

VITA SANCTI KYNNECI EX  
CODICE INSULENSI

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.  
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mary S. Lawrence

1962



VITA SANCTI KYNNECI EX CODICE INSULENSI

by

Mary S. Lawrence

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

Submitted to  
Michigan State University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of English

1962

## ABSTRACT

### VITA SANCTI KYNNECI EX CODICE INSULENSI

by Mary S. Lawrence

There are three versions of the Latin life of St. Cainnech, a sixth century Irish saint who was a contemporary and friend of St. Columba. This Latin life is an edition of the text of MS Rawlinson B485 (=R<sup>1</sup>) in the Bodleian Library, Oxford University, England. The text of R<sup>1</sup> was collated with the text of MS Rawlinson B505 (=R<sup>2</sup>) which is a later transcription of R<sup>1</sup>. Discrepancies between R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are given and marginalia are noted for both MSS. It was the primary concern in this edition to record accurately the text of R<sup>1</sup>; alteration of the text was kept to a minimum, and all editorial changes are noted. In the introduction the date, provenance, and history of the MSS are reviewed. The evidence afforded by the life of Cainnech substantiates the generally held opinion that R<sup>2</sup> is a copy of R<sup>1</sup>, and that the Codex Insulensis is a later recension than the Codex Salmanticensis.

VITA SANCTI KYNNECI EX CODICE INSULENSI

by

Mary S. Lawrence

A THESIS

Submitted to  
Michigan State University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of English

1962

## PREFACE

The film of the MSS on which this edition is based was obtained through the courtesy of the Bodleian Library in Oxford, England by Dr. W. W. Heist. I am particularly indebted to Dr. Heist, who allowed me to use the film and the photographs made from it, and who gave me invaluable assistance and guidance in editing the text. I also wish to thank Dr. Arnold Williams for identifying the dates of the marginalia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	iv
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	v
VITA SANCTI KYNNECI . . . . .	1
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	43

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA. SS. Boll. = Acta Sanctorum quotquot toto orbe  
coluntur ed. by Bollandists. 65 vols. Antwerp,  
Brussels, Tongerloo, 1643--, in progress.

An. Boll. = Analecta Bollandiana. Brussels, Paris,  
Geneva, 1882--in progress.

F = MS A24 of Franciscan Convent, Dublin.

M = Codex Kilkenniensis. MSS v.3.4. Primate Marsh's  
Library, Dublin and E.3.11 Trinity College, Dublin.

Proc. R.I.A. = Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.  
Dublin, 1836--in progress.

R<sup>1</sup> = MS Rawlinson 485B Bodleian Library, Oxford University.

R<sup>2</sup> = MS Rawlinson 505B Bodleian Library, Oxford University.

R = Codex Insulensis. = R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>.

S = Codex Salmanticensis MS 7672-4 Bibliothèque Royale,  
Brussels.

VV. SS. Hib. = Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae by Charles  
Plummer. 2 vols. Oxford, 1910.

ZCP = Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie, Halle,  
Tübingen, 1897--in progress.

## INTRODUCTION

There are three codices of Latin lives of Irish Saints: Codex Salmanticensis (= S), MS 7672-4 in the Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels; Codex Kilkenniensis (= M), MSS v.3.4 in Primate Marsh's Library, Dublin and E.3.11 in Trinity College, Dublin; Codex Insulensis (= R), MSS Rawlinson B485 and B505 in the Bodleian Library, Oxford University. In each of the codices there is a Latin life of St. Cainnech of Achadh Bo. The Bollandist Fathers have published S under the editorship of De Smedt and De Backer.<sup>1</sup> In the Bollandist Acta Sanctorum for October eleventh<sup>2</sup> an account is given of the life of Cainnech. This is mainly drawn from other lives and from a Breviary of the Cathedral Church in Aberdeen. The editor, Joannes-Baptista Fonsonus, explained why the S text of the life of Cainnech was not given.

. . . ego tamen prorsus indignam prelo iudicem.  
Etenim in ea vix quidquam praeter prodigia,  
qualia in jam supra transcripto Sancti Officio  
leguntur, reperias, eaque partim ex aliis Vitis  
mutuata, partim tam insulse relata, ut fidem  
apud eruditos non mereantur, nisi a peritiore  
certioreque, quam anonymus ille fuerit, scriptore  
tradantur.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae ex Codice Salmanticensi....  
opera Caroli de Smedt et Iosephi de Backer e soc. Jesus  
(Bruges, 1888).

<sup>2</sup>AA. SS. Boll., LIII (1868), pp. 642-646.

<sup>3</sup>AA. SS. Boll., LIII (1868), p. 643.

An edition of the life of Cainnech from S was printed in 1853 by the Marquis of Ormonde for the Kilkenny Archeaology Society.<sup>1</sup> More recently Dr. W. W. Heist has completed an edition of S which includes a life of Cainnech.<sup>2</sup> It was the text of M which Plummer followed in his Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae although he gave readings from R and S. He was the first to publish the M life of Cainnech.<sup>3</sup> The Rawlinson MSS B485 (=R<sup>1</sup>) and B505 [=R<sup>2</sup>] have never been edited. The text of the life of Cainnech which follows is from R. There is no separate Irish life of St. Cainnech, abbot of Achadh-bo. There is an office for his day, October eleventh, in the Aberdeen Breviary and a special Mass for his day in Pope Clement XII's Missal (Paris, 1734).<sup>4</sup>

R<sup>1</sup> is a small folio measuring 9-1/2" x 6-3/8"<sup>5</sup> written in double columns in an unusually contracted hand. It has 160 folios in gatherings of twelve; sixteen leaves are lost within the body of the codex; about twenty-four are missing at the end. The life of Cainnech extends from R<sup>1</sup> folio 128<sup>v</sup>,

---

\*<sup>1</sup>Vita Sancti Kannechi (Dublin, 1853).

<sup>2</sup>Vita Sanctorum Hiberniae ex Codice Salmanticensi ed. W. W. Heist (Brussels, in press), pp. 182-198.

<sup>3</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib. (Oxford, 1905), pp. 152-169.

<sup>4</sup>AA. SS. Boll., LIII (1868), pp. 642-643.

<sup>5</sup>Charles Plummer, "On Two Collections of Latin Lives of Irish Saints in the Bodleian Library, Rawl. B. 485 and Rawl. B. 505," ZCP, V (1905), p. 444.

bottom of column 1, to R<sup>1</sup> folio 134<sup>v</sup>, end of column 2. The last leaf of the R<sup>1</sup> life of Cainnech is mutilated. Folios 132<sup>v</sup>, 133<sup>R</sup>, 133<sup>v</sup>, 134<sup>R</sup>, 134<sup>v</sup> are damaged by acid stains.

R<sup>2</sup> measures 14-5/8" x 10-1/8",<sup>1</sup> having 221 leaves in gatherings of eight; ten leaves at the end are a copy of the Felire of Oengus which was bound with the saints' lives in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. R<sup>2</sup> is written in double columns. The life of Cainnech extends from R<sup>2</sup> f.143<sup>R</sup>, column one to R<sup>2</sup> folio 147<sup>v</sup>, the end of column two. The R<sup>2</sup> life of Cainnech is incomplete due to the loss of one leaf at the end. Folios 144<sup>v</sup> and 145<sup>R</sup> of R<sup>2</sup> are damaged by acid stains. Charles Plummer<sup>2</sup> has shown that R<sup>2</sup> is a transcript of R<sup>1</sup>. In R<sup>2</sup> many of the numerous contractions of R<sup>1</sup> are expanded. The arrangement of the lives in the two MSS differs. In R<sup>2</sup> the lives have been rearranged according to the order of the saints' festivals in the Church calendar. The life of Cainnech is the twenty-third life in R<sup>1</sup> but the eighteenth life in R<sup>2</sup> because October eleventh, Cainnech's festival day, was the eighteenth festival to be celebrated after that of Saint Patrick. R<sup>2</sup> was probably intended to be read on the saints' festivals in the refectory or in the church.

The dates for R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> have been disputed; R<sup>1</sup> has been assigned dates ranging from 1250 to the fifteenth

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, "On Two Collections...," p. 446.

<sup>2</sup>Plummer, "On Two Collections...," p. 429ff.

century.<sup>1</sup> Father Paul Grosjean gives the date of R<sup>1</sup> as circa 1350.<sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> has been variously dated from the beginning of the fourteenth century to the fifteenth.<sup>3</sup> It is the opinion of Father Grosjean that R<sup>2</sup> was copied from R<sup>1</sup> around 1400.<sup>4</sup> As R<sup>2</sup> is a copy of R<sup>1</sup>, some years may have elapsed between the writing of the two MSS. James F. Kenney in The Sources for the Early History of Ireland speculates that the Latin lives of the Irish saints were prepared for the new communities introduced into Ireland from the continent during the Irish revival of the thirteenth century.<sup>5</sup>

We have no knowledge of the identity of R<sup>1</sup> scribe.

An entry in R<sup>2</sup> in the life of Fursa:

cuius meritis deleatur culpa Mathei y Dubyrr.  
Amen.

indicates that the R<sup>2</sup> scribe was Matthew O'Dwyer. We know nothing more of him.<sup>6</sup>

The early history of R<sup>1</sup> is obscure. In the sixteenth century it was in the possession of the Dillon family.<sup>7</sup> We

---

<sup>1</sup>An account of the dating of R<sup>1</sup> may be found in Kathleen Hughes, "A Manuscript of Sir James Ware: British Museum Additional 4788," Proc. R.I.A., LV, Section C (1953), pp. 111-116.

<sup>2</sup>Father Paul Grosjean, "Edition et Commentaire de Catalogus Sanctorum Hiberniae Secundum Diversa Tempora on de Tribus Ordinibus Sanctorum Hiberniae," An. Boll., LXXIII (1955), p. 198.

<sup>3</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., pp. xxi-xxii.

<sup>4</sup>Father Paul Grosjean, "Edition et Commentaire... Hiberniae," p. 198.

<sup>5</sup>James F. Kenney, The Sources for the Early History of Ireland (New York, 1929), I, p. 16 ff.

<sup>6</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xx.

<sup>7</sup>Kenney, p. 307.

know that R<sup>2</sup> was associated with the monastery of Inis-na-náomh on Loch Ree from the entry

Obitus Flerdy ffilii Nimee y Ffergail, qui fuit  
prior in Insula Sanctorum, Anno Dni 1511J<sup>1</sup>

It seems likely that R<sup>1</sup> was also connected with the monastery on Saints' Island, Loch Ree. The Dillon family had their burying ground at Athlone on the south shore of Loch Ree.<sup>2</sup>

Marginalia in R<sup>2</sup> indicate that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was connected with the O'Farrell and Moriarty families,<sup>3</sup> who lived at Longford near Loch Ree.<sup>4</sup>

At the end of the sixteenth century R<sup>2</sup> belonged to Cormac Og Moriarty.<sup>5</sup> Plummer suggests that as his name appears in both the body of R<sup>2</sup> and the Féliche of Oengus, it was during his time that the two were bound together.<sup>6</sup> A copy of R<sup>2</sup> was made in 1627 by Father John Goolde, warden of the Franciscan Convent of Cashel.<sup>7</sup> This copy is written on paper and contains thirty-three lives of the R recension. It is

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xx, note 4.

<sup>2</sup>Hughes, p. 116.

<sup>3</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xx.

<sup>4</sup>Kenney, p. 306.

<sup>5</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xx.

<sup>6</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xx, note 11.

<sup>7</sup>Grosjean, "Catalogus Codicium Hagiographicorum Latinorum," An. Boll., XLVI (1928), p. 112.

the MS A 2<sup>4</sup> (=F) in the Library of the Franciscan Convent, Killiney.<sup>1</sup> According to Plummer it is likely that it was this transcript of R which Colgan used for his Acta Sanctorum.<sup>2</sup> Colgan did not handle the MS but had only a copy. The MS called by Colgan Codex Insulensis and variously referred to as Codex Insulae Sanctorum, Codex Inisensis, or Codex Lochrinensis is either R<sup>2</sup> or a sister MS.<sup>3</sup> The Bollandists knew that Colgan had seen another version of the life of Cainnech different from the S life:

Extare tamen alio Sancti Acta, discimus ex Colgano, qui tum in Actis Sanctorum Hiberniae, tum in triade Thaumaturga frequenter laudat S. Cannici Vitam, spondens se eam ad diem xi Octobris editurum, quod tamen, morte praepeditus, non praestitit. Hanc Vitam diversam esse a nostra, liquet ex eo, quod Colganus quaedam ex illa recitet, quae in hac desiderantur.<sup>4</sup>

By 1639 both R MSS had come into the hands of Sir James Ware. The arms of Ware are stamped on the binding of R<sup>1</sup> which was probably bound while in Ware's possession.<sup>5</sup> In the process of binding some of the marginalia of R<sup>1</sup> were cut away. According to Plummer Ware took extracts from R<sup>2</sup> for his

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xviii.

<sup>2</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xix.

<sup>3</sup>Kenney, p. 306.

<sup>4</sup>AA. SS. Boll., LIII (1868), p. 643.

<sup>5</sup>Hughes, p. 116.

Collectanea;<sup>1</sup> Kathleen Hughes is of the opinion that Ware followed R<sup>1</sup> as his exemplar for the MS Additional 4788 in the British Museum.<sup>2</sup> The marginalia of the R<sup>2</sup> life of Cainnech clearly indicates that sometime between 1639 when Ware used the R recension and his death in 1666, R<sup>2</sup> was in the hands of Conall Geoghegan, who according to Plummer was the Mac Eochagáin who translated in 1627 the now lost Annals of Clonmacnois.<sup>3</sup> It seems likely that he was the same Conall Mac Eochagáin who transcribed Catalogus Sanctorum Hiberniae (MS Add. 30512 in the British Museum).<sup>4</sup> James Ussher, archbishop of Armagh, also used the R recension. He apparently knew the R life of Cainnech.<sup>5</sup> Ussher probably borrowed the R MSS from Ware, who was one of his pupils.<sup>6</sup> As Ussher was a friend of both Ware and Conall Mageghan,<sup>7</sup> Geoghegan's signature on R<sup>2</sup> folio 144<sup>R</sup> need not imply that he was the owner of R<sup>2</sup> on April first, 1641.

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xxi, note 1.

<sup>2</sup>Hughes, p. 116.

<sup>3</sup>Plummer, "On Two Collections...," p. 448.

<sup>4</sup>Grosjean, "Edition et Commentaire...Hiberniae," p. 200ff.

<sup>5</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p xxi, note. 1.

<sup>6</sup>Kenney, p. 48.

<sup>7</sup>Kenney, pp. 47-48; Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xxi, note 1.

After Sir James Ware died in 1666, his son, Robert Ware, sold his collection of MSS to Henry Hyde, the second Earl of Clarendon, who at the time of the sale in 1686 was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. After Hyde's death the R MSS became part of the collection of the Duke of Chandos. R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> were bought in 1747 by Dr. Richard Rawlinson when the Duke of Chandos' collection was sold at public auction. Rawlinson paid 10/6 for the pair; he willed them to St. John's College, Oxford. They are now part of the Rawlinson collection in the Bodleian Library.

For the edition of the life of Cainnech which follows it was not possible to consult the MSS. The text was read from a film of both the R texts and from black and white photographs made from the film. Some of the marginalia of R<sup>1</sup> which are illegible on the film can no doubt be read from the MS.

Because R<sup>1</sup> is the more authoritative MS, it is on R<sup>1</sup> that the text of this edition is based. It has been collated throughout with the text of R<sup>2</sup> and any discrepancies between the two are noted. Contractions have been expanded. The spelling of R<sup>1</sup> has been retained except for a very few instances in which the spelling of R<sup>2</sup> is followed because it is more normal and only spelling is in question. In such cases the form of R<sup>1</sup> is given in a footnote. No attempt has been made to normalize the spelling of personal names or place names. The several spellings of Cainnech's name are

retained. Place names and personal names have also been collated with S and M in the editions of Dr. W. W. Heist<sup>1</sup> and Charles Plummer,<sup>2</sup> and all readings are given. The text of F was not consulted. All editorial changes are indicated, and the original forms in both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> reproduced. Emendations of the text were kept to a minimum, it being the object of this edition to reproduce the text of R<sup>1</sup> as faithfully as possible. It was unfortunately necessary to emend fairly freely the text of section 32 on R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>V</sup>, col. 1 (R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col. 2) where the scribes were either following a defective exemplar or failed to understand the text. The crux in section 7:

Abscidens ergo rex digitum suum parvuum, Deo spiritum immolavit.

could be solved by the insertion of non before spiritum. It is possible, however, that the scribe did not mean spm to read spiritum; the passage has, therefore, been left as a crux.

The punctuation has been modernized throughout; capital letters are used as in Modern English. Any scribal corrections are noted.

---

<sup>1</sup>Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae ex Codice Salmanticensi  
ed. W. W. Heist (Brussels, in press), pp. 182-198.

<sup>2</sup>Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae ed. Charles Plummer  
(Oxford, 1905), pp. 152-169.

In 1905 Charles Plummer gave a brief description of the marginalia of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>,<sup>1</sup> listing some of the signatures he found there and designating the other marginalia as "various scribblings in Latin, Irish and English, none of them of any importance." As there is nowhere a detailed account of the marginalia of these MSS, all marginalia which appear on the folios devoted to the life of Cainnech are noted in the text.

The only marginal note in the R<sup>2</sup> life of Cainnech is written across the bottom of folio 144<sup>R</sup>:

Conell Geoghegan 1<sup>o</sup> Ap'1 1641

The identity of the writer was discussed above in connection with the history of the MSS.

The marginalia of the R<sup>1</sup> life of Cainnech are more numerous. None are in Irish. They fall into two classes:

1. expansions of the text.
2. signatures and comments unrelated to the text.

The expansions of the text are all written in the same late sixteenth or early seventeenth century hand. These are found on folios 131<sup>R</sup>, 131<sup>V</sup>, 132<sup>R</sup>, 132<sup>V</sup>, 133<sup>R</sup>, 133<sup>V</sup>, 134<sup>R</sup>, and 134<sup>V</sup>. The words written on the inner margin of f.134<sup>V</sup> seem to be incomplete possibly having been cut away when R<sup>1</sup> was bound. All the expansions are readings of contractions in R<sup>1</sup> with which a seventeenth century reader would

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, "On Two Collections...," pp. 444-446.

have had difficulty. The folios containing the life of Cainnech give no indication as to the identity of the seventeenth century annotator. The hand is not the same as those of the other marginalia in the R<sup>1</sup> life of Cainnech, nor is it the hand of Conell Geoghegan.

Three other hands are found in the R<sup>1</sup> marginalia of the life of Cainnech.

Damna fleo rerum sed plus fleo damna  
dierum

is written across the outer edge of folio 129<sup>R</sup> in a large seventeenth century Italian hand. On folio 129<sup>V</sup> across the bottom is a signature in a seventeenth century hand, not the same hand as found on R<sup>1</sup> f.129<sup>R</sup>. The first word of the signature is Richard; the second is not clear. It may possibly be the signature of Richard Dowde whose name Plummer lists among the marginalia of R<sup>1</sup>.<sup>1</sup> A third seventeenth century hand is found on R<sup>1</sup> folio 133<sup>R</sup>. It seems to be the hand of a child. O Dominion is written across the outer margin, and two words, illegible on the film, which may be a signature written in the same hand, are written at the bottom of folio 133<sup>R</sup>. On R<sup>1</sup> folio 133<sup>R</sup> the impression of the expansion of 133<sup>V</sup> has struck through.

The texts of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> for the life of Cainnech, substantiate Plummer's opinion that R<sup>2</sup> is a copy of R<sup>1</sup>. In

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, "On Two Collections...", p 445.

R<sup>2</sup> the contractions of R<sup>1</sup> are expanded; some spellings, such as alico and monacus are normalized, and some mistakes like R<sup>1</sup>'s blanda for blada are corrected. Words are omitted and the word order is sometimes changed, but these changes never alter the meaning of the text. The R<sup>2</sup> scribe shows most independence in his spelling of proper names, but even in this he deviates only slightly from R<sup>1</sup>. Occasionally the R<sup>2</sup> text differs from R<sup>1</sup> because the R<sup>2</sup> scribe misread his text as when he wrote revelandum for R<sup>1</sup>'s relevandum or because he misunderstood the text as when he changed tritupare (an error in R<sup>1</sup> for triturare) to triumphare. For the most part, however, R<sup>2</sup> is a word for word transcription of R<sup>1</sup>.

A comparison of the lives of Cainnech in R, S, and M supports the generally held theory that R represents a later stage in hagiology and that all three codices are descended from a common original to which, of the three, S is the closest. Many of the Irish expressions, personal names, and place names found in S are omitted in R. The severed head (R section 9) addresses St. Cainnech in Irish in S and M; in R it speaks Latin. Regis Pictorum is rendered regis Scotie in R. S, to a great extent, and M somewhat less, provide Irish place names and explanations in Irish which are not found in R. R often gives the Latin equivalent where an Irish expression is used in the other lives. Where M has pacem dare (póc means kiss in Irish)<sup>1</sup>, R in section 22

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., II, p. 383.

has osculari. Nevertheless, the R life of Cainnech retains a great many Irish personal names and place names.

The R<sup>1</sup> scribe added to his text pious reflections; he frequently compared events in the life of Cainnech to Biblical parallels. Moreover, he expurgated material which he considered unedifying. Thus R lacks the episode, found in both M and S, describing the barbaric custom of gialcherd by which young children were tossed on spear points. The R recension is not devoid of primitive material however; in R and S Cainnech vomits the gold St. Brendan wants while in M he makes it from bread. S is clearly the most primitive of the three codices. The scribes of R and M handled their text differently. Each have episodes not found in the other; each attempted to tone down the primitive elements in the original. The R scribe clearly wished to edify his audience.

Of the two other recensions, the R life of Cainnech more closely resembles S. The episodes, although not arranged in the same order, correspond. Verbally they are not identical, but a fairly close correspondence exists between the direct speech found in the life of Cainnech in S and in R.

The R text of Cainnech in no way conflicts with historical evidence. Cainnech died in 599 or 600. He spent part of his youth in Scotland; his later life was spent in Southern Ireland where he founded the monastery of Achadh-Bó.

The R life connects him with St. Brendan, St. Aed, St. Columba, St. Bithinus, and St. Comgall, all of whom are historical saints whose dates fall within the lifespan of Cainnech.<sup>1</sup> The identity of Fintan Maeldubh who administered the last sacraments to Cainnech is not so certain.<sup>2</sup> The dates of the historical secular princes mentioned in R: Brude, King of the Scots; Colman, son of Diarmit; and Colman of Ossory also allow Cainnech to be their contemporary.<sup>3</sup>

Achadh-Bó is usually connected with Aghaboe, in the barony of Ossory, Leix; Kilkenny is assumed to derive from Cell-Cainnech.<sup>4</sup> Charles Plummer in his index of place names has identified the location of those place names which occur in the M life of Cainnech. No attempt has been made to identify the place names in this edition. Nor did it seem practicable to attempt to trace the many popular references to Cainnech in Ireland and in Scotland where, under the name of Kenneth, he was one of the most popular Irish saints.

---

<sup>1</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xlvi.

<sup>2</sup>Grosjean, "S. Fintan Maeldub," An. Boll., LXIX (1951), pp. 77-88.

<sup>3</sup>Plummer, VV. SS. Hib., p. xlvi.

<sup>4</sup>Kenney, p. 394.

VITA SANCTI KYNNECI  
EX CODICE INSULENSI

Incipit vita Kynnici Abbatis.

1. [R<sup>1</sup> folio 128<sup>V</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> folio 143<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup>  
Sanctus Kynnicus de genere Corchu Daland<sup>2</sup> ab aquilonali  
parte Hibernie ortus fuit. Huius pater poeta erat famosus<sup>3</sup>  
qui Laydecus<sup>4</sup> dicebatur. Mater vero Melda<sup>5</sup> vocabatur. Hii  
parentes pueri Kynnici pauperes erant rebus ut parentes  
Christi. Non enim habebant vaccam de cuius lacte natum  
infantem nutrirent, et quem pater carnis non valuit alere  
pater cele--[R<sup>1</sup> f. 128<sup>V</sup>, col. 2.]--stis ostenso miraculo  
pavit. Nato enim puero affuit lactifera vacca ante ianuam  
domus ubi filius vite fuit. Qui enim tres magos ab oriente  
ut magistri sue pauperi munera<sup>6</sup> deferrent adduxit, ipse  
vaccam hanc ad relevandum<sup>7</sup> inopiam parentum huius sancti  
pueri transmisit. Et quia cum matre primo die [R<sup>2</sup> f. 143<sup>R</sup>,  
col. 2] vitulus non comparuit, crastino die eius quasi

---

<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 1; = S. 1 and 2.

<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup> = M. Connath Dhuinne Gemhyn; = S. Corco Dalann.

<sup>1</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> famosus poeta erat.

<sup>1</sup><sup>4</sup> = M. Lughaydh Leithdhearg; = S. Laidech Lecerd.

<sup>1</sup><sup>5</sup> = M. Mella; = S. Meld.

<sup>1</sup><sup>6</sup> R<sup>2</sup> sue munera pauperi.

<sup>1</sup><sup>7</sup> R<sup>2</sup> ad revelandum.

vestigia secutus advenit. Illo quoque tempore, in regione Kyannacteorum, ubi puer natus est, sacerdos qui eum baptizaret non inveniebatur. Inspiravit quoque Deus cordi sancti Lurachi<sup>8</sup> episcopi ut ad puerum baptizandum accelaret. Quo facto, ad sua rediit.<sup>9</sup>

2. [R<sup>1</sup> f. 128<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f. 143<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Cumque ad iuvenilem pertingeret etatem, commissa est ei cura peccorum alentorum. Cui in hac cura pastorali<sup>2</sup> iunctus est ut socius aliis puer, nomine Albus Mendax,<sup>3</sup> qui erat filius cuiusdam reguli de terra. Sed quantum distat ortus ab occidente, tantum distabant mores horum puerorum. Unus enim celestibus intundebat, alter omnino<sup>4</sup> curis mundanis<sup>5</sup> inhiabat. Unus enim veritati indagande, alter falsitati componende incumbebat. Kynnecus quoque quando more puerili ludebat, ecclesias parvas sibi construebat. Albus Mendax scuta et hasta sibi faciebat. Item inter poma que inter se dividebant Albus Mendax<sup>6</sup> furtiva poma commiscebatur, et sancto puero

<sup>18</sup> = M. Luyrech; = S. Lurech,

<sup>19</sup> R<sup>1</sup> reddiit.

<sup>21</sup> = Plummer 2; = S. 3.

<sup>22</sup> R<sup>2</sup> in hac pastorali.

<sup>23</sup> = M. nomine Geal Bregach, id est Albus Mendax.

<sup>24</sup> R<sup>2</sup> alter vero omnino.

<sup>25</sup> R<sup>2</sup> humanis.

<sup>26</sup> R<sup>1</sup> Albus Mendas.

ignoranti dabat. Sed cum innocens puer ea cum aliis comederet,<sup>7</sup> statim illa evomebat. Tandem, revelante sibi Domino, que illicita erant agnoscens a se amovebat, et que licita erant sumebat.

3. [R<sup>1</sup> f.128<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.143<sup>R</sup>, col. 2.]<sup>1</sup> Crescente vero pueri etate, crescebant et mores et<sup>2</sup> boni sensus<sup>3</sup> discretionis in eo. Unde audiens famam sancti Doaci<sup>4</sup> in Britannia, ipsum adiit, factusque est docilis discipulus eius per tempora. Cum autem sub eo cotidie in bonis operibus proficeret [R<sup>1</sup> f.129<sup>R</sup>]<sup>5</sup>, quadam die, cum scriberet, audivit sonitum tintinabuli invitantis ad opera laboriosa. Ipse vero per nimia festinatione ad complendam sanctam obedientiam, dimidiām<sup>6</sup> partem .o. litere scribens, alteram partem semiplenam imperfectamque reliquit. Quanto ergo plus opera obedientie ipse complebat, tanto magis a magistro suo, Doaco, amabatur.

4. [R<sup>1</sup> f. 129<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.143<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Videns vero yconomus<sup>2</sup> monasterii quod plus quam ceteris ab abbe

<sup>27</sup> R<sup>1</sup> comedet.

<sup>31</sup> = Plummer 3; = S. 4.

<sup>32</sup> R<sup>1</sup> et supplied above mores.

<sup>33</sup> R<sup>2</sup> et mores et sensus boni.

<sup>34</sup> = M. Docom; = S. Docc.

<sup>35</sup> Marginal note Damna fleo rerum sed plus fleo damna dierum written in Italian hand of the seventeenth century across outer margin.

<sup>36</sup> R<sup>2</sup> dimediām.

<sup>41</sup> = Plummer 4; = S. 5.      <sup>42</sup> R<sup>2</sup> yconimus.

sanctus puer diligenteretur, invidie quoque aculeo in corde vulneratus, sanctum Kynnecum, prout potuit, persequebatur. Quadam autem die, cum sanctum iuvenem<sup>3</sup> sacram scripturam legentem vidisset, increpando ait ad eum: "Cum ceteri ad opus obedientie complendum cum bobus exierint<sup>4</sup> [R<sup>2</sup> f.143<sup>v</sup>], tu autem quare non vadis?" Tunc filius obedientie Kynnicus prompto animo surrexit ad obediendum. Cui yconomus<sup>5</sup> monasterii boves duos indomitos sub plaustro dedit. Sed quos natura sue feritatis ineptos ad portandum quod utile erat ad opus monasterii effecerat, Deus pro voluntate servi sui Kennici mites et domitos fecit. Cumque vir Dei ad fretum vicinum quod tunc undis tumescentibus plenum erat, quod tamen socii sicco pede pertransierant, autem veniret, is qui Mare Rubrum sub pedibus populi sui in .xii. divisiones divisit, fretum illud pro servo suo in ictu oculi desiccavit, ac sic sine impedimento aliquo pertransivit. Et sicut ille pede et vacuo plaustro ante pertransiit, ita et onusto plaustro<sup>6</sup> lignis iterum usque ad monasterium rediit.<sup>7</sup> Quod sanctas abbas in spiritu videns, discipulum in maiori reverentia habuit atque invidum illum eius persecutorem accriter increpavit.

<sup>43</sup> R<sup>2</sup> sanctum iuvenem omitted.

<sup>44</sup> R<sup>2</sup> exierunt.

<sup>45</sup> R<sup>1</sup> yconimus.

<sup>46</sup> R<sup>1</sup> paustro.

<sup>47</sup> R<sup>1</sup> reddiit.

5. [R<sup>1</sup> f.129<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f. 143<sup>V</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Postquam vero sanctus Kynnecus sacram scripturam sufficienter ibi addiscisset [R<sup>1</sup> f. 129<sup>R</sup>, col. 2], limina apostolica visitare cogitavit. Et hoc sui cordis consilium magistro suo Duaco ostendens, ipse acceptavit. Aggressus quoque iter multas in itinere fecit virtutes. In itinere incidit ipse in manus latronum qui eum occidere conabantur. Sed sanctus vir retribuebat bona pro malis quia predicabat eis verbum Dei. Illi autem contempnentes verbum salutis, elevaverunt manus ut occiderent innocentem. Sed Deo suum servum protegente, mox illi .xii. latrones quasi .xii. lapides permanerunt immobiles. Tunc omnes illi virtutem Dei in se sentientes, penitentias egerunt, et sic in Domini cuncti potentem credentes, soluti sunt.

6. [R<sup>1</sup> f.129<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.143<sup>V</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Alio quoque die, cum esset vir Dei in Ytalia, iter agens, supervenit<sup>2</sup> armentarium cuiusdam regis qui in adventu viri Dei letatus est, atque humanitatis obsequia sibi fecit. Tunc sanctus Kynnecus diiudicans<sup>3</sup> eum beneficio dignum, dedit ei munus quedam de auro quod pro necessitatibus vie a quodam fideli Deum timente accepit. Audiens vero rex quod tale donum datum fuit rustico quod [R<sup>2</sup> f.143<sup>V</sup>, col. 2] dignum esset dari regi, iratus est valde et dixit: "Reus est mortis qui hoc insolitum opus ausus est facere." Tunc rex iussit rogum

<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 5; = S. 6 and 7.

<sup>2</sup> = Plummer 6; = S. 8 and 9.

<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> invenit.

<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> diiudicans.

magnum incendi, et sanctum Kynnecum immitti. Cumque in ignem mitteretur, statim flamma<sup>4</sup> ignis extinguebatur. Nec in aliquo ipsi Kennico nocuit. Qui enim Danielem cum sociis in fornace ignis custodivit, ipse hunc virum sanctum illesum ab hac flamma servavit. Quod rex crudelis videns, iussit iterum innocentem in vas pice reliquata plenum mitti ut sic<sup>5</sup> forte citius lucerna Domini extingueretur. Sed creatura creatori potiusquam peccatori deserviens, filius vite ab hoc genere tormenti illesus ad huc et in columnis evasit. Tunc [R<sup>1</sup> f.129<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>6</sup> satellites diaboli novum genus punitionis eius adinvenientes, ligaverunt magnum lapidem in collo eius, et sic miserunt eum in profundum maris. Sed qui Petrum super mare ne submergeretur erexit, sanctum suum Kennecum super undas maris elevans ad portum placitum illesum perduxit. Tunc pagani, quasi uno ore clamantes, dixerunt: "O quam mirabilis est homo iste, nec ignis comburit, nec aqua maris submergit." Ex hac quoque admiratione ad cor redeuntes, genua flexerunt atque in Deum Kynneci crediderunt. Tunc rex Deo et suo servo<sup>7</sup> Kynneco dedit tantum<sup>8</sup> de terra cum sua<sup>9</sup> civitate quantum acies oculorum in

<sup>64</sup> R<sup>1</sup> inflamma; R<sup>2</sup> inflamæ.

<sup>65</sup> R<sup>2</sup> si.

<sup>66</sup> At the bottom of R<sup>1</sup> folio 129<sup>v</sup> are four words written in seventeenth century Italian hand the first of which is Richard.

<sup>67</sup> R<sup>2</sup> sancto suo servo.

<sup>68</sup> R<sup>1</sup> tumtum.

<sup>69</sup> R<sup>2</sup> sua omitted.

sereno tempore valet intueri. Ibi quoque nomen sancti Kynneci usque in hodiernum diem celebre habetur. Videns igitur vir sanctus populum Dei ibidem in fide corroboratum, elegit cum eis sepulturam atque resurrectionem. Sed angelus Domini qui eum frequenter visitabat, propter incautam promissionem increpavit, eo quod in Hibernia insula esset resurrectio sua. Sanctus quoque vir anxiatus est in spiritu inter suam regi promissionem et inter angelicam de loco sue sepulture<sup>10</sup> assertionem. Tunc draco igneus de celo descendens, extremum digitipedis sancti circumcidit. Et sic solutum est vinculum difficultatis<sup>11</sup> quam vir Dei ex sua incauta promissione incurrit, quod digitum suum ibi reliquit. Et verbo angeli satisfaciens, ad Hiberniam reversus est. Supra-[R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>12</sup>--dictus vero rex bonis moribus vitam suam adorans miraculis postmodum coruscavit atque episcopus ibi factus, sancto fine ad Christum migravit.

7. [R<sup>1</sup> f.129<sup>V</sup>, col.1; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> Veniens quoque sanctus Kynnecus ad suam gentem in Hibernia predicavit verbum Dei collectaneo, qui tunc factus fuerat regulus super gentem suam. Hic enim quondam socius sancti Ken--[R<sup>1</sup> f. 129<sup>V</sup>, col.2] neci in pascendis peccoribus extitit, qui Albus Mendax dicitur. Et cum vir verbum Dei ei predicaret atque contemptum

<sup>6<sup>10</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> de suo loco sue sepulture.

<sup>6<sup>11</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> sic est vinculum difficultatis solutum.

<sup>6<sup>12</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> folio 144<sup>R</sup> has marginal note Conell Geoghegan i Ap'1 1641 written across bottom.

<sup>7<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 7; = S. 10.

mundi subneceteret, rex dicebat: "Si prodest tibi, extremum digitum meum manualem tibi ac Deo immolabo." Tunc sanctus ait: "Valde prodest, et Deo<sup>2</sup> gratum est sacrificium." Abscidens ergo rex digitum suum parvum, Deo + spiritum<sup>3</sup> + immolavit. Sed vulnus post abscisionem digitii crevit in tumorem et in dolorem magnum ita ut fere rex pre dolore deficeret. Tunc ait rex: "Putabam quod mihi melius est si parvam corporis mei<sup>4</sup> Domino dedissem, sed modo video quod peius est mihi dare." Et dixit sanctus: "Mos est bonis heredibus quod, licet parvam, hereditatem acceperint, crescit tamen hereditas apud illos. Tu ergo modicam hereditatem unius digitii tui dedisti<sup>5</sup>, et ipse Dominus in unum digitum veniens, dilatavit terminos suos, et totum corpus teneat." Kynnico autem orante ac illum<sup>6</sup> benedicente, ab omni dolore corporis et anime sanatus est. Tunc vir Dei a rege recessit.

8. [R<sup>1</sup> f.129<sup>V</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Cum vero<sup>2</sup> currum suum ascenderet, ecce occurrit ei pauper quidam<sup>3</sup> rogans

<sup>7<sup>2</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> Deo omitted.

<sup>7<sup>3</sup></sup> Possibly for non spiritum. MSS spm.

<sup>7<sup>4</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> mei omitted.

<sup>7<sup>5</sup></sup> MSS non dedisti, possibly for Deo dedisti.

<sup>7<sup>6</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> illi.

<sup>8<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 8; = S.11.

<sup>8<sup>2</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> vero supplied over cum.

<sup>8<sup>3</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> quidam pauper.

ut elemosinam ab eo haberet. Cui duos equos sui currus condonavit.<sup>4</sup> Et ipse postmodum secus viam sedens, psalmos in laudem Dei canebat.<sup>5</sup> Tunc rex per eandem deveniens<sup>6</sup> viam, dixit sancto: "De equitio meo ab<sup>7</sup> montibus adducantur equi qui currum tuum portent." Et ecce duo equi indomiti de montibus venientes ac sub curru se aptantes mites facti sunt ac domiti.

9. [R<sup>1</sup> f. 129<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> Quodam alio tempore, cum sanctus Kynnecus ambularet in terra Kyannacteorum<sup>2</sup> cum suis, caput antiquum<sup>3</sup> hominis mortui conspiciunt. Quod cum fratres viderent, admirantes magnitudinem eius, dixerunt: "Si caput hoc nobis loqui [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>R</sup>, col. 1] posset, multa narrare sciret, quia ab antiquo tempore est." Quod vir Dei au-[R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]-diens, oravit et os illud aridum benedixit, et statim induit formam carnis et cutis et capillorum. Et sic factum est animatum, ita ut viro Dei sic loqueretur, dicens: "Benedicta<sup>4</sup> hora adventus tui huc." Et post hec narravit sancto genus suum, et nomen

<sup>8<sup>4</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> condonaret.

<sup>8<sup>5</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> caneabant.

<sup>8<sup>6</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> deveniens omitted.

<sup>8<sup>7</sup></sup> MSS ad.

<sup>9<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 9; = S. 12.

<sup>9<sup>2</sup></sup> = S. in regione Cennacte.

<sup>9<sup>3</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> antiqui.

<sup>9<sup>4</sup></sup> = M. Mochean, Mochean, Chainnidh; = S. Fochen, Fochen a Kainnich.

et locum sepulture corporis sui, et dixit se esse in penis per .xxx. annos, et alia multa ad hoc narravit eis. In fine quoque per predicationem sancti viri credidit, et baptismum accepit, et positum est cum corpore suo in eodem sepulcro.

10. [R<sup>1</sup> f. 130<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f. 144<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Alio tempore cum in eadem regione transitum haberet cum suis, ab oculis sociorum mox disparuit, ita ut nescirent quo deveniret. Cumque inter se murmurarent, et quid de absentia eius iudicarent, ecce iterum<sup>2</sup> post modicum temporis intervallum<sup>3</sup> apparuit inter eos. Tunc fratres quesiverunt ab eo quo ivit vel quo subito sic devenit. Quibus ipse respondit: "Unus de monachis meis, nomine Senacus,<sup>4</sup> qui se et sua mihi obtulit, nunc iugulatus est in terra Leginie,<sup>5</sup> et ego audivi vocem eius vocantem me in auxilium sibi. Et ideo a vobis absens fui ut contra demones pro anima illius pugnarem qui ad infernum nitebantur eam deducere; sed Deo adiuvante, de manibus eorum eam rapui. Carius enim mihi erat ipsam animam salvare quam corpus."

11. [R<sup>1</sup> f. 130<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f. 144<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Cum sanctus iste quodam alio tempore videret multitudinem populi circa quendam magum congregati, qui tale signum infidelibus populis ostendebat ut per medium magni<sup>2</sup> arboris

<sup>10<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 10; = S. 13.

<sup>10<sup>2</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> iterum omitted.

<sup>10<sup>3</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> iter intervallum

<sup>10<sup>4</sup></sup> = M. Senach; = S. Senach Ron.

<sup>10<sup>5</sup></sup> = M. in australi parte Leginensium.

<sup>11<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 11; = S. 14.      <sup>11<sup>2</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> magi.

transire videretur, ipse vero ad eos declinans, magum signo crucis signavit, ac fallaciam suam omnibus<sup>3</sup> ostendit. Nam cunctis postea innotuit quod non per arborem sed iuxta latus eius pertransibat. Tunc qui aderant gloriam [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>R</sup>, col. 2] Deo et suo sancto<sup>4</sup> dederunt, et magi deceptions fallaces contempserunt.<sup>5</sup>

12. [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Tempore quodam xl<sup>ali</sup> ad domum cuiusdam hominis pervenisset. Cum alium cibum hospes pro tanto viro non haberet,<sup>2</sup> carnes ei paravit. Omnia enim mundis iudicavit. Cuius devotionem vir sanctus acceptans<sup>3</sup> cum gratiarum actione carnes suscepit atque in nomine Domini benedixit. Sed qui de aqua<sup>4</sup> fecit vinum carnes illas convertit per benedictionem sui servi [R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>v</sup>, col. 1] in optimum frumentum. Unde factum est ut ferculorum omni reliquie crastino die essent de pane frumentino praeter reliquias cuiusdam conversi laici<sup>5</sup> qui respuit de hoc cibo mirabili comedere cuius cibus cruda caro apparuit.

11<sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> magi.

11<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> omnibus omitted.

11<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> sancto suo.

11<sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> contepserunt.

12<sup>1</sup> = not in M; = S. 15.

12<sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> hospes non haberet pro tanto viro.

12<sup>3</sup> MSS. attemptans.

12<sup>4</sup> MSS. de aquam.

12<sup>5</sup> R<sup>2</sup> layci conversi.

13. [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>R</sup>, col.2; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>V</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Quodam alio tempore, vidit homo Dei quendam pauperem faciem tanquam tabulam rosam<sup>2</sup> habentem sine oculis et naribus, et compatiens fragillitati<sup>3</sup> hominis, dixit fratribus ut terram pro habenda aquam ad irregendum faciem eius foderent. Et cum terram fodissent, statim fons vivus prorupit. De iste aqua, a sancto benedicta, egrotum aspersit, et date sunt ei aures et oculi et nares.

14. [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>V</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> Sanctus iste, quodam alio tempore, dum hospitaretur prope mare<sup>2</sup> dixit suis ut ad piscatores qui erant prope eos ad querendum pisces accederent. Cumque iussa paterna discipuli complerent, illis negantibus vacuis manibus redierunt. Tunc sanctus uni ex fratribus, Scellano nomine, dixit ut eum baculo suo ad proximum locum maris piscaturus accederet, et quod Deus sibi concederet reportaret. Ille obedivit, atque cum baculo ad mare vicinum properavit, et intingens baculum in aquam pisces<sup>3</sup> mire magnitudinis super baculum cepit. Sperans itaque se plus capturum, iterum mittens hamum suum mi--[R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>V</sup>, col.1]--rabilem alium consimilem prioris recepit. Quod in spiritu sanctus Kynneus intelligens, dixit: "O, Squellane,<sup>4</sup>

13<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 12; = S.16.

13<sup>2</sup> MSS rosam. Perhaps for rasam = Irish cláir-eineach, "board-faced."

13<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> fragilitati. 14<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 13; = S.17.

14<sup>2</sup> M. apud Eas Ruaidh; = S. ad Tollum Ruaid.

14<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> pissem. 14<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Scellane.

ab avaricie escibus cave. Nam sufficit nobis quod cepisti." Et ille, in spiritu similiter audiens sermonem sancti patris, piscem ultimo captum in mare proiecit ac cum [eo primo] capto<sup>5</sup> postquam ad domum rediit.

15. [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>v</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Quodam die dominica, erant simul sanctus Kynnecus et sanctus Comgallus Benchorensis. Tunc sanctus Comgallus dixit: "Tunc aptum est ut verbum Dei huic populo a sancto Kynneco annuntietur." Quod mandatum cum magna humilitate<sup>2</sup> Kynnecus suscipiens, mirabilem predicavit sermonem ita ut populas totus ad fletum converteretur. Tunc sanctus Comgallus ait: "Populus iste frequenter audiendo verbum Dei flevit, sed tantum fletum et tot lacrimas usque hodie non ef--[R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>v</sup>, col.2]--fudit." Tunc Kynnecus suum consuetum proverbium assumens ait: "Scit Filius Virginis, si eorum corda plus hodie mollificantur, quod<sup>3</sup> hesterno die ab ore angeli ego audivi id quod eis dixi."

16. [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>v</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Quedam mulier cum suo filio<sup>2</sup> ad virum Dei accedens, ait ei: "O, sancte vir Dei, quid faciam de isto filio meo impio et inobediente? Perversus enim est in omnibus operibus suis."

<sup>14</sup><sup>5</sup> MSS ac cum cepit.

<sup>15</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 14; = S. 18.

<sup>15</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> damaged. humilita . . . necus.

<sup>15</sup><sup>3</sup> MSS quam.

<sup>16</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 15; = S. 19.      <sup>16</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> cum filio suo.

Tunc sanctus Kynnecus eum monuit ut matri obtemperaret, et opera obediente exhiberet, si penam legis divine evitare vellet. Sed contempnens superbis iuvenis que dicta sunt ei ad salutem, ascendens equum, prorupit in cursum. Et cum iter sic congeret, velocius pervenit eum ultio Dei iudicantis. Nam de equo cadens, mortuus est. Quod pia mater videns, rogavit eum<sup>3</sup> cum lacrimis ut filium suum resuscitare vellet. Cui lacrimosis precibus pius pater inclinatus, Deum suum oravit et iuvenis resuscitationem promeruit. Orante ergo viro Dei, filius matris familias resuscitatur, et penitentiam [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>v</sup>, col.2] agens, matrem reliquit et sancto Kennico postmodum<sup>4</sup> adhesit. Hunc iuvenem sanctus vir duxit secum in Britanniam alligans pedes eius compedibus ne amplius per mundana desideria defluens pedes mentis coinquinaret, et clavem compedium in mare proiecit.<sup>5</sup> Postquam autem .vii. annis sic in Britannia permansit, dixit ad eum Kynnecus: "Vade modo ad Hiberniam et in quocumque loco clavem compedium, quibus compeditus<sup>6</sup> es, inveneris, ibi mane." Venit ergo ille ad Hiberniam servus quod sanctus ei imperavit, et cum ad fluvium qui Liffi<sup>7</sup> dicitur venisset, invenit ibi piscatores pisces capientes, et postulans ab eis piscem, invenit unum

<sup>163</sup> R<sup>2</sup> eum omitted.

<sup>164</sup> R<sup>2</sup> postea.

<sup>165</sup> R<sup>2</sup> proiecit in mare.

\* <sup>166</sup> MSS competitus.

<sup>167</sup> = M. Liffi in terra Laginensium.

in cuius visceribus habuit clavem sui compedis, et ibi mansionem<sup>8</sup> sibi fecit. Hic vero Liber filius Aradi dicebatur, vir valde venerabilis in celo et in terra.

17. [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>V</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.144<sup>V</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Quodam tempore, erant simul in unum sanctus Columba Kylli, et sanctus Comgallus, et sanctus Kynnecus, et factus est ros pluvie super eos. Sed vestimenta sanctorum Columbe et Comgalli compluta erant ex pluvia, Kynneci vero vestimenta sicca et a nive intacta. Tunc duo illi sancti interrogaverunt sanctum Kynnecum cur vestimenta eius non essent compluta pluvia sicut eorum. Et Kyn--[R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col.1]--necus ad illos: "Vos dicite mihi quid in hac hora cogitastis." Columba dixit: "Ego cogitavi de familia mea quia est in maris naufragio<sup>2</sup> et de ea salvanda sollicitus fui." Ac sanctus Comgallus ait: "Mens mea sollicita fuit de fratribus in messe laborantibus." Tunc Kynnecus dixit: "Scit Filius Virginis quod mens mea inter angelos in celo fuit, et ab hora illa quam semel neque reduxi eam ad terrena."

18. [R<sup>1</sup> f.130<sup>V</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Quodam tempore cum esset sanctus in Britannia et edificaret sibi mansionem iuxta pedem [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>2</sup> cuiusdam

<sup>16<sup>8</sup></sup> =S. que dicitur Letube Kainnich; = M. que dicitur Lectebhae.

<sup>17<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 16; = S. 20.

<sup>17<sup>2</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> nafragio.

<sup>18<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 17; = S. 21.

<sup>18<sup>2</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> folio 131<sup>R</sup> has four marginal notes in the same hand. All are expansions of the text and are noted below. The hand is late sixteenth or seventeenth century.

montis,<sup>3</sup> non sufficienter sol sibi ministrabat de lumine propter montis obstaculum. Tunc angelus Dei venit ad eum et ait: "Si mons iste nocet tibi aut te offendit, de loco suo propter te amovebitur, et in alium locum transferetur." Sanctus Kynnecus respondit: "Non mea causa<sup>4</sup> Dei elementa movebuntur de loco suo." Sed sequenti nocte propter constantiam fidei eius, Deus proposuit montem amovere, donec Kynnecus prohiberet, dicens: "Exibo ego a loco isto. Montem autem nolo amoviri usque ad diem iudicii." Et factum est ita. Et ut aiunt periti, mons ille habet in se scissuram et quasi fracturum in signum motionis ac mutationis eius<sup>5</sup> nisi sanctus prohiberet.

19. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> Alio quoque tempore, dum domum in quam fuerat urgente causa cum igne accenso relinqueret, ignis, terminos suos transiens, domum incendit atque consumpsit. Mira quoque res tunc accidit. Evvangelium enim eius in eadem domo apertum derelictum, incorruptum atque ab igne intactum inventum est.

20. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col.1; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Similiter cum domum in qua erat, pro quodam negotio exiens, apertam relinqueret, et librum evvangeliorum apertum ibi relinqueret,<sup>2</sup> ecce vento scopante nivem per portam apertam, domus nive

<sup>18</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> montis cuiusdam.

<sup>18</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> Non mea causa written at top of column 1 in late hand.

<sup>18</sup><sup>5</sup> R<sup>2</sup> eius written above line.

<sup>19</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 18; = S. 22.

<sup>20</sup><sup>1</sup> = not in M; = S.23.

<sup>20</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> relinquenter.

repletur. Sed evangelium Kynnici in nullo tangitur<sup>3</sup> vel maculatur.

21. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Cum sanctus vir in Britannia commorans per quandam solitudinem transitum haberet, invenit ibi mulierem semimortuam cum filia sua per frigore iam mortua. Tunc pater pius dixit suis ut ignem cito accenderent<sup>2</sup> ac cibum ad opus illius fere deficientis quantocius properarent. Calefacto igitur corpusculo mulieris et cibo assumpto, iam vires [R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col. 2] resumpsit. Pro defuncta vero puella cum ipse preces Deo offerret, eam ad vitam revocavit. Unde in memoriam<sup>3</sup> [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col. 2] illius miraculi crux est erecta<sup>4</sup> in loco illo.

22. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Item quodam tempore alio, dum vir Dei esset apud I<sup>2</sup> insulam, intrans ecclesiam, osculatus est altare incaute ita ut caput suum collideret ad cornu altaris atque de capite eius cecidit sanguinis gutta. Et gutta illa a fratribus collecta, posita<sup>3</sup> est super<sup>4</sup> filiam Brudei, regis Scotie, qui erat ceca, muta,

<sup>20</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> tangur.

<sup>21</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 19; = S. 24.

<sup>21</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> accederent.

<sup>21</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> in memoria.

<sup>21</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> crux erecta written in margin in late hand.

<sup>22</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 20; = S. 25.                  <sup>22</sup><sup>2</sup> = S. Ie.

<sup>22</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> posita written in margin in late hand.

<sup>22</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> super omitted.

et surda et mox sanata [est] ab infirmitate sua ita ut clare videret, et expresse loqueretur, et perfecte audiret.

23. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Laycus quidam, Tulcanus<sup>2</sup> nomine, volens peregrinari apud<sup>3</sup> sanctum Columbam in <sup>4</sup>I insula commorantem, perrexit ad eum cum suo filio parvulo, quem intime diligebat. Cumque monachus ibi factus esset, ait de eo sanctus Bythinus<sup>5</sup> ad Columbam: "Iste laycus plus diligit filium suum parvum, ut videtur,<sup>6</sup> quam Deum. Unde melius est illos ab invicem separari quam simul perire." Tunc dictum est illi ut filium suum dilectum de excelsa rupe in mare proiceret. Et hoc preceptum tamquam durum monachus<sup>7</sup> implevit, nam propter Deum tamquam alter Abraham immolando sic filium, in maris profundum proiecit parvulum. O quam magnum apud Deum est meritum sancte obedientie in hoc facto relucet. Puer enim in aquis vehementibus projectus,<sup>8</sup> super undas sedet et non submergitur. Quod sanctus Kynnecus, spiritu Dei revelante, cognoscens dum ad sanctum Columbam visitandum properaret, parvulum super undas sedentem invenit, et ad sanctum Columbam secum eum deferens,

23<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 21, = S. 26.

23<sup>2</sup> = M. Tulchanus.

23<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> apud mutilated.

23<sup>4</sup> = M. ad insulam Hithe; = S. Ie.

23<sup>5</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Baythinus; = M. Baithenus; = S. Bithinus.

23<sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> videtur written in margin in late hand.

23<sup>7</sup> R<sup>1</sup> monacus.

23<sup>8</sup> R<sup>2</sup> projectus omitted.

voce increpatoria ad eum dixit: "Ex hoc nunc amici non erimus, eo quod tam crudele mandatum super hoc puerο dedisti et miserum perigrinum, patrem eius, sic afflixisti." Et vix sanctus Columba mitigare animam eius potuit.

24. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Quodam alio tempore, cum .ix<sup>a</sup>. hora appropinquasset apud I [R<sup>1</sup> f. 131<sup>V</sup>, col. 1]<sup>2</sup> insula et sacerdos qui missam celebraturus erat ad habendum licentiam sancti [R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>V</sup>, col. 1] Columbe accepisset, sanctum Columbam in tota illa insula minime invenire valuit. Tunc Bithinus<sup>3</sup> iussit cymbalum pulsari ut ad eius sonitum ad sacra misteria ipse Columba properando adesset. Cumque sic fieret et sacerdos celebrare incepisset tunc sanctus Columba cum igneo quasi vultu et coruscantibus<sup>4</sup> oculis in ecclesiam<sup>5</sup> apparuit. Quod ut vidit Baythinus, genua in terra flectans, culpam humiliter recognovit et penitentiam promisit secundum arbitrium senioris. Cui sanctus Columba ait: "Non te de hoc ego iudicabo, sed ad sanctum Kynnecum propera, ut te iudicet." Bithinus<sup>6</sup> igitur ad Hiberniam festinans, sanctum Kynnecum quesivit<sup>7</sup> et negotium, pro quo venisset, sibi intimavit. Cui sanctus

<sup>24</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 22; = S. 27.

<sup>24</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> folio 131<sup>V</sup> has 2 marginal notes written in late sixteenth or seventeenth century hand. Both are expansions of the text and are noted below.

<sup>24</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Baythinus.

<sup>24</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> corruscantibus.

<sup>24</sup><sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.145<sup>V</sup> ecclm written in margin in late hand.

<sup>24</sup><sup>6</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Baythinus.

<sup>24</sup><sup>7</sup> R<sup>2</sup> quessivit.

Kynnecus ait: "Vade," inquit, "ad locum tuum quia penitentiam tuam implesti, me, scilicet, per tot terrarum spatio querendo." Tunc Bithinus<sup>8</sup> dixit: "Forsitan Columba ad suam gratiam me non recipiet." Et respondit Kynnecus: "Porta illi in signum graffium,<sup>9</sup> hoc quod in aere ex pallio cadens, reliquit dum ipse, et ego, et Comgallus perreximus ad Eugenium episcopum Arda Sratha<sup>10</sup> qui nos in auxilium sibi invitabat, quando contra demones pro anima cuiusdam monachi sui certabat. Hoc enim signum notum erit ei. Et dicas ei quod molestum erat nobis contra demones pugnantibus sonitus cymbali vestri quia nos a nostro certamine amovit."

25. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>v</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>v</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> Erat quodam tempore tempestas valida in mari ita ut nemo speraret quod possit navis aliqua in tempestate illa transire mare. Tunc sanctus Columba dixit fratribus: "Filioli, preparate cito hospitia et aquam<sup>2</sup> ad opus hospitum laborantium." Cui unus ex fratribus ait: "Et quis in tanta tempestate valeat<sup>3</sup> navigare?" Tunc [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>v</sup>, col. 2] sanctus Columba respondit: "Ecce sanctus Kynnecus electus Dei hodie ad nos veniet. Ei enim Dominus in hac tempestate concessit tranquillitatem." Et post modicum temporis intervallum ecce navis Kynneci applicuit et portum tenuit. Cui obviam veniens

<sup>248</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Baythinus.

<sup>249</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.145<sup>v</sup> Graphium written in margin in later hand.

<sup>2410</sup> = M. Ardratha; = S. Arid Sratha, corrected to Aird Sratha.

<sup>251</sup> = Plummer 23; = S. 28.

<sup>252</sup> R<sup>1</sup> aq with a supplied above.      <sup>253</sup> R<sup>2</sup> valebat.

Columba cum suis fratribus, cum honore magno susceptus est ab eis. Tunc fratres quesierunt a sociis sancti [R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>v</sup>, col. 2] Kynnici quomodo in tanta tempestate potuerunt<sup>4</sup> navigare. Et responderunt dicentes: "Nobis Dominus omnipotens tranquillam fecit per mare viam. Nam in mari circa nos erat seva tempestas sed ad longitudinem virge mensurandi agro circa navem nostram ex omni parte erat magna tranquillitas."

26. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Erat iste sanctus Kynneccus in Ybdone insula hospitatus, ubi mures comederunt calciamenta eius. Hos quoque homo Dei maledixit, atque de illa insula usque nunc genimina elecit. Nam omnes mures, facta congregazione in unum, precipitaverunt se in profundum maris. Unde in illa insula usque hodie mures non videntur.

27. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Alio quoque tempore, hospitatus est in alia insula maris, que Avium<sup>2</sup> insula nominatur, ubi aves per suum garritum nimium virum Dei a quiete contemplationis impedierunt. Quibus silentium imponens, ecce in unum se locum super terram congregaverunt,<sup>3</sup> et usque mane sequentis sine strepitu ac sonitu aliquo<sup>4</sup> remanserunt, donec vir sanctus verbo iussionis sue eas abire permisit.

<sup>25</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> poterunt.

<sup>26</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 24; = S. 29.

<sup>27</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 25; = S. 30.

<sup>27</sup><sup>2</sup> = S. que vulgariter dicitur Eninis.

<sup>27</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> congregarunt. <sup>27</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> alico.

28. [R<sup>1</sup> f.131<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Cum vir Dei ad visitandum sororem suam Columbam nomine, pergeret ac pietatis viscera<sup>2</sup> erga suum fratrem ipsa ostenderet,<sup>3</sup> quesivit<sup>4</sup> sanctus Kynnecus a sorore: "Ubi est puerulus ille, alumpnus tuus, qui mihi pedes devote lavabat et sedule ministrabat?" Virgo vero nolens in aliquo sancti viri animam contristare, simulato--[R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>5</sup>--riis verbis loquens, noluit mortem pueri indicare ei. Cui sanctus ait: "Non prandebimus donec veniat puer noster ad ministrandum nobis." Et tunc puer, Brecanus nomine, per verbum viri sancti statim a morte fuit resuscitatus et ministrabat.

29. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.145<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Quodam tempore, sanctus episcopus Aydus filius Brice<sup>2</sup> accessit ad regem Colmanum, filium Dermiciei,<sup>3</sup> qui rapuit sororem suam, religiosam valde, eratque quasi captiva cum illo. Sanctus autem Kynnecus audiens factum horribilem, venit in auxilium

<sup>28<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 26; = S. 31.      <sup>28<sup>2</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> pietatis in sancta.

<sup>28<sup>3</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> ostenderet ipsa.      <sup>28<sup>4</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> quessivit.

<sup>28<sup>5</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup>, f.132<sup>R</sup> has five marginal notes written in late sixteenth or seventeenth century hand. All are expansions of the text and are noted below.

<sup>29<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 27; = S. 32.

<sup>29<sup>2</sup></sup> = M. Edus . . . filius Bric; = S. Aidus, filius Bric.; R<sup>2</sup> Brut.

<sup>29<sup>3</sup></sup> = M. Hua Neill, Colmanum modicum, filium Dermiciei; = S. Neill, Colmanum modicum, filium Dermiciei.

sancto Aydo. Tunc quoque rex apud loch Rossa<sup>4</sup> nomine<sup>5</sup> conmanebat, et cum audisset adventum sanctorum, missit suis rates ac scaphas omnes de stagno illo diligenter custodiri et municipium suum obfirmari ne sancti insulam possint intrare. Sed quia potestas humana contra divinam est velut are--[R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col.1]--na exigua, ideo<sup>6</sup> quod hoc iussit claudi, Deus fecit aperiri. Unde scapha illa, que diligenter fuit abscondita, coram sancto Kynneco in ictu oculi fuit deducta. Illam vero sanctus Kynnecus ascendit et insulam intrans, regem super peccato suo increpavit, et ne tantum virum offenderet, ei predicavit. Sed sermo sancti Kennici non habuit locum in corde regis superbi. In modo quasi quedam deliramenta reputabat sancti viri verba; sed quem homo despexerat, Deus tamen honoravit. Nam rege sedente in loco suo, ecce videt currum igneum<sup>7</sup> ab ortu solis venientem cum equis igneis, et qui sedebat in curru terribilis valde apparebat, habens gladium fulgureum in manu quo conabatur<sup>8</sup> ipsum regem perimere, nisi<sup>9</sup> sanctus Kynnecus baculum suum interposuisset, et tunc rex per timore visionis statim mortuus est.<sup>10</sup> Sanctus vero super morte subitanea regis condolens, Deum suum suppliciter pro eo oravit. [R<sup>1</sup> f. 132<sup>R</sup>,

<sup>29<sup>4</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup> Rossa written in margin in later hand;  
= M. in stagni insula Ros; = S. in Stagno Rosso.

<sup>29<sup>5</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> nomine omitted.

<sup>29<sup>6</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup> ideo written in margin in later hand.

<sup>29<sup>7</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> ignem. <sup>29<sup>8</sup></sup> MSS conabantur.

<sup>29<sup>9</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup> nisi written in margin in later hand.

<sup>29<sup>10</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> mortus; R<sup>1</sup> est omitted.

col. 2]. Rex vero, sic resuscitatus, gratias Deo egit, et pueram dimisit, et locum illum sancto Kynneco dedit, ubi ipse ad tempus inhabitavit.

30. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> In loco vero illo cum vir sanctus maneret, quadam necessitate urgente domum suam vacuam relinquens, exiit. Tunc duo latrones<sup>2</sup> venerunt, et domum incenderunt. Mirificavit quoque Dominus sanctum suum in hoc facto. Nam dimidia<sup>3</sup> pars domus fuit combusta. Altera vero pars in quam fuerunt libri viri sancti, remansit intacta. Sed mox ultio Dei percussit inimicos, nam unus est ab igne quem conflaverant excruciatus, alter vero pedibus claudus factus, et sic unus non potuit videre, reliquus non potuit ambulare. Tunc illi miseri penitentiam egerunt et apud sanctum virum devoti monachi postea permanerunt.<sup>4</sup>

31. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> In finibus Midie erat quidam homo divis qui virum Dei ad prandium invitavit ut benedictionem ab eo acciperet. Cum vero cibo reficerentur ecce canis valde macilentus<sup>2</sup> apparuit ante illo, et dixit sanctus ad discubentes: "Quis ex vobis administrat cibum huic cani?" Et respondit una mulier de domo: "Ego eum

30<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 28; = S. 33.

30<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup> duo latrones written in margin in later hand.

30<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> dimedia.

30<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> permansit.

31<sup>1</sup> Not in M; = S. 34.

31<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup> canis macilentus written in margin in later hand.

huc usque cibavi." Et addidit: "Quia negligenter hoc egi, agam penetentiam, et omnia quecumque mihi dixeris faciam." Et dixit [R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col. 2] sanctus: "Iudicium tuum erit ut prandium tuum detur cani usque ad annum, et tu prandium canis comedere." Quod mandatum quamquam durum mulier infirma complevit, sed non post multum spatium temporis cibo canis expiravit. Sanctus vero Kennicus iterum rediens, de morte mulieris audivit, et Deum orando, eam de morte resuscitavit.

32. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Alio tempore, erat homo Dei in quodam loco in confinio Midensium et Momoniensium<sup>2</sup> scilicet apud Cloyn Bronaich non longe a loco qui Birra dicitur. Tunc conquesti sunt fratres ad eum [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>V</sup>, col. 1]<sup>3</sup> eo quod sub divo pararent farra sua propter defectum tritorum<sup>4</sup>, nec in tempore pluviali poterant ibi commode triturre. Accessit sanctus cum eis ad pavimentum illud nudum ubi solebant blada<sup>6</sup> sua preparare, et

32<sup>1</sup> = Not in M.; = S.35.

32<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>R</sup> Midensium et Momoniensium written in margin in later hand; = S. in illo loco qui dicitur Cluoin Bronich in confinio Nepotum Neill et Munnensium haut longe o Birraib.

32<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>V</sup> has two marginal notes written in late sixteenth or seventeenth century hand. Both are expansions of the text and are noted below.

32<sup>4</sup> MSS territorii; S. non habuit artifices et operatores.

32<sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> tritupare; R<sup>2</sup> triumphare.

32<sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> blanda.

illud benedicens ab illo die usque in hodiernum diem manet  
area<sup>7</sup> illa sic arida et sicca quod nulla gutta pluvie, ut  
ferunt antiqui et moderni, cecidit super eam.

33. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>V</sup>, col.1; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> In eodem  
quoque loco habitans adhuc pater Kynnecus<sup>2</sup> cum non haberet  
pro infirmis ac senibus copiam lactis, rogavit Deum ut sibi  
succurret in tanta necessitate, et ecce de propinqua silva  
cerva una lactifera cum suo hynnulo<sup>3</sup> veniens, se mansuetam  
prebens lac habundanter prebebat, et sic competenti qualibet  
die et hora veniebat.

34. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>V</sup>, col.1; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> In  
supradicto loco adhuc commorans, solebat se a fratribus  
elongare ut celestibus libentius posset vaccare. Unde suis  
solebat mandare quod nullus ad eum accederet usque ad horam  
nonam. Quadam igitur vice fuit sic in deserto loco per tres  
noctes et dies<sup>2</sup> scilicet<sup>3</sup> usque ad nonam tertii diei sine  
cibo aliquo corporali. Familia quoque eius hiis tribus  
diebus ieunavit, et puerulus, qui apud illos erat, famem  
non valens sustinere, mortuus<sup>4</sup> est. Rediens vero sanctus ad  
suos dixit: "Numquid adhuc hora .ix.<sup>a</sup><sup>5</sup> venit?" Et dixerunt  
fratres ad eum: "Etiam tres sunt dies postquam a nobis  
recessistis, pater." Tunc ipse cum fratribus sumpsit

32<sup>7</sup> MSS aera.

33<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 30; = S.36.

33<sup>2</sup> MSS Kynneci.

33<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> hynulo.

34<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 29; = S. 37.

34<sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> dices.

34<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> scilicet omitted.

34<sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> mortus.

34<sup>5</sup> R<sup>2</sup> nona.

refectionem, et orante eo pro puero mortuo, optinuit eius resuscitationem.

35. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>v</sup>, col.1; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Quodam tempore,<sup>2</sup> venit homo ad cellam fratrum apud Achach Drummata<sup>3</sup> in finibus [R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>v</sup>, col. 1] Lagnensium ubi cum magno gaudio<sup>4</sup> susceptus est hospitio. Videns autem sanctus Kynnecus vultum illius qui ei ministrabat ceteris [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>v</sup>, col. 2] tristiorum ait ad eum: "Que est causa tue tristitie?" Qui respondit: "Vir venerabilis, qui nos docebat et verbum salutis nobis predicabat, nuper mortuus<sup>5</sup> est, et ideo<sup>6</sup> nos omnes de morte eius<sup>7</sup> sumus dolentes. Unde in hoc triduo fratres custodiunt corpus eius in domo una, psallentes ac pro anima eius orantes." Sanctus vero hec audiens, ait: "Et ego ad hos vadam ut sim particeps psallentium pro mortuo atque Dominum deprecantium." Sanctus vero domum in quam exequie fiebant ingreditur atque orans, posuit tuniculam suam super corpus mortuum, et statim surrexit vivus et sanus. Quod videntes qui aderant, Dominum in sancto suo glorificaverunt atque Kynnecum rogaverunt ut tuniculum illam, in qua

35<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 32; = S. 39.

35<sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Quodam alio tempore.

35<sup>3</sup> = M. nomine Acht Dromo; = S. Achith Drummoto.

35<sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>v</sup> gaudio written in margin in later hand.

35<sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> mortus.

35<sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>v</sup> ideo written between column 1 and column 2 in later hand.

35<sup>7</sup> R<sup>2</sup> eius omitted.

mortuum suscitavit, cum eis in testimonium virtutis eius relinqueret. Quod et factum est, nam adhuc apud illos est.

36. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Similem virtutem fecit in monasterio sanctorum virginum de Cluayn Siscuan<sup>2</sup> ubi cum esset hospitio receptus,<sup>3</sup> et puer mutus et cecus et surdus esset ibidem mortuus<sup>4</sup> cuius genus nescierunt sanctimoniales. Ipse quoque intrans domum ubi funus erat, facta oratione eum a mortis faucibus resuscitavit ad vitam. Unde de ceco factus est videns, et de surdo audiens, et de muto eloquens, ita ut presentibus indicaret genus et nomen suum, dicens: "Genus meum est de nepotibus Duach et nomen meum Eminus vocatur. Parentes enim mei steriles ad tempus erant quando ego natus sum, et ideo tali nomine me nominarunt.<sup>5</sup> Sed cum viderunt me sensibus<sup>6</sup> privatum, spreverunt me; et nocte venientes ad locum istum, hic me relinquerunt."

37. [R<sup>1</sup> f.132<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Quodam alio tempore, sanctus Kynucus secessit a fratribus in desertum locum ut divinis secretius vacaret<sup>2</sup> meditationibus.

<sup>36</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 33; = S. 40.

<sup>36</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Siscnan; = M. Cluain Sescainn; = S. Cluoin Siscnan. Plummer read Siscnan for R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and S. The Irish sescann has no internal n.

<sup>36</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> receptus omitted.

<sup>36</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> mortus.

<sup>36</sup><sup>5</sup> R<sup>2</sup> nominaverunt.

<sup>36</sup><sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> sersensibus.

<sup>37</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 35; = S. 42.

<sup>37</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> vaccaret.

Quidam vero [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>3</sup> puer, qui apud sanctum psalmos legebat, de nocte occulte<sup>4</sup> ad eum ibat ut doceret sanctus ipsum. Cumque<sup>5</sup> hoc illucque patrem Kynnicum sui sollicite quererent, callide observabant tempus quo puer ad eum accedebat; quod sequentes viderunt lucernam valde splendidam que antecedebat<sup>6</sup> puerum usque ad locum [R<sup>2</sup> f. 146<sup>V</sup>, col.2] ubi sanctus erat, et lux illa de elevatione manus eius legentis in occulto fulgebat atque surgebat. Ad magistrum ergo discipuli venientes, reduxerunt eum ad locum suum.

38. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>V</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Simili modo a fratribus elongatus cum librum suum, ut in eo legeret, aperiret, ecce de silva propinqua cervus veniens librum sibi ad legendum inter cornua tenebat. Quodam quoque die, timore forte canum vel hominum cogente, sine sancti licentia librum secum sic dicens, velociter currit per devia queque. Sed crastino die rediens, librum licet apertum sanum tamen et incorruptum reduxit ad magistrum.

<sup>37</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup> has seven marginal notes. Written across the outer edge is O Dominion in a child's hand, probably seventeenth century. At the bottom is B . . . r, possibly in the same child's hand. There are four other marginal notes written in a late sixteenth or seventeenth century hand; these are expansions of the text and are noted below. The note Daemones apparuit sancto Kennecho on 133<sup>V</sup> has struck through the vellum to 133<sup>R</sup> where it appears in reverse.

<sup>37</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged nocte ---lte; R<sup>2</sup> occulte.

<sup>37</sup><sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged --nque; R<sup>2</sup> cumque.

<sup>37</sup><sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> antesedebat.

<sup>38</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 36; = S. 43.

39. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Alio quoque tempore cum solus deambularet in heremo, ecce tres occur[er]-unt ei latrones qui spoliaverunt vestibus eum, dicentes: "Hic est ille cum baculo suo, qui multos seducit in mundo." Cumque eum sic deriderent ac cum spoliis eius recederent, per circuitam ipsi impii ambulantes, rectam viam nescierunt. Et cum unus illorum temerarie veste sancti induerit, celesti igne ardens, pene consumptus est. Tunc ceteri timentes ultionem Dei super se, penitentiam egerunt et monachi obedientes facti sunt apud sanctum virum.

40. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.146<sup>v</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Cumque sanctus iste perambularet in regione de Kyrraigi Lucra<sup>2</sup> ecce occur[er]unt ei .xii. viri ad male agendum prompti, qui contra virum Dei male locuti sunt. Kynnecus vero non timore mortis que ei promittebant ab increpatione eorum cessabat, quin verbum salutis eis predicabat. Dux vero illorum mala pro bonis [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup>, col. 2] retribuens<sup>3</sup> aiebat: "O, rustice, deliras in hiis verbis que auribus nostris inculcas. Non enim te liberabunt de manibus nostris, verba vana<sup>4</sup> que tu loqueris. Tu enim hodie peribis nisi per Dei tui<sup>5</sup> potentiam<sup>6</sup> facias ut duo illi cigni, qui natant super

<sup>39<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 37; = S. 44. <sup>40<sup>1</sup></sup> = Plummer 38; = S. 45.

<sup>40<sup>2</sup></sup> M. in regionibus Mumenensium; = S. in regionibus Munnensium .... iuxta stagnum Lein.

<sup>40<sup>3</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> tribuens.

<sup>40<sup>4</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> vacua.

<sup>40<sup>5</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> tui omitted.

<sup>40<sup>6</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup> potentiam written in margin in late hand.

stagnum istud, ad nos celeriter veniant, et unus stet super volam<sup>7</sup> meam et alter super tuam." Erant enim tunc prope locum illum qui Lech Leyn<sup>8</sup> dicitur. Tunc sanctus ait: "Omnipotenti Deo omnia sunt possibilia,<sup>9</sup> licet apud homines sunt impossibilia." Et ecce eadem hora duo [R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>R</sup>, col. 1] illi cigni velociter volantes,<sup>10</sup> venerunt<sup>11</sup> ad eos et unus sed sit ad manum latronis, alter ad manum iusti hominis, Tunc illi .xii. deposita feritate facti sunt agni<sup>12</sup> novelli per mansuetudinem et usque ad finem vite fuerunt monachi devoti cum viro Dei.

41. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>R</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Erat quidam regulus in terra que Ossrigia dicitur, Colmanus nomine,<sup>2</sup> qui sancto viro devotus valde erat. Hunc inimici quodam tempore circumdederunt in suo castello, volentes eum comburere cum suis. Quod cum intimatum<sup>3</sup> esset sancto Kynneco ad eum adiuvandum festinavit. Videns autem eum lassum in itinere, mulier, quedam mater familias, iussit suis ut currum et equites ei pararent, sed Inimicus pietatis

<sup>407</sup> R<sup>2</sup> nolam; S. olam; M. ollam.

<sup>408</sup> = M. stagnum Leyn; = S. Lein.

<sup>409</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup> possibilia written in margin in later hand.

<sup>4010</sup> MSS velantes. <sup>4011</sup> MSS veniunt.

<sup>4012</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup> deposita feritate facti sunt agni written in margin in later hand.

<sup>411</sup> = Plummer 39; = S. 46.

<sup>412</sup> M. Colmanus filius Fearaidhe, dux regionis Osraide; = S. filius Feradichi, rex Ossrigi; S. adds mhic Giolla Padrig in margin.

<sup>413</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>R</sup> intimatum written in margin in later hand.

volens impeditre mulieris devotionem et regis ab hostibus liberationem, immisit caliginem nubis super campum in quo equi pascebantur ita quod a querentibus non inveniebantur. Tunc sanctus manum suam elevavit et tamquam sol radios fulgoreos per campus illum<sup>4</sup> emittens, totum eum illuminavit, et sic auriga ad equos pervenit. Et cum currum ascendere vir Dei attemptaret, et prope modicitatem corporis sui non valeret, erat enim parvus corpore, tunc Deus terram subpedibus eius elevavit, et sic commode currum ascendere va-[R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>5</sup>-uit. Et in signum huius<sup>6</sup> miraculi tumulus ille sic elevatus usque hodie manet ibi.

42. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> Cumque vir sanctus per campum, qui Mag Raygni<sup>2</sup> dicitur, festinaret, occurrit ei quidam princeps invidus et regi illi inimicus, qui dixit sancto: "Scio quod ad liberandum Colmanum, amicum tuum, sic festinas quia frustra laboras quia non invenies nisi<sup>3</sup> iugulatum et combustum igni." Cui sanctus ait: "Scit Filius Virginis quod est alius tibi carior in periculo maiori quam ille. Nam antequam ad locum tuum pervenias, mortuus eris." Quod et completum est ita. Cum enim in suo curru per portam quandam introisset, valva in caput eius cecidit, et subito expiravit. Post hec sanctus Kynneus

<sup>41</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> per campum illum repeated.

<sup>41</sup><sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup> has four marginal notes written in a late sixteenth century or seventeenth century hand. All are expansions of the text and are noted below.

<sup>41</sup><sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> hec; R<sup>2</sup> hoc.      42<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 40; = S.47.

<sup>42</sup><sup>2</sup> M. and S. campum Ragni.

<sup>42</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup> nisi written in margin in later hand.

in curru suo festinans, pervenit ad castellum in quo rex Colmanus obsidebatur ab inimicis. Tunc Kynnecus intravit in<sup>4</sup> castellum, licet igne arderet, per omnipotentis Dei potentiam,<sup>5</sup> nemine [R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>R</sup>, col. 2] vidente, regem Colmanum foras eduxit, et longe a castello illo secum perduxit. Et dixit regi: "Expecta hic, o, rex. Licet enim solus sis hodie, non sic eris cras.<sup>6</sup> Tres enim viri ad te huc prius venient, et post illos trecenti, et die tertia rex eris totius terre tue." Quod totum completum est sicut predixit sanctus.

43. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>V</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Quodam alio tempore, fugiens<sup>2</sup> sanctus a tumultu hominum, insulam illam de Ross Cre sine rate et scapha<sup>3</sup> siccis pedibus, suum Magistrum Christum immitando, intravit. Ibi quoque .xl.<sup>a</sup> diebus et totidem noctibus sine aliquo cibo corporali ieuniavit, et in illo tempore nec tenebre<sup>4</sup> nocturnales, nec aeris impressionis, nec sitis nec famis ardores eum in aliquo a contemplatione celestium impedierunt. Quadam

42<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> in omitted.

42<sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> m supplied above line in later hand.

42<sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>V</sup> cras written in margin in later hand.

43<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 42; = S. 48.

43<sup>2</sup> MSS fugiens; R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>V</sup> fugiens written in margin in late hand.

43<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> scapa; R<sup>2</sup> scopa. Marginal annotator added h above line in R<sup>1</sup>.

43<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> tene.

autem die, cum esset ibi, conspexit turbam demonum, in equis sedentium, et ad se venientium.<sup>5</sup> Et cum ad eum apropinquant, interrogavit quo sic properarent, et respondit unus:  
 [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup>, col. 2] "Nos festinamus ad animam cuiusdam divitis rapiendam nobiscum,<sup>6</sup> qui Maeldubh<sup>7</sup> vocatur<sup>8</sup>" Cui<sup>9</sup> sanctus Kennicus ait: "Ad me iterum<sup>10</sup> tu venias<sup>11</sup> nuntiaturus que facta erunt. Cumque<sup>12</sup> post altercationem cum bonis angelis demones pro anima divitis redissent, vidit sanctus eundem claudicantem et sine equo, qui ante videbatur in equo. Et interrogans eum Kynnecus quomodo eis acciderit in pugna pro anima illa, respondit: "Nos victi sumus per ea que connumerata sunt contra nos et ipse liberatus est de manibus nostris. Et nos pugnavimus, et ego sagitta ignea vulneratus sum in pede."

44. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Cum vero Dominus voluissest sanctum suum hominibus iterum manifestare, ecce quidam venator, cum suis canibus cervum persequens, ad stagnum Cree nomine ubi vir Dei latebat, advenit. Tunc cervus a facie persequentium fugiens, natavit in insulam,

<sup>43<sup>5</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup> Daemones apparuerunt sancto Kennecho written in margin in later hand.

<sup>43<sup>6</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> nobis.

<sup>43<sup>7</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> Maeldub.

<sup>43<sup>8</sup></sup> = M. in regione Muscraighi; = S. divitis hi Mollib Muscrigi.

<sup>43<sup>9</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged; R<sup>2</sup> cui.

<sup>43<sup>10</sup></sup> R<sup>2</sup> ad me ipsum; ipsum expunged.

<sup>43<sup>11</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged iterum ... nias; R<sup>2</sup> tu venias.

<sup>43<sup>12</sup></sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged; R<sup>2</sup> cumque. 44<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 43; =S.49.

et stetit ante virum sanctum quasi protectionem speraturus. Caynnecus vero canes irruentes compescens, se movere non poterant de loco in quo steterant. Adveniens quoque ipse venator post canes, videns virum sanctum, admirans tacuit. Tunc sanctus Kynnecus [R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>v</sup>, col.1] iuramento eum astrinxit ne se aliis aliquo modo proderet ante horam mortis sue. Quod ille complere volens, cum redisset a venatione ad domum, decidit in egritudinem in qua cum de vita desperaret, sanctum Kennecum<sup>2</sup> prodi[d]it et sic per fratres reductus est a suum collegium.

45. [R<sup>1</sup> f.133<sup>v</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Quodam tempore rex Colmanus, de quo supradiximus, et sanctus Kynnecus cum suis era[n]t in quadam congregazione pro negotiis quibusdam ibi diffiniendis. In illa quoque congregazione vir quidam, equum suum velociter in cursu agitans, cecidit de equo et femur eius in duas partes confractum est. Sanctus autem Kyennecus,<sup>2</sup> sciens quod filius vite esset futurus, accedens ad [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup>, col.1]<sup>3</sup> eum, signavit femur signo salutifere crucis et statim<sup>4</sup> sanatus est. Tunc

<sup>44</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Kynnecus.

<sup>45</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 41; = S. 51.

<sup>45</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Kynnecus.

<sup>45</sup><sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup> has nine marginal notes written in late sixteenth or seventeenth century hand seven of which are noted below. Two, which are on the inner margin opposite lines five and six of column one, read id and what seems to be xcc.

<sup>45</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged, et ... im; R<sup>2</sup> statim.

vir ille se et sua Deo et<sup>5</sup> sancto offerens, in sancta postmodum permansit conversatione<sup>6</sup> et vita.

46. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup>, col.1; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> In insula prefata de Ross Cre cum esset homo Dei, quattuor<sup>2</sup> evangeliorum volumen scripsit quod usque hodie in loco eius manet, et hoc volumen vocatur Glass Kynnich<sup>3</sup> ab antiquis. Cumque vir sanctus postmodum esset in I insula cum sancto Columba et coram fratribus verbum sancti evangelii lucide predicasset, omnibus, qui audierant,<sup>4</sup> valde placuisset. Finita predicatione, dixit ad eum sanctus Columba: "O, Kynnece, quis tibi istum sensum in evvangelio docuit?" Et respondit Kynnecus: "Scit Filius Virginis quod cum essem in Hibernia apud insulam stagni Cre, Dominus Jesus Christus, ad me ibi veniens, docuit me evvangelium, et ipse hunc sensum in evvangelio me erudivit." Et cum hec sanctus Columba audisset, vera esse intellexit, et omnes qui audierunt gratias Deo dederunt.

47. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup>, col. 1; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>v</sup>, col. 1]<sup>1</sup> Sanctus senex<sup>2</sup> Brandanus, qui Mac Cuaylti<sup>3</sup> dicitur, voluit facere

<sup>45</sup><sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged, sua ... sancto. R<sup>2</sup> sua Deo et.

<sup>45</sup><sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged, permansit ... satione; R<sup>2</sup> conversatione.

<sup>46</sup><sup>1</sup> not in M; = S. 52.                  <sup>46</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>2</sup> iiii<sup>or.</sup>

<sup>46</sup><sup>3</sup> = S. Glass Kannechi.                  <sup>46</sup><sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> audierat.

<sup>47</sup><sup>1</sup> = Plummer 44; = S. 53.

<sup>47</sup><sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup> senex written in margin in later hand.

<sup>47</sup><sup>3</sup> = S. Maccualte.

calicem aureum, sed non satis de auro super iudicium  
artificum [habuit]. Tunc dictum<sup>4</sup> est ei a suis ut ad sanctum  
Kynnecum se converteret: "Forsitan aurum haberet, eo quod  
in Britannia frequenter habitaret." Tunc Brandanus ad  
Kynnicum accedens, dixit ei: "Si habes aurum, da nobis ad  
nostram necessitatem." Quod Kynnicus audiens, erubescet,  
eo quod id quod petebatur ab eo non habebat. Cumque  
Kynnecus cum hospitibus pranderet, exiens domum, [R<sup>2</sup> f.147v,  
col. 2] id quod comedit statim evomuit. Super veniens quo-  
que quidam quesivit<sup>5</sup> quis esset qui sic cibum suum proiceret.  
Et respondit sanctus: "Kynnecus modicus est hic, suam  
caritatem evomens." Et eius humilitatem in hac confessione  
respicens Dominus, totum illud quod de ore sacro emisit au-  
[R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup>, col. 2]--rum purum et obrizum apparuit et fuit.  
Hoc vero aurum, miraculose factum, datum est<sup>6</sup> sancto  
Brandano et de illo factus est calix, qui usque hodie manet.

48. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>V</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Cum  
sanctus Columba Kille<sup>2</sup> navigaret cum suis in mari, et erat  
seva tempestas ut discipuli vehementer de periculo naufragii  
dubitarent, dixerunt ad eum: "Roga, pater, pro nobis, quia  
iam periculo mortis apropinquamus." Quibus sanctus Columba

47<sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup> dictum written in margin in later hand.

47<sup>5</sup> R<sup>2</sup> quessimivit.

47<sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> est supplied above line.

48<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 45; = S. 54.

$48^2$   $R^2$  Killi: = S. Kyllie.

respondit: "Non est meum liberare vos hodie, quia non mihi,  
sed sancto Kynneco, Deus donavit nostram liberationem."

Tunc Kynnecus, cum esset apud cenobium fratrum de Akach Bo<sup>3</sup>  
in Lagenia, audivit vocem sancti Columbe suum auxilium  
implorantis. Et cum staret inter fratres ad mensam<sup>4</sup>  
pransurus, tenens unum calciamentum<sup>5</sup> circa pedem, cucurrit  
ad ecclesiam sine aliquo. Orante quoque eo pro pericli-  
tantibus, sedate tempestate facta est tranquillitas magna  
in mari. Tunc sanctus Columba, in spiritu cognoscens  
efficaciam orationis<sup>6</sup> Kynneci ait: "O, Kynnece, oportunus  
est nobis tuus cursus cum uno calciamento ad ecclesiam."

49. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>v</sup>, col.2]<sup>1</sup> Quodam  
tempore, venit fur quidam ut bladum fratrum sancti Kynneci  
raperet, et secum asportaret. Postquam vero onus suum  
ligavit et super humeros posuit, membris suis aresentibus,  
nec potuit ulterius ambulare nec etiam onus deponere.<sup>2</sup>  
Tunc homo ex sua vexatione sumens intellectum, penetratam  
egit, et a viro sancto consignatus,<sup>3</sup> solutus est.<sup>4</sup>

48<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> perhaps Akath Bo; = M. Achadh Bho; = S. Achuth Bo.

48<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> mensura.

48<sup>5</sup> R<sup>2</sup> unum caciamentum tenens.

48<sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup> orationis written in margin in later hand.

49<sup>1</sup> Not in M; = S. 55.

49<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup> etiam onus deponere written in margin in later hand.

49<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup> consignatus written in margin in later hand.

49<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup> est omitted.

50. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup>, col. 2; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>V</sup>, col.2]<sup>1</sup> Quedam  
 virgo in loco vicino ei occulte fornicans, in utero concepit.  
 Que fingens partum similans dolorem ad sanctum virum accessit  
 ut uterum suum dolentem benediceret, ac sic signaret.<sup>2</sup> Et  
 cum pius pater vulvam eius signo crucis consignaret, infans  
 in utero eius amplius non comparuit<sup>3</sup> immo penitus evanuit.  
 [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>V</sup>, col.1].

51. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>V</sup>, col.1; R<sup>2</sup> f.147<sup>V</sup>, col. 2]<sup>1</sup> Erat  
 quidam discipulus viri Dei qui multum diligebat mundana<sup>2</sup> et  
 plus quam divina. Quem sepe vir sanctus monebat<sup>3</sup> ne mundum  
 caducem sic amaret. Cumque eum pius pater mundanis  
 desideriis deditum cerneret,<sup>4</sup> quadam die ad eum dixit:  
 "Para te mecum<sup>5</sup> ad iter, et sume thecam cum libris ut  
 vadamus viam nostram." Et cum simul pergerent, venerunt ad  
 mare. Tunc sanctus ait ad puerum: "Cooperi capud tuum cum  
 cuculla tua, et tene in manu tua extremitatem cuculle quam

50<sup>1</sup> Not in M; = S. 56.

50<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>R</sup> signaret written in margin in later hand.

50<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> comparavit; R<sup>2</sup> comparuit.

51<sup>1</sup> Not in M; = S. 57; R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>V</sup> has four marginal  
notes in late sixteenth or seventeenth century hand which  
are given below.

51<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>V</sup> mundana written in margin in later hand.

51<sup>3</sup> R<sup>2</sup> Que vir sanctus sepe mo. R<sup>2</sup> ends life of  
Cainnech here owing to loss of leaf.

51<sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>V</sup> cerneret written in margin in later hand.

51<sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>V</sup> mecum written in margin in later hand.

ego induor, et sic sequere me." Et cum sic per longum spatium maris transissent quasi per campum planum siccis pedibus eundo, dixit magister discipulo: "Faciem tuam modo detege et cucullum tuam supra<sup>6</sup> mare expande, et aperi thecam<sup>7</sup> librorum nostrorum duorum; simul sedentes, legamus in eis." Quod cum fecissent, ecce viderent nubem valde<sup>8</sup> tenebrosam et horribilem ad se trans mare venientem, plenam magna multitudine demonum. Et cum nubes appropinquaret ad eos, ecce de nube demones dixerunt quasi uno voce vociferantes: "Kynnecus calvus, Kynnecus calvus." Quibus vir sanctus cum modestia dixit: "Nolite sic nos pertransire sed quod bonum est nobis narrate." Tunc quasi [e]x uno clamantes, dixerunt: "Relinque, o, baculate, mundum; relinque mundum." Hoc audiens, alumpnus viri Dei ab illa hora usque [ad] diem m[ort]is sue ab omni a[vari]cia<sup>10</sup> et a more mundi se continuit.

52. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>v</sup>, col.1]<sup>1</sup> Sanctus Kynnecus abbas<sup>2</sup> pervenit ad locum sanctimonialium h[abitantum<sup>3</sup>] i[n] insula

51<sup>6</sup> R<sup>1</sup> supra repeated.

51<sup>7</sup> R<sup>1</sup> techam. 51<sup>8</sup> R<sup>1</sup> valde repeated.

51<sup>9</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged.

51<sup>10</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged.

52<sup>1</sup> Not in M; = S. 58.

52<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> K. abb--, damaged; Kynnecus written in margin in later hand.

52<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged hi... n.

nepotum Conkynn ubi devote receptus est hospitio. Iste vero sanctimoniales habebant unum agnum in domum earum qui solatium eis frequenter gestibus suis faciebat. Et quia maior horum est caritas [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>v</sup>, col. 2] hunc occiderunt ad opus viri Dei. Crastino quoque die, audiens vir Dei quod tales agnum [oc]<sup>4</sup>cidissent condoluit, et pellem agni a[d]<sup>5</sup> parietem extensam ad se vocans celeriter venit, et Agnum illum celestem a Iudeis occisum invocando, factus est agnus ille vivus et sanus coram eis.

53. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>v</sup>, col.2]<sup>1</sup> Cum sanctus Kynneus moram cohaberet in predicto loco, scilicet apud Cluayn Bronaych<sup>2</sup> venit ad eum armentarius monachorum conquerens quod lupus adveniens comedit vitulum vaccarum duarum de armento. Cui vir Dei ait: "Leto animo esto, et advocans tuas mulgendas, vade, et sicut Domino placuerit, fiet tibi." Cumque homo ad mulgendas vaccas, sicut consueverat, se aptaret,<sup>3</sup> ecce lupus, qui reus criminis fuerat, advenit, et cum mansuetudine in loco vituli se coaptavit, ac capud suum in vinculum vituli submittens, vacce illum lambebant, ac lac suum sicut presente proprio vitulo dabant; et sicut quandiu vacce lactifere erant, lupus mane et sero officium suum adimplebat, et ad vicinam grunnam postea revertebatur. Ex illa die fecit

52<sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged.

52<sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged.

53<sup>1</sup> Not in M; = S. 59.

53<sup>2</sup> = S. Cluoin Bronich.

53<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> apptaret.

sanctus pacem inter lupos<sup>4</sup> et peccora illius [loci]<sup>5</sup>, ita quod simul habitantes eis non nocere[n]t.

54. [R<sup>1</sup> f.134<sup>v</sup>, col.2]<sup>1</sup> Iste quoque sanctus multa alia fecit cum his<sup>2</sup> miracula inter que .xi. mortuos ad vitam resuscitavit. Cum autem dies exitus eius de hac luce apropinquaret, toto corpore infirmatus est. Noluit quoque vir Dei viaticum salutare de manu suorum fratrum sumere, dicens: "Dominus mittit ad me virum sanctum qui mihi corpus suum dabit." Tunc sanctus Fintanus, cognomente Maeldub, missus a Domino, ad eum venit. De cuius [man]u<sup>3</sup> ipse corpus Domini sumens, migravit ad Dominum cui est honor et gloria in secula seculorum. Amen.

Explicit vita sanctissimi Ky[nneci abbat]<sup>4</sup> is.

53<sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> luppos.

53<sup>5</sup> R<sup>1</sup> blank space left by scribe.

54<sup>1</sup> = Plummer 46; = S. 60.

54<sup>2</sup> R<sup>1</sup> hiis.

54<sup>3</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged.

54<sup>4</sup> R<sup>1</sup> damaged.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acta Sanctorum . . . , ed. Bollandists. 65 vols. Antwerp,  
Brussels, Tongerloo, 1643--in progress.

Grosjean, Father Paul. "Catalogus Codicum Hagiographicorum  
Latinorum," Analecta Bollandiana, XLVI (1928), 81-148.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Édition et Commentaire de Catalogus Sanctorum  
Hiberniae Secundum Diversa Tempora ou de Tribus  
Ordinibus Sanctorum Hiberniae," Analecta Bollandiana,  
LXXIII (1955), 197-213.

\_\_\_\_\_. "S. Fintan Máeldub," Analecta Bollandiana, LXIX  
(1951), 77-88.

Heist, W. W. Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae ex Codice Salmanticensi.  
Brussels, in press.

Hughes, Kathleen. "A Manuscript of Sir James Ware: British  
Museum Additional 4788," Proceedings of the Royal  
Irish Academy, LV, Section C (1953), 111-116.

Kenney, James F. The Sources for the Early History of  
Ireland. Vol. I, Ecclesiastical. New York, 1929.

Plummer, Charles. "On Two Collections of Latin Lives of  
Irish Saints in the Bodleian Library, Rawl. B. 485  
and Rawl. B. 505," Zeitschrift für celtische  
Philologie, V (1905), 429-454.

\_\_\_\_\_. Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae. 2 vols. Oxford,  
1910.

ROOM USE ONLY

Room Use Only

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



3 1293 03085 6938