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Olaf the Black

*Dublin and Man, 1052–1171* &quot;. Ériu. 43: 93–133. eISSN 2009-0056. ISSN 0332-0758. JSTOR 30007421. Duffy, S (1993). *Ireland and the Irish Sea Region, 1014–1318*

Óláfr Guðrøðarson (died 1237) (Scottish Gaelic: Amhlaibh Dubh), also known as Olaf the Black, was a thirteenth-century King of the Isles, and a member of the Crovan dynasty. He was a son of Guðrøðr Ólafsson, King of the Isles and Fionnghuala Nic Lochlainn. Óláfr was a younger son of his father; Óláfr's elder brother, R?gnvaldr, probably had a different mother. According to the Chronicle of Mann, Guðrøðr appointed Óláfr as heir since he had been born "in lawful wedlock". Whether or not this is the case, after Guðrøðr's death in 1187 the Islesmen instead appointed R?gnvaldr as king, as he was a capable adult and Óláfr was a mere child. R?gnvaldr ruled the island-kingdom for almost forty years, during which time the half-brothers vied for the kingship.

Óláfr appears to have held authority on the island of Lewis and Harris. At some point, Óláfr appears to have confronted R?gnvaldr for a larger stake in the kingdom, after which R?gnvaldr had him seized and imprisoned by William the Lion, King of Scotland. Upon his release in 1214/1215, Óláfr is stated to have undertaken a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela, after which the half-brothers were reconciled, and R?gnvaldr had Óláfr married to Lauon, the sister of his own wife. In what appears to have been a politically motivated maneuver, Óláfr had his marriage declared null by Reginald, Bishop of the Isles, and proceeded to marry Cairistíona, a daughter of Fearchar, Earl of Ross. Whilst Lauon appears to have been a member of Clann Somhairle, a kindred led by Ruaidhrí mac Raghnaill, a man closely aligned with R?gnvaldr and opposed to the Scottish Crown, Cairistíona was the daughter of a rising Scottish magnate.

In 1223, Óláfr's marital actions are stated to have precipitated R?gnvaldr's son, Guðrøðr Dond, to attack Óláfr on Lewis and Harris, driving him into Ross to the safety of his father-in-law. Together with Páll Bálkason, Óláfr later defeated Guðrøðr Dond on Skye. The following year, Óláfr confronted R?gnvaldr on Mann, and the two partitioned of the kingdom between themselves. One of R?gnvaldr's allied against Óláfr was Alan fitz Roland, Lord of Galloway, who is recorded to have campaigned in the Isles against Óláfr. There is reason to suspect that Óláfr was conversely aligned with Alan's opponent in Ireland, Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster. In 1226, R?gnvaldr and Alan orchestrated the marriage of a daughter of R?gnvaldr to Alan's bastard son, Thomas, a union that led the Islesmen to depose R?gnvaldr in favour of Óláfr. In 1229, R?gnvaldr invaded Mann, and was killed in battle against Óláfr.

In 1230, Óláfr was forced from his kingdom to Norway by Alan and members of Clann Somhairle. In response to this latest bout of warfare in the Isles, Hákon Hákonarson, King of Norway decided to send a royal fleet into the Isles, under the command of Óspakr, an apparent member of Clann Somhairle. When Óspakr was slain early in the campaign, Óláfr took control of the fleet and secured himself on Mann. At this point, the kingdom appears to have been partitioned between him and Guðrøðr Dond, with the latter ruling the Hebridean portion and Óláfr ruling Mann itself. In 1231, after the Norwegian fleet left Isles, Guðrøðr Dond was slain, and Óláfr ruled the whole Kingdom of the Isles peacefully, until his death in 1237. Óláfr's restoration was seen as a success by the Norwegians, and likely favourably viewed by the Scots as well. Óláfr was succeeded by his son, Haraldr. In all, three of Óláfr's sons ruled the Crovan dynasty's island-kingdom—the last of which, Magnús, was also the last of the dynasty to rule.

List of municipalities in Colorado

342 +0.68% 3.479 sq mi 9.010 km2 678/sq mi 262/km2 City of Wray June 22, 1906 40°04'33"N 102°13'24"W? / ?40.0758°N 102.2232°W? / 40.0758; -102.2232?

The U.S. State of Colorado has 273 active municipalities, comprising 198 towns, 73 cities, and two consolidated city and county governments. The City and County of Denver, the state capital, is the oldest municipality in Colorado. On December 3, 1859, the extralegal Territory of Jefferson granted a charter to the consolidated City of Denver, Auraria, and Highland. The Town of Keystone, incorporated on February 8, 2024, is the newest Colorado municipality.

Colorado municipalities range in population from the City and County of Denver with a 2020 population of 715,522, to the Town of Carbonate, which has had no year-round population since the 1890 Census due to its severe winter weather and difficult access. The City of Black Hawk with a 2020 population of 127 is the least populous Colorado city, while the Town of Castle Rock with a 2020 population of 73,158 is the most populous Colorado town.

At the 2020 United States Census, 4,299,942 of the 5,773,714 Colorado residents (74.47%) lived in one of the 271 municipalities active at the time. Another 714,417 residents (12.37%) lived in one of the 210 census-designated places, while the remaining 759,355 residents (13.15%) lived in the many rural and mountainous areas of the state.

In 2020, only 1,968 square miles (5,097 km<sup>2</sup>) of Colorado's 103,642 square miles (268,431 km<sup>2</sup>) of land area (1.90%) were incorporated in the 271 active municipalities. The City of Colorado Springs with 195 square miles (506 km<sup>2</sup>) of land area was the most extensive municipality, while the Town of Sawpit with 19 acres (0.078 km<sup>2</sup>) of land area was the least extensive. The City of Glendale with a 2020 population density of 8,117 residents per square mile (3,134/km<sup>2</sup>) was the most densely populated municipality, while the Town of Bonanza with a 2020 population density of 38 residents per square mile (15/km<sup>2</sup>) was the least densely populated municipality after Carbonate.

Fergus of Galloway

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Fergus of Galloway (died 12 May 1161) was a twelfth-century Lord of Galloway. Although his familial origins are unknown, it is possible that he was of Norse-Gaelic ancestry. Fergus first appears on record in 1136, when he witnessed a charter of David I, King of Scotland. There is considerable evidence indicating that Fergus was married to an illegitimate daughter of Henry I, King of England. It is possible that Elizabeth Fitzroy was the mother of Fergus's three children.

Fergus forged a marital alliance with Óláfr Guðrøðarson, King of the Isles through the marriage of the latter to Fergus's daughter, Affraic. As a consequence of this union, the leading branch of the Crovan dynasty descended from Fergus. When Óláfr was assassinated by a rival branch of the dynasty, Galloway itself was attacked before Fergus's grandson, Guðrøðr Óláfsson, was able to seize control of Isles. Both Fergus and his grandson appear to have overseen military operations in Ireland, before the latter was overthrown by Somairle mac Gilla Brigte, Lord of Argyll. The fact that there is no record of Fergus lending Guðrøðr support against Somairle could be evidence of a slackening of Fergus's authority. Contemporary sources certainly report that Galloway was wracked by inter-dynastic strife during the decade.

Fergus's fall from power came in 1160, after Malcolm IV, King of Scotland settled a dispute amongst his leading magnates and launched three military campaigns into Galloway. The reasons for the Scottish invasion are unknown. On one hand, it is possible that Fergus had precipitated events by preying upon Scottish territories. In the aftermath of the attack, the king came to terms with Somairle which could be evidence that he had either been allied with Fergus against the Scots or that he had aided in Fergus's destruction. In any case, Fergus himself was driven from power, and forced to retire to the abbey of Holyrood. He died the next year. The Lordship of Galloway appears to have been partitioned between his sons, Gille Brigte and Uhtred, and Scottish influence further penetrated into Galloway.

Abhandlungen. 289 (2): 177–187. doi:10.1127/njgpa/2018/0758. hdl:11336/92588. S2CID 134297042. Paolo Piras; Daniele Silvestro; Francesco - This paleomammalogy list records new fossil mammal taxa that were described during the year 2018, as well as notes other significant paleomammalogy discoveries and events which occurred during that year.

## Carbide iodide

953 *c*=9.811 4.67 olive green  $\text{LaClO}_{0.75}\text{I}_{0.25}\text{C}$  monoclinic  $C2/m$   $a=7.5764$ ,  $b=4.0758$ ,  $c=10.7266$ ,  $\beta=93.384$   
5.12 bronze  $\text{LaI}_{0.75}\text{CBr}_{0.25}$  monoclinic  $C2/m$   $a=7.5857$ ,

Carbide iodides are mixed anion compounds containing iodide and carbide anions.

Many carbide iodides are cluster compounds, containing one, two or more carbon atoms in a core, surrounded by a layer of metal atoms, and encased in a shell of iodide ions. These ions may be shared between clusters to form chains, double chains or layers.

The metal in carbide iodides is most often a rare earth element. Similar formulas tend to have similar structures. Where R is a rare earth element:  $\text{R}_{12}\text{C}_6\text{I}_{17}$  contains chains of  $\text{R}_6$  octahedra with a  $\text{C}_2$  core and a shell of iodide.  $\text{R}_4\text{I}_5\text{C}$  contains similar chains, but with a single  $\text{C}_4$  carbide atom. Double chain structures with single carbon atom cores include  $\text{R}_6\text{I}_7\text{C}_2$  and  $\text{R}_3\text{I}_3\text{C}$ . Layers of joined octahedra include  $\text{R}_2\text{I}_2\text{C}_2$  with an ethanide  $\text{C}_2$  core;  $\text{R}_2\text{I}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{R}_2\text{IC}$  with one carbide per octahedron.

Related compounds include carbide chlorides, and carbide bromides. Carbon may be substituted by hydrogen, boron or nitrogen in the core of cluster compounds.

This list does not include cyanides, carbonyls, cyanamides or carbido borates, where carbon has bonds to other non-metals. However, there are carbide iodides that also contain nitride, oxide or other halides.

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