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ANNALS OF IRELAND.
THREE FRAGMENTS,

COPIED FROM ANCIENT SOURCES

By DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH:

AND EDITED,

WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

FROM A MANUSCRIPT PRESERVED IN THE BURGUNDIAN LIBRARY AT BRUSSELS,

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

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

^a *Dudley Furbisse*.—For some account of Dudley Furbisse the reader is referred to “*Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*.”—Introduction, p. vii. to xii. Mr. O’Conor, of Belanagare, informs us, in a letter published by Dr. Ledwich in his “*Antiquities of Ireland*” (2nd ed., Dublin, 1804), p. 303, that Duaid Mac Furbis was instructed by the Mac Egan of Ormond, who were hereditary Brehons, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

It

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

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

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

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

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

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

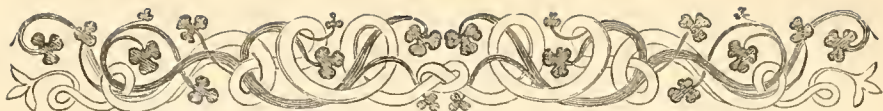
The account of the attack on Chester, in the third Fragment, was, probably, taken from some English or Welsh annalist, but no narrative exactly like it has been found in Geoffrey of Monmouth, or any English chronicler.

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

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

J. O'D.

FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.



FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.



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

Ab anno Christi circiter 571 ad annum plus minus 910.

[FRAGMENTUM I.]

[A. D. 573.] Rl. Cat Feimhin in quo uictur ept Colman
 beg mac Diarmada et ippe euarit. Brénann dioror quieuit
 in Chripto, clxxx. anno aetatir ruæ, uel ccc°.

R. R. R. R. R. R. Léigun na peét Rallanua rin peacám.

[581.] Ral. Cat Manann in quo Aodan mac Gabrain uictor
 epia.

[582.] Ral. Marbað Fearaðaig Finn, mic Duac, m Opraige.
 Ar é ro imurro an tpeap ní pe mé Colaim cille do éuað do cum
 nime,

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

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



FRAGMENTS OF ANNALS OF IRELAND.



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

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

[FRAGMENT I.]

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

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

[581.] Kal. The battle of Mannan^c, in which Aodhan MacGabrain [King of Scotland] was victorious.

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

“Ecclesiastical History of Ireland,” vol. ii. p. 38, sq. Annals of Tighernach, and of Ulster, A. D. 581.

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

nime, γ αρ ε πο αν πάτ αμάλ πο ιμμρ Colam Cille δ'Αοδ mac Aimmieé.

Τρεβλαν μór το γαβάλ αν Ρεαραδαιγ. Clann Conla το ετοι-
 γεαέτ το γαβάλ ταιγε παρ: uair δo Chorca Λαιοιγδε δ'Ρεαρα-
 δαé mac Duac, uair ρεαέτ ρίγ το γαβραδ Ορραιγε το Corco
 Λαιοιγδε, γ ρεαέτ ριγ το Ορραιγιé πο γαρ ριγε Chorca
 Λαιοιγδε.

Coccaó ιαραμ δορομ ρε Cloind Conla, γ αρ αν πο βασιρυν
 'na éulγ, αγυρ α ρεοιδ uile αιγε ανη; αμάλ ba βέρ το na ριγαιé
 τυιλγ umpa δ'ιοδap .i. ροιall αρ éapυρ α ccapann γ α ccapannoca
 αιργιδ, γ α ccopáin, γ α n-epγpaδa, το ταβαιρτ δ'φογnam 'pan
 οίδce; α mbrianduib, γ α ppiécealla, γ α ccamáin epéduma ρa
 poγnum an laoi.

Rob iomδa ιμμυρpo ρεοιδ αγ Ρήραδác, ρapa μór α ηγpaδ laiρ, γ
 doná αρ olc ppié iad, óir ní éualaρom α éfγ nó α mór óir no αιργιδ,
 oγ epén no αγ epuaγ α n-Ορραιγιé, na ηιργabéa αιγιρioé το ταρ-
 ραιγ α ιμμυρ ρin uad το éuinδac na péd ρain. Tanγaττap epa
 α meic δ' ionnpoiéio Ρήραδαιγ comge an tolec το bpeié na péd
 leó. Cpéd αρ áil duib, α máca, ol Ρήραδach? Na ρεοιδ το
 bpeié linn, ol na mic. Ní bfiéaioi, αρ Ρήραδác, uair olc ppié iad.
 Socharde ρa epaiδiupa γa ττιnól; αγυρ ceadaigim-γi mo épáδ
 pém dom naimδuib umpu. Ro iméigpoc α mic uad, αγυρ po γapρoim
 αγ αιépiγε δίépa; tancuτap ιαραμ clann Conla, αγυρ po mapb-
 ρao

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

^c *Aedh, son of Aimmire.*—He was mo-
 narch of Ireland from A. D. 628 to 642.

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

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

went to heaven; and this was the reason, as Colum Cille had told to Aedh, son of Aimmire^e.

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

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

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

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

^h *Valuables*, πέο. — Property of any kind; *gaza*, but particularly jewels. See the Will of Cathair Mor, in "Leabhar na gCeart."

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

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

ραὸ Φεαραδᾶχ, ἡ πucciραὸ na peoða ἡ do éuað Φεαραδᾶc do cum mine.

Ral. ἡ a pī po an ceatpamað Ral x̄x don 32 Ral. τερτα αῖ an oεεpт.

Quier Coloim Cille lxxxi anno aetatip ruae, unde Fedelm cecinit :

Uc iap pīp an the gabta ip in lín
he bpecc baoi i mboínn.

32 Ral. peacom.

Ral. A° Om. dεx. Piontan ua Eacac Ab Cluana eidneç, cñm monac na hEopra quieuit in quinta pēria, unde Colman mac Feargura cecinit :

Dia Darðaoim pucað Piontan,
Ip po gineð ap talmain,
Ap dia Darðaoim at bat
Ap mo phiaptaib coimgeia.

Ral. Initium pegininip Aoða Uairioðnaig.

Ral. Aoð Uairioðnac incipit pegnapie um. aññ. .i. Aoð mac Domnall, mic Muirceartaig, mic Muiríðaiḡ, mic Eoḡain.

Écēt naon da tainic pé na mḡðaimna dap lap Oēna Mupa. pa indaib a láma ap an aboimn atá dap lár an baile. Oēain
ainm

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

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

the twenty-eighth year after it.

³ *Boync*.—A marginal note opposite these lines says: “Hæc erant in margine,” i. e. in the margin of the original MS. The verses here quoted are not found elsewhere.

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

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

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

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

Alas ! in truth he who was caught in the net ;
The speckled salmon who was in the Boyne^l.

I omit 32 years.

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

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

[605.] Kal. The beginning of the reign of Aedh Uairidhnachⁿ.

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

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

Othain

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

ⁿ *Aedh Uairidhnach*.—Monarch of Ireland from the year 605 till 612.

^o *Othain-Mura*.—Othain, or Fothain

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

ainm na habann ar uairte ainmighéir an baile .i. Othain. Ra gar
don uirce da éir m'á aighé, ra gar f'f' da muinuir f'f'ir, A pí, ar
ré, na cuir an uirge rin po tagaid. Cédon? ar an pí. Ar náir
l'm a ráo, ar ré. Cá náir aca duit ar an f'f'irinde do ráo? ar an
pí. Ar ead po, ar ré, ar f'f'ir an uirge rin aca f'f'irle na
clépe. An ann, ar an pí, téid an clépe péin ar imélguid? Ar
ann go deimhin, ar an tóclaid. Ní namá, ar an pí, cuirpeas pom
aighé, acé cuirpeas um b'él 7 íd'ad, ag ol trí mbolgoma de, uair
ar pacarbaice l'm ané uirce 7 t'éid a imélguid.

Ra h'muirid' f'f'ir do Múra, 7 po altag buide do Othia ar
f'f'ir mar rin do beir ag Aod, 7 po garimeo cuicce iardan Aod
Allan, 7 Aod Uairidhnae ainm oile do, 7 a f'f'ir po raio Múra
pí: A m'ic ionmian, ar ré, loe na hairimiden rin tugair do'n
Eglair, geallain-pí duit 7 f'f'iradair D'é píge n'Éirenn do gabail
go garuid, aguir go mbéira buaid 7 corpur doo náimib, 7 nio
béira bar anabaid, 7 caite corp an éimib' ar mo láim-pí, 7
guirpeas-ra an coimuid lat, go mba críne béur tu don
bioe.

Níor buo cian tra iardan co po gar Aod Allan píge
nÉirenn, 7 do raio f'f'iranna f'f'irada do Múra Othna.

Rucc iaram Aod Allan corgar ionda do Uairimib, 7 da
naimib ar éana.

Ro buí tra oé mbliada 7 píge n'Éirinn, 7 ra gar galair
bar

^p *Jakes*, Fialte. — i. e. veil-house, i. e. latrina, the Temple of Clausina.

^q *Another name*. — This is a mistake; for Aedh Allan, monarch of Ireland, flourished from A.D. 734 to 743, whereas Aedh Uairidhnae came to the throne in the year 605, and died in 612. This mistake is continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

margin of the MS. is this note: "*Vide* naé sunt *diversi*:" i. e. Aodh Allan and Aodh Uairidhnach are different persons.

βαιρ ανδριν Αοδ Αλλαν, γ πα ευαρ υαδ αρ ελhn Μύρα. Τάμιγ Μύρα, γ πο πάδ αν ρί ριρ : Α ελέριγ, αρ ρέ, παρ μεαλλαρ, υαιρ δο παδρυμ παλλ αρ άρ η-αιριγε, υαιρ δο ραοιλεαμαρ τρέδ βρέιτρυρ βειτ γδ mba ερην μέ im δέταδ : γ αν θαρ linn ατα βάρ ι ρφακυρ θαμ. Αρ ρίρ, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ, ατά βάρ ι ρροδυρ θατ, γ πα τιμδιδεαδ δο ραοζαλ γ τυεαυρ ρειρε αν εοιμδδ, γ ιννιρ γά νί δο ριζνιρ m πα εράιδιρ αν εοιμδδ. Ινδιρρδ, αρ αν ρί, huδ δόιγ lfm δο εράδ αν εοιμδδ. Ra ρυαβραρ, αρ ρέ, ριρ 'Ειρεnn δο τιnol δο cum αν ερλέιθερι εαιρ ι. Καρπλαισγ θα εοιμ-αρδύεαδ ευαρ, γ εταδ δίμορ δο δήnam ανη, γ αρδ pob αιλ γο ρραιετα εene αν τιγι ριν γαδ εράετνόνα ι mδρδέναιδ, γ ι η-Αιριυρ Ξαιοδιol, γ πα ρεαθαρ πο ba διομαρ mορ ραιν.

Rob olc ριν, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ, γ νί hδ ριν πο τιμδιδδδ δο ραόζαλ.

Ra ρυαδρυρ dono, αρ αν ρί, θροιέδδ δο δήnam ι cCluain Ιράιρδ, γ α δήnam γο mορβαλτα ριυμ εο πο μαρδδ m'ανmιρ ραιρ γο ηράτ.

Ra ιννιρ νειτι ιmδα amlaδ ριν.

Νί νί διb ριν, αρ αν ελειρεαδ, τιμδιδιυρ δο ραοζαλ.

Ατά dono αγum νί οile, αρ αν ρί ι. αν mιργαιρ ρυil αγom δο Λαιγνδ; υαιρ αρεαδ pob áil θαμ α ρριρ uile δο τιμαργαιν δο cum caτα, γ α μαρβαδ uile ανη, α mna γ α μοζαδ δο ταδαιρτ ριρ ροζηnam δο Uib Néill. Sinnι τυαιρεαιρ η-Ειρhnn δο ταραιρτ πο Mide, γ ριρ Mide ρορ Λαιγνδ. Uδ, uδ, τρα, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ αρδδ

[†] *Curraeagh*.—Carrleagh, a mountain near Ailech, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

[§] *Airiur Gaedhel*.—i. e. *regio Gadeliorum*, now Argyle, in Scotland.

[‡] *That was bad*.—Did the Irish erect the palaces of great altitude, or great stone

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

[¶] *Cluain-Iraid*.—Now Clonard, in the county of Meath.

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

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

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

He also told many things of a similar nature.

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

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

"Alas!

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

αὐτὸ πῖν πο τιμοῖβις το παῶγαλπο, υαῖνι αν cinead πῖν αρ μοιρ-
 εαρ λατρα .ι. Λαιζῖν, αταατ ναοιῖν ος ῖναιζτε leo πριαῖθναῖνι αν
 εοιμοῖβις, γ αρ μοο ατα ὀριζῖο, γ αρ τιερε δά η-ῖναιζτε ανδάρ
 τομ ῖναιζτε ρι. Αέτ εῖνα αρ τπόεαρ εαonuρραε αν εοιμοῖβις, γ
 οῖνα ηιοῖραιρτ πέιν το ναῖν εῖνν ηαιηζῖδεαετα πῖν πο ὅαοι το
 εῖροιθε το Λοιζῖνβ ζο παβαιρ α πῖλαιτιυρ αρ buaine μαρ αν πῖαιτιυρ
 αιμριορδα.

Ra hongad an fain an ni, γ πο εαιε corp ann εοιμοῖβις, γ πυαιρ
 báρ πο εῖδυαιρ, γ το εῖαιε το εῖνν neime.

Sfét Kal ríschom.

Imitium pegiminir Maoilcoba.

Kal. Maoicoba mac Aoða, mic Ainmirec pegnauit tribur
 annir. Stella uirā hōra tertia diei.

Kal.

Kal. Sum Maoicoba mic Aoða la Suibne Menn mic Fiachna.
 Quier Diarmada tertii abbatis Cluana Ipario. Imitium pegimi-
 nir Suibne Minn.

Kal. Suibne mēnn πο γαρ πῖζε η-ῖπεινν ι νεαζαῖο Maoilcoba
 χῖν. βλιαῖθνα ζο τοποχαιρ λα Congal εαιε mac Scanlam.

Ua aen d'Fiachna d'atari an Suibne πῖν αζ οὐλ ὀριυρα
 αραταιρ, υαιρ νῖορ βο ρῖ ρῖοῖν ιτιρ, το παῖο να μῖννμαιν αῖναιλ πο
 ζαῖβ εαιε α νεαζαῖο α εῖελε πῖζε να η-ῖπεινν. Ταμῖε μῖαῖο
 meanman γ ηνδῖοεεβαλα μόρα ραε, γ ῖαιντ πῖζε να η-ῖπεινν το
 ζαῖβαιλ δό, γ τάνηζ πειῖνε να εῖαιε, γ πα μνιρ δά ῖνναι, γ α ρῖο πο
 παῖο α βῖν μῖρ: υαιρ ναε πα πυαῖπυιρ ζυρ ανδῖοι πῖν, αρ ρῖ, ῖ
 ῖαιεῖν

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

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

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

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

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

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

I omit seven years^v.

[612.] The beginning of Maelcobha’s^z reign.

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

Kal.

[615.] Kal. The killing of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, by Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna. The repose of Diarmaid^b, third Abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The beginning of the reign of Suibhne Menn.

Kal. Suibhne Menn assumed the sovereignty of Erin after Maelcobha, for thirteen years, until he was slain^c by Congal Cacch, son of Seanlan.

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

^b *Diarmaid*.—The death of this third Abbot of Clonard is not recorded in the published Annals, nor noticed by Archdall.

^c *Was slain*.—In the year 628.

^d *Fiachna*.—This story of Fiachna, the

father of the Irish monarch, Suibhne Menn, is not given by any of the other Annalists, nor even by Keating, who was very fond of giving stories of the same kind. It is clearly not very old.

φαίειμ α κυβδὲ πὲ πρὶ ἔαορα αἰγυρ δο ρήντατταδ ἰ πρεαδτρα
 κορναῖν πῖγε, υαῖρ νί ——— δὶ ἰ τορε, ἀρ ρειροῖν, να ταιρμιρξ
 umum ; ἀέτ τυετύρ λιὼ αἰγυρ βιαδ ἰρτιξ, ἀρ ρέ, αἰγυρ τινολτυρ μαίτε
 ινναδ εuccainn, γ ταβαῖρ λόρ δόιβ; αἰγυρ γαιρμιὼ α μναιο εῖυεε
 ανδραῖν γ κομπαισιδ πρια, αἰγυρ γαδ ἰμπαδθαδ πα βυι ρειμὲ να
 μλνμαιν πα εῖμρ πα κομπερετ υαδ, γ ἀρ αε αν μναιο πα βαιο αν
 τιμπαδθαδ πα βαιο αιειρμιὼ ἰαρ ριν, γ ἀρ ανδ ριν πα κομπρεδ
 αν Suibne Mlnopa α μβροινν α μάεταρ. Ἰν ταν τρα πα εἰρῖξριμ
 ὁ μναιο, αδ βήρε αν βήν: αν υτινολφαιδεαρ εάε ἰρτεαδ ἀρ ρί?
 Acc, ἀρρ Φιαचना, Νί διηγιμ ἀρ πποεῖυεδὲ φέιν .ι. πῖγε πρτα
 δο κορναῖν. Τυιγτέαρ ἀρρῖν ἰαῖαμ κοινδ θα αιγιυδ μόρρ πει-
 τεέεταδ να δυειρτιξέιδ δο βεραδ να clanna αιγεντα μόρα.

Λά dono don τSuibne ρι να γιλλα ὅγ να εαιεδ γ α βήν, πα ραιδ
 μια ἰνναιο; ἀρ ἰονηναδ λιον, ἀρ ρέ, α λαίξδ πο γαρ ὁ Cenel
 Eogann εἰγλῖνυρ φορ εαδ ἰορρα: ἀρεδ πα ραῖδ αν βήν τρε cenel
 ποεῖυεδεδ, εἰδ δυιδρι, ἀρ ρί, γαν ερυαρ δο ὀθναῖν, γ οὐλ ρομπα δο
 εοεεαδ πρια εάε, γ κορξυρ δο βρειε γο μιμε. Αρ ἀμλαδ ριν
 βιαρ, ἀρ εἰροῖν.

Ταιμξριμ ἰαρ ριν ἀμαδ αἰγυρ ρέ ἀρμῆα πα μαῖδιν ἀρ να
 βάραε, γ δο ράλα οεελαοδ δο λυετ γ εἰρῖδε ἀρμῆα, γ δο
 ροινε κοῖμραε πρῖρ γο πο γιλλ αν τόγλαε δο μινδ γαε ὀό, γ πο
 γιλλ πλυαξ μορ δο ἀμλαδ, γ πο γαδ πῖγε n'Εἰρηνν.

Pal. Μορρ Suibne Μινν.

[715.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[628.] Kal. The death of Suibhne Menn^f.

[715.]

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

[715.] Fogartac hua Cſhnaig do riðiri na riðe, unde dictum :

Serra Fogartac an plait

An ſua or bit bſr

An tan ar mber ní bí ní

Iar rin ar ri nia cinn mſr.

[716.] Kal. Cumuſce aſnaið Taillten la Fogartac i torcair
mac Maolruda 7 mac Dummſléide.

[717.] Kal. Anaritariur Augurur pellitur. Ppor meala
pluit rupeſ porram Laginorum : pluit etiam ppor ariðio i n-Oſain
móir, ppor cruicneacſta i n-Oſain mbicc. Tunc natuſ eſt Niall
Conſail, mac Fearðail, unde Niall Pporac uocatur eſt.

Coronuccad Pſhair Arretol do gabail do muinſir lae porpio ;
uair coronuccad Simóin Opuad po bai porpio co nicce rin, amail
areð po bai por Colom cille péin.

[718.] Kal. Theodoſiur imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo imperat annis ix.

[720.] Kal. Inpſo Maigſe Oreag la Catal mac Pionhguine, ri
Munian, 7 Murchað mac mðrain ri Laiðſn. Inpſo Laiðſn la
Fearðal mac Maolduin. In aſailib leppaib aſuſſn foðabam
comad ipm tſſſr bliadain peimainð, .i. an deacmhad bliadain
plaitiura

^g *Fogartach Ua Cernaigh*.—See Four Masters, A. D. 712, 714, 719. The Annals of Ulster give the dates thus : 713. “Fogartach hua Cernaigh, de regno expulſus eſt, in Britanniam iuit.” 715. Fogartach nepos Cernaigh, iterum regnat.” He became undisputed monarch of Ireland in 719 [*O’Flah.*, 722], but was ſlain by Cinaeth, his ſucceſſor, in 724.

^h *Tailltin*, now Teltown, on the River

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

ⁱ *Anaſtaſius*.—i. e. Anaſtaſius II., reſigned in January, 716.

^j *Othain-mor*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. Othain-Beg is a ſubdiſion of Othain-mor. See p. 11, n.°, *ſupra*. Theſe three ſhowers are noticed by the Four Masters

[715.] Fogartach Ua Cernaigh^s, again in the sovereignty, unde dictum est :

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

[716.] Kal. The confusion of the fair of Taitinn^b by Fogartach, in which fell the son of Maclrubha, and the son of Donnslieblie.

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

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

[718.] Kal. Theodosius^l imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo^m imperat annis novem.

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

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

^l *The tonsure of Peter the Apostle.*—"A. D. 718.—Tonsura coronæ super familia Iac."

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

ⁱ *Theodosius.*—Meaning Theodosius III., A. D. 717.

^m *Leo.*—A. D. 718.

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

plaiciura Feargal do gniúca an tinnraora Laighn, 7 gomað na ðigail táimic Murchað mac hEamain do fíraib Múrian d'innraib Maize breag. Thibé bliadain sib rin tra do migne Feargal inoraða moira i Laighnib .i. alogað 7 a noóð, 7 a marbað, 7 pa zeall nað anrað de rin, no do teugta ðo an boronia po maic Pinnacta do Moling, 7 do deugta braidhe ðó pe tigeapnar 7 per in ciur. Do maorat laighn braidhe ðó, 7 pa zeallrat an cír.

Ir ino ainrip rin do migne Feargal fairtim dá macaib .i. u' Aoð Allan, agur do Niall Cundail, [dá ngoiréi Niall Fírach] 7 ar ar po po ár doimín on.

.i. Lá tancatpur cuice do h-Ailc Fírgínn, .i. Aoð an mac ba moó .i. óclac glic, amnur, beoða, adacomnairíde, ar ainlaib táimig do mbuðonib móra dağariméa ime do cum Ailg. Ar ainlaib inurpo tamig an mac ba róo, do ciun 7 do mfarbða, do ríðamail, 7 co n-uaiéib, 7 arpeð po ráð ar anarparde féim, 7 ar onóir dá aétar: ar córa ðanira, ar ré, dol ar aoiðhect amac iná ainrimín da aigib ağaðra anóct. Cia dia tamíðuirí, a mic, ar an taétar, rin do ráð? 7 an mac ar rinu tairí, ağar atararide trí comlíon fírtara [cið fadepa] gan danoct ağað im tairirim i n-Aileac inóct amhaib atarum ağ tairirim co n-a inuirtir? Ra pað maic línra, ar Niall, co ndearnaðrom maile céðna fírtara. Ní pağa ioir anóct, a mic, ar Feargal, agur biað i ffarparð taétar 7 do inátar.

Ruccað

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

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

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

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

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

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

After

story, probably no longer extant.

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

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

Ruccað iap pin an mac buð pine, .i. Aðo, 'pin nuḡ tē mór cona muinnur. Ruccað ðno an mac óḡ .i. Niall i tteac naoibinn nðeppuð. Ra ppuṭaiḡu iapettain, ḡ pa b'ál ðon aṭaiṡ a nðeapḡað maille, ḡ tanaiṭe a nðeipet oioḗe ðo cum an taiḡe i paibe an mac ba pine, ḡ pa baoi acc cloipteḗt ppuṡin tē pin : ap oḡḡaiṡ tpa palac pa b'ar 'pan taiḡ pin. Rá báttap ppuṡpeoiṡ, ḡ camteḗa, ḡ eaḗlaḗa, ḡ obloiṡ, ḡ baḗlaiḡ aḡ hēfēoiḡ ḡ acc buipetaiḡ ann ; oṡeam aḡ ol, ḡ oṡeam na ccoḡlað, ḡ oṡeam oḡ pḡeaṭpaiḡ, oṡeam oḗe cuplḡnaiḡ ḡ oc pēṭcupiḡ ; timpanaiḡ ḡ cupuṡiṡ oḡ pḡḡmaiṡ ; oṡeam oḡ imapḡaḡað, ḡ oc pḡḡbaḡaib. Að euala pḡḡḡal amlaiḡ pin iad, aḡap taimḡ iap pin ð'innpociḗo an' taiḡe ḡeppuð i paḡa an mac ap pḡo, ḡ pa baoi aḡ cloiptēṭ puṡ an tē pin, ḡ ní euala naḗ ní ann aḗt aṭlucḗað buiḗe ðo Ohia [pa] ḡaḗ ní puapattuiṡ, ḡ cupuṡipeḗt eiúṡ bínḡ, ḡ ouana molta an coimḡeð ḡá ḡḡabail, ḡ pa aiṡiḡ an pí co mór uamon ḡ ḡḡáð an coimḡeð ipin taiḡ pin.

Taimḡ an pí ap a haṭle pin dá leabað péin, ḡ tucc ḡo mór ða uið puḡiuccað an dá tē pin.

Taimḡ maḡain moḗtṡat pan tē mór i paḡa an mac ba pine, ḡ ap inbēṭain pa pēo taðall an taiḡe pa imad pḡeaṭpaiḡe ḡ palḗaiṡ ḡ bḡḡṡatað, ḡ imad con oc iṭe pḡeaṭpaiḡe. Caḗ imuppo uile na pṡeanḡpaḗoiḡ [no i ḡṡoiṡchim puam] ipṡaiḡ amail beittír mapḡ, ḡenmoṭa mac an pí péin ; ap amlaiḡ imuppo pḡ baoiṡḗe ina ccoḡlað amail pa beit aḡ ipnaiḗe caṭa ḡ pē na pḡḡleabað, pḡiaṭ mór ḡá leiṭ elí, ḡ ða lēḡa láninóra ḡá leiṭ ðep : claiḡeað mop inṡaiṡiṡ óṡḡuiṡiṡ pḡ a pḡiaṡaḡ, analṡaḡaḗ mór imac ḡ ipṡeaḗ ða cup ḡó, amail naḗaḡa ouini ða cup ap ṭṡeiṡiṡ ḡ ap ṭṡiṡce.

Níop

* *Snoring*.—There is probably here some defect of transcription ; the words left out are probably no m-a ḡ-ṡoiṡchim puam :

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

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

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

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

Níor féid dno fúipec fairs irtais rá méid roib élnieigte an t-aér
irín tigh rin, 7 táinig irín tsc̃ 1 roibe an mac ba roo, 7 gíu foill tá-
nicc, pa airig an mac óg é, uair níu bo coiblað dód, aét ag guíde an
coimbed pa baor. Ra eirig fo céadóir 1 n-airig a aetar don derguð
ríogda 1 roibe, uair ar amlaib pa baorí, 7 mar ríóill ime go ceim-
raib óir 7 airgíu, 7 ro oplaig an tsc̃ pe na aetar, 7 ó táinig an
tatar irín dód pa roa láim fo bpaig a mic, 7 do pa ro póg do,
7 tancatur maille gur ro fuidfuir for an derguð ríogda; pa
raig an mac coimríad ar túr ar an aetar, 7 arfb ro ráid; a aetar,
ar ré, an dar linn ar imrímhac níncoobolac ruair an aoirig
aréir ar, arfb ar lsc̃ anora coiblað rin leabair rin go trát eirge
do ló. Do ruige an t-aetar amlaib, 7 mar táinig trát eirge do
ló pa ergebor maille, 7 pa ráid an mac fpa a aetar: A aetar
míam, ar ré, arfb ar cóir duit pleducad dūinn male fpa
périnn, uair maraib ogainn lsc̃ na derguð do bair 7 do lionn
uair a péir dūin, agar ní tairnais do pain muair turguð tim-
thiror an mac lsc̃uair móir lán do míod 7 bair láimomda, 7 pa
plegairíor go tair peiteamail 1 maille anoirin.

‘O ro eirig cac, táinig an ru amac na tsc̃ péin, 7 ro innir 1
fpaigairí cáic amail no bair tairge na dá mac úd, 7 a dubairt
go ngebair an mac pa rine ruige 7 go mað treabair, ciroa, beoda,
crairac, raptolac a ruige. An mac ba luga muppo, co ngebair ruige
go craibdeac conbail, 7 go mað clúac ríogda a clann, 7 go ngeb-
uair ruige an dapa peal. Ipeð dono rin ro comailleð co nuigi rin.

Ingñ dno Congail mic Feargura Fánað, matair an mic ba
rine 7 fo clíe ruig rí an mac rin .i. Aoð Allan, agur ro bé ro
aibair

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

² *Congal, son of Fergus of Fánaid*.—He

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

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

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

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

adbar beite po clie na hingine og Feargal : a haear, .i. Congal da hiobairt don coimuid 7 a beir a caillceaet, 7 do pad a haear iomað or 7 aigib, agur cruib di a coimeð a ghuia. Thidead tra pa meall náma coitcén an émuða daonða .i. Diabal, í ; do pad gráð oFsrgal mac Maoibúin, 7 do pad Fsrgal gráð di. Ro compaigead ono maille Feargal 7 ingín Congail Cinomaga-air. Ríogdomna Eirínn an tan rin Fsrgal. Rí Eirínn imorpo Congal. Ra imir an fear pa baí scurpa rin do Congal. Ba doilid imurpo co mór lá Congal an rgel rin : .i. a ingín do meallad, 7 a dubairt ná mairpfo fear an rgeoil muna pfágbad féin deimín an rgeoil. Ro baor iapaín fear an rgeoil og ipnaide go mbeirtir a naoin ionað, Feargal 7 ingín Congail, 7 mar pa bat-tur i n-aoin-ionad, Feargal 7 ingín Congail, tainis fear an rgeoil o'ionnpoighid Congail, 7 pa imir do a mbeir i n-aoin-ionad. Táinis Congal peime o'ionnpoicchid an tige i papattur, 7 mar pa aigis ingín Congail éirion co na múintir do cum an tige, uair po ba glic annur aigib ipi, amail po bfo a h-aear, pa foilig fon éad Fsrgal, 7 pa fuib féin for an éad iarttain. Táinis cat mór baor ipraig o'ionnpoicid Fsrail co n-duaid a cora, 7 go po pluis an cat ploiti mopa do coraib Feargal. Do pad Feargal an laín pfa, 7 pa gab 'ma plucac an cat, 7 for marb.

Ro pég tra Congal an tfo ime, 7 ní paca Fsrail ann. Táinis poime o'ionnpoighid fip an rgeoil, 7 po báid é i n-abainn. Táinis iarttain o'ionnpoigib a ingine féin, 7 pa baor ag iappað logeta fuirpe amail bid óg ipi 7 na beirtir cionta pappiom ppa. San compac cliti rin tra po comprio Ad Allan.

Ar

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

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

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

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

Now,

north-west part of it.

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

^v *Might not be upon him.*—i. e. that his

Ar na bpeit imurro, Aoð Allain, pa h̄b a m̄at̄ar é do tob
mháib (pa la tairiri lé) dá bádað, ná pionnað a h-at̄ar fuirpe,
7 na f̄h̄gaid̄eð an t̄at̄ar f̄ria. B̄n̄ do Cinél Conaill tob̄iden
ono, 7 b̄n̄ do Cenel Eoghain. An b̄n̄ Eoghanað t̄ia m̄ar pa ḡair 'na
láim̄ an aoid̄in mb̄ig nálainn pa líonað ó ḡráð 7 ó f̄eirc na naōid̄ine
í; ip̄f̄o po páið pa m̄naoi com̄ta, a f̄iur iōn̄man, ar rí, nōca malair̄e
na naōid̄in̄eiri ar cóir, āet ar a com̄éð go m̄at̄. Ar̄f̄o po mād̄rið̄i,
ann̄ra lāra é ina pe na m̄at̄ar f̄ein, 7 ip̄ ír̄ið̄e pa f̄rail foir̄ne a
báduð, ar iōmōion̄ f̄eip̄gi a hātar. Ra ḡar f̄ear̄g h̄ir̄ið̄e, 7 pa
c̄uir an Ueanām̄ for l̄ar̄i, 7 po deab̄thaīḡriot maille .i. an dāia
dēga anacal, 7 an ví oile ga bāduð. Ḡið̄eað po foruair̄līḡ an b̄n̄
Eoghanað an m̄naoi oile, 7 pa ḡab̄ a h̄uball f̄lūḡatan go pa f̄aōm̄
cac ní ma rap̄at̄tur ac deab̄āið .i. an l̄h̄am̄ do l̄h̄ūḡāð. Ra
l̄f̄raīḡeāð leo m̄ar aon iar rin an l̄h̄am̄.

Tápla t̄r̄a f̄l̄et̄ aon m̄at̄ar an l̄h̄am̄ ip̄ in t̄f̄c̄ i pāba an
lenam̄ a c̄oin̄ ceir̄pe mb̄liaðan, 7 gan a f̄iur vi a b̄eir̄ a mb̄f̄eaið.
Ar ann po bāoi an mac̄aōm̄ ḡá cl̄uic̄i. Do pála m̄h̄ma a
m̄at̄ar f̄air̄, 7 po f̄iarp̄uið cia aor an mac̄aōm̄ uð ar ri?
Ar̄f̄o pa páið cáe ḡur bo mac̄ ceir̄pe mb̄liaðan. Ro ḡair̄m̄ rí
na m̄na tairiri uð ar a ham̄ur 7 ar̄f̄o pa páið p̄iu : ar m̄ó̄r an
col do m̄iḡm̄ura, ar ri ar im̄ḡab̄ail f̄eip̄ge m̄at̄ar .i. mac na hāoir̄i
uð do malair̄e. Āet pa páið̄riot na m̄ná f̄riar̄i : na déna t̄oir̄ri
it̄ir, ar f̄iāð, ar é f̄uð an mac̄ rin, 7 r̄iñ̄e pa com̄éð é. Do pāo
ri aip̄gēda iōm̄da do na m̄háib iar̄tain, 7 puccāð uair̄te an mac̄ go
uic̄el̄ta ūinn̄foic̄ið a at̄ar f̄ein .i. f̄h̄ḡal.

In̄ḡn

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

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

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

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

Now,

^r *Conveyed away*.—This is a better story than the account of his descendant Fer-doragh, Baron of Dungannon, who, ac-

cording to Fynes Moryson, was fourteen years old before Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, knew that he was his son.

Ingfn inurppo pí Cianaéeta mátaip in Neill Conbail, 7 hípíde bfn ar caoini 7 ar roépaíde baofí a n-Éirinn na hainnir; áct cfná bá hainmburte í go fóda, go tétánnz sup an ccailliz naoim, go Luathrinn d'iarraib fuirpíuíde eppaigíte do dénam fuirpe fup an coimídeð dá furtaáct, 7 do pinne Luathrinn rin, 7 po coimípeð Niall iarpetain i mbpoinn ingine miz Cianaéeta, 7 mizad iarpetain, 7 arí ba ríogzan 'Éirenni an tan po ag Fírgal.

Cið pil ann tpa áct ó po labair do na macaib aínail a durrpa-maí pa a ploiz, 7 pa fuirpal poppa 7 ap caé uile léipéionol do dñam pan bñadain buð nñ-a d'innpíoziz Láigen do éobac na boipmá poppa, uair níp coínailpíte Láigin aínail po zeallpat.

Ral. Ab initio Mundi m. dccc. xxii. ab incarnatione Domini dcccxxii.

Caé Alínane itip Láigin 7 huib Neill. In tēptio Decem-bur pa cuipēð an caé pa. Caur an éata pa .i. an boipmá po maíe Fínnáéeta do Moling a tobaé d'Fírgal 7 ipfō on na pa fuil-ngeadóip Láigin, níp tucpat Láigin do Loingpēð mac Aongupa, 7 níp tucpat do Congal Cinnmágaip, cia po fuilngfētur dinnmō. ó Congal, agup ní moos dno pob áil dōib a tabairt d'Fírgal, uair po tairpíuigíuiz imbpiaépaib Moling pa zeall na beipēta uatēa tpe bíta an boipmá ó Láiginib. Ba tpiom tpa la Fírgal rin .i. Láigin do mincōmāll angeallta fup, go po fuacpað pluaigeo dīpeacpa

^a *Cianachta*.—A territory in East Meath, of which Dulceek was the capital, inhabited by a sept of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster.

^a *Luathrinn*.—St. Luchrinna, a virgin, the patroness of the church of *Kill-Luath-rinne*, in the territory of Corann, county of Sligo. Luchrinna was of the same race

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

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

Now, the daughter of the King of Cianachta² was the mother of Niall Condail, and she was the fairest and the mildest woman that was in Erin in her time. She was, however, barren for a long time, until she came to the holy nun Luaithrinn³ to request of her to pray to God for her relief; and Luaithrinn did so, and Niall was afterwards conceived in the womb of the daughter of the King of Cianachta, and he was born [in due time] afterwards, and she was Queen of Erin, with Ferghal, at this time.

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

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

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

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

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

^d *Loingsech, son of Aengus*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 695 to 704.

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

διπεσπρα δίνόρι υαδ φορ ΰε Cuinn .i. φορ Εοζαν γ φορ Conall
γ φορ Αιργιλλιαν γ Μιθε, an cḟeramaḁ bliadain a plaḱtiura
fém, no i tḟirḟir bliadain dḱc, ut quibuscum placet, do ḱḱḱac
na boromā.

ḱά fada tpa po ḱár oḱ an timolram, uair arpeḱ ad beirḱḱ
ḱac fḱar do ḱeḱ Cuinn ḱur a poḱḱḱḱ an fuaḱḱḱḱ .i. “ḱά tḱí
Donnbó ar an fuaḱḱḱ, paḱḱḱra.” Donnbó imurro mac ḱain-
tpeaḱḱaiḱe eiride ḱḱḱḱḱḱ Rorr, aḱar ní deaḱḱḱḱ lá na aḱḱḱi
a taiḱ a máḱar imac piam, γ ní paḱḱe i n-ḱirinn uile buḱ caoimḱ,
no buḱ fḱir cḱuḱ no delḱ, no dḱnam inár. Ní paḱḱ i n-ḱirinn uile
buḱ ḱḱḱḱḱḱ, no buḱ fḱḱḱḱḱ inár, γ ar uad buḱ fḱir pann eḱpa
γ mḱḱḱḱḱa φορ doḱmon; arḱ buḱ fḱir do ḱḱḱḱ eac, γ do inḱorma
pḱḱḱ, γ ḱḱḱḱḱe φοḱḱ, γ buḱ fḱir piam [i. mḱḱḱe inḱḱḱḱḱḱ] na
eimeḱ; de quo dicitur:—

‘Aille macaḱḱ Donnbó báḱḱ
ḱinne a laiḱ luaiḱḱḱ beoḱ
Aine óḱaḱḱ Inḱirí Fail
Ra ḱóḱaḱḱ táin tḱḱḱḱḱ a tpeoir.

Νῆαρ licc ḱno a máḱar Donnbó la Fḱḱḱḱ, ḱo tḱḱḱḱḱ Maol
mic

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

² *Leth-Chuinn.*—i. e. Conn’s half, i. e.

the north half of Ireland.

^b *Cinel Eoghain.*—i. e. the race of Eoghain, or the men of Tyrone [*Tir-Eoghain*] and their relatives.

ⁱ *Cinel-Conaill.*—i. e. the race of Conall, or the inhabitants of Tireconnell.

^j *Airghialla.*—i. e. the inhabitants of the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monahan.

^k *Donnbó.*—No account of this personage is to be found in any other authority; and this legend must have found its way into

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

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

Fairer than sons was Donnbo,
Sweeter his poem than all that mouths rehearse,
Pleasanter than the youths of Innis-Failⁿ,
The brillianey of his example took the multitude.

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

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

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

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

^m *Royal stories*.—i. e. stories relating to kings.

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

mic Failbe mic Eirannam mic Crioínéainn, comarba Colaim Cille, ppiá aipic beo ⁊ go tuccepaíde Colam Cille dno dia éionn go pipseð Donnbo plán da tairg péin a epic Léigín.

Tocomla dno Feargal for péð. Ra batcup dna luét eolair peime, níp bó mairé an t-eolur do paðpað do .i. i ccumgaib gaáa conaípe ⁊ in-aiñpéðail gaáa conaípe go pancutcup Cluain Dóbail i n-Álman. Ar ann buí Áoðan clain Cluana Dóbail ap a éinn. Do ponpat dno na pluaig a micoprað .i. a aon bó do mairbað ⁊ a puine ap éirail na piazñairi, ⁊ a tēc do éreiré da éinn, ⁊ a lopecað; conñpñit an clain com ba diğal go bráé for Uib Néill an diğal do érepeð an coimioð paiprin, ⁊ taimice an clain peime go pubal éñigail, ⁊ batcup pioğpaíð Léite Cuinn uile ap a éinn i rin puball in tan rin. Ro éaoi an clain ag acaoine a mmoð na ppiazñairi; ní taimig epíde neic dið paip, acé epíde Conñpñitan mic Congupa pi pññi Ropp, ⁊ a peð ón ná ba haipreé do Conñpñitan, uair m tepna pi do nēc po éaoi ipin puball acé Cubpñitan mac Congupa a aonap ap in caé. Conað ann aòbeip Cubpñitan:—

Áo agap caé for deapğ flainð
 Á pip éñigale aò ġlionn;
 Éað bponaig muinip mic Maípe
 Ar mbreiré an tairg ðap éionn,
 bó an élainn po ġaod a noğğað a ðaim,
 Maipğ láinn pa toll a mbpað
 Ar ní pimcomap mac épaín, ġpl.

Ar

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

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

° *Cluain-Dobhail*.—This name is now forgotten.

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

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

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

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

Then

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

Ar anórin arperit Fhigal fua Donnó; déna airpideó dúin, a Donnó, fo bié ar tu ar deac airpide fuil i n-Éirinn .i. i cúirig, aghar i cuiplenduib, 7 i cruicib, 7 panduib, 7 paioreóib, 7 piúrgé-luib Éirenn, 7 ip in maoini i mbárac do béram-ne cat do Laiḡnib. Ac, ar Donnó, ní cumḡaimi airpide duiti anocht, 7 niméa aon ḡnóin díb rin uile do taidbrim anocht, 7 cipri airm i maḡairi a márac, 7 imbeora, do déna airpide duiti. Dénaó imurro an piogórué hua Maḡléine airpide duit anocht. Tugad hua Maḡléine éuca iartain. Ro ḡabrande og indrim cat 7 comraia leite Cuinn 7 Laiḡen ó éogal Tuama Ténbat, .i. Deanda piḡ, in ma maibad Coḡtác Caolbreḡ, comḡi an airmi, rin, 7 ní bá mói codalta do pinneó leo in aídchú rin ma méo eagla leo Laiḡin, 7 la méo na doinnne, .i. uair aídce péle Fhinmiam ḡaimiúó rin.

Iméur Laiḡin do lotturpade i cCruacán Claonta, dáḡ ní maib for Laiḡiu da ndearnat a comairle ann, 7 ḡur obar tiurad do cum an cáta. Lottur iarrain ḡo Dinn Canainn, arande do cum an cáta.

Compancuttur tra ip in maoin ar na márac na cáta cḡtaríá, naoi míle do Laiḡnib, míle ar pióit imurro do Leit Cuinn. Ar cruaid 7 ar peóair ma cuipéó an cátra leit for lé, 7 ma ḡab cat na cómpairib ann.

Ra

[†] *Maighleine*.—This personage is not mentioned in any other known Annals.

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

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

[§] *The eve of the festival of Finnian*.—i. e. the 11th of December. The Annals of Clonmacnoise make it the 3rd of the Ides

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

With respect to the Leinster-men, they repaired to Cruachan Claenta^u, for the Leinster-men would not be defeated if they should hold their council there, and proceed from thence to battle. They proceeded thence to Dinn-Canainn^v, and thence to the battle.

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

The

of December, which would be the 11th.

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

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

^v *Dinn-Canainn*.—Now Duncannon, nearly midway between Clane and the Hill of Allen.

Ra ba dímór pa innirí compama na Laoð Laiḡen ḡ Laoð Leiré Cuinn. Arberc go pfacar bpiḡid or cionn Laiḡen; aocéir dno Colum Cille or cionn hua Néill. Ra meamuid iapañ an caé pa Mupchað mac mbpain, ḡ pe n-Aoð mac Donncaða, mic Colḡan pí Laiḡen Deapḡabair. Ra marbhað Fearḡal ann Aoð mō ḡ Donnchað mac Mupchaða po marbpat Férḡal padepin, ḡ bile mac buain, pí Alban, ap uaid ainnniḡter Corpbile, i n-Almaine. Ar é dno Aoð menð pa marb Donnbo. Ní torcar imurpo Fearḡal go torphair Donnbo. Ra marbhað dno pepca ap céð aimp in dú rin. A comlín péin po marbhað Laiḡin ran caé rin do Leiré Cuinn .i. naoi mile; ḡ naoi nḡelci dib do dol por ḡelcaét, ḡ cétriḡ do piḡaib. Ata Cnoc Férḡail annir; pa éurpiot Laiḡin ilaiḡ commaidmí and dno, unde dicirur:—

Deoðlaite Almaine,
 Ar cornaib buair bpiḡmaine
 Ro la baob béldearḡ biopaé,
 Iolac im cñn pFérḡaile.

Scaparr

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

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

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

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

* *Son of Bran*.—King of Leinster.

* *Fergal*.—King of Erin.

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

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

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

Murchadh,

and fought in this battle.

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

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

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

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

Scaparr Murchað pa mólaiḡ,
 bpoḡar a triuna i tcalmuin,
 Do poi paḡar ppa Pcapḡal,
 ḡo ppein deapmar ḡr Almain.
 baṡ ann céḡ puipéṡ paṡaṡ,
 Cpuaḡaṡ, copṡaḡaṡ, capnaṡ,
 Im naoi nḡelṡa ḡan míne,
 Um naoi míle pcap n-apmaṡ.
 Ceitpi céḡ cabpaḡ a Cpuaiṡ .i. Cpuaṡain,
 Lap an ampaḡ ḡaḡ pan ḡliaḡ,
 La tpi céḡoib Conaill cpuaḡ,
 A ré * * * * *

Ra ḡaḡaḡ annpaan an ḡpuṡh hua Maigléine ḡ ḡo paḡaḡ
 paip ḡéim ḡpuṡṡ ḡo ḡénaim, ḡ ḡo piḡne; bá map ḡ ba binn an
 ḡéim pin, ḡo mapuḡ ḡéim hUí Maigléine ó pin a le oc ḡpuṡaib
 'Eipenn.

Ra ḡaḡaḡ a éñh iapṡṡain ḡ'Pcapḡal, ḡ pa ḡaḡaḡ a éñh ḡon
 ḡpuṡṡ. Ro baoi macalla ḡéim an ḡpuṡṡ pin aieop ḡo éñh tpi la
 ḡ tpi noṡḡé. Ap ḡe ap mbepaṡ ḡéim hUí Maigléine oḡ ṡapann
 na pfp 'pan mónaḡ.

ḡo luḡ ḡno Aoḡ Laiḡen mac Píṡceallaiḡ, pí hUa Maine
 Connaṡt i paon maḡma ḡ ṡeicḡ, ḡo nebeṡt ppa macoib: naṡ
 ma páccḡaḡ, a maṡca, buó pcpḡḡe buṡ máṡaṡ ppu mo bpeit pi
 lib. Nit bepaḡ, op Laiḡin, conaḡ ann pin po mapḡaḡ Aoḡ Laiḡen,
 pi hUa Máine. Ra pṡaṡṡaṡṡup imuppi, a míc [copp] Aoḡa Laiḡin
 im Aoḡ Allán mac Pcapḡaile, ḡo Lilcaṡ, aipm a mbuí Moḡiṡu,
 mac

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

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

^e Aedh Allan.—He was afterwards mo-
 narch of Ireland from A. D. 734 to 743.

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

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

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

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

Ui-Neil

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

mac Ainairgin, ⁊ an Gall Craibdeac, conaḁ ann rin claidiric hUí Néill ⁊ Connachta clao na cille, ⁊ iao i rioct na gcléireac, ⁊ ar amlaio rin pa paopaio tri miorbuile na naoim, go ppail coṭac hUa Néill ⁊ Connaet ó rin ale 'rin cill rin: unde Aoḁ Allain cecinit:—

Ní ppuaramar ap talmain Almain baioḁ péioir;
Ní pangamar iar rin caṭ Lilcaḁ baioḁ nemítar.

ba buaḁac tra an lá rin do Laiḡmib. Ra hanaceḁ imurpio Cubretan mac Congura m ppeari Rorr ap na punna do riḡne an aioḁce peime.

I Condail na ríog báttur Laiḡin an aioḁi ag ol pína ⁊ mḁa ap ccup an caṭa go puaḁ roimímaḁ, agur cáḁ díob ag innirín a comraíma, ip iao mḁopaig meaoaríaoim. Ar and rin pa páio Murchaḁ mac ḁrain: “Do béarainn carpat ceṭpe cumala, ⁊ mo eac ⁊ m'íppaḁ don laoc ḁo paḡaḁ irín ármaḁ, ⁊ do béraḁ comarṭa eugainn ap.” Raḡaḁ-ṭa, ap baotḡalaḁ laoc oim Mumain. Ḃeḁio a áateppiaḁ caṭa ⁊ comlanna uime, go ráimḡ go hairm i mḁaoí corp Pearnḡale, go ccupla ní i nḡaḡairḡaire irín irín aeop ór a cinn, condeperit. Ar clopp uile, timarḡaḁ duiḁ ó riḡ ríct nime. Oénaio aippeide dá ḁup ttiḡearna anoct .i. o'Pearnḡal mac Maolḁúin, cia do rioḁpapair punn uile m ḁar naoir dāna eioir cuipleandcu, ⁊ corḡaire, ⁊ cruicṭipe, ná tairmícca epuaḁ no héḡ comḡart rib o'airpeideḁ anoct o'Pearnḡal.

So

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

ⁱ *The part he took.*—i. e. in sympathiz-

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

^k *Condaile of the Kings.*—Now Old Connell, in the county of Kildare, about five miles to the east of the Hill of Allen.

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

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

Now, the Leinster-men were victorious in this battle. Cubretan, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross, was protected in consequence of the part he took^j the night before.

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

Ḡo ceuala iapañ an toḡlać an cuiriḡ ḡ an ceol rípeaćtać, ḡo ceuala dan 'ran tum luaćpa ba nśpa dó an tópu piana ba binne ceolaiḡ. Luid an toḡlać na dóćum; na tair ap m'amur ap an cñn ppiḡ. Cśpc, cia tu? ap an tóḡlać. Nñ, mii cññ Duinnbó, ap an cñn, ḡ naidm po naidmñ ppiḡ a pėiḡ aipḡdeḡ an rí anoćt, ḡ ná epćóioiḡ ḡam. Caidē corp Fśiḡail punn, ap an t-óḡlać? Ar é do aitēne ppiḡ anall. "Ceipc anoaḡ bėi lñm," ap an tóḡlać? "Ar tú ap deać lñm:" Nom bėpa, ap an cñn; aćt pać Cpíḡt doo cñn ḡa nom puḡa, ḡo ḡuḡa mé ap amur mo colla do ríḡiḡi. Do bėi éḡin, ap an tóḡlać, ḡ impoi an tóḡlać ḡ an cñn laiḡ comiḡe Condail, ḡ puaiḡ Laiḡin aḡ ól ap a cñn 'rñ aiḡći cćtḡa. An tḡuḡaiḡ comaiḡta lat? ap Mupchaḡ. Tuḡar ap an tóḡlać, cñn Duinnbo. Poraḡm ap an puaiḡne úḡ éall, ap Mupchaḡ. Tuḡraḡ an pluāḡ uile aitēne ppiḡ ḡup bė cñn Duinnbó, ḡ apēḡ po ráiḡiḡiḡ uile: ḡipḡan ḡuit a Duinnbó, bá caoñ do deaḡḡ, ḡéna aipḡde ḡúññ anoćt, pēḡ do puḡmḡ doḡ tiḡeapḡa imbuaḡiać. Impoiḡḡteḡ a aiḡiḡ doḡo, ḡ aḡpaćt a doḡo piana aḡpaḡaḡ ap áḡiḡ, ḡo mbáḡḡup uile aḡ caoi ḡ aḡ tuḡpiḡ. Iḡnaićiḡ an laoć cćḡna an cñn do cñm a colla amaiḡ po ḡeall, ḡ coipḡiḡ é ap a mēiḡe. Ciḡḡpaćt páimic Duinnbó ḡo tśc a máḡaiḡ, uaiḡ apḡiaḡ epí ionḡanḡa an caḡa pa .i. Duinnbo do poćḡain na bśḡaiḡ ḡo niḡe a tśc ḡap cñn bḡeḡḡe Colum Cille, ḡ ḡéim an ḡḡuiḡ hUí Maḡlėme epí la ḡ epí haiḡćē 'ran aeop, ḡ na naoi mile do pḡpuaiḡliḡ an pćiḡt, unde ḡiḡḡup :

Cać Almane, áḡ ḡein
Móḡ an ḡníoñ Decembeiḡ

Ro

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

^m *To its body.*—Stories of this kind are

very common in Irish. See the Registry of Clonmacnoise, printed in the "Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society," for the story of Coirpre Crom,

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

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

Which

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

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

ⁿ *Three wonders*.—Three wonders are

Ro bpir Murchaó morída cpeac
Mac bpaín la laocpaíó laigheac.
Meamaíó ap Perygal Fail
Ap mac Maóilíuín óshmaip
Do meitír mullle fo leipg
Ap lintib fóla foirdepece,
Oét pig oétmoğad iap pfíop
Naol míle, gan imappíóim,
Do Leit Cuinn comal nğnaol
Do poćaip ann ap aon ćaol.
Naol ngeilte pop gealćaćt óe
Lottur díob pop Fíó nğaible,
Ra claoćloídpit dać iapćtain,
Ara gletea cać Almain.

haec sunt nomina regum qui intercepti sunt in hoc bello.
hi sunt quidem de filiis Cuinn.

Físgal mac Maoilbhuin cum lx. miléibur ruir; Forbapac, pi bogaine; Físgal hUa Aistéda; Físgal Ua Tainnaig; mac Eacac Leanna; Congalac mac Conaince; Eicneac mac Conaing; Coibdenac mac Fiacaró; Conall Cpau; Físghar Glut; Muirghis mac Conaill; Ustaitéac mac Concariac; Anmcaró mac Concarac; Aedsein hUa Maite; Nuada Uiric pi Guill 7 Irguill, i-g-Cinel Conuill; .x. nepotir Maoilpéirig. Ite rin pig hUa Néill an tuaircirt.

hi autem qui perguntur hui Níall an deirgirt:—

Oilell mac Fhlaith; Suibne mac Congalaig; Aod Laigín
hUa

° *Of Fail.*—i. e. of Ireland.

^p *Fidh-Gaibhle*.—A celebrated wood of Leinster, situated in the parish of Cloonsast, about five miles north of Portarling-

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

^a *Boghaine*.—Now the barony of Ban-
nagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

hUa Cshnaiḡ; Nia mac Copmaic; Cloēna mac Colḡan; Taoḡ
 mac Aigēide; Dubdaēríoc mac Dubdaḡairínn; Míncoppaē mac
 ḡammaiḡ; Eloḡaē mac Flann 'O'ḡḡiḡ; Dunchaḡ Ua Píac-
 píaē; mac Conloingri; mac Maoilemona; Doiríad mac Conla;
 Flann mac Aḡḡa Oḡḡa; mac Concoingelt; mac Tuatāil mic
 Paolēon; Inḡpíētaē mac Taoḡḡ; mac ḡairbáin; da Ua Maoil-
 éaíē; dá mac Ailem; Focapḡa Ua Domnaill; Ailell mac
 Conaill ḡpaine; Píḡḡal mac Píḡcheallaḡ; Ombóil hUa
 Daimine et pḡatepḡ eiup; dá mac Muirḡḡaiḡ mic Inḡpíētaḡ;
 Nuada mac Dubdunēuire; Ríēḡappa hUa Cumupcuḡ Ua
 Manne; Csh Cshia; Pshḡar Ua Eḡḡam no Leoḡam; Flaiteamail
 mac Olúēaiḡ; Dongalaē hUa Aongara; Conall Mínn pí Ceneil
 Cairbpe; mac Epca mac Maoilíúinn; Trí hUa Nuadat; Flann
 mac Ipḡalaiḡ; Aḡḡ Laiḡen mac Píēēeallaḡ; Niall mac Muirḡḡra.

Dolope autem et pḡiḡḡḡe moḡḡḡi punt clxxx. tapḡ eip caḡa
 Almaine i tḡḡḡeip Pshḡal mac Maoilíúinn, ḡca.

Initium pegni Cionada, mic Ipḡalaiḡ, pecunium quorḡdam.

Kal. Ro ḡab ḡno Focapḡaē mac Néill annmḡḡḡaḡ píḡe
 'Eipenn po céḡḡḡi i nḡḡḡaḡ Píḡḡal, aoin bliadaḡn, no a ḡḡ nḡḡa
 quorḡdam, ḡḡ marḡḡaḡ la Cionaoḡ Leitēēaḡ mac Ipḡalaiḡ. Ap-
 pḡir po meamḡaḡ an caḡ i tḡḡailem pa Laiḡmḡ.

Cionaoḡ muppo iapḡḡain ceitḡi bliadaḡn i píḡe nEipenn. Ap-
 ḡḡḡam ḡḡ ḡeall Aḡaḡḡḡan ḡ pí a mbḡḡḡḡ a máḡar ḡḡ nḡḡaḡ píḡe
 nEipenn. Bá maḡḡ ḡno píḡe an Cionaoḡ. Inḡḡaḡ Laiḡen laip an
 céḡ

* *Odhbha*.—A place near Navan, in East Meath.

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

* *Aedh Laighen, son of Fíthcheallach*.—He was chief of Hy-Many, in Connaught.

* *Lethchaech*.—i.e. half-blind. The word caoḡ, written also coeḡ or caeḡ, as now used, does not always mean blind, though

Laighen Ua Cearnaigh; Nia, son of Cormac; Clothna, son of Colgan; Tadhg, son of Aigthide; Dubhdachríoch, son of Dubhdabhairn; Mencossach, son of Gammach; Elodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi; Donnchadh Ua Fiachrach; the son of Cúloingsi; the son of Maclmóna; Doiriadh, son of Conla; Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha^s; son of Cucoingelt, son of Tuathal, son of Faelchu; Indrechtach, son of Tadhg; son of Garbhan; the two Ua Maeleachs; the two sons of Ailen; Focarta Ua Domhnaill; Ailell, son of Conall Grant; Fidhgal, son of Fithchellach; Duibhdil Ua Daimine, and his brother; the two sons of Muredhach, son of Indrechtach; Nuada, son of Dubhdunchuire; Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine; Cer of Cera; Ferghus Ua Eoghain (or Leoghain); Flaitheambail, son of Dhuthach; Donghalach Ua Aenghusa; Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Cairbre^t; MacErc, son of Maelduin; the three grandsons of Nuadhat; Flann, son of Irgalach; Aedh Laighen, son of Fithchellach^u; Niall, son of Muirghes.

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

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

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

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

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

^w *Adamnan had promised*.—No notice of this promise has been found in any other Annals or historical tracts.

céu bliadain 7 maidm for Dunchaó mac Murchaóda, ir rochaíde do raorclandab po marbáó tper an éogaó ro.

Inoríscat mac Muiríódaí, pí Connaét, moritur. Cat eidiu Dunchaó mac Murchaóda 7 Laiðgnéim pí hUa cCionnriolaið, 7 maíóio an cat for Laiðgneim.

Ral. Cat Cinnvelgten i ttorcup Fogartaí hUa Cíhnaíð. Cionaó mac Iorðalaí uictor erat; unde Rumañ cecinit:—

Meamíó cat Cinn velgten do píð lond buirp,
Luió híðall dar híðail, cat ceirpéc verð Dómnail.

Go mbaó iai marbáó Fogurtaið no ðabáó Cionaó píðe iai ppariund.

Cinnólf ab. Cluana mic Noir, Paolchu ab. Iae.

Ral. Colman Uamaí, rai Aipómaí moritur.

Colman banbáin, rai Cille dara moritur.

Mac Aileain Cille puat moritur.

Ral. Cillene Fota ab. Iae.

Dachonna cráibdeat, Eppcop Condeire, quiescit.

Guin Crioimtainn mic Ceallaið, mic ðepríde, píð Laiðen, i ccat bealaið lice. Guin Ailella mic boðbáda Míde. Cat eidiu

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

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

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

—*Ogygia*, Part iii., c. 93.

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

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

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

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

Indrechtach, son of Muiredhael^x, King of Connaught, died. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadh, son of Murchadh^y, and Laidhgnen, King of Ui-Cinnslaigh; and Laedhgnen was defeated.

Kal. The Battle of Cennedelgthen^z, in which was slain Fogartach Ua Cernaigh. Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, was the conqueror; on which Rumann^a sung :

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

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

Cuindles^b, Abbot of Chuain mic Nois, Faelchu, Abbot of Ia [died].

[725.] Kal. Colman Uamach^c, sage of Ard-macha, died.

Colman Baubain, sage of Cill-dara, died.

Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruidh^d, died.

[726.] Cillene^e Fota, Abbot of Ia [died].

Dachonna^f, the Pious, Bishop of Coinneire, died.

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

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

^d *Cill-ruidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, county of Antrim. The obit of Mac Ailerain is not given in any of the published Annals.

^e *Cillene*.—Four M., 725; Tigh. 726;

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 382.

^f *Dachonna*.—He was Bishop of Connor, and died, according to Four M., in 725.

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

^h *Ederseel*, King of Bregia: Compare Ann. Ult., 726.

εισιρ Εαδαργέλ, μιζ δριζ, γ Παολάν, ρί Λαιζήν, γ πο μεαίναδ
ann πορ Εαταργέλ, ρί δρεαζ.

Ιρ in bliadain reo πο μαρβιαδ Cionaoδ Caoδ mac Ιοργαλαιγ, γ
νίορ ζαδ neac da íol μιζε n-Ειρεnn. Πλατεβήταδ mac Λοιγιγ
πορ μαρβ.

Imitium pegni Πλατεβήταιζ.

Gal. 'San bliadain ρι πο δριρ Αονγαρ, ρί Ποιρτρεann, τρι
cata πορ Ορυρτ μιζ Alban. Κατ Ορωμα Πορνοcta εισιρ Cenel
Conaill γ Εοζain, ι τορράιρ Plann mac Ιορτωile, γ Sneoδyρ
Deapz hUa βραcάνδe.

Adamnanu reliquiae in hiberniam τρανσφερυντyρ, et lex eiyr
penonatur. δαρ Μyρchaδa mic δριαν, μιζ Λαιζήν. Κατ Μαίρ-
τιν ιδιρ Λαιζήνδ πέιν; meamaid imurpo πέ n-Υιβ Dúnlaing πορ
Υιβ cCionnriolaiζ, ι τορράιρ Λαιocήν, γ mac Connella, ρί hUa
ζ-Cinnriolaiζ, γ Αονγαρ mac Παolcōn mic Παolam, γ Cēthepnach
mac Naoi hUι Ceallaiζ. Dunchad uictop epat.

Κατ δοιρνε, no Ινρι δρεοζain, εισιρ ρεapαιβ Λιφε γ ρεapαιβ
Cnalann γ Congal mac δριαν. Παolan uictop ρyρτ.

Opmitacio Céle Cpiopō.

Gal. Plann ab. δήnnchaiρ quieunt. Leo Aug. μοριτυρ. Κατ
Ορωμα

¹ *Flaithbheartach*.—The true year of his
accession was A.D. 727. The Four M. are
wrong in placing it in 723.

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

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

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

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

^m *Murchadh, son of Bran*.—Ann. Four
M., 721; Ann. Ult., 726.

ⁿ *Maistin*.—Now Mullaghmast, near
Athy, in the county of Kildare.

King of Bregb, and Faelan, King of Leinster, in which Ederseel, King of Bregb, was defeated.

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

The beginning of the reign of Flaithbheartachⁱ.

Kal. In this year Aenghus, King of Fortrenn^j, gained three battles over Drust, King of Alba [Scotland]. The Battle of Druim-Fornacht^k [was fought] between the Cinel Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which were slain Flann, son of Irthuil, and Snedhgus Derg Ua Brachaidhe.

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

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

The rest of Cele-Christ^p.

[728.] Kal. Flann, Abbot of Bennechain^q, died. Leo Augustus died^r.

The

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

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

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

^q *Flann, Abbot of Bennechain*.—He is called Flann Aentroibh, Four M. 722; Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

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

Opoma Corcain eidiu Flaitbheartac mac Longrig 7 mac Iorgalai, 1 ttorcain Cionac 7 Eodur mac Ailella, 7 Maolduin mac Fearadai, 7 Dunchad mac Cormaic.

Cat Ailline eidiu da mac Murchada mic Brain .i. Paolan 7 Dunchad. Paolan iunior uictor fuit, et pugnauit. Catul mac Fionguine 7 Ceallac mac Paolcain, pi Oppaike euaperunt. Dunchad mac Murchada, pi Laighin interpretur erit. Act cna terna Dunchad ar an cat, 7 baor peactman na bfehad. Gabad Paolan riige Laighin, 7 aenai mna an Dunchada .i. Tuallait, ingh Catail mic Fiongaine, pi Munan.

Domnall, pi Connact, moritur.

In hoc anno composuit beda opus suum magnum, hoc erit, in nono anno Leonis.

Ral. Ecceperit sanctus Chirici miles in hi-Colum Cilli quieuit. beda in Croniciu cepit.

Ral. Mac Oncon periba Cille Dara; Suibne ab Aru maia quieuit; Gall o Lilcag .i. prudens quieuit; Mac Concumbri fui Cluana mic Noir; Aongur mac becce bairce moritur; Cocall odar fui bfncair moritur.

Cat Fearnmaige iui Cetamun * *

Ral. Colman hua Liactain religionis doctori [obit].

Eochad mac Colgáin, ab Aru Macha, moritur.

Cat

* *Druim Corcain*.—Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

¹ *Aillinn*.—Now Dun Aillinne, near Old Killellen, in the county of Kildare: Ann. Ult., 727. "*Bellum Ailenne inter duos germanos filios Murchada, mic Brain, et Duncha, senior jugulatur; junior Foelanus regnat. . . . Domhnall mac Ceallaig, rex Connacht, moritur.*"

² *Beda*.—Bede died in the year 734, according to the Saxon Chronicle and the Annals of Ulster, but the true year is 735. No account is given in any other work of the year in which he composed, or put out, his great work. The Emperor, Leo III., succeeded in March, 718, so that the tenth year of his reign was 727, when Bede is said to have composed [i. e. perhaps, pub-

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

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

Domhnall, King of Connaught, died.

In hoc anno composuit Beda^u suum magnum opus, hoc est in nono anno Leonis.

[729.] Kal. Ecbertus^v sanctus Christi miles in Hi-Coluim Cille quievit. Beda in Chronicis cessat.

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

The battle of Fernmhagh^x, between Cetamun * *

[731.] Kal. Colman Ua Altain^y, a religious doctor, died.

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

[733]

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

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

^w *Mac-Onchon*.—Ann. Ult. 729; Tigh. 730.

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

^y *Colman Ua Altain*.—A. D. 730. "Col-

Cat do bpipeð do Aoð Allan mac Fhigail for Flaitheartach mac Loingrig, pí 'Eipenn, go deug Flaitheartað loingiu a For-
treannoib cúige a n-aiðið Cinéil Eoðain, aét éna na báideað eapmór an éoblaig rin. Mopp Flaitheartaig féin 'rin bliaðain rin, 7 pðarétain piðe n'Eipenn pe Cenel gConaill go fada iap-
tann.

Ipin bliaðain pi ad éir an bó 7 pé cora fúite, 7 da copp aice, 7 aoin éinn; po bliðed po épi hí caé .í. laoi .i. nDeilginip Cualann.

Ral. Aoð Allain mac Fhigail do gábáil piðe n'Eipenn.

Flann Sionna hUa Colla ab Cluana mic Nóip.

Ppincepp no pontipep Maige eo na Saxon gapolt obit.

Seðdann inžen Chuirp, abbatipia Cille dapa [o'éc].

Cat Connaét ietip [. . . in quo cecidit] Muireaðac mac Indreacetaig.

Cat do bpipeð o'Aoð Allan for Ultuib, ietip Aoð Róin pí Ulað 7 Concað pi Cpuitne a pFochairp Muireemne, tetsinpal Fochairp ata opo Aoða Róin.

Cat do píðipi eopir Aoð Allan 7 Cenel Conaill, ietip Conaing mac

man nepos Littain, *religiosus doctor pau-
sat. Mors Echdach mic Colggen Anacho-
rete Ardmache.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

² *In that year.*—This battle was fought in 734, in which King Flaithbheartach died. The chronology of the Four Mas-
ters is incorrect. For Fortrenn the F. M. and Ann. Clonm. have Dal-Riada.

³ *Deilginis-Cualann.*—Now Dalkey Is-
land, near Dublin. F. M. 727; Ann. Clonm. 730; Ann. Ult. 732; but the true year would be 734, according to our text.

⁴ *Aedh Allan.*—F. M. 730; Ann. Ult. 733; Tigh. 734.

⁵ *Flann Sinna Ua Colla.*—This and the two obits succeeding are entered in the Ann. F. M. under 726, and in the Ann. Ult. under 731; but the true year is 732 (Tigh.), and they are clearly misplaced above.

⁶ *Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach.*—The F. M. make him Bishop of *Magh-co-na Saxon*, and enter his death under 726, but they are totally wrong. In the Ann. Ult. 731, and Tigh. 732, the true reading may be translated thus:—"The battle of Connacht, wherein fell Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach. *Pontifex Maighe heo Sax-*

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

[734.] Kal. Aedh Allan^b, son of Fergal, assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

Flann Sinna Ua Colla^c, Abbot of Cluain-mic-nois [died].

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

A battle in Connaught between [. . . . in which fell] Muiredhach, son of Indrechtach^d.

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

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

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

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

^f *Cruithnigh*.—i. e. of the Piets, i. e. of the Piets of Ulster. The Ann. Ult. and

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

mac Congaile mic Feargara Fánaid. Cat Catail do Domnall i
τταλλτιν.

ῤal. Oeḡfðcar Eppcop nAonðroma quieuit.
ðeða Sapienr lxxxi anno aetatiꝝ ruæ quieuit.

[FRAGMENTUM II.]

ALIUD FRAGMENTUM ex eodem Codice extractum per
eundum; incipienr ab anno circiter 661.

ῤal. Cuimin Foda quieuit lxxii anno aetatiꝝ ruæ unde Col-
man Ua Cluaraig, aide Cuimin cecinit :

Maṛb̃ p̃rim anðr, maṛb̃ anṭuaid,
Nibctur ionmuin aṛluaiḡ,
Do foir a rí m̃ne ḡlaír
An docairte taṭar laír.
Maṛb̃áin na bliaðna ra,
Ní bo caointe ní occa,
Maolduin becc mac Feargura,
Conaínn, Cuimin Foda.

má

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

^b *The battle of Cathal.*—This is a mistake. It is entered in the Ann. F. M. at 732, but in the Ann. Ult. at 736. Thus:—"*Congressio invicem inter Nepotes Aedo Slaine ubi Conaing mac Amalgaid moritur; Cernach ríeít, et Cathal mac Aedo cecidit; juxta lapidem Ailbe ab orientali parte gesta est.*" See Tigh. 737.

ⁱ *Oeghedhechar.*—He was Bishop of Nen-drum, an island in Lough Cuan, in the

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

[734.] Kal. Oeghedhcharⁱ, Bishop of Oendruim, quievit.

[734, or 735.] Beda Sapiens^k lxxxiii^o, anno ætatis sue quievit.

[FRAGMENT II.]

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

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

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

The deaths of this year,—
Not one of them should be lamentedⁿ,—
[Were] Maelduin Beg, son of Fergus
Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

If

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

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

^l *Cuimin Foda*.—i. e. Cuimin, the Long

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

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

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

Má ro dlígte rí dár muir
 Seirfó irppuíte nDriogoir,
 Mað a h-Eirinn ní baof ní dó
 Inge Cumine Fodo.
 Seac ba heppcoprom rom ba 'rí,
 ba mac tigearna mo Chuimin
 Tíndal 'Eirenn ar roar,
 ba h-alainn mar ro choar.
 Maic a céimel, maic a épué,
 bá léan a comblonac
 Ua Coirppe 7 Ua Cuirc,
 ba rai, ba hán, ba hoirdepc.

Cat Ogamañ, du i ttopchari Conaing mac Congaile, agus
 Ultan mac Eirine, pi Ciannachta. Blatmac mac Aoda Slane
 uictur ep a rooir Diarmada. Maonac mac Fingín pi Munan
 moritur.

Kal. Seirgine .i. Mac hu Cuimio, ab bñchairi quieuit.
 Morir Tuarpe Aíone, pi Connaict, unde—

Capn Conaill morpluas file na comair
 bi marb uile ciata bi,
 Duprann do Tuarpe Aíoni.

Guin

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

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

If it were ordained that a man over sea^o
 Should sit [as Pope] more learned than Gregory,
 If from Erin, no one for it
 Except Cuimine Foda.

He was not more bishop than king ;
 My Cuimin was the son of a lord^p,
 The lamp of Erin for his knowledge,
 He was beautiful, as all have heard.

Good was his race, good his form,
 Extensive was his kindred,
 Descendant of Coirpre, descendant of Core,
 He was a sage, noble, illustrious.

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

[663.] Kal. Seigine^r, i. e. Mac lu Cuinn, Abbot of Benchar, died.

The death of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, whence [the verses] :

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

The

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

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

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

^a *Ogaman*.—Not identified. See Ann. Clon. 658 ; Ann. F. M. 660 ; Ann. Ult. 661 ; Tigh. 662.

^r *Seigene*.—A. D. 662. “ *Quies Segain micc U Chuinn abb benchoip et. Mors Guaire Aidhne ; Jugulatio ii. filiorum Domnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall et Colgu.*

Συν δα mac Domnaill .i. Conall αγυρ Colγα. Τυατάλ mac Μοργανν μοριτυρ.

Tuenoc mac Fiontáin ab Fearna móipe quieuit. Baodan ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Kal. Mopluir mac Aoða Sláine .i. blátmac [ἡ Διαρμαῖο] 1 cCalatpuium. δα μαρβ Διαρμαῖο dono ipm ionaδ céðna, αγυρ ré rínτε pe Cpoir na ísraín αἷ παῖγριν pluaiḡ Laiḡen cúige δα μαρβιαδ; pa euaiδ a a In quiburdam librip inueniuntur quod hi duo pegep .i. blátmac ἡ διαρμαῖο xii. annip, in quiburdam — annip quop nor requimur. Μαρβ τpa don μορτλαῖο pin .i. do'n buide Conaill, na δά μιḡ pi Epienn .i. blaṭmac ἡ Διαρμαῖο.

Feóin Pobair; Ailípan an ígna; Colmán Cap, αγυρ Aon-γυρ Ulaíδ. Ceítepe abaiδ bñéaiρ .i. bñac, Cuimine, Columm, αγυρ Aoðán.

Cu ḡan mátaip, pi Muíman, et cum ceterip tam plurimip. Eochaiδ Iaplaíte pí Daíl Aparaíde do μαρβιαδ do comalτoib Maoil-poṭhartaḡ mic Ronán. Uaiρ inḡln d'Eochaiδ Iaplaíte po baoi αἷ Ronán αἷ pi Laiḡln; óḡ an inḡln, pln an Ronán, ḡo ττυḡ pí ḡpáδ do mác Ronán .i. do Maoilpoṭhartaḡ, ἡ ḡo paib pí ḡá ḡuide ḡo paṭa, αγυρ ní puaiρ uaiδ a paoináδ, ἡ ópi ná puaiρ aṗeaδ

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

^s Baedan.—*Ann. F. M.* 663; *Ann. Clonm.* 660; *Ann. Ult.* 663; Tigh. 664.

^t The plague.—i. e. the Buidhe Chonmaile. See *Ann. F. M.*; *Ann. Clon.* 661; *Ann. Ult.* 664; Tigh. 665.

^u Caltruim.—Now Galtrim, in the

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

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

Tuenoc, son of Fintan, abbot of Ferna-mor, died; Baedan^s, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

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

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

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

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

^t *Years*.—Here the number of years is left blank in the MS.

^w *Fobhar*.—Now Fore, in the county of

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

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

^y *Her head-dress*.—This story is not found in the other Annals.

αρεαὸ δο ριγνε, cum̃dāc̃ a cinñ do m̃ionuḡaḡ ἡ α̃ haiḡiḡ do
 rḡr̃iḡbaḡ, ἡ fuilpeḡ 'ma haiḡiḡ, agur̃ τοιḡeaḡc̃ d'ionñp̃oiḡ Ronan
 am̃laḡ r̃in. Cp̃s̃ r̃in? a mḡḡn, ap̃ Ronān. Do m̃ac̃ puḡaḡc̃-ra,
 ap̃ r̃i, Maolpaḡthaḡpaiḡ, dom̃ ḡápuḡhaḡ, ἡ mõ b̃riḡiḡḡ d̃ó, ἡ comp̃ac̃
 p̃p̃ium. Map̃b̃eap̃ Maolpoḡthaḡpaiḡ la Ronañ iap̃ r̃in. Tiaḡaiḡ
 d̃no com̃aḡtaḡḡ Maolpoḡthaḡpaiḡ iap̃ r̃in ḡo nuḡḡ baḡl ἡ paḡbe
 Eoc̃uḡḡ laḡlaḡe, ἡ ḡaiḡim̃iḡ leo am̃aḡ é õ éaḡc̃, ἡ map̃baḡḡ ἡ ḡc̃ionḡa
 na ñḡḡna a mḡḡn. Unde Flait̃tir̃ cecim̃it̃ :—

Indiu d̃ellioḡap̃ liḡe
 Eochaḡḡ mic̃ P̃iachach̃ Lur̃ḡan,
 I n-uḡp̃ cille Coim̃deḡpe
 Ro ḡaḡ p̃oiḡḡr̃ a ḡulban.
 Ro ḡaḡ Eochaḡḡ aoñ éaim̃pe
 Ina liḡe-leabaḡḡ oḡp̃eḡhe.
 b̃r̃ónañ p̃il̃ p̃op̃ cec̃ d̃uime
 Aḡá p̃op̃ D̃uñ Soḡhaiḡce.

Initium p̃egni S̃c̃ñap̃aiḡ mic̃ blaḡmaic̃, u. anñp̃. R. E.

Kal. Moḡp̃ Oilella mic̃ D̃om̃naḡll, mic̃ Aḡḡḡa, mic̃ Aḡim̃-
 p̃ioc.

Kal. Maolcaic̃ mac̃ Scañbaḡl, p̃i Cp̃uḡeḡne moḡiḡup̃. Baḡiḡḡñ
 ab̃ b̃ḡñc̃uḡp̃.

Kal. Cp̃iḡoḡáñ ab̃ b̃ḡñc̃uḡp̃ quieuit̃. Cuim̃iñ P̃ionñ, ab̃ lae,
 quieuit̃. Iom̃p̃am̃ Colum̃bañ cum̃ p̃eliḡuḡp̃ mult̃op̃um̃ p̃añc̃top̃um̃

ḡo

^r *Connecire*.—Now Connor, the head of
 an ancient episcopal see in the county of
 Antrim. The name is still locally pro-
 nounced *Connyer*, not *Connor*.

^a *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick,
 in the north of the county of Antrim.

^b *Sechnasach*.—He succeeded in the

year 665, and died in 671. See “Ogy-
 gia,” p. 431.

^c *Ailell, son of Dohmnall*.—His death is
 entered in the Ann. F. M. 665, but the
 true year was 666.

^d *Macleach*.—F. M. 665 [*rectè* 667].

^e *Critan*.—Ann. Ult. 668 [*rectè* 669].

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

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

[665.] The beginning of the reign of Sechnasach^b, son of Blathmac, quinque annis, King of Erin.

[666.] Kal. The death of Ailell, son of Domhnall^c, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

[667.] Kal. Maelcaich^d, son of Scandal, King of the Cruithne, died. Baithin, abbot of Benchair, quievit.

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

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

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

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

go hlnir bó pinne, ubi fundavit ecclesiam. Cat peirpiri itir
 Ultuib 7 Cruine, in quo cecidit Catupac mac Luirighe, pi Ulað.
 Mopir Dunchaða hUí Ronáin. Paolan mac Colmain pi Lagen
 moritur. Mopir Maoilpothartaig mic Suibne, pi hUu tTuirpe.
 Cat Damdeirg, i ttorchuir Díocuill mac Eachaé, 7 Congal mac
 Loíaine. Suin bpaín finn mic Maoilóctraig, pí na nDéri.

Kal. Mopir blaémaic mic Maoileoba.

Kal. Suin Sfcnapraig, mic blaémaic R. E. Duibduin 7cā., do
 Charbrib po mab i ffill Sfcnapac : de quo dicitur :

ba rrianaé, ba heaclargac
 An teac i mbíod Sfcnapac,
 ba hiomda fuideall for plait
 I ttiú i mbíod mac blaémaic.

Órru, pi Saxon moritur. Constantinur Aug. moritur.

Lorgaó bñnéair la breaénaib. Lorgaó Ardmacha.

Mopir Cumargaiú mic Ronáin.

Cat Orma Coepir. Cat Tolca árd, du i ttoréair Dungaile
 mac Maoileuile, pi boéaine. Loingíoch uictor fuit. Cormac
 mac Maoilpothartaig moritur.

Initium

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

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

ⁱ *Ui-Tuirtre*.—A tribe giving name to
 a territory comprising the present baro-
 nies of Upper and Lower Toome, in the

county of Antrim.—*Four Masters*, A. D.
 668, p. 280, note ^k.

^k *Damhderg*.—This was the name of a
 place in Bregia, but it has not been yet
 identified. See F. M., A. D. 738.

^l *Deisi*.—i. e. Decies, in the present
 county of Waterford.

^m *Sechnasaeh*.—Ann. Ult. 670. The
 true year was 671.

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

saints, to the island of Inis-bo-finne, where he founded a church. The battle of Fersat^h, between the Ulta [Ulstermen] and the Cruithni, in which was slain Cathasach, son of Luirgne, King of Uladh; the death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain; Faelan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. The death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtreⁱ. The battle of Damhderg^k, in which were slain Dienuill, son of Eochaidh, and Congal, son of Loichine. The mortal wounding of Bran, son of Maelochtraigh, King of the Deisi^l.

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

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

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

Ossaⁿ, King of the Saxons, died. Constantinus Augustus died^o.

[672.] The burning of Bennchair^p in Britain. The burning of Ard-Macha.

The death of Cumasach, son of Ronan.

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

The

^o *Died.*—Wrong; for Constantine lived till 685. See note ⁿ, *infra*, p. 70.

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

^q *Druim Coepis.*—Not identified.

^r *Boghaine.*—Now the barony of Ban-nagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^s *Tulach-árd* (i. e. high hill), not identified.

Initium regni Cinnpaolað mic Cruinnmail, mic Blathmic.
iii annir.

Kal. Constantinur filius Constantini imperavit xiii. annir.

Kal. Guin Congaile Cinnfoda mac Dunchaða, in Ulað, becc
doirce poð ngon. Doer mac Maoltuile, in Ciannaéta do marbhad.

Kal. Cat in Aircealtara i toirchear Cinnpaolað mac Cruinn-
mail in Eirinn; Fionnachta mac Dunchaða uictori fuit, unde
dicatur:—

Ra iadrad um Fionnachta fian a iartair éire,
Ro maolað móir a coirpe um Cinnpaolað a nige.

Kal. Colmán Inri bó pinne quieuit. Initium regiminis Fion-
nachta meic Dunchaða .xx. bliadain.

Kal. Corgrad Ailg la Fionnachta. Cat eidiu Fionnachta 7
Laigmu ag loc Gabair pe ille pe anonð, peð tamen Fionnachta
uictori fuit.

Ni do rgeulb Fionnachta po ríor. An Fionnachta tra ba
daðbhir doconáig é ar túr. Ro baor tsc 7 bln aige: Ní raibe
imurro do reilb aige aét aon daín 7 aon bó. Fscet aon do pala ní
fPfr

¹ *Cennfaeladh, son of Cruinnmael.*—The Annals of Ulster call him son of Blath-
mac. “A. D. 671, Cennfaeladh mac
Blathmaic *regnare incipit*.” But our An-
nals may be right.

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

³ *Congal Cennfoda.*—“A. D. 673, *Jugu-
latio Congaile Cennfoti mic Duncho, regis*

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

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

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

The beginning of the reign of Cennfaeladh^t, son of Crunnmael, son of Blathmac. [He reigned] three years.

Kal. Constantinus^u, son of Constantinus, governed seventeen years.

[674.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Congal Cennfoda^v, son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh; it was Beg Boirche that slew him. Doer, son of Maeltuile^w, King of Cianachta, was killed.

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

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

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

[676.] Kal. Colman of Inis-bo-finne^y quievit. The beginning of the reign of Finnachta, son of Dunchadh [R. E.]^z [who reigned] twenty years.

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

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

^y *Colman of Inis-bo-finne*.—See Ann. Ult., A. D. 675.

^z *R. E.*—i. e. *Ri Erinn*, King of Ireland. These letters are in the margin.

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

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

pPſſi Ror po peaſpan 7 mſiuḡaḡ i ḡcompoḡpaib boiṯe Pionnaḡta. Ní paibe pempe piam aḡaiḡ bú mſpa inár an aḡaiḡ rin, do ḡaillim, 7 do pſḡta, aḡur do doṡḡaḡaḡ, 7 an tſḡ dár bo ail don pí dul 7 d'á mnaoi 7 d'á muinṡiri nioṡ po cumḡaṡṡaṡi dola pa méiḡ na doimhne 7 na doṡḡaḡaḡ, 7 ba iad a n-ionipáite tairipiom po bonaiḡ na ceṡann. Ad cuala muipio Pionnaḡta iad poṡp na hiompaṡiṡ rin, uaiṡ nṡ bo ſḡ poḡa ó boiṯ piom po báṡṡur an tan rin, 7 táimic aṡ a ceionn aṡ an tṡliḡiḡ, 7 aṡḡ po páiḡ mṡ, ba éṡpa d'óib toideacṡ d'á boiṡpion; Cibinnṡiṡ pa baio pí, ina imṡḡṡ na haiḡḡe doirḡe doimhne. Aṡḡ a dubaiṡ an pí 7 a muinṡiri, ip píoi aṡ cṡpa aṡ piao, 7 aṡ maiṡ linn eḡiṡ a paḡa pinn. Tanḡaṡṡur iai rin d'á ṡaiḡ 7 po ba moḡ méiḡ an tairḡi ioná a paḡḡṡe. Do paḡ muipio Pionnaḡta buille a ceionn a daim, 7 buille oile a ḡḡṡṡ na bó. Ro ioplamiaḡṡiṡ muinṡeri an pí féin ḡo tṡic 7 ḡo tinnſiṡnacḡ do bioṡ 7 do éoiṡe, 7 po éaiṡpion ḡur ba páiṡiḡ. Ra coḡlaṡṡur ḡo maiṡ iaiṡṡain ḡo tṡáinḡ an mairiḡ. Ro páiḡ mṡ pPſſi Ror pa mnaoi féin ip in mairiḡ. Naḡ ṡeṡaṡ, a bſṡ, ḡéi bo daiḡḡiṡ a nallana an tſḡpa, comḡ daiḡḡe anoiṡa, aṡ maṡḡaḡ a aon bó 7 a aon daim d'úinne. Aṡ piori tṡa rin, aṡ an bſṡ. Aṡḡ aṡ cṡiṡ anoiṡ a paḡḡṡiuḡaḡ uainne. Cibé méiḡ laiḡſḡ ḡo bḡpaṡae don píoi do beṡṡa a cuṡpuma d'á mnaoi. Aṡ maiṡ na nabṡae, aṡ an pí. Do paḡ tṡa an pí aṡḡe lán móṡ bó 7 muca ionḡa 7 caoiṡḡ co na mbuaḡaillib d'Pionnaḡta. Do paḡ dno bſṡ an mḡ ḡo mnaoi Pionnaḡta an cuṡpuma céḡna. Do paḡpaḡ dno éḡaiḡe paṡeaimla, 7 eich maiṡe d'óib, aḡur ḡaḡ ní paḡaṡṡur a lſṡ don tṡaoḡal.

Nioṡ bo cian iaiṡṡain tṡa ḡo tṡáimic Pionnaḡta maṡṡṡuaḡ móṡ do éoiḡ pſṡaṡ ḡó, aṡ na éuipḡḡ don tṡiaṡ, 7 pṡiṡaiḡiḡ aice paṡ.

^b *Fera-Ross*.—A tribe and territory comprising the county around Carriekma-

cross, in the county of Monaghan, and a part of the county of Louth.

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

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

παρ. Ἀς ταῖδεετ δόιβ na n-niurim, ap ann do pala do Ἀδαμνάν
 na p̃golaiḡe ós beir̃ aḡ m̃tel̃et na p̃liḡfo céona, ἡ ballán lan do
 lomom ap a m̃uin, ἡ ós t̃eic̃fo do p̃ér an m̃ap̃eluaḡ don t̃p̃liḡið do
 pala a òop p̃p̃ia cl̃oiç, ἡ t̃op̃ch̃aiḡ p̃éin, ἡ ono. an ballán ḡo ñòr̃-
 nað b̃p̃ioḡ b̃p̃uaḡ de, ἡ ḡér bo luað do na heochaiḡ níop̃ bó ñfm̃,
 luaite do Ἀδαμνάν ḡo na ballan b̃p̃iḡte p̃op̃ a m̃uin, ἡ p̃é duḡaç
 do b̃p̃rónaç. Ο po conoaiç P̃ionnaçtá é po maiõ a p̃aiḡbiuð ḡáipe
 παρ, ἡ po baioi ḡá pað pe h̃Ἀδαμνάν, do ḡéna pin p̃úḡaç díot̃,
 uaiḡ apum comp̃aiçñf̃era p̃p̃ia ḡaç ñ-m̃ñfo do cum̃anḡ : poḡeb̃ra a
 poḡl̃aiñtið, ap P̃ionnaçt̃a coim̃oíðnað uaiḡp̃i, ἡ na bí ḡo duḡaç.
 Ἀpeð po paiõ Ἀδαμνάν, a d̃f̃ḡ duine, ap p̃é, aḡá að̃baḡ duḡ aḡam,
 uaiḡ t̃p̃i meic̃ léiḡinn maite aḡaið a naoiñtiḡ, ἡ aḡaimne dá
 ḡiolla aca ἡ aḡeð bíop̃ ḡiolla ap tim̃cioll̃ uaiḡñ aḡ iap̃p̃aið b̃f̃eam̃-
 naiḡ don òoiḡioḡ, ἡ uam̃pa p̃áim̃ḡ iap̃p̃aið neiḡte dáib̃ anu : p̃á
 éuaiõ an t̃ioḡðal̃ta p̃á baioi aḡam̃pa d̃oiḡ po lár, aḡup an ní ap
 doilḡe ann .i. an ballán iap̃açt̃a do b̃p̃iḡioð, ἡ ḡan a íoc aḡom̃.
 Ἰcp̃aḡpa an ballán, ap P̃innaçt̃a, ἡ tuḡpa lat an cuiḡf̃i p̃uil
 ap do p̃ḡáḡpa anoç̃et ḡan biað ḡo nuḡe an t̃f̃c̃ d̃'á t̃tĩaḡaimne ; po
 ḡeb̃aið biað ἡ liom̃ aḡaimne. Do p̃iḡñfo am̃l̃aið pin, tuḡpaḡ an
 coḡioḡp̃ cl̃éip̃f̃c̃, ἡ po coip̃ḡf̃c̃ an t̃f̃c̃ leanna, l̃f̃e an t̃oiḡe do cl̃éip̃cið
 ἡ an leḡ aile do laochaiḡ. Αἰte Ἀδαμνάν po líonað é ó paç an
 p̃p̃ioḡpað naoiḡ, ἡ p̃p̃iḡp̃t̃ p̃aiḡt̃ime, ἡ aḡeð po p̃áiõ : buð aip̃oḡí Eip̃-
 eann, ap p̃é, an p̃f̃i d̃á t̃tuḡað an p̃l̃ḡḡpa : ἡ buð c̃f̃ño c̃paḡaið ἡ
 eaḡna Eip̃f̃ñn Ἀδαμνάν, ἡ buð e am̃c̃apa P̃ionnaçt̃a, ἡ biað
 P̃innaçt̃a i p̃f̃c̃et̃naḡe móip̃, co po oib̃eim̃ñḡ do Ἀδαμνάν.

Níop

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

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

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

Not

seembles the modern “ poor scholar of our own times,” who went about on foot, and was everywhere entertained by the Irish peasantry on account of his learning.

Níor bo cian d'aimpíri iar rin co tétáinic Fionnaécta 7 ní fFíri Ror a éara féin leir d'ionnraigíð bráéar a aéar, .i. Cionnraolað, do iarríad fFíriann farrí. Do rað Cíonraolað árdmoepaigéact na Míðí uile ó Sionuinn go farríge do, .i. ar éiríu tuataib fíct. Ro baor Fínaécta fFíu pe n-aimpíre amlaíð rin. Tánic d'á com-
aiple fFíu a éaruid féin .i. ní fFíri Ror, cia do génað, uair ní bó
lor lair mar po boí. Do paðraíde d'na comáiple cruaid crióða
dó, 7 afeð po ráíð nír: Naé moinníð Slíge Áraíl Míðe for dó?
Ónara an d'ara leir do'n Míðe coror tairíu d'úpaéctac duit,
7 mar búr tairíu d'uit an leir rin, d'na comáal fFíu in líe eile, 7
marb a ndíðaoime a ruinn caéa raíde, 7 ní namá bair lairíge na
Míðe azae, acé bair cíd nígé Tímpíac beór, máð ail líe. Do
níghe iarraí Fionnaécta an comáiple rin, 7 na fFíuazair caé iar
rin for bráéar a aéar .i. for Cíonraolað. O do euala bñ
Cíonraolað rin po boí ag béim for a fFíu 'man maopaigéact do
rað d'Fínaécta; ar ann po éan an bñ: Ra iaðpað, ut rupa. Do
paðac caé go cruaid crióða ftopra iar rin .i. eiríu Cionnraolað 7
Fionnaécta i n-Áircealltra, 7 po marbáð Cíonraolað ann 7 roch-
aíde malle fFíu. Ro gab Fionnaécta iar rin níghe n-Éirínn na
fíctí bíaðam.

Ar é an Fionnaécta rin po maíe an mbopama do Moling, ar
na tobaé la cfeíacáan ní peimí rin anall, .i. ó Thuataí Tíctmar

80

^a *Sinainn*.—i. e. the River Shannon. Ancient Meath extended from the River Shannon to the sea.

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

A. D. 157, p. 104.

^f *Ut supra*.—See above, under A. D. 675.

^g *Twenty years*.—This is correct. He succeeded in 675, and was slain 14th Nov., 695.

^h *Borumha*.—This was an exorbitant tax, said to have been originally imposed on the Leinster-men by the monarch Tua-

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

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

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

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

ʒo Þionnaçta, Táinig iarain Moling ó Laigrib uile d'iarraioð
 maite na ðoroma for Þionnaçta. Rá iarr tra Moling ar
 Þinnaçta maite na ðoroma þria lá 7 aiðce. Rá maite iarain
 Þinaçta an ðoroma þria la 7 aiðce. Rob ionann ag Moling rin
 agar a maitein tre bite : uair ní þfuil 'ran aimir aæt lo 7 aiðce.
 bá doið imurpo la Þinnaçta ar aon lo 7 aon aiðce namá. Táinig
 Moling peime amac, 7 arfo po ráio; Tugair cáirde impe tre
 bite 7 ané; po geall Moling nlin oÞionnaçta. Ro euið ono
 Þinaçta ʒur po meall Moling é, 7 aorubarre þria a muinir :
 eirðio ar pé i noðgaid an duine naoim do euaid uaim, 7 abraio þir
 nac ttugura aæt cáirde aon laoi 7 aon aiðce oð; uair an ðar lín,
 po meall an duine naoim mé, uair ní þfuil aæt la 7 aoið ʒi in
 mbioð uile. O po þioir Moling imurpo ʒo ttiocefaide na oðghaid
 rá þioð ʒo troc tinnearnac ʒo ráim ʒ a tfo, 7 ní þugrað ioir muin-
 tir an pí þair.

Að beirað araile ʒo þug Moling ðuan lair oÞionnachta .i.
 Þionnaçta for Uib Néill 7c (atá rin 'rin ðoroma 'rin lioburra
 rðriobta). Ro maiteð tra an ðoroma do Moling ó rin ʒo þrát,
 7 ciar bo haiðreac la Þionnaçta nioi þfo a tobaç, uair ar ðo
 cionn mine po maite. Et hoc erit uepiur.

In xii^o. anno ab hoc anno po maite Þionnaçta an ðoroma tainig
 Aðairnán fo céðoir d'ionnraioð Þinaçta tar éir Moling, 7 po
 euir clépeac o'á muinntir ar cionn Þionnaçta ʒo ttiofað ða ag
 allain. Ar ann po boi Þinnaçta ag imire pteille. Tar o'agal-
 lain Aðairnán, ar an clépeac. Ní raçað ʒo ðair an cluici ri,
 ar

ⁱ *The book called the Borumha.*—There is
 a copy of this historical tract preserved in
 the Book of Lecan, and another in Tri-
 nity College, Dublin, H. 2, 18. See
 Ann. F. M., A. D. 106, p. 100. It is

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

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

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

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

ap Fionnaćta. Tánig an clépeac ó'ionnpoiǵið Áðainnain, 7 po innir ppsgra Fionnaćta óó. Eirǵið-pi ða ionnpoiǵið pioni, 7 abair nup : geðað-ƿa caoǵað ƿalm anairfo rin, 7 atá ƿalm 'ƿan caoǵað rin, 7 ǵuiðfo-ƿa an coiñðfo rin tƿalmƿain conac geða mac na ua ðuiteri no ƿfi ðo comanina ǵo bƿát nige n-Eienn. Ra éuaið ono an clépeac, 7 po ƿáið ƿe Fionnaćta rin, 7 ní éaiad Fionnaćta ða uiðe, acé po imbir a ƿicéill ǵo tƿapnaiǵ an cluice. Tair ó'agallain Áðainnain, a Fionnaćta, ap an clépeac. Ní ƿaǵ, ap Fionnaćta, ǵo tƿair an cluiciƿi. Ro innir an clépeac ƿain ðo Áðamnán. Abairri ƿprrpion, ap Áðainnán, geðaðra caoǵað ƿalm an airfo rin, 7 atá ƿalm 'ƿan éaoǵað rin, 7 iapppaðra ipin ƿalm rin, 7 cunnǵfoƿa ap an ccoimðfo ǵairðe ƿaoǵail ðopain. Ra innir an clépeac rin ó'ƿinaćða, 7 ní tairad Fionnaćta ða ƿaoiðe, acé ƿa imbir a ƿicéill ǵo tƿapnaiǵ an cluice. Tair ó'agallað Áðamnain, ap an clépeac. Ní ƿaǵ ap Fionnaćta ǵo tƿair an cluiciƿi. Tánic an clépeac, 7 ƿa innir ðo Áðainnán ƿpeaǵra Fionnaćta. Eirǵri dá ionnpoiǵið, ap Áðamnán, 7 abair ƿprr, geðaðra an tƿlr caoǵað, 7 ata ƿalm 'ƿan caoǵað rin, 7 ǵuiðfoƿa an coiñðfo 'ƿan tƿalm ƿain na ƿuiǵipion ƿlaićuƿ nime. Tánic an clépec ƿeme ǵo Fionnaćta, 7 ƿa innir rin. Map po éuala ƿinnaćta ƿain po éuip an ƿicéill ǵo hobann uad, 7 tánic ó'ionnpoiǵið Áðainnain. Ci ðoð tuǵ annopra éuǵam, ap Áðamnán, 7 na tƿánǵair nup na tectaireaćtaib eile? Ápeð po ðepa ðain, ap Fionnaćta, an toñaoiðlin ðo ƿoinir ƿeme po opm .i. ǵan mac na ua uain ðo ǵabáil nige, 7 ǵan ƿear mo comanma i nige n-Eirínn, no ǵairðe ƿaoǵail ðain; éopom ƿopom ƿaið, an tan inuppo po ǵeallairi nlin ðo ǵaið ƿopm, ap uime tánas ǵo hobann ðo ó'agallaðri; uair ní ƿpirl a ƿulainǵraiðe aǵam-ƿa.

An ƿíop, ap Áðainnan an ðhopainna ðo mairteann ðuic lá 7 aiðce ðo Moling? Ar ƿíop, ap Fionnaćta. Ro meallað tu, ap Áðamnain,

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

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

M

"Thou

Adamnán, ar ionann rin 7 a maíctín épé bíte, 7 ar amlaíb po boí
ga atéorprán, 7 po ráib an laoió:—

Anu ge cñglaib cuaca an pí cñmléit gan déda,
An buar do maíct do Moling dectbir don cing nír péda;
Damaó mpirí Fionnaácta, rgo maó mé plait Temira,
Go brát nóca atuibearinn, ní dñngenaínn a nóíña.
Gac ní nac maíctínn a éiur ar faða bíó a rgeá.
Maírg do raó an daib, an tí ar lag ar do ar méla.
Do aínaáctar do raora, ar ar baora go mbinne,
Maírg mīg po maíct a éiura, a lora nñmóa nime.
Socla gac nñc o éreabur, ar maírg lñar do liaá,
Ar faða an daíra macante, ba faite gomba fiaá.
Dáimra píri mīaóur cru, po éairnñinn mo bíódbáda
Ro éoigebáinn mo diongna, pobrat iomóa m'iorgála
Roboír iomóa m'iorgála, mo bñiaétra mbuir gñaca.
Roboír píora mo óala, poboír lána mo éuaáta.
Roboír iompoigri m'airde, mo óala poboír daingne.
An dál ra, cia ciam ba tecinaing, ní lécpaíñ me Laighe.
Gñóimri iuge for Ohia, nacum taip bár no baogal,
Gur po éepno anu Moling, ní nñc do pinn no ópaóbar.
Mac Faillen píri óar nñ, ní claióíóí óara maíra.

Ro

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weak is every one who is anile; woe! who follow grey-beards!
Long is this bargain to last; longer till the debts are due!
Were I a king who sheds blood, I would humble my enemies,
I would raise up my fortresses, many would be my conflicts.
Many would be my conflicts: my words would not be false.
Just would be my compacts, full would be my territories.
Visible would be my qualities, firm would be my treaties.
This treaty should it happen to me, I would not cede to Leinster-men.
I ask a petition from God, that death or danger may not overtake me,

That Moling may this day escape, may he not perish by point or edge [of weapon].

Mac Faillen, from beyond the sea, will not be driven over sea.

He

demoralizing effect upon their minds.

^l *If I were Finnachta.*—These lines were evidently fabricated by some war-like poet who wished to stimulate the

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

Ro fíodir púna mic Dé, ro fíodir mac Dé arúna.
 Trí éasgaib palm gaic Dia, aped geblur ap Dha.
 Trí éasgaib boct peolpoirte, aped biaur gaic noíóce.
 An bile buaða birig, an fíod gur na fíppaib
 Long lírda ro puair fáilte, tonn beapda baipce breapail,
 An lon óir ap an inne, an cláir óir op na clannaib,
 'Eigne Dubhlairi duinne, puaim toinne tonn fua halla. Amu.

Ro tapinn tria iap rin Fionnaéta a élin a n-uét Adamnán,
 7 do righe aitéige 'na fíadnairi, 7 po log Adamnán do maicín na
 bopana.

Fal. Mopp Colgan mic Paillbe Flainn, pí Muman. Cat eoir
 huib Cinnpilaig 7 Oppaigib, in quo Tuaim rnáma .i. Cícarpe, pí
 Oppaige occipur ep. Paolán Síncurpul, pí hUa cCinnpilaig
 uictop fuit. Unde—

An cat la Tuaim rnáma nír éidur [.i. nír ba éidur]
 Diambept feactur nað etail [.i. naðstail leir a tabairt]
 Paolan cáipde ap éigin

Dó

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

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

^o *Forgave him*.—Finnaehta had committed a great sin against the race of Tua-

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

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

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

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

[678.] Kal. The death of Colgu^p, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Ceinnseallaigh and the Osraighi, in which Tuaim-snamha, i. e. Cicaire, King of Osraighe, was slain. Faetan Senchustal, King of Ui-Ceinnseallaigh, was the victor. On which was said:—

The battle by Tuaim-snamha could not be gained^a;
 Which he fought against his will,
 Faetan respite, with difficulty,

To

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

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

^p *Colgu.*—A. D. 677. “*Toimsnama, rex Osraigi, quievit. Mors Colggen mie Failbei Flainn, regis Muman.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *Gained.*—The words within brackets in the Irish text are given as a gloss over

Ó doir pad po éorimale ba bpat a bponnað
 ʒo ʒeug ʒialla Oʒpaiʒe o ʒa buana ʒo Cumari.

Caé Dúin loéa. Caé Liaʒ Maoláin. Caé i Calatpor in quo
 uictur ʒpt Doimnall bʒeac. Paolan (.i. ʒalta Caoimʒin) mac
 Colman, pí Laiʒean moʒictur.

Quieʒ Faillbe ab lae.

ʒal. Caé ʒtiʒ Pionnaéta ʒ becc mBoiʒce. Incipit Piana-
 mail ʒeʒnaʒe ʒop Laiʒnib.

ʒal. Colman ab bʒinnéaiʒ quieuit.

Loʒʒað na ʒioʒ i nDun Ceitʒirn .i. Dungal mac Sʒanail, ʒi
 Cpʒiʒne, ʒ Cʒinʒaolað mac Suibne, ʒi Ciannaéta ʒlinne ʒamin;
 la Maolduin mac Maolʒitʒiʒ ʒo loʒʒað.

Ciaʒ inʒʒn Duibʒea.

ʒal. ʒuin Cʒinʒaolað mic Colʒain, pí Connaéʒ.

Caé Raéa móiʒe Maiʒe line ʒʒi bʒeaénu, ʒu i ʒtoʒéaiʒ
 Caéʒpaé mac Maoldúin, pí Cpʒiʒne, ʒ Ultán mac Dioéolla.

Mopʒ

nip eiop and na detail respectively.

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

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

³ *Liaʒ-Maelain*.—Not identified.

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

⁵ *Faelan*.—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 663, and in the F. M. at 665. St. Caeimhghin, the tutor of this king, died in the year 618.

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

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

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

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

To him gave, in appearance, his grant was betrayal,
So that he took the hostages of Osraighe from Buana to Cunnor^r.

The battle of Dun-locha^s. The battle of Liag-Maelain^t. A battle was fought in Calatros^u, in which Dombnall Breac was conquered. Faelan^v (the alumnus of Caimhghin), son of Colman, King of Leinster, died.

[679.] The death of Failbhe^x, Abbot of Ia.

Kal. A battle between Finnachta and Bec Boirche^x. Fianamhail began to reign over Leinster.

[680.] Kal. Colman^z, Abbot of Benchair, died.

[681.] The burning of the kings in Dun-Ceithirn^a, i. e. Dunghal, son of Sganual, King of the Cruithni, Cennfaeladh, son of Snibhne, King of Cianacta-Glinne Gaimhlin^b; by Maelduin, son of Maelfith-righ, they were burnt.

Ciar^c, daughter of Duibhrea.

[682.] Kal. The killing of Cennfaeladh^d, son of Colgan, King of Connaught.

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

The

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

^b *Ciannachta-Glinne Gaimhlin*.—Now the barony of Keenaght, in the present county of Londonderry.

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

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

^d *Cennfaeladh*.—A. D. 681 [Tigh. 682]. *Jugulatio Cinnfaela mic Colgen, regis Connacie*."—*Ann. Ult.*

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

^f *Cruithni*.—i. e. the Picts of Dalaradia.

Morir Suibhne mic Maelumá princepir Corcaige [i. pontificipir Corcaighenpir].

Kal. Dunchað Muirirge mac Maolbuid uugulatur ep̃.

Adamnan do gabail abdaine lae.

Cat Corann i ttorchar Colga mac blaetmaic, ⁊ Fhigur mac Maolduin, pi Cneil Cairpre.

Initium mortalitatis puerorum in mense Octobris, quae fuit tribus annis in hibernia.

Quier Airmeðaiḡ na Craibe.

Kal. Mortalitas filiorum in qua omnes principes et pere omnes nobiles iuuenum Scotorum perierunt.

Kal. Saxones campum breagh deuartant, et plurimas Ecclesias.

Kal. Domnall breac mac Eacac buide mortuus ep̃.

Quier banbain rḡrba Cille dapa.

Kal. Quier Documa Chonoc, ab glinne da loca.

Quier Roipene ab Corcaige.

Iṛ in bliadain pi ro fuarlaiḡ Adamnán an braid rugrad Saxoin a hEirinn.

Cat Dain Neactain iṛpir mac Orpa, ⁊ bpuite mac bile uictor fuit [ric].

Sancta

^s *Suibhne*.—Ann. Ult. 681; Tigh. 682.

^b *Cork*.—The words in brackets in the Text are written as a gloss over the words "Princeps [*sic*] Coreaigne."

ⁱ *Dunchadh Muirige*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; F. M. 681.

^k *Adamnan*.—This entry is out of place here. It should have been inserted after the death of Failbhe, A. D. 679. See

Reeves's "Adamnan," page xlv.

^l *The battle of Corann*.—Ann. F. M. 681; Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683.

^m *Mortality of children*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; Brnt y Tywysog. and Ann. Cambr. 683.

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

The death of Suibhne^g, son of Maelumha, prince [i.e. abbot] of Cork^h.

[683.] Kal. Dunchadh Muirisgeⁱ, son of Maeldubh, was killed.

Adamnan^k assumed the abbacy of Ia.

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

The beginning of the mortality of children^m in the month of October, which continued for three years in Ireland.

The repose of Airmeadhaeh of Craebhⁿ.

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

[685.] Kal. The Saxons^o devastated the plain of Breagh, and many churches.

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

The repose of Banbhan^p, scribe of Cill-dara.

[687] Kal. The repose of Dochuma Chonoc^q, Abbot of Gleamda-locha.

The repose of Roisene^r, Abbot of Corcach.

In this year Adamnan ransomed the captives^s whom the Saxons had carried away from Erin.

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

The

^o *The Saxons*.—Ann. Ult. 684; Tigh. 685; Ann. F. M. 683; Saxon Chron. 684.

^p *Banbhan*.—Ann. Ult. 685; Tigh. 686.

^q *Dochuma Chonog*.—Ann. Ult. 686; Tigh. 687.

^r *Roisene*.—"A. D. 686 [Tigh. 687]. Dormitatio Rosseni, abbatis Corcaidhe mare" [great Cork: *mare* for *móre*].—Ann. Ult.

^s *Ransomed the captives*.—A. D. 686, or 687, Ann. Ult., and 689, Tigh. See Reeves's "Adamnan," pp. 186, 187, notes.

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

^u *Bruide*.—He was King of the Picts;

Sancta Edelþryda, Chriſti regina, filia Annae regis Anglorum, et primo et alteri viro permagnifico, et poſtea Edelþrydo regi, coniux data eſt; poſtquam xii anno thorum incorrupta ſervauit maritalem poſt reginam ſumpto velamine ſacro virgo ſanctimonialis efficitur, quae poſt xvi. ſepulturæ cum uerſe qua inuoluta eſt incorrupta peperitur.

A. D. 686. Kal. Cat Imbleacha Phích, i. ttorchari Dubdán-bí, in Arda Ciannaéta, 7 Uarparáte hUa Oirrin : unde Gaborp-éinn cecinit :—

Órónaé Conailli moim deébir dóib iar n-Uarperióiu,
Ní ba eallma biar gñ, i n-arb iar n-Dubda mbí.

In hoc bello alienam patient dominationem Ciannachtea genſ pſuata eſt regno.

Segine Eþr ab Arpmacha.

Cuétberitur Eþr quieuit.

Cana mac Garthain moritur. Conſtantinus Imperator moritur.

Kal.

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

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

^{*} *Ethelfrid*.—More correctly Ecgfrið, or Ecgfrið. He was King of Northumbria. This paragraph is extracted from Bede's

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

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

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

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

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

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

Segine^b, Bishop, Abbot of Ard-macha [died].

Cuthbertus, bishop, quievit.

Cana^c, son of Gartnan, died. Constantine, the Emperor, died.

[689.]

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

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

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

to near Drumiskin, Co. Louth.

^a *Urchraidhe Ua h-Ossin*.—“Huarcríde nepos Osseni.”—Ann. Ult. 687. “Uarcridhe hUa hOssine, rígh Conaille.”—Tigh. 688. See F. M. at A. D. 686.

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

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

Ral. *Ḥuin Diarmata Míde, mic Airmíðaiḡ Chaoicé; de quo banécáinte i nAonac Tailletín cecinit:—*

*Sia Diarmaid d'or f'ém, p'ion gabla ro lenaíð laoiḥ,
ba h'íð uball abla óip, p'ian map'a móip mac an Chaoicé.*

Ral. *Quier beccáin ab Cluana iraird.*

Ḥnatnat abbatip'ra Cille uara.

*Ḥuin Congaile mic Maileḡuin, mic Aóða b'hnám, pí Muíian.
Iur'imanur minor imperiat annip x.*

Ral. *C'ronán mac h'Ua Cualna ab b'hnéc'ar quiéuit. Fí-
ciollaé mac Flainn pí h'Ua Máine moritup. Ailill mac Dungaile
píCruíéne moritup.*

Ral. *Adamnauur xiiii anno post obitum Paillbe ab. lae au
hiberniam uenit. F'isgar mac Aóóáin, pí an cúigíð moritup.
Ḥuin Faoléc'ar pí O'ppaige. Ḥuin Cinnfaolaið mic Maolbrea-
pail la Laigimb.*

Ral. *Ḥruide mac ḡile pí Foirtrean moritup.*

*Maicín na b'opama la Fionnaé'ta do Moling, ap na b'reit la
xl. pí, unde dicitur:—*

C'Épaáa

^a *Diarmaid Midhe.*—Or Diarmait of Meath, i. e. King of Meath. “Jugulatio Diarmata m^c. Airmethaigh, .i. r. Midhi, la h Aed m^c. nDluthaigh r. Fercul.”—Tigh. 689; Ult. 688. The female poet here quoted is unknown.

^{*} *Beccan.*—Ult. 689, where he is called “Dobecog of Cluain Aird,” which is correct. Tigh. 690, and F. M. 687, have Cluain Iraird. The devotional name *Dobecog*, or *Dabecog*, instead of the diminutive *Beccan*, is used by Ult. and Tigh.

^f *Congal, son of Maelduin.*—Ann. F. M. 687.

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

^h *Cronan Mac Ua Cualna.*—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

ⁱ *Fithcellach, son of Flann.*—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

^k *Ailell, son of Dungal.*—Not in the published Annals.

[689.] Kal. The slaying of Diarmaid Midhe^d, son of Airmheadh-ach Cacch [i. e. blind], of whom the female satirist said at the fair of Tailtiu :—

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

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

[660.] Kal. The repose of Beccan^e, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird.

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

The slaying of Congal, son of Maelduin^f, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Munster.

Justinianus minor^g reigns ten years.

[691.] Kal. Cronan Mac Ua Cualna^h, Abbot of Benchair, died.

Fithchellach, son of Flannⁱ, King of Ui Maine, died. Ailell, son of Dunghal^k, King of the Cruithni, died.

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

[693.] Kal. Bruide, son of Bile^o, King of Foirtreann, died.

The remission of the Borumha^p by Finnachta to Moling, after it had been levied by forty kings, on which was said—

Forty

^l *Adamnan*.—See Adamnan's "Vit. Columbae" (ed. Reeves), p. 378.

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

ⁿ *Faelchar*.—"Faelchar hua Mailodrai." Tigh. 693. "Faelcar nepos Maele ordac."

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

^o *Bruide, son of Bile*.—He was King of Fortrenn, or Pictland, and died in 693.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 378.

^p *The remission of the Borumha*.—See note ^o, p. 84, *supra*, and F. M., A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216.

Cétrača pí do pala, lapa rugað an ðoranna
 'O aimir Tuaeail Tlaétra go haimir fíor Fionnaéta.

Cetera ppercipimus.

Morr Fianamla mic Maoiletuile, pí Laiḡn. Foiréscán da
 muintir péin poð marb; unde Moling:—

An tan ðongair Fianamail éugta a caoma uile,
 A pomhnað Foiréscán, bað beo mac Maoiltuile.

Kal. ðran mac Conaill incipit pegnare for Laiḡnib. .

Cronán abacc ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Mochua ballna quieuit.

huirpne Maige bile quieuit.

Sum Cshbail mic Maoile oðra pí hUa Néill.

Cað eidi Opraigē ḡ Laiḡnu, in quo cecidit Faolcáir hUa
 Maoile oðra.

Kal. Marbað Fionnaéta mic Dunchaða, pí 'Érfin, dá ḡráitrib
 péin ḡ ḡreapal a mac maile ppir. Ar amlað po po marbað .i. in
 tan po faoið Fionnaéta a mac ḡreapal ip in puball i n-ḡreallaiḡ
 Dollað, tanḡatara a ḡraitére pobttur aḡbartnaiḡtēca dó .i. Aoð
 mac Olutaiḡ ḡ Congalac mac Conaing, ḡan aipruḡað dóib ipin
 puball

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

^r *Bran, son of Conall*.—Ann. Clonm. 685; F. M. 687.

^s *Cronan the Dwarf*.—See F. M. 692, and Ann. Ult. 693, where he is called Cronan Bec, i. e. the Little. Tigh. 694.

^t *Mochua of Balla*.—This obit appears to be out of place here. It is

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

^u *Huidhrine*.—F. M. 691; Ult. 693.

^v *Cearbhall*.—Ann. Ult. 693.

^x *Faelchair*.—See above at A. D. 692.

^y *Finnachta*.—Ann. Clonm. 690; Ann. F. M. and Tigh. 693; Ann. Ult. 694.

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

Cætera præscripsimus.

The death of Fianmhail^a, son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster. Foichsechan, one of his own people, killed him, of which Moling [said]—

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

[694.] Kal. Bran, son of Conall^r, began to reign over the Leinster-men.

Cronan the Dwarf^s, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

Mochua, of Balla^t, quievit.

Huidhrine^u, of Maghbile, quievit.

The slaying of Cearbhall^v, son of Maelodhra, King of the Ui-Neill [of Leinster(?)].

A battle [was fought] between the Osraighi and the Leinster-men, in which Faelchair^x, grandson of Maelodhra, fell.

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

The true year is 695. See O’Flaherty’s
“Ogygia,” Part iii., c. 93, p. 432.

the place now called Grellach, Anglice
Girley, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

^z *Greallach Dollaidh*.—This is probably

See Ann. F. M., A. D. 693, note ^a, p. 297.

puball 7 na marbpat Pionnaécta 7 a mac, 7 na bñpat a ceionna
óioð; unde dicitur:—

Da suppan dPionnaécta annu laige 1 ceioilíge
Ron bé lá pñaið nime díolgað ionna bópaime.

Orðain Taidg mic Failbe 1 nðlionn gaimin.

Quier Minobairfn, ab Ácrað bó.

ðaimide Lúgmaið moritur.

Morr ðpan, mic Conaill big.

ðal. Loingse mac Aongara po gað piðe n-ðreann 1 noðgað
Pinnacta pe hoét mbliaðnaib. Pionguine mac Con gan mátaip
moritur. Pñgal Áíone, 7 Pianaímaíl mac Maonaíð moriuntur.
Congalaé mac Conaing mic Áeða moritur.

Loíéine Míno Sapienr, ab Cille dapa, iugulatur ep̃.

Cunimeni Muðoona quieuit.

ðal. Adamnanur uenit in hiberniam, et indicit legem inno-
centium populis hiberniae .i. gan maca gan inná do marbáð.

Carán p̃piba ó Lurca quieuit.

Moling Luacra, plenur dierum quieuit.

Maol-aéturtaíð pið na n-Áirðiall quieuit.

Iomairíð Craoéca, 1 etopcaip P̃earcaip mac Maol dúin.
ðr̃ctnai 7 Ulað do p̃árucáð Maiðe Muirctemne.

ðal.

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

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

present town of Louth.

^c *Bran*.—Ann. F. M. 687; Tigh. 690.

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

^e *Fingine*.—Ann. Ult. 695; Tigh. 696.

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

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

Pitiful for Finnachta this day, to lie in death.

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

The slaying of Tadhg, son of Failbhe^a, in Glenngaimhin.

The death of Mennbairén^b, Abbot of Achadh-bo.

Gaimide, of Lughmhagh, died.

The death of Bran^c, son of Conall Beg.

[695.] Kal. Loingsech, son of Aenghus^d, took the government of Erin, after Finnachta, for eight years. Finguine^e, son of Cu-gan-mathair, died. Ferghal Aidhne [King of Connaught], and Fian-amhail, son of Maenach, died. Conghalach, son of Conaing, son of Aedh[Slaine], died.

Loichine Menn the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, was killed.

Cummení, of Mughdhorna, quievit.

[696.] Kal. Adannan came to Erin, and promulgated the “Law of the Innocents”^f to the people of Erin, i. e. not to kill children or women.

Casán^g, scribe of Lusca, quievit.

Moling Luchra plenus dierum quievit.

Maelfothartaigh^h, King of the Airghialls, quievitⁱ.

The battle of Crannach [was fought], in which was slain Fear-chair, son of Maelduin. The Britons and Ultonians devastated Magh Muirtheimhne^k.

[697.]

MS. in the Ambrosian Library at Brussels, and another in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Rawl. 505.—See Ann. Ult. 696, and Reeves’s “Adannan,” p. 179.

^g *Casán*.—“Cassan scriba Luscan, quievit. Moling Lnachra dormitavit.”—*Ann. Ult.* 696. See F. M., 696; Tigh. 697.

^h *Maelfothartaigh*.—See Ann. F. M. 695; Ann. Ult. 696.

ⁱ *Quievit*.—The word “moritur” is written over this word as a gloss, probably because *quievit* was properly applied only to the death of a saint.

^k *Magh Muirtheimhne*.—This was the

Kal. Mōrr Forandain, ab Cille dapa.

Cat Fírinmaige i ttorcair Aoð mac Maolduin, ⁊ Concoðar Aiffo, pí Dáil Araidhe, qui cecinit :—

Ar mé Concorup cpeacac, for Loé Eacac iomaðbal.

Mhiclé nia gail impetup, ir porceciut don adbut.

Kal. Tper parmae in coelo quari bellanter uirae sunt ab oriente in occidentem in modo undarum, fluctuantium in tran-
quillissima nocte Arcenpionir Domini. Prima mnea, recunda ignea, tertia sanguinea. Quae, ut arbitratum, tria mala frequentia praefigurabant. Nam in eodem anno amenta boui-
lia in tota hibernia sepe deleta sunt, [et] non solum in hibernia, sed etiam per totam Europam. In altero anno pertilentia humana tribus continuis annis. Portea maxima fames, in qua homines ad infamem ercar redacti sunt.

Cat Fiannamla mic Opene.

Mōrr Muirgiura mic Maoldúin, pí Cineil Cairpre. Iur-
timanup Augurup pellitup.

Kal. Leo imperat annis in.

Kal. Quier Aoða Eprcoip Sleðte.

Fiannamail

level part of the present county of Louth.
“ Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt Campum Muirtheimhne.” Ann. Ult. 696; Tigh. 697.

¹ Forannan.—Ann. F. M. 697; Tigh. 698.

^m Loch Eachach.—Now Loch Neagh.

ⁿ Three shields.—This prodigy is not recorded in any of the published Irish Annals, nor in the Saxon Chronicle.

^o Herds of cows.—“ Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kal. Februarii in

Campo Trego i Tethbai.”—Ann. Ult. 699; Tigh. 700.

^p Unmentionable foods.—“ Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia facta est, ut homo hominem comederet.”—Ann. Ult. 699; Tigh. 700.

^q Fiannamhail.—He was probably the Fianamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal Riada, mentioned in the Ann. F. M. as slain in 698; vide *infra*, p. 100, note ^o.

^r Muirghes.—Ann. Ult. 697.

[697.] Kal. The death of Forannan¹, Abbot of Cill-dara.

The battle of Fearnmhagh, in which were slain Aedh, son of Maelduin, and Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, who said—

“I am the plundering Conchobhar, on Loch Eachach^m mighty.
Rapid they run before valour, they fly to the fortress.”

[698.] Kal. Three shieldsⁿ were seen in the heavens, as it were warring from the east to the west, after the manner of undulating waves on a very calm night, being that of the Ascension of the Lord. The first was snowy, the second fiery, the third bloody; which prefigured, as is thought, three succeeding evils: for in the same year the herds of cows^o throughout Ireland were nearly destroyed, and not only in Ireland, but also throughout the whole of Europe. In the other year there was a human pestilence [which continued] for three successive years. Afterwards the greatest famine [set in], during which men were reduced to devour unmentionable foods^p.

The battle of Fiannamhail^q, son of Oisen.

The death of Muirghes^r, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairpre. Justinianus^s Augustus is expelled.

Kal. Leo reigned three years.

[700.] Kal. The death of Aedh^t, Bishop of Sleibhte.

Fiannamhail

* *Justinianus*.—This refers to the banishment of Justinian II., by the usurper Leontius, here (as well as by Bede, *Chron. in an.* 701) called Leo: who after having cut off his predecessor's nose, and banished him to the Chersonese, A. D. 694, occupied the throne until 697, when his own nose and ears having been cut off, he was imprisoned in a monastery by his successor

Tiberius Absimarus; at length, in 704 or 705, Justinian recovered the throne, and put both Leontius and Absimarus to death.

† *Aedh*.—He is called “Anchorita,” not *Bishop*, of Sleibhte: Tigh. 700; Ult. 699; F. M. 628. Sleibhte, now called Slatey, is situated in the Queen's County, near Carlow.

Fiannamail hUa Dunchaḁa, nī ḁail Riada moḁitir.

Irin bliḁanir do pala eoir lorigalaḁ mac Conaing ḁ Ἀḁamnan ar ráruḁaḁ Ἀḁamnan do lorigalaḁ im maḁbaḁ Néill a bḁátaḁ ḁó ar comairḁe Ἀḁamnán. Áreaḁ do ḁníoḁ Ἀḁamnan tporḁaḁ ḁaḁ n-oíḁce, ḁ ḁan coḁla, ḁ beir i n-uirḁib uairib, do tḁmḁibe raogaḁil lorigalaig. Áreaḁ imurpo do ḁníoḁ an córaio rain .i. lorigalaḁ a piappaigíḁ do Ἀḁamnán, “Cḁéḁ do ḁénaḁa anoḁt a cleirig?” Ní ba haḁil do Ἀḁamnán bḁéḁ do ráḁa rpir. Ro imurḁéḁ ḁó ḁo mbiaḁ a tporḁaḁ ḁan cḁolaḁ i n-uirḁe uar ḁo maḁḁin. Do ḁníoḁ an t-lorigalaḁ an cḁéna .i. ḁa raopaḁ ar Łḁḁuine Ἀḁamnán. Áḁt cḁna po meall Ἀḁamnan éḁioḁ .i. po boi Ἀḁamnan ’ḁa ráḁ pa cléḁeaḁ dá muḁitir, “ḁíḁi punna anoḁt um moḁt-ra ḁ méḁaḁ-ra iomaḁ, ḁ ḁa tḁí lorigalaḁ dá iappaigḁiḁ oíot, cḁéḁ pa ḁena anoḁt, abairḁe buḁ flḁḁuḁaḁ, ḁ coḁlaḁ do ḁéna, ar ḁaig ḁo nḁeaḁnaḁoḁḁ na cḁéna, uair arpu pa Ἀḁamnán bḁḁḁ ḁa ḁioḁ muḁitirḁe quam do rḁn. Tániḁ iapiam lorigalach ḁionḁoiḁiḁ an cléḁig rin, ḁ an ḁaḁleir, ba é Ἀḁamnán baoi ann, Ro iappaig lorigalaḁ ḁe, cḁéḁ do ḁénaḁa anoḁt, a cléḁig? Flḁḁuḁaḁ ḁ coḁlaḁ, ar an cléḁeaḁ. Do poine ḁno lorigalaḁ flḁḁuḁaḁ ḁ coḁlaḁ an aḁḁe rin. Do pine imurpo Ἀḁamnan aóine, ḁ ḁḁioḁaḁe, ḁ beir ’r an ḁhóinn ḁo maḁḁin. An tan ḁno po baoi lorigalaḁ ’na cḁolaḁ a reaḁ aḁ cḁonnaḁic Ἀḁamnán do beir ḁo nuiḁe a bḁaḁaḁ ir in uirḁe, ḁ po biḁḁ ḁo móḁ tḁíḁ rin ar a cḁolaḁ; ḁ pa imur ḁá mnaoí. An bḁn imurpo, ba hḁmál

^u *Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha*.—Ann. F. M. 698; Ann. Ult. 699.

^v *Irgalach, son of Conaing*.—The cursing of this chieftain by Adamnan at Rath-na Seanadh, at Tara, is mentioned in an ancient poem published in Petrie’s “Antiquities of Tara Hill,” p. 122-148. See

Reeves’s “Adamn.,” liii., liv., 179.

^x *Should tell a lie*.—Adamnan (according to this story) did not wish to tell a lie himself, but he had no objection that one of his clergy should tell a lie to screen him. This is a mere legend, and much more modern than the Age of Adamnan. It

Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha", King of Dal-Riada.

In this year a dissension arose between Irgalach, son of Conaing^v, and Adamnan, after Adamnan had been sacrilegiously violated by Irgalach, by killing his brother Niall, who was under the protection of Adamnan. What Adamnan used to do was to fast every night, and remain awake, and stay [immersed] in cold water to cut short the life of Irgalach. And what this champion, i. e. Irgalach, used to do was to ask Adamnan, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" Adamnan did not like to tell him a lie. He used to tell him that he would be fasting without sleep in cold water till morning. Irgalach used to do the same to free himself from the curse of Adamnan. But, however, Adamnan deceived him. He said to a clerk of his people: "Be thou here to-night in my stead, with my clothes upon thee, and if Irgalach should come to ask thee what thou wilt do to-night, say thou unto him that thou wilt feast and sleep, in order that he may do the same, for Adamnan had rather that one of his people should tell a lie^x than himself. Irgalach afterwards came to that clerk, and thinking that it was Adamnan who was there, he asked him, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" "Feast and sleep," replied the clerk. Irgalach, therefore, feasted and slept that night. But Adamnan fasted, and watched, and remained in the *Bóinn*^v till morning. Now when Irgalach was asleep, he saw [in a dream] that Adamnan was immersed to the neck in the water, and he started violently from his sleep in consequence of it, and told it to his wife. The wife, however, was humble and submissive to the Lord and to Adamnan,

occurs in the Irish Life of Adamnan. See Reeves, p. liv., and note ^v. Stories of this nature in the lives of Irish saints are severely censured as *fabulæ futes* by the early Bollandists. They are evidence, not

of lax morality in the saints, but of the rude ignorance of the times in which such tales were invented and told as not inconsistent with a saintly character.

^v *The Bóinn*.—i. e. the River Boyne.

humal míril í don cóimíod, ⁊ do Adamnán, uair ba corraic í, ⁊ ba hfgail lé a clann do lot tré srguine Adamnán, ⁊ na gúidead go meime Adamnán gan a clann do lot no d'erguine. Ra eiriú iarraim loigalac móctriát ar na báraic, ⁊ do pala Adamnán na aigiú. Aread na ráid Adamnán nír; "a mic mialluigíte (ar ré), ⁊ a duine ar crióda, ⁊ ar mífra do miúne Dia, bioť a fíor agat gur ob gairiú gur poodrgepcur nír plaitiur, ⁊ rađa do cum n-lppinn." O do éuala bfn loigalac rín, taimg ar ainur Adamnán, ⁊ po luig po corraic Adamnán, na aetac Dia nír gan a clann d'earguine, ⁊ gan an gcin po baoina bpoim do lot. Aread po ráid Adamnán, buđ nír go veimín, ar ré," an gen pail io bpoim, ⁊ ar bpoite a lctíúil anorra tre earguine a aetari. Ađar ar amlaid rín do pála. Rugad po cédoiur iarraim an mac, ⁊ ar amlaid po baoin ⁊ ré leatcaoc.

Féidhlímí mac Maoile caetac. Ailell mac Con-gan máetari, nír Muman (déc.).

Opgan Néill mic Cfinac, ut Adamnanur pprophetacur.

Opgan Néill oc Dpíur Earraic,
Dia láirp dáig do Mullac nír,
Dia pfpí ár for pforbar cuan
Dia luac n n-lmhoć Fích.

Irgalac mac Conaing [occidit illum].

Ral. Paoloban Chlocan obit.

Tiberiur

^a *Shall verily be a king.*—He was Cin-aedh, son of Irgalach, who reigned as monarch of Ireland from 724 to 727. It does not appear from any other authority that he was a one-eyed king.

^a *Féidhlímídh, son of Maelcothaigh.*—Not in the published Annals.

^b *Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair.*—Ann. F. M. 699; Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701.

^c *Niall.*—"Occisio Neill mic Cearnaig. Irgalach nepos Conaing occidit illum." Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. liii., liv. Here the compiler of these Annals mixes up two entries,

Adamnan, for she was pregnant, and she was afraid that her child might be destroyed through Adamnan's curse, and she often besought Adamnan not to injure or curse her child. Irgalach rose early the next morning, and Adamnan came to meet him. What Adamnan said was: "O cursed man" (said he), "and thou bloodiest and worst man that God hath made, be it known unto thee that in a short time thou shalt be separated from thy kingdom, and shalt go to hell." When the wife of Irgalach heard this she came to Adamnan, and, prostrating herself at his feet, she besought him, for God's sake, not to curse her children, and not to destroy the infant she had in her womb. Adamnan said: "The child that is in thy womb," said he, "shall verily be a king"; but one of his eyes is now broken in consequence of the cursing of his father." And thus it came to pass. The son was born immediately afterwards, and it was found that he was half blind.

Feidhlimidh^a, son of Maelcothaigh, Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair^b, King of Munster, [died].

The killing of Niall^c, son of Cearnach, as Adamnan had prophesied.

The plundering by Niall at Dris-Easfraigh,
As he burned to Mullach-ri,
As he inflicted slaughter on numerous troops
On Monday at Imleach-Fich.

Irgalach, son of Conaing [killed him].

[702.] Kal. Faelcobhar^d of Clochar died.

Tiberius

—one relating to the triumph of Niall, the son of Cearnach Sotal, over his enemies at Imleach Fich, which actually took place in the year 687, and which our compiler has noticed at the proper place—and the other,

his death, which occurred in 701. The verses here quoted belong properly to the year 687. See p. 91.

^d *Faelcobhar*. — Faoldobhair. Ann. P. M. and Ann. Ult. 701; Tigh. 702.

Τιβεριυρ imperat annr iii.

Ir in mbliadhainr po marbhad lorgalaic mac Conaing .i. i rfcet-
mad bliadhain plaeta Loingrið, tre srguine Adamnán, 7 po connairc
pén i n-airlinge a naðois pé na marbhad aínail po marbhad. Tai-
nig iarann lorgalaic an la iar ppaigrin a airlinge ar capraig amac,
7 ad éuala an guct áro .i. fá na fíhannaið comþoigrin duib (ar ré)
7 dooíð 7 loirgíð 7 airgíð iad: 7 pa connairc ar a haicte rin na
pluag 7 na rocuide og innreac an fíhainn; 7 táinigríom peime go
haird pa inir mac Nerán aniar, 7 ir in uair rin do pála coblaic
Lrftnac do cor i porc ann, 7 amrac lán mór doib; Ro connairc milid
uibride airlinge an adais peime, .i. třed do corcuib do crioctugad
uime, 7 an corc ba móó ann do marbad do d'adonuille raigde;
azar areac ón pá fíorað, uair ba hé lorgalaic an corc mórí rain,
7 ba hé a pluag rfcac mallaictnacrom an třed úd. 'On milid rin
tra ad connairc an airlinge po marbhad lorgalaic.

Kal. Colman mac Fionnbair ab lir móir moritur.

Mórpluas la Loingrioc, mac Aongura, i g Connaictaib, d'argain
azar d'innrfð Connaict. Ro batcur filid loingrið ag aorað pí
Connaict .i. Ceallac, mac Raðallaið, 7 do bíoir ga páda, nár bo
cubuid do fíhrið crioctánaic map Ceallac comctógbail no combuar-
tur pe rið n-Éirínn, 7 gē do nft, po ba fair buð maíom. Aict
éna, n hainlaið rin do pála, aict a codairra, uair ó do connairc
an Ceallac pi Connaict a tíri 7 a éalaiñ ga lotc 7 da hinnrfð, po
ðairm éuige na dá Duncad .i. Dúncad Muirirge, 7 an Dúncad
eile

^e *Tiberius*.—This was Tiberius Apsimarus. See note ^s, p. 98, *supra*.

ⁱ *Irgalach*.—"Irgalach Nepos Conaing a Britonibus jugulatus in Insi mic Nesan."—*Ann. Ult.* 701; *Tigh.* 702.

^g *Loingsech*.—Loingsech began his reign

in the year 795, and the true year of Irgalach's death was 702.

^b *Inis-mac Nesain*.—i. e. the island of the sons of Nesan, now Ireland's Eye, [i. e. Ireland's Island], near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

Tiberius^e reigned seven years.

[702.] In this year Irgalach^f, son of Conaing, was slain, i. e. in the seventh year of the reign of Loingsech^g, in consequence of the curse of Adamnan. And he himself had seen in a dream, the night before his death, how he was [to be] killed. Irgalach came the day after he had seen this vision out upon a rock, and he heard a loud voice, saying, "Into the nearest lands go ye, and burn, consume, and plunder them;" and he saw, after this, hosts and troops plundering the land; and he came forward to a hill to the west of Inis-mac Nesain^h; and at that time there came a British fleet into port there, being overtaken by a very great storm. A hero of these had seen a vision on the night before, viz., that a herd of swine made an attack upon him, and that the largest boar of them was killed by him with one blow of a dart; and this was indeed verified, for Irgalach was that great boar, and his sinful and cursed host was that herd. By that very champion who had seen this vision was Irgalach slain.

[703.] Kal. Colmanⁱ, son of Finnbhar, abbot of Lis-nor, died.

A great host was led by Loingsech, son of Aenghus, into Connacht, to plunder and waste that province. The poets of Loingsech were satirizing the King of Connacht, i. e. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, and they used to say that it was not proper for a palsied old king like Ceallach to vie or contend with the King of Erin, and that, if he did, he would be defeated. But, however, this did not happen to be the case, but the very opposite: for when Ceallach, King of Connacht, had perceived that his territory and land were being injured and plundered, he called unto him the two Dunchadhs, i. e. Dunchadh Muirsa, and the other Dunchadh, and he determined beforehand that they should succeed to the kingdom of Connacht

after

ⁱ Colman.—Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; 154, 155. He was commonly called *Mo-F. M. 702.* See Colgan, Acta SS., pp. *cholmoe*, i. e. "my little Coluin," accord-

eile, 7 pa cindaiḡe peime ḡo mað iad pa ḡebað piḡe Connacht na
 vḡaið féin. Ro baói féin imurro ar na foṡruccað, 7 ar ccup ola
 7 luidhe ionḡa pioḡḡa paoi. Do pað pḡi don dír rḡmḡáite (.i. do
 na dá Duncáð) dá lḡt deir 7 pḡi dá leiṡ clí, 7 pa cōpaiḡ Con-
 naṡta uime do cum an cáta. Rá ling féin .i. Ceallac ar a cāpbað
 amaṡ ḡo tḡic, 7 ḡo paða ón cāpbað, 7 að cualað bḡiḡḡleaṡ cḡáma
 an tḡhóiaṡ óḡ léim ar an cāpbað, 7 po piaið iar rin ó ḡuṡ móp,
 óḡ léim do cum an cáta comātiḡ: a Chonnaṡta, ar pé, díomḡ 7
 comédoiḡ féin bui paiope, uair ní huairli 7 ní beoða an cinṡ pail
 in bui n-aiḡið ionḡátiḡi, 7 ní mó do poḡpað do maṡ ḡur aniu; 7
 amlaio pa baoi ḡá páð, 7 a ḡuṡ fo cḡioṡ 7 a rḡile poḡ lapað. Do
 paðpað iapiam Connaṡta dá nuio rin, 7 pa ḡaḡ an rí cḡioṡánaṡ rin
 peampa a ḡcḡon cáta rí Eirḡnn, 7 pa maio peime poḡ rí Eirḡnn, 7
 po maḡbað Loimḡioṡ rí Eirḡnn ann, 7 vḡiḡár a muinṡipe, 7 a tḡi
 mac, 7 dá mac Colḡán, 7 Dubdiḡepḡ mac Dungaile, 7 Eochaio
 lḡina, 7 Pḡiḡur Poḡpaio 7 Conall ḡhaḡpa. I quapṡ lail po
 cuipḡ an caṡ po .i. caṡ Coḡaim. Ar tḡiaḡ na pannað rí imurro
 pa cuipḡ an caṡ. Conall menḡ cecimṡ:

ḡára aḡaiḡ i ccōiann, bapa uaṡṡ, bapa omunn,
 Manaba ḡagocu lap mba i Coḡaim mac nḡDunchaḡa,

Ḋa

ing to the Irish mode of expressing per-
 sonal devotion to a saint. See Colgan's
 Acta SS., p. 71, notes 2 and 3.

^k *King of Erin*.—"Bellum Corain, in
 quo cecidit Loingscehl mae Oengusa rex Hi-
 berniae," &c. Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703;
 F. M., A. D. 701, p. 302.

^l *Fourth of July*.—Tigh. and the Ann.
 Ult. say: "4° id. Julii, 6° hora diei Sab-
 bati hoc bellum confectum est." There-
 fore the year must have been 704, as

O'Flaherty remarks (Ogyg., p. 432), not
 703, as in Dr. O'Connor's edition of Tigher-
 nach. The Chron. Scotor. has "Id. Julii,"
 or July 15, which corresponds to 703.

^m *Corann*.—"Coranna regio olim Ga-
 lengam in agro Mayonensi, Lugniam, et ho-
 diernam Corannam in agro Sligoensi com-
 plexa est."—O'Flaherty's *Ogyg.*, p. 334.

ⁿ *Conall Menn*.—In the Leabhar Ga-
 bhala of the O'Clerys (p. 194.), and in the
 F. M. (p. 303), the last two lines of this

after himself. He himself was after bathing, and after applying oil, and many precious herbs. He placed one of the two aforesaid, i. e. of the two Dunchadhs, on his right, and the other on his left, and he arrayed the Connacht-men about him for the battle. Ceallach himself rushed from his chariot actively, and he went a far distance from it, and the crackling of the bones of the old man was heard as he leaped from the chariot; and he after this said in a loud voice, in springing to the battle: "O men of Connacht," said he, "do you yourselves preserve and defend your liberty, for the people who are against you are not nobler or braver than you, and they have not done more good to this day." And he said these words with a trembling voice, and with eyes on fire. The men of Connacht took heed of this, and this palsied king proceeded at their head to meet the army of the King of Erin, and he drove the King of Erin^k before him; and Loingsech, King of Erin, was killed there, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, and his three sons were killed; as were the two sons of Colgan; and Dubhdibherg, son of Dunghal; and Eochaidh Leamlua, and Fergus Forcraidh, and Conall Gabhra. On the fourth of July^l this battle was fought, i. e. the Battle of Corann^m. It was in consequence of these verses this battle was fought. It was Conall Mennⁿ that composed them:

I was a night in Corann; I was cold, I was timid,
Were it not for the goodly youths who were with him in Corann of
the sons of Dunchadh.

If

poem are attributed to Cellach himself. The F. M. quote also the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines, and attribute them to Conall Menn, chief of the Cinel Cairbre. The Dublin copy of the Ann. Ult. has in the margin the following second account of

the battle:—*Caé Copann in quo cecidit Loingsech mac Oengusa pi Epenó cum tribus filiis suis, 7 pi Caipperi Opoma cluab [Drumcliff] 7 pi hUa Conail Gabhra, 7 .x. pió do pióab Epenm imaille piu peim hi clonpinn hi cinn oenais*

Da tti Loingsech do bannai, co na tpi céuib céo ime,
 Giallparó cío leabop a bhiać, Ceallac liać Loća Cime.
 Teacraig Ceallac ceirpeli éruinni cpo tpi pinne
 boob morlingi, la níg láimósaig Loća Cime,
 ba huilg tuilg maoin pa baai ag Glairr Chuilg
 beopa Loingsech an do cáilg airpóig 'Eirínn ime cuipó.

Ra éuaib iaprtain Ceallac mac Ragallaiğ d'scclaiğ, 7 po pá-
 ғаib an dá Duncáó 'na níg, 7 ba maib an Ceallac i gcionn da
 bhiaóain iaprtain.

Cac Maige Cuillinn eioip Ultuib 7 breacéuib i n-Abd hua
 n-Eacóac, i ttopócair mac Rağund, adueppariur ecclesiapum
 Dei. Ulaib uicopere epant.

bpan mac Conaill, ní Laiğín, moriur.

INITIUM REGNI FÓGARTAIG.

Ral. Ceallac mac Geiréide i níg Laiğín.

Fogartaic aipí do gabáil níg aoin bhiaóain go ttopócair i cac
 Cinnbelgcin la Cnaot mac loigalaig.

Sluağ la Fógartaic i Laiğín, go tuğpaó Laiğín cac dó. i. cac
 Claonta, 7 po maib pe Laiğín an cac, 7 po maibad deapğar
 muinipe

Loğa itep Conaill 7 Connaéta.

^o *If Loingsech.*—O'Reilly quotes this line and the next from O'Clery, but reads *Cellach* instead of *Loingsech*.—*Dict., voc* biać. See note ^p, F. M., p. 303.

^p *Loch Cime.*—Now Lough Haeket, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^q *Glais-chuilg.*—Situation unknown. It

was probably the name of a stream in this barony.

^r *Into the Church.*—i. e. took the monastic habit.

^s *Two years.*—"Ceallach mae Ragallaigh, rex Connacht, post clericatum, obiit."—*Tigh.* 705; *Ult.* 704.

^t *The Battle of Magh Cuillinn.*—*Tigh.* 703; *Ult.* 702.

If Loingsech^o should come to the Banna, with his three hundred
hundreds about him,
He will make submit, though large his parts, Ceallach the Gray of
Loch Cime;
Ceallach of the round balls was active, a circle of spears,
Terrible, was leaped over by the red-handed King of Loch Cime^p.
Ambitious were his deeds, the morning he was at Glais Chuilg^q.
I slew Loingsech there with a sword, the arch King of Erin all round.

Ceallach, son of Raghallach, afterwards went into the Church^r,
and left the two Dunchadhs in his kingdom, and this Cellach died at
the end of two years^s afterwards.

The Battle of Magh Cuillinn^t [was fought] between the Ultonians
and the Britons in Ard Ua n-Eachdhach, in which Mac Radgund, the
adversary of the Churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were
the victors.

Bran, son of Conall^u, King of Leinster, died.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF FOGARTACH^v.

[722.] Kal. Ceallach, son of Geirtide, in the kingdom of Leinster.

Fogartach again assumed the sovereignty for one year, when he
fell in the Battle of Cenndeilgtin^x by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

A hosting by Fogartach into Leinster; and the Leinster-men
gave him battle, i. e. the Battle of Claenadh^y. The battle was gained
by

^u *Brann, son of Conall.*—Ann. F. M. 787; Tigh. 690. This entry is out of place here.

^v *Fogartach.*—He began his reign in 722, and was slain in 724 by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, his successor.

^x *Cenndeilgtinn.*—Ann. Ult. 723; Tigh. 724. The place is now unknown. See F. M. 719, 720. Tigh. says that this battle was fought on Saturday, the Nones of Oct. (or Oct. 7), which agrees with A. D. 724.

^y *Claenadh.*—Now Clane, county Kil-

muinntire Fogarptaiḡ im bodbcar mac Diarmada Ruanaid unde Oritanac :

Uinne [i. cat] corḡar cruaid, faon foclaontair caṡa ḡrāin
ḡo torócair laḡ an rluaḡ bodbcar bile buidh bāin.

Morḡ Flainn Fíona mic Orra m Saḡan, in tḡhnaid aḡpa,
dalta Adamnāin, de quo Riaguil bñncuir cecinir:

Inu rḡar bḡuide [i. m^odeḡil] caṡ, im forba a rḡaṡar,
Manad alḡar la mac D^e, comid^e ad ḡḡaṡar
Inu po biṡ mac Orra a ccaṡ pḡia claidme ḡlara
Cia do maḡa aitrige, ir hⁱ inḡ hⁱ iar naḡra.
Inu po biṡ mac Orra, laḡ ambidⁱr duba deoga
Ro cuala Críḡt ár nguíde poiraorbuc bḡuide bḡḡa.

Ir in bliadainḡi po fāoinḡad pḡi 'Eirḡn aon rmaṡt ḡ aoinḡia-
ḡail do ḡabail ó Adamnāin um ceile adḡad na Cárḡ ar Doinnach
an cṡḡamaid d^ec eḡa Appil, ḡ im corónuḡ Pḡdair do b^eiṡ for
cléiricib Eirḡn uile. Uair bá mór an buaidḡid pá bāoi i n-Eirḡn
ḡo mḡe rin .i. buidh do cléiricib 'Eirḡn aḡ ceileadḡad na Cárcc ar
Dhoimnac an cṡḡamaid d^eḡ Eḡa Appil, ḡ corónuḡad Pḡdair app-
toil, ar rḡiód^t Phádrice; buidh eile dno óc rechim Choloim
Cille, .i. Caircc do ceileadḡad ar cṡḡamaid d^ecc eḡa Appil ḡibé
láite rḡḡmume ar a mbeid^t an cṡḡamaid d^ecc, ḡ corónuḡad Simoin
Druad forḡa. An tḡḡr buidh, níor b'ionann uile iad re r^eiṡṡidib
Patḡaice, no re r^eiṡṡidib Choloim Cille, ḡo mbidⁱr r^eanaḡa ionḡa
og cléiricib Eirḡn, ḡ ar amlaid tḡḡir na cléirig rin na rḡnaḡaib,
ḡ a

dare.—F. M. 702; Ult. 703; Tigh. 704.

² *Flann Fíona*.—See Tigh. 704, and
Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 185. His real
Anglo-Saxon name was Aldfrith. He

was King of Northumbria.—Lappenberg.
Hist. of Engl., vol. i., p. 187 n.

³ *Bruide*.—The words .i. m^odeḡil are
in the margin of the MS. See Tigh. 706,

by the Leinster-men, who cut off the people of Fogartach with great slaughter, with Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh. Unde Orthnach [said]:

A battle, a hard victory; lowly they prostrated the battalions of triumph,
And there fell by the host Bodhbhchar, the scion of the white troop.

[704.] The death of Flann Fiona^a, son of Ossa, King of Saxonland, the famous wise man, the pupil of Adamnan, of whom Riagail of Bennchair sung :

This day Bruide^a fights a battle for the land of his grandfather,
Unless the Son of God wish it otherwise, he will die in it.
To-day the son of Oswy was killed in a battle with green swords,
Although he did penance, he shall lie in Hi after his death;
This day the son of Oswy was killed, who had the black drinks;
Christ heard our supplications, they spared Bruide the brave.

In this year the men of Erin consented to receive one jurisdiction and one rule from Adamnan, respecting the celebration of Easter^b, on Sunday, the fourteenth of the moon of April, and respecting the tonsuring of all the clerks of Erin after the manner of St. Peter, for there had been great dissension in Erin up to that time; i. e. some of the clergy of Erin celebrated Easter on the Sunday [next after], the fourteenth of the moon of April, and had the tonsure of Peter the Apostle, after the example of Patrick; but others, following the example of Columbkille, celebrated Easter on the fourteenth

where we have his death—"Bruide m^c Derile mortuus est."—*Ul.* 705.

^b *Easter*.—The scribe has written in the

margin—*Ceileabpað na Cap'ð po.* "The celebration of Easter, here." See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 26 n., and *Intro.*, p. liii.

ἡ αὐτὰρ λέο γο μβίοιρ compaice ceta, ἡ μαρβῆτα ιομδα εα-
τορρια; γο ττανγασταρ uile ιομδα ι n-Εἰρηνν τρῖο ριν .ι. an bó ár
mór, ἡ an γορτα ρό mór ἡ τσomanma ιομδα, ἡ εαῖτυρεῖνδουῖζ do
lot na h-Εἰρηνν. ὁαττυρ amlaíð ριν γο ραδα .ι. γο haimrip
Adamnán. 'Εἰρῖδε an nomáð abb ρο γαῖ la ταρ éir Colum Cille.

ὁραο mór do bpeit do Saxoncáit a hΕἰρηνν: Adamnán do ðul
do haṭcuingid na bpaite, ἡ amlail innrip δέιð 'ran ρταιρ δhéið ρά
τιονοιλριτ ῖρμόρ eppcop Εορρα uile do ὁαμναð Adamnán ap an
cairγ do céleabpað ap ῖrhoṣt Colum Cille, ἡ ap ὁρónuγað Sí-
moin Ὅρυσáð do βεῖτ ραιρ .ι. ab aipe að aipem. Ἀδβειρ δέιð
γέρ ba hiomda ῖγναιðe ρan τρῖnað ρain ρο ρορuaipliz Adamnán
iað uile a hṣna, ἡ a hṣlabpa, ἡ apeð ρο ρáð Adamnán, ní ap aiti-
rip [Simoin Ὅρυσáð] ρο βαοι an copónuγað uð ραιρ, áct ap aiti-
rip lohanrip ὀρuiinne, ðalta an τSlámicíðda, ἡ ap é ρuð copónuγuð ρο
βαοι ραιρῖðe, ἡ ciar bo annpa pe Þṣar a Slámicíð ρob annpa ρip
Slámicíð lohan; ἡ ðno ap ap cṣpaínnað tṣcc epγa Appil, γibé lá
ρṣctṣaine ap a mbeit, ρο celeabpaττυρ na happṣail an éárγ. Ap
ann ρin ρο ειρῖζ ρṣṣóir ann, ἡ ρο ρáð : cia é Colom Cille ρéin ? ðia
ρο βεῖτ ap áipð ρunna, ní γebmaoiρne uað γο mbeit ρο aoiρpaγuil
ρinne. Siðpe muρpo, ní γeðṣua uaib γο mbeití ρο aoiρpaγail
ρinne.

^c *Simon Magus.*—The scribe writes the Latin word “calumnia” in the margin. On this subject see note to the first Fragment of these Annals, under A. D. 718.

^d *Battles.*—Here again the scribe has written “calumnia” in the margin.

^e *Bede.*—The scribe writes in the margin—“Non legit Scarp bérð” [Historiam Bedæ] “et si legerit non intellexit.” See Bede, H.E., v., c. 15.

^f *Europe.*—Bede does not say a word

about this. The compiler of these Annals here confounds the dispute which Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, had with the English clergy about the tonsure (Bede, iv., c. 25), with the dispute about Easter.

^g *Excelled them all.*—Bede says the very contrary; viz., that Adamnan, being admonished by many who were *more learned* than himself, not to presume to live contrary to the universal custom of the Church, &c., he changed his mind, and readily

teenth of the moon of April, on whatever day of the week the fourteenth should happen to fall, and had the tonsure of Simon Magus^e. A third party did not agree with the followers of Patrick, or with the followers of Columbkille; so that the clergy of Erin used to hold many synods, and these clergy used to come to the synods accompanied by the laity, so that battles^d and deaths occurred between them; and many evils resulted in Erin in consequence of this, viz., a great murrain of cows, and a very great famine, and many diseases, and the devastation of Erin by foreign hordes. They were thus for a long time, i. e. to the time of Adamnan, who was the ninth abbot that took [the government of] Ia after Columbkille.

A great booty was carried off by the Saxons from Erin, [and] Adamnan went to demand the booty, and, as Bede^e relates in his History, the greater part of the bishops of all Europe^f assembled to condemn Adamnan for celebrating Easter after the manner of Columbkille, and for having the tonsure of Simon Magus upon him, i. e. from ear to ear. Bede says that though many were the wise men [assembled] at that synod, Adamnan excelled them all^g in wisdom and eloquence; and Adamnan said that it was not in imitation of Simon Magus that he had this tonsure, but in imitation of John the Beloved, the alumnus of the Saviour; and that this was the tonsure which he had upon him; and though Peter loved the Saviour, the Saviour loved John; and [he urged] that it was on the fourteenth of the moon of April, whatever day of the week it should fall upon, the Apostles celebrated Easter. It was then a certain senior rose up there, and said, "Who was Columbkille himself? If he were here present, we would not part from him until he should be of the same rule with us; but we shall not part from you until you are of the same

preferred those things which he had seen customs which he and his people had hitherto followed.
and heard in the English churches to the

ppinn. Τυξ Αδαμνάν πρῆγμα παρ, γ α πέ πο πάιδ; διαδρα, πο
 αοηριαξυλ πριβ. Cόιρηξέτρ ἐν δεριδε, αρ να heppcoip. Αρ
 λόρ, αρ Αδαμνναν αcom μαιρητιρ φέν: acc, αρ ιαυροῖν, ἀέτ α cé-
 δόιρ. Δο νίετρί τρα cόιρημυξάδ Αδαμνναν ανη ριν, γ νί τυξαδ δο
 θυνη όνοιρ αρ μοο ινα αν τυξαδ δο Αδαμνναν ανηρην, αδυρ αδ-
 ναδυρ αν θριαδ μόρ ραιν δό, γ τιξ ρειμή ξο νυξε α μαιρητιρ φέν
 ξο ηια. Ρο βά μαέτρυξάδ μορ ρα cοιμήτιονολ α ραιγρην ρον cοπο-
 νυξάδ ραν. Ρά βαοιριοῖν γά ιοραι αρ αν cοιμήτιονολ αν cοπονυ-
 ξάδ δο ξαθάιλ, γ ηίρ πέδ υαά. Σεο Δευρ περμυριτ conuentui
 peccape .i. ipsum Αδαμννανum expellepe qui murepcur epε hi-
 bermae. Sic δεδα διχίτ. Υαιρ ρα βαοι βέιδ maille ρε hΑδαμ-
 νάν cέιν πο βαοί ιρ Saxain.

Τάηξ τρα Αδαμνάν ι η'Ειρηνη ιαρτεαν γ πο Ιορδαρραιξ
 ραιν ρορ 'Ειρηνη, γ νί πο ξαθαδ υαδ αν ταςηρμαέτ ραιν να Cαρcc
 γ αν cορόηαιξέτε ξο νυξε am βλιαδαιηι.

δα μαρβ όνο Αδαμννάν ριν βλιαξαιηι, ιxxxi°. αετατιρ ρυαε.

[FRAGMENTUM III.]

Τερτιυμ φραγματην ex eodem Codice per eundem Περιβι-
 ριυμ exτραπευτην, incipienr ab anno 5°, ρεγνι Μαοιλρεαχλoιnn mic
 Mailpuanaiξ, ρευ (υτ habent Α. Dung.), 849.

Ρορcοιμηcοαιξε ιμυρρο να Λοcλann μαρ πο βάτταρ ξο ρριέ-
 ξηαμιάc

^h *Compassion*.—"Misertus est Hiber-
 niae," i. e. honoured Ireland with his pre-
 sence.

Thus Bede says.—One would think
 from this that the Irish writer was telling
 the story exactly as Bede has it, but this

is not so. He tells the story after his own
 bardic manner, exaggerates the whole
 affair, and confounds what Bede says of
 Colman with what he says of Adamnan.
 Comp. Bede, H. E., v., c. 15.

^k *Eighty-third*.—See Reeves's "Adam-

same rule with us." Adamnan made answer to him, and said, "I will be of the same rule with you." "Be thou, therefore, tonsured," said the bishops. "It will be sufficient," said Adamnan, "at my own monastery." "Not so," said they, "but at once." Adamnan was, therefore, tonsured there; and no greater honour was ever given to a man than was given to Adamnan there. And the great booty was restored to him; and he came forward to his own monastery to Hi, and his congregation marvelled much to see him with this tonsure. He was requesting of the congregation to take the [same] tonsure, but God permitted the convent to sin, and to expel Adamnan, who had compassion^b upon Ireland. Thus Bede says¹; for Bede was along with Adamnan while he was in England.

Adamnan afterwards came to Erin, and he excelled all Erin; and that one regulation of Easter was not received from him, nor the tonsure, until this year.

[704.] Adamnan died in the eighty-third^k year of his age.

[FRAGMENT III.]

A third fragment, extracted from the same manuscript by the same Furbissius, beginning at the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, or (as the Annals of Donegal have it) 849.

[A.D. 851.] As now the sentinels of the Lochlanns¹ were vigilantly

nan," p. xl., note ^e. Tigh. records his death at A. 704, and says his age was 77.

¹ *Lochlanns*.—These were the Norwegians, who were settled in Ireland for about

half a century previously. This extract, which is evidently a continuation of a long story, seems to have been taken from some history of the Danish invasions now lost.

ḡnaíac̃ aḡ p̃f̃ḡaḡ an mapa uaḡa aḡ c̃onnc̃aḡḡar an mup̃c̃oḡlaḡ m̃ópi muiḡiḡe d'á n-ionnpoíḡliḡ. Ro ḡaḡ uam̃an m̃ópi ḡ f̃ḡla iao : aḡḡ d̃riḡm̃ d̃iḡb̃ aḡf̃o aḡḡber̃iḡiḡ, com̃o Loḡlannaiḡ d̃a p̃p̃ur̃ḡaḡḡram ḡ d̃a p̃p̃oiḡiḡin. Oḡream uile, ḡ aḡ p̃f̃iḡp̃ p̃a t̃uḡḡriḡoḡḡraiḡe; com̃o Oauñiteḡ .i. Oanaḡp̃ p̃a báḡḡur̃ anñ d̃á n-aḡḡaḡm̃piom̃ ḡ d̃a n-iñoḡiḡo; ḡ aḡeaḡ óñ bá p̃iḡpe anñ. Ra c̃uḡp̃p̃ioḡ na Loḡlannaiḡ long̃ lánluat̃ na n-aḡiḡiḡ d̃á p̃p̃iḡur̃. T̃aim̃ḡ d̃ona long̃ lánluat̃ an ḡiolla óḡ p̃eim̃p̃aiḡḡe, aeñaḡ p̃ér̃ na long̃oi ḡoile, ḡo t̃ḡápl̃aḡḡur̃ na d̃á long̃ d'áḡiḡiḡ iḡ'áḡiḡiḡ, ḡo neber̃e ḡḡiḡur̃ur̃mañ na long̃e Loḡlannaiḡe; p̃iḡb̃i, a p̃iḡuḡa, aḡ p̃é, ḡa t̃iḡi aḡ a t̃ḡaḡḡab̃aḡi aḡ an muiḡp̃i? an p̃a p̃iḡo t̃aḡḡab̃aḡi, no an p̃a coḡaḡ? Aḡé p̃reḡḡra t̃uḡḡaḡḡur̃ na Oanaḡp̃ p̃aḡp̃riḡ, p̃p̃oiḡp̃ p̃ómiḡiḡ d̃o p̃aḡḡiḡiḡ p̃oḡa. Cuiḡiḡ a c̃c̃éḡópi c̃f̃h̃ñ i c̃f̃h̃ñ luḡḡ na d̃a long̃ p̃in; p̃o p̃op̃uaḡiḡh̃ḡ long̃ na nOanaḡp̃ long̃ na Loḡlannac̃, ḡ map̃baḡo na Oanaḡp̃ luḡḡ long̃e na Loḡlannac̃. Uḡḡaḡḡ a n-aḡim̃p̃eaḡḡ uile na Oanaḡp̃ i c̃f̃h̃ñ na Loḡlannac̃, ḡur̃ p̃o báḡur̃ p̃in t̃riáḡ. Cuiḡiḡ caḡ ḡo c̃p̃uaḡo, ḡ map̃baḡo na Oanaḡp̃ a t̃ḡp̃i com̃l̃ioñ p̃éñ d̃iḡoḡ, ḡ p̃a d̃iḡc̃f̃h̃ñḡaḡ ḡaḡ aoñ p̃o map̃ḡḡaḡ : T̃uḡḡaḡ na Oanaḡp̃ long̃a na Loḡlannac̃ leo ḡo p̃op̃e. Raḡab̃ḡaḡ t̃ḡa na Oanaḡp̃ aḡ p̃aiñ inñá ḡ óp̃ ḡ uile maiḡiḡur̃ na Loḡlannac̃; ḡo p̃uḡ an com̃ḡe uaḡa am̃laḡo p̃in ḡaḡ maiḡ p̃uḡḡaḡ a ceall̃aḡ, ḡ nem̃ḡoḡaḡ ḡ p̃ḡḡiḡm̃iḡ naom̃ 'Eḡpeanñ.

Ip̃ iñ aḡm̃p̃iḡ d̃no p̃a c̃uḡp̃ Maol̃p̃eaḡl̃oiññ t̃eaḡḡa aḡ c̃f̃h̃ñ C̃ioñaḡiḡ mic̃ Coñaḡḡ, p̃i C̃ianaḡḡa, ḡ aḡ éiḡiḡe p̃o loḡḡḡ Cealla ḡ uḡp̃ḡiḡe na naom̃ (aḡm̃aḡ p̃o inñp̃iḡom̃aḡ p̃iḡḡaḡḡ) aḡm̃aḡ b̃iḡ d̃o com̃-
aḡple

^m *Young man*.—i. e. who was in the command of the Lochland ship, and mentioned, perhaps, in the former part of the narrative.

ⁿ *Steersman*.—*Steuparmann*. This is a Teutonic word, and is probably derived from the Danish, *To steer*.

^o *Maelsechlainn*.—*Maelsechlainn*, or Malachy I., began his reign in 846, and died on the 13th of November, 863.

^p *Cianachta*.—A territory in the east of ancient Meath, in which a sept of Munster-men of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll

lantly observing the sea, they saw a great marine fleet coming towards them. They were seized with great fear and terror. Some of them said that they were Lochlanns who were coming to aid and assist them; but others, who understood better, said that they were Daunites, i. e. Danes, who came to plunder and rob them; and this was indeed the truth. The Lochlanns sent a very swift ship towards them to know who they were, and the swift ship of the young man^m aforesaid came alone to one of the other ships, and the two ships met face to face; and the steersmanⁿ of the Lochlann ship asked, "Ye, O men," said he, "from what country have ye come upon this sea? Have ye come with peace, or with war?" The answer which the Danes gave him was to discharge a large shower of arrows at him! The crew of the two ships set to at once: and the ship of the Danes overcame the ship of the Lochlanns, and the Danes killed the crew of the ship of the Lochlanns. The Danes then altogether made for the place where the Lochlanns were, and arrived at the shore. They fought a battle fiercely, and the Danes killed thrice their own number of them, and they beheaded every one they killed. The Danes brought the ships of the Lochlanns with them to a port, and they also took the women, the gold, and all the property of the Lochlanns with them; and thus the Lord took away from them all the wealth which they had taken from the churches, and sanctuaries, and shrines of the saints of Erin.

Now at this time Maelsechlainn^o sent messengers for Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta^p, and it was he who had burned the churches and oratories of the saints (as we have narrated before^q), as if to consult with him how they should act with respect to the cause

Olum, were seated at this period. Duleek was its principal church. They were soon after overwhelmed by the southern Ui-

Neill, who detested them.

^q *Narrated before.*—Not narrated in this Fragment, although it was, no doubt,

αιπλε πιν cionnar do ghéadaoir im caingin na n-Danar, uair pá bair amail bíó ríó eidir Maolreacloin ḡ Cionaoḡ, ḡ cia pa bair Cionaoḡ i ngalar rúla, áct do piḡne tuideacḡ d'ionnroig Maolreacloinn, ḡ rluaḡ uime mar baḡ da cōimfo.

Ra comraigriot iaram Maolrēclainn ḡ Cionaoḡ a n-aoimonaḡ ḡ Tigēnac, pi bpiḡ; areaḡ pob áil do Maolreacloinn é pēn ḡ pí bpiḡ do marbaḡ pí Cianaḡta. Ní ḡḡna dno Maolreacloinn a ccédoi pin, uair ba rocaide do Chionaoḡ, ḡ rab ḡail leir com-marbaḡ do ḡḡnaḡ ann. Areaḡ do poine a fuirac ḡo maḡḡn ar na báriac. Ro deilb dno Maolrēclainn cúir bpiḡaḡa ḡo tpiḡraoir ḡo niḡe a n-ionaoḡ céḡna ar na báriac, ḡ pa puaḡair do na rluaḡaib imēacḡ. O pa imēig a rluaḡ ḡn Chionaoḡ, tániḡ Maolrēclainn ḡo rluaḡ mōr lair d'ionnroig an Chionaoḡ, ḡ níor bo lá ḡo maḡ ann, ḡ areaḡ po piáḡ Maolreacloinn ó ḡuḡ mōr cpiḡa náimḡiḡe ppiḡ Chionaoḡ. Cio, ar pē, 'maria loirḡir dpiḡiḡe na naom, ḡ cio ma pa pa mllir a nemāḡa, ḡ rḡreapḡra na naom ḡ Loḡlannaig laḡ? Ra ppiḡir imuppiḡ an Cionaoḡ na tapmnaig-piaḡ ní do eaplaḡra caom do ḡḡnaḡ, areaḡ do piḡne beir na tōcḡ. Ra tapmḡḡo iari pin an mac paopelannaḡ, poiḡnelac, ponairḡ pin amaḡ, ḡ po báḡheḡ é tpiḡ cōmaiple Maolreacloinn i rpuḡán palac, ḡ fuair báḡ amlaḡ pin.

Iḡ m bliadān-pi, .i. an coigfo bliḡam plāḡa Mhaolreacloinn, pa cionolḡat dá cōirfo loirḡir na Loḡlonn .i. ḡain ḡ lairḡna plōig móra ar ḡac áirḡ a n-aiḡiḡ na n-Danar. Cionolāḡ iaram ḡo
pabaḡar

narrated in the original work from which this extract was taken.

¹ *Breagh*.—A large territory comprising the greater portion of East Meath, and of which Cianachta was a subdivision.

² *Dirty streamlet*.—The Ann. Ult. 850,

say that he was “demersus in lacu erndeli morte.” According to the Four Masters (A. D. 849), he was drowned in the River Ainge, now the Nanny Water, a river flowing through the very middle of Cianachta, and dividing the barony of

cause of the Danes, for there was a kind of peace between Maelsechlainn and Cinaeth, and though Cinaeth was labouring under a disease of his eye, he nevertheless came to meet Maelsechlainn with a host about him, as if it were to guard him.

After this, Maelsechlainn, and Cinaeth, and Tighernach, King of Breagh[†], met together: and Maelsechlainn's desire was that he and the King of Breagh should kill the King of Cianachta. Maelsechlainn, however, did not do this at once, for Cinaeth had more forces, and he was afraid that mutual slaughter might take place. What he did was to wait till the next morning. Maelsechlainn feigned false reasons, for which they should come to the same place the next morning, and he ordered the forces [of Cinaeth] to go away. When his army went away from Cinaeth, Maelsechlainn came with a great host to meet Cinaeth before it was clear daylight, and Maelsechlainn said with a loud, fierce, and hostile voice to Cinaeth: "Why," said he, "hast thou burned the oratories of the saints, and why hast thou destroyed their sanctuaries and their writings, the Lochlanns assisting thee?" Cinaeth knew that it would be of no avail to him to make use of fair speeches; what he did was to remain silent. That noble, goodly born, brave youth was afterwards dragged out, and drowned in a dirty streamlet^s, by advice of Maelsechlainn, and thus he perished!

[851.] In this year, i. e. in the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn[†], the two chiefs of the fleet of the Lochlanns, i. e. Zain and Iargna, collected great hosts from every quarter against the Danes. They afterwards assembled to the number of threescore and ten ships, and proceeded

Upper Duleek from that of Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. See the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," Part I., c. 54. —Colgan, *Triad. Thaum.*, p. 125.

[†] *The fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn.*—This king succeeded in 846, so that this battle between the Norwegians and Danes took place in the year 851.

proceeded to Snámh Aighnech^a where the Danes were [stationed] at that time. There they fought on either side, and engaged in a hard and stubborn battle on either side, for we have never heard before this time of so great a slaughter at sea as was caused between them, i. e. between the Danes and the Lochlanns. But, however, it was against the Danes the defeat was. The Danes, after being defeated in this battle, being sore oppressed by famine, assembled their people, and what their Lord, Horm, who hitherto had been a firm, victorious man, said to them was,—“Hitherto,” said he, “ye have gained many victories, although ye have been defeated here by superior forces. Listen to the words which I shall say unto you: ‘Every victory, every triumph, and every fame which ye had gained was obscured by the little fame of that day.’ Look ye sharp to the battle which ye shall next make with the Lochlanns, for your women and all your property are in their hands as well as your ships; and they are rejoicing for having gained victory and triumph over you! What is proper for you now to do is to go unanimously against them, as if ye did not think of life, but not to be waiting for death, and to revenge yourselves upon them, and though ye may not gain a prosperous victory thereby, ye shall have whatever our gods and our fate will give us; if it be of no advantage to us, there shall be at least equal slaughter on either side.

“This is another advice of mine to you: ‘This Saint Patrick, against whom these enemies of ours have committed many evils, is archbishop, and head of the saints of Erin. Let us pray to him fervently, and let us give honourable alms to him for our gaining victory and triumph over these enemies.’”

They all answered him, and what they said was: “Let our protector,” said they, “be the holy Patrick, and the God who is Lord over him also, and let our spoils and our wealth be [given] to his church.”

R

They

féin, 7 ap ceorȝur d'á fglair, 7 ap n-ionðm̃nur. Tíȝaid iar rin ȝo haonm̃m̃nac, f̃r̃ð̃a, fearam̃ail 1 n-aoim̃f̃c̃et 1 ȝeionn na Loclannac, 7 cuip̃it cãt̃.

Ir in uair rin táinig ȝain leir̃í na Loclann, 7 Matodan pí Ulað d'ingrim na nDanar do m̃uir 7 éir̃i, ȝion ȝo pãba a f̃ior rin peime aȝ ȝain Loclannac, táinig 7 an t-uair̃f̃c̃o po baor na farriac̃ d'ionf̃oigh na nDanar don daria leir̃ aȝar larp̃na leir̃í oile na Loclann don leir̃ eile do na Danaroir̃b. Ar cruaid̃ tra pa cuip̃f̃c̃o an cãtra. Ra élor ap leir̃ r̃ȝm̃ȝail na r̃l̃ȝ, aȝur ȝloinn-bém̃f̃c̃ na celoíðf̃m̃, 7 tuair̃ȝf̃c̃ na r̃ȝiãt̃ ȝá mbualað, 7 béic̃f̃c̃ac̃ na m̃ileo aȝ im̃ipt̃ éccom̃loinn oppa. Ac̃t̃ tr̃á c̃íð pãba pá b̃ar im̃i rin, ar f̃opp na loclannair̃b po maíð, 7 ip iad na Danair̃ pug buaid̃ 7 corȝar tr̃ia pãt̃ Páur̃aicc ȝé po báur̃a na Loclannair̃ȝ tr̃í c̃ut̃tr̃oma m̃ur na Danur̃oir̃b, no ceir̃pe cuor̃uma. Tiaȝaid na Danair̃ iar̃rin f̃or̃ long̃p̃or̃it na Loclann, 7 mar̃baid̃ d̃ream ann, ȝabaid̃ d̃ream eile, 7 cuip̃id̃ d̃ream eile 1 t̃peir̃f̃c̃o, 7 ȝabaid̃ ȝac̃ m̃air̃iur̃ óir̃ 7 air̃ȝid̃, 7 ȝac̃ m̃air̃iur̃ ap éf̃na, 7 am̃ná 7 a long̃a. Ac̃t̃ éf̃na ní paib ȝain féin aȝ cup̃ an é̃ãta, uair̃ ní táinig m̃aille pa m̃uirt̃ir̃ ap am̃mur an long̃p̃uir̃it, uair̃ po baor aige coim̃air̃le a n-ionac̃ oile. An uair̃ táinig do cum̃ an long̃p̃uir̃it ar̃riac̃ na náim̃uid̃ ad̃ connair̃ic̃ ann, 7 ní hiað a m̃uirt̃ir̃ féin. A n-éȝmar̃ anneoc̃ po mar̃bað do na Danur̃air̃b féin, ãreað pa mar̃bað do na Loclannair̃b cúȝ m̃ile fear̃ poĩcinelac̃ : rõcuíðe im̃ur̃io do m̃ileaðair̃b ap éf̃na, 7 do ðaoim̃ib in ȝac̃ áir̃id̃ pa mar̃bað a n-éȝmar̃ na nuim̃pe rin.

Ar in tan rin pa cúir̃ Maol̃reac̃loinn, pí T̃m̃ra teac̃ta d'ionñp̃oige na nDanar. Ar am̃laid̃ po báttur̃ na Danair̃ aȝ
lũc̃tair̃f̃c̃et

* *Five thousand*.—This is perfectly incredible.

† *Heaps of the bodies*.—This presents a curious picture of the ferocity of the Scan-

They afterwards came unanimously, bravely, and manfully together against the Lochlanns, and joined battle.

At this time Zain, half king of the Lochlanns, and Matodan, King of Uladh, came to attack the Danes by sea and land; although Zain, the Lochlann, had not known of this before, he came with the party who were with him to harass the Danes on the one side, and Iargno, the other half king of the Lochlanns, came to attack them on the other side. This battle was a hard fought one. The whizzing of lances, the clashing of swords, the clattering of shields when struck, and the shrieks of soldiers when subdued, were heard! But, however, though long they were *at it*, the Lochlanns were defeated, and the Danes gained victory and triumph, on account of the tutelage of Patrick, though the Lochlanns were three or four times their number! The Danes, after this, entered the camp of the Lochlanns, killed some of them, made prisoners of others, and put others to flight; and they possessed themselves of all their treasures of gold and silver, and other property, as well as of their women and ships. Zain himself, however, was not present at this engagement, for he did not come towards the camp along with his people, for he was holding a council elsewhere. When he had arrived at the camp, it was his enemies he saw there, and not his own people! Independently of those killed by the Danes, there were slain of the Lochlanns five thousand^x goodly-born men; also many soldiers and people of every grade were slain in addition to this number.

Now, at this time Maclsechlainn, King of Teamhair, sent ambassadors to the Danes. And at their arrival the Danes were cooking, and the supports of their cauldrons were heaps of the bodies^v of the
Lochlanns,

dinavian nations, who were Pagans at this period. The favourites of their god Odin were all those who died in battle, or, what was considered equally meritorious, by

their own hand. The timid wretch, who allowed himself to perish by disease or age, was considered unworthy of the joys of their paradise. These joys were fight-

luētairfēt ar a gcionn, 7 ar iad ba gabla dá ccoirpeḃaib cáirn do cōppaib na Loēlann 7 ciḃ na bſra ar a mbíḃḃ an fēoil, ar for cōppaib Loēlann no bíḃír a leitcinn, 7 an tine aḡ loḡḡaḃ na cōpp, ḡḡo mbíḃḃ an fēoil 7 an méaḡpaḃ pa cáitpīot an aḃaig pēme aḡ maíḃm ar a nḡailib amaḃ.

Ra battur ḃna tſēta Maoilpeaḃlōinn ḡá pféḡaḃ amlaḃ rin, 7 pa báttur ḡa ttaḃaḡir um na Ḃanaḡaib rin. Aḡeaḃ pa ráiḃpīot na Ḃanaḡ; ar amlaḃ buḃ maíḃ leopum ár mbeítne. Clar mór lan aca ḃo ór, 7 ḃa aḡḡeaḃ dá ḡaḃaḡir ḃo Páḃḡaice, uair amlaḃ pa báttur na Ḃanaḡ 7 cinéle cpaḃaḃ aca .i. ḡaḃaḃ pēalaḃ ppi fēoil, 7 ppi mnáib ar cpaḃuḃ. Tḡḡ tpa an caḡ ḡo mſhma maíḃ ḃo ḡaḡiḃealaib uile ar an ḡḡpīor ḡo ḃo ḡaḃaḡir ar na Loēlannaib.

'S m bliḃḃain pēo ḃna ḡo ḃpīr Moailpeaḃlōinn caḡ ḡorḡ na paḡánaib, 7 ḃna ḡo ḃpīpīr Cianaḃḡa caḡ pá ḃó ḡorḡ na ḡepḡib.

Kal. Pōpbaḡi Maoilpeaḃlōinn i cCḡupaḡ unde Maoilpeḃini ceciniḡ :—

Miḡhiḃ ḃul tap ḃóinn mḃáin, i uḃail moḡḡe Miḃe mín,

Ar aḡḡa beíḡ ppi ḡaḡiḡ nḡluair ipīno uair i cCḡupaḡ cḡín.

Inḡpſḡḡaḃ, ab la, ḃo ḡiaḃḡain i n-ſipīnn ḡo mionnaib Coloim Cille ſair. Ip in mbliḃḃain pi ḃeop .i. in ḡeḡḡo anno ḡeḡni Maoilpeaḃlōinn,

ing, ceaseless slaughter, and drinking beer out of the skulls of their enemies, with a renovation of life to furnish a perpetuity of the same pleasures. The Scandinavians placed their whole delight in war, and entertained an absolute contempt of danger and of death; and their glory was estimated by the number they had slain in

battle. Of this we have a faithful picture in the death-song of Regner Lodbrok (who was probably the Turgesius of Irish history). This great conqueror comforts himself in his last agonies by recounting all the acts of carnage he had committed in his lifetime. See Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," Bohn's edition, pp. 105, 383;

Lochlanns, and one end of the spits on which the meat was hung was stuck into the bodies of the Lochlanns, and the fire was burning the bodies, so that they belched forth from their stomachs the flesh and the fat which they had eaten the night before.

The ambassadors of Maelsechlainn beheld them in this condition, and they reproached the Danes with this [savage conduct]. The Danes replied: "This is the way they would like to have us!" They had a great wide trench [filled] with gold and silver to give to Patrick, for the Danes were a people who had a kind of piety, i. e. they gave up meat and women awhile for piety! Now this battle gave good courage to all the Gaedhil^z on account of this destruction brought upon the Lochlanns.

In this year Maelsechlainn gained a battle over the pagans, and the Cianachta^a defeated the Gentiles a second time in battle.

[852.] Kal. The encampment of Maelsechlainn was at Crufait^b, unde Maelfeichine *cecinit*:—

Time to cross the fair Boinn to the plain of smooth Meath;
It is difficult to be in the pure wind at this hour in withered
Crufait.

Indrechtach, Abbot of Ia, came to Erin with the relics of Colum Cille. In this year also, the sixth year^c of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Amhlacibh

and Tytler's "Elements of General History," p. 136.

^a *The Gaedhil*.—i. e. the Scoti, or native Irish, in contradistinction to Gaill, i. e. Galli, or foreigners.

^a *Cianachta*.—Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

^b *Crufait*.—Ann. F. M. 847. The present name is unknown unless it be Cro-

boy, in Meath.

^c *The sixth year*.—This was the year 852.—O'Flah. Ogyg., p. 434. Indrechtach, Abbot of Hy, appears to have come to Ireland with the relics of St. Columbkille so early as the year 849 or 850; he was killed in 854 by the Saxons. See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 390, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 853.

peaclainn, táinig Amlaibh Conung, .i. mac niḡ Lochlann, i n-Éirinn, 7 tug leir eppuagha cíora 7 cánað n-imda ó a aṡair, 7 a págḡail-riðe go hobann. Táinig dno lomair an bráṡair ba roo 'na dḡaio-riðe do ṡobaṡ na ccíor cḡona.

Ral. Loṡ Laoiḡ i cpiṡ Umhaill do élóð.

Ral. Ríḡḡal pḡḡi n-Éirínn in Arḡmaṡa eioir Maoilpeaṡ-lainn 7 Maṡḡḡan pí Ulað, 7 Diaṡmaio 7 Feṡḡna go paṡaḡ Paḡpaice, 7 Suairleaṡ go ccléipciḡ Míðe.

Indreacṡṡaṡ Ua Finnacṡa Comaṡba Colum Cille, 7 Diaṡmaḡa paṡientiprimí, do ṡaṡbaḡ do ṡlaḡaiḡiḡ Saṡanaṡa oḡ dol do Roim, 7 maipḡ a ṡuil eannaḡ paṡn ḡeop ip in ionaḡ in po maṡbaḡ i ḡcoṡupṡa a dnoḡaṡa do Dḡia poṡ an luṡṡ poṡ maṡb.

Ip in bḡaḡḡairi pa ṡoṡupreaḡ niḡ Lochlann do cum Maoilpeaṡ-lainn d'ól, 7 po ḡoí pḡeaḡ lánmóṡi ap a cionn, aḡar ḡaṡ ní pa ḡeall pi Lochlann do cḡmall co na luige; aṡṡ cḡna ní pa cḡmaill a bḡḡ ap ndul a ṡiḡ Maoilpeaṡlaimn amaṡ, aṡṡ pa ḡaḡ a ḡcḡḡóṡi aḡ ionṡpaḡ peapainn Maoilpeaṡlaimn. Aṡṡ cḡna ní pḡṡṡnaṡ piániḡ leip an coḡaḡ pin.

Ip in bḡaḡḡairi dno po tṡéiḡṡioṡ roḡaiḡe a mbaṡip Cṡioṡ-ṡaíḡaṡṡa 7 ṡaṡḡaṡṡaṡ malle piṡ na Loṡlannaib, ḡup aipḡṡioṡ Arḡmaṡa, 7 go puḡraṡ a maṡṡup ap. Sed quidem ex ipṡip poe-ntentiam eḡeṡe, et uenepunt aḡ paṡipṡactionem.

Ral. Do abb Arḡmaṡa Foṡannaṡ Eṡpcoṡ 7 pḡṡibai 7 anchoipe 7 Diaṡmaio paṡientiprimup Scotopum quieuerunt.

Cḡḡball

^a *Amlaibh Conung*.—Ann. Ult. 852, where he is called Amlaimh, or Amlaip, son of the King of Lochlinn. *Quere*, is *Conung* an Hibernicized form of the Teu- tonic *koenig* or *koenung*, king?

^e *In Umhaill*.—i. e. in Burrishoole,

county of Mayo. Todd's "Irish Nennius," p. 207, and Ann. F. M. 848.

^f *A royal meeting*.—This is noted in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 850; F. M. 849.

^g *Indrechtach Ua Finnachta*.—Ann. Ult. 853, "iv. *Id. Martii*;" F. M. 852.—

Amhlaeibh Conung^d, i. e. the son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and he brought with him commands from his father for many rents and tributes, but he left suddenly. Imhar, his younger brother, came after him to levy the same rents.

Kal. Loch Laeigh, in Umhaill^e, migrated.

Kal. A royal meeting^f of the men of Erin at Ard-Macha, between Maelsechlainn and Matodan, King of Uladh, and Diarmaid and Fethghna with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech with the clergy of Meath.

[854.] Indrechtach Ua Finnaehta^g, successor of Colum Cille, and Diarmaid, very wise men, were killed by Saxon plunderers on their way to Rome, and their pure blood still remains at the place where they were killed as a sign of the vengeance of God against those who killed them.

In this year the King of Lochlann was invited to [the house of] Maelsechlainn to drink, and there was a great feast prepared for him; and the King of Lochlann [made many promises], and promised on his oath to observe them; but, however, he did not observe the smallest of them after leaving the house of Maelsechlainn, but he proceeded at once to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn. But, however, this war did not turn out lucky for him.

In this year many forsook their Christian baptism^h and joined the Lochlanns, and they plundered Ard-Macha, and carried away all its riches; but some of them did penance, and came to make satisfaction.

[852.] Two abbots of Ard-Machaⁱ, Forannan, bishop and scribe, and Diarmaid, the wisest of the Scoti, died.

Cearbhall,

Reeves's Adamnan, p. 390.

^h Many forsook their baptism.—i. e. many of the Irish joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism. This extraordinary fact

is not noticed by the Ann. Ult. or by the F. M.

ⁱ Two abbots of Ard-Macha.—“Duc heredes Patricii, viz. Forinnan, Scriba et

Círball mac Dunlaing ní Oppaige (chiamuin Maoilpeaclainn .i. dearbáir Círbail óg Maoilpeaclainn .i. land inſh Dunlaing, 7 ona inſh Maoilpeaclainn óg Círball) do éur do Maoilpeaclainn 1 Muſain do cuinnſiú gíall, ar nés a níg .i. Ailſhán.

Cat no éabairt d'Áod do níg Ailſh .i. don níg ar ferr ſhnamh 'na ainm, do loingur na nſall nſaoidéal .i. Scuit iad 7 baltaí do Normannoib iad, 7 tan ann ad bſiar cío Normainnig ferr. Maíó do porra pe nÁod, agur cuirtear a ndeargár na nſall nſaoidéal, 7 cinn imda do bpeit do [Áed mac] Niall leir, 7 ra ólſgíot na h-Eirſinnaiſ an marbá doim, uair amail do níóir na Loclannaiſ do níóiríom.

Sloigſo la hÁod mac Néill do innpá Ulaó. Áet éna ní méó pánnig do, uair tugrat Ulaó maíom por Cinél n-Eoſain, 7 po marbſrat Flaítheadac mac Néill, 7 Conacán mac Colmáin ann cum multir alir.

Ir in ainm ri áet bſg tánnig Rodolb co na ſloſaib d'innpá Oppaige. Ra éonoil dno Círball mac Dunlaing ploſ na n-agaíó, 7 tug cat dóib, 7 po maíó porra na Loclannaiſ. Ra éuadair imurro buíſh móir do luét na maíoma por a n-ſcíoib 1 teiolaiſ n-áiró, 7 po báttur ag féſaó an maíóta impu, 7 ad connacatur a muínterí féin gá marbá amail na marbáir caoirig. Ra ſab aipéó mor iad, 7 apéó do porrat a cclaióib do noétaó, 7 a n-airm

do

Episcopus et anchorita, et Dermaid, sapientissimus omnium doctorum Europæ qui-
everunt."—*Ann. Ult.* 851; *F. M.* 851. Dermaid is said above to have suffered martyrdom with Innechtach on their way to Rome; but the *F. M.* record his death the year before, the *Ann. Ult.* two years before, the martyrdom of Innechtach.

¹ *Daughter*.—His daughter by a dif-

ferent marriage.

¹ *Ailghenan*, King of Munster, died, according to the Four Masters, in 851, but the true year is 853.—*Ann. Ult.* 852.

^m *Gall-Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Dano-Irish, or rather the Norwegian Irish who had lapsed into paganism, and plundered the churches in as profane a manner as the Norwegians themselves. The Four Mas-

Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe (the brother-in-law of Maelsechlainn, for the sister of Cearbhall, *was married* to Maelsechlainn, i. e. Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, and besides the daughter^k of Maelsechlainn, was married to Cearbhall), was sent by Maelsechlainn into Munster, to demand hostages, on the death of their King Ailghenan^l.

A battle was given by Aedh, King of Ailech, the most valiant king of his time, to the fleet of the Gall-Gaoidhil^m, i. e. they were Scoti and foster-children to the Northmen, and at one time they used to be called Northmen.. They were defeated and slaughtered by Aedh, and many of *their* heads were carried off by [Aedh, sonⁿ of] Niall with him, and the Irish were justified in committing this havoc, for these were accustomed to act like the Lochlanns.

A hosting was made by Aedh, son of Niall, to plunder Uladh^o, but he did not find this easy, for the Ulidians defeated the Cinel-Eoghain, and slew Flaithbheartach, son of Niall, and Conacan, son of Colman, with many others.

Nearly at this time Rodolph^p came with his forces to plunder Osraighe. But Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, assembled a host to oppose them, and gave them battle, and defeated the Lochlanns. A large party of the defeated, however, went on horseback to the top of a high hill, from which they viewed the slaughtered around them, and saw their own people slaughtered like sheep. They were seized with a great desire of revenge, and what they did was to draw their
swords

ters state that this victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, at Glennfhoichle (now Glenelly, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone), in the year 854. The Annals of Ulster place it in 855.

ⁿ *Son of*.—The text has “by Niall,”

but in the margin are the words “Cloð potius.” We ought, therefore, certainly to read Cloð mac Niall.

^o *Uladh*.—Ann. F. M. 853; Ult. 854.

^p *Rodolph*.—There is no notice of this chieftain in the published Annals.

do ḡabail, 7 tuibēct cum na n-Orpuiḡeac, sup po mapōrat dpeam dōib; ḡidead ap aba pa cuipō iatpauē ap cēula na maiōm .i. ag Aē muiceadā tugad an maiōm pī. Do pala imurpo ḡlipit ponn do Chēiball pēn .i. anuap tabapta an māoma, 7 pḡaoilead da imuitip uad; dpeam do na Loēlannaiḡ do tōibēct ēuige 7 a eap-ḡabail dōib. Aēt tpe fupptaēt an coimēad fupap a fōipitēn; pa bup pēn a eadē, 7 na cēḡail pa bātturn fap, 7 pa ēuad plān uadib. Ap mōp epā an t-āp tugad ann fopp na Loēlannaiḡ.

Cat do briped do Saxonoib fopp na Normainnaiḡ.

Ip in aimrip pī tanḡattur Danap .i. hōpm co na muibitip d'iannpōiḡid Chēiball mic Dunlainḡ, ḡo po congnaid Chēiball leo i cēhnn na Loēlann, uap bā heaḡail leo a fpopuapliuḡad tpe cēal-ḡaiḡ na Loēlann. Ra ḡab dno Chēiball ḡo honōpāc ēuige iad, 7 po bātturn maille pīp ḡo mimc oḡ bpeit ēopḡap do ḡhallaiḡ 7 do ḡhaoiuealaiḡ.

Ap mōp la Ciappaiḡib oḡ bealaē Conglap fop Loēlannaiḡ, ubi plurimu tpuēidatī punt pepmipfionne Dei.

Ap dno la h-Āpaḡa Cliaē fopp na ḡentiḡ cēḡna.

Ip in bliadann cēḡna pa ēuipiot pīp Mumān teachta d'ionnpōiḡid Chēiball mic Dunlainḡ, ḡo d-tōpōad na Danap leip, 7 ttonol Orpuiḡe da fpuptaēt, 7 da fōipitōin an aḡaid na Normainnec pa badap ḡā n-ionnpōad 7 ḡa n-apḡain an tan pōin. Ra fpiḡap dno Chēiball pīn, 7 pa fuaḡap do na Danapaiḡ 7 d'Orpuiḡib tōideadēt ḡo léip [ēinōilte] dpuptaēt fpi Mumān, 7 ap ead on do pōnoḡ fap. Taimc iapam Chēiball peimē d'ionnpōiḡid na Loēlann

^a *Ath muiceadha*.—i. e. ford of the swine-herd. This narrative does not occur in any other Annals known to the Editor.

^r *The Saxons*.—This is probably the victory recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chro-

nicle at the year 851, when King Ethelwulf and his son Æthelbald fought against the Northmen at Ockley, “and there made the greatest slaughter among the heathen army that we have heard tell of unto the

swords and take their arms and come [down] to the Osraighi, a party of whom they slew. They were nevertheless driven back in defeated rout. This defeat was given them at Ath muiceadha¹. Here Glifit met Cearbhall himself at the time of the defeat, his people having separated from him. A party of the Lochlanns came up with him and took him prisoner; but by the Lord's assistance he was relieved. He himself tore his clothes and the bonds that were upon him, and escaped in safety from them. Great, indeed, was the slaughter that was made of the Lochlanns there.

A battle was gained by the Saxons^r over the Northmen. At this time came the Danes, i. e. Horm and his people, to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and Cearbhall assisted them against the Lochlanns [Norwegians], for they were afraid of being overpowered by the stratagems of the Lochlanns. Cearbhall therefore took them to him honourably, and they frequently accompanied him in gaining victories over the foreigners and the Gaeidhil [Irish].

A great slaughter of the Lochlanns was made by the Ciarraighi at Bealach Chonglais^s, where many were killed by the permission of God.

A slaughter, too, was made by the Aradians of Cliach^t, of the same Gentiles.

In the same year^u the men of Munster sent messengers to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing [to request] that he would come, bringing the Danes with him, and the rising out of Osraighe, to assist and relieve them against the Northmen [Norwegians] who were harassing and plundering them at that time. Now, Cearbhall responded to this [call]

present day."

^s *Bealach Chonglais*.—A place near the city of Cork. There is no notice of this battle in the published Annals.

^t *Aradians of Cliach*.—This entry is not in the published Annals.

^u *In the same year*.—Not in the published Annals.

Lochlann go plóg mor Danair ḡ Thairdeal. Od concaṭṭur na Lochlannaiḡ Cḡball co na ḡluaḡ, no muinnṭir, po ḡab aḡnaḗ ḡ uamhan mor iad. Ra éuaḡ Cearḡball i n-ionad áir ḡ po baḡi aḡ aḡallaḡ a muinnṭirḡ péin ar tṡr; areaḡ po ráiḡ, ḡ ré oḡ féḡaḡ na fḡfḡrann fḡaraiḡe imme: Naḡ fḡaicḗi lḡb, ar ré, mar ḡa fḡaruiḡirḡ na Lochlannaiḡ na fearanna-ra ar mbḡirḗ a éruḡ ḡ ar marḡaḡ a ḡaḡine; maḡ tḡirḡi ḡáiḡi inu iná ḡúinne, do ḡénaḡ na céṭna 'nar tṡr-ne, uair imurḡo aṭáinne roḡraḡe móḡi anu, caiṭiḡḡm ḡo cruaiḡ na n-aḡiḡ. Pat oile ar nov cóirḡ ḡúin caṭuḡaḡ cruaiḡ do ḡénoḡ, nar fionnaṭ na Danair faileṭ maille fḡinn mṡaḗṭ ná mḡḡlaeḗur fḡoirḡ, uair ḡa tḡiḡénaḡ, ḡiḡ maille rinḡ aṭáḡ anu, ḡo mbedíḡ 'náḡi n-aḡaiḡ ḡoirḡirḡ. Pat oile, ḡur po tṡḡaḡ fḡir Muḡhan i tṡanḡamaḡ fḡóirḡiḡiḡ áḡ cruar fḡoraḡn, uair ir minic ar namaiḡ iad.

Ra aḡaill iarṭṭain na Danair, ḡ areaḡ po ráiḡ riuraiḡe: ḡéniḡir calma anu, uair ar namuiḡ bunaiḡ ḡuib na Lochlannaiḡ, ḡ ḡa éuirḡ caṭa eaṭṭuib, ḡ áir móḡa anallána. Ar maiḡ ḡuib rinḡe maille rinḡ anu na n-aḡaiḡ, ḡ ḡna ní eile ann, ní fḡu ḡuib tḡréiṭe no laiḡe do tṡiḡrin ḡúinne fḡoraḡ. Ra fḡeaḡraṭur uile eḡir ḡhanair ḡ Thairdealu, ná fionḡfaiṭe tḡréiṭe no mṡaḗṭ fḡorḡa. Ro eirḡḡur iarṭṭain eirḡe naḡirḡir irḡ uair rin ḡ'ionḡroḡiḡ na Lochlann. Na Lochlannaiḡ immurḡo ó do concaṭṭur rin, ní caṭ po ionḡruirḡiḡ do ṭaḡairṭ, aḗṭ ar tḡiṭḡḡ po na caillṭiḡ, ar fḡáḡḡail a maiṭura, do rinḡaṭ. Ra ḡaḡaḡ na caillṭe ḡá ḡaḡ leiṭ fḡorḡa, ḡ ḡa marḡaḡ a nḡeaḡḡáḡ na Lochlann. Aḗṭ éḡna comḡe po ní ḡa fḡuilḡiḡṡṡur na Lochlannaiḡ do'n comḡlḡon

* *As he looked upon.*—Aḡ ré oḡ féḡaḡ. In modern Irish this would be, aḡur é aḡ féaḗain na bḡeapann b-pap uime.

* *They were killed with great slaughter.*

—Ro marḡaḡ a nḡeaḡḡ-ár na Lochlann. The modern construction would be, Ro marḡaḡar ḡeaḡḡ-ár na Lochlannach, which is better.

[call], and he commanded the Danes and the Osraighi to proceed fully [assembled] to relieve the men of Munster, and this was accordingly done at this summons. Cearbhall afterwards came forward to attack the Lochlanns with a great host of Danes and Gaeidhils. When the Lochlanns saw Cearbhall with his host, or people, they were seized with great fear and dread. Cearbhall went to a high place, and he began to address his own people first, and he said, as he looked upon the deserted lands around him : “ Do ye not perceive,” said he, “ how the Lochlanns have desolated these lands, having carried off their cattle and killed their inhabitants? If they be more powerful this day than we, they will do the same in our territory. But as we are very numerous this day, let us fight bravely against them. Another reason for which it is right for us to fight bravely is, that the Danes, who are along with us, may not perceive cowardice or want of heroism in us, for it may happen that, though they are on our side this day, they may hereafter be against us. Another reason is, that the men of Munster, whom we have come to relieve, may understand our hardihood, for they too are often our enemies.” He afterwards addressed the Danes, and what he had said to them was : “ Exhibit your bravery this day, for the Lochlanns are your radical enemies, for ye fought battles, and slaughtered one another formerly. It is well for you to have us with you against them this day, and, moreover, it is not worth your while to let us observe dastardliness or cowardice among you.” They all made answer, both Gaeidhil and Danes, that neither weakness nor cowardice should be observed in them. They afterwards rose out as one man at that time to attack the Lochlanns. However, when the Lochlanns observed this, they did not close to give battle, but fled to the woods, leaving their property behind. The woods were surrounded on every side upon the Lochlanns, and they were killed with great slaughter^x. Up to this time
the

lÍon po a n-Éirínn uile. A cCruacáin i n-Éoganaéct tugad an maíðmí.

Táimc Cshball go mbuaið 7 corḡur amlaíð rin d'á éig. Ro hiodnaiced horim iarḡtain co na muinnḡir ó Cshball go mí Tshn-pac. Rá ésh mí Tshnpac fáilte mḡ, 7 tug onóir mór dó: Rá éuaið arpin do éum mapá. Ra mapad iarḡtain an tḡorim rin la Rodm, mí bḡitan.

hoc anno quieuit Mac Giallain ap mbeið xxx. bliadain i n-aíne.

Níall mac Gílláin iar mbeið tḡioá bliagáin ḡan dḡ ḡan biað, décc A. D. 854.

Kal. Ainoli papienr Típe da ḡlar morḡur.

Cárḡac ab Típe da ḡlar, quieuit.

Ailḡnan mac Donnḡale mí Cairil, morḡur. Amḡaíð mac mí Loclann do éoideacḡ i n-Éirínn, 7 pa ḡallḡat ḡaill 'Éipeann dó.

Kal. Ir in bliadain rí, an dapa bliadainn décc plaḡa Maoil-rechloinn do ponad mórḡluag la Maoilpeaclóinn i n-Orḡaigib 7 im Muḡain, ap na rād d'ḡearaib Muḡon na tḡmḡir bḡaigḡe dó, ḡonad aḡe rin pa ḡuaḡar Maoilpeaclóinn cat ḡorpa; 7 ráḡ mor oile ag Maoilpeaclóinn .i. Cshball mac Duḡlainḡ, mí Orḡaigḡe, duime ón ḡar bo dḡḡbála Éipe, uile Do beid, ap ḡeabur a dealdá 7 a emḡ 7 a shḡnaíma, cíḡa mórabliad naiðe do bḡeid dó .i. o na tḡaḡoib do Laignib pa báḡtur aigḡe. In luḡḡ imurro pa éuaið do éoḡac

¹ *Cruachain Eoghanacht*.—This place is otherwise called *Cruachan Maighe Eamhna*, now Crohane, in the barony of Slieveradagh, in the county of Tipperary. It is mentioned in the "Feilire Aeughuis" at 5th October, as in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil.

² *Horm*.—"A. D. 855, Horm, chief of the Black Gentiles, was killed by Ruarai mac Merminn, King of Britain."—*Ann. Ult.* The true year was 856, so that the preceding events must have taken place in the years 854 and 855.

³ *Mac Giallain*.—His death is entered

the Lochlanns had not suffered so great a loss in all Erin. At Cruachain in the Eoghanacht^v this victory was gained.

Cearbhall thus returned to his house with victory and triumph. Horm and his people were afterwards escorted by Cearbhall to the King of Teamhair. The King of Teamhair welcomed him, and gave him great honour. He afterwards went to sea. This Horm^z was afterwards killed by Roderic, King of the Britons.

In this year died Mac Giallain^a, after having fasted for thirty years.

Niall Mac Giallain died in the year 854, after having been thirty years without drink, without food.

[853.] Kal. Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Carthach^b, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, King of Cashel, died.

[856.] Amhlæibh, son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and the Galls of Erin submitted to him.

[858.] Kal. In this year, the twelfth^c of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Maelsechlainn marched with a great army into Osraighe and into Munster, the Munster-men having said that they would not give him hostages, wherefore Maelsechlainn proclaimed battle upon them; and Maelsechlainn had another great cause, which was this: Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe, a person who was indeed worthy of possessing all Erin for the goodness of his countenance, hospitality,

in the Ann. F. M. at the year 854, and again at 858; Ann. Ult. 859. "Niall Mac Fiallain [Mac Giallain, F. M.] *qui passus est paralisi 34 annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam falsis, quam veris, in Christo quievit.*" The double entry of his death here (and by the F. M.

854, 858), shows that these Annals were compiled from different sources.

^b *Carthach*.—This and the following entry are given the by F. M. at 851, and are evidently out of place here.

^c *The twelfth of the reign of Maelsechlainn*.—i. e. 858; Ann. Ult. 857.

τοῖα ἀν' ἐξορᾶ πιν .ι. μαοίρ Cṣḃaill mic Dṁlaimḡ, imcornaṁ mór do dénaṁ dóib aḡ τοῖα ἀν' ἐξορᾶ, ἡ ταρκορpal mór do ταḃ-αιρτ τοίβ φορ Λαιḡmḃ. Λαιḡm do dola ap poim ḡo ḡeapánaḃ ὕιονηροḡhιḃ Maoilpeacḃloinn, ἡ a mḃrim do Maoilpeacḃloinn. Fḡḡ mór do ḡabail Maoilpeacḃloinn, ἡ an tionaḡ mórpa do bḡeic ὕιονη-ροḡhιḃ Cṣḃaill ἡ fear Muṁan batṡur aḡ conḡnaṁ la Cṣḃaill.

Τανḡaṡṡur iarpoin Maoilpeacḃloinn cona ṙlóiḡ ḡo ḡaḃpán, ἡ ap pa bḡuinne ḡaḃpan pa batṡur na ṙlóiḡ oile. ḡéṙ bo líon-ṁaṙe imurpo do Maoilpeacḃloinn, ní hḡḃ pa éuaḃ na cḃḡṁ aḃṡ ap conaṙ oile ná po paoleaḃ a nḃola pa éuaṡṡur, ḡo ṙánḡaṡṡur Cárṁ Luḡaḃa, ἡ po baoi Maoilpeacḃloinn apmṡa éidiḡṡe annpaṁ ap éḡṁ éaíḃ. 'Oḃ concaḃaṙ fṙṙ Muṁan πιν, ṙá paḡpaṡ a long-πορṡ ἡ pa paṁṁṙṡ a ṙluaḡ ap dó, ἡ táimḡ ṙí Muṁan .ι. Maol-ḡuala co maṙcṙluaḡaḃ mḃpaḃ ime in n-aiḡiḃ Maoilpeacḃloinn. Cṣḃaill imurpo ἡ a Oḡanaṙ, doneóḃ pa éaiṙ do ṁuṁṁṡṙ hoṙm pa taiṙṙ i fḡapaḃ Cṣḃaill, apḡḃ ba longπορṡ dóib caill ḃṙṙiḃóḃ ḃlúṡ aṁṙéiḃ, ἡ ṙá baoi tionaḡ mór ann πιν um Cṣḃaill. Apḡḃ ṙá ṁṁṙṙṡ na heolaiḡ ḡo paḃa buaiḃpeaḃ mór annπιν φορ Cṣḃaill ap n-ṁṙṙṡ ḃṙiaḡeaḃṡa do ṡḡaiṙeaḃṡaḃ mac na Ceapṡa paṙ, ḡo mbaḃ luḡaiḃe no ḃiḡṙṙḃ do cum an éaṡa, ḡo neṙbeapṡ Cṣḃaill ap cḃḃlaḃ do ḡénaḃ ann πιν, ἡ ní do cum an éaṡa do paḡaḃ. In caṡ ṡṙa i paḃa ṙí Muṁan ṡḡṙaṡ maiḃm ap túṙ ap muṁṁṡṙ Maoilpeacḃloinn. Tanḡaḃaṙ ḃna a éoiṙḡeḃa ḃa ṙóṙṙṡṁṙṙḃe .ι. Maoilpeacḃloinn co na ṁuṁṁṡṙ, ḡo ṡṡḡaḃ maiḃm φορ feapaḃ Muṁan ἡ ṙá cuṙpeaḃ an ḃeapḡ áṙ. Ro maṙḃaiḃ ṙóḃaiḃe do ṙaopḃlannoḃ

^d *Gabhṙan*.—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

^e *Carn Laghdhach*.—i. e. Lughaidh's carn. This place is somewhere near Gowran, but its exact situation or modern

name has not been yet determined.

^f *Fircheartach mac na Cearta*.—A famous necromancer often referred to in old Irish romances. He is sometimes called Mac Aenchearda. He seems to have been

lity, and valour, levied great yearly rents from the territories in Leinster, which he possessed; but the people who went to levy the rent, i. e. the stewards of Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, used great violence in levying the rent, and offered great insult to the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men consequently went querulously to Maelsechlainn and told it to him. Maelsechlainn was seized with great anger and led this great muster against Cearbhall and the men of Munster who were aiding him. Maelsechlainn, after this, proceeded with his host to Gabhrán^d, at the confines of which the other hosts were. However, though Maelsechlainn had more numerous forces, he did not go against them, but proceeded by another road where he did not think they would go, until he reached Carn Lughdhach^e, and here Maelsechlainn was armed and accoutred to meet all. When the men of Munster perceived this, they left their camp, and divided their host into two parts, and the King of Munster, Maelguala, came with large squadrons of horse to oppose Maelsechlainn; but Cearbhall and his Danes (such of the people of Horm as remained with him), encamped in a briery, thick entangled wood, and there was a great muster there about Cearbhall. And the learned relate that there was a great trouble on Cearbhall here, Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta^f having exercised magic upon him, so that he was less inclined to go to battle, and so that Cearbhall said that he would retire to rest and not go to battle! Now, the battalion in which the King of Munster was [the commander] at first defeated the people of Maelsechlainn, but foot soldiers came to their relief (i. e. to the relief of Maelsechlainn and his people), so that the men of Munster were [in their turn] defeated and cut off with dreadful slaughter. Many nobles were
killed

the presiding spirit of Carn Lughdhach,
where this battle was fought, but the mo-

dern name or situation of the place still
remains to be determined.

T

ἵαορίελλαννοῖς ἀννῆριν. Ἰντοῖρε εολαῖς κοναὸ ἡί νυμῖν ἀν ἐρλοῖς ἀν
α οευγαὸ ἀν μαῖοῦ ᾱ̃. milium.

Արի օգնարե՛ք ձո բռնե Հերթալ, մար դա շուտա բո, Բրայց՝ ձո
 տաճար՝ ձո Մաօլբաճաւոն, դ ծառ ա էր ձո Լոշ, դ քօ ճաճ Մաօլ-
 բաճաւոն Բրայց՝ ձո սաժ, սար Լանդ Իղն Օսկաւոյ, Երեմիար Հերթ-
 եալ, եհն Մաօլբաճաւոն.

Ra éuaíð Maoilreacáinn don Mumáin, go raibá pe pé mír os ionnraíð Mumáin ann Eimlig, go teug briaíðe Mumáin ó Comur epí n-uirge go hinnepi Tarbha iap n'-Eipinn. Cat Cairn Lugdác rain. Ip in cat poin po marbhaíð Maoilepóin mac Muirfoais leirpíg na nDéiri.

Ήεν γο πτίορσθ Μαιλρεάκλαινν αν τυρur πο δο γαβάλ ριζε
 Μυμian δο πέιν, πο βο τιυδεαατα δο μαρβαθ αν πο μαρβαθ δο
 Θhallγαοιδεαλαιβ ανν, uαιρ δαοιue ιαρ τπρέγαθ α μβαιρτε ια-
 ραιδε, γ αθερταιρ Νορmannαιγ πριu, uαιρ βέρ Νορmannαc αca,
 γ α n-αλτρum φορρια, γ γέρ βο οlc na Νορmannαιγ buναθ δο na
 ηfγλαιριβ βά mφρα γο μόρι ιαδραιδε .ι. αν λυατ ρα, γαc coραιρ πο
 'Ειρινn α μιβόιρ.

Բոցմար ծորտա՛ն ւր ւո մեկիւծաւո րւ.

Inniuís Larión uile la Ceirball mac Dunlaing, ⁊ níop ppeppoe
 bpaigíoe uao a lann Maolrhaclann, gur gab Ceirball mac Dun-
 laing bpaigíoe Larión um Coppmac mac Dunlaing, ⁊ im Suiréman
 mac

² *Lann*.—The meaning is, that this connexion rendered Maelsechlainn more plausible, or that Lann had employed her intercession with her husband.

ⁿ *Imleach*.—Now Emly, in the county Tipperary.

¹ *Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce*.—i.e. the meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.

^k *Inis Tarbhna*.—Now the Bull, a small island in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

¹ *Gall-Gaidhil*.—The published Annals give us no idea of this class of Ibero-Norwegian or Norwegian-Irish heathens who infested Ireland at this period. O'Flaherty thought that the name was confined

killed there. The learned relate that the number of the army which was there routed was twenty thousand.

When Cearbhall heard of this [defeat], the resolution he adopted was to give hostages to Maelsechlainn, to prevent him from destroying his country; and Maelsechlainn accepted of hostages from him, for Lann^g, daughter of Dunlang and sister of Cearbhall, was the wife of Maelsechlainn.

Maelsechlainn then proceeded into Munster, and remained for the space of a month at Imleach^h, plundering Munster, and he obtained the hostages of Munster from Cumar-na-tri-nu-isceⁱ to Iuis Tarbhna^k, in the west of Erin. This was the battle of Carn Lughdhach. In this battle was slain Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, half King of the Deisi.

Though Maelsechlainn had not come on this expedition to take the kingdom of Munster for himself, he ought to have come to kill all the Gall-Gaidhil^l who were killed there, for they were a people who had renounced their baptism, and they were usually called Northmen, for they had the customs of the Northmen, and had been fostered by them, and though the original Northmen were bad to the churches, these were by far worse, in whatever part of Erin they used to be.

There was a dearth in the autumn of this year.

[858.] All Leinster^m was plundered by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and his hostages in the hands of Maelsechlainn did not render him the better subject, so that Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, took the hostages of Leinster, together with Cormacⁿ, son of Dunlang, and Suitheman,

to the inhabitants of the western islands of Scotland, and it is very certain that the mixed race of these islands were so called. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 1154, p. 1113; where they speak of the Gal-Gaidhil of

Aran, of Cantire, of the Isle of Man, and of the coasts of Scotland (Alban).

^m *All Leinster*.—Ann. F. M. 856.

ⁿ *Cormac*.—The F. M. 856, call him Coirpre, son of Dunlang.

mac Artpuir. Maithm pe Cñiball mac Dunlainn, ⁊ pe Niar po
 ḡhallḡasoidéalaiḡ i n-Araḡaiḡ típe.

Ral. Anno Domini, dccclu. Maolguata, pi Cairil do ḡabáil
 do Normannoib, ⁊ a écc allain acca.

Sluaḡ móp la Cñiball mac Dunlainn ⁊ pluasḡ Loclañ lair i
 Miðe ⁊ ní na deiḡ a bpaḡde báttur aḡ Maoilpeaclainn,
 ḡo paḡa na epí míopaib aḡ innpaḡ pñiann Maoilpeaclainn ⁊ ní po
 an ḡur po pólmuḡ an típ uile 'ma maiteur. Ip poḡaibde tra
 o'pñaiḡ dána Eipeann do ponpat duana molta do Cñiball, ⁊
 taitniḡo ḡaḡ corḡur puḡ inncib; ⁊ ar mó do pine Aongar an t-áir-
 nḡnaiḡ, comarba Molua.

Uḡ tra an ní ao bñam ḡo minic : Ar truaḡ do na h-Eirñncaib
 an mí-bér doib taḡur tupa péin, ⁊ naḡ anaoincaḡ uile éipḡit a
 cefñ na Loclann. Ra eipḡe dñ a Aoḡ mac Néill, ar na aplaḡ do
 mí Ciannaḡta fair eipḡe i cefñ Maoilpeaclainn, uair Maoilpeac-
 lainn na báio deapbpaḡair níḡ Ciannaḡta, .i. Cionaḡo ut ppa-
 ceppurur.

Riḡdáiḡ maite 'Eipeann oḡ Rát Aoḡa um Maoilpeaclainn, pí
 Eipeann, ⁊ um pñḡna comarba Páopaice, ⁊ um Suairlioc, com-
 arba

^o *Aradh Tire*.—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. Ann. F. M. 857.

^p *Anno Domini*, 855.—This date is incorrect, and the scribe writes in the margin : Ar aiñlaiḡ an numppir Annopum Domini ⁊ ceḡpi bliaðna do dñam don aoin bliaðain pñmuinn, in po innaḡib Popannán ab cubaio Arpmacha. "The way that this number Annorum Domini [happened to come here] is, that four years are made of the one year [recte, one

year is made of four years] before us, viz. that in which Forannan, legitimate abbot of Ard Maeha, was expelled." This remark seems to be out of its proper place, for Forannan was carried off in the year 843.

^q *Maclguala, King of Cashel*.—Ann. F. M. 857; Ult. 858. The Four Masters tell us that this year coincided with the thirteenth of Maelsechlainn, which would make the true date 859, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, *Ogg.*, p. 434.

^r *In Meath*.—Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859).

Suitheman, son of Arthur. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Niar over the Gall-Gaidhil in Aradh Tire°.

[859.] Kal. Anno Domini, 855ⁿ. Maelguala, King of Cashel^q, was taken prisoner by the Northmen, and he died in their hands.

A great hosting [of his own people, and] a hosting of Lochlanns by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, into Meath^r, his hostages^s who were in the hands of Maelsechlainn not preventing him, and he continued for three months to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn, and he did not desist until he had stripped all the territory of its property. Many of the literati of Erin composed laudatory poems for Cearbhall, in which they commemorated every victory which he gained, and Aenghus, the high wise man, successor of Molua^t, did so most [of all].

Alas! for the fact which I shall often mention: It is pitiful for the Irish to continue the evil habit of fighting among themselves, and that they do not rise together against the Lochlanns! Aedh, son of Niall^u, at the solicitation of the King of Cianachta^x, rose up against Maelsechlainn, for it was Maelsechlainn that had drowned the brother of the King of Cianachta, as we have written before.

[858 or 859.] A royal meeting of the chieftains of Erin at Ráth-Aedha^y with Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, Fethghna, Comharba of Patrick,

• *His hostages*.—In the margin of the MS. is this note: *deepτ begán*, “a small portion is wanting.”

^q *Successor of Molua*.—i. e. Abbot of Clonfertmulloe, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory. It is highly probable that these Annals, so laudatory of the kings of Ossory, were preserved in this monastery, and drawn from the poems here referred to.

^u *Aedh, son of Niall*.—i. e. Aedh Finliath, who succeeded Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I. in the throne of Ireland. Ann. Ult. 858; F. M. 859.

^x *King of Cianachta*.—i. e. Flaun, son of Conang, the nephew of Aedh Finliath, whose brother Cinaedh had been taken in 851, and drowned in the Nanny Water. See note ³, p. 118, *supra*.

^y *Ráth-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh, in the

arba Finnian do dñam ríoda 7 caon comraic na h-Éireann uile, gonað ip in dáilrin tug Cshball mac Dunlaing a oigréir do Maoilreacclainn do péir comarba Phadraice, ar mbeir do Cshball moimurin i n-Iraipur 7 mac ni Lochlann maille fpuir na cšpaáait aídce og millead fšhainn Mailreacclainn.

Aoð Finnhač mac Néill do innrað Míde, 7 Plann mac Conaing ní Ciannačta maille fpuir, 7 ip eiríde pa ap laiğ ap Aoð an tinnhuð óenam. Fáč oile dno, uair na inriřtur Maoilreacclainn fearann Aoða pe trí bliadnaib diað indiað. Mac ingeine dno Neill an Plann. Do róna dna Aoð ap an fPlann an coğaðra, uair ní paða a řior aca an ní pa baóí de; 7 ap eagla na coimeirge rin do riğne Maoilreacclainn ríó pe Cshball, amail a dubřamar romainn.

Orğoin Loča Cřno iar naiğreað rommior i ttopóair cxx. do đaoimib.

Ral. Sioč topolochta go n-iméigčea Loča 'Éireann eoir cóir 7 eac.

Deptač Lurca do lořcað do Ločlannaib.

Suibne mac Roicliğ, ab Lirř moir, quieuit.

Cormac Laiřraiğ ġriuin mořtur.

Sodomna Eppcop Sláine do marbað do ločlannaib.

Cařarač ab Ardamacha, mořtur.

Lučt dá čoblač do Normannaib do toideacč i ffearann Cherbaill

barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath. Ann. F. M. 857; Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859). This entry is out of place here.

^a *Comharba of Finian*.—i. e. Abbot of Clonard.

^b *Loch Cend*.—Now probably Lough Ki-

neel, near Abbeylara, county of Longford. This entry is in the Ann. F. M. at 853.

^c *Frost*.—This frost, and the other entries down to Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, are given in the Ann. F. M. at A. D. 854, and the Ann. Ult. at 855, the true year being 856. They are clearly out

trick, and Suairlech, comharba of Finian^z, to establish peace and tranquillity throughout all Erin; and it was at this meeting that Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, gave Maelsechlainn his full demand, according to the decision of the Comharba of Patrick, Cearbhall having been for forty nights previously, accompanied by the son of the King of Lochlann, destroying the land of Maelsechlainn.

Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, accompanied by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, plundered Meath. And it was Flann that had solicited Aedh to commit this devastation. There was also another cause, for Maelsechlainn had plundered the land of Aedh three years successively. Flann was the son of Niall's daughter. Now, Niall and Flann entered into this war, not knowing what might result from it, and from fear of this confederacy Maelsechlainn made peace with Cearbhall, as we have said before.

The plundering of Loch Cend^a after a very great frost, where one hundred and thirty persons were killed.

[856.] Kal. An intense frost^b, so that the lakes of Erin were traversed both by foot and horse.

The oratory of Lusca^c was burned by the Lochlanns.

Suibhne, son of^d Roichlech, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Cormac, of Lathrach Briuin^e, died.

Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine^f, was killed by the Lochlanns.

Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

[860.] Two fleets of Northmen^g came into the land of Cearbhall,

SON

of place here.

^c *Lusca*.—Now Lusk, in the county of Dublin.

^d *Son of*.—Grandson of Roichlech.—F. M. 854. “*Nepos Roichlich*.”—Ult. 855.

^e *Lathrach Briuin*.—Now Laraghbrien,

near Maynooth, in the county of Dublin.

^f *Slaine*.—i. e. Slane, in the county of Meath.

^g *Two fleets of Northmen*.—The arrival of these fleets is not noticed in any of the published Annals. They must have put

baill mic Dunlaing dá innrad. Anuair tangur dá innirín do Círball ar ann ro baor Círbhall for mífeca. Ra báttur dá gádaíne Oirraige ga ráda nír go haloimn 7 go rocpaid ga nífcaid: Ní hádbar mífca do beir for dúine i n-Oirraigib do maó na Loélonnois amora .i. an tír uile do lot. Aét éna go ro coméda Dia éura, 7 go ruza buaid 7 corzair dot naimuib amoil ruzaír go nime, 7 ainail béra beor. Léig ar tra do mífca, uair náma an meapga do fngnam. O do éuala Círbhall pa éuaí a mífca uaid, 7 pa gaí a arma. Tóimz imurpo trian na hoíde an tan rin. Ar ainlaí táimz Círbhall immac ar a grianán 7 mozcánnel mór peime 7 rabóí poilr na canoleirín go fada ar gaí leir. Ra gaí uaiman mór na Loélanraig 7 pa éiríot fo na pléibib faigrib óib 7 fo na cailltib. An luét imurpo pa éairir pa hfhngam díob pa marbaí uile. O táimz maidin ammucha ar na márac, pa éuaí Círbhall go no rocpaid na celn uile, 7 m pa gaí uatá, ar marbaí a ndeargáir, go pa cuirte ammaomum, 7 go ro rgaolite iad for gaí leir.

Ra immir Círbhall péin go cruaid irin ammur pain, 7 táimz nír go mór a méo aet íb an aídce peime, 7 pa rge go mór 7 tug ronaire moe dozum pain. Ra greir go mór a muinntir go dioera for na Loélanraig, 7 ar moó na leir an plóig pa marbaí ann, 7 na teapna ann pa éiríte ar ammur a longá.

Og acáí mic Earclaidhe tugaí an maidin rin. Ro impa Círbhall iarttain go mbuaí 7 go neadál móir.

Irin amirir rin tainic hona 7 Tomrir Torra dá éiríac
 rocinelac

into Waterford harbour, and passed up the Barrow to plunder Ossory.

^b *Achadh mic Earclaidhe*.—This is probably the celebrated place now called Agha, *alias* St. John's, near the city of

Kilkenny. The victory gained at this place by Cearbhall over the Danes of Waterford is entered in the Ann. F. M. at the year 858, but 860 was the true year.

Hona and Tomrir Terra.—There is

son of Dunlang, to plunder it. When messengers came to announce it to Cearbhall, he was intoxicated. The good men of Osraighe said to him gently and kindly, to encourage him : " What the Lochlanns do in Osraighe now is no cause for a person to get drunk, i. e. to destroy the whole country; but may God protect thee, and mayest thou gain victory and triumph over thy enemies, as thou hast often gained, and as thou shalt hereafter. Give up, however, thy drunkenness, for drunkenness is the enemy of valour." When Cearbhall heard this, his drunkenness went off him, and he took his arms. The third part of the night had passed over at this time. Cearbhall came out of his royal chamber with a large, royal candle [carried] before him, the light of which candle shone far on every side. The Lochlanns were seized with great dread, and they fled to the nearest mountains and woods; but such of them as remained through valour were all killed. When the next morning came, Cearbhall set out early in pursuit of them all with his forces, and having dreadfully slaughtered them, he did not leave them until he put them to flight, and until they had dispersed in every direction.

Cearbhall himself acted with great hardihood in this battle, but what he had drunk the night before came much against him; [however], he vomited much, which gave him great relief. He greatly and vehemently incited his people against the Lochlanns, of whom more than one-half their host was killed in the action, and such as escaped fled to their ships.

At Achadh mic Earclaidhe^b this victory was gained. Cearbhall returned with victory and great booty.

At this time came Hona and Tomrir Torraⁱ, two noble chiefs
(and

no account of the arrival of these chiefs in the published Annals. Their careers, or of their battles with the Irish, appears to have been very brief.

roicínelaç (γ Ορουί an t'hona), γ piri beoða epuaide go nìblaiç moiri iad eitteir amuinnitiri féin lan paorclanna ðna iad depeínmuð Loelann. Tangattur epa an diar pin ðona poçpaiðe go luimneac, γ ó luimneac go Þopit láirge. Acét éfna ap mó pa tapirmitçrit ina mbpíogðanb féin iná 'na poçpaiðe. Ra éionóilpit Eoðanact γ Aipaið eliaç ðóib, γ pa éuiprit cenni i gcenn, γ pa cuipacð epífr epuaio fcturpua, go pa cuipit na loelannaiç i mbaiðe blç, γ cloç-ðainçñh ime. Ra éuaio ðna an ðpaoi .i. hona γ peap ba pine díob ap an éaiptol 'pa bél oplaiçte, oç atac a ðee, γ oç dénañ a ðpaoiç-fçta, γ ça fñail ap amuinnitiri aipaið na nðee. Tainiç peap ðpeapianb Munan cuige go tçuç buille do éloiç móiri ðap pin a manit ðó, go tçuç a puacla uile app a éñn. Ra impa iap pin a aiçñ ap a muinnitiri féin, γ aipreð po píað aç cup apola tçppaiðe ðap a bél amac : ðam mapðpa ðe po ap pé, γ pa éuit ap aip, γ pa éuaio a anam app. Ra çabacð ðóib iapçtain do éloçanb ðona pa féoprat a pulanç, acét paçbaio a n-ionacð pin, γ tiaçanð pop pñp-çñnn ba nñpua, γ mapðturi annpaiðe antapireç oile, go mapbat amlaið pin an ða éapireac .i. hona Luimniç, γ Tompuri Topua. Ní teapua ðna ða maiçib acét ðiap namá, γ uaiçeað beç leo, γ puçpat piri Munan buaið γ copçup amlaið pin.

Iy in bliaðain pi do ionacð móri pluag la Maoilpeaclainn, piç 'Eipcan, γ Ceapball mac ðunlainç lanp go Maç maca. Ra çabpat longpopt ann pin. Ða fçail muippo la Maoilpeaclainn ammuip longpopt do éabapit do Aioð mac Néill paip; ciað álainn an

* *Luimneek*.—i. e. Limerick. The word is here used to denote, not the city, but the Lower Shannon, from the city of Limerick to the sea.

¹ *Port-Lairge*.—This is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford, but the

name is hardly so old as the time here referred to, as *Lairge*, the chieftain from whom the name was derived, flourished in 951. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 858, note P.

^m *Eoghanacht*.—i. e. Eoghanacht Chaisil.

(and Hona was a Druid) ; and these were hardy men of great fame among their own people, and fully noble, of the best race of the Lochlanns. These two came with their forces to Luimnech^k and from Luimnech to Port-Lairge^l ; but, however, they prevailed more by their own vigour than by their forces. The people of Eoghanacht^m and Ara Cliachⁿ assembled against them, and they met face to face, and a hard battle was fought between them, in which the Lochlanns were driven to a small place surrounded by a stone wall. The Druid, i. e. Hona, the elder of them, went up on the wall, and his mouth opened, praying to his gods and exercising his magic, and ordering his people to worship the gods. One of the men of Munster came towards him and gave him a blow of a large stone on the mouth, and knocked all the teeth out of his head. He afterwards turned his face on his own people, and said, as he was pouring the warm blood out of his mouth : “ I shall die of this,” said he, and he fell back, and his soul went out of him. They were afterwards so plying with stones that they were not able to bear them, and they quitted that place, and repaired to a neighbouring morass, and here the other chieftain was killed ; and thus were the two chieftains killed, i. e. Hona, of Luimnech, and Tomrir Torra. Of their chief men, only two escaped with a few forces ; and thus the men of Munster gained victory and triumph.

[860.] In this year a great hosting^o was made by Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, accompanied by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to Magh-Macha^p. They encamped there. Maelsechlainn was afraid that his camp should be surprised by Aedh, son of Niall, though fair was the

answer

These were seated in the great plain of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

ⁿ *Ara Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick.

^o *A great hosting*.—Ann. F. M. 858 ; Ann. Ult. 859 (= 860).

^p *Magh-Macha*.—Now the Moy, near the city of Armagh.

an ppeazra ríóda tug Aoð fair tréir an duine naoim .i. Feěžna, comarba Paðraicc. Apeað do pižne Maoilpeaclainn Laižin 7 fip Mumhan 7 Connaćta 7 Ulaio, 7 fip 6hpeaž do 7abairt a taimćioill a publa, 7 a n-airm noćta 'na lánaið; an piž fém .i. Maoilpeaclainn, po 6aoi go paitecē fupiećair 7an 6oulað ap fēla Aoða, 7é do pað laiže a ppeaonairi comarba Paðraic; 7iðeað támic Aoð go na fluažaið do 7abairt ammuir Lonđpuit ap Maoilpeaclainn, 7 ní mar pa įaoilrit pa puariaccup, uair po 6accup a n-airm uile a lánaið fluaž Maoilpeaclainn, ažu pa eipžirit a naoineać pan lućt támic dá n-ionhroižio go po cuiprit amaiðm iap ap marbað a nðearž-ár. Ra 7ab 6na 6áraćt fairfnn oile 6ioð, 7 apeað tanžaccup o'ionhroižio puible Maoilpeaclainn, an 6ap leo pab iað amuinntip fém; pa 6accup am go po marbaic uile iapccain; 7 ap an 6iēioć do paðpac do pižne Dia rin. Ra impu Maoilpeaclainn o'á eiž a haēle an 6opžuip fair. Ra 6aoi 6na Amiaib 7 pparpað Aoð 'rin maiðm-pa.

Oenać Raižne do 6énai la Cípball mac Dunlaing.

Ap la Cípball mac Dunlaing pop muinntip Roduib 7 Sleð Marže, 7 a marbað uile aćt pīp uachao 7éapna 6ioð 7 ccailltið: cpić Leižglinne, 7 6na a 6pao pa 6oi aca ap marbað 6péime móip do muinntip Leižglinne 6ioð.

Ral. Matodan mac Muipioðaiž, pi Ulaio, in clepicaeu obit.

Imaonžal ab Poðair moipcup.

Triap

^a *Amhlaibh was along with Aedh.*—This is not stated in the published Annals.

^r *Raighne.*—This was the ancient name of the chief seat of the Kings of Ossory, situated in the barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 859, p. 494.

^s *Sliabh-Mairge.*—Now Slievemarague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County. There is no mention made of this Rodolph in the published Annals.

^t *Leithglinn.*—Now Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This entry is not in the published Annals.

answer of peace which Aedh had given him through the holy man, Fethghna, successor of Patrick. What Maelsechlainn did was to place the men of Leinster and Munster, and Connaught and of Uladh and Breagh around his tent, with their weapons naked in their hands. The king himself, i. e. Maelsechlainn, remained vigilantly and warily without sleep from fear of Aedh, though he [Aedh] had taken an oath [of fealty to him] before the successor of Patrick. Notwithstanding, Aedh came with his forces to attack the camp of Maelsechlainn, but they did not find it as they expected, for the forces of Maelsechlainn all had their arms in their hands, and they rose out together against the party who came to attack them, and put them to flight after having cut off many of them with great havoc. One party of them, however, were seized with a panic, and came to the tent of Maelsechlainn, thinking it was that of their own people, and remained there until they were all killed. And God did this in consequence of the falsehood which they had told. Maelsechlainn returned to his house after this triumph. Amhlaibh was along with Aedh^a in this discomfiture.

The fair of Raighne^r was celebrated by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang.

A slaughter was made by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, of the people of Rodolph, at Sliabh-Mairge^s, and he slew them all except very few who escaped to the woods. They had plundered Leithglinn^t, and had [obtained] its spoils after having killed a large number of the people of Leithghlinn.

[857.] Kal. Matudan^u, son of Muiredhach, King of Uladh, died *in clericatu*.

Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar, died.

Three

^a *Matudan*.—The obits of this prince, are dated by the Annals of Ulster 856, and of the Abbot Maenghal, as also the death of the three men killed by lightning, which ought to be 857. They are therefore out of place here.

Τριαρ do loḡaḍ do tēniḍ raiḡnén a tTaiten.

Kal. Cionaḍ mac Ailpin rex Pictorum, moritur : conaḍ do po raiḍeaḍ an rann :—

Nao mar Cionaḍ ḡo líon rḡor,
Fo ḍḡra ḡol in ḡaḍ taiḡ
Aon pí a loḡa fo mīn,
ḡo bḡuinne Romha ní bḡail.

Cumrḡḍ Eppcop ḡ pḡincepḡ Cluana Iorairḡḍ quieuit.

Tiopḡraide banḡan ab tíḡe daḡlar quieuit.

Maolḡuile ab Imĺḡa loḡair moritur.

Adulphri Saxon Moritur. Ceallaḍ mac ḡuaire πi Laiḡḡn Deaḡḡabair, moritur. Cḡḡnaḍ mac Cionaḍa, πi Ua mḡairḡe tíḡe moritur.

Aḍ mac Néill ḡ a claiḡan .i. Amlaiḍ (inḡḡn Aḍa po baoi aḡ Amlaiḍ) ḡo plogaiḍ móḡa ḡaiḍiol ḡ Loḡlann leo ḡo maḡ mīḍe, ḡ a ionḡraḍ leo, ḡ paorḡlanna ionḍa do mḡarḡaḍ leo.

Maolḡeaḡloinn mac Maolḡuanaiḍ, πiḡ Eipeann, í pḡíḍ Callaḡ December deḡunctur epḡ, unde quidam cecinit :

Ar ionḍa mairḡ in ḡaḍ du,
Ar rḡel mor la ḡaiḍelu,
Do pḡḡḡaḍ pḡion plann fo ḡlḡn,
Do pḡḍba aoiḡḡi 'Eipḡn.

Aḍ mac Néill, deaḡḡnáḡa Maolḡeaḡloinn do ḡabail πiḡe n'Eipeann tar éir Maolḡeaḡlann. Cḡaiḍeaḍ pḡicḡealac aḡ-nead

* *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin*.—Ann. Ult. 857 (= 858). Ogyg., p. 481.

† *Cumsadh*.—"Cumsuth, Episcopus et anchorita princeps Cluana Iraidh in pace pausavit. *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin, rex Pic-*

torum. Adulf rex Saxon mortui sunt. Típraiti Ban, abbas Tíre-da-glas."—Ann. Ult. 857 (= 858).

* *Ceallach, son of Guaire*.—Ann. F. M. at 856; but the true year is 858.

Three persons were burned by lightning at Tailten.

[858.] Kal. Cinaedh Mac Ailpin^x, King of the Picts, died, on whom this verse was composed :—

That Cinaedh with the number of studs liveth not,
Is the cause of weeping in every house.
Any one king under heaven of his worth
To the borders of Rome there is not.

Cumsadh^y, Bishop and Chief of Cluain Iraird, died.

Tipraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlas, died.

Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach Iobhair, died.

Adolph, King of the Saxons, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire^z, King of South Leinster, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Bairche-tire, died.

[862.] Aedh^a, son of Niall, and his son-in-law, i. e. Amhlaeibh (the daughter of Aedh was wife to Amhlaeibh), set out with great forces of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns to the plain of Meath, and they plundered it and slew many noble persons.

[863.] Maelsechlainn^b, son of Maelruanaidh, King of Erin, died on the day before the Calends of December, of which a certain poet sung :—

There is many a moan in every place,
It is a great cause of grief with the Gaeidhil,
Red wine has been spilled into the valley,
The sole king of Erin died.

[863.] Aedh, son of Niall, the mortal enemy of Maelsechlainn,
assumed

^a *Aedh, son of Niall*.—F. M. at 860; *Tuesday*, 30th Nov., and this enables us to correct the chronology of these Annals, true year 862.

^b *Maelsechlainn*.—The Ann. Ult. 861, for the 30th November fell on Tuesday and F. M. 860, tell us that he died on in 863. O'Flaherty, *Ogy.*, p. 434.

nead Aoda: p̃f̃et mbliad̃na d̃ẽcc do i p̃ĩge go p̃ĩod̃am̃ail, cia po
g̃eb̃f̃o im̃f̃o mim̃e.

Ailill banbain, ab bioipar

Aongar Cluana F̃f̃eta Molua, rap̃ieñp, mor̃it̃ur.

Maelod̃ar h̃Ua Tind̃rid̃ p̃ãoi l̃ẽig̃ĩp̃ Eir̃f̃inn mor̃it̃ur.

Muir̃g̃ĩur, ang̃coĩce Ar̃dm̃acha, qũieuit̃.

D̃ãlãc̃ ab Cluana mic Nõĩp̃ qũieuit̃.

Gorm̃lãĩt̃, ing̃f̃ñ Donchãd̃a, p̃iõgañ t̃f̃iñp̃ãc̃, in poeñit̃ent̃ia ob̃it̃.

Pioñãñ Cluana caom̃, ep̃p̃cop̃ 7 ang̃coĩce qũieuit̃.

Finñceallãc̃ ab Feãp̃na mor̃it̃ur.

S̃ẽgoñañ mac Conãng̃, in Caĩpp̃ge b̃rãc̃ãĩde mor̃it̃ur. Flãn-
nãgãñ mac Colmãin mor̃it̃ur. Gũiñ Aoda mic Duib̃dãbãir̃f̃inn, p̃ĩ
h̃Ua p̃p̃ĩog̃ente, C̃f̃iñp̃ãolãd̃ i p̃ĩge Mũnãn.

Dom̃nall mac Ail̃piñ p̃ex̃ p̃ict̃op̃um mor̃it̃ur.

Kal. Õf̃ĩgãr̃ do tãbãir̃e do Ch̃f̃ib̃all mac Duñlãing̃, 7 do
Cinñẽde mac Gãĩt̃ine .i. mac deir̃b̃rẽãc̃ar̃ C̃f̃ib̃ãill̃ p̃op̃ long̃ur̃
Rõolãib̃, 7 bã gãir̃id̃ p̃eme tãng̃ãt̃ur̃ a Lõcl̃anñ; 7 Conall
Ul̃tãc̃ do mãr̃bãd̃ anñ ag̃ur̃ Lũir̃g̃nen, cum plũrim̃is̃ ãlĩis̃.

Iñp̃f̃o b̃p̃f̃g̃ lã Lõcl̃annãib̃, 7 ũil̃ ap̃ uãm̃annãib̃ iom̃d̃ãib̃, 7 ap̃f̃o
õñ na d̃f̃inãd̃ go mim̃e p̃eime.

Ap

^c *Seventeen years.*—Aedh died 12th Cal.
Dec., which fell on Friday, as the Chroni-
con Scotorum states. This indicates the
year 879, and makes the length of his
reign 16, not 17 years.—O'Flaherty, *ibid*.

^d *Ailell Banbhan.*—Ann. F. M. 857.

^e *Aenghus.*—Ann. F. M. 858.

^f *Maelodhar O'Tindridh.*—Ann. Ult.
861, where he is called *p̃ũ l̃ẽig̃ĩp̃ gõĩdẽal̃*,
“sage leech of the Gael.” This is the
first notice of an Irish physician to be

found in the Irish Annals since the intro-
duction of Christianity. See Ann. F. M.,
A. D. 860, p. 494, note ^a.

^g *Muirghius.*—Ann. F. M. 860; Ult.
861.

^h *Of Cluain mic Nois.*—The Four Mas-
ters call him Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, A. D.
860.

ⁱ *Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh.*—
Ann. F. M. 859; Ult. 860.

^k *Finian.*—Ann. F. M. 860.

assumed the kingdom of Erin after Maelsechlainn. The disposition of Aedh was pious and noble. He was seventeen years^e in the kingdom peaceably, though he often met with annoyance.

Ailell Banbhan^d, Abbot of Biror [died].

Aenghus^e, a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, died.

[862.] Maeolodhar O'Tindridh^f, chief physician of Erin, died.

Muirghius^g, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died.

Dálach, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois^h, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadhⁱ, Queen of Teamhar, died in penitence.

Finian^k, of Cluain-eacin, bishop and anchorite, died.

Finncheallach^l, Abbot of Fearna [now Ferns], died.

Segonan, son of Conang^m, King of Carraig Brachaidhe, died. The killing of Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirennⁿ, King of Ui-Fidhgainte. Cennfaeladh, in the kingdom of Munster.

Domhnall Mac Ailpin^o, King of the Picts, died.

[863.] Kal. A dreadful slaughter was made of the fleet of Rodlaibh^p, by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Cincide, son of Gaeithin, i. e. the son of Cearbhall's sister; and they [the crews of the fleet] had arrived from Lochlann a short time before; and Conall Ultach and Lairgnen were slain there with many others.

The plundering of Breagh by the Lochlanns, and they entered into many crypts^q, a thing not done often before.

A

^l *Finncheallach*.—F. M. 860; Ult. 861.

^m *Seghonan, son of Conang*.—F. M. 857; Ult. 858 (out of place here). Carraig Brachaidhe is in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ult. 859.

^o *Domhnall mac Ailpin*.—He died in

862 (Ann. Ult. 861). Ogyg, p. 484.

^p *The fleet of Rodlaibh*.—The F. M., at A. D. 860, make it Longphort-Rothlaibh, which may perhaps be a corruption of Longus Rothlaibh, i. e. Rodlaff's, or Rodolph's fleet.

^q *Crypts*.—See Ann. F. M. 861; Ult. 862; where this account of the plunder-

‘Ar ná ngall la Círball mac Dúnlaing ag Fíreca cairec, 7 a cniú d’raibáil.

Muiriozan mac Diarmada, pí Nair 7 Laiǵín ciú do marbáð la ġentib, 7 poćaiðe móri do mairib Laiǵín.

Ģal. Aoð mac Cumurcaig, pi hUa Niallám moriur. Muirpeðoc mac Maolduin, pi na n-Airéir iugulatur ept ó Domnall mac Aoða mic Néill.

Círball mac Dúnlaing do innrú Laiǵín. Níor bó cian iar rin ġo po tionolrað Laiǵin Loelannaiǵ 7 iad péin, ġo po moriðriod Orpnaige na díogail rin. Ba móri an truaige ! doneoc na teic d’Orpnaigib im Muimain pa marbaid 7 pa harǵiú uile. Bá moð po ġorpaig rin mánma Círbail .i. an luét poǵab aige amail tairiri .i. Eoganaét, iadraiðe ba arǵain 7 ba marbaid. Bǵ air muppo cainǵín na namað : uair níor bo ionǵnað lair iadraiðe do ġénam na ndíurac, uair pa díǵrioc. Ro tionol iarami plaiǵ Ģaoideal 7 Loelannaiǵ, aǵur pa mill na fíranma compocraibe, pa mill Maǵ Fémuin 7 fip muiǵe 7 puǵ bpaigðe ciuúða n-ionða lair.

San bliaðainri, .i. in tertiio anno pegni Aoða Finnleét, tangatur Saǵain i mðpeaétnaib Ģaimuð, 7 pa marbaid na Saǵain bñf-tainar an tír.

Dallad

ing of the caves or crypts is given more fully.

¹ *Ferta Caieirech*.—Now Fertagh, near Johnstown, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 861.

² *Nás*.—Ann. F. M. 861, p. 496, note 2; Ult. 862, where is called King of Naas and of Airthir Life.

³ *Aedh, son of Cumascach*.—Ann. F. M. 861, of the Niallain, in the Co. Armagh.

⁴ *King of Ui-Niallain*.—Now the Oneilands, two baronies in the Co. Armagh.

⁵ *Airthera*.—Now the baronies of Orior in the county of Armagh. In the Ann. Ult. 862, he is called pecnab airð macae 7 pi na nairðep—“Sub-Abbot of Armagh, and King of Orior.”

⁶ *Fera-Maighe*.—Now Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—Ann. F. M. 862 (true year, 864).

⁷ *The third*.—Aedh Finnliath succeeded

A slaughter of the Galls at Ferta Cacirech^r by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and they left their prey behind.

Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas^s and of Leinster, was killed by the Pagans, and a great number of the chiefs of Leinster.

[864.] Kal. Aedh, son of Cumascach^t, King of Ui-Niallain^u, died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, King of the Airthera^x, was killed by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall.

Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, plundered Leinster. It was not long after this that the Leinster-men assembled themselves and the Lochlanns, and plundered Osraighe in revenge of this. It was a great pity: such of the Osraighi as fled into Munster were all killed and plundered; and this distressed the mind of Cearbhall the more, that the people he took for friends, namely, the Eoghanachts, should plunder and kill them. He thought little of the doings of the enemies, for he did not wonder at their doing what they did, for they were entitled to it. He therefore assembled an army of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns, and spoiled the neighbouring lands [of the Eoghanachts]; he spoiled Magh Feimhin and Fera Maighe^x, and carried off the hostages of many tribes.

In this year, i. e. the third^z of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Saxons came into Britain Gaimud^a, and the Saxons expelled the Britons from the country.

The

in the year 863, so that the third year of his reign was 865 or 866.

^a *Britain Gaimud*.—Perhaps Gwyned (Guenidotia or Venedotia, i. e. North Wales) may be intended. This seems to be the same expulsion of the Britons which is recorded in the Ann. Ult. at 864, in these words: ʁpeatan ʁu mʁapbu apa

ɛip ʁo ʁaxanaib ɛon ʁo ʁabaʁ ɛaɛɛ ʁopaib im Maen ɛonam.—“The Britons were driven from their territory by the Saxons, and were put into bondage in Maen Chonain,” i. e. Anglesea, called Mona Conain, from Conan, King of Gwynedd. See Ann. Ult. 815; Brut y Tywysogion, A. D. 817.

Dallað Lopcáin mic Catáil, mī Míðe, la hAod mac Néill. Concopar mac Donnchaða, leirī Míðe do báð la hAmlaib i Cluain Iparp. Inpfo na nDéirī la Cfrbail mac Dunlaing, 7 lánmilleað hUī n-Aongura.

Abdaine Típe da glap do gabail do Maoilpettur in hoc anno.

Gabail Diarmada la gentib.

Eidgin bpiť Eppcop Cille dapa, pcpiba et anachopeta cxi^o, anno aetatip ruas quieuit.

Maonac mac Connmaiz, ab Roir cpé moritur.

Domnall hUa Dunlaing, piğdamna Laiğñ, moritur.

Cfrmarit mac Catarnaiğ, pī Copca baiřcinn, moritur.

Kal. Taðğ mac Diarmada mī hUa Cinnriolaiğ do mārðað dá bpiáirib pēin. 'Ar forp Loclannaið la Flann mac Conaing pī Cianaact. Deapğ ári na Loclann, 7 a mbuaðpæað uile řan bliað-aun pī la hAod mac Néill, piğ 'Eirpæann. Maiðm lán mōp la n-Aod forp na Loclannaið ağ Loç Peabaill. Innipit ono na h-eoluiğ ġup ob í a bñ ar moó po ġprip Aod i ccfñn na Loclann .i. Lano, ingñ Dunlaing : 7 ar řiprðe ba bñ do Maoilpæaclonn peime, mať-ar mic Maoilpæaclonn .i. Flaiñ. Ba hí máťar Cennéuiğ mic ġaťine í, .i. mī Laiğri. Ar mōp tpa pa řepiðað na řpuařat-tur Loclannaiğ d'ule 'řan bliaðann pī [on ġ-Cenneuiğriðe] cíð moó řuařiat-tur ó Aod Pinnliať mac Néill.

Milleað

^b *Lorcan*.—Ann. F. M. 862; Ann. Ult. 863.

^c *Ui-Aenghusa*.—i. e. the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, King of Munster, slain, A. D. 489. See Ann. F. M., p. 499, note ^m, A. D. 862.

^d *Maelpetair*.—He died in 890, according to the F. M., who do not give the year

of his accession.

^e *Diarmaid*.—Not in the published Annals. It does not appear who this Diarmaid was.

^f *Eidgin Brit*.—Or the Briton. Ann. F. M. 862. His name was probably Edwin, a Briton. Colgan says that he died on the 18th December, probably confound-

The blinding of Lorcan^b, son of Cathal, king of Meath, by Aedh, son of Niall. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadli, half king of Meath, was drowned by Amhlacibh at Chuain Iraid. The plundering of the Desies, and the total spoiling of Ui Aenghusa^c by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing.

The abbacy of Tir-da-ghlas was assumed by Maelpetair^d in this year.

The taking of Diarmaid^e by the Gentiles.

Eidgin Brit^f, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died in the one hundred and thirteenth year of his age.

Maenach^g, son of Conmmach, Abbot of Ros-Cré, died.

Domhnall, grandson of Dunlaing, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Cearmait, son of Catharnach, King of Corca Bhaiscinn, died.

[866.] Kal. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid^h, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brothers. A slaughter was made of the Lochlanns by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta. A great slaughter was made of the Lochlanns, who were all disturbed this year by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Erin. A complete and great victory was gained by Aedh over the Lochlanns at Loch Feabhailⁱ, and the learned state that it was his wife that most incited Aedh against the Lochlanns; i.e. Lann, the daughter of Dunlang, and she had been the wife of Maelsechlainn before, and was the mother of Maelsechlainn's son Flann. She was also the mother of Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis^k. It is written that the Lochlanns sustained great evils in this year [from this Cenneidigh], but more from Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall.

[869.]

ing him with Aedan of Ard Lonain.—
Trias. Thaum., p. 629.

^g *Maenach*.—This and the two succeeding entries are given by the F. M. at 862.

^b *Tadhg, son of Diarmaid*.—Ann. F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

ⁱ *Loch Feabhail*.—Now Lough Foyle.

^k *Laeighis*.—Now Leix.

Millead̃ 7 innr̃fō Foirterf̃nn la Loelannaib̃ zo ruḡpat b̃raiḡoe iom̃da leo 1 ngill pe c̃ior; 1io b̃ar zo f̃ada iart̃tain aḡ tabairt c̃iora d̃oib̃.

Ar̃ f̃or ḡallaiḡ oc̃ Miñdroic̃it la Cenñed̃iḡ mac ḡait̃ine, 1i Laiḡri 7 la tuairḡiḡit n-Or̃raiḡe.

1r̃ iñ aimir̃ 1i tanḡat̃tur Anñiter .i. na Ḍair̃fir̃ zo pluḡḡaiḡ d̃iarr̃m̃id̃ib̃ leo zo Caer̃ Eb̃roic̃, ḡur̃ 1io toḡlat̃tur añ caṡraiḡ, 7 zo ñd̃f̃at̃tur f̃uir̃pe, 7 ba toḡac̃ inñd̃ 7 doḡrac̃ m̃oir̃ do b̃r̃f̃-naiḡ 1in; uair̃ ñi f̃ada d̃'aimir̃ 1eme 1o 1io b̃aiḡ ḡac̃ coḡad̃ 7 ḡac̃ ḡl̃ir̃it 1 Loelanñ, 7 ar̃ ar̃ 1o 1io f̃ar̃ añ coḡad̃ 1ain 1 Loelanñ .i. d̃ã m̃ac̃ occa Alb̃d̃ain 1i Loelanñ 1io ionñar̃b̃rat añ mac̃ 1a 1ine .i. Ragnall mac̃ Alb̃d̃ain, ar̃ eaḡla leo é do ḡabail 1iḡi Loelanñ tar̃ éir̃ a n-aṡar; zo t̃t̃am̃ic̃ añ Ragnall co n-a t̃r̃i mac̃aiḡ zo h̃iḡir̃ib̃ Or̃ic: 1io ṡair̃ir̃ iaraḡ Ragnall anñ 1in, 7 añ mac̃ ba 1oḡ d̃o tanḡat̃tur̃ inñor̃pu na mic̃ ba 1ine zo h̃inñir̃ib̃ b̃ret̃an zo pluḡḡ m̃or̃ leo, ar̃ t̃t̃ioñol̃ añ t̃r̃luaiḡ 1in ar̃ ḡac̃ áir̃d̃, ar̃ na l̃ioñad̃ na mac̃ 1in do d̃iom̃ur̃ 7 do ñir̃ir̃ac̃t̃ um̃ eir̃ḡe 1 c̃c̃f̃nn 1rang̃c̃ 7 Sax̃anñ. Ra 1̃aor̃ir̃iod̃ a n-aṡair̃ do d̃ol 1 Loelanñ 1o c̃éd̃oir̃ d̃ar̃ a n-éir̃.

Ra 1̃r̃ail̃ iaraḡ añ d̃iom̃ur̃ 7 a n-óḡbaḡata or̃ra iom̃raḡ 1̃f̃m̃pa d̃ar̃ añ oc̃ian Cant̃air̃f̃c̃da .i. añ m̃uir̃ 1uil̃ eir̃oir̃ Eir̃inñ 7 Eap̃-1aiñ zo 1anḡat̃tur̃ Eir̃raiñ, 7 zo ñd̃f̃ir̃paḡ ul̃ca iom̃da 1 n-Eir̃raiñ

ed̃ir̃

¹ *Foirtrenn*.—i. e. Pictland.—*Ann. Ult.* 865.

^m *Mindroichet*.—Now Monadrehid, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County. The Four Masters notice this slaughter of the foreigners at the year 864, but 866 is the true year.

ⁿ *Annites*.—This name is perhaps a corruption of *Afnitæ*, or *Hafnitæ*, from Haf-

nia (*Höfn*, the haven), called afterwards *Kaupmanna-höfn*, (Merchants' haven), now Copenhagen. But the Editor is not able to quote any other authority for the name of *Hafnites* being applied to the Danes.

^o *Caer Ebroic*.—i. e. the city of Eboracum or York. See "*Annal. Cambriæ*" and "*Brut y Tywysogion*" at 866.

^p *Albdan*.—The Scandinavian form of

[869.] Foirtrenn¹ was plundered and ravaged by the Lochlanns, and they carried off many hostages with them as pledges for rent : and they were paid rent for a long time after.

A slaughter was made of the Galls at Mindroichet^m by Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and by the northern Osraighi.

At this time the Aunitesⁿ, i. e. the Danes, came with countless forces to Caer Ebroic^o, and destroyed the city, which they took, and this was the beginning of great troubles and difficulties to the Britons. For not long before this time every kind of war and commotion prevailed in Lochlann, which arose from this cause; i. e. the two younger sons of Albdan^p, King of Lochlann, expelled the eldest son, Ragnall, son of Albdan, because they feared that he would take the kingdom of Lochlann after their father; and Ragnall came with his three sons to Innsi Ore^q, and Ragnall tarried there with his youngest son. But his elder sons, with a great host, which they collected from every quarter, came on to the British Isles, being elated with pride and ambition, to attack the Franks and Saxons. They thought that their father had returned to Lochlann immediately after setting out.

Now, their pride and youthful ambition induced them to row forward across the Cantabrian Sea^r, i. e. the sea which is between Erin and Spain, until they reached Spain^s, and they inflicted many evils in

this name may probably be Halden, or Halfdane. See Saxon. Chron., A. D. 871; O'Flaherty's Ogyg., p. 485, A. D. 871.

^q *Innsi Ore*.—i. e. the Orkney Islands.

^r *Cantabrian Sea*.—i. e. the Biscayan Sea.

^s *Until they reached Spain*.—Mallet gives an account of an excursion made by a strong force of Scandinavian rovers into Spain in September, 844, which looks very like the one here described, but he

does not mention that they crossed the Gaditanean Straits.—“Northern Antiquities,” Bohn's Ed., p. 173, note. See also Depping, “Histoire des Exped. Maritimes des Normands,” liv. ii., chap. 3 (p. 121, New. Ed., 1844), who cites the *Annal. Bertin.* for the statement that the Northmen ravaged the coast of Frisia, and infested the Scottish islands in the year 847.

in Spain both by killing and plundering. They afterwards crossed the Gaditanean Straits^t, i. e. where the Mediterranean Sea goes into the external ocean", and they arrived in Africa, and there they fought a battle with the Mauritanis, in which a great slaughter of the Mauritanis was made. However, on going to this battle, one of the sons said to the other : " Brother," said he, " it is great folly and madness in us to be going from one country to another throughout the world, killing ourselves, instead of defending our patrimony and obeying the will of our father, for he is now alone away from home, and sojourning in a country not his own; the second son, whom we left along with him, having been killed, as was revealed to me (this had been revealed to him in a dream), and his other son was killed in a battle ! It is wonderful, too, if the father himself^v has escaped from that battle, *que^z revera comprobatum est.*"

As he was saying these words, they saw the battle array of the Mauritanis approaching them; and as the son who said the aforesaid words saw it, he rushed suddenly into the battle, and he came up to the King of Mauritania, and gave him a stroke of a great sword, and cut off his hand. The battle was fought with great hardihood on both sides, although neither party gained the victory in that battle; but both returned to their camps, after many persons had been killed on both sides. They, however, challenged each other to battle the next day. But the King of Mauritania fled from his camp, and fled at night, after having lost his hand. When the morning came, however, the Lochlanns put on their armour, and prepared themselves with hardihood and vigour for the battle. But when the Mauritanis perceived that their king had absconded, they fled, after many of them had been cut off with great slaughter^a.

After

^z *Que*.—Read *quod*. The meaning is, that what had been miraculously revealed to him in a dream, was found to turn out true.

^a *Great slaughter*.—The editor has not

Ro éuaτtur iarrin na Loélonnaig fon tír 7 po airgriot, 7 po loirgriot an tír uile; tugrao dha pluag móir díob a mbrait leo go hÉirinn a. ríao rin na rir gormua, uair ir ionann Maupi 7 nigrí: Maupitania ir ionann ir nigritudo. Ar mbéctain má téarina an trír daine do Loélonnaib eoir in níc ra marbaio, 7 po báidit díb ran Muincinn nuiríde Tadóitanna. Ar ríao dha po bádar na rir gormua rin i n-Éirinn. Ar ann ata Maupitania contra Balearer Insular.

Ral. Eclippir solir in Calendir Ianuarii.

Ceallac mac Ailella, ab Cille dapa, 7 ab lae, doirimuut in regione Pictorum.

Manchine Eppcop Letéline quieuit.

Tuatal mac Argeorra, pum eppcop Foirterinn, 7 ab Duin Caillen, moritur.

Guin Colmain mic Dunlainge, pi Focart típe; do marbaó é da élonn féin.

Tígíriac mac Focarta, pi Fear mbreaig.

Ir in bliadan pi tainig Tompar iarla, o Luimnioc go Cluain fírtá bñíann, (duine ainbreannoa agraib ainbgió eiríde do Loélannaib) andar leir do gēbaó brad móir 'rin éill rin, gíob ní mar pa íaoil puar, uair tainig real bñg ríor peimie, 7 po teicéob go maic peimie i n-eaétraib, dpeam eile i reircuib, dñm oile 'rin tñm-pul. An dñm imurpo for a nigríom ar an uplar, 7 ir in pelic po marbrom. Ro baio dno Corinac mac Elaíoiig, ríoi eagna Éirinn,

been able to find any account of this invasion of Morocco by the Northmen in any other authority.

^b *Blue men in Erin*.—No account of these blue men has been found in any other Annals or history.

^c *Balearic Isles*.—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, &c.

^d *An eclipse of the sun*.—This eclipse is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 864, but the true year is 865.

^e *Ceallach*.—Annals of Ulster, A.D. 864;

After this the Lochlanns passed over the country, and they plundered and burned the whole country; and they carried off a great host of them [the Mauritani] as captives to Erin, and these are the blue men [of Erin], for Mauri is the same as black men, and Manritania is the same as blackness. It is wonderful if every third man of the Lochlanns escaped, between the numbers who were killed and those who were drowned of them in the Gaditancan Straits. Long indeed were these blue men in Erin^b. Manritania is situated opposite the Balearic Isles^c.

[869.] Kal. An eclipse of the sun^d on the Calends of January.

Ceallach^e, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill dara and Abbot of I, died in the region of the Picts.

Mainchine^f, Bishop of Leithghlin, died.

Tuathal^g, son of Artgus, chief Bishop of Fortrenn, and Abbot of Dnn Caillen [Dunkeld], died.

The killing of Colman, son of Dunlang, King of Fotharta-tire^h: he was killed by his own children.

Tighernachⁱ, son of Focarta, King of the men of Breagh [died].

In this year came Tomrar^k the Earl, from Luimnech to Cluain-fearta-Brenainn^l (he was a fierce, rough, cruel man of the Lochlanns), thinking that he would find a great prey in that church, but he did not find it as he thought, for intelligence had gone a short time before him, and they fled expertly from him, some in boats, others into the morasses, and others into the church. Those whom he caught on the floor

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 391; F. M. 863.

^f *Mainchine*.—F. M. 863.

^g *Tuathal*.—F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

^h *Fotharta-tire*.—i. e. the inland Fotharta, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—Ann. F. M. 863.

ⁱ *Tighernach*.—Ann. Ult. 864 [= 865].

^k *Tomrar*.—This Tomrar is not mentioned in any other Annals, unless he be the same as the Tomrar, son of Tomralt, who was slain 923 (F. M.).

^l *Cluain-fearta Brenainn*.—Now Clonfert. This attack is not mentioned in any other Annals known to the Editor.

Εἰρήνη, κοίταρβα πέν Γιαράιν Σαῖγρε πῖν τῖνπαλ πῖν. Ρα ῥαορ Δία ἡ ὀρέναῖνν ἰαδ ἀνλαῖγ πῖν. Μαῖβ ἰμορῖου δὸ δάραετ ἀν Τομραρ ῥῖν βλαδῶαν ρῖ, ἀρ ἡ-ἰμορῖε δὸ δῆπένανν ἰμορῖβαλ φαῖρ.

Ἰρ ἡν βλαῖγαν πῖν πο ἐυαδῶαν na πῖγ Λοῦλονναῖγ ἡν Μυῖναιν ἡ πλῆαῖα μόρα leo, ἡ πῖα ἰμορῖου δὸ ερὸδῶ ἀν Μυῖναιν. Διὸςδὲ ἐφῖνα τυγαδὸ δεαρῖγ ἀρ πορῖα ἀνν, ὑαῖρ ταῖνγ Cinnétiḡ mac Tháin, πῖ Λαοῖγρῖ (mac éirde δὸ Λαῖνδ ἡνγῖν Dúnlainge, ἡ πῖδὲ δὸνὸ ματῶαν Πλαῖνν μῖc Maoilpeaclomh ἡ ἀρ ἰ ba bñh ἀν ταῖνρα δ'Αδὸ mac Néill, πῖγ Τῖνπαδὲ), ἀρ é ἀν mac-Tháin ba γαῖργε, ἡ ba κορῖαεῖα πορ γαλλαῖβ ραν ἀἰμορῖπ πῖν ἡ ἡ-Εἰρῖνδ—ταῖνγ ἰαῖραῖ ἀν Cinnétiḡ ρῖ ἡ Λαοῖγρῖ δὸ νδρῖεἰν δὸ Ορῖαῖγῖβ maille πῖρ δὸ longpoir na Loclann, γῖρ πο μαρῖβρατ δῖρῖγῖρ α νδῖδῶαινε ἀρ λάρ ἀν longpoir. Ἰρ ἀνν πῖν ἀδ ἐόνναῖρc Cinnétiḡ πῖρ δ'á ἡννῖτῖρ πέἰν, ἡ ὑαῖρ Λοῦλῶνν ἀγ τῖρῖαλλ α ἐἰνν δὸ βῖεἰν δὲ, ταῖνγ δὸ τῖρῖc δῶ ῥαορῶδ, ἡ πο bñh ἀν δῶ ἐφῖν δὸ'ἡ δῖρ πῖν, ἡ πο ῥαορῖ α ρεαρ μῖνῖτῖρc πέἰν. Ταῖνc πε἖νῖc Cennétiḡ δὸ ἡννῖαδ ἡ κορῖγῖρ. Ἀρ ἀννραῖδὲ δὸ πῖα ἀν ἐρῖδὲ Λοῦλῶννῶδ ἡ-ἡαῖγῖδ Cinnétiḡ cō ἡ-ἐδῶαῖβ μόρα occa. Ο πο ἐυαλατῖρ na μαῖτε ὑδ δὸ μαρῖβαδ πο ραῖγῖαδ α γερῖεῖ, ἡ α ἡ-ἐδῶα, ἡ ταῖνγῖατῖρ δὸ ερῖαῖδ, βεῖδῶα ἡ ἡ-αῖγῖδ Cinnétiḡ. Ρὸ ἐογῖβαῖδ γοῖα ἀλλῖμαρῶα βαρβαρῶα ἀννραῖδὲ, ἡ ρῖτῖc ἰοῖδῶα βαδῖρῶα ἡ ροῖυῖδὲ ḡα ρῶδὸ νῦἰ, νῦἰ. Ρὸ διοῖβαῖρῖδ ἰαῖραῖ ραῖγῖδὲ ἰοῖδῶα ῖτῖρῖα ἡ λετḡae ἡ πῖα ḡαῖβρατ ρα δεοῖγ πορ α cclōimib

^m *Cormac*.—He was Abbot of Seirkieran, in the King's County. His death is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 868.

ⁿ *Saved them*.—Something seems to have been omitted here. The narrative is probably abridged from some ecclesiastical legend.

^o *Died of madness*.—This is probably a mistake, confounding this Tomrar with the Tomrar Mac Ailehi, or Elge, who died, or “went to hell with his pains” in 922, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—Sec “Leabhar na gCeart,” Introd., p. xli.

^p *Predatory party*.—A party who had gone forth from the camp for plunder.

floor and in the churchyard he killed. Cormac^m, son of Elathach, chief of Erin for wisdom, the successor of old Ciaran, of Saighir, was in the church. God and Brenann thus saved themⁿ. And Tomrar died of madness^o in this year, Brenann having wrought a miracle upon him.

In this year the Lochlann kings went into Munster, having great hosts along with them, and they bravely ravaged Munster. They were, however, dreadfully slaughtered, for Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, the son of Lann, daughter of Dunlang (who was the mother of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and at this time the wife of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Teanhair,—and this son of Gaithin was the fiercest and the most victorious man against the foreigners in Erin at this time),—this Cennedigh came with the Laeighis and a party of the Osraighi to the camp of the Lochlanns and made a slaughter of the best of their men in the middle of the camp. On this occasion Cennedigh saw a man of his people between two Lochlann men who were going to cut off his head, and he came actively to his relief, and beheaded the two Lochlanns, and thus saved his own man. Cennedigh then passed forward with victory and triumph. Then the predatory party^p of the Lochlanns came against Cennedigh, having great spoils in their hands, and when they heard of the killing of the chiefs aforesaid, they left their plunder and spoils and came vigorously and actively against Cennedigh. They raised foreign barbarous shouts there, and blew warlike trumpets, and many said “nui, nui^q!” Many darts and half javelins were discharged between them, and at last they took to their heavy, strong-striking swords. But God was assisting the son of Gaithin and his

^q *Nui, nui*.—*Quere*, whether this war-ritory included in the present Queen's County), must have been taken from some local Annals, preserved, probably, at Clonenagh or Clonfert-Mulloe. No account

cecloíomib̄ epoma tpeib̄ulleða. Th̄deð tpa po baí Dia aḡ fupptaæt do mac Th̄aíein co na muinntir, po popuapliḡs̄ na Lochlannaiḡ, 7 pa f̄agrat a laḡraiḡ imbualta : pa éuadap ar̄p i maíom ap marbað a noḡrḡá. Op̄sm oile ní t̄s̄caτtur i f̄pað ap a f̄f̄ainne ap f̄pulanḡ ḡop̄ta móipe d̄óib̄, no ap a náipe leo t̄c̄s̄. In uair ad concattur f̄luaḡ mic Th̄aíein occ t̄ionol an maítiupa po f̄agradupm̄ leo, tanḡaτtur na noḡḡaið. Mar po connaipe mac Th̄aíein ériðe, po ḡab̄ foḡa aḡaiḡ f̄aol po éap̄c̄ab̄, ḡo po t̄eic̄p̄ið 'ran mónað ḡup po márb̄aið 'ran mónað uile iad, ḡo nduaτtur coin a ccolla. Ro maib̄rat dno an luḡta .i. mac Th̄aíein co muinntir t̄rḡar aḡa ḡraða piḡ Lochlann i n-áip̄ aile pin Muḡain .i. marep̄luaḡ piḡ Lochlann. Ip̄ na d̄ioḡail pa maib̄rat na Lochlannaiḡ f̄luaḡ móp̄ cl̄epec̄, pa baol [ina longpup̄t] f̄éim, áct ap iap̄ imbuað oḡḡa 7 aḡpiḡe.

Ip̄ i n-ainip̄ pin piḡ cl̄u móp̄ Maoilciap̄ain eiðip̄ Th̄aíðealuib̄ ap a mence buaða do b̄p̄eḡ d̄ó do Lochlannaiḡ.

Ip̄ in b̄iaðainp̄i ba maib̄ Tompup̄ iap̄la, náma b̄p̄énainn do dápaæt i pup̄t Manann, 7 ba h̄f̄ ad éu b̄p̄énainn ḡá maib̄að.

Ip̄ in tan po do p̄onpað Ciappuiḡe f̄op̄b̄airi f̄op̄ muinntir an Tomp̄air pin, 7 ap naτtaæt d̄óib̄ b̄p̄énainn ap b̄p̄ú an maia, po baol an coim̄de aḡ f̄upptaæt do na Th̄aíðiolaiḡ : uair baol an muip̄ óḡ báðhað na Lochlann, 7 na Ciappuiḡe ḡa maib̄að. Congal an S̄h̄óip̄ pi Ciappuiḡe piḡ buaíð ip̄in congail éata pa. Ap uaiḡeað tpa lomnoæt 7 ḡonta t̄eap̄na do na Lochlannaiḡ ; ba móp̄ n-óip̄ 7 aip̄ḡið, 7 bancaoiḡ po f̄áḡb̄aið ann pin.

Ip̄ in b̄iaðam pi dno tanḡaτtur f̄lóiḡ Lochlann ó Phup̄t Cope-
aiḡe

of it is given in the published Annals.

* *They came.*—i. e. the wounded or wearied Lochlanns rallied, and followed the victorious Irish, to endeavour to re-

cover their spoils.

* *Maelciarain.*—The death of this champion is entered in the Ann. Ult. at 868 ; F. M. 867.

his people, and they prevailed over the Lochlanns, who left the field of conflict and fled routed after having sustained red havoc. Some of them had not gone far, in consequence of weakness, having suffered much from hunger, or who were ashamed to fly; when these perceived the host of the son of Gaithin collecting the spoils which they had abandoned to them, they came^r after them. When the son of Gaithin saw this, he attacked them as the wolf attacks sheep, so that they fled into a bog, and in that bog they were all killed, and dogs devoured their bodies. This party also, i. e. the son of Gaithin and his people, made a great slaughter of the *aes-gradha* [servants of trust] of the King of the Lochlanns in another direction in Munster, i. e. of the cavalry of the King of the Lochlanns; and in revenge of this the Lochlanns killed a great host of clerics who were in their own camp; but it was after the victory of unction and penance.

At this time Maelciarain^s obtained great fame among the Gaedhil from his frequent victories over the Lochlanns.

In this year Tomrar, the Earl, the enemy of Brenann, died of madness at Port-Manann^t, and he saw Brenann^u killing him.

In this year the Ciarraighi [Kerry-men] made an invading camp against the people of this Tomrar, and having supplicated Brenann on the brink of the sea, the Lord was aiding the Gaedhil, for the sea was drowning the Lochlanns, and the Ciarraighi were killing them. Congal, the senior^x, King of Ciarraighe, gained victory in this battle. The Lochlanns escaped, few, naked, and wounded, leaving behind them much gold and silver, and fair women.

In this year also the hosts of the Lochlanns came from the port
of

^t *Port-Manann*.—i. e. the harbour of the Isle of Man.

^u *Brenann*.—i. e. St. Brendan, of Clonfert. St. Brendan was the navigator of

the Irish, and was particularly hostile to the Scandinavians.

^x *Congal the senior*.—i. e. the aged. There is no account of this destruction of

αιγε υ'αρζαμ Πήμαγε Πένε, αέτ έίνα ní μα εΐσαιζ Δια δόιβ, υαιρ
 ιρ αν ταν ριν τανζαττυρ να Δέρι αρ ερΐεαιβ 'ραν ρήριανν εέτνα
 επέ πέμφεζαδ Δέ, υαιρ βα νεαρζ-ναίμαδ ρειμipin να Δέρι γ
 Πήμαγε. 'Ο πο concattur ιαram να Δέρι να Λοέλανναιζ οζ
 ορζαμ γ οζ ινnpαδ αν τίρε τανζαττυρ υ'ιονnpαιζιδ Πεapμυιζε, γ δό
 ποnpατ ριδ δαιnζιν έαιpιpι, γ πο έυαδαp αν αονpΐp ι εέnν να Λοέλανν
 ζο ζαpζ, beoδa, commbaζαέ, γ πα cuipib ζο epuaδ epoδa λειέ φοp
 λειέ cτυpπα, ζιδib πο mίnαδ φοpρ να Λοέλαnαιβ επέ mιοpβαλ αν
 έοimδheδ, γ πα cuipioδ a nδεapζ άp. Ρά έυαδ ιmυpπο a τταoi-
 pioé .ι. Tnmccinnpolaiz la ainn ζο pαινζ captail δaίngen βαoi
 a ζcómποέpαιβ δόιβ, γ πο puaδaip a ζαδail, γ apεδ βα δíoμαoin do,
 υαιρ mι πα πέδ a pύlanζ ap ιomaδ paζa γ eloc ζά nδyδpaζαδ no.
 Ipeδ do mίζmipioín Cínnpαolaδ do ζaipm cuige, υαιρ βα δóιζ λειp
 βα capa έ, γ apζγδa ιomδa do ζeallaδ do ap a anacal, γ a peδ βα
 δíoμαoin doρom, υαιρ πο τaipnζγδpom amac epia ιmπίde να poé-
 aιδe πο poζnαιδpioτ do pειme, γ πο mapbaδ ζο epuaζ έ, γ πο map-
 baio a munnτεpι uile. Δa ζaipιτ ιmυpπο ιapτταin ζο έταnζap do
 cum αν έaipτεol in πο cαιέpioín a bίcαδ ζο pαpέolaé, γ πο δíoρ-
 γaoilead uile έ. Sic enim placuit Deo.

Pal. Oimpeaé, ab Lothra morituum.

Λοέ Lebinn do pουδ ι ppuil, ζο pαιbe να pápπιb epó amail
 pζama.

Spuéaip

the followers of Tomrar by field and flood, to be found in the published Annals.

¹ *Corcach*.—i. e. from the harbour of Cork. There is no account of this transaction given in the published Annals.

² *Gnim Cinnsiola*.—It is stated in the Ann. F. M. at the year 865, that Gnim-beolu, chief of the Galls of Cork, was slain

by the Deisi, and he was, no doubt, the same person as the Gnim Cinnsealaigh here mentioned.

^a *Castle*.—Capital. This is the earliest notice of a Danish castle in Ireland. This entry, however, is not to be found in the other Annals.

^b *Lothra*.—Now Lorha, in the barony

of Coreach^r to plunder Fera Maighe-Feine [Fermoy]. God, however, did not permit them, for at this time the Deisi had come to plunder in the same land by the providence of God, for before this time the Deisi and the Feara-maighe were mortal enemies. When, however, the Deisi saw the Lochlanns plundering and ravaging the country, they came to the Feara-maighe, and they made a firm and faithful peace [with each other], and they went together against the Lochlanns, fiercely, actively, and unitedly, and a fierce and terrible battle was fought between them; however, the Lochlanns were defeated through God's miracle, and they were cut off with great slaughter. But their chief, Gnim Cinnsiolla^z by name, went to a strong castle^a which stood near them, and he attempted to take it, but it was a vain effort for him, for he was not able to bear the number of darts and stones shot at him. He then called Cennfaeladh to him, for he thought he was a friend, and promised him many rewards for protecting him; but this was also idle for him, for he was taken out at the request of the hosts who had served him previously, and piteously killed with all his people. Shortly afterwards they came to the castle in which he had passed his time voluptuously, and totally demolished it: *Sic enim placuit Deo*.

[866.] Kal. Dinertach, Abbot of Lothra^b, died.

Loch Leibhinn^c was turned into blood, so that it was in clots of blood, like *sgama*^d.

Sruthair,

of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary. See F. M. 864.

^c *Loch Leibhinn*.—Now Lough Leane, near Fore, in the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmaid, King of Ireland, who died A. D. 664, had lived on

an island in this lake, and, according to the tradition in the country, the Danish tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.—Ann. F. M. 864; Ann. Ult. 865.

^d *Sgama*.—Scum, dross; the liver, or lights; the scale of a fish. Latin, *squama*.

Spútaip, 7 Sléhte, 7 Ácáð Arglair ó'argain do gēntib.

Ip in bliadhain pī .i. pexto anno pegiminip Aodá mic Néill, maíom pe Laignib fori Uib Néill, i ttoréair Maolmuad mac Dunchaða, 7 Maolmuiréemne mac Maoilbriúde.

Teagmáil eirip 'Oirle, mac pī Loclann, 7 Amlaib a brátaip. Tm mic batteur ag an pī .i. Amlaib, 7 iomair, 7 'Oirle. Oirle ba poa a n-aoir díob, 7 ar é bá moó ar aoi eangnama; uair puð dearr-gughað moir mduibargan poða 7 innoirteða do Dhaoidéalaid. Rug ono dñirgughað do Loclannaid in murt cloidim 7 in-duibragad pailfó. Ro baai a dubpuat go moir ga braitpib. Apeð ar mó po baai ag Amlaib. Ní mpirin cuip na mipeñ ar a libp. Ra éuadap an da brátaip .i. Amlaib 7 loimair i gcomairle ma camgim in mic óig .i. 'Oirle, gé po batteur cñip dícealta occa da marbað, ní hiað tugpat ar áipð, acé cñip eile po éogbatteur ar áipð ar anoleipð a marbað, 7 pá cñipote iapam a marbað. 'O po pñip Amlaib dál an brátaip ba miorgaip leip do éuðeaét, ippeð do puíne tñctaireaða tairip do éup ar cñm na puiaipe ba pñairte 7 ba beoða aige, go mbeirteip arpið ar cñm 'Oirle. Tánic iapam an t'Oirli .i. an duine ar pñip epuét 7 fñgnam baai an tan pin 'pan doimán; uaiéñ dñá taimiz i tñc abraitap; uair ní pñail an ní puair ann .i. a marbað. Ipeð imoippo po cuinniz ann ní naé po pñail. Aipñ po iapip ó éup díolmanuip labapéta do tabairte dó. Tugad doipom paim. Aipñ imoippo, polabairpñoin .i. a brátaip

^e *Sruthair*.—Now Shrute, on the east side of the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow. See Ann. F. M., p. 562, note.

^f *Sléhte*.—Now Sleaty, near the town of Carlow.

^g *Achadh arghlais*.—Now Agha, in the barony of Idrome, county of Carlow.

^h *By the Gentiles*.—The F. M., at 864, have, “by the Osraighi.”

ⁱ *Aedh*.—This was the year 869. This entry is not in the published Annals.

^k *Amhlaeibh*, &c.—These three princes are mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 862, as having plundered the an-

Sruthair^e, and Slebh^{te}^f, and Achadh Arghlais^g were plundered by the Gentiles^h.

In this year, the sixth of the reign of Aedhⁱ, son of Niall, a victory was gained by the Leinster-men over the Ui-Neill; in the battle fell Maclnuaidh, son of Donchadh, and Maclmuirtheimhne, son of Maclbrighde.

A meeting [took place] between Oisle, son of the King of Lochlann, and Amhlaeibh, his brother. The king had three sons, namely, Amhlaeibh^k, and Imhar, and Oislè. Oislè was the youngest of them in age, but the greatest in point of valour, for he gained great celebrity by excelling all the Gaoidhil in shooting darts and javelins, and he excelled the Lochlanns in strength of sword and in shooting darts. His brothers had a black hatred for him, and Amhlaeibh more than the other. The causes of the hatred are not to be told, on account of their complexity. The two brothers, Amlaeibh and Imhar, consulted together about the cause of the young brother, Oislè; and though they had hidden reasons for killing him, these were not what they brought forward, but they dissembled and brought forward other causes for which they ought to kill him; and they afterwards resolved upon killing him. When Amhlaeibh had learned that the party of the brother whom he hated had arrived, what he did was, to send faithful messengers for the stoutest and most vigorous knights he had, that they might be in the house on Oislè's arrival. Oislè afterwards arrived. He was the best shaped and the most valiant man that was then in the world. He came with a small party to the house of his brother, for he did not expect to meet his death there, as he did. He requested a thing which he did not think would
be

cient sepulchral caves, as well as the land of Flann, son of Conaing, chief of Cianaughta in Bregia; and the murder of

Oisle, or Flosius, is recorded A. D. 866.

"Auisle tertius rex Gentilium dolo et parricidio a fratribus suis jugulatus est."

αβράταρ (αρ ρέ) muna ppaíl žrǫð do mná, .i. mǫśn Cínasōt agatpa, cíd na leizí dampa uat í, 7 žac ní po díogđcar pía, do béppa ðuit, 'O po cuala an t-Amíab rin, po žab éo mór é, 7 po noct a éloi-ðśm, agur tug buille ðe i žcśnn 'Oíple .i. a bǫátar, žur por marb. Ro cōiméiriz cǫc ar amur a céile iarttam .i. muinnsr an pí .i. Amíab, 7 muinnsr an bǫátar po mǫrbað ann; báttur pttic, 7 cōmairc marśc anhrāðe. Ro éuar iarríann pa longþort an bǫátar po marbāð ann, ar ccuiri dśrđár a muinntire. Rob ioinða mairíor ír in longþort rin.

'Sin bliaðain pī do éuadap na Dánair žo Caer Ebroic 7 do pađpat cat cpuað do na Saxanaib ann. Ro mað por Saxanuib, 7 po marbāð piz Saxan ann .i. Alle, tpe bǫát 7 meabail žiolla óiz da mūinnsr pēin. Tugāð tpa ár mórí ír in cat rin, 7 pa cuar i ar pain por Caer Ebroic, 7 tugāð iomað žac mairíura eirte, uair bá paððir an tan rin í, 7 marbttur na pppít do ðeagđaoine innte. Ar ar rin po pǫr žac doconac, 7 žac inneað d'mnri bǫea-ton.

Ír in bliaðain pī taimž an Cennediz aipðiric .i. mac Žaitin, náma cluuc na Loclann d'ionnroižid longþort Amíab, pí na Loc-lann (7 ar epide pśhainn do marb a bǫátar) žur po loircc . . . Tanžatpur na Loclannciz na dśžatð, 7 mar tugroñ a aizhið porpa, po mað peime dib žo mize an longþort 7 po marb a nðeapžár na paopclann.

Ír in bliaðain pī taimc ħarit iapla, 7 ħaimar diař do čmel
poicmealac

¹ *Caer Ebroic*.—i. e. the town of York. See Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 867; Ann. Ult. 866.

^m *Alle*.—The East Anglians (i. e. Northumbrians), says the Saxon Chronicle, "had cast out their king Osbryght, and

had taken to themselves a king, Ælla, not of royal blood." The death of Ælla on this occasion is not recorded; but Flor. Wigorn. in his Chron. says, "occisis duobus regibus," viz. Osbryght and Ælla.

ⁿ *The camp of Amhlacibh*.—In the Ann.

be granted him. He first requested that freedom of speech should be granted him, and what he said was: "Brother," said he, "if thou art not fond of thy wife, the daughter of Cinaedh, why not give her away to me, and whatever dower thou hast given for her, I shall give to thee." When Amhlacibh heard this, he was seized with great jealousy; he drew his sword and dealt his brother Oislè a blow of it on the head, and killed him. The parties of both then rose up to give battle to each other, i. e. the people of the King, Amhlacibh, and the people of the brother who was killed. Trumpets were blown, and combats were fought between both parties there. The camp of the slain brother was afterwards entered after his people had been dreadfully slaughtered, and many were the spoils found in that camp.

In this year the Danes went to *Caer-Ebroic*¹ and gave hard battle to the Saxons there. They defeated the Saxons, and killed the Saxon King there; viz. *Alle*^m, through the treachery and deceit of a young man of his own people. Great havoc took place in that battle. The city of *Ebroc* was then entered, and much of every kind of riches was carried out of it, for it was wealthy at this time, and all the good people who were found within it were slain. From this arose every kind of misfortune and trouble to the island of Britain.

In this year the famous *Cennedigh*, son of *Gaithin*, the celebrated enemy of the *Lochlanns*, came to the camp of *Amhlacibh*^a, King of the *Lochlanns* (he who murdered his brother, as we have before mentioned), and burned it The *Lochlanns* came in pursuit of him, but he turned upon them and routed them back to their camp, and he made a great slaughter of their nobles.

In this year *Barith* the *Earl*^o, and *Haimar*, two of the noble race
of

F. M., A. D. 865, *Ult.* 866, *Dun-Amh-* been at *Clondalkin*.

lacibh, or *Amlaff's* fort, is said to have ° *Barith the Earl*.—The only *Barith*

poínealaic na Lochlann, tré lár Connaéct d'ionnpoigíod Luimniú, aínail na d'fiondaír ní do Connaéctaið. Fíodó ní aínail do pala, uair ní 'ran ionad po tairpíonígríod áct na mbriúaið féin. Ro fuarra-
tur na Connaéctaiú tria célecc a ppopuairliúgáðpoín: uair do pala ariele Muírneac ronaipr, cruaid, 7 glie i n-ionipr arim, fuppra an-
tan iún, 7 bá glie dno a ccomairlið an Muírneac rin. Ro iorail-
tur iaraní Connaécta fairpíde dola ar amur na Lochlann, mar ba
do éadairr eoluir dóib, 7 do marbað bairé. Mar panagríde go
mge an ionad i paba haimar tug buille dó leatúga go ronaipr in
haimar, go por marb. Milió muirpo Connaéctac do éuaid maille
pír ar tí marbta an bairé, ní éápla doraide aínail ba dúépráct
laip, uair po gonað é tpe na íliapaid, 7 pa euaid ar ar éigin
iarrtain. Ra gabprac dno na Connaéctaiú po na Lochlannaib gup
éuipríod deapráp na Lochlann, 7 ní hamlað po biað muna beir an
éail 7 an aolaiú i ppoáraið. Ipeð po éuaturr iarrtain coimge
an ionad ar a ttangaturr, 7 ní do Luimneac.

Ral. Maelduín mac Aodha Oirðnidhe, in clepícatu obíit.

Robairtaic, Epircopur et rarienr Fionnglaipr, morítur.

Copgrach tige Telle, pcribriðe 7 angcoipe, d'écc.

Conall Cille Scípe, epircopur, quieuit.

Copinac hUa Liatháin, epircopur et anachopeta, quieuit.

Oigfócaip, ab Coindepe 7 Lanneala, quieuit.

Fuairpe mac Dubdabairínn morítur.

Muirfóac

mentioned in the Irish Annals is Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was slain at Dublin in 878, according to the Ann. F. M.; Ult. 880.

^p *Maelduín, son of Aedh.*—A. D. 866 [=867] Ann. Ult. He was the son of Aedh Oirðnidhe, who was King of Ire-

land A. D. 797–820.

^q *Finglais.*—Now Finglas, near Dublin. Ann. Ult. 866.

^r *Tigh Telle.*—Now Tihelly, or Teely, [the house of St. Telle, see Mart. Dungal. ad 25 Jun.], near Durrow, in the north of the present King's County. Colgan's Acta SS.,

of the Lochlanns, came through the middle of Connaught towards Luimneach [Limerick], as if they intended to do no injury to the Connaught-men. But this did not happen so, for it was not to numbers they trusted, but to their own vigour. The Connaught-men proposed to cut them off by treachery; for at that time there happened to be a certain Munster-man among them who was brave, hardy, and cunning in the use of arms, and he was also wise in councils. The Connaught-men requested of him to go towards the Lochlanns, as if to guide them, [but in reality] to kill Barith. As he came on to the place where Haimar was, he gave Haimar a strong blow of a half javelin, and killed him. But a Connaught champion, who went along with him for the purpose of killing Barith, did not happen to succeed as he desired, for he was himself wounded through his thigh, and afterwards escaped with difficulty. The Connaught-men, however, attacked the Lochlanns, and made a great havoc of them, but this would not have been the case had not the wood and the night been near them. The Lochlanns then returned to the place from which they had set out, instead of proceeding to Luimneach.

[867.] Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh^p, King of Aileach, died *in clericatu*.

Robhartach, Bishop and sage of Finnglais^a, died.

Cosgrach, of Tigh Telle^r, scribe and anchorite, died.

Conall, of Cill Scire, a bishop, died.

Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop and anchorite, died.

Oigedhchair, Abbot of Coindeire [Connor] and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died.

Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairrem, died.

Muireadbach,

p. 15, note 10. It is shown on the Ordnance Map under the wrong name of Templekieran. Ann. Ult. 866. The other obits here

entered are given in the Annals of the F. M. at 865, and the most of them in the Ann. Ult. at 866, but the true year is 867.

Muirfdać mac Cattaíl, pí hUa Crioiméainn, longa papalirí
extinctur ert.

Dunchaó mac Dungaile moritur.

Canannan mac Ceallaig interfectur ert per dolum ó mac
Gaiéim.

Connmac ab Cluana mic Noir.

Maíom pe mac Gaiéim for Longur Áta chiat, i ttorcharp
Odolb Micle.

Dubartać deppać paol fha quieuit.

Aedacán mac Fionnaćta, ollam leite Cuinn, quieuit.

Ir in bliadain pí .i. in peptimo anno pegni Áoða, pa griennaiğ-
píod Laigin Císbhall mac Dunlainğ um áat. Ra iorlamaiğ dno
Císbhall ap amur an caća pain. Ro comraic da marcpíuağ go
nósrhaó dísraó, go po marbhaó roćaóde eaτturpa. In tanimurpo
po comraic áet bñğ don áat cścraíða ap ann tainiğ Sloiğśóoć Ua
Rairéne, comarba Molairpí Leitğlinne, deocain an tan poim é,
Eppcop imorpa, 7 Comarba Ciarpain Saiğpe iarttain; taimcpíde
go na . . . fhaó, 7 go nósrhaó píð éairipí eaτtorpu.

Ir in bliadain pí dno ionaó mórpíuağ la hAoó Fínnliat, mac
Néill, piğ 'Eirínn d'ionnpoigíó Ciannaćta da n-arğain, 7 da n-in-
paó, uair tuğ pí Ciannaćta .i. Flann mac Conaig mac a dís-
raatap féin, dínpiomí mop for piğ 'Eirínn. Ní paða imurpo i
n-Eínn

* *Odolbh Micle*.—i. e. Mickle, or the Big. The name is Odulph, Edulph, Adolph, or Adolphus. Frequent mention of a king of Danes of this name occurs in Geffrei Gamar's "Estoire des Angles."

* *Aedhacan*.—The scribe has added in the margin the following passage from the F. M., A. D. 865 :—Aedacan mac Fínp-
nećta tanairi-abbao Cluana 7 ab

cealla n-íomða, óec i. Nou. "Aedacan, son of Finsnechta, Tanist-abbot of Cluan [Cloyne], and abbot of many echurches, died 1st Nov."

* *Leth-Chuinn*.—i. e. Conn's half. The northern half of Ireland.

* *Aedh*.—i. e. the year 870. This battle between the Leinster-men and Cearbhall, King of Ossory, is not noticed in

Muireadhach, son of Cathal, King of Ui Creamhthainn, died of long paralysis.

Dunchadh, son of Donnghal, died.

Canannan, son of Ceallach, was slain by treachery by the son of Gaithin.

Connmhach, Abbot of Cluain-mie-Nois, [died].

A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the fleet of Athcliath; in the battle Odolbh Miele^s was slain.

Dubhartach Berrach, a learned sage, died.

Aedhagan^t, son of Finnacht, Ollamh of Leth-Chuinn^u, died.

[870.] In this year, the seventh of the reign of Aedh^x, the Leinster-men provoked Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to battle. Cearbhall prepared for this battle. The two cavalries met together and fought, and many were slain between them. Before, however, much fighting had gone on between them, Sloighedhach Ua Raithnen, successor of Molaisse of Leithgliinn (who was a deacon at this time, but afterwards a bishop and comharba of Ciaran of Saighir), came with his . . . wise, and he made a sincere peace between them.

[868.] In this year a great hosting was made by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Erin, against the Cianachta^v to plunder them, for the King of Cianachta, i. e. Flann, son of Conang, his own sister's son, had offered a great insult to the King of Erin. There was not in all
Erin

the published Annals. Sloighedhach Ua Rathnen, successor of St. Ciaran of Saighir, died in the year 885. F. M.

^v *Cianachta*.—i. e. the Cianachta of Breigia. This hosting by King Aedh is noticed by the F. M. at 866, which they make the sixth of the reign of Aedh, and in the Ann. Ult. at 867, but the true year is 868 or 869. The F. M. have quoted several

ancient verses composed on the subject of this battle, which are referred to by the scribe of our MS., who writes in the margin, “Vide carmina de hoc prælio in Ann. Dungal. an. 866.” The account here given is the fullest that has yet been discovered. It appears to be perfectly authentic, and seems to have been written immediately after the event had taken

n-Éirinn uile bá moo ensh na caonpuarparcaib ionár an Flannra, 7 dno gen pobuicé Aoð an tan pain de, 7 Aoð na áirpiz 'Éireann, po ba maic speim Flann dó an tan páin a lsr .i. an tan po baoi cogad scoppa 7 Maoilreclainn mac Maoilpuanaid: uair ip tpió rin po innarib Maoilreclainn an Flann ar a éir. An tra imurpo do pad an Flann mac Conaing an dnrionmri do miz Éirln ar ann rin po boi Flann ingen m Opraige .i. Dunlaing, 7 ip ipide ba bñ d'Aoð Finnliac antanra, ar mbeic peme ag Maoilreclainn, 7 ip í pug Flann dó, an mac ón ip fñi táin a n-Éirinn 'na aimrip, 7 ba áirpiz 'Éireann iapettain. Ari an Land cétna mátau Cennéidiz fñuairc mic Taitim. Ip ann adbeirim po boi an mizganra ag dénam tñpui do naoim bñizid i cCill dapa, 7 paor ionda aice rin caille og tñgað 7 ag pnaide epann. Ra éuala tra an mizganra compad 7 uga Laiñh má fñi .i. um Aoð Finnliac 7 ima mac .i. im Flann mac Maoilreclainn, 7 ní paða ar mac oile man a élo na a allað an tan rin, 7 ó po pñi connepige Laiñh la Flann mac Conaing pí Ciannaéta, táin pemp go nize bail i paða a fñi, 7 pa innir dó, 7 po nñit go poepaide é, im éionól caða na n-agað. Cuipñ tra Aoð iap rin a pluaz po Ciannaéta, 7 airgid 7 loirgid go n-ár mór daoine do marbad dóib. Ní táin imurpo Flann po cédoir da n-ionnroizid, uair paðaoi coblaic mór an tan rin ag mñi bóinne, 7 po cuipñioñ pñor ar a n-amur paide go dñioðaoir dá póinid, 7 tangatcuprom ón, 7 dno tangatcup Laiñh d'pñuiz an Phlann. Tangatcup uile iapettain i ndñaid miz 'Éireann 7 a érlca peine. Ro éuað Aoð ar áro po baoi ag pñgað na mór poepaide baoi na dñaid. ré 7 a luét com- aiple, ní ar líon óg bñpñeari cað, áct ip tñé pñpñat an comdeað,

7 tñé

place, by some Leinster historian who was opposed to the Hy-Niall race; and who may probably have been an eye-witness

of the events which he has recorded.

* *Fleet*.—i. e. a fleet of Norsemen or Lochlanns.

Erin, at this time, any one of greater valour or renown than this Flann, and although Aedh was not very thankful to him at this time, he being supreme King of Erin, Flann had afforded him aid when he required it, i. e. when there was a war between him and Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, for it was in consequence of this that Maelsechlainn had expelled Flann from his territory. When, however, Flann, son of Conang, offered this insult to the King of Erin, then Flanna, daughter of the King of Osraighe, i. e. of Dunlang, the wife of Aedh Finnliath at this time, she having been previously married to Maelsechlainn, to whom she bore Flann, the best man in Erin in his time, and who was monarch of Erin afterwards. This same Flanna was also the mother of the famous Cennedigh, son of Gaithin. This queen, I say, was then erecting a church to Brigit at Cill-dara [Kildare], and she had many tradesmen in the wood felling and cutting timber. Now, this queen had heard the conversation and talk of the Leinstermen about her husband, i. e. Aedh Finnliath, and her son, i. e. Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, whose fame and renown at this time had never been enjoyed by any son before,—and when she had learned that the rising out of Leinster was going to aid Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, she came forward to where her husband was, and told it to him, and she exhorted him heartily to assemble his forces to give them battle. After this Aedh sent his army throughout Cianachta, which they plundered and burned, and they made a great havoc of the people. Flann himself did not, however, come to attack them immediately, for there was a large fleet^z at this time in the mouth of the Boinn [Boyne], and he sent for them, requesting that they would come to his relief—and so they did; and the Leinstermen also came to relieve him. They all set out in pursuit of the King of Erin, who had sent his spoils before him. Aedh ascended a hill which commanded a view of the great hosts which were in pur-

suit of him . . . and by the advice of his councillors, he said: "It is not by force of soldiers that a battle is gained, but by the aid of God, and the righteousness of the prince. Pride, and superfluous forces, are not pleasing to God, but humility of mind and firmness of heart [are]. These people have great hosts, and they advance proudly. Assemble ye all around me now, and have no intention of flying, for far from you are your own houses, and they are no friends who will follow you; it is not protection or quarter ye shall receive. Do, however, as your fathers and your grandfathers have done; in the name of the Trinity suffer showers^a to be discharged at you. When you see me rising, rise ye all to attack, as God will show unto you." Monday was the day of the week. Now Flann, son of Conang, on the other hand, said to his people: "These people are few, and we are numerous; harden your steps against them." He then divided his forces into three divisions, in the first of which he was himself, in the second the Leinster-men, in the last the Lochlanns, and he harangued them all, saying: "This people will fall by you," said he, "and ye shall gain victory and triumph over them, for they are too proud to fly before you, and ye are more numerous. I am not engaged in this battle with any other view except to gain the throne of Teamhair, or be killed." These three divisions were indeed beautiful; many were the beautiful parti-coloured standards that were there, and shields of every colour. They afterwards came in this order to meet the King of Erin.

The King of Erin was awaiting them, having six standards, the cross of the Lord, and the staff of Jesus^b.

When the enemies' forces came close to Aedh, he placed and arrayed around him the King of Uladh on the one side, and the King of Meath on the other, and he said to them: "Think not of flight, but trust in the Lord, who gives victory to the Christians; let not
your

η-αιζητα, αετ ζυρ ob φειδα, η βυριδ ζο hobann caτ ap byr naim-
oib, ζυρ πο μαπα byr cclu επε bioεy. Αρφδ πο ραδριo uile ζο
noionghaioip. Νί εάμνζ μυρριο do μνζ 'Ειρεann δειρεαδ na mbpια-
εταp pин do ραδ an uair tanεαττyр a námaite ι pφocyр, η πο διy-
байpζpиoδ pρoppa oíomópα do pαιζoib ap τýр η pρoppa o'pαζaip
iaρτταin, η an επίρ pρopρ do leεζaib, ionnyр ζyρ eipε an μνζ co
naa múnnτip na η-αιζδ, ζyρ caiteiζpиoδ do epioδa ppy.

Ροpίopι ní pαghuim ap in επeιnlioδap aτá bypτε, iomláne na
hιmεéετα do ποnpατ caε 'pan caτpо Cille hUa nDaighre, náo
na bpiάtpα bypεδa do labap μνζ 'Εipínn ζο huilíde do διοpεαδ
aínniτipe πέin. Ziδéε táεam ζyр bypиoδ leipin μνζ ap a ná-
máo.

Αζyр annpин πο ραδ an μνζ (an tan baoi an máoim πέ na
múnnτip): a múnnτip ionínain, léziδ do na Cpíopτaioib, η μypiδ
pop ioδalaδapεaib ó táo a maomaimm pínhaib. Νίop bó oíomaoim
oopom pин do ραδ, uair do pónpαδ pин pαippиom, ionnyр naε moó
ioná cεtupamhaδ oíob páimε plán. Tépnαττyр Λaizin iomlán dá
η-ατpαpíδa πέin, uair do ποnpαδ cipe daingen cínεaite oíob πέin
εpe comáiple an τaoiμζ επeaδaip byr aca, .i. Maolciapáin mac
Rónáin. Plan μyppio mac Conaин, πο εeic co na pócpaide, η
μyεpατ múnnτip an pίζ pαip, η πο pάζaib a énn, η τυζaδ é do
láεaip aipéετα an μνζ, η πο baoi an pί ann pин aε ioméaoíné pαip,
η πο baoi cáε ζά pάδa pыp náр bo cóip do a cáiné επe ζoipe a
ngaoil, η ap aδδapαib eile naε ppaζuim ap in επenleaδap, ηc.

Ral. Níallán Eppcop Sláine, obιτ.

Copmac

* *The old book.*—A marginal note says :
“Sunt verba Fírbisii,” meaning that this
lamentation over the defects of the old
book was that of Dudley Fírbis, the scribe,
who had deciphered “the old vellum

book,” and who also adds in the margin
that *Cill Ua nDaighre*, where this battle
was fought, is situated one mile to the
north of Drogheda, “Cill hUa n-Daighre
mile ó tuarδ do Dpoidéε Aεa.” It is

your minds be effeminate, but manly, and suddenly put your enemies to flight in the battle, that your fame may last for ever." They all replied that they would do so. The King of Erin had not finished the delivery of these words when the enemy came near him, and first discharged great showers of darts, and afterwards showers of javelins, and thirdly a shower of half javelins, so that the king and his people rose up against them, and fought bravely with them.

Alas! I do not find in the old book^c which is broken, the whole of the proceedings of both parties in this battle of Cill Ua nDaighre, nor all the fine words which the King of Erin spoke to direct his own people; however, we find that the enemy were defeated by the king.

And then the king said (when the enemy was routed by his people), "Beloved people," said he, "spare the Christians, and fight against the idolaters, who are now routed before you." These words were not spoken by him in vain, for they did this at his bidding, so that not more than one-fourth of them escaped scathless. The Leinster-men escaped in safety to their own patrimony, for they formed themselves into a solid, compact phalanx, by advice of their prudent leader, i. e. Maelciarain, son of Ronan. But Flann, son of Conang, fled with his forces, and was overtaken by the king's party; he lost his head, which was carried before the King's Council, and the king lamented over it then, and all told him that he ought not to lament over it merely on account of the nearness of their relationship, and for other reasons which I cannot get from the old book, &c.

[869.] Kal. Niallan^d, Bishop of Slaine, died.

Cormac,

the place now called Killineer, which is a townland of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, on the road leading N. W., about half way towards Monasterboice. See

the Ordnance Map of Louth, Sheet 24.

^d *Niallan*.—This and the succeeding obits are given in the Ann. F. M. at 867, and in the Ann. Ult. at 868.

Cormac mac Eoláigh, ab Saighe, ⁊ rēribā moritur.

Ailill Clochar, rēribā et episcopur et ab Clochar. Dubtāc mac Maoilteile doctirrimur Latīnorum totur Europae in Chripto quieuit.

Μαρτῖρα Εοῦρα mac Donnghaile ó genuib ⁊ nDuirurτ Διαρ-
mada.

Dunlainn mac Muirḡaigh, pī Laiḡh moritur.

Μαολειαρῖν mac Rónáin, pūḡ-mā aipēir Eirínn, moritur.

Ορῖαν Αρῖμαῖα δ'Αἰλαιοιβ, ⁊ α λορρεαδ co na δῖρριτιḡuib .i. δῖρῖταῖ mór mūc Αἰδαῖγε. Δειῖ ccéd ειττιρ hῖραιδ ⁊ μαρḡαδ; pḡad mór olcēna.

Donnagan mac Cédrada, pī hUa Cenriolaiḡ; Cian mac Cu-
marḡaiḡ pī hUa m-bairriche tῖpe moritur.

Ip in bhaḡainpī .i. in octauo anno pēḡnī Aodā Fīnnléit pā ion-
narḡraδ Laiḡin taoirioḡ da taoirioḡaib uatā, uair ba miorḡairp
leo é .i. baol pōpmaδ aca pῖr ap mēδ na ccōrḡur no beirēδ do na
Loclannaiḡ, no dno, uair ba tuilite aca é, uair do Ciarrpaiḡib
Luacra a bḡnaδ, no dno ap mēδ a dōmair ba miorḡair leo é;
uair na pō pēδ dīn beit ⁊ ccīnn maiṽe Laiḡh ⁊ pī Laiḡh, tainnḡ
pā mūiḡtῖr leir ap ionnarḡba d'ionḡpōiḡiḡ pūḡ Eirínn, ⁊ ap mēδ a
hḡaiḡe hḡḡnaḡmā pō ḡaḡ an pī cūiḡe ḡo honóruḡ é, ⁊ tuḡ a inḡin dō
no mḡnai .i. Eirne. Ro bé mēδ imurpō an pmaḡta ⁊ annurτ tapḡaiḡ
pé pōr Loclannaiḡ, conac lamḡaiḡr nac ḡnōm mōḡḡa do dēnaḡ ip
na domḡaiḡib: pō ba pḡel mór pīa imḡpīn na taḡḡraḡaiḡr do ciurā
ḡó

* *Clochar*.—"Clochar mic nDaimen."—
Ann. Ult., A. D. 869.

† *Eodhus*.—No mention of this Eodhus,
or of the circumstances of his martyrdom,
is found in the Irish Martyrologies.

‡ *Died*.—"Moritur." This should be,

"was slain," as in the F. M. The Ann.
Ult. have "jugulatus est."

§ *Ard-Macha*.—Ann. Ult. 868; F. M.
867. But neither Annals mention the
"Oratory of Mac Andaigne."

¶ *The eighth*.—i. e. 871. The chieftain

Cornac, son of Elothach, abbot of Saighir [Seirkieran], and a scribe, died.

Ailell of Clochar, scribe, and bishop and abbot of Clochar^e; Dubh-thach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the Latins of all Europe, in Christo quievit.

The martyrdom of Eodhus^f, son of Dunghal, by the Gentiles at Disert-Diarnada.

Dunlaing, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died.

Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the East of Erin, died^g.

The plundering of Ard-Macha^b, by Amhlacibh, and its burning with its oratories, i. e. the great oratory of Mac Andaigne. Ten hundred persons were taken captives or killed; a great plunder also.

Donnagan, son of Cédfad, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; [and] Cian, son of Cumas-cach, King of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died.

[871.] In this year, the eighthⁱ of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Leinster-men expelled one of their chieftains because they hated him, that is, they envied him in consequence of the many victories which he had gained over the Lochlanns, or else they regarded him as illegitimate, for he was of the Ciarraighi-Luachra as to his origin, or they hated him in consequence of his great pride. When therefore he could not be at the head of the chiefs of Leinster, he came with his followers in banishment to the King of Erin, and in consequence of the fame of his valour the King of Erin received him honourably, and gave him his daughter Eithne to wife. So great was the control and the sway which he gained over the Lochlanns, that they durst not perform any servile work on Sundays. It was great news
to

here referred to was Maelciarain, son of (Ann. Ult. 868). He commanded the Ronan, whose obit has just been given. Leinster-men in their retreat from the

ծո Իր ար շնո՞ւ է ար քորմած քո յոնարիւն-ա՞ծ Լաշնի սա՞ռա
բէն է, 7 ծոռ ար ա իւր ծրօնիւն Մուման.

Դանիշ տրա յար քն ծո քօ՞րմած իւր 1 Լաշնի, ծո ունիւն արշնե
7 յոնարածա յոնծա, 7 իւրցէ 7 մարծա մարծ. Ա՛ւր ճնա առա ա
քրօնիւն նաւն, նա ծո քօ՞րմած ծո տի ոռ քրօն ա Լաշնի առա՞ւ ար
յոնարիւն արշնէ ար արա ծո ճօնած մարծ ծո քրօն նա ծո քօ՞րմ,
ծո քիւ քիւ ոռ արաւն ծո, ա՛ւր քո ծաւած ծո ար ծա՞ւ արա ծո
շաւն 7 ծո շաւն, 7 ծո ճօնիւն, ծո ունիւն արաւն ծո ծաւա ծո, 7
շար քո ծաւա ա ճնա ծո. Ռո մարծաւ ծո ա մարծիւ արա. Ռաւ
ա ճնա յարաւն ծո ճնա նա Լո՞ւն, 7 քո արաւն ծո քո ճաւա
է, 7 քո ծաւաւ քաւ քաւ ա ծոնարաւ, 7 քո արաւն ծո մար
արաւն է.

Բալ. Տաւրիւն Ինքնեմ, Երրորդ 7 անօր, 7 աբ Կլանա Լո-
ար, օրաւն քո ծո ծոնիւն քոնիւն Ինքնեմ, քոնիւն.

Զարա մա Դուրա աբ Տաւր.

Դարաւն աբ Բաւն քոնիւն.

Դուրաւն, աբ լէւ Մոնաւն.

Մաւաւն արաւն 7 անօր, աբ Դարաւն, քոնիւն.

Կարաւ, աբ Դարաւն Կարաւ ծաւաւն ծոն, արաւն արաւն
քոնիւն.

Կարաւ Բաւ, աբ Կարաւ, քոնիւն.

Կոնաւ մա Կարաւն, աբ Կաւն արա, արաւն արաւն, ծո
քոնիւն:—

Կոնաւ

battle of Cill UanDaighre the year before.

¹ *Curses*.—Բաւաւ, i. e. things left fixed and immutable by the saints. St. Patrick left success of fish and curse of drowning on several rivers; for example, the curse of drowning on the River Dinneen in Idough, &c. St. Columbkille

left it as a curse on the family of Magnigan, in Ulster, that there should never be a priest of the name; which caused them to change it to Goodwin. St. Nia left success of fish and curse of drowning on the River Sileee, in Fermanagh.

¹ *Suairlech of Inedhnen*.—These obits

to be related all the rents which they paid him It was out of envy and hatred the Leinster-men expelled him away from themselves, and because he was of the men of Munster.

After this he came with an army into Leinster, and committed many plunders and depredations, many conflagrations and slaughters therein. But, however, it is among the curses^k of the saints that it will not be safe for one banished out of Leinster to come back to make war therein again. This was the case with him They observed not the rights of men, or combat towards him, but they attacked him on every side with javelins, and axes, and swords, so that they hacked him into small pieces, and cut off his head. They also killed all his people. His head was afterwards brought to the Lochlanns, who placed it on a pole, and continued for some time to shoot at it, and afterwards cast it into the sea.

[870.] Kal. Suairleach of Inedhnen^l, bishop and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], the best doctor of religion in all Erin, quievit.

Geran, son of Dicosc, Abbot of Saighir, quievit.

Diarmaid, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns], quievit.

Dubhdathuile, Abbot of Liath Mochaembog, [quievit].

Maelodhar, bishop and anchorite, Abbot of Daimhinis [Devenish], quievit.

Cumsudh, Abbot of Disert Chiarain of Bealach-dúin [Castlekieran, in Meath], bishop and scribe, quievit.

Comhgan Fota, Abbot of Tamhlacht, quievit.

Coblthach^m, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara [Kildare], a sage and doctor [dormivit], of whom is said:—

Coblthach

are given in the Ann. F. M. at 868, and in the An. Ult. at 869, but the true year is 870.

^m *Coblthach*.—"Princeps cille daro."—*Ann. Ult.* 869. Comp. F. M., 868, where the following verses are also given.

Cobtaic Cuipriú cuipstaig,
 Dainna níg Uipe línnaig :
 Duppan mac móir Muirfíadaig
 baliaic hua caomhionn Ceallaig.
 Cleite Laigín leigimíde,
 Saoi plan pegainn poelaic,
 Retla puipic péirpige
 Comarba Conlaic Cobtaic.

Maongal, Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit.

Ír in bliagairí táinig Aoð mac Néill illaigimib, go mað do
 uioagal an óglaoic a dubhamur pomuinn, do marbhad do Laigimib, no
 ono go mað do tóbaic cíopa. Ro nīpirtarí Laigine o Aic eliaic go
 Gabrán. Tainig ono Círbail mac Dunlainig, nī Oppaigē 7 Cen-
 nēdig mac Gaetin, nī Laoigirí do'n leic oile do Laigimib, 7 an méo
 nī péadaarí eoirí loigad 7 argain 7 marbhad do ponraetturí, go
 pangatturí Dun mbolg, 7 nī gabrat longporit annrain, .i. Círbail
 7 Cennetiúg.

Ra tionolpad Laigin iartettain 'má níg .i. má Muirfíadaic mac
 mōrain, 7 aic eiríde ba nī cpuaid, corghiaic, glic, uair ar fada nī
 baicí forí ionnapha a n-Albain, ba aicimíde do cpuar 7 fignam, 7
 arfó nī pmuaimpeadarí aca gur ab córa uóib dol a cclinn Laigirí
 7 Oppaigē bátturí i nDún bolg ionár dola i gclinn níg 'Eirínn baicí
 og bealaic Gabrán, 7 dola 'rín aicíde pon longporit. Tígaic iaram
 Laigin, 7 a nī maille nīu, go cpuaid ponraite na ccoruigaic go Dun
 mbolg, bail a pabatturí a námaic. Borib a met! Ír iongaic an
 cumgioll

ⁿ *Cuirreeh*.—Now the Curragh of Kil-
 dare.

^o *The youth*.—viz. Maelciarain, son of
 Ronan. See p. 184, n. 5.

^p *Dunbolg*.—In the margin of the MS.
 the scribe has written togal dūm bolg,
 "Destruction of Dunbolg." This was the
 name of a fort near Donard, in the county

Cobhthach of Cuirrech^a of races,
 Heir apparent of the King of Liffé of tunics :
 Alas for the great son of Muiredhach,
 Ah ! grief : the descendant of the fair Ceallach.
 Chief of scholastic Leinster,
 A perfect, comely, prudent sage,
 A brilliant shining star,
 Was Cobhthach, the successor of Connlath.

Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, died.

Aedh, son of Niall, came into Leinster to avenge the youth^o whom we have mentioned before as killed by the Leinster-men, or indeed it was to levy rent. He plundered Leinster from Ath-cliath [Dublin] to Gabhrán [Gowran]. On the other side of Leinster came Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, King of Osraighe, and Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and did all they could effect by burning, plundering, and killing until they arrived at Dun-Bolg^p, where they encamped, i. e. Cearbhall and Cennedigh.

The Leinster-men afterwards gathered round their king, i. e. round Muiredhach, son of Bran, who was a hardy, victorious, prudent king, for he was for a long time in exile in Alba [Scotland], where he distinguished himself by his hardihood and bravery. And they thought among themselves that they should rather go against the men of Laeighis and Osraighe, who were at Dunbolg, than against the King of Erin, who was at Bealach Gabhráin^a, and to enter their camp at night. The Leinster-men then proceeded, with hardihood and courage, along with their king, arrayed in regular order, to Dunbolg, where their enemies were fierce and numerous ! Prodigious was
 their

of Wicklow. Ann. F.M. 868 ; Ult. 869. pass of Gowran, in the county of Kil-

^a *Bealach Gabhráin*.—i. e. the road or kenny.

cuingioll daonnda, uair po cuatatur Laignin i muinigin Naoinn bpiḡide go piḡdaoir buaid ḡ corḡur do Orpaignib ḡ do Laoigir. Ro cuatatur dno Orpaigne i muinigin Naoinn Ciapáin Saighe ma buaid ḡ corḡur do bpiḡe do Laignib. Ro batatur Laignin ḡo díocra og atac Naoinn bpiḡide, ḡur po maibdaoir a náimhe . . . Ipeḡ tria tanḡatur Laignin don leir a paḡa mac Ḥaitein don longporir. Ni a n-imḡabail do piḡne mac Ḥaitein, acḡ ar na n-aḡaid ḡo cpiuid peoḡ-air taimḡ, amuil ba bér dó. Do ḡnḡheir tria caḡuḡad cpiuid cpioda leḡ por leḡ ann rin. Ar cian po clor ḡáir na pḡḡi og imirir diocumainḡ porra, ḡ poḡar na pḡoc nḡeabḡa, ḡ po ḡab an talam cpiḡḡuḡad ḡo ndḡḡatur a n-sḡpaḡa ḡ a n-iomáinte i nḡealḡacḡ, ḡ ba tairimḡḡ mór d'ḡḡuḡaḡ na laḡc rin, acḡ éḡna an luḡc po boi don tḡluḡḡ i pecalḡib capraig, tanḡatur anḡaḡid na n-imáinte, ḡo po poratur mór díob. Ba mór an muir rin, ḡ ba mór a pḡoḡur 'rin aip uarḡa. Imirin po baḡi Cepḡball og tḡḡarḡ a muinḡirir, uair ba torac díḡcḡi pḡar, ḡ po piuid; ḡibeḡ ó tḡḡorad na naḡaid éḡuḡib, na ḡluḡad nḡc uḡib ar a maḡ caḡairi, ḡ conḡ-bad rin ḡo cpiuid pḡ na naḡuib. Ro éuaidḡiom Cḡḡball ḡ poḡ-paide lair d'ionḡoraiḡid mic a pḡḡar .i. Cennediḡ, po baḡi i n-éḡḡn mór eḡir a náimḡib, ḡ po éḡuḡib a ḡuḡ cpiuid ar áirḡ, ḡ po baḡi aḡ nḡḡad a muinḡirir a cḡḡn Laignen (ḡ pa éualatur Laignin rin) ḡ dno po báatur an muinḡir ḡa nḡḡad poim. Ro ḡḡb pa dḡr dá muinḡir pḡir dḡorḡoiméd do. Ro diubairḡ pi Laignin leirḡa poḡairḡe ḡur po maib an daḡa pḡi diḡ .i. Poloḡacḡ, pecḡab Cille daire. Ar mór tria an tairim ḡ an poḡḡom baḡi ḡurra anuair rin, ḡ pa tḡḡaib baḡḡ cḡḡn ḡurra, ḡ baḡi maibad mór ḡurra rán cán. Ro pḡuḡḡirir tria Laignin on longporir, ḡ po báatur aḡ bpiḡe

¹ *The clamour*.—*damor* an muir rin. See a similar expression used by the F. M. at the year 1504, p. 1278.

² *Badhbh*.—This was the name of a sort of fairy goddess of war, the *Bellona* of Irish mythology. But the name was also given

their number ! Wonderful was the human condition ! for the Leinster-men placed all their hope in St. Brighit that they should gain victory and triumph over the men of Osraighe and Laighis, and the men of Osraighe placed their hope in Ciaran of Saighir, for gaining triumph and victory over the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men fervently prayed to St. Brighit that they might kill their enemies The side of the camp to which the Leinster-men came was that in which the son of Gaithin was. The son of Gaithin did not avoid them, but he opposed firmly and fiercely, as was his wont. A stubborn, fierce battle was fought there between them. Far were heard the cries of men suffering discomfiture, and the sound of the martial trumpets, and the earth shook, so that their horses and cattle ran terrified, which was a great hindrance to the valiant deeds of heroes. But, however, such of the host as were in the clefts of the rocks came down to the cattle and stopped many of them. Great was the clamour^r, and great was the noise in the air over them. Therefore Cearbhall was instructing his people, for it was the beginning of the night, and he said : “ Wherever the enemy come from us to you, let not one of you move from his place of battle, and keep firmly to the enemy.” Cearbhall went with a force to his sister’s son, Cennédigh, who was in great jeopardy among his enemies, and he raised his firm voice aloud, and encouraged his people against the Leinster-men (and the Leinster-men heard it), and his people were encouraging him. He ordered two of his people to keep watch for him. The King of Leinster aimed a half javelin at them, and killed one of them, i. e. Folachtach, vice-abbot of Cill-dara. Great indeed was the din and tumult that prevailed between them at this time, and Badhbh^s showed herself among them, and there was a great

massacre

to the Royston, or carrion crow ; so that the meaning may, perhaps, be that birds of prey began to appear on the field of battle, attracted by the dead bodies.

hpeit a pi leo, 7 ó nap féo an pí a pluas ú'porcat na parriat po ling ap a eac 7 táimz andiaiz a muinnipe. Ap deimín linn zonnat tre miorbail naoim úriðze 7 Sein Ciapáin po rgaoilpoc amlanò rin; 7 cia po marbat paorclanna leuppa, ní paba ári móri ann. Ní pa léiz Csbhall ná Cennéiz da muinntir lñmum Laiðñ ap pat-éur. Ro marbat 'pan ló ap na m'arac úrfm do Laiðmib po bát-tur por psc'pán. Tángatetur Csbhall 7 Cennéiz na ccat cñ-gailte cópazíte tre lár a námat zo Gabrán, ú'ionnpioizíó pi 'Eirfñ .i. Aoða Finnleít, (deirbriur Csbail a Eirpaoe, 7 mátair an Cennéiz í) 7 innipio do pí 'Eirfñ amail do pala dóib .i. longpoc do gabail porpa 7cā. Do ponpat compiát tairipi, 7 po deizlipioo iapctáin.

Rí Laiðñ ní hfó do piðne ppiðpa maít do tabairt por pí 'Eirfñ, acé ip cuimnuðat na ndñmpat piú do piðne, 7 ni tapat cfor no giall.

Ip in bliatáin pi do ponpat na pið Loelann porbairi por Spaié Cluaide i mórpaétnaib; pé ceétre mórpaib az porbairi dóib piuppe, pa deoið épa iari pporpac an loéta po baio innte do zopca 7 ú'ioct-aò, ap tpaðat zo hiongnat an tobair po baio aca ap m'édon: po cuap porpa iapctann. Rugat épa ap túr zac maítur po buí innte. Rugat plóð móri eirte i mbrat [Óupaltac Firbii-igh po pðpob 1643] inquit tpanpripctor piupur.

Ral. Maonðal, ab bñncap, quieuit.

Óubéac,

¹ *Strath-cluaide*.—This is the Irish name for Strathclyde in Scotland, but it is evidently a mistake for Ailech Cluathie, which was the old name of Dunbarton. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 869 [870] as follows:—"Obsessio Ailech Cluathie, a Nordmannis, i. e. Amlaiph et Imhar duo reges Nordmannorum obsederunt arcem illum et distruxerunt in fine .iiii. mensium arcem et preda-

verunt."—*Dublin MS.* So also the Welsh Annals, e. g. the *Annales Cambriae*, A. D. 870, "Arx Alt-Clut a gentilibus fracta est."—*Brut y Tywysogion*, A. D. 870, ac y torret Kaer Alelut y gan y Pagan-yeit; "and Caer Alelut was demolished by the Pagans."

² *Dubhaltach Firbisigh*.—The meaning

massacre between them to and fro. The Leinster-men slipped away from the camp, and were carrying off their king, and when the king could not stop his men from flying, he mounted his horse and followed after his people. We are certain that it was through a miracle of St. Brigit and the Old Ciaran that they separated in this manner; for although nobles were slain between them, there was no great slaughter. Neither Cearbhall nor Cennédigh permitted their people to pursue the Leinster-men, through fear. On the next day some of the Leinster-men who had gone astray were slain. Cearbhall and Cennédigh came in a solid arrayed phalanx through the middle of their enemies to Gabhran [Gowran] to meet the King of Erin, i. e. Aedh Finnliath (the sister of Cearbhall was his wife, and she was the mother of Cennédigh), and they told the King of Erin what had happened to them, i. e. how their camp had been entered, &c. They conversed affectionately, and then separated.

The King of Leinster did not give the King of Erin a good answer, but reminded him of all they had done to him, and gave him neither tribute nor hostages.

In this year the Lochlann King laid siege to Srath-cluaide' in Britain, and they continued the siege for four months; at length, however, after having wasted the people who were in it by hunger and thirst, having wonderfully drawn off the well they had within, they entered [the fort] upon them. At first they carried off all the riches that were within it, and afterwards a great host of prisoners were brought into captivity. [Dubhaltach Firbisigh^a wrote this, 1643] Inquit transcriptor primus.

[871.] Kal. Maenghal^x, Abbot of Beannechar [Bangor], died.

Dubhthach,

is, that the note, "Dubhaltach Firbisigh po reposit 1643," was made by Mae Firis's, the first *transcriber* of these Annals, from whose autograph the Brussels copy was made. See "Introd. Remarks," pp. 1, 2.

^x *Maenghal*.—Ann. F. M. 869; Ult. 870;

Dubtác, ab Cill Ácáið episcopur, pcpba et anchorita quieuit.

Ailill, episcop ἡ ab Fobair, quieuit.

Cupui, ab Inpi Cloēpann, pcpoi pñcypa 'Eipñ, quieuit.

Am̃laoib ἡ Imar do tciðecēt apíðpi a h'Albain go- h'Átcliaē, ἡ bpað mópi bpiētan ἡ Alban, ἡ Saxan leó, dá céð long a líon.

Toḡail Dhuii Sobairge, quod antea nunquam pactum ert.

Ailill mac Dunlaing, pi Laiḡñ ἡ Northmann interpretur ert.

Maolmuad mac Finnacēta pí Aipēpi Lipe moritur. Plaiēñ mac Paolēair do báðað do muinntip Leiḡlinne.

Inpē Connacēt la Cñiball ἡ Duncāð, i ttopēair buacail mac Dunadaiḡ. Inpē Muinan dca la Cñiball dap Luacair piar.

Am̃laoib do dol a h'Éipinn i Loclann do cogað ap Loclannuib ἡ do cōngnañ pá a aēair .i. ḡoppuð, uair no Loclannaiḡ aḡ cogað na cñhpaðe ap ttiacētan ó a aēair ap a cñh, ἡ apa ba paða pa muipin cūip a cogað ἡ apa laiḡñ tpiemðipḡñ cugainn cið aḡainn no beit a pīor, páḡðam gan a pḡpññh, uair atá ár n-obair im neoc ap d'Éipinn do pcpññh, ἡ cið ní iapraðe uile, uair ní namá puilngio na h'Éipñnaiḡ uile na Loclann, acēt puilngio uile iomða uata péin.

Ip in bliadain pi .i. an dñmað bliadain plaēta Aoda Finnleir, po ip̃p̃p̃t̃p̃ar lomai mac ḡoēppaið, mic Ragnail, mic ḡoēppaið Conuḡ, mic ḡoēppaið, ἡ mac an pīp pa éuaið a h'Éipinn .i. Am̃laoib, Eipe o iapēup go hairpēair, ἡ ó ðepḡeair go tuiḡeasat.

Kal.

but the true year is 871.

[†] *Cill-achaidh*.—Now Killeigh, a village in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

[‡] *Amhlacibh and Imhar*.—Ann. Ult., A. D. 870 [871].

^{*} *Family*.—i. e. the monks of Leighlin.

^b *From Erin to Lochlann*.—There is no account of this in the published Annals.

^c *The tenth*.—i. e. the year 873. This plundering is not noticed in the published Annals.

Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh^y, bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

Ailell, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died.

Curui, Abbot of Inis Clothrann [in Loch Ribh], the most learned of all the Irish in history, died.

Amhlaeibh and Imhar^z, came again from Alba [Scotland], to Ath-cliath [Dublin], having a great number of prisoners, both British, Scottish, and Saxon. Two hundred ships was their number.

The demolition of Dún-Sobhairce [Dunseverick], which was never done before.

Ailell, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster and of the Norsemen, was slain.

Maelmuadh, son of Finnachta, King of Airther-Liffè, died. Flaithebh, son of Faelchar, was drowned by the family^a of Leithglinn.

Connaught was plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, on which occasion Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain. Munster was also plundered beyond Luachair westwards by Cearbhall.

Amhlaeibh went from Erin to Lochlann^b to wage war on the Lochlanns, and to aid his father Goffridh, for the Lochlanns had made war against him, his father having come for him; but as it would be tedious to relate the cause of the war, and besides it appertains but little to us, though we have a knowledge of it, we forbear writing it, for our business is not to write whatever may belong to Erin, nor even all these; for the Irish suffer evils, not only from the Lochlanns, but they also suffer many injuries from one another.

[873.] In this year, the tenth^c of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, Imhar, son of Godfraidh, Conung, son of Godfraidh, and the son of the man who went away from Erin, i. e. Amhlaeibh, plundered all Erin from west to east, and from south to north.

Kal. Gnia ab Daimliag Cuanan, episcopus et p̄p̄ba et anachoreta, quieuit :—

Uair Gnia grian ar ccaomclainne.
 Cñh ep̄buid inri 'Em̄ir
 Do ḡab napað naompainne,
 Comapba Cuanan calig.
 Céim máir p̄am̄að p̄p̄c̄aib̄e
 Dia mba cñh céim gan cina
 Dipp̄an min̄ð m̄or̄i mol̄b̄c̄aiḡe
 'Ar cap̄a caom̄p̄ionn Gniaa.

Cñhpaolað Ua Muic̄tiḡsina, p̄i Cairil, ḡ comapba Ail̄de,
 P̄s̄p̄oim̄nac̄ ab Cluana mic Noir.

Loinḡrōc̄ mac Foillen, p̄p̄incep̄ Cille Aupaille, τ. m.
 Robap̄tāc̄ D̄s̄maiḡe, p̄p̄ba inop̄it̄ur.

Or̄ḡain p̄s̄r na t̄p̄r̄i maiḡe ḡ na ḡ-Coman̄o ḡo Shiāb̄ blāðma
 do p̄ioḡaib̄ ḡall ḡ p̄n̄c̄ta na p̄ele b̄p̄iḡde.

Ir in blaḡain p̄i .i. undecima anno p̄eḡni Aōda, pa t̄ap̄p̄inḡ
 báip̄t̄, ḡ ona aitte é do m̄ac an p̄iḡ, lonḡa ion̄da ó m̄uir p̄iap̄ ḡo
 Lōc̄ R̄i leir, ḡo po m̄ill ail̄ena Lōca R̄i ep̄oib̄, ḡ na p̄ep̄anna com-
 p̄ōc̄p̄uib̄e, ḡ Maḡ luip̄ḡ. Ir an̄rain po p̄aop̄ Dia comapba Colum̄i
 a lám̄aib̄ na Lōclann, ḡ map̄ po c̄uaib̄ ar a lám̄aib̄, an dap̄ leo ba
 coip̄t̄e cloic̄e é.

'Eḡ

^d *Gnia*.—The death of this bishop and the succeeding obits are entered in the Ann. F. M. at 870; Ann. Ult. 871. The verses on the death of Gnia are also quoted, with some variations of reading, by the Four Masters.

^e *Emhir's Island*.—i. e. Ireland, the is-

land of Emhir, Eber, or Heber, the celebrated Milesian chieftain.

^f *Of Ailbhe*.—i. e. Bishop of Emly.

^g *Three plains*.—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 870: where, see note.

^h *The eleventh*.—i. e. the year 874.

ⁱ *Barith*.—There is no account of this

[872.] Kal. Gnia^d, Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain [Duleek], bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

For Gnia was the sun of our fair race,
 Head of the piety of Emlir's Island^e,
 He celebrated the festivals of the saints,
 The successor of the wise Cianán.
 For a long time the bright congregation,
 Of which he was head, had dignity without obscurity.
 Alas! for the great precious gem,
 Our fair, bright friend, Gnia.

Cennfacladh Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisel, and successor of Ailbhe^f [died].

Ferdomhnach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois [died].

Loingsech, son of Foillen, chief [abbot] of Cill Ausaille [Killossy], died.

Robhartach, of Dearmhach [Durrow], a scribe, died.

[872.] The plundering of the men of the Three Plains^g, and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bliadhna [Slieve Bloom], by the Kings of the Galls in the snow of Bridgetmas.

[873.] In this year, the eleventh^h of the reign of Aedh, Barithⁱ, who was tutor to the King's son, drew many ships from the sea westwards to Loch Ri^k, and he plundered the islands of Loch Ri out of them, and the neighbouring lands, and also Magh Luirg^l. On this occasion God saved the successor of Columb from the hands of the Lochlanns, and when he escaped from their hands they thought that he was a pillar-stone.

The

Barith, or his expedition, in the published Annals.

Rec, an expansion of the Shannon between Athlone and Lanesborough.

^k *Loch Ri*.—Or Loch Rith, now Lough

^l *Magh Luirg*.—Moylurg, i. e. the baro-

‘Eg níg Lochlann, .i. Dóthraib, do tédmanmm grána opont, ric
enim Deo placuit.

Imnsda bdistan in hoc anno.

Deert eirciter ab anno 871 ad ann. 900.

Kal. Inoriscetae mac Dobailén, ab bñcáir quieuit.

Trí céo bliagáin cada cuir
O éirioct Comgaill bñcáir,
Do pé po maib puatáir ngle.
Inoriscetaig aird oiríonide.

Maolróil, príncepp Spuéra Suairpe, moritur.

Furadórán mac Garbáin, reónab Cille ácaib, moritur.

Céle mac Ioréuile, reónab Ácaib bó Canniú, moritur.

Flann mac Domnaill, nígdamna an tuairgirt, moritur.

Eccnscan mac Dálaiú, ní Cinel Conaill moritur.

Ciarmae hUa Dunaóaiú, ní Gabrae, moritur.

Guin Muirscáig mic Domnaill, nígdamna Laiúgh.

Ciaroóar mac Cpuinnmaoil, ní hUa pFelmída moritur.

Morr Glairne mic Uirne, ní hUa Maccaile. Ar do bar
Eicneacán, Inoriscetaig, Flainn. 7 Ciarmaacán, at pubraó :—

‘Ecc ar eitig foraccuib
Sluaúá raiúgh íar ríctuib

Mapo

ny of Boyle, in the county of Rosecommon.

^m *The King of the Lochlanns.*—The death of this King is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 871, Ult. at 872; but no mention is made of the ugly disease. The Ulster Annals say: “Imhar Rex Normannorum totius Hiberniæ et Britanniae vitam finivit.”—*Dublin MS.*

ⁿ *A chasm.*—The words “Deest eirciter,” &c., are a note by the transcriber in the margin of the MS.

^o *Indrechtach.*—These entries are given in the Ann. F. M. at 901; Ult. 905; but the true year is 906.

^p *Ui-Felmedha.*—i. e. the barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the county of Wexford, now

The King of the Lochlanns^m died of an ugly, sudden disease, *sic enim Deo placuit*.

Britain was much annoyed this year.

A chasmⁿ from about the year 871 [873] to the year 900.

[906.] Kal. Indrechtach^o, son of Dobhailen, Abbot of Beamuchar [Bangor], died.

One in three hundred fair revolving years,
From the death of Comhghall of Beanchar,
To the period of the happy death
Of the great illustrious Indrechtach.

Maelpoil, chief [i. e. abbot] of Sruthair Guaire, died.

Furadhran, son of Gabhrán, Prior of Cill-achaidh, died.

Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Achadh bo Cainnigh [Agabo], died.

Flann, son of Domhnall, royal heir of the North, died.

Egnechan, son of Dálach, King of Cinel Conaill, died.

Ciarmac Ua Dunadhaigh, King of [Ui Conaill] Gabhra, died.

The killing of Muiredhach, son of Domhnall, royal heir of Leinster.

Ciarodhar, son of Crummhael, King of Ui-Felmedha^p, died.

The death of Glaisin, son of Uisin, King of Ui-Maccaille^q. It was of the death of Eignechán, Indrechtach, Flann, and Ciarmacan, was said :—

Death has left destitute^r

The hosts^s who seek after precious gifts;

If

called the Murchoos, or O'Murphy's country.

^q *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now Imokilly, Co. Cork.

^r *Destitute*.—These verses are also quo-

ted by the F. M. at A. D. 901, whose chronology is about five years antedated at this period.

^s *The hosts*.—viz. the poets.

Maipo cloí deñ ní réitpeé,
 Móp liaé Eccneé i n-éccaiḃ.
 Eccnaé ba doḃainḡ d'óccaiḃ
 Rí ceimuil Conaill cḡtaiḡ,
 Dúppan ḡnúir cpeḃbar midenḃ
 Fo tuinn ípenn iar n-éccaiḃ.
 Inoḡsḡtaé ḃḡnḡcuir buiḡniḡ,
 Ciarmac ḡaḃra ḡairmpoḃraiḡ,
 Flann Feabail fial fpi doḃainḡ,
 'Eccneé pil Conaill cainḡniḡ.

Ipte ept triḡerimur annur pegni Flainn mic Maoilpeḡloinn.
 Anni Domini dcccc. Ra tionalaḃ moḡpḡuaḡ fḡḡi munan iar
 in dír céona .i. la Flaithḡbhaí, ⁊ la Cormaic d'iappaíḃ bḡaíḡiḃ
 Laíḡn ⁊ Orpḡaiḡe, ⁊ pa báttur fpi Munan uile i n-aonlongḡoirt.
 Do pala Flaithḡearḡtaé ar a eoḡ ar fuḃ ḡraiḡi 'rin longḡoirt: toḡ-
 ḡair a eaé i ḡclair nḡoiḡain ḡai, ⁊ ba cḡl olc doḡom ḡain. Soḡ-
 uide da muiḡḡir fén, ⁊ don tḡluaḡ uile do náḡ ḃ'áil dol an
 tḡluaḡḡa ar a haḡḡle rin; uair bá cḡl duaiḡḡiaḡ leo uile an tui-
 tuir an duine naomí. Tanḡaḡḡar tḡa tḡḡḡa uairle ó Laíḡnib, ó
 Chḡḡball mac Muirḡḡain, d'iomḡoiḡiḃ Chorpmaic ar túr, ⁊ pa laḡ-
 paḡḡar

¹ *Thirtieth year.*—Flann succeeded in the year 879, and the year here intended in 908.

² *A. D. dcccc.*—This is a mistake for dccccviii.

³ *The same two.*—No reference is made to these two great ecclesiastics in any previous part of these Annals, which shows that there is a chasm of some years here.

⁴ *Flaithbhertach.*—i. e. Flaithbhertach

Mac Imhainen, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush.

⁵ *Cormac.*—That is, Cormac Mac Cuilemain, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel. This battle is given by the F. M. at A. D. 903, and in the Ann. Ult. at 907, but the true year was 908. The scribe writes in the margin of our MS.: "*De morte Cormaci filii Culennani, regis Mo-*"

If it has changed the colour of a potent king,
 Great grief that Eigneche has died.
 Eigneche, who was the sternest of youths,
 King of the populous Cinel Conaill,
 Alas ! that his face, shrivelled, colourless, is left
 Beneath the surface of the clay in death.
 Indreachtach of populous Beannchar,
 And Ciarinmac of Gabhra, of great fame,
 Flann Feabhail, generous, resolute against difficulty,
 Eigneche of the race of Conall of goodly councils.

[908.] This is the thirtieth year^t of the reign of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

[908.] A. D. dccccⁿ. The great host of Munster was assembled by the same two^x, i. e. by Flaithbhertach^y and Cormac^z, to demand the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe, and all the men of Munster were in the same camp. Flaithbhertach went on horseback through the streets of the camp; his horse fell under him into a deep trench, and this was an evil omen^a to him. There were many of his own people, and of the whole host, who did not wish to go on the expedition after this, for they all considered this fall of the holy man as an ominous presage. But noble ambassadors came from Leinster, from Cearbhall, son of Muirigan, to Cormac first, and they delivered a message of peace from the Leinster-men, i. e. one peace to be in all
 Erin

monia, Archiepiscopi *Casseliensis et Martiris*." Dr. Hanmer says that Cormac was killed by the Danes, but Dr. Keating, in his "History of Ireland," from the historical tract called *Cath Belaigh Mughna*, i. e. the Battle of Ballaghmoon, states that King Cormac was not slain by the Danes,

but by the Leinster-men.

^a *An evil omen*.—*Cel* etc. The scribe glosses the word *cel* by *páirtine*, in the margin. Dr. Lynch, in his translation of Keating's "History of Ireland," translates it *malum omen*. See Ann. F. M., p. 566, note.

πατταρ τσέταιρσετ ρίοδα, im méide ad éfir do ó Laiḡnib, .i. aoin
 ρίοδε do beit̃ i n'-Eirinn uile ḡo dealtaine ar a ccionn, uair coic-
 tigfir d'pogiñar an tanñar, a brait̃de do éabairt an sláiñ
 Maonaḡ, an duine naoim̃ ḡnair̃ érait̃b̃oḡ, ḡ ḡaone eile érait̃b-
 deca; reoid ḡ mair̃iura iom̃do do éabairt do Flait̃bear̃taḡ ḡ do
 Chormac. Bá fail̃b̃ ḡo mór̃ la Cormac an t̃r̃b̃or̃in do éair̃ḡiñ
 do, ḡ táim̃ḡ iarr̃in dá inñor̃in do Flait̃bear̃taḡ, ḡ na inñor̃ do-
 r̃aide am̃ail tug̃aḡ éuḡe ó Laiḡnib. Am̃ail po éuala Flait̃bear̃-
 taḡ rin, po ḡaḡ ad̃uaḡ mór̃ ḡ ar̃eḡ po ráid̃: Fail̃l̃r̃iḡiḡ, ar̃ ré, do
 b̃ḡm̃m̃am̃naide, ḡ ḡḡioile do éineoil t̃reod̃, uair mac com̃ait̃ḡ
 tu; ḡ na raib̃ b̃riat̃ra iom̃da reair̃ba tar̃car̃laḡa ar̃ raḡa re
 n-inñor̃in.

Ar̃ é p̃r̃ḡra tug̃ Cormac fair̃riom̃: Ar̃ deim̃in l̃m̃ra dno, ar̃
 Cormac, an ní biar̃ de rin .i. caḡ do éur̃, a duine naoim̃, ar̃ Cor-
 mac, ḡ biara po m̃alaḡtain de, ḡ ar̃ doḡa b̃ár̃ ḡraḡail̃ d̃uit̃. Aḡur̃
 ó dubair̃t̃ rin, táim̃ḡ da puball̃ féin, ḡ ré t̃uir̃rioc̃ doḡr̃ónac̃, ḡ ó po
 r̃uid̃ po ḡab̃ r̃ioḡal̃ uball̃ tug̃aḡ d̃ó, ḡ po baol̃ ḡa p̃roḡail̃ dá m̃uinñ-
 t̃ir̃, ḡ ar̃eḡ po ráid̃: A m̃uinñt̃ir̃ ioñm̃ain, ar̃ ré, ní éioḡnac̃aib̃-
 r̃i ubla d̃uib̃ ón uair̃r̃i am̃ac̃ ḡo b̃ráḡ. And̃eḡ a éḡear̃na ioñm̃uiñ
 tal̃m̃anda, ar̃ a m̃uinñt̃ir̃, ciḡ 'ma ñḡr̃nair̃ b̃r̃ón ḡ d̃ub̃a d̃uinñ? Ir̃
 miñic do ḡñ m̃oḡélm̃uine d̃uinñ. Ar̃eḡ dno po ráid̃riom̃; ciḡ óñ,
 a m̃uinñt̃ir̃ ioñm̃uiñ, cá ní d̃ub̃r̃ioc̃ po ráid̃iar̃? Uair̃ b̃ḡ a ñ-ioḡḡ-
 naḡ ḡen ḡo t̃eug̃aiññr̃i ubla d̃uib̃ ar̃ mo l̃áiñ féin; uair̃ biad̃ ñc̃
 éiḡin uair̃r̃i um̃ p̃arr̃aḡ t̃ioḡnair̃c̃r̃i ubla d̃uib̃. Ro ór̃id̃aḡ p̃or̃i-
 air̃eḡ iarr̃tam̃. Ro ḡair̃m̃b̃ cuḡe anñrin an duine naoim̃ḡa, érait̃b̃-
 ḡc̃ ḡnair̃ (Maonaḡ mac Siad̃ail), ar̃d̃eom̃air̃ba Com̃ḡail̃, ḡ do
 p̃r̃ḡne

^b *Séds*.—i. e. jewels, precious stones.

^c *Apples*.—Keating has the same artless
 words, but Dr. Lynch, in his Latin trans-

lation of Keating, improves the style
 thus: "Nunquam posthac (inquit) *quid-*
quam inter vos, O charissimi, distri-

Erin until May following (it being then the second week in Autumn), and to give hostages into the keeping of Maenach, a holy, wise, and pious man, and of other pious men, and to give séds^b and much property to Cormac and Flaithbheartach. Cormac was much rejoiced at being offered this peace, and he afterwards came to tell it to Flaithbheartach, and how it was brought to him from Leinster. When Flaithbheartach heard this, he was greatly horrified, and said: "This shows," said he, "the littleness of thy mind, and the feebleness of thy nature, for thou art the son of a plebeian;" and he said many other bitter, insulting words, which it would be tedious to repeat.

The answer which Cormac made him was: "I am certain," said Cormac, "of what the result of this will be; a battle will be fought, O holy man," said he, "and Cormac shall be under a curse for it," and it is likely that it will be the cause of death to thee." And when he said this, he came to his own tent, being afflicted and sorrowful, and when he sat down he took a basinful of apples which was brought him, and he proceeded to divide them among his people, and he said: "Beloved people," said he, "I shall never present you with apples from this hour henceforth." "Is it so, O dear earthly lord," said his people; "why dost thou exhibit sorrow and melancholy to us? It is often thou hast boded evil for us." "It is what I say; but, beloved people, what ominous thing have we said, for it is no great wonder that I should not distribute apples among you with my own hand, for there shall be some one of you in my place who will present you with apples"^c. He afterwards ordered a watch to be set, and he called to him the holy, pious, and wise man (Maenach^d, son of Siadhal), the chief Comharba of Comhghall, and he made his confession and his will

buam."

^d *Maenach*.—He was abbot of Disert-Diarmada, now Castledermot in the county

of Kildare, which was one of the monasteries founded by Diarmaid, coarb of St. Comgall, of Bangor.

μιῆνε α βασιριδιη γ α ειομνα να ριαθνηαι, γ πο εαιε Κορρ Κρηορε αρ α λαιη, γ δο παδ λαιη ριρ αν παογαλ 'να ριαθνηρε ιη Μαοηαι, αιρ πο ριρ γο μαηρητε 'ρην εαε ε, αετ νιορ βαιλ δο ροειδε δα ριορ ραιρ. Ρο βαοι δυο γα ραδα α εορρ δο βρειε γο Κλυαιη αιμα δα ημειε α ρροηβε, μυα βειε δυο, α βρειε γο ρελιε Θιαρμαδα ηιε Αοδα Ροην, βαιλ ι ραβα αγ ρογλυη γο ραδα. Δα λαιηαιη λειρ ιμυρρο α αθηααλ ι εΚλυαιη Αιμα αγ μαε Λειηη. Δα ρερρ ιμυρρο λα Μαοηαε α αθηααλ ιρ ιη Θιριορε Θιαρμαδα; αιρ βα βαλε λα Κοηγαλλ Θιριορε Θιαρμαδα, γ ρα Κοηαρηα Κοηγαλλ Μαοηαε. Αρ ε αρ εηηαιδε πο βαοι να αιμρρ, ι. Μαοηαε μαε Σιαθαιλ, γ βα μορ ρα ραοηραιε αν εαν ρα αγ δειηη ριοδα ειρη Λαιγηη γ ριορα Μυηαιη δα ρρεδαδ. Ρο ιηεηεεταρ ροειδε δο ρλυαε Μυηαιη γο ηηηεμδαηε. Ρο βαοι δυο γλορ μορ γ ρερταν ι λοηρπορε ρερρ Μυηαιη αν εαν ρα, αιρ εαλαδαρ Ρλαηη μαε Μαοηρεαελοηηη δο βειε ι λοηρπορε Λαιγηη γο ρλογ μορ δο εοιρ γ ρορ εοε.

Αρ αν ρην πο ραιδ Μαοηαε : Α θαεδοηη Μυηαιη, αρ ρο, βα εοιρ δυη να βραιε αιετα ραηερ δυη δο γαβαιλ ι ηηηαιη θαοηηε εραδδε γο βεαλλτοηη, ι. μαε Κρηβαλλ ηηε Λαιγηη, γ μαε ηηε Ορραηε. Ρα βαεεερ ρηρ Μυηαιη υιη γα ραδα ηερ οβ ε Ρλαηεβαηρεαε μαε Ιοημηνηη, α αοηαρ, πο εοηεεηηε ιαδ ιη εοηδεε ι Λαιγηη.

Α ηαιε αν γηηαιη μορ δο ροηραε εαηεαδαρ εαρ Σιαθ Μαηε ηιαρ γο Θροηεε Λειεηηηηη. Ρο εαιρρ ιμυρρο Τιοβραηε,

* *Cluain Uamha*.—Now Cloyne, in the county of Cork, of which St. Colman Mac Leine was the founder and patron.

* *Diarmaid*.—i. e. to the cemetery of the church of Diarmaid. This Diarmaid was grandson of Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and founded the Church of Disert Diar-

mada, now Castle Dermot, which he dedicated to St. Comgall of Bangor about A. D. 800. He died A. D. 824 (Ann. Ult.). The Maenach here referred to was the successor of Diarmaid rather than the successor of St. Comgall, who does not appear to have ever been at the place.

will in his presence, and he took the body of Christ from his hand, and he resigned the world in the presence of Maenach, for he knew that he would be killed in the battle. But he did not wish that many should know this of him. He also ordered that his body should be brought to Cluain Uamha^c, if convenient; but if not, to convey it to the cemetery of Diarmaid^d, son [*read*, grandson] of Aedh Roin, where he had studied for a long time. He was very desirous, however, of being interred at Cluain Uamha of Mac Lenin. Maenach, however, was better pleased to have him interred at Disert-Diarmada, for Disert-Diarmada was one of Comhghal's towns^e; and Maenach was successor of Comhghal. This Maenach, son of Siadhail, was the wisest man in his time, and he exerted himself much at this time to make peace (if he could), between the men of Leinster and Munster. Many of the forces of Munster went away without restraint. There was great noise and dissension in the camp of the men of Munster at this time, for they had heard that Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, was in the camp of the Leinster-men with great forces of foot and horse.

It was then Maenach said: "Good men of Munster," said he, "ye ought to accept of the good hostages I have offered you to be placed in the custody of pious men till May next; namely, the son of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and the son of the King of Osraighe." All the men of Munster were saying that it was Flaithbhertach, son of Ionmainén, alone, that compelled them to go into Leinster.

After this great complaint which they made, they came over Sliabh Mairge^b from the west to Leithghlimm Bridge. But Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe [of Emly], and many of the clergy along with him, tarried

^c *Towns*.—i. e. monasteries. See Dr. Todd's Book of Hymns, p. 136.

^b *Sliabh Mairge*.—This name is still preserved in that of Slievemarague, a ba-

rony forming the south-east portion of the Queen's County, but the original Sliabh Mairge extended so far into the county of Kilkenny as to embrace the old church of

παιδε, καμάρβα Αιλβε, γ ποχαιδε δο ελέιρις ιμε ι Λειτέγλινν, γ
 Σιollaða an τρλόιζ, γ α ccapoill lóin illeitéγλινν. Ro rennio iap
 rin ptauic γ cairmáirta ag fíriab Muihan γ tanγaτtur pínpa γo
 Maγ n-Ailbe. Ro batτtur imurpo γ α no puim pa coille ndainγin
 oγ iopinaiδε na námað. Do ponpau pír Muihan τρί caða commopa
 coimiméide díob: Flaitébeaptaué mac Ionmainen, γ Ceallac mac
 Círbail l pí Oppaiγe pep in éed éat; Cormac mac Cuilínám pí
 Muihan pe caé mðoin Muihan. Cormac mac Moéla pí na
 nDéiri, γ pí Ciappaiγe γ μιγ cimuð eile iomða, iaptau Muihan ip
 in τpírr caé. Tanγaτtur iapañ amlað rin ap Maγ n-Ailbe.
 Ða γhánac iad ap iomað a námað, γ ap α n-uaitéet péin. Apeð
 mupio eoluiγ .i. an luét po baoi ftauipa γo paðavaρ Laiγin co n-a
 poépaioib τpi cuðpuma no ceitpe cuðpumo, no apliu pe fíriab
 Muihan do cum an éata. Ða epuaγ móp annuall po baoi ip in éat,
 amail mupio ealuiγ .i. an luét po baoi ipin éat .i. nuall an vapa
 pluaγ γá mapbað, γ nuall an τploiγ eile ag cominaoiðim an
 mapbða rin. Ðá éúp imurpo po iompolaing maioim obann ap
 fíriab Muihan .i. Celfcap, bpátau Cingegan, do leim γo hobann
 ap α eac, γ map do ling ap α eac apeð paio: A paopélanua Mu-
 man, ap pé, teicío γo hobann on éat aðuacmap po, γ léiγío eiopir
 na cléipóib péin na po γaðpað cominaide eile acé caé do éabaipε;
 γ po teic iapτtáin γo hobann, γ pochaiδε mop maille mip. Aγap
 ono paé eile an máðma: Ceallac mac Círbail l, map au éonnaipε-
 riðe an caé ι παβαττup maite muinntipe μιγ 'Eipínn ag tuapγain
 α caða

Teach Scoithin, now Tiseoffin.

ⁱ *Magh-Ailbe*.—This was the name of a large plain in the south of the county of Kildare. *Bealach Mughna*, where this battle was fought, still preserves that name, in the anglicized form Ballaghmoon. It

is situated in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Carlow. The site of the battle is still shown, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is not yet for-

ried at Leithghlinn, and also the servants of the army and the horses that carried the provisions. After this, trumpets were blown and signals for battle were given by the men of Munster, and they came before them to Magh-Ailbheⁱ. Here they remained with their back to a fast wood, awaiting their enemies. The men of Munster divided themselves into three equally large battalions: Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, over the first division^k; Cormac, son of Cuilenán, King of Munster, over the middle division; Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, and the King of Cíarraighe, and the kings of many other septs of West Munster, over the third division. They afterwards came in this order on Magh Ailbhe. They were querulous on account of the numbers of the enemy and their own fewness. The learned, i. e. [the scholars] that were among them, state that the Leinster-men and their forces amounted to three times or four times the number of the men of Munster, or more. Unsteady was the order in which the men of Munster came to the battle. Very pitiful was the wailing which was in the battle, as the learned who were in the battle relate, i. e. the shrieks of the one host in the act of being slaughtered, and the shouts of the other host exulting over that slaughter. There were two causes for which the men of Munster suffered so sudden a defeat, i. e. Céilechar, the brother of Cingégan, suddenly mounted his horse, and said: "Nobles of Munster," said he, "fly suddenly from this abominable battle, and leave it between the clergy themselves, who could not be quiet without coming to battle." And he suddenly fled afterwards, accompanied with great hosts. The other cause of the defeat was: when Cealach, son of Cearbhall, saw the battalion in which were
the

gotten by tradition.

* *Division*.—This agrees with the account of this battle given by Keating from

the *Cath Bealaigh Mughna*. It is very probable that both accounts have been epitomized from the same original work.

α κατὰ φέν, πο λινγ αρ α εαé γ πο παύ πε α μυνντιρ φέν; Ειρ-
 γιό αρ βαρ n-σέαιβ, γ ιονναρβαίό υαιβ αν λυέτ φυλ m βαρ n-αιγιό,
 γ γε αορυβαιρτιρμ ριν, ní δο έαυγαό abunaό αδυβαιρτε, αέτ αρ
 δο έειέσm; αέτ επά πο πάρ δο na εαυριβ ριν, τειέσo ι nαινέετ δο
 na εατέαιβ Μυνήnσέαιβ. Υέ τρια, ba τρυαιγ γ ba μόρι αν τ-άρι αρ
 πυο Μαίγε Αίλβε ιαρτεταν. Νί coiγιλτεα ελέιρσέ ρσέ laoc ann ριν.
 ba coimméo πα μαρb θαοιρ, γ πο διέσñθαοιρ; αν ταν πα hαιnέtea
 laoc no ελέιρεé ann, ní αρ έπόεαιρτε δο nítea, αέτ ραιnε ba impu-
 lang δ'παγβαίλ πυαπλαγτέ υαθαίβ, nó dá mβπειé αγ poγnam δóib.
 Τερνα τρια Cορmac αν ηι αττοραé αν έέδ έατα. Αέτ πο λινγ α
 εαé ι cclair, γ πα τυιτριοñ von eoé : όπο éoncaττυιρ dρiñ υ'ά
 μυνντιρ ριν, γ ριαó α μαίδm, tanγaττυιρ δ'ιονηρποιγιό αν ρί, γ πα
 έυρiετταρ αρ α εαé έ. Αρ ann ριν αó éonnaιρπειοñ θαττυ δó φέν,
 ρaορclanθα δ'Εογanaέτ έ, Αοó α αιnm, ρaoi eaγna γ bπειέσñ-
 naέτα γ ρñéapa έ, γ laιone; apεδ πο ράύ αν ρί ρριρ: Α meic ion-
 mαιnm, αρ ρέ, na λñ dιom-ρα, Αέτ noó βειρ αρ amail αρ ρεpp coτ-
 mocpa. Ρo innιρyρα δυιτ-ρι ρεime po go μυιρpñδε μιρi 'ριν έαé
 po. Ρo έαιριρ υαιέτσo ι ρφαρπαó Chορmaic, γ táinic ρεime αρ α
 πυο na ρλιγσó, γ ba hιomθα φυλ θαοime γ εαé αρ πυο na ρλιγσó
 ριν. Scatlit dno coppa βειρεó α ειέρριοñ αρ αν ρλιγιó pleamam,
 ι ρλιοéτ na ρola ριν, τυιτιó αν τεαé αρ α hαιρ ριαρ, γ bρiρσó α
 dρuim γ α μυνéλ αρ dó, γ πο ράύ αγ τυιτιm: In manup τυαρ,
 Domine, commendo ρpριrτυm meum; γ ρaοiδió α ρpριopaó, γ
 τsγaιd na meic mallaέταν eccpaιδbσca, γ γabaιd γaae dá colaimn,
 γ γabaιd α éñm dá éolaimn.

ᾚέρ

¹ *Spared*.—Keating has nearly the same words, which Dr. Lynch has improved upon in his Latin translation, quoted in a note to the Annals of the F. M., A. D. 903. "Siquidem in illo conflictu, sacri et pro-

fani homines promiscuâ internecone mac-
 tabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis ha-
 bitâ ratione."—*O'Donovan's Four Mas-
 ters*, vol. i., p. 568, note.

^m *His head*.—The F. M. state that it was

the chieftains of the people of the King of Erin cutting down his own battalion, he mounted his horse, and said to his own people : "Mount your horses, and drive the enemy before you." And though he said this, it was not to fight really he said so, but to fly. But, however, it resulted from these causes that the Munster battalions fled together. Alas ! pitiful and great was the slaughter throughout Magh-Ailbhe afterwards. A cleric was not more spared^l than a layman there; they were equally killed. When a layman or a clergyman was spared, it was not out of mercy it was done, but out of covetousness to obtain a ransom for them, or to bring them into servitude. King Cormac, however, escaped in the van of the first battalion, but his horse fell into a trench, and he fell off the horse. When a party of his people who were flying perceived this, they came to the king and put him up on his horse again. It was then he saw a foster-son of his own, a noble of the Eoghanachts, by name Aedh, who was an adept in wisdom and jurisprudence, and history, and Latin, and the king said to him : "Beloved son," said he, "do not follow me, but escape as well as thou canst. I told thee before now, that I should fall in this battle." A few remained along with Cormac, and he came forward along the way on horseback, and the way was besmeared throughout with much blood of men and horses. The hind feet of his horse slipped on the slippery way in the track of blood, and the horse fell backwards, and broke his [Cormac's] back and neck in twain, and he said, when falling, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum," and he gave up the ghost; and the impious sons of malediction came and thrust darts through his body, and cut off his head^m.

Though

Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denlis, that cut off King Cormac's head, but the name of the place, as well as that of the family, is

unknown to tradition, and the identification of them has hitherto escaped the ken of our topographical investigators.

Ḑér ba iomda an marbhad ar Mairg Ailbe, ra beirba a nair, nír bo raicé croidaét Laignh de rin, gur po lñrat an mairóm tap Sliab Mairge riap, 7 po marbhrat raorclanna iomda don lñmair rin.

I pporéoraé an éata po cé dóir po marbhad Ceallac mac Cñr-baill, pi Orraige, 7 a mac. Ar rgaoliteac imurpo po marbhad ó rin amac eir laoc 7 cléirac : ar mór do cléiricib mairte po marbhad irin éat po, 7 ar mór do ríogaib, 7 da éaoiricuib. Ro marbhad ann Rogaracac mac Suibne, m rui peallromdaéta 7 dia-daéta, pi Ciarrage, 7 Ailill mac Eogain, an tairbñraio ócc 7 an t-áirbraorclann, 7 Colman, ab Cinneti, áro ollam breicmnaéta Eirñn, 7 rocuide ar éna, quor longum erc pcribere.

Na laoié imurpo, Cormac pí na nDéirí, Dubagán, pi pñr mairge, Cñnraolaé, pí hUa Conaill, Conn dar 7 Ainehir d'Uib Cairdealbairg, 7 Eidean pi Aíone, po baor ar ionnarbhad a Munnann, Maolmuad, Maodubán, Dubdabairñn, Congal, Caearnac, Pñraéac, Aod, pí hUa Liaéán, 7 Domnall pi Dúin Cearmna.

Ar iad dono ra bir an cat po .i. Flann mac Maolreóloinn, Rí, Eirñn, 7 Cñrball mac Muirgán pí Laignh, 7 Taog mac Paoláin pí hUa gCionnriola, Témenan, pí hUa nÓcga, Ceallac 7 Lorcan da pí fear Cualann, Indeirge mac Duibgiolla, pí hUa
n-Óróna

^a *Many good clergymen.*—This seems to imply that the clergy were wont to go on military expeditions so late as 908. Fothadh na Canoine had induced the monareh Aedh Oirdnighe (A. D. 804) to release the clergy from this barbarous duty, and Adamnan had made greater exertions, to the same effect, about a century earlier. But the union of the kingly with the epis-

copal dignity would appear to have encouraged the continuance of this custom to the time of Cormac Mac Cullenan, though, perhaps, not in the northern parts of Ireland, where the influence of the law of Adamnan and Fothadh prevailed at this time.

^o *Cenn-Etigh.*—Now Kinnitty in the King's County.

Though extensive was the slaughter on Magh Ailbhe, to the East of the Bearbha [Barrow], the prowess of the Leinster-men was not satiated with it, but they followed up the route west across Sliabh Mairgè, and slew many noblemen in that pursuit.

In the very beginning of the battle, Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, and his son, were killed at once. Dispersedly, however, others were killed from that out, both laity and clergy. There were many good clergymen^a killed in this battle, as were also many kings and chieftains. In it was slain Fogartach, son of Suibhne, an adept in philosophy and divinity, King of Ciarraighe [Kerry], and Ailell, son of Eoghan, the distinguished young sage, and the high-born nobleman, and Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Etigh^o, Chief Ollamh of the judicature of Erin, and hosts of others also, of whom it would be tedious to write.

But the laymen were, Cormac, King of the Deisi, Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe [Fermoy], Cennfaeladh, King of of Ui-Conaill [Connilloe], Conodhar and Aneslis, of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh^p, and Eidhen, King of Aidhne^q, who was in exile in Munster; Maelmuadh, Madudan, Dubhdabhoirenn, Congal, Catharnach, Feradhach; Aedh, King of Ui-Liathain^r, and Domhnall, King of Dun-Cearmna^s.

But the persons who gained this battle were Flann, son of Mael-seachlainn, King of Erin; and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster; and Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Temhe-
nan,

^p *Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh*.—A tribe seated in the S. E. of the county of Clare, near Killaloe.

^q *Aidhne*.—A territory coextensive with the diocese of Kilmaeduaigh, in the S. W. of the county of Galway. The Eidhen here mentioned was the progenitor of the

famous family of O'Heyne.

^r *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe and territory nearly coextensive with the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork.

^s *Dun-Cearmna*.—The ancient name of a fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, county of Cork.

n-Dróna, Pollamán mac Oilella ní Foctarta Fea, Tuatal mac Ugaire ní hUa Muiríodaiḡ, Ughan mac Cinnéidaiḡ, ní Laoigri, Maolcállann mac Fírigaile, ní na Fforéuaḡ, Cleirécén ní hUa mDaírce. Táinig iartan Flann, ní Éirínn, marcrluaḡ móri pioḡda, gur po ioḡnaic Diairmaid mac Círbaili i piḡe Oppaiḡe.

Arf ann rin tanḡatari dírín a n-aiḡiḡ Flann, ḡ cñn Cormaic an Rí aca: aḡeḡ po ráiḡriḡd ie Flann: “Úḡḡa ḡ rláinḡe, a Rí cúmaḡḡḡaiḡ cōḡḡḡaiḡ, ḡ cñn Cormaic aḡaiḡn duiḡ; ḡ aínai ar bér do na píḡḡaiḡ, ḡḡḡaiḡ do rliarad, ḡ cuir an cñn po foite, ḡ foḡiḡḡ é doḡ rliarad. Ar ole, imurro, adrubairḡ Flann muiríom, ní buiḡḡar do raḡ ḡóib. Móri an ḡríom, ar ré, a cñn do ḡoiḡ don Éppcop naom, a onóir imurro, aḡeḡ do ḡénra, ḡ ní a foḡiḡḡ. Ra ḡab Flann an cñn ’na láim, ḡ po pḡḡ é, ḡ do raḡ na timcíoil po éri an cñn coirpeaca, [an naom éppcop], ḡ in fíḡḡḡaiḡḡiḡ. Rugaḡ uad iairḡḡain an cñn ḡo honóḡaḡ dionn-roiḡiḡ an cúirp, bail a raḡa Maonaḡ mac Siadail, comarba Com-
ḡail,

¹ *Ui Deaghaidh*.—A territory in the N. W. of the county of Wexford, nearly coextensive with the present barony of Gorey.

² *Feara-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the county of Wicklow.

³ *Ui-Drona*.—Now Idrone, county of Carlow.

⁴ *Fotharta-Fea*.—Now the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.

⁵ *Ui-Muireadhaigh*.—A territory comprising the southern half of the present county of Kildare.

⁶ *Laeighis*.—Now Leix, in the Queen’s County.

⁷ *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and

the neighbouring districts.

⁸ *Ui Bairche*.—A territory comprising the present barony of Slievemarague in the S. E. of the Queen’s County, and some of the adjoining districts of the county of Carlow.

⁹ *With thy thigh*.—Keating has: “Here is the head of Cormac, King of Munster, for thee, sit upon it, as is the custom of [conquering] kings; but the monarch, far from complying with their request, reprimanded them, and said that it was very wicked to have cut off the head of the holy bishop; and he refused to treat it with any indignity. He took up the head in his hand, kissed it, and passed it thrice

nan, King of Ui-Deaghaidh^t; Ceallach and Lorean, two Kings of Feara-Cualann^u; Imcirth, son of Duibhgilla, King of Ui-Drona^x; Follamhan, son of Oillell, King of Fotharta-Fea^x; Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Ui Muireadhaigh^z; Ughran, son of Cennedigh, King of Laeighis^a; Maelchallann, son of Ferghal, King of the Fortuatha^b; Clercén, King of Ui-Bairche^c.

Flann, King of Erin, came with a numerous royal body of horse, and he escorted Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, into the kingdom of Osraighe.

Then a party came up to Flann, having the head of Cormac with them, and what they said to Flann was: "Life and health, O powerful, victorious king! We have the head of Cormac for thee, and, as is customary with kings, raise thy thigh, and put this head under it, and press it with thy thigh"^d. Flann, however, spoke angrily to them instead of giving them thanks. "It was an enormous act," said he, "to have taken off the head of the holy bishop; but, however, I shall honour it instead of crushing it." Flann took the head into his hand, and kissed it, and had carried round him thrice the consecrated head [of the holy bishop], and of the true martyr. The head

was

around him in token of respect and veneration." Dr. Lynch, in his Latin Translation of Keating's History, improves the style thus:—"Invictissime Rex simul et felicissime, En regis in prælio cæsi caput ad tuos pedes projicimus, ei tu inside et totâ corporis mole innitere, (superioribus enim Hiberniæ regibus solemne fuit hostici regis in prælio cæsi caput femori suppositum duriori sessione premere). Itane orationem et munus non gratulatione aliquâ, sed acerbissimâ deferentium inerepa-

tione rex exceptit, nec solum sacrum caput tam contumeliosè tractare renuit, verum etiam in percussores acriter invectus quòd sacrato episcopo violentas manus afferre ausi fuerint. Deinde caput ipsum reverenter exceptum osculatus tribus sibi vicibus circumdatum honore debito prosecutus, Mainacho Siadhulli filio, Congelli successorì deferendum dedit, qui caput unâ cum trunco corpore justis pro dignitate ritè persolutis, Deserti Diermodi humari curavit."

was afterwards carried away from him honourably to the body, where Maenach, son of Siadhal, Comharba of Comhghall, was, and he carried the body of Cormac to Disert-Diarmada [Castledermot], where it was honourably interred, and where it performs signs and miracles.

Why should not the heart repine and the mind sicken at this enormous deed, the killing and the mangling; with horrid arms, of this holy man, the most learned of all who came or will come of the men of Erin for ever? The complete master of Gaedhlic, and Latin, the archbishop, most pious, most pure, miraculous in chastity and prayer, a proficient in law, in every wisdom, knowledge, and science; a paragon of poetry and learning, head of charity and every virtue, and head of education; supreme king of the two provinces of Munster in his time.

Flann, King of Erin, returned home, after having left Diarmaid in the kingdom of Osraighe, and after having ratified an amicable peace between him and his brethren. The Leinster-men also returned home after victory and triumph.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, proceeded directly to Cill-dara [Kildare], carrying with him great troops into captivity, and among the rest, Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainén. What a certain scholar of Leinster has ascribed of evil to Flaithbheartach is shameful to be mentioned, and improper to be written.

They afterwards brought Flaithbheartach to Cill-dara [Kildare], and the clergy of Leinster gave him great abuse, for they knew that he alone had invited the expedition and the battle, and that Cormac came against his own will. On the death of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, however, Flaithbheartach was set at liberty, which, according to some, was after the expiration of one year. Muirenn^f, successor of Brighit, accompanied by a great number of clerics, escorted him to Magh Nairbh^g, and when he arrived in Munster he made peace there.

He

Ra éuað iarptan dá mairtair go hInir Caetağ, 7 po baor real
go epáidbfc inri, go ttáimz amac doiróiri do gabail riçe Cairil,
go paða da bliagann tpoóad i riçe Munan. Ar do'n cat po pa
can Dallán (mac Moirpe) ollamh Chepball pí Laighi:—

Cormac Feimín Fogaipac
Colmán, Ceallac epuað n-uğpa,
Do pé mile do poópaipar
I ceat bealuz muad Múğna.
Aineprip, óin boruma,
Frigal péiz iomon repiblinn,
Cormac pionn a Feimínmaiz
7 Cennpaolað a Fripinn.
Connoðar óin Adarimaz
7 Eioin a h-Aíone,
La Cripball do poópaipar
Dia mairt ar Maiz Ailbe.
Maolmuad 7 Maouóán,
Uc pob alann an fairinn,
Dubacan ó Aíaimn Móip,
Dublaec 7 Dubdaóipinn,
Congal 7 Caéapnac
7 Fripaóac parao,

Domnall

^h *Dallan, son of Mor.*—Keating says that he was poet to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, quoted by the F. M., A. D. 903, but their chronology is five years ante-dated.

ⁱ *Aneslis, shelter of Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, a fort on the west side of

the River Shannon, about one mile to the north of Killaloe. This was the residence of the chief of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh. This Aneslis was not the ancestor of any line of the Dalcais whose pedigree is known.

^k *Frighrenn.*—This was the name of the chief seat of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now

He afterwards went to his monastery on Inis-Cathaigh [Scattery Island], and spent some time there piously, but he came out afterwards to assume the kingdom of Caisel, and he was in the [enjoyment of] the kingdom of Munster for thirty-two years. Of this battle, Dallan, son of Mor^b, Ollamh of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, sang :—

Cormac of Feimhin, Foghartach,
Colman, Ceallach, of hard battles,
With six thousand, fell
In the famous battle of Mughain.
Aneslis, shelter of Borumhaⁱ,
Fearghal the sharp, of the straight stream,
Cormac the fair, of Magh Feimhenn,
And Cennfaeladh, of Frighrenn^k,
Conodhar, too, of Magh Adhair^l,
And Eidhen, of Aidhne^m.
By Cearbhall all were slain
On Tuesday on Magh Ailbhe.
Maelmuadh and Madudhan;
Alas ! fair was the host !
Dubhagan, of Abhainn Morⁿ,
Dubhlach and Dubhdabhoirenn.
Congal and Catharnach,
And Feradhach, of the wilderness,

Domhnall,

the baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo, county of Limerick.

ⁱ *Magh Adhair*.—A level plain in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare. This Conodhar is not the ancestor of any known line of the Dal-Cais.

^m *Eidhen, of Aidhne*.—He was the an-

cestor of the O'Heynes of Aidhne, a territory in the S. W. of the county of Galway.

ⁿ *Abhainn Mor*.—Avenmore (or the Great River), now the Blackwater River in the county of Cork. This Dubhagan was the ancestor of the O'Dubhagans [O'Dugans] of Fermoy, county of Cork. •

Domnall a Dun Cſhmna caom,
 ⁊ Aoð ó Charu Tapaiḡ.
 Flann Tſhpa do'n Tailltſhnaig,
 Iſ Cſhbhall Dúin Capmain ciṡac.
 I pεpt Decembei cloiriṡṡap
 Caṡ ḡo céduib iolac,
 Taṡḡ mac Paolán, Temenan,
 Ceallac iſ Lopcán Lóḡlan;
 Indeiriḡe mac Duibḡiolla,
 Ro dionḡbaṡṡur cóiḡ nonḡair.
 Maolcallann mac Fſhḡaile,
 Domnoll iſ Lopcán Liamna,
 Uḡairpe no Tuacal a Dún Oſhmaiḡe,
 Nocap cſṡrap tiamḡa.
 Uḡrian Maiḡe móḡḡlonnac,
 Cleirpcen ó Imſ Failbe,
 Follaman mac Aillella,
 Dubḡaḡḡirſhnn adaimne.
 Taṡḡ an tſpaci a Oſḡaḡair,
 ḡo ſurṡaib bḡuṡe bḡḡḡlat,
 Ap ré caṡ po ſpcomail,
 Do clóḡ caṡ ſop Copmac. Copmac.
 Ro ba ḡníom ḡo tſiumaḡḡain
 ⁊ Ap lop rap mſḡorann

Rob

• *Dun Cearma*.—i. e. the old head of Kinsale.

• *Carn Tuisigh*.—This was the residence of the chief of Ui-Liathain, now the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork; but its situation or modern name has not been

yet determined.

• *Flann, of Teamhair*.—i. e. of Tara and Teltown in Meath.

• *Dun Carman*.—This was the name of an ancient seat of the kings of Leinster, the site of which is now occupied by the

Domhnall, of Dun Cearma^a, the fair,
 And Aedh, of Carn Tasaigh^b,
 Flann, of Teamhair^a, of the plain of Tailtin;
 And Cearbhall of the showery Dun Carman^c.
 On the seventh^d of September they joined
 Battle with exulting hundreds,
 Tadhg, son of Faclan, Temenan,
 Ceallach and Lorean the comely;
 Indeirge, son of Duibhigilla,
 They discomfited five times nine persons:
 Maelcallann, son of Fearghal,
 Domhnall and Lorean of Liamhain^e,
 Ugaire, of Dun-Dearmhaigh^u.
 They were not a gloomy four;
 Ugran, of Mairge^v, the great-deeded,
 Cleireen, of Inis-Failbhe,
 Follamhan, son of Ailell,
 Dubhdabhoirenn we acknowledge,
 Tadhg, the lord of Desgabhair^x,
 With crushing flails of strong rods,
 It is he that discomfited,
 That gained the battle over Cormac.
 It was a deed of dark plunder,
 And it was enough to confuse us,

'Twas

town of Wexford.

^a *The seventh*.—The scribe writes in the margin of the MS., “17 Sept.,” which agrees with the F. M.

^e *Liamhain*.—Otherwise called Dun Liamhna, and now anglicized Dunlavan, county of Dublin.

^u *Dun-Dearmhaigh*.—Probably fort of Durrow, on the border of Laoighis and Osraighe.

^v *Mairge*.—Now Slievemarague, Queen's County.

^x *Desgabhair*.—i. e. South Leinster, i. e. Ui-Kinsellagh.

Rob uabur, po iomarcraíð,
 Tuidscét na éirí ar Císbhall.
 In-teppcop, an tanmápa
 An rasoí roicéina (no ba rocla) forðarc
 Rí Cairil, m' iarmuian,
 A Dhé, dírpan do Chormac.

Cormac.

Comálta comátpoma γ comléiginn Cormac mac Cuilennáin
 γ Císbhall mac Muirgán, unde Cormac cecinit :—

Taile dam mo éiomprán, go ndéanar a heiprinn,
 Tre rairéarc do Gheiréarc ingin Deirill.

i. e. Geiréarc ingin Deirill, m' Prangc, ra aíl iad maraon
 unde Forod Geiréirce.

Ral. Císbhall mac Muirigén, m' Laigín moriur; unde Dallan
 cecinit :—

Mor liach Lipe longach,
 Gan Císbhall cubaíð ceileac;
 Fíhí rial foraíð forbariac,
 Dia prognad Eipe éimeac.
 Liac línra enoc Almane,
 γ Aillínn gan óga,
 Liac liom Capman, noa céi,
 γ péi dapa róda.
 Níor bo cian a raogalrom
 A aile Cormac po cuillíð,

Lá

¹ *Gelshere*.—Keating makes no mention
 of this royal foster-mother of Cormac and
 Cearbhall.

² *Forod-Geilsheirce*.—*Quære*, whether
 this is intended for Foradh Geilsheirce,
 i. e. Geilshere's seat or bench? It was

'Twas pride, 'twas intolerance,
 Their coming into his territory against Cearbhall.
 The bishop, the confessor,
 The famous, (or renowned) illustrious doctor;
 King of Caisel, King of West Munster.
 O God ! alas for Cormac !

Cormac.

Cormac, son of Cuilenan, and Cearbhall, son of Muiregan, were foster-brethren and school-fellows ; hence Cormac sung :—

Bring me my tympan, that I may play on it,
 For my ardent affection for Gelshere, daughter of Deirill.

i. e. Gelshere^y, daughter of Deirill, King of the Franks, nursed them both, unde Forod Geilsheirce^z.

[909.] Cearbhall^a, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, died ; hence Dallan sung :—

Great grief that Life of ships
 Is without Ceallach, her befitting spouse ;
 A generous, steady, prolific man,
 To whom submissive Erin was subservient.
 Sorrowful to me the hill of Almhain,
 And of Aillen, to be without soldiers ;
 Sorrowful to me is Carman—I conceal it not—
 As the grass is growing over their roads.
 Not long was his life
 After the dishonouring of Cormac ;

A day

probably the name of a place in Ireland where she resided.

son of Muiregen, is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904 ; Ann. Ult. 908 [909]. The verses which follow are quoted by F. M.

^a *Cearbhall*.—The death of Cearbhall,

Lá go leir, ní maolpíagail,
 Is aoin b'iaḡain ḡan fuillfó.
 Epmac píḡe poḡlaine,
 Rí Laiḡín línib laocpaó,
 Duppan all náro nAlmaine,
 Do dúl iréó rírb' pasépaó.
 Saoé la peoda poréaíde,
 Flaité nár Náir noiéfc iarpma,
 Ra époé d'punga d'oréaíde,
 Moó liaéaib an liaéro. Mór.

ḡormflaité ingín Flóinn cecimr:—

ba rob'paíḡ Cearbhall do ḡrép,
 ba rob'paíḡ a lép ḡo báp
 An po báoi ba éiopt ḡan ciop
 Tairpéall ap a noipt ppi Náir.
 Olc oipma cumaoim ba ḡall
 Marbpaé Níall ḡ Cearbhall
 Círbhall la hUl'b comall nḡle
 Níall ḡlúndub la h-Amlaíde.

Oipm ḡa páda ap amlaíó po loiréó Círbhall .i. aḡ dola dó i
 cCill dapa ap fuó r'ráide in céime cloici papi, ḡ eac díompaó
 paí, muap éaimḡ aipó an apó pe círbéae cíorínaipe, ann rin
 uap rin po éuip an cíorínaipe a conḡna amac, ḡ an éfc na upé-
 mair

^b *Gormflaith, daughter of Flann.*—She
 was daughter of Flann Sinna, monarch of
 Ireland, and had been married to Cormac
 Mac Cullenan, King of Munster, after-
 wards to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and

after his death to Níall Glundubh, mo-
 narch of Ireland. She was the daughter
 of a king, and had been the wife of three
 kings. It is stated, nevertheless, in the
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, that “after all

A day and a half, no wrong calculation,
 And one year without addition.
 Ruler of a noble kingdom,
 King of Leinster, of numerous heroes.
 Alas! that the lofty chief of Almhain
 Has died in a bitter, painful, manner;
 Sorrowful for brilliant jewels,
 To be without the valiant, renowned King of Nás.
 Although dense hosts have fallen,
 Greater than all the sorrows is this sorrow.

Gormflaith, daughter of Flann^b, sung :—

Cearbhall was always vigorous;
 His rule was vigorous till death;
 What remained of his tributes unpaid,
 He brought by his strength to Nás.
 Evil towards me [was] the compliment of the two Galls.
 They slew Niall and Cearbhall;
 Cearbhall was slain by Ulbh, a great deed,
 Niall Glundubh, by Amhlæibh.

Some say that the manner in which Cearbhall was slain was this:
 As he was going through the street of the stone step eastwards at Cill-
 dara [Kildare], having a proud steed under him, when he came op-
 posite the shop of a fuller, there the fuller^c sent the Congna^d out, the
 horse

these royal marriages, she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors.”—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 903, 917, 941.

^c *Fuller*.—Cioipnaípe. The scribe

glosses this word in the margin by *pú-caípe*, which is still a living word, meaning, “a fuller.”

^d *The Congna*.—This word is used in the Ann. F. M., A. D. 1499 and 1597, in the sense of a machine or instrument.

maíl amairg, po pceinn an tsc̃ diompać ðap a hair, go tcapla a ga
pén alláim a giolla pén baol na óscaíð (go mbao é ainm an giol-
lapan Uille, no ainm an éioimairpe) ba mapð tpa Csr̃ball ðon lot
rin i ccionn bhaíðna, 7 po aónaísc̃ é inter parterper ruor i pelicc
Náir, unde ðicirur:—

Faílsc̃ naoi ríog̃ peim nağa,
I ccill Nair po neim̃ maíðda;
Muirsg̃an maoin gan m̃sr̃ball,
Csr̃ball, ip Ceallać ciallða.
Colman, ðpan beoða,
Fionn, Faolán, Dúnc̃aó dána,
I cCill Corbain, po éuala,
Ro claoirte a n-uaga ağa.

ðécc hUa Leatlobair pi ðhair Aráíðe moirur; unde ðicirur:—

‘Arð p̃gél p̃gaílte long lip
O po puair moir n-imñð
Nað maip ór̃gar ðpuac̃ ðil
Clõrpuirpe tuac̃e m̃bir.

Caitill mac Rurpać pi ðr̃st̃an; Cairpeog̃ mac Dunoğ, pí
hUa F̃r̃gura .i. i n-Uib̃ Cinnriolaiğ; Muğron mac Soćlaćáim, pí
hUa Maine, moirur.

Ro innriomur peime po .i. rin c̃sr̃am̃aó bhağain r̃sm̃ainn na
pluaiğ

* *Cill Naas*.—Now Kill, a church near Naas, in the county of Kildare, dedicated to St. Corban.

† *Becc Ua Leathlabhair*.—i. e. Beg O’Lalor. His death is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904, where these verses are also quoted, Ann. Ult. 908 [909].

‡ *Tuath-Inbhir*.—The ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann, near Coleraine.

§ *Cadell, son of Roderick*.—He died in the year 909, according to the Annales Cambriæ; 907, according to the Brut y Tywysogion.

horse being opposite it outside; the proud steed started back, so that he [the king] struck against his own javelin, which was in the hand of his own horseboy (whose name was Uillè, or this was the name of the fuller), and Cearbhall died of that wound at the end of a year, and he was buried among his fathers in the cemetery of Nás; hence is said :—

There are nine kings of famous career
In Cill-Nais^e, of shining lustre :
Muiregan, a hero without mistake,
Ceallach and Cearbhall the sensible,
Colman, Braen, and Bran the lively,
Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh, the bold,
In Corban's church, I have heard,
Their warlike graves were made.

Becc Ua Leathlabhair^f, King of Dal-Araidhe, died; hence was said :—

Awful news that disperses the ships of the sea,
Which have braved great dangers,
That no longer lives, the beloved golden scion,
The renowned prince of Tuath-Irbhir^g.

Cadell^h, son of Roderick, King of Britain; Caireog, son of Dunogⁱ, King of Ui Fergusa, in Ui Ceinnsealaigh; and Mughron, son of Sochlachán^k, King of Ui-Mainè, died.

We have related before now, i. e. in the fourth year before us^l,
how

ⁱ *Caireog, son of Dunog.*—This obit is not in the published Annals.

^k *Mughron, son of Sochlachán.*—A. D. 908 [909]. “Mugron mae Sochlachán, rex Nepotum Mainé defunctus est.”—*Ann.*

Ult. “Tribes and Customs of Hy Many” (Irish Arch. Society), p. 98.

^l *The fourth year before us.*—i. e. before the present date. There is no account of the expulsion of the Danes from Ireland

pluaig Loelannéa d'ionnarba a h'Éirinn tre pat aoine 7 sr-
nuigete an duine naoim .i. Chéle Dabhaill, uair ba duine naoim
cpaidbfc éiride, 7 ét mór aige mana Cripordaisgōib, 7 pa taob nfr-
taða do laoc n-Éirionn i zcfn na páganda po pascpaig fén pe
hepnaiscte, 7 po éungid pasipe d'fgailrib 'Éirfn, 7 do cup feirge
an éomdheð uatá, uair ar ar peirg an éomdheð do beic ppu
tugad scetairéinfōaig da millfō .i. Loelannais 7 Danair do mpsō
na h'Épenn idir cill 7 tuat. Ra cuadar tra na Loelannais a
h-Éirinn, amuil a dubramur, 7 ba taispioc dōib hingamund, 7 ar
ann pa cuadar a n-mur brctan [i mbpctnuib]. Ar é ba p brctan
an tan pin .i. mac Cairill mic Ruadpac. Ro tisonilpō brctan
dōib, 7 tugad cat cpuid ponairt dōib, 7 pa cuipō ar éigm a
cpioctan brctan iad.

Tamiz iap pin hingamund co n-a pluaigab d'ionpaignid Edel-
ppida, banpiozan Saxan; uair boi a pfpiride an tan pa i ngalor .i.
Edelppid (na hincpfcad nfé mé gé pa innpup peamam écc Edel-
ppid, uair taispioca po ionár écc Edelppid, 7 ar don galorpa ar
marb Edelppid, acf nōp bál dam a págbál zan a pepibfn na
nufnpad Loelannais ar noul a h'Éirinn). Ro bai iapam hinga-
mund

under the fourth year prior to this, nor in any other part of this Fragment, from which it is clear that some portion of the matter immediately preceding has been lost. The printed Annals are very meagre at this period.

^m *Cele-Dabhaill*.—The scribe writes in the margin, “Cele Dabhaill ab beann-
cōip 7 Comapba Comgaill po Éirinn,
obiit Romæ anno Christi 927 die 14.
Septembris Ann. Dung.,” i. e. according
to the Ann. of Donegal (or F. M.), “Cele-

Dabhaill, Abbot of Bangor, and successor of Comhgall, throughout Erin, died at Rome on the 14th of September, in the year of Christ 927.” See Ann. of Ult., A. D. 927.

ⁿ *Hingamund*.—We do not find any mention of Hingamund in any previous portion of these Fragments; nor does the name occur in the Saxon Chron., or other English historians of the period. But the Brut y Tywysogion mentions “Igmond,” who, in the year 900, “came [apparently

how the Lochlann hordes were expelled from Erin through the merits of the fasting and prayers of the holy man, Cele-Dabhaill^m, for he was a holy and pious man, and had great zeal for the Christians, and, besides strengthening the heroes of Erin against the Pagans, he laboured himself by fasting and prayer, and he sought freedom for the churches of Erin, and he strengthened the men of Erin by his strict service to the Lord, and he removed the anger of the Lord from them; for it was in consequence of the anger of God against them that it was permitted that foreign hordes should come to destroy them, i. e. Lochlanns and Danes, to destroy Erin, both church and state. The Lochlanns went away from Erin, as we have said, under the conduct of Hingamundⁿ, their chieftain, and where they went to was to the island of Britain. The King of Britain at this time was the son of Cadell^o, son of Roderick. The Britains assembled against them, and a hard and spirited battle was given them, and they were forcibly driven from the territories of the Britons.

After this Hingamund and his forces came to Ethelfrida^p, Queen of the Saxons, for her husband was at that time in a disease, i. e. Ethelfrid. (Let no one criticise me, because I have mentioned the death of Ethelfrid before, for this [fact, which I now relate] was before the death of Ethelfrid, and it was of this disease he died, but I did not like to leave unwritten all that the Lochlanns did after leaving

from Ireland] to Mona, and fought the battle of Ros-meilon," now Penros, near Holyhead.—*Ann. Cambr.*, A. D. 902.

^o *Cadell*.—Clydaug, or Clydog, son of Cadell, son of Rodri Mawr, was slain by his brother Meurue, A. D. 917.—*Brut y Tywysog.*, or 919, *Ann. Cambr.*

^p *Ethelfrida*.—This was the celebrated Æthelflæd, daughter of Ælfred the Great,

who was married to Æthelred, Ealdorman of the Mercians, who, after her husband's death, defended her territories with great success against the Danes. She died at Tamworth, 19 Kal. Julii, 919.—*Henr. Hunting.* A double entry of her death occurs in the Sax. Chron. at 918 and 922. The *Ann. Ult.* give 917 or 918; *Ann. Cambr.* 917; *Brut y Tywys.* 914; *Lap-*

mund aḡ iappaiḡ p̄sraiḡ an an mioḡain atctairp̄eḡ, ḡ i ndingned epoaḡ ḡ tpiḡbaḡ, ap ba tuiupioḡ é an tan pin do coḡaḡ. Tug iaram Edeipriḡa p̄sraiḡn a p̄pogur do Cap̄ra doḡ, ḡ po an peal ann pin. Apeḡ po p̄ár de pin, ó do conairc an caḡraiḡ lán p̄aiḡḡbir, ḡ an p̄sraiḡn toḡaiḡe impe, tugaḡ mian a t̄c̄taḡa ḡó. Taimiḡ hinḡa-mund iap pin ḡ'ionn̄p̄oiḡiḡo taop̄ioḡ Loḡlonn ḡ Danar, ḡ po baoi oḡ ḡs̄rián móri na p̄p̄aḡnuipe, ḡ apeḡ po p̄áiḡ, naḡ maiḡ po báḡari ḡan p̄sraiḡn maiḡ aca, ḡ ḡur bo cóir ḡóib uile toir̄eḡt do ḡab̄aíl Cap̄ra, ḡ ḡá t̄c̄taḡ co na maiḡiur ḡ co n-a p̄sraiḡnnaib. Rá p̄ár t̄piḡ pin caḡa ḡ coḡaḡ ionḡa, móra. Apeḡ po p̄áiḡ; ḡuiḡḡm ḡ aic̄ḡm iad p̄én ap t̄úr, ḡ muna p̄paḡam iad am̄laḡ p̄ain ap air, cop̄naḡ iad ap éiḡin. Ro p̄aom̄p̄at̄tur uile taop̄iḡ Loḡlonn ḡ Danar pin. Taimic Ingamund iap̄ctain ḡa ḡaiḡ iap̄ nḡál t̄ionóil 'na ḡḡḡaiḡ. C̄io ḡeip̄riḡ do p̄onp̄at̄p̄m̄ an com̄airc pin, p̄uair an mioḡan a p̄iop. Ro ḡionoiḡ an mioḡan iaram p̄lḡḡ móri impe pan c̄án, ḡ po líon an caḡraiḡ Cap̄ra ó na p̄lḡḡaib.

Ap b̄ḡ naḡ ip na láit̄ib̄ri po cuip̄r̄fo P̄oir̄t̄p̄r̄h̄naiḡ ḡ Loḡlonnaiḡ caḡ. Ap ep̄uaiḡ imup̄po po cuip̄riḡt p̄ir Alban an caḡ po, uair baoi Colum Cille aḡ conḡnaḡm leo, uair po ḡuiḡp̄riḡ ḡo ḡioḡra é, uair ba hé a n-app̄tol é, ḡ ap t̄piḡ po ḡab̄raḡ ep̄eir̄ḡm̄. Uair p̄ḡt̄ oile anuair po baoi Imar Conung na ḡiolla óḡ, ḡ táim̄ḡ ḡ'inp̄r̄ḡ Alban, t̄piḡ caḡa móra a líon, apeḡ ḡa p̄onp̄at̄ p̄ir Alban eiḡir laoc ḡ cl̄éir̄ḡ, beir̄ ḡo maiḡoin i n-aoine, ḡ a n-iop̄naiḡe pa Dia, ḡ
pa

penberg's Hist. of England (Thorpe's Transl.), ii., p. 95.

^a *Chester*.—York was sometimes called Ceastre, or Ceastrum (Sax. Chron., A. D. 763), and it is possible that our author may intend the treaty made at York between the Danes and Æthelflæd, Queen of

the Mercians, in the year 918 (*recte*, 919), according to the Saxon Chron., but we read there also (Petrie's Edit., at the same date), that Queen Æthelflæd also got into her possession the town of *Legra-ceastre*, which may be either Chester or Leicester.

^r *Almost*.—The whole of this paragraph

ing Erin.) Hingamund was asking lands of the queen, in which he would settle, and on which he would erect stalls and houses, for he was at this time wearied of war. Ethelfrida afterwards gave him lands near Chester^a, and he remained there for some time. What resulted from this was: as he saw that the city was very wealthy, and the land around it was choice, he coveted to appropriate them. After this, Hingamund came to meet the chieftains of the Lochlanns and Danes; he made great complaints before them, and said that they were not well off without having good lands, and that they all ought to come to take Chester, and to possess themselves of its wealth and lands. From this many and great battles and wars arose. What he said was: Let us ask and implore themselves at first, and if we do not obtain this by their will, let us contend for them by force. All the chiefs of the Lochlanns and Danes approved of this. Hingamund afterwards returned to his house, a host having followed after him. Though they held this consultation secretly, the queen received intelligence of it. The queen collected great hosts about her from every direction, and the city of Chester was filled with her hosts.

Almost^r at the same time the men of Fortrenn^s and the Lochlanns fought a battle. Vigorously, indeed, did the men of Alba fight this battle, for Colum Cille was assisting them, for they prayed to him fervently, because he was their apostle, and it was through him they had received the faith. On a former occasion, when Imhar Conung^t was a young man, he came to plunder Alba with three large battalions. What the men of Alba, both laity and clergy, did, was,

to

has been quoted by Dr. Reeves, in his Edition of Adamnan, p. 332 sq., where, see his notes and references.

^a *Fortrenn*.—i. e. the country of the Picts. Ann. Ult. 917 (or 918).

^t *Imhar Conung*.—i. e. Ivor, the king. This is a digression, for he was slain in the year 904, by the men of Fortrenn.—Ann. Ult.; Reeves's Adamn., pp. 333, 392. But the present battle was fought

ρα Colam Cille, γ εἶγμε μόρα δο δέναιμ μῖρ in cōimōheð, γ alm-pana iomōa bíð γ éðais do éabairt dona hfgalraib, γ do na boc-taib, γ corp an cōimōheð do caitēn alláinuib a ragairt γ geallað γac maiteura do gēnaim amail ar fēir no ioralpauiar a ccléirig forpa, γ comað eað ba meirge dóib i gclinn γac caēa, baacall Cholaim Cille, γonað aipe pin adberar Caēbuaið ppa ó pin alle; γ ba hainm cóir, uair ip minic pugpaðroim buaið a ccaēaib lé; aīaib do pōnpaē iapam an tan pin dola a muinigin Colaim Cille. Do pon-pað an moð céðna an tan pa. Ra cuipioð iapaim an caēpa γo cpauið pēoēair; pugpað na h-Albanaiγ buaið γ corγar; po map-baið muippo na Loēlonnaiγ γo h-iomōa ap maiōm forpa, γ mapb-ēar a pīg ann, .i. Oitpīr mac Iapnēna. Ap cian iapētain na po paigpīoð Danair na Loēlonnaiγ oppa, acē po bui pīð γ cōmpanað uoib; acē iompam don pgeol po ēionpēnamar.

Ro ēionolpaē pluaiγ na nDanar γ na Loēlonn d'ioñpōiγið Car-pa, γ ó nac ppaupapēup a ppaioīað tpe atac no gūide, po fēpua-γpaēup caē ap ló ðairpē. Tanγaðar 'ran lo pin d'ioñpōiγið na caēpaē; γ po ðai plōγ mōr γo n-iomað paopēlann 'ran ccaēpaiγ ap a cciomm. 'O po concapēup na pluaiγ paðapēup ipin caēpaiγ, ða mūr na caēpaē, plōiγ iomōa na nDanar γ na Loēlonn dā n-ion-pōiγið,

about the year 918, according to Ann. Ult. See their account, Reeves, *ib.* p. 332.

^a *Cathbhuaidh*.—i. e. battle-victory. In like manner the name of Cathach [*prælio-sum*] was given to the ornamented box of the O'Donnells of Tireonnell, containing a Psalter supposed to have been written by the hand of St. Columba, which was carried before their armies in battle. This valuable relic, through the public spirit of its owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, is

now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

^x *On this occasion*.—i. e. on the occasion of the battle between the men of Fortrenn and the Lochlanns, in 918—the history of the battle with Imhar Conung, in 904, having been introduced merely to record the precedent for the use of the *Cathbhuaidh*, or victory-giving erozier of St. Columkille.

^y *Otter, son of Iargna*.—Or son of Iargn; Iargna may be the gen. case. The Ann.

to remain untill morning fasting and praying to God and to Colum Cille, and they cried out aloud to the Lord, and gave many alms of food and clothes to the churches, and to the poor, and to take the body of the Lord from the hands of their priests, and to promise to do every good, as their clergy would order them, and that they would have as their standard, at the head of every battle, the crozier of Colum Cille, for which reason it is called the Cathbhuaidh^u from that time forth, and this was a befitting name for it, for they have often gained victory in battles by means of it, as they did afterwards at that time, when they put their trust in Colum Cille. They acted in the same way on this occasion^x. This battle was afterwards fought fiercely and vigorously. The Albanachs gained victory and triumph. The Lochlanns were slain in great numbers, and defeated, and their king was slain, i. e. Otter, son of Iargna^y, and it was long after this until either Danes or Lochlanns attacked them, but they enjoyed peace and tranquillity. But let us return to the story which we commenced.

The hosts of the Danes and the Lochlanns collected to Chester, and when they did not get themselves complied with by entreaty or supplication, they proclaimed battle on a certain day. On that day they came to attack the city, and there was a large host, with many nobles, in the city to meet them. When the hosts, who were within the city, saw, from the wall of the city, the many hosts of the Danes and Lochlanns [coming] to attack them, they sent messengers to the King of the Saxons^z, who was in a disease, and on the point of death

at

Ult., in their account of this battle, mention this chieftain as Ottir, without giving the name of his father.

^x *King of the Saxons*.—This was Æthelred, Ealdor of the Mercians, whose Queen was Æthelfled, sister of King Edward,

and daughter of Alfred the Great. He died in 912.—Sax. Chron. and Flor. Wigorn. in anno; Lappenberg's Hist. of England, ii., p. 90. Therefore, the event here described must have taken place in or before that year. But our author's chrono-

ποιγῖδ, πα εἰρηρῖδ τῖττα δ' ἰονποιγῖδ πῖ Saxon, πο βαοι α νγαλορ, γ αρ βῖνύ ἑcca αν υαιρ ριν, δ' ιαρραιδ α comairliρion, γ comairple na ριοzna. Αῖρ comairple τυzραιδε caτυzaδ do zénam α pρozur do'n caτραιz allamaiz, γ doρap na caτρac do βειτ αιβela, γ ρλοz μτ-αιpe do τoza, γ α mβειτῖρδε ι pρolaé alla anall, γ man buδ τρειρι do luét na caτρac az an caτυzaδ, τειcheδ doib dαρ α n-αιρ ιρῖν caτραιz μup βα ι ιναδom, γ anuαιρ do εἰocραιδῖρ ρῖνóρ ρλόιz na zo-clonn dαρ doρup na caτρac apτic, an ρλόz διαρ α pρolaé εall do dúnad an doρuιρ dαρ εἰρ na dρeιmι ριν, γ zan ní ap moo do lézfn opρia; zabáil pον dρeim ριν τiozραιδ ιρῖν caτραιz, γ α μαρβαδ uile. Do pονad uile amlaδ ριν, γ πο μαρβαδ dρῖz-áρ na nOanαρ γ na zo-clonn amlaδ. Cῖδ móρ dνα an μαρβαδ ριν, ní hῖδ do pονpαd na zo-clonnaiz pázbaíl na caτρac, uαιρ ba cpuaδ aιnδzῖd ιad, acτ apῖδ adρubpαττup uile cliaτα ιomδa do zénam aca, γ zabla do εῖρ pota, γ tollad an muiρ pota; γ apῖδ ón ná pa puiρ-zῖδ, do pónad na cliaτα, γ πο báδap na ρλόιz pota az tollad an muiρ, uαιρ ba pαιnt leo zabáil na caτρac, γ diozail α muιnnτipe.

Ip ann ριν πα εἰρ an μῖ (γ é ι pócραιδ do báρ) γ an ρiozan τῖττα uατα δ' ἰονποιγῖδ na nOaiδiol πο βατταρ εἰδιρ na Pázá-naib (αρ βα h-ιomδa dαlτα Oaiδealac az na Pázánaib), da páδ pῖρ na Oaiδealuib: bῖta γ pláιnte ó πῖ Saxon atá α νγαλορ, γ ó n-α píozaín, zá pρuιl uile nῖpτ Saxon, duiβῖρ, γ πο dειmῖmῖzρioδ conad

logy is probably wrong.

^a *Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Irish, or Dano-Irish, called above the Gall-Gaeidhil. See p. 128, note ^m.

^b *Over all the Saxons*.—In Powell's Hist. of Wales, by W. Wynne (Lond., 1697, pp. 45, 46), this attack upon Chester is referred to in the following words:—"After the

death of Anarawd (A. D. 913), his eldest son, Edwal Foel, took upon him the government of North Wales, Howel Dha holding the principality of South Wales and Powis. At what time a terrible comet appeared in the heavens. The same year the city of Chester, which had been destroyed by the Danes, was, by the pro-

at that time, to ask his advice, and the advice of his queen. The advice which he gave was, to give [them] battle near the city outside, and to keep the gate of the city wide open, and to select a body of knights, and have them hidden on the inside; and if the people of the city should not be triumphant in the battle, to fly back into the city, as if in defeat, and when the greater number of the forces of the Lochlanns should come inside the gate of the city, that the hosts who were in ambuscade should close the gate of the city after this party, and not to pretend to any more, but to attack the party who should come into the city, and kill them all. This was all done accordingly, and a red slaughter was accordingly made of the Danes and Lochlanns. Great, however, as was that slaughter, the Lochlanns did not abandon the city, for they were hardy and fierce, but they all said that they should make many hurdles, and that posts should be placed under them, and that they should perforate the wall under [the shelter of] them. This project was not deferred; the hurdles were made, and hosts were [placed] under them to pierce the wall, for they were covetous to take the city, and to avenge their people.

Then the king, who was on the point of death, and the queen sent ambassadors to the Gaeidhil^a who were among the Pagans (for the Lochlanns, then Pagans, had many a Gadelian foster-son), to say to the Gaeidhil: "Life and health from the King of the Saxons, who is in disease, and from his Queen, who has sway over all the Saxons^b,
to

curement of Elfreda, new built and repaired, as the ancient records of that city do testify. This, in the ancient copy, is called Leycester, by an easy mistake for Legecestria or Chester, called by the Romans *Legionum Castra*. The next summer the men of Dublin cruelly destroyed

the island of Anglesey." The "ancient copy" here referred to is probably the Anglo Saxon-Chron., which calls the place *Legraceastre*, A. D. 918. There is great confusion between Chester and Leices-ter in the Saxon Chron. The former name is written Legaceaster, Leiceaster, Leg-

conad pforácarad tairiri dóibrim riðri: ar amlaid rin ar gabta ðuibri iadrom; uair gac óglaç, 7 gac cléirfç Tsoidealaç táinig eucarom a h-Éirinn, ní tugratrom a iomarcraioð onóra d'óglaç no cléirfç Saxoin; uair ar coimmet ar námaio ðuib maille an cineð náimioðiri na Paçánoda. Ipeð din ar libri amail ar caraið tairiri rið, a pforaæt rom an éuairtri. Amailð po ón a ráð murom, gonio ó éairioð tairirið ðuib tançamar-ne da ðari naçal-lam, do ráð ðuibri rir na ðanaraið, cione comaða pðrann 7 ionnnair do ðepðaoir ðon luçt nó braitpð an caðraiç dóib. Ma-poroemabairiom rair, a mbreit do éum luiçe 1 pðail 1 mbia roirðe a marðta, 7 mar ðeioiom aç tabairt an luiçe pa cclair-mið, 7 pa pçiaðaið, amuil ar bép dóib, cuipçit uaða an uile arim roioioðraiçte. Do miçnfç uile amlaio rin, 7 po éuipriot a n-arma uaða, 7 ar aipe ir rir na ðanaraið do ponpað na Tsoioil rin, uair ba luç ba caraið dóib iad ionáio na Loçlonnaiç. Soçaiðe iarain dóioð pa marbað amlaio rin, ar lécað carpaç mópi 7 paðað mópi 'na gçfn: Soçuiðe mópi oile do çaið, 7 do raiçioð, 7 ó uile acmoinge marðta ðaoine.

Ro batpar muipio an ploç oile, Loçlonnaiç pót na cliaðaið aç tollað na múp. Apreð do ponpað na Saxoin 7 na Tsoioil, po batpar çopra, çairçe oioiópa do lécuð anuar ço tparçpauðir na cliaða na cçfn. Apreð do ponpaðum na açioð rin, columna mópa do éup po na cliaðaið. Apreð do ponpað na Saxoin na pðuapauari do lionn 7 d'uipçe rin baile do éup 1 cçoið an baile, 7 puað çopra a léçan 1 mullaç in luçt po ðaoi po na cliaðaið, ço po pçoina 1 lçar dóioð. Apre ppeaçpað tugpað na Loçlonnaiç
airpin

ceaster (Caer-Lleon, or Caerleon, in the Bret y Tywysogion, *Lleon* being a corruption of *Legionum*); the latter, Legraeceaster, Leogereceaster, Ligeraceaster, Leyces-

tre, &c. The fortification of Chester (Ligceaster), by Queen Æthelflæd, is recorded in the Saxon Chron. at A. D. 907.

to you, and they are certain that you are true and faithful friends to them. It is therefore meet that you should adhere to them, for they gave to every Gadelian soldier and clergyman who had come to them out of Erin, as much honour as they did to any Saxon soldier or clergyman, for this inimical race of Pagans is equally hostile to you both. It then behoves you, as ye are faithful friends, to relieve them on this occasion." This was the same as if it was said to them: We have come from faithful friends of yours to address you, [to request] that ye should ask the Danes, what gifts in lands and chattels they would give to those who would betray the city to them. If they would consent to this, to bring them to swear, to a place where there would be a facility of killing them; and when they shall be swearing on their swords, and on their shields, as is their wont, they will put away all kinds of missile weapons. They all did accordingly, and they put away their arms; and the reason that the Gaeidhil acted so towards the Danes was, because they were less friends to them than to the Lochlanns. Many of them were killed in this manner, for large rocks and large beams were hurled down upon their heads. Great numbers also were killed by darts and javelins, and by every other kind of apparatus for killing men.

The other hosts, however, were under the hurdles, piercing the walls. What the Saxons and the Gaeidhil who were among them did, was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was, to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next, was to put all the beer and water of the town into the cauldrons of the town, to boil them, and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochlanns applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was, to throw down all the beehives in

αιριν περὶς δὸ ργαοιλεδ αι na cλιαταῖς ανuar. Αρσδ δὸ ρόνραδ na Saxoin γαε α παβα δὸ cλιαδ bsc ipin baile δὸ ργαοιλεδ πο lucet na τογλυ, na πο λείγ δόις cοpa na λάμια δ'ιομλυαδ pa hiomaδ na mbic ga τερραδ. Ro λείγριοδ ιαρτταν don εατραιγ 7 πο ράγpaδ i. Nί cιan ιαρτταν co τάνγαταp αιpι δὸ caeughaδ.

Ip in bliadainp tainis tionol mop bpeirne ap epicaiḃ. Ra hinuipioδ pin δὸ pīg 'Eipin, 7 δὸ maccaib. Ap annpin πο piao pī 'Eipin: ap deipic n-aiupipe ann, ap pē, an tan lámuiδ com-aiuig mup πο epigic α n-aiuic paoiclan. Do ponaδ tionol diupic-γpa πο cédoir la pī n-Eipin 7 la maccoib, 7 tanγaτταp pīnpa γο opuim epiaiḃ, 7 πο batcup og péccaδ tionol na mḃpépnc ann pin. Ní pacup peme pin tionol δὸ aicicuib. Do cuiprioδ cñn i γcñn ιαρτταν, 7 γen γο παβα pi pīnpa δὸ puabpaδap γο epuaiḃ pūg n-'Eipin. Ro coñcaτταp meic pī 'Eipin cae pcalad ó éac amac; tanγaτταp dá ionpouigioḃpide, 7 πο cuiprioδ ppu. Ro maio pe macaib an pī ap an εαepin, 7 pomaiḃ ap na caeaiḃ oile πο cédoir, πο cuipic α noḃpγ ár, 7 πο γabaδ pochaide oioḃ γup cñn-aiuic iad δὸ éionn ionnmair.

Táinis an pī γο mbuaiḃ 7 corgup δὸ bpeic o na aicicaduib, ap mapbaδ pī na mḃpépnc .i. Flann mac Tighinám.

Ral. Annur xxxi.yp. Flainn, Diapmaid pī Orpaiḡe, 7 Aoδ mac Duibgiolla,

^c *Druim-craich*.—Now Drumree, a townland in the parish of Kileumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

^d *Attacotts*.—The meaning of this is very doubtful. The term *aithech tuatha* (attacot) is applied by the old Irish writers to the enslaved descendants of the Firbolgs, and to all those who were not of the royal line of the Milesians or Scoti; but the chiefs of the men of Breifne were

descended from as royal a line as the monarch of Ireland himself. The probability, however, is, that the monarch of Ireland spoke in derision on account of the motley appearance presented by these hordes of plunderers. This defeat of the men of Breifne is recorded in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 909 [910].—Caepomδ pe Flonn mac Maelpécnall cum suis filiis pop ppu bpeirne ubi ceciderunt Flann

the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterwards desisted and left the city. It was not long, however, until they came to fight again.

[909.] In this year there came a great muster of the Brefnians [into Meath] to commit depredations. This was told to the King of Erin and to his sons. Then the King of Erin said, "It is the end of the world that is come," said he, "when plebeians like these dare to attack noblemen." An irresistible muster was immediately afterwards made by the King of Erin and his sons, and they came forward to Druim-craich^c, and [thence] they reconnoitered the assembled forces of Breifnè. They had never before seen a muster of Attacotts^d. They met each other face to face, and though they had no king^e at their head, they attacked the King of Erin with hardihood. The sons of the King of Erin saw a battalion at some distance out from the rest; they came towards it, and attacked it. The sons of the king defeated that battalion, and the other battalions were likewise at once defeated and dreadfully slaughtered, and many of them were taken prisoners, who were afterwards ransomed by prices.

The King returned after having gained victory and triumph over the plebeians, after the King of the Brefnians, i. e. Flann, son of Tighernan, had been killed.

[910.] Kal. The thirty-first year of Flann^f. Diarmaid, King of Osraighe,

Mae Tigernain et alii nobiles multi interfecti. "An overthrow of the men of Brefne, by Flann, son of Maelsechlain and his sons, where Flann, son of Tighernan, fell, and many other nobles were slain." The same passage occurs in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, and F. M. at 905 (the true year is 910). But there is no mention of

Attacoti or plebeians in any of these Annals.

^c *No King*.—This looks very strange, for it is stated in the next paragraph that their King Flann, son of Tighernan, was killed. Perhaps there was a body of Attacotts, who were without a king, acting as auxiliaries to Flann and his Breifnians.

^f *Of Flann*.—i. e. of Flann Sionna (son

Duibgiolla, ní Ua nDrona do millfó deirgirt Maighe Raighe, 7
 millfó dóib Cill na gCailleac .i. Finchi, 7 Reectín, 7 muinntir
 Aoda do marbad ragar an baile, 7 afeó ón po díogail Dia for
 Aod mac Duibgiolla pain, uair po marbhad apace comaitiúg
 d'Orpraigib é ag iompóó da éig. Rí hUa nDrona an tAod rin, 7
 na ttrí maighe, 7 piúdamna hUa Cinnrilaig, unde diciteur :

A óga Ailbe aine,
 Caoimh piú Slaine raipe,
 Ercbaid Aod mbuidne mbeapba,
 Do po foio Fírna raipe.
 Fearna mói milib doḡraé,
 Nippáine armaid cuimne,
 Marbán buo sígna allad,
 O po bié bpan Dub buidne.
 Ro raiod mo díon mo díctte,
 Rí na ríog reidiú roda.
 Ar ruaitiúg for raié 'Eodain,
 Aod i n-éccuib, a óga.

Uallaacán mac Caetail, piúdamna hUa Fáilge moritur.
 Ugaire mac Oilella do pioḡad for Uaigmb.
 Duadaé mac Moela piúdamna na nDéiri moritur.

Ral.

of Maelsechlainn), King of Ireland, who began his reign A. D. 879, so that his thirty-first year was 910. See O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

² *Ui-Drona*.—A tribe inhabiting the present barony of Idrone, county of Carlow. See Book of Rights, p. 212, n.

^h *Cill-na-gCillech*.—i. e. the church of the nuns. The founders of this church were the holy virgins Finech and Reectin.

It is the church now called Killinny [Cill Phmeēa, Ch. of S. Finech], in the parish and barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See F. M., A. D. 859, note ⁴, p. 494.

ⁱ *Ailbhe*.—i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a plain on the east side of the Barrow, near Carlow.

^k *Slainé*.—i. e. the River Slaney.

^l *Bearbha*.—i. e. the River Barrow.

^m *Fearna*.—i. e. Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

raighe, and Aedh, son of Dubhghíoll, King of Ui-Drona^g, destroyed the east of Magh Raighne, and they destroyed Cill-na-gCaillech^b [i. e. of the nuns] Finech and Rechtiú, and the people of Aedh killed the priest of the place, which God afterwards revenged upon Aedh, son of that Dubhghíoll, for some plebeians of the Osraighi killed him as he was returning to his house. This Aedh was King of Ui-Drona, and of the Three Plains, and royal heir of Ui-Ceinsealaigh. Unde dicitur:—

O youths of pleasant Ailbheⁱ,
Mourn ye the King of noble Slainè^k.
Slain is Aedh of hosts of the Bearbha^l,
The just king of the land of peaceful Fearn^m,
To great Fearn^a, of the thousand noble graces,
There came not, if I well remember,
A corpse of more illustrious fame
Since Bran Dubhⁿ of troops was slain.
My shelter, my protection has departed;
May the King of kings make smooth his way.
It is easily known by Rath-Aedhain^o
That Aedh is dead, O youths!

Uallachan^p, son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe [Offaley], died.
Ugaire, son of Oilell^q, was made King of Leinster.
Buadhach, son of Mothla^r, royal heir of the Deisi, died.

[911.]

ⁿ *Bran Dubh*.—A famous King of Leinster, who was slain A. D. 601. See Ann. F. M., pp. 228, 229, 576.

^o *Rath-Aedhain*.—i. e. Aidan's Fort, another name for Ferns. So called from St. Aedh or Aidan, alias Mogue, [i. e. mo Gleò 65].

^p *Uallachan*.—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 902, F. M. 905, but the true year is 910.

^q *Ugaire, son of Oilell*.—He died in 915, according to the Ann. F. M.

^r *Buadhach, son of Mothla*.—Ann. F. M. 905.

Καλ. Αἰρθε ιοῆγναδ̃ .i. na ví grén do mios̃ maille in uno die. i
 ppiu. nom Man. Dunlang mac Coirbpe, righdánna Laiḡín, mori-
 tur. Domhnall mac Aoḡa, rí Ailḡ do ḡabail bacla.

Maolmórdha, princep [i. aircinnec] Típe da ḡlar, mori-
 tur.

Ḥaítin mac Uḡrain, righdánna Laiḡiri, moritur. Buadac mac
 Ḥorrain, righdánna hUa mḡairpce, moritur. Dianmh inḡín Duib-
 ḡiolla, bñ Dunluing, moritur; unde dicitur:—

Dianmh díon ar ndaoine, porcaet̃ gréim Ríḡ na ndúile,
 Durrán taob̃ rḡa rḡaictiḡ, do beit̃ i n-uairctiḡ úipe.

Inp̃d Orraige la Cormac righ na nDéiri, ḡ cealla iomḡa [do]
 milleḡ ḡ ceall manac̃. Ro marb̃rat Orraige dearb̃rat̃air an
 Chormaic .i. Cuilinnan; an tan po baoi Cormac ag milleḡ Or-
 raiḡe, táinig Maolpuanaiḡ mac Néill, mac an rí po baoi peime
 porp̃ na Déiriḡ, ḡ d̃r̃m do Orraigiḡ leir, daréir Cormaic ḡo
 dúnaḡ an Cormaic, ḡ táinig an Cuileannán a d̃r̃p̃raimur p̃iñainn
 na n-aiḡiḡ, ḡ do raḡ deaḡaiḡ doib̃, ḡ po marb̃ad̃ Cuileannán ran
 deaḡaiḡrin. Ag iomp̃óḡ do Cormac po c̃uala an rḡéir̃in, ḡ ad̃
 c̃onnairc̃ p̃én éḡac̃ a bráḡar a láim̃ an loḡḡa po marb̃ é. Ba
 dubac̃, dobp̃ónac̃ iarḡḡain Cormac.

Ir in m̃biaḡain rí po marb̃ad̃ mac ḡraonán, mic C̃r̃ibail̃ ḡo
 ḡruaḡ ar lár a ḡainḡin p̃én, ḡ ḡér̃ r̃aol̃ Diaḡmaio ḡo maḡ
 p̃er̃p̃de

* *A wonderful sign*.—This wonder is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, but in the Ann. Ult. at 910 [911].

[†] *Dunlang*.—Ann. F. M. 906.

[‡] *Domhnall*.—Ann. F. M. 906; Ann. Ult. 911. He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, monarch of Ireland, and

the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly.

[§] *Maolmordha*.—Ann. F. M. 905.

^{||} *Gaeithin*.—Ann. F. M. 906.

[¶] *Buadhach*.—Ann. F. M. 906.

[‡] *Dianmh*.—Ann. F. M. 906, where these lines are quoted.

[911.] Kal. A wonderful sign^s, i. e. two suns moving together during one day, i. e. prid. non. Maii. Dunlang^t, son of Cairbre, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Domhnall^u, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Maehnordha^x, princeps (i. e. erenach) of Tir-da-glas, died.

Gaeithin^y, son of Ughran, royal heir of Laeighis, died.

Buadhach^z, son of Gossan, royal heir of Ui-Bairreche, died.

Dianinh^a, daughter of Duibhghill, wife of Dunlang, died; unde dicitur:—

Dianinh, shelter of our people, is fettered by the power of the King of the elements.

Alas! that her tall and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The plundering of Osraighe by Cormac, King of the Deisi^b, and many [secular] churches and monastic churches were destroyed by him. The Osraighi killed the brother of Cormac, i. e. Cuilennan. When Cormac was plundering Osraighe, Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, the son of the king who was before him over the Deisi, having a party of the Osraighi with him, pursued Cormac to Cormac's own residence, and the Cuilennan whom we have mentioned before came to oppose them, and gave them battle, and Cuilennan was killed in that battle. On Cormac's return he heard this news, and he saw the clothes of his brother in the hands of those who had slain him, and he was melancholy and sorry in consequence.

In this year the son of Braenan, son of Cearbhall, was piteously slain in the middle of his own fortress, and though Diarmaid^c thought that

^b *Cormac, King of the Deisi.*—This entry is not in the published Annals. This Cormac is mentioned by the F. M. at 915, and his death is recorded by them at 917.
^c *Diarmaid.*—This Diarmaid, King of Ossory, was uncle to the murdered chief-

peppide dó marbhad mic a bráatar, ní amlaíð do pála dó, uair do eirgísteur Clann Dungaile uile triú rin i cefhn Diarmada, 7 amlaí na eirgíð Ceallaí aip, ar amlaíð po eirge Maolmórpá mac bráatar dó na éfhn, 7 pé cuimneó in aineiríde do righe Diarmaid pe a a aítair, 7 pé na ríhóir ann: 7 po eirge an Maolmórpá rin go feócar beaóa i cefhn Diarmada, rónaít dá Orpáige d'Orpáigib érép an éogaó rin: po baí marbhad móp íttarra. Taimis óna mac Aoí mac Duibíolla, mac ón ingine Círbail mic Dunlaing, i n-aigíð Diarmada, ar ba goipe leip mac bráatar a máatar 7 a óala do marbhad la Diarmaid. Móp raorclann po marbaít ran éagaóra, 7 móp ceall ró páraíge.

Ral. Sapiughad Arpmacha do Círnacán mac Duilgen, fíon, cinnó [.i. bpaíge] do bpeít epte, (.i. ar in ceill) 7 a bádaí Illoc Círr. Círnacán iar rin do bádaí do Niall Glúnduib in eodem lacu, i n-ógaíl páraíge Arpmacha.

Maolbriúde muirio mac Maoldomnais, ab Uir móir moritur.

Flann mac Laoige, ab Corcaíge moritur.

Cormac eppcop Saíge.

Tiobraid ab Imleacá moritur.

Maolbriúde mac Toirnán, comarba Phádraice 7 Colum cille, go n-íomad cléipeac 'Eipeann leip, im Muíman d'áécuingio ionmair ar maíib Muíman da éabairt i puarlagad bpaide bpsion; 7 puairpíomí ran; 7 tug laip an mbpaíó tpuasí rin ar mbádaó a long,

tain, and is mentioned by the F. M. at the years 900, 914, 917; but this passage, which was evidently preserved in some Ossorian collection of Annals, is nowhere given by them.

^a *Cearnachan, son of Duilgen.*—This en-

try is given by the F. M. at the year 907, but in the Ann. Ult. at 911 [912]. The situation or modern name of Loch Círr is now unknown.

^e *Maelbrighde.*—Ann. F. M. 907; Ann. Ult. 911 [912].

that he would be the better of the killing of his brother's son; it did not turn out so to him, for in consequence of this all the Clann Dunghaile rose up against Diarmaid, and, as if Ceallach would not rise against him, Maelmordha, the son of a brother of his, rose up against him, being mindful of the cruelty which Diarmaid had exercised against his father when he was an old man; and this Maelmordha rose up fiercely and vigorously against Diarmaid, and they divided Osraighe into two parts by that war. There was great slaughter between them. The son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla (who was the son of the daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing), came also against Diarmaid, for it was bitter to him that the son of his mother's brother, and his *alumnus*, should have been killed by Diarmaid. Many nobles were killed during this war, and many churches were wasted.

[912.] Kal. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen^d, i. e. by taking a prisoner out of it [i. e. out of the church], and drowning him in Loch Cirr. Cearnachan was afterwards drowned by Niall Glundubh in the same lake, in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha.

Maelbrighde^e, son of Maeldomhnach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Flann, son of Laegh^f, Abbot of Coreach, died.

Cormac^g, Bishop of Saighir [Serkieran], [died].

Tibraide^h, Abbot of Imleach [Emly], died.

Maelbrighde, son of Tornanⁱ, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, with many ecclesiastics, [went] into Munster to solicit gifts from the men of Munster to ransom the prisoners of the Britons, and he obtained them, and he brought with him the miserable prisoners, their

^e *Flann, son of Laegh*.—Ann. F. M. 907. thing like this is entered by the F. M.

^g *Cormac*.—Ann. F. M. 907. at 908, and Ann. Ult. at 912 [913] thus :

^h *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 908. "Maelbrihte mac Tornain came into

ⁱ *Maelbrighde, son of Tornan*.—Some- Munster to release pilgrims of the British."

long, 7 ar na ccupriom i tair, 7 ar ttoisct doid ar ionngabail
Dana 7 Loelann.

Kal. Maolmoedoc princep Orpoma mair moritur.

Tiobraid eppcop Cluana ednsc moritur.

Caepaoinead pie Maoilmithid mac Flannaagan 7 ne nDonn-
chaod hUa Maoilreaclonn por Lorcan mac nDunchaod, 7 por
Fogartac mac Tolairg, du i ttorcain ile. Laetnan mac Chnairg,
pi Dain Nairn Laoigri, moritur. Maoilpaopaic mac Flaepoe,
pi Raeta Doimnairg, moritur. Etalb, pi Saxoin tuairgirt moritur.

Flaetbeartac mac lonmainen i nige Cairil.

Coblae lanmor Loelann [do] gabail ag Port Laigne, 7 poela
Orpaigne .i. tuairgirt Orpaigne, d'ionnraod doid; braod mor 7 iomaod
bo, 7 eallairg do breit doid go nuge a longa.

Tangattur 'ran bliadain rin ploig mora Dubgall 7 Fionngall
doriidiri d'ionnraigte Saxoin ar pioagad Siaruca hUil lomair. Ro
puagratattur cat por Saxoin, 7 arld on na po puirgattur Saxoin
act tangattur po ceduai d'ionnraigid na bPaganac. Ro cuirid
cat cruaid peodair eattoiria, agur ba mor briug, 7 bnuet 7 cor-
nam clataruae. Ro todaileod mor pola paorclann 'ran cat ra;
gidid ir iad Saxoin nuge buaid 7 corgar ar marbad d'irgair na
bPaganac, uair do gab galon pi na bPaganac, 7 nugead ar in cat

é go

^x *Maclmaedhóg*.—His death is entered
in the Annals of F. M. at 909.

¹ *Tiobraide*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

^m *Maelmithidh*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

ⁿ *Dun-Nair in Laeighis*.—A place in
the Queen's County. This entry is not in
the published Annals.

^o *Rath-domhnaigh*.—Now Rathdowney,
a small town in the barony of Upper Os-
sory, Queen's County. It is called Rath-

Tamhnaigh.—F. M., A. D. 909.

^r *Ethalb*.—Æthulf, or Æthelwulf.

^q *Flaithbheartach, son of Immainen*.—He
was Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, and had been
the chief cause of the Battle of Bealach
Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cuillenain
was killed. He became King of Munster
A. D. 908, and died 944.

^r *Lochlanns*.—This entry is given in the
Ann. F. M. at 910, but the true year is 913.

their ships having been swamped, and themselves cast ashore, having come to shun the Danes and Lochlanns.

[913.] Kal. Maelmaedhóg^k, princeps [i. e. abbot] of Drum-mor, died.

Tibraide^l, Bishop of Cluain-cidhnach [Clonenagh], died.

A battle was gained by Maelmithidh^m, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Donchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolarg, in which many fell: Lachtan, son of Cearnach, King of Dun-Nairn in Laeighisⁿ, died. Maelpatraic, son of Flatthrai, King of Rath-domnaigh^o, died. Ethalbh^p, King of the North Saxons, died.

Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen^q, [was installed] in the kingdom of Caisel.

A very large fleet of Lochlanns^r settled at Port-Lairgè [Waterford], and plundered the north of Osraighe: they carried off a great number of prisoners, and many cows and small cattle to their ships.

There came in this year great hosts of Black Galls^s and Fair Galls^t again into Saxonland, after setting up Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as king. They challenged the Saxons to battle. And the Saxons did not indeed delay, but they came at once to meet the Pagans. A stubborn and fierce battle^u was fought between them, and great was the vigour, and strength, and emulation on both sides. Much of the blood of nobles was spilled in that battle, but it was the Saxons that gained victory and triumph, after having made great havoc of the Pagans,

* *Black Galls*.—Or dark foreigners, i. e. Danes.

* *Fair Galls*.—Or fair-haired foreigners, i. e. Norwegians.

* *Fierce battle*.—This is perhaps the same battle described in the Saxon Chron.

at the year 911, in which Otter the Earl and many other Danish chieftains were slain, but the two narratives do not agree in every particular; nor does the Saxon Chronicle mention Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as the leader of the party.

έ γο coill βασί coimpoóraitb dóib, γ βα μαρb ann rin é. Οιςτιν ono an τ-ιαρla βα inoó muirín 'ran caé ra, ó po connairc ár a munn-
 τipe do éur do na Saxonaib, aped do righe, teicéfb po caillib
 nolúit basi i compoóraitb do, γ in neoc po mair da munn-
 τip leir. Tangaτtur opongá díomóira Saxón 'na ófghaid, γ po gabpat mun
 gcaille maccuapτ. Ro iorail imurpo an ríogan oppa an éaill
 uile no éfghad da cclairóinib, γ da ττυαγαib: γ apfb on do ríghed
 amlaib. Ro τπαρghad an caill ap éúr, γ pa μαρbaid uile na Pa-
 gánair, po batτur ran ccaile. Ra μαρbaid τπα amlaib rin na
 Pagánua lapin ríogan go po lfb a clu ap gaé leir.

Do ríghne Etheldrida τπα na gliocar péin ríó ppa ppa
 Alban, γ pe bpeaénuib, gibe tan ττυghaidír an cinfó céona da
 hionpoighib, gur po eirghidiprin do congham lé. Oamao éuca-
 poih no éapóaoir, gur po eirghedri leorum. Céin po bar ime rin, po
 lingriot ppa Alban γ bpietan po bailib na Loélonn, pa millpob, γ
 pa aipghob iad. Tainig rí Loélan iapτain, γ pa aipgh Spair
 cluaidé, .i. pa aip an tír, áct ní po cumaingh namaid [ní] do Spair
 cluaidé.

* *Etheldrida*.—See above, p. 227, note p,
 and comp. Lappenberg's History of Eng-
 land (Thorpe's Transl.), vol. ii., p. 92 *sq.*
 From the manner in which "the Queen"

is here mentioned, it would seem that the
 transactions here recorded must have taken
 place after the death of Æthelred in 912,
 or during the illness which incapaci-

Pagans, for the King of the Pagans had contracted a disease, and he was carried from the battle to a neighbouring wood, where he died. But when Otter, the most influential Iarl that was in the battle, saw that his people were slaughtered by the Saxons, he fled to the dense woods which were in his neighbourhood, carrying with him the survivors of his people. Great parties of Saxons followed in pursuit of them, and they encompassed the wood round about. The Queen ordered them to cut all the wood down with their swords and axes. And they did so accordingly. They first cut down the wood, and [afterwards] killed all the Pagans who were in the wood. In this manner did the Queen kill all the Pagans, so that her fame spread abroad in every direction.

Etheldrida^s, through her own wisdom, made a treaty with the men of Alba and the Britons, that whenever the same race should come to attack her, they would rise up to assist her; and that should they come to them, she would assist them. While they were thus joined, the men of Alba and Britain attacked the towns of the Lochlanns, which they destroyed and pillaged. The King of the Lochlanns afterwards arrived, and plundered Srath Cluaide^s, i. e. he plundered the country, but the enemy was not able to take Srath Cluaide.

tated him from taking any part in public affairs.

^s *Srath Cluaide*.—i. e. Strathclyde, in North Britain.



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