la Niail, mac Muiriceartí Úa Lachlann la mac pié Epeann pop Léet Chúinn. Úisad Úo beo teicaidh co húltart aíg úr co Cill pléibe. Laicne a néagailtaíb, i tóth bhiúin, i Méide, co nó tha ecinc iomáid i truaíte chèllail, i vo pòine cétair i Éc江山por i nApo bheachán, lofain pechin, i in Éc江山por Lobrain, hi Éc江山por mic Nóir. Úo cóit iarp rí an dath Úe Luain hi Éc江山por Tarbaíb vo piec décc a liom i vo por-pat a ccomnnead pop Uib Main, pop mapbair uile la Concobair Ua Ceallaí, la Concobair Maomnaiche, la hUib Mánne trí peill i meabair cén mó éit peolunga i léit elvoda, i vo sibháin Niail, mac Muiriceartí Úi Loclaiim, i vo hionnaacht horpán é iad éit trí naompha a nápaic. Muiriceartaic Ua Maolpictlann, i. mac Díonnaill, níosgànaic Tempac, i vo duros i vo Óròicé Cenpaíncé, a bádaí ríin Sabrano. Mac píno Uí Chephbail, tiaghna Éle Tuairceirte, vo mapbaic la Díonnaill, mac Tonpaídealbaic

* Successor of the two Sinchells: i.e. Abbot of Cill-schaíd-Droma-fóda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.
* Cro-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciaran's or St. Kieran's house. This was the name of a small church, near St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.
* Cro-Choeimhghin: i.e. St. Kevin's House, now St. Kevin's Kitchen, a small church in ruins near the ruins of the cathedral church at Glendalough.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 427–431.

7 A lime-killn.—“A. D. 1163. Flathbertus antistes et clerus Dorensis spatio viginti dierum extruant et instruunt formas septuaginta pedes unique latum pro calce ad reparationem Ecclesie Dorensis excoquendam.”—Trias Thaum., p. 505.
* Eacharadh-Lobrain.—Now Augher, in the
son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dimasaigh, i.e. Ceallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosnamaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1163. Maelisa Ua Laighnain, Bishop of Imleach, and successor of Ailbhe; Maelisa Ua Corcrain, successor of Comghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draighnen, successor of Fechin; and Maelcharain, chief senior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighe Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain and Cro-Chaemhghinn, and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kiln, measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flathbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir’s feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuinn. He proceeded to Ulidia, and first to Cill-sleibhe; afterwards into Airghialla, Tir-Bruin, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Ceanannus, Ard-Breacain, Fobhar-Fechin, Eacharchad-Lobrain, and Cluain-mic-NOis. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Ui-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives: and Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, i.e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Corcach, and was drowned in the Sabhrann. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhall, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

barony of Deence, county of Meath.—See note *, under A. D. 1192.

* The Sabhrann.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

b The son of Finn Ua Cearbhall.—He was probably Maelrunaidh, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhall, lord of Ely-O’Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

Moylisa O'Corkran, Coarb of Comgall, the head of Ulster devotion, *quievit.* A lyne-kill made 60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Columkille, Flathvertagh O'Brochlan, and Columkille his *sanba* [*clergy*] “for” [*recte, in*] “the space of 20 dayes.”—*Cod. Clarend.,* tom. 49.

* The great church of Doire.—From this church the parish of Templemore, which contains the city of Londonderry, derived its name.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1164. Ecclesia major Dorensis octuaginta pedes, sive passus, protensa, per Flathber-
bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Maelacachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cuaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruaire through treachery, i.e. through guile.

The Age of Christ, 1164. Donnchadh Ua Briain, i.e. the son of Diarmaid, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; and Maelacaimbghin Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland, and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann-Feichin for a time, died. The great church of Doire*, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they completed its erection in the space of forty days. Ard-Macha, Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-searta-Brenainn, and Tuaim-da-ghualann, were burned. Lughmhadh was burned for the most part, [by fire issuing] from the house of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muircheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of CineIl-Eoghain, were [staying], after they had dishonoured the Staff of Jesus. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his kinsman, the son of Cormac. A great prey was taken by the Feara-Manach and the Ua-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichain, lord of Ua-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muircheartach Ua Tuathail", lord of Ua-Muirheadhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Donnseleibe Ua hEochadha, was killed by the Ua-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhchair Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. Amhlacibh, son of Gillacaimbghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:


—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by Ruaidhri, or Roderic O'Conor. In Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 181, it is stated that this
Ainseach, mile ción aip ar aúil. Mhaghr Ua Canannáin, tíospa Cenél Conaill, deac. Cúchaidh món, g comhcreachadh éistri phísa Míde, g phísaí bhréipne. Síthigh Ua Ruairc, tanalé bhréipne, do mbéara lá hUa Cíarraidh g lámharphab. Creac món lá Ruairí Ua Concódaír, g lám coigeac Chonnaicct uile roin Cárphhab i mbíodhail Síthigha. Creach oile lár na phísaí céanna roin phísaí bhréag, g roin Saimhí, g roin Uib Colgan go po oircearth an tír uile. Nó éripílpirt uilbí ionphú ag Mhíneachtaí Ua Lachlanna, g gco cúiseach póin Uib Mé, g píorcht bús, g roin mbéaraíte. Creac óna, leó roin Uib bhréapaid Airtéir, g creac oile roin Dhaill Riada. Slógstó món la Mhíneachtaí iarpan éistri Cenél Conaill, Eogain, g Anphaitialaibh in Ultóib, g ón éripílpirt, g ón aigreacht, an tír uile chen mo éar phuin céalla Uilb, g tucát á húníme ar naomhí, im Eacmaírcaí mac Ghiolla eiprcob, g in Ua Lomán, g po hionannphaoí Eocaí, mac Dúnmaide a hUltóib, iar mbéara a píse óe, g roin mbéara Uilbí uile i ngéill òa Ua Lochlann a neart píse. Luró Mhíneachtaí Ua Lochlann co Cenél Eogain co hUa Laclain po loircéart g mo múirr po ina mhé. Tíospa iarpan Cenél Eogain mo phaill oipálach eorálach aonbhailte, g co longbháiomba leó. Dé bheachair iarpan Ua Laclann co hAin Mí. Táma tnu Donnchadho Ua Cearbhaill tíospa Oinpíall, g Cearbhaí Mac Dúnmaide in ecomóidhil Mhíneachtaí do éimating píse dhipírí do Mac Dúnmaide. Do raío Ua Laclann an píse óu hain eainn gilla nUilbh uile, g tucá Cearbhaí mac gái comúna Ultóib óó, g a mbéará réin a ngéalain a roin Ua Laclann, g tucátá réoíomhá aú do im cloístí am an laipé, g do raío beór baipce do roin Ua Lochlann, g tug Mhíneachtaí ÉUa Chipdáin do cóispón 1, do Donnchadho, g tug Cearbhaí óna, baile do éipreachd Sabaíil tína píce Mheac Lochlann. Topphóealbaí Ua Òriain do aipfígáis có Mhíneachtaí mac Topphóealbaí, g a iomnaí op i Laígh. Slógstó lá

wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161.

—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 25, note 2.

a Inis-Lochlain.—Now Inishloughan, a remarkable earthen fort in the barony of Upper Massareene, county of Antrim, near the boundary of the county of Down. This fort is called Enishlaghin by Fynes Moryson, who describes it as in Killultagh: “The fort of Enishlaghin, seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way accessible but through thick woods, very hardly passable. It had about it two deep ditches, both compassed with strong pallisadoes, a very high and thick rampart of earth and timber, and well flanked with bullworks.”—History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 190.

The sword of the son of the Earl.—This was
The Age of Christ, 1165. Maghnus Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Sitric Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciar-dha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Con-chobhair, and the people of all the province of Connaught, upon the Cairbri, in revenge of Sitric. Another depredation by the same, upon the men of Breagha, the Saithni, and the Ui-Colgain; and they plundered the whole country. The Ulidians began to turn against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proceeded with a force against the Ui-Meith, and carried off cows, and slew many persons. They made another depredatory irruption upon the Ui-Breasail-Airthir, and another upon the Dal-Riada. A great army was afterwards led by Muircheartach [Ua Lochlainn], consisting of the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghan, and Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they plundered and spoiled the whole country, except the principal churches of Ulidia; and they made a countless slaughter of men, and slew, among others, Eachmarcach Mac Gilla-Epscoib and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel-Eoghan to Inis-Lochlain*, and burned and destroyed the island. The Cinel-Eoghan afterwards returned to their houses in triumph, with vast spoils and many ships. Ua Lochlainn then went to Ard-Macha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe, came to meet Muircheartach, to request that he would again restore Mac Duinnsleibhe to his kingdom. Ua Lochlainn gave him the kingdom, in consideration of receiving the hostages of all Ulidia; and Eochaidh gave him a son of every chieftain in Ulidia, and his own daughter, to be kept by Ua Lochlainn as a hostage; and many jewels were given him, together with the sword of the son of the Earl. He also gave up [the territory of] Bairche to Ua Lochlainn, who immediately granted it to Ua Cearbhaill, i.e. Donnchadh; and a townland was granted to the clergy of Sabhall, for the luck of the reign of Mac Lochlainn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was deposed by Muircheartach, son of Toirdhealbhach, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

evidently a sword which Mac Duinnsleibhe had

* Bairche.—Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.
Ruaithi Ua eComacbaín go Connacht, go Dír-mhíneann go tachtatain maite Deaprinmna in teach inna, tioghna Diarman mac Conmaic Mac Cárthaig. Doimnaill Mac Fiollaírtadh, tioghna Oifighe, do marbhad lá Laoisir Ui Mhórda. Macraite Ua Concombaín, tioghna Ciarbhriogha Lúagára, véece i an náiteige. Ríghaid Ua Móthuain, tioghna Rí in Ceall, 1 Cenél Piacach, camal saipron 1 emig Rí Móide, do marbhad lá hUilb Úiraccam. Fiollaírtadh Ua Móthuainn, taisteac Clannmone Concombaín, véece.

Aon Chnórt, mile cé go reaftatha a ré. Fiollaímacabhlén Ua hAnmcéada, comhradh bhénaítmn Clúana ríhta, vo écc. Celecain Ua Conshailte, aipéineoidh tioge aonheadh Clúana mac Naip, 1 Fiolla na naom Ua Cealltaigh, comhlaig Ua Súannaigh Rí Rácaim, véece. Scuinn Máncham Maela, vo cumhlaig Lá Ruaithi Ua Concombaín, rí por brat óip vo rábanigh tainní lair peit ap theach vo cumhlaigh peachal a nÉimin. Macraité Ua Móthin vo aicite a eprce- póinnt, 1 Fiolla Chnórt Ua hEochaidh vo oipn Nó tháití Connachtain iar- táin.

Ari Mícina vo lórcaíd na tí内地 ó chnórt Chollm Chille co Chróir Éirceir Éogain, 1 ó Chnórt Éirceir Éogain an bana内地 ó Chróir Dornair pata, 1 an bairt  układ na támnaíochtaí peccler Pób 1 Béicín, 1 náide vo tighe anphína, 1 speich tri páith aman ó éa Cnórt Sceinnaill co Chróir mórínighe abt maol bhó. Oinne Chollm Chille 1 pór an Óibhceccre cnu

b Laoisigh-Ui-Mortha: i. e. Leix, O'More's country.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

A.D. 1165. Tirlagh O'Brien banished from his kingdom of Munster by his son, Murtagh, who took his kingdom himself after his father. The revolt of Ulster against O'Loghlin; and an army made upon Imeth, and took many coves and killed. An army by the same upon O-Bressalls easterly, and another upon Dailriada. An army of Murtagh O'Neale" [recte, of Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin]. "both Connells, Owens, and Arqians, and preyed all the country save" [only] "the prime churches of Ulster, and killed many of them about Mac Gillesbog and O'Lomany, and banished Eochy mac Doinleve out of Ulster, and O'Neale" [Mac Neale O'Loghlin] "gave the domination to Mac Dunleve, and all Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [recte, mac Neale O'Loghlin] "through his kingly power. Dermot mac Mic Artan, the most liberal and stout of all O-Neachachs, mortuus est. An army of English and Halls of Dublin, with the Empresse's son, to conquer Wales; were there half a yeare bickering and battering, and yet could not pre-vayle; et reversi sunt sine pacce retro. Moillelumb Cennmor (Great head) mac Inrick, the best Christian of Irish Scotts, archking of all Scotland, full of all goodness, mortuus est. An army by Murtagh O'Neill" [recte, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin] "and Kindred-Owen to Inish-Lachan, burnt the land and pulled it downe, until Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [recte, to Mac Loghlin]. "Kindred-Owen about
chobhain and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnaill Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighhe, was slain by the people of Laisighis-Ui-Mordhas. Macraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Collect and Cineel-Fiachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Bracain. Gillachrist Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1166. Gillaemacaciblen Ua h'Amnchadha, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Ccelechair Ua Conghaile, airchinnseach of the Teach-acidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchan, of Maethail, was covered by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and an embroidering of gold was carried over it by him, in as good a style as a relic was ever covered in Ireland. Macraith Ua Morain resigned his bishopric; and Gillachrist Ua h'Eochaidh was afterwards appointed to the chair of Connachain. Ard-Macha was burned in two streets, from the Cross of COLUM-Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort, and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Seachnall to the Cross of Bright, except a little. Doire-Choluim-Chillim, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choluim-

O'Loghlin came home with great triumph, many shippes, and great booties. O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neale] “from thence to Ardagh, whither came Donogh O'Caroll, Archking of Argiell, and Eochay Mac Dunleave, to meete O'Neale” [recte, Mac Neale]. “to persuade him to give his kingdom to Mak Dunleve, all which O'Neale” [recte, Mac Neale] “granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Dunleve gave every chieftaine's son, and his owne daughter, as pledges to O'Loghlin, and gave him many jewells, together with the Earl's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Neill" [recte, Mac Nele O'Loghlin] “gave it to O'Caroll, and a town was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O'Loghlin's reign.”

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Maethail.—Now Mohill, a small town in the barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim, where St. Manchan erected a monastery about A. D. 608.—See Ussher's Primordia, pp. 969, 970; and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 410.

2 The chair of the Connachain : i.e. the bishoprie of Ardagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 250.

1 Ard-Macha.—See this passage, given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, by Colgan, from the Life of Gelasius.—Trias Thaum., p. 309.

1m Doire-Choluim-Chillim.—"A. D. 1166. Dorui

Diui Columbae usque ad Ecclesiam quae Duibh-
Lougba, Sinu Cholaim Chille, 7 Art bó, do lorcua. A go Ua Maelpabail, tigina Carpece Gopachané, do marba la mac Nell Uí Loílainn. Gochoin mac Quinilebe Uí Eochaid, ri Ula1, cini gaire, 7 emi na Ísooil, do daila la Munpeapach Ua Loílainn, 7 an triúr bá reapp do Óhal Apané, 7 vá mac Lomhain, 7 máa cu Mac Carraich, Óg, mac ne Macapbail, tigina Cipiall, 7 dar comainse mbeag, laec 7 cliéip traipeair Épshin uile. Sluainsf Ía Donnchaí Ua Ceanbaill, do uin Ía lú. Phsinochann air do Ógoiain eimh Phatpacaic, 7 Gochain, Óg, Dohnchaí Uí Cipíall, tigina Óigiall, 7 dar comainse mind, laec 7 cliéip traipeair Épshin uile. Sluainsf Ía Donnchaí Ua Ceanbaill, do uin Ía lú. Phsinochann air do Ógoiain eimh Phatpacaic, 7 Gochain, Óg, Dohnchaí Uí Cipíall, tigina Óigiall, 7 dar comainse mind, laec 7 cliéip traipeair Épshin uile. Sluainsf Ía Donnchaí Ua Ceanbaill, do uin Ía lú. Phsinochann air do Ógoiain eimh Phatpacaic, 7 Gochain, Óg, Dohnchaí Uí Cipíall, tigina Óigiall, 7 dar comainse mind, laec 7 cliéip traipeair Épshin uile.

Lethn Camn,
 DO paéirat móir Íshlait and,
 Tapparnain oce Létir Lúin,
 Ciú cian, ciú cuin, i p ciú mall.

regles appellatur, incendio devastatur."—Trias Thaum., p. 505.

The preposition co in this sentence is doubt-
ful, for it may signify either with, or together
with, or as far as. Colgan has taken it in the
latter sense; but it is clear from the Annals of
Ulster that he is in error.

*Ard-bo.—Now Arboe, in the barony of Dun-
gannon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles
west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D.
1103.

* Létir-Lúin.—This name is now obsolete;
but it is mentioned in an Inquisition (Ultinia,
No. 4, Jac. I.) as situated in le Fues, and as hav-
ing belonged to the abbey of Peter and Paul,
Armagh. It was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield
(Ultonia, Armagh, 40 Car. I. and 10 Car. II.),
and from the denominations mentioned in con-
nection with it we may safely infer that it is
situated in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton,
barony of Upper Fews, and county of Armagh.
See the Ordnance Map, Armagh, sheet 28.
Chille, and Ard-bo\(^e\), were burned. Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duinn-sleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-Araidhe, i.e. two Mac Loingsighs, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Flathrae, were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into Tir-Eoghain, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i.e.] the battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i.e. of Breifne, and the battalion of Conmhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin\(^p\), in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghain\(^p\). When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between them, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were defeated, with the loss of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry, hospitality, and prowess of the west of the world in his time; a man who had never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gillalainne and Ua hAdhmaill, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamartain, chief of Cinel-Fearadhhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leith-Caimm and this battle, Dachiarog\(^q\), i.e. the saint of Airegal, said:

Lethi-Caim!
Great heroes shall perish there,
They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.

\(^p\) In Tir-Eoghain: i.e. in Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that the Cinel-Eoghain had by this time extended their territory far beyond the limits of the present county of Tyrone.

\(^q\) Dachiarog.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already quoted under the year 825, p. 429, supers. It is quite clear that the Four Masters took Leitir-Luin, there mentioned to be the same as the Leitir-Luin, where King Muircheartach, son of Niall O'Lochlainn; but their identity is questionable, as the Leithi-Luin referred to at A. D. 825, is in the vicinity of Magh-Enin, the plain in which the church of Donaghmore, near Armagh, is situated; but Leitir-Luin is in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Fews.
Sluaíódh lá Ruaíni Úa Conchobhair co hEar Ruaidh, 1 nó gab gheall Ceinél Conaill. Slóigíodh lá Ruaíni Úa Conchobhair go Connaidseach go bpreapaith Mhíde, 2 go bhfuair Tleth a go hAch chtat, 1 nó níagadh am Ruaíni Úa Conchobhair rith ag an tónóraiadh, 2 nó ciontóireachta riomh a ceannairte do na Gallaidh do bhuain iomhá, uaire ní thuilleadh do freicte ceó do réapaith Eireann go. Déacaithear tseoil cónaí rospaithe uas énpín lá Ruaíni co Doineach atá, 1 càimid Donnchadh Úa Chibhaill 1 maith àrghiall ina tacaí, 1 nó bhearta a nglialla dó. Lorchadh Phíona la Mac Murchadha, an ioman Connaidh do lorga a chaobhróil 1 a tairí. Dé luine anuas air ná Ruaíni shír air rospairte ceóna lair ag úsáidhlis na Laisnibh, 1 nó gab a nglialla, 3 nó luoí iarainn go ríúideach Fiúid do rospael 1 iarainn 1 Uibh Cennmpealaigh, 1 nó Gebheartaiocheachtaiste mac Murchadha 1 Úa Cennmpealaigh anéana. Slóigíodh mór air na mórí lá Ruaíni Úa Conchobhair go Connaidseach go bhfuair béireadh 1 go bhfuair Mhíde in Laisnibh in Ólphairíbh, 1 Múmain riachtain, 1 chéarachtaí polgair Leithe Mothéile ma tacaí. Dé luine anam Mhunáin air do. 1. a bith do rospaire an, 1 an léif naol do Dhúghainn mac Cóibhmoir. Sluaíódh lá Tíghighn Úa Ruaíne go bhfuair béireadh, go bhfuair Mhíde, go nádlail Úa a chhath, 1 có Laisnibh in Úibh Cennmpealaigh, 1 nó hionn-

*Fearna.*—Nóin Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruined castle of Ferns, noin the property of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esg., who has fitted up a small chapel in one of its towers, is supposed by some to have been erected by Dermot Mac Murrough; but the Editor, after a careful examination of the ruins, has come to the conclusion that no part of the present works is as old as Dermot’s time.

*Fhidh-dorchá:* i.e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fidnaragh, situated near Graguenamangh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See *Inquis. Kilkenny*, No. 8, Car. II.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1166. Hugh O’Moilfávall, king of Carrickbrachy, killed by Murtagh O’Loghiin, *per dolum*. Armagh burnt on St. Senán’s day, from Colum Kill’s Crosse on both sides to Bishop Owen’s Crosse; the Rath all, with the churches, beside Paule and Peter’s Regles, and a few other houses, and a streete by the Rath westerly from Seghnall’s Cross to St. Brigit’s Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugna, Inisnyneela, and many other churchlands, burnt. Dyric-Colum-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, *quod non audiam est ab antiquis temporibus*. And Ardibh by Noars Ma-kany Makillmori O’Morna and Crótryes. Eoche mac Dunleve blinded by Murtagh O’Neal” [recte, Mac Neale O’Loghlin], “contrary to the warrants of the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus’s Staff, and Donogh O’Carroll, archking of Argiillss. An army by Rory O’Conner into Meath, from thence to Dublin, and tooke the pledges of Galls, Mac Morchoa’s, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Argiail; and Donogh O’Carroll, their king, came into his
An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Eas-Ruaidh, and he took the hostages of the Cínel-Conaill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Ath-cliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gaeilhil was ever inaugurated; and he presented their stipends to the foreigners in many cows, for he levied a tax of four thousand cows upon the men of Ireland for them. On this occasion the foreigners accompanied Ruaidhri to Droichead-atha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the chief-tains of Airghialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Fearnach was burned by Mac Murchadha, from fear that the Connaughtmen would burn his castle and his house. Ruaidhri then proceeded, accompanied by the same forces, back to Leinster, and took their hostages; and he afterwards advanced to Fidh-dorcha, and cleared the pass of that wood; and next proceeded into Úi-Cléinsealaigh, and took the hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and of the Úi-Cléinsealaigh in general. Another great army of the men of Connaught, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighe, and afterwards into Munster; and all the kings of Leath-Mhogha came into his house, [and submitted to him]. He divided Munster into two parts, of which he gave one to the Sil-Briain, and the other to Diarmaid, son of Cormac [Mac Cartaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tiomhairn Ua Ruairc into Úi-Cléinsealaigh; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murcha, king of Leinster, beyond seas. An army by Donogh O’Carroll, with Argialls, O-Briuins, and Kornmacne, to Tirone, to set upon O’Loghlin, at the draught’ [i.e. instance] ‘of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O’Neall’ [recte, Mac Neale O’Loghlin], ‘archking of Ireland. O’Neale’ [recte, Mac Neale O’Loghlin] ‘came with a few of Kindred-Owen-Tulcha-óg, to set on them to the wood called Fi-Onegathach, and those same’ [i.e. even those] ‘forsake him, whereby Murtagh O’Loghlin, king of Ireland, was slain, who was Augustus of the north-west part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kindred-Owen were slain about 13; and that was a marvellous example, and a greate miracle: the king of Ireland slayne without battle, or fight, through dishonouring the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus’s Staff, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his same’ [clergy], ‘and the Coarb of Colum Kille himself fasted, for the matter, and the best of the clergy of Dyry, for carrying him to any buriall. An army by Rory O’Conner and by Tiernan O’Roirke to Esrey, that Kindred-Conell came to O’Conor’s house, and gave him their pledges; and he gave them eight score cowes, beside gould and cloathes.’—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
aith leon Diarmaid Mac Mündach's dan mun 1 po múra o a captaíl hí __.
Ríoga leó Mündach mac Mündach's dan eis eít mbháca
decc do Úbba né Ua Conchobarta co tip Trácpach Aíone. Dáithí
pí Mac Donnchaí Uí Ruain a Fhína is Uibhe, 1 an
tuath na, dú 1 eoperaíor pocháné. An ná Ua Conallta a.

Tollmaine, píg uíne Einne decc. Do Úb ìann a céitil. Mac Donnail bhra-
canaírí mea Céaptaí, do mhaith lá Copain mac mea Capthaigh.

Aoir Cnìort, mile céit seo ríapca a ríac
ta. Torgéisi eirciob Luimhín, hUa Flannain, eirciob Cluana hUama, Cionaet Uí Céitínaír, ríapant Iní
clochann, mór níshn Donnail Uí Chonchobarta Phailís, banub Cille vana,
Miodmícal Mac Doiteacán napaí, ríapant, 1 árnu eochan, 1 tuìp críbair
do muintí Árda Maí, 1 hUa Dubucán, a. Giollagóim, comairba Enne Aínte, décc. Tríopbealaír, mac Diarmaid Uí Òfhne, pí Muíin, 1 Leití
Móga, píh pí onnphairí Ò Frainn uile, píh 1 réitph táimh mea aímeir mn tine-
nacal reó 1 maíme do bochta 1 daithíteach deáinn an comhaid, décc. Münd-
ach, mac Luainmain Uí Óhubbóirioma, tìsphna rón oímsa, tuìp ainísair-
tuaircearnt Einne uile, do mhaith 1 meábal lá Donnchaí Ua nOuíbóirioma,
1 láp an mbéineíír píp láp Maighe bille, 1 a óa mac do mhaith aímhain, 1
mac oile do sáiláid. Conn Ua Mioilmíadóir, torpach muintír hÉolair, décc. Móp
conne la Ruainí Ua eConchobarta go maitib Leití Chunn etíp
laeíc 1 cléipeáid, 1 go maitib Íall Aí a chaít occ Aí bume Tlaértá. Táimh
ann comhairba Pháipéarc, Cailéa Ua Oibéic, ainneprccop Connaét, Lopán
Ua Tuaéilt, ainneprccop Loisín, tìsphná Uí Ruain, tìsphna bheirne,
Donnchaí Ua Cíotachall, tìsphna Oinshill, tìsphna Oinshill, a. Mac Dùmhléibh Uí Cochana, pí
Ulaí, 1 Diarmaid Ua Maolteaclann, pí Téaipí科学, Rághuall mac Rághuall,
tìsphna Íall. Bái hé lión a tìománphic 1 a tìomóil thí mille décc marpaic,
1n phíit céit dío Chonncatáib cá phíit céit díom Úa Ruain, phí díom díom

1 Torgelsi.—He was an Ostman, and his real
name was Torgest, or Torgesius.—See Harris's
edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 505.

2 Maolmícal Ua Doiteachchair.—"A. D. 1167.
Moel-Miíchal O'Dothechtaí, egregius præbyter
ex Clero Ardmacchano, vir sapientissimus, et
religionis specimen. decezit."—Trias Thuain.,
p. 309.

* Fordruim.—Now Fordrum, in the barony
of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

* Breadach.—A territory comprising about
the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen.—
See note under A. D. 1122.

* Magh-bile.—Now Moville, an old church in
ruins, in a parish of the same name, barony of
Inishowen, and county of Donegal.
was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearna was demolished. They set up as king, Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Domnchadh Ua Ruairc, over the men of Lurg and Tuath Ratha, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conallta, i.e. Gillamaire, royal poet of Ireland, died; he was of the tribe of Ui-Briuin. The son of Domhnall Bracanach, grandson of Carthach, was slain by Cormac, grandson of Carthach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgelsi, Bishop of Luimneach; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Cluain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethernaigh, priest of Inis-Clothrann; Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dotheachain&, noble priest, chief sage, and pillar of piety of the family of Ard-Macha; and Ua Dubhacan, i.e. Gillagori, successor of Einde of Ara, died. Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of Leath-Mhogha, a man who had aimed at [the sovereignty of] all Ireland, the best man that came in his time for bestowing jewels and wealth upon the poor and the indigent of God, died. Muircheartach, son of Ladhmann Ua Duibhdhiorma, lord of Fordruin, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Domnchadh Ua Duibhdhirma, and by all the people of Bredach, in the middle of Magh-bile; and two of his sons were killed on the following day, and another son blinded. Conn Ua Maelmhiadh-aingh, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, died. A great meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners at Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha. To it came the successor of Patrick; Cadhla Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tuathail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Domnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Raghnall, son of Raghnall, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horsemen, of which six thousand were Connaughtmen, four thousand with O'Ruairc, two thousand with Ua Maeleachlainn, four

&Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha: i.e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a small town in the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath. Tlachtgha was the ancient name of the Hill of Ward, adjoining this town.—See note 1, under A. D. 903; and note 1, under A. D. 1172.
*Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain.*—He was chief of Ul-Faelain, a tribe seated in the north of the present county of Kildare; and not prince of the Desies in Munster, as Colgan, by a strange oversight, interprets it in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 199.

*Callaun.*—Now Slieve Gallion, a mountain in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and on the borders of the county of Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that at this period Tir-Eoghan, or the country of the Cineal-Eoghan, comprised the whole of the present counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and also the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, as well as parts of the present county of Armagh.

*Cnoc-Aine.*—Now Knockany, near Bruff, in
thousand with Ua Cearbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain\(^4\), one thousand with the Danes of Ath-cliath. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and amity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the prosperousness of the king, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by Ruaithri Ua Conchochbhaire. Thither came Diarmaid, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muircheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghain, and Ua Conchochbhaire divided the territory into two parts, i.e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghain north of the mountain, i.e. Callainn\(^5\), to Niall Ua Lochlainn, for two hostages, i.e. Ua Cathain of Craebh, and Macan-Ghaill Ua Brain, and that part of the country of the Cinel to the south of the mountain to Aedh Ua Neill, for two other hostages, i.e. Ua Maeledha, one of the Cinel-Aenghusa, and Ua hUrthuile, one of the Ui-Tuirtre Ua Neill's own foster-brothers. The men of Ireland returned back southwards over Sliabh-Fuaid, through Tir-Eoghain, and Tir-Conaill, and over Eas-Ruaidh to meet their sea-fleet; and Ua Conchochbhair escorted the lord of Desmond, with his forces, southwards through Thomond as far as Cnoc-Aine\(^6\), with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Galls\(^4\), and he took the kingdom of Ui-CEinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchochbhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire into Ui-CEinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Cill-Osnadh\(^6\). A battle was fought between some of the recruits and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-CEinnsealaigh; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

\(^4\) Galls.—Hitherto the word Goill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is applied to the English.

\(^5\) Callainn.—A name applied to the counties of Uí-Thuirtl and the even larger area called the Dál Caislúin.

\(^6\) Cill-Osnadh.—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note \(^4\), under the year 489, p. 152, supra.
von naíce ele tanairi lá Tiṣfinán Ua Ruainc cin θαι απ' μετ' φαντα, γ' μετ' ευπολίνων επι τον μανταί. Γεγονα, αυτοι τους κατασκεύασαν απ' ους ευπολίνων τους ους κατασκεύασαν τους μανταί. Τάμε ιαπάμι φανταί Γας Maunocta σο Ua cConochaíν, επ' εταραττ προσ μπραίινε δ' υπο επιν ους τρείπσαντα σε ους τατοιπ. Γεγονα, αυτοι τους κατασκεύασαν απ' ους ευπολίνων επι τον μανταί. Τάμε ιαπάμι φανταί Γας Maunocta σο Ua cConochaíν, επ' εταραττ προσ μπραίινε δ' υπο επιν ους τρείπσαντα σε ους τατοιπ. Γεγονα, αυτοι τους κατασκεύασαν απ' ους ευπολίνων επι τον μανταί. Τάμε ιαπάμι φανταί Γας Maunocta σο Ua cConochaíν, επ' εταραττ προσ μπραίινε δ' υπο επιν ους τρείπσαντα σε ους τατοιπ. Γεγονα, αυτοι τους κατασκεύασαν απ' ους ευπολίνων επι τον μανταί. Τάμε ιαπάμι φανταί Γας Maunocta σο Ua cConochaíν, επ' εταραττ προσ μπραίινε δ' υπο επιν ους τρείπσαντα σε ους τατοιπ. Γεγονα, αυτοι τους κατασκεύασαν απ' ους ευπολίνων επι τον μανταί. Τάμε ιαπάμι φανταί Γας Maunocta σο Ua cConochaí

Aoi Κριορ, mide cett rearpcait a hosc. Pannagán Ua Óubraicis, eppecor γ' apo rapa na n'gaoileal i nheigina, hi plínur, γ' n naipóscai, γ' in gac acmuμi atsí in gane in anmúir, decc i leabaid Munóchaí Uí Óhobtaí i cCunga. Macrait Ua Mórain t. eppecor ríp mbreipne, mac Oalta Uí Óhúnán décc i n'gaoilecha Eppcor Mél rin trear blaoain oėtmoγat a aoip. An eppecor Ua Ceannbaill, eppecor Ruip ailméir, vo ecc. Munóchaí Ua Munpháicis, Araştırma cóncoi Connaet, γ' uparal rácante, Maolrathpeice Ua Callána, comapba Cronán Roppa Cn' é, an rácante món Ua Mongáicam, comapba Molairi Daínni, γ' Gallára, mac Oumáic Uí Thaogáin, rácante món Cluana mic Nóir, vecc. Munóchtaic, mac Toinnealbaí Uí Óbhrain, of Tighearnan O'Ruairce, who eloped with the King of Leinster in the forty-fourth year of her age.

1 Aifinn : i.e. Rock of the limpid Spring, now Elphin, the head of an ancient bishopric in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., pp. 89, 139; O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 78; and Archdall's Monasicon Hibernicum, p. 609.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:...

2 A. D. 1167. Murtagh mac Lamon O'Duvdirma, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the
slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Uí-Céinnsealaigh, together with the son of the King of Britain, who was the battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army of Mac Murchadha. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his *eineach*. Dearbhail, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Maellechlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Conceanainn [who had been] lord of Uí-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois was finished by Dearbhìorgaill, daughter of Murchadha Ua Maellechlainn. Fabhar-Fechine, Ailfinn, and Birra, were burned. Muireadhach, the son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Lochlainn. A church was erected at Cluain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Dearthach, by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh and the Ui-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, at Cunga. Macraith Ua Morain, i.e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Dunain's fosterson, died at Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, in the eightyhird year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cearbhaill, Bishop of Ros-aillithir, died. Murchadha Ua Muireadhaigh, chief sage of Connaught and a noble priest; Maelpadraig Ua Callada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; the great priest, Ua Mongachain, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis; and Galbhrat, son of Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach, commonwealth of the north, falsely killed by Donogh O'Duvdirma and Bredagh, in the middest of Moybile [Moville in Inishowen], and two of his sons killed the next day, and one blinded. An army by Rory O'Conor, with the nobility of Ireland with him, to Ardmagh, from thence to Belagh-greene, and from thence to Fermainevla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell Mac Loghlin in battle array, to venture upon all Ireland in their campe; but God himself prevented that by Patrick his blessing and the goodness of Rory O'Conor, and the rest of Irish-men, for Kindred-Owen strayed into a grove of willowes, and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it, and killed some of themselves; and the armyes went after about O'Conor to spoile and burne Tyrone; but some of them came to his house and gave him pledges, and he went from thence through Farmanagh and over Esroa, and came safe home. Mureagh MacCanay killed Mac Loghlin's son, through Patrick and the Bchall-Isa, also by the draught" [instance or procurement] "of his own brothers."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The Blackwater is 100 feet high, and is usually called a beautiful hill, but it is evidently an error for Mullach-Tailten, i.e. the summit of Tailtin, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-Tailtin measures about six and a half miles statute measure.

1 Enna Mac Murchadha.—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

2 Ocháin.—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath. See note 4, under A. D. 478, p. 150, supra.

3 The fair of Tailtin.—This was the last time the national fair of Tailtin, now Teltown, near the River Seile or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated. See note 5, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, supra.

4 Mullach-Aiti.—This place bears this name in Irish at the present day; but it is usually called in English the Hill of Lloyd. It is situated to the west of the town of Kells, and is a beautiful fertile hill, 422 feet in height, having now on its summit a handsome pillar about 100 feet high, which was erected by the first Earl of Bective.
son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and royal heir of Ireland (he was the son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair’s mother), was slain by the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Briain, and he himself and his conspirators were killed immediately after by Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi-Mumhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muircheartach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i.e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Ochaim, to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Meath, after their having killed Ua Finnallain, in violation of the protection of the province of Connaught and the Airghialla. The men of Meath and their king gave them eight hundred cows for their eenach, and another eric to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailltin was celebrated by the King of Ireland and the people of Leath-Chuinn, and their horses and cavalry were spread out on the space extending from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-Taiten. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair, at Druim-craigh, was gained by Ua Maelseachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Luighne, wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth Ua Sirten, of the Gaileanga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghamhna, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghamhna,

* Ath-an-Chomair: i.e. Ford of the Confluence. This was the name of a ford on the River Deel, in the barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath.

* Druim-craigh. — More usually written Druim-Craisidh, now Drumeree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Dinnsenchus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Craidaith.

* Tuath-Luighne. — Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.
Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill: anglicized Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 389.

Dubbchobhlach.—This was Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin. See note, under A.D. 1151, p. 1096, supra.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A.D. 1168. Murtagh Mac Donell O'Brian, king of Dalgais, killed at Dumnascath by" [Mac Conner's son, and] "MOROGH MAC CARTHY his son, king of Desmond; and Mac Conner's son was killed for that soon after by Dermod Fyn and by O'Felan, and seven of his nobility with them elphin men. Flannagan O'Dubhthay, Bishop of the Tuathes, chief chronicler and learned of the west of Ireland all, died at Cunga in his pilgrimage. An army by Rory O'Connor to Athlone and Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and sent his army before him over Ath-crogha into Munster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglenay" [Moylena] "to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Grenescleagh; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges.
died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Clothrann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhallat, lord of Airghialla, flood of splendour, and magnificence, died after being mangled with his own battle-axe by a man of his own people, i.e. Ua Duibhne,—one of the Cinel-Eoghain,—after the victory of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc to Aine-Cliach [Knockany]; and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muircheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhbearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of CoreaModhruanadh, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlaeibh Mac Innaighneorach, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlach, daughter of the son of Tadhg, i.e. of Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbhach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-co of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Daimhliag-Chiannain, were burned. This was the year in which Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, granted ten cows every year from himself, and from every king that should succeed him, for ever, to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of

to him; and Munster was divided in twayne between Cormack” [MacCarthy] “and Donell O’Brien; and he tooke 140 cows by force, for Morogh O’Brien’s satisfaction, Erack from Desmond, and O’Conor returned to his house. Donogh O’Carroll, Archking of Argiall, stricken with a servant’s hatchet of his owne, viz., O’Duvna, and the king drunk, and died.”

“Lector of Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1169. Rodericus Rex summoperè cupiens in Academià Ardmachanà studia promovere, honoraria annuaque decem bonum pensione, stipendium Archimagistri illius scholaribus aduauxit, et dato diplomate suos successores ad eandem pensionem quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, ea conditione ut studium generale pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia undequeaque, quam ex Albania adventantibus Ardmachæ continuaretur.”—Trias Thaum., p. 310.

"Ath-na-riaich.—Ford of the greyish Cows. Not identified.

* The Flemings.—The Editor has discovered no English or Anglo-Irish authority for calling this fleet a Flemish one. Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon this passage in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 216, note.

"In the Four Masters we find those foreigners who joined the army of Dermot from Wales, called more than once Flemings; and of this people we know some colonies were allowed to establish themselves in South Wales (about Tenby and Haverfordwest) during the reigns of the first and second Henrys. It was most probably, therefore, of Flemings that the colonies planted in these two Irish baronies" [namely, the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the south-east of the county of Wexford] "consisted. 'Even at the present day,' says Mr. Beauford, 'the port and countenance of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutchwomen.'—MS. of Mr. Beauford, cited in *Brewer's Beauties*, &c."

The Editor, when examining the baronies of Forth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between
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Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmait Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, of Ui-Failghe, and Ui-Faelain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Dónnchadh Ceinsealach Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breaghach. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach∗; and he expelled Domhnall Breaghach, in revenge of that deed, and divided Meath into two parts; and he gave the eastern half to Tighearnan and to the men of Breifne, and he kept the western half himself. Brian of Sliabh-Bladhma, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Eiles, was treacherously blinded by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach. Fearchair Ua Fallamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, and steward of Ui-Maine, died after penance. Raghnall Ua Mealmhiaidhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings∗ came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i.e. Diarmait, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes, dressed in coats of mail. An army of the men of Ireland was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Teamhair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadha Ua Ceartbhail, lord of Oirghialla; and they went from thence to Ath-cliath, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmait Ua Maelseachlain, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh; and they set nothing by the Flemings; and Diarmait Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cínél-Eoghaín was assumed by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn.

the personal appearance of the inhabitants of these baronies and those of O'Murphy's country, of the northern baronies of the county of Wexford. The Kavanaghs and Murphys are tall, and often meagre, while the Flemings, Codds, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

∗Set nothing by: i.e. thought them not worth notice. The Annals of Ulster contain but a few meagre notices of the events of this year, as follows:

"A. D. 1169. The Daimilig, viz., the sanctuary of Kynan" [now Duleek], "burnt. Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (i.e. Liar)" [recte, the Bregian.—Ed.], "and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Conner,
Aníla rioghachta eireann.

Aoír Cníort, mile céo reachtmoigat. Taír Chommáin, mic Paoléon
do tábaire a talúin do Ghollá laplaithe Úa Capmacaín, comairba Com-
máin, 7 rephión do éip trompo lair go ccumóide óir 7 aírthig. Malruamnaito
Úa Ruadháin, erpoc Luighe Connacht, aíorpóthóri, raió ísna 7 crábaná, Mael-
mópora mac Ua Neineighe, ruiúir ríno úr féirseach, rónur, 7 ráithbhir Cluana
mic Nóir, cén a Chéile Ó Dé, do écc i mí November. Conphmac Úa Lumlum,
phéileigthe Cluana phíta bhréann, iarphma ruad Éireann ma aíthrac, déicc.
Dian从而 Úa bhraoin, comairba Commain, 7 aíorpóthóri aíthrac Connacht, déicc
1 trír Cloéann tairg an cúiseach bhíadain nócaí a aíthra. Concobair, mac
Muiréchtaig Úi Loclainn, tigína Cenél Eógaí, 7 módhaim Éireann, do
máphao ló hAod mbáce Mac Cana 7 vo Úib Capacaín Sácáin Cáirc aí
lár trír món 1 nArd Mác. Mac CeallaCáin, mac mic Capanaí, do máphao
ló mac Taíg Úi bhímain. Taillte; tigína Muirechtaig Úi Mhaoilphench-
laímn, b'hAn Óaímaill mic Mupchadá Úi Phíogail, táoirí Muimne Anghaile,
déicc triú céfíomhaí bhíadain a haoi. Aimoile, mac Ghollá Anghara
Úi Chlúmain, ollam 1 phíóctt eipíc, déicc. Óamhail mac Taipóocheilebaig
Úi bhímain, tigína leirse Muíman, do íomóid ap Ruaíri Úa Concobaí, 7
é vo úilímaí aíthail Óhlal Ceair. Robéir mac Stepmí, 7 Ricano mic Tille-
beire 1. laplá ó Strangbouu vo éicet a Sácáin in Émpno go plóig nóphiúc, 7

King of Ireland, granted ten cows yearly from him and every king after him for ever, to the
Lector of Armagh, in honor of Patrick, for learning to the strollers” [i.e. poor scholars]
“of Ireland and England.” — Cod. Clarend.,
tom. 49.

* Comman, son of Faelchu.—He is the patron
saint of Roscommon, in Connaught, where his
festival was celebrated on the 26th of December.
According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, Comman
(son of Faelchu, son of Drethlan, of the race of
Rudraighe), who was a disciple of St. Finian, of
Clonard, was a young man in the year 550;
but it adds, that the year of his death is un-
known.—See Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum,
p. 618.

* Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht: i.e. of Achnry.

* The Úi-Caracain. — A sept seated in the
parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Ar-
magh.—See note * under A. D. 1044, p. 845,
supra.

* Fitz-Stephen.—He was the maternal brother
of Maurice Fitz Gerald, they being sons of Nesta,
mistress of Henry I., who, after separating from
her royal lover, married Gerald, Governor of
Pembroke, and lord of Carew, by whom she had
Maurice Fitzgerald. After Gerald's death, Nesta
became the mistress of the Constable Stephen de
Marisco, by whom she had Robert Fitz-Stephen.
The character of Fitz-Stephen is thus described
by his nephew, Giralddus Cambrensis, in his Hi-
bernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 26:

“O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris
exemplum, fortunae varie, sortique adverse
plusquam prosperae semper obnoxium. O virum
toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque
The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Faelchu, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithie Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Maelruanaidh Ua Ruadhain, Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordha Mac Uaireirghe, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluain-mic-Nois, and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lumluini, lector of Cluain-fcarta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Braein, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghan, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Caracain, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mor, at Ard-Macha. The son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, was slain by the son of Tadhg Ua Briain. Taillte, daughter of Muircheartach Ua Maelachlainn, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindileas, son of Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, who was an ollamh in poetry, died. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of Dal-gCais. Robert Fitz Stephen and Richard, son of Gilbert, i.e. Earl Strongbow, came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rotae circumferentias aquanimitier expertum, et
omnia passum.

“Quae pejor fortuna potest, atque omnibus usum,
Quae melior.”

“O vere Marium secundum Stephaniden. Cujus
si felicitatem resperexis: felicissimum dixeris.
Si verum miserias: miserorum omnium miser-
rimum vides. Erat autem vir amplo corpore
et integro, vultuque decenti, et statura pavo
medioritatem excedente, vir dapsilis et largus,
liberalis et jucundus, sed vino Venerique trans
modestiam datus.”

Robert Fitzstephen landed at the creek called
Cuan-an-bhainbh, now Bannow, in the month
of May, 1169, with a band of thirty knights,
sixty men in coats of mail, and 300 archers,
among whom was Hervey de Montemarisco, or
Mountmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl
Strongbow.

Earl Strongbow.—He was Richard de Clare,
Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. He was sur-
named Strongbow, as had been his father, from
his strength in discharging arrows. For Gir-
dus’s character of this Earl, see note 6, under
A. D. 1176. According to the work attributed
to Maurice Regan, Strongbow landed at Down-
donnell, near Waterford, on the eve of the feast
of St. Bartholomew, with an army of about
1200 men, of whom 200 were knights.—See
Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris’s
Hibernica, p. 23.
Lock Garman: i.e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 3. The citizens of Wexford gave their invaders a repulse on the first day, but on the second day they submitted to their lawful prince, Dermot Mac Murchu, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

Port-Lairge: i.e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's Hibernica, pp. 24, 25.

Officer of the fortress.—Giraldus Cambrensis calls this fortress Turris Reginaldi, which is the tower now commonly called the King Tower.—See the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. pp. 188, 189; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 226.

Asgard.—He is called "Haculphus Dubluniensis princeps" by Cambrensis, in Hib. Expug.; and Hereulph Mae Turkill, in the work attributed to Maurice Regan, lib. i. cc. 17, 21. Mr. Moore supposes that they were different persons, but shows no reason on which he grounds this opinion.—See his Hist. Irel., vol. ii. p. 228. For the English account of the taking of Dublin, see Hib. Expug., lib. i. c. 17.

176 ANNAFA RIGHAICHTA EIREANN. [1170. 50 molap Rovicno, ] paoeopanb hi rocpanve Mec Munchaod do cormh Laighn do, 1 do combhaidhnoaignon Eoneann aricina, 1 do pau mac Munchaod a inin do lapla o Sergio bou ap toet ma rocpanve. Ro jabraLei Loc Garman, 1 do deacaitn ar eginn ap Punt Laipese, 1 po jabraLei mac Gillempanc armano an unin, 1 Ua Paolain, tiszina na nOeiri, 1 a mac, 1 po marhab prct cceo amnırpe. Domhann breacach Ua Moileachlainn co rochaLei oipshai hiric uime do ool hi Laiggin, 1 Domchao Ua Ceallaig, tiszina hirs, 1 eutim la Laiggin von cup pin. Sluaig$i la Ruaini Ua eConchobair, pi Eoneann, 1 la Tiszinan Ua Ruine tiszina breipen 1 la Munchaod Ua Ceangbaill, tiszina Tispiall, na auir Laiggin, 1 na nGall peamaite, 1 haoi immi eaca lconra rp né epi treac, 1 uip nol longene do at Aet cliae, uain po treiccrestion Uoil an eum Conacaair 1 Let Chunn aricina. Do ponaLei molimal pop Gshallab Aca claite tornun ap po real Munchaod 1 na Saxanae poppa, 1 po eunriset a nari ap lap a nouine pin, 1 puccret a cpor 1 a monnmar epins mi comall a mbreipen rp rpiaid Eoneann. Ablain naadab argall, mac Rinaill mac Tuneall amnpoi Gall Atha claite. Matam la mac Cnobmaic mac mec Capanair, 1 la Dearmunman pop na moneadab ap pagasiret a5 comnue Phuine Laipse. Sluaig$i la mac Munchaod co na moneadabhi hi Mide 1 mbreipen, 1 po auirrst Cluain Eapain, 1 po loircirest Clannup, 1 Cill Tailltein, Dubaol, Slaine, Tuilén, Cell Scipe, Oifirt Chriapan, 1 do poratat cneach iantarx 1 Tp mbripin, 1 puccret braits 1 buan iondaba leo do com a longpoint. Breag$i Oinarmaic mac Munchaod do mabhad la Ruaini Ua Conchobair, pi Eoneann, oc Aetleuan,
archers, in the army of Murchadha, to contest Leinster for him; and to disturb the Irish of Ireland in general; and Mac Murchadha gave his daughter to the Earl Strongbow for coming into his army. They took Loch Garman, and entered Port-Lairge by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress, and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Maeleachlaim, with numbers of the men of Breagh along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagh, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Murchadha Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Galls aforesaid; and there was a challenge of battle between them for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danes] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath on this occasion, for Mac Murchadha and the Saxons acted treacherously towards them, and made a slaughter of them in the middle of their own fortress, and carried off their cattle and their goods, in consequence of their violation of their word to the men of Ireland. Asgall, son of Raghnall, son of Turcall, chief king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath, made his escape from them. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the people of Desmond, over the knights who were left to protect Port-Lairge. An army was led by Mac Murchadha and his knights into Meath and Breifne; and they plundered Cluain-Iraird, and burned Ceanannus, Cill-Tailltean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Scire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Briuin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha were put to death by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

1 Cluain-Iraird, &c.—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilkeery, and Castletieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

2 The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha.—Dermot O'Conor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland, and some modern Irish antiquaries, as O'Brien, in his absurd work upon the Round Towers of Ireland, assert that King Roderic did not execute the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father's fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this execution took place: "Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus quem ei (supra, c. 10)
1. Concéobair mac Diarmada, níosma caomh Laíchn, Í mac mac Diarmada, Í mac Donnall Chaomhnaígh, Í mac a comaita Í. Ua Caollaigh. Donnall bríghaí 4 Anréip Míde go trompó ar O Ruain, 4 ar O Cóncéobair 4 bríghaí de go tabhairt do Mac Murchaí. bríghaí Anerip Míde go manbhao la Tiúghnan Ua Ruain. Mac mic Paoilín, Í mac Donnchaidh Mic Isollapátrnaicce go tromphao la Mac Murchaí. Sluaighbí la mac Murchaí í in mbpnaipne, 4 bhainteap or deineam via Mhuineí la hainrip Tiúghnain Uí Ruain, 4 do nádhrat iaptaí ammu longprümt pairí réin co Laíchn, Galltib, Pínaí Míde, 4 co nAnghlaídhe, 4 toreppaí pocaide óidh, 4 no pásaibhré a longpré. Donnall Ua Ógbin 4 Dál eCarb do trompó po Ruainm. Cobach súilmaí la Ruainí Ua Cóncóbaní for Sithannion mionpháo Múnan. Cépeach la hUlib Múne a nUmnuaim, 4 cépeach la h نقنان Connacht, 4 Tuathumain. Ro hinepeab Umnuma leó don éip pín, 4 no rcaoilpriv clábropnóite Cille Dálu. Lóipán Ua hEithéin go manbhao la macaithe mac Mec Connach, 4 la hUlib Cuair. Diarmada Ua Cúnn, toireadh Céime hilephnain, go manbhao la Céneil Aodh na eEithe. Diarmada Ua hUmbré, tíshina Ua Met, 4 toireadh macéileogaí gisíshna Oith, 4 go manbhao pop Impr laicán la longpré talma a húpin hÚpce. Cépeach la Tiúghnán Ua Ruain 4 nGaidlingib 4 hí Saoin, 4 do beirt bhraí tromdha laip. Cépeach la hAnghlaídhe 4 Tiúghnáin. Murchaí Ua Peaínshil, tíshina na pPóntuac, do manbhao la híla Piachphach, tíshina Ua Ríncaíshair. Ruainí Mac Aodha, tíshina Cliomhne Corpearpárho, deac na olitren 4 Tuaim dà síulain. Dhiom anaitím amhranmaíoch do úneála la Maighníp Ua hEádaí, trí UaLao, 4 von manach Amhaobh, mac comairba Fintín Maighle bife, 4 la Uílthin Apeilin (esmóta

obsidem dederat, capitali sententiá condemnavit.”—Hib. Expug., lib. i. c. 17. See also Staunhurst, De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis, lib. 3. The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from Domhnall Caemhanach, said by Giraldus Cambrensis to be a bastard son of King Dermot; but Maurice Regan conceals his illegitimacy, and calls him Prince Donald.—See Harris's Hibernica, p. 16, note 1; and p. 30, note 8.

1 O'Caallaigh.—This name is still very numerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distin-
guished from O'Ceallaigh, O'Celine, O'Caela, and O'Cadhla, which will soon be all anglicised to Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever after the extinction of the native language.

m Diarmait Ua Cúinn.—Now anglicéd Dermot, Darby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O' being never prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See note 4, under A. D. 1013, p. 774, supra.

n Cínél-Áedha of Echtge: i. e. the O'Shaughnessys and their correlates, who were seated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway.
land, at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmaid’s grandson, i. e. the son of Domhnall Caemhanach, and the son of his foster-brother, i. e. O’Caellaigh. — Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O’Ruairc and O’Conchobhair, and delivered hostages to Mac Murchadha. The hostages of East Meath were put to death by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. The son of Mac Fhaelain and the son of Donnaidh Mac Gillaphadraig were banished by Mac Murchadha. An army was led by Mac Murchadha into Breifne, and a party of his people were defeated by the soldiers of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ua-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ua-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Dalu. Lorcan Ua hEch-thighern was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ua-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, chief of Clann-Iffearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe. Diarmaid Ua hAinbhfeth, lord of Ua-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oileach, was slain on Inis-Lachain, by a fleet which came from the Inish Orc [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Gaileanga and Saithne, and he carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the Airghialla into Tir-Briuin. Murchadh Ua Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha, was slain by Ua Flachrach, lord of Ua-Fineachlais. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuain-da-ghualann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaeibh, son of the successor of Finn, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Maelisa, bishop,

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* Inis-lochain.—See note *, under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note b, under A. D. 1544.

* Fortuatha. — A territory in the present county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaile.

* Ui-Feineachlais.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.
Maelíosa eppcoh, ñ Òollumaincúnt mac Cóphmaic, comairba Comgaill, ñ Maelmacain, comairba Pinnén co na muintir ñ. conhicionol manach maizalca co na nabhaid ñ oíopaig Maelmaoidoic Úa Mónghaír, leacait comairba ðecair, ñ Saball Phadraigh do ionscarbaí ag an manaírithe ñ ecgáibréat, ñ ro ecnuanaste réit, ñ a napach fa léif eitn leadbh a aimhrib ecreatha, ñ, eoca, ñ aoncha, ñ na huiile ñ eionólóirti ñ aimhrib an lecgain nepreite 50 rún. Maithi tíosnín, ñ coiric ñ poine an gnothom hírin trí comairle an tí ro bicíuirte manach Òrhoíte átha ar an abóime trí na cionnaír réim. Maithic tí a nolcán, accé ní sheachaidh gan mochoaidh on ceomóid, uair ro marseat in aimhilte la huaithe níomhí a coiric ñ poine an gnóimm rún, ñ ro ponnaí an pí. ñ ro marbcán gan frec taimtie ñ comhscéinaíe hírin i. i nêuin. Óla maith ro oí cuipreach an conhicionol. Óla maith tíra i ceithre bliaona ro marbaid maire Ulaí, ñ ro gonaí a pí. Óla maith gan uair taimtie ñ marbaid é i nÜíin lá a úibríomhaí.

Aoir Smpíre, mile cént pbéimmogat a haon. Petur Úa Mónóba, eppcoh Cúana pbíta ñoinéann, manach cribódéacé cétuir, do bádaí ñim Sionáin an 27 do Òiscéim. Sabá, mgín Òllmairn Úa Múrcaí, bancomáirba hírógide, dég iar tairnitíge. Cloicéeach Telca áirid do loiscaíd lá Tíosnín.

* Saball-Phadraigh.—Now Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See A. D. 493, 1011, 1020, 1149.
* Dun.—Now Downpatrick. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:
  “A. D. 1170. Conor mac Murtagh Ó Neall” [recté, O’Loghlin], “king of Kindred-Owen, and heire apparent of all Ireland, killed by Hugh Begg Mac Canna, and the Uibh-Caragan, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Tryan, in Ardmagh. Donogh Kynselagh O’Kelly killed by Leinster. Dublin spoiled by Dermid Mac Marcha and the forrener that he brought out of Great Britain to spoyle Ireland, in revenge of his banishment over seas out of his owne land, and the killing of his son. They had the slaughter of the Galls of Dublin and Waterford, and many slaughters were of them also. Leinster and men of Meath were spoyled both spirituall and temporall; and they tooke Dublin and Waterford. A very indecent act committed by the monke, i. Aulyv, son to the Coarb of Fingen-Moybyle, and by Manus Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, with the principalls of Ulster and Ulstermen also, together with” [recté, with the exception of] “Moylys, and Gilladomangart mac Donell mac Cormak, Coarb of Comgall, and Moymlarten, Coarb of Finen, with their people, i. a Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Moylemoak O’Morgair, Legat of the Coarb of Peter, in St. Patrick’s Savall, i. a sanctuary, were banished out of the abby built by themselves, and were spoyled altogether, books, stuff, eowes, men, horses, sheepe, and all that ever they gathered there first coming in the tymne of the said Legat
and Gilladomhangairt, son of Cormac, successor of Comghall, and Maelmartain, successor of Finnen, with their people,—i.e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabhall-Phadraigh; were expelled from the monastery, which they themselves had founded and erected; and they were all plundered, both of their books and ecclesiastical furniture, cows, horses, and sheep, and of everything which they had collected from the time of the legate aforesaid till then. Wo to the lord and chieftains who perpetrated this deed, at the instigation of one whom the monks of Droichet-atha [Drogheda] had expelled from the abbacy for his own crime. Wo to the country in which it was perpetrated; and it did not pass without vengeance from the Lord, for the chieftains who had done this deed were slain together by a few enemies, and the king was prematurely wounded and slain, shortly after, at the town where the unjust resolution [of perpetrating it] had been adopted, namely, at Dun. On Tuesday the convent were expelled. On Tuesday also, at the end of a year, the chieftains of Ulidia were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, shortly after, he was killed by his brother, at Dun.

The Age of Christ, 1171. Petrus Ua Mordha, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn, on the 27th of December. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluiniairn Mac Murchadha, successor of Bright, died after penance. The Cloictheach of Telach-aidr was until that tyme; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tyme, through emulation, fleshly combination, and covetousness of honor to himselfe; for the monks of Ireland did banish him out of their abbacy, through lawfull causes. Wo, wo, woe and woe the doing, and woe to the country where this act was committed, for it was not without revenge from the Lord, for they were killed at once by a few of their enemies, the principals that committed this act. The king was wounded and Garbeg; "soone after was killed himselfe by his brother in Dun. Dermot O'Hanveth was killed by a navy that came out of the Iles of Oreadia, in an Iland made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishlaghin." Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Telach-aidr.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Tealach-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Condealbain, chief of Uí-Leaghaire, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish
Ua Ruaige co na lán do bhaomh amn. Diapmaid Mac Murchadha, ni Laighfn, an rí lar a nuaim do éirithe teampaínile, iar etochuptal Sasan, iar noenam uile Gaidheal go hionda, iar napocaí lóracha ceall molapó, Cinnnuit, Cluain Éraind, Té, do écc mar cinn bliaona do galain eteainndeaca anaitiú, uair nó bpen ma bithach tria miobail Dé, Cholum Chille, l Pindém, l naom Eneann íra cealla po rámh, po lórce peit pian, l lomha móin aebat gan tiomna, gan anéirche, gan corpin eiprote, gan ongad, ainneal po cuill a éipochairleáid. Maoléipón mac Siolla Seaonaill tiomna Oíceart òigé, do écc. Tailtein, mighi Conochar Úi Mhaolruadhaim, bín lomaí Úi Chaillí, teimhna Saithne, déig. Doimnall, mac mac Ruaidhri Úi Mhaoilínua, teimhna Peac eCeall, do marabáid lá Muintir Mumaíneacha. Doimnall Úa Fógarta, tiomhna Ele véirceipt, do marbaíd lá Doimnall mac Domnaidh Óvaipde, l po cúip úin an t-a Éle, uí I spóireapraí píce ar eith cédaib. Creach coiblaí l aultach tí Cin Eogain, sta npeacr bá tómha leó. Creach léá Niall mac Mec Laclímaí go eCenél Eogain i nUaltaí, l po marbaíd rochaine leó, l po bhréadh buir oípmé. Ónaíon Aithiail iapom do zábail lá Niall Úa Laclímaí. Creach mór lá Maignír mac Domnpleíbe Úi Gheachta co nUaltaib i eCÚl an traipceipt, l po amhréac Cúil rathain, l cealla oile, l ngráit uathaí beas go Cenél Eogain poppa in Chonóchar Úa Chaillí, l po ríghaíl romaíopce Énce, l po mearbaid ron Ualtaib, l tróigcare nó ar riícit do öireachadh, l do macaib toipeád có rocháidh tomáib oile o Ualtaí, l po gonaí Maignír fein, l teimhna ar an caéipde doin cúip rín. Ro marbaíd iapom lá a vóibpáraí píne, lá Domnpleíbe, l lá Siolla Aenúgra báile an Íclórichge, and, in English, Steeplestown, in which the elicopter, or round tower, referred to in the text, stood. This tower fell about the year 1760. The Editor was acquainted with an old native of this district who saw this steeple standing.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 138, note.t.

*Unknown disease.*—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “Dermott Mac Murrough died of an unknown disease, without penance, shrive, or Extreme Unction.” But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 17, that “he died at Ferns after the victory of Uenion and penance.” This Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giral- dus Cambrensis, as follows, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 6:

“Erat autem Dermicius vir statura grandis, et corpore peramplu: vir bellicosus et audax in gente sua: ex erebro continuoque bellì clamore voce raucisona. Tímeri a cunctis quam diligi cupidis; nobilium oppressor, humilium erector, infestus suis, exosus alienis. Manus omnium
burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with its full of people in it. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland, —after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, &c.,—died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown disease"; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor, without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maelach-lainn, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, died. Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Muineachach. Domhnall Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh [Mac Gillaphadraig] of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the people of the two Eiles, where he slew three hundred persons. A plundering fleet was brought by the Ulidians into Tir-Eoghain, in which they carried off a countless number of cows. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and the Cinel-Eoghain, into Ulidia, and numbers were slain by them; and they carried off countless cows. The hostages of the Airghialla were afterwards taken by Niall Ua Lochlainn. A great predatory force was led by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha and the Ulidians into Cuilan-tuais-ceirt; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cinel-Eoghain, under Conchobhair Ua Cathain, overtook them; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of one-and-twenty chieftains and sons of chieftains, with many others [of the commonalty]; and Maghnus himself was wounded, but he escaped from the conflict on that occasion. He was afterwards killed by his own brother, Donnsleibhe, and Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Mac Gillaepscoip, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni."

* Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt.—Tuaiscirt was the name of an ancient deanery in the north of the present county of Antrim, comprising the modern rural deaneries of Ballymoney and Dunluce. The cuil, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 71, note *. 
mac Mic Ùilllaepeic, peátain Manaigh, 1 nÓin, iar nótaim ulc iomá. Creach an Sainébf lá Tígh'inán Ua Ruainc 50 bhreith be forge. Ro marbhad leó pochaidé, 1 do bhírtr thuair iomá. Creach aile lá Tígh'inán n'Oire- ceapt brf, 1 po marbhad lair Ùilla Néamn Mac Lugaidh, a. taorsh Cuimne, 1 Mac Ùilllaeiclaicmhn (a. taoiseac Òireceapt brscc.) Topéain lá frith Mide don éip rín Ua Lamhout. Oínnall bhfch, tigh'n Mide, do cabhraf ñaill i Thígh'inán Ua Ruainc. Seacht ceapacha do néam lá h UID Mainne ron. Unmánain 6 goimnach na himbóine co goimnach muncair. Creac Domhnaic Chianán do néam lá niúirts Mhili Chocan, 1 topéapain a-poile óidh anphápaic lá gálaib Àta chaé in emeac Chianán. Cat Àta chaé eicnic Mhili Cocan 1 Asgall, 1 mac Racéann, 1 gí thall nEpcann fect niamh. Topéapain a nár ceapaimh a óí, 1 anall eicnic niúirtbhaib Saxon 1 Galla Àta chaé. Do pochaid am Asgall mac Raghnall, 1 Ècain lochtaic, a hlnpib hOpc, co pochaidib aile ceméir. Sluaigh lá Ruainn Ua Ccondbain, látígh'inán Ua Ruainc, l lá Muighad Ua Cndbain 50 hÁt chaé, ópróbair an an tlapla 1. Stiabhbu, l an Mhili Cocan. Dho e. ní aná osháidí 1 iomghain scrópa rné se conctipí. Do éoit aroch Ó Condubain b eoromin Lainín, 1 mapchruac aifh mbeirpín 1 Asgall do thuain 1 do lorgce aribhann na Saxonach. Do deacádair náiptáin an tlapla 1 Mhili Cocan co na niúirtbhaib illsdonna Leithe Cúinn, po marbhad pochaidé via naught pin plaic, 1 tucaip a lón, a neacrud, 1 a ecaptí. Maróim lá mac Cóimhnic Mhíc Canáic at Gálaib Lúinnimh. Ro marbhad pochaidó moir idh laip 1 n. Poimne mac Ùilllaeicaimh, l im Topéain mac Òíin, 1 po lorgce an mapceada, 1 lité an úinne anpeamhón. Sluaigh lá Tígh'inán Ua Ruainc co bhreith

* Mnaigh. — Otherwise called Mancha Mónaigh-Uladh, and Cath-Monaigh. — See note *, under A. D. 1173; Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities, &c., p. 356; and Leabhar-na-gCearn, p. 172, note * 1. This sept was seated near Moira, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. Doctor O’Conor prints this Rechtaire Mhun, which he translates Gubernatore Momecac, but he is decidedly in error.

* Asgall. — For a curious account of the deaths of this prince and Hoan, or John, see Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. cap. 21. After a long struggle with his assailants, Hoan, or John, called The- woodo Vehemens by Giraldus, and le Dene by Maurice Regan, was at length fell to the ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford, assisted by others. Asgail, or Hiseulphus, attempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on the sea shore, and brought back alive to be reserved for ransom. But on appearing before the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large assembly in the Council house, he proudly and haughtily exclaimed: 'We came here with only a small force and this has been but the
of Monaig at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne. They slew numbers of persons, and carried off many cows. Another predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan into South Breagha; and he slew Gillan-Enain Mac Lughadha, i.e. chief of Cuircne, and Mac Gillaseachlainn, chief of South Breagha. Ua Lamhduibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Seven predatory incursions were made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, from Palm-Sunday till Low-Sunday.

Daimhliag-Chianain [Duleek] was plundered by the knights of Milo Cogan; and some of them were slain on the following day by the foreigners [i.e. Danes] of Ath-cliath, in revenge of Cianan. The battle of Ath-cliath was fought between Milo Cogan and Asgall, [who was for] some time before king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ireland. Many were slaughtered on both sides of the Saxon knights and the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath. Asgall, son of Ragnall, fell therein, as did Eoan, a Dane from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the Earl, i.e. Strongbow, and Milo Cogan. There were conflicts and skirmishes between them for the space of a fortnight. OConchobhair afterwards went against the Leinstermen, with the cavalry of the men of Breifne and Airghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their commonalty, and carried off their provisions*, armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh over the foreigners of Luimneach. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foirne, son of Gillacainnigh, and Torchar, son of Treni; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc*

beginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

* Their provisions.—In the account of the English Invasion, attributed to Maurice Regan, it is stated that the English got such quantities of corn, meal, and pork, as was sufficient to victual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's Hibernica, pp. 25–30; and compare with Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

* Tighearnan Ua Ruairc.—Compare with Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's Hibernica, pp. 25, 26.
b "Ua Litiuda : i. e. O'Liddy ; now Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

c The King of England.—Henry II. landed at Crook, in the county of Waterford, on the 18th of October, 1171. He was accompanied by Strongbow, William Fitz-Adelrm, Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Barnard, and many other lords. His whole force, which, according to the most authentic English accounts, was distributed in 400 ships, consisted of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—See Harris's Hibernica, p. 36.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1171. Diermot Mac Murcha, king of Leinster, after spoiling many churches and temporal? [property], "died in Ferna, without Unction, the body of Christ, repentance, or will, in satisfaction of Colum-Kill, Fienen, and the saints that he spoyled" [i. e. dishonoured] "in their churches. Askall mac Torcaill, king of Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Isles," [were] "killed of" [by] "the said Galls. Sawy, daughter of Gluniron Mac Murcha, Caorb of Brigit, died in repentance. A great army by Magnus Mac Dunleve, with all Ulstermen, into the northern nookes, preyed Cuilrathan, and other churches; but a few of Kindred-Owen followed them, about Conner O'Cahan, and fought with them, and killed 21 of their chief men, and chief men's children, and another number together with them; and Manus himself was wounded, and that Manus himselfe was soone after killed by Dunleve, his own brother, and by Gillanus Mac Gillespuig, by the Monks' heard or servant" [recté, by the lawgiver, or chief steward of the monachs, or Cath-Monaigh], "in Dun, after committing many great evils, viz., after putting away his wife from his fosterer, Cumoy mac Fleinn, who was his own
and the men of Breifne and Airghialla, a second time, to Ath-cliaeth; and they made battle with Milo Cogan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airghialla were defeated; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muireadhaigh into Thomond, and they plundered Sírtheachan Ua Litiudha, and slew himself in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmchadh and Muintir-Chinaetha into Ele, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Magh-Laighean, and many of the Uí-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and they plundered the west of Corcumdhruidh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Cluain-Conaire, Galam [read Gailinne], and Lathrach-Briuin. The daughter of Ua hEochadha, and wife of Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, died.

The fleet of Connaught, from Allhallowtide to May-day, upon the Sinainn and Lóch Deirgdheirc. A peace was made by Domhnall Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of England, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Andegavia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hughe’s wife before; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing bells, bachalls, clerks, and churches. Dunlewe raigned after him. Anne, daughter to Dunlewe, Queen of Argiail, died. Slaughter committed upon Tiernan O’Roir, men of Meath, men of Fernmoy, by Myles Gogan, and his” [knights], “where fell a great many about Hugh O’Roir, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O’Briuins and Conmaicne. There were there killed some of the best of Fernmoy, i.e. Moymoghta Mac Confevla, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feragh. Tenny O’Congale, the splendor of Argiail for liberality and martial feates, died. Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus Rex Angliae, et idem dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavia, et aliarum multarum terrarum, cum ducentis et ul. navibus, and came to shore in Waterford, and tooke pledges from Munster. He came after to Dublin, and tooke hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Ibruin, Argiails, and Ulster. Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaght, a divine monk and learned, drowned in the Synan, the 6th Kalends of January.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 4, line 2 of note 1, after “Tultuine,” insert “now modernized to Conn cuine, or Tounthinna, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary.”

P. 7, note 2, for “this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal,” read “this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down.”

P. 8, note 3, for “not identified,” read “a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford.”

P. 22, line 2 of note 4, for “now Teltown, near the River Boyne,” read “now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne.”

P. 27, line 4 of note 5, for “a small bog,” read “a small bay.”

P. 28, at the end of note 6, add: “There is a place called Blary, or Bleary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down.”

P. 37, note 7, for “both names unknown,” read “Glascharn is the name of a townland in the north-west extremity of the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.”

P. 38, at the end of note 8, add: “According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O’Flaherty, the Monarch Connhseil was buried at Feart-Connhseil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Chonnhseil, or Drumconvel, in the parish of Armagh, county of Armagh.—See Ogygia, part iii. c. 20.”

P. 38, note 9, for “Ucha.—Not identified,” read “Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballysonnan, near Killcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare.”

P. 40, at the end of note 10, add: “Dubbloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Ferrard.”

P. 49, note 11, for “not identified,” read “Loch Salleach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51.”

P. 58, note 12, on Moin-Boichnigh, for “there is no place now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly,” read “Moin-Boichnigh is now called Moin-Boichnigh, or Boughna Bog, and is situated in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath, on the northern boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe.”
P. 75, note 4, for "Mach-Aife, otherwise called Magh-Feimheann," read "Mach-Aife was the name of a plain in the ancient Ui-Failge, adjoining Tuath-Leighe, near Portarlington."

P. 79, A. M. 4702, for "Aenghus Ollamh, son of Labhraidh," read "Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilioll, son of Labhraidh."

P. 89, A. M. 5085, for "Ederscel, son of Oilioll," read "Ederscel, son of Eoghan, son of Oilioll."

P. 104, at the end of note 4, on Slighe-Dala, add: "The townland of Bealach-mor, i.e. the Great Road or Pass, now Ballaghmore, adjoining the parishes of Ballyadams and Timogue, in the barony of Stradbally, Queen's County, marks the direction of the great pass of Slighe-Dala, in the territory of Laeighis, or Leix."

P. 104, A. D. 157. At the end of this paragraph add: "δα τοποειτΗς αν τάπορις Conn, oυρ ρα σειρετηρεθετε. δα τοποειτΗς αν κηνηκη γα αν ευπερηκα δε α ληηον, ι. e. Conn was a prosperous monarch, because he was a righteous judge. The trees and the river-mouths were productive during his reign."

P. 107, A. D. 165, for "Cairbre Riadal," read "Cairbre Riada."

P. 108, col. 2, line 9, for "the Munster sept called Deirgthine," read "the Munster sept called Dairine."

P. 111, A. D. 226, for "his hand did not fail Laighe," read "his hand did not conceal Laighe," and add: Lughaidh Lagha had slain seven kings, in token of which he wore seven rings on his fingers, by which he was easily recognised.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 124, a, a."

P. 112, note 5, for "Suithair, or Shrulie, in the south-east of the county of Louth," read "Suithair, or Shrulie, in the south-east of the county of Longford."

P. 114, A. D. 248. "The battle of Crinna-Fregahail.—In the Annals of Tigernach this battle is entered under A. D. 251 ; and in the Stowe copy of the Annals of the Four Masters it is noticed under A. D. 262. It is to be distinguished from the battle of Crinna-Breath, fought A. D. 226."

P. 120, A. D. 284, for "Fiorgcor mac Cormac Caír," read "Fiorgcor mac Moga Cumb, mac Cormac Caír, i.e. Fearcorb, son of Moghecorb, son of Cormac Cas."

P. 124, at the end of note 7, add: "It is very probable that Fincarn, in the parish of Donaghmoyne, county of Monaghan, marks the battle field of Achadh-leithdherg. It is stated in very old accounts of this battle that its site was marked by a carn."

P. 137, at the end of note 7, on St. Laebhan, add: "The principal church of this saint would appear to be Cill-Laebhain, now Killevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan."

P. 140, note 7, on Dumba-Aichir, for "Not identified," read "Dumba-Aichir was in Loch nEn, near the town of Roscommon.—See Annals of Tigernach, A. D. 1066."

P. 150, A. D. 479. To this year add: "Crimthann, mac Enna Ceinnsealach, μι Ωρεαν δου τουμ τυηκοιν ηνσυην δου Υλο δουρα, τη ηυρεαν Σηιε. Μυριεαδις Μυναεν, μι Ολαο, νεμος, i.e. Creamhthann, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, King of Leinster, fell by Eochaidh Guinech, one of the Ui-Bairrche, and the people of Ara-Cliach. Muireadhach Muindearg, King of Ulidia, died."

P. 159, last line, for "A. D. 432," read "A. D. 448."
P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the Leabhar Breac is, “Ní mo cín ógón co ngal, hi múiriicea in mórtaicail.”

P. 190, line 3 of note ², for “county of Longford,” read “county of Galway.”

P. 213, line 8 of note ³, for “ó Shlíobh Óig,” read “ó Shlíobh Liag.”

P. 217, col. 1, line 19, for “ridge-pole of the hole,” read “ridge-pole of the house.”

P. 219, col. 2, line 27. At the end of paragraph here add: “Bun-Aeife is now called Effy’s Brook, which is a small streamlet crossing the road at the end of Mr. Putland’s plantation, and falling into the River Slaney, in the parish of Rathmore, barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.”

P. 242, A. D. 620, after “Colman mac Cogellain décc,” add: “Aómac Cúmaícaí, décc, i. e. Aedh, son of Cúnaic, died.”

P. 282, at the end of note ², add: “Aporcressan, the church of St. Maelrubha, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called anglicé Applecross, which is the name of an old church situated opposite the Isle of Skye, a short distance to the north of Loch Carron. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. William Reeves, author of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., for this identification. In the Registry of Aberdeen, at 17 Kal. September, is set down the festival of S. Malrubius of Appilhors, which is clearly the present Applecross. Sinclair, in his Statistical Account of Scotland (vol. iii. pp. 377, 379), states that the shell of the old parish church remains in Applecross, and beside an ancient ecclesiastical building; but he takes the name, Applecross, to be a modern one, and derived from ‘rows of apple trees, which the proprietor of the estate planted in cross rows.’ The Rev. Mr. Reeves, who justly rejects this derivation, thinks that by the change of liquids aper was made apel, and that the noun cressan was shortened to cross. In this opinion the Editor entirely concurs, and he thinks that local inquiry would enable not merely an antiquary, but any intelligent inquirer, to ascertain that the modern Applecross is still called Abercressan among those who speak Gaelic.”—See the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

P. 326, A. D. 728. At the end of this year, add: “Reacócghrá hIua Cuathraigh, toireac Ua Cúpmhe, décc. Cúiteleá, mac Cínneaplan, toireac Luighe, décc. Cuinnigearra, níth Ceallaitg Cualann, décc, i. e. Reachtabhra Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Ua Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Ceannfadaladh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintighearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.”

P. 331, for “Tola, son of Duncaidh, bishop,” read “Tola, Bishop of Cluan-Iasaird.”

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add: “Inreagára Úa Conaing, toireac Cínaic, décc. Óg ceap soc pophél longáir arn aer sco na bprinre arn mbliodhain Í, i. e. Inreachtach Úa Conaing, chief of Cínaich, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year.”

P. 348, A. D. 746, after “Nuaí mac Óum奈leibhe, &c., décc,” add: “Flann Úa Conghal, toireac Úa Foinge, décc. Fearagh, mac Fugartach, nítheara níthearna Óge, décc. Muirghu, mac Óghri, nítheara na Óige, Flann Foinige, toireac Cínce Luighe, décc, i. e. Flann Úa Conghal, chief of Ui-Failghe, died. Fearghus, son of Fugartach, lord of Deiscart-Breagh, died. Muirghius, son of Fearghus, lord of the Deisi, and Flann Foirtre, chief of Corca-Laighde, died.”

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

1191
P. 351, A. D. 748, after “Farblai, son of Margus, a wise man, died,” add: “Scannlan of Cluain-Boireann died.”

P. 358, A. D. 755, after “Mupaimb, &c., p strigean, décc,” add: “Conchubhar Ua Taidgh Teimhin, sigeann Cianachta Folne Geimh, décc, i.e. Conchubhar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimh, died.”

P. 360, line 2 of note †, for “Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker,” read “Kiltabeg, situated near Edgeworthstown, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Ardglass, and county of Longford.—Ord. Map, s. 9.”

P. 364, note †, on Carn-Fiachach, for “barony of Moycashel,” read “parish of Conry, barony of Rathconrath.”

P. 368, A. D. 765, line 5, for “Iaiggol,” read “Uaiggol.”

P. 376, A. D. 773, after “An coisde ceann eiri Donncha Í Congáltac,” add: “Ca each Foncalaoe eiri Donncha mac Domnaill Í Congaltaí, i.e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Conghalach.”

P. 389, note †, on Rath-Ofiuba, for “Not identified,” read “There is a place of this name, now anglicised Raheenbo, in the townland of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar.”

P. 390, A. D. 784, after “Sligeachas, corpa Í Conaille, décc,” add: “Suibne, mac Oggai, décc, i.e. Suibhne, son of Adhuar, died.”

P. 407, note †, on Rubha-Chonnaill, for “now Rowe,” read “still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rúba Chonnaill, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel and Magheradernon, in the county Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar.”


P. 462, note †, for “about A. D. 500,” read “about A. D. 800,” and add: “This Diarmaid of Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, was the grandson of Aedh Roin (King of Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster, who was slain A. D. 732), and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 824 [825].—See note †, under A. D. 823, p. 435. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Disert-Diarmada, about the year 500.”

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert: “Conaing, mac Fionnmainch, abb Domnaill Paraice b’ócc, i.e. Conaing, son of Feardomhnach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died.”

P. 494, line 3 of note †, after Cill-Finche, add: “Now Cill Phinné, or Killinny, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Roighne; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Ceanannus, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Righ Roighne, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory.”

P. 553, note †, for “hul huirain,” read “hul huirain.”

P. 578, note †, line 12, for “Lizacu Crudeli,” read “in Lacu Crudeli;” and add: “This is
probably the small lough now called Loughnashade, situated near the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh.”

P. 425, note *, on Loch-Uamha, for “The situation of this lake has not yet been identified,” read “Now Loch-na-hUsamha, anglice Lough Nahoo, situated between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, in the parish of Drumlea, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. It contains twenty acres, English measure, and is now in progress of being drained.”

P. 606, col. 1, line 1, for “15 Kal. Juni,” read “15 Kal. Januarii.”

P. 612, col. 1, line 1, for “O’Braie,” read “O’Braein, or O’Braoin.”

P. 750, note *, for “now Dunbo,” read “now Drumbo.”

P. 765, line 5, for “carried off three hundred,” read “carried off three hundred prisoners.”

P. 769, line 18, for “by the son of Ceanannus,” read “by the side of Ceanannus.”

P. 775, col. 2, for “bishop Conor O’Donnell of Raphoe,” read “Bishop Conor O’Donnell of Raphoe, who died A. D. 1399.”

P. 985, line 3, for “dignity of Noble,” read “dignity of noble bishop.”

P. 1121, line 28, for “Magh-Teabhtha and Machaire-Chuirne,” read “Magh-Teathbha and Machaire-Chuirne were plundered.”
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