

THE TREATISE ON THE DAL-gCAIS IN LEABHAR UI MAINI.

PART II.

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(Continued from page 167.)

The following continuation of the tract on the Dal-gCais is copied from some other MS.

Fo. 85, a. 1. Four sons had Blad, the son of Cas, son of Conall of the Swift Steed, *ut dictum est* :—

Four sons of Blad, renowned, victorious,
A family of kings, lucky in war (o)
Carhenn the Fair, Carhenn the Dark, prolific,
Eochaid, and Brennan the White.

From Brennan the White issued the septs Urtaili, Ciarog, Bruig (1) Ceindeidid, Ceallaigh, and Maeldomnaigh. Also Lasair, the daughter of Brennan the White (2), and Blathmac himself, i.e., Blathmac, son of Eilteini, son of Aedh, son of Feradach, son of Brennan the White, son of Blad, son of Cas, *et cetera*.

Eochaid, son of Blad, left issue the h. Baithbuighi, that is Baeth (3) son of Eochaid, son of Blad, had three sons, Breasal, Aedh, and Ronan, from whom descend the h. Baithbuighi (4).

Carhenn the Fair, son of Blad, left four sons, viz.—

- 1.—Eochaid Red-spot, from whom descend the h. Toirdealbaigh, h. Flaind, and h. Coilgeand.
- 2.—Aengus, from whom are the children of Aengus, viz., the h. Cearnaigh, h. Ronghaili, the People of the Three Plains, and h. Eachtighern.

(o) In war illustrious, MS. 23. L. 37.—*Supra*.

(1) *Bruig agus muindtear Ceindeidid*. L. Lecain (428. a.) reads—*Bruig id est muinter Ceindeidid*. R.I.Ac. MS. 23. L. 37. has “the sept of Brug, a quo the septs Bhroghga, Einde, Maildomnaigh and Ceallaigh.”

(2) Laisir, the daughter of Brennan, from whom Cell Lasrach [is named]. MS. 23. L. 37.

(3) L. Lecain (428 a.) reads *Baethbuidi*.

(4) L. Lecain (428. a.) adds “with their relatives.”

- 3.—Cormac Smooth-head, *a quo* h. Pearsan and h. Fearachain (5) [from] two sons of Eachtighern, son of Gascedhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Conall, son of Aedh the Hospitable. Aedh the Hospitable, son of Cormac Smooth-head, left five sons—Cillin, Conall, Faelan, Oncu, and Faelin (6).
- 4.—Meachar, the fourth son of Carthenn the Fair, died without issue, as no offspring from him is on record (7).

Eochaid Red-spot left two sons, Conall the Gentle, and Breasal (8) who died without issue. Truly it is this Conall the Gentle who was blessed by Ruadan of Lothra, in the house of Cairbri the Crooked, son of Crimthann, King of Mumha (9). Conall left two sons, Aedh and Fianorb. From Fianorb descend the Corco-Coillgind. Conall, moreover, had a third son, Molua the Leper, who was fostered by Mochuda (10).

Aedh, son of Conall, was the first man of the Dal-gCais to enter Caisel [as King] after [the introduction of] Christianity (11); [according to] the promise made to him by Aedh the Dark, son of Crimthann, son of Feidlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech, the King of Caisel. And it was he (12) whom Brenaind blessed at Ard-na-righ in Magh-Feimhim. Consequently it was said [by the Saint] :—

The two Aedhs, the two Aedhs,
Both are my friends.
Aedh of Craig-liath, of numerous offspring ;
Aedh of Corc's Caisel, of the companies.

(5) Ui-bFearghaidh—from Feargach. MS. 23. L. 37.

(6) "Onchu, from whom Cell Oncon in Pobal Briain is named, and Feidhlim." MS. 23. L. 37.

(7) L. Lecain (428. b.) "Meachar *a quo* Sineach, mother of Aengus, of the Flood." MS. 23. L. 37. "Meachar *ob. s.p.*, except the race of Aengus, of the Flood."

(8) L. Lecain (428 b.) "Breasal—this is Breacan of Aran."

(9) "On account of the protection he had given to Ruadan previously." MS. 23. L. 37.

(10) "Mochuda of Raithin." MS. 23. L. 37.

(11) "And obtain the Kingship of Caisel, and to him the King of Mumha gave pledges, viz., Aedh *Dubh*," etc. MS. 23. L. 37.

(12) "This Aedh, son of Conall, who was blessed by Brennan, son of Finnluigh, etc." concerning whom Brennan sang. MS. 23. L. 37.

Aedh, Conall's son, the man of the north,
 Possessor of cold Eire ;
 Aedh, Crimthann's son, the southern Aedh,
 Cultivator of corn and crops (13)

The three sons of Aedh, son of Conall, son of Eochaid Red-spot, were Congal, Cathal, and Cairteand. Two sons had Congal, Toltanac and Urchlasac. A son of Urclasac's was Fland, from whom are the h. Flaind (14). Cairteand, son of Aedh, from him is Dungalach, son of Murghaili, son of Cairtheand, son of Aedh.

Cathal had a son, Toirrdealbac (15) who left five sons *ut dictum est* :

The five sons of Toirrdealbac of the tribes,
 Flandan, Aedh, Eochaid, Ailgheal (16)
 Fo. 85. a. 2. Of a family long-lived, magnanimous,
 Is Mathgamain, son of Toirrdealbac.

Eochaid, son of Toirrdhealbhach *a quo* clan Eochaid,
 From Algeal is clan Ailgile. (17) From Aedh is h. Brodhobhain (18).
 From Mathgamhain is clan Mathghamna. Mathghamain, son of
 Toirrdealbac, left four sons (19) *de quibus dictum est* :—

The four sons of Mathgamhan the Great
 Were venomously strong in battle.
 Saitheal the Gentle—our verse certifies it—
 Aedh of the Marsh, and Anluan (20).

(13) In MS. 23. L. 37., a slightly different version is given :—

My two Aedhs, my two Aedhs !
 They are at once my two friends ;
 Aedh of Craig-liath, fruitful in children ;
 Aedh of Corc's Caisel, who gives me aid ;
 Aedh, Conall's son, the northern Aedh,
 Possessor of red-weaponed Eire
 Aedh, Crimthann's son, the southern Aedh,
 Cultivator of lands and harvests.

(14) Here MS. 23. L. 37, gives incorrectly the verse :—

“ Six sons had Flann mac Iarchlosach ”—as in Part I. *supra*.

(15) “ Toirrdealbac mac Aithrene ”—more correctly *mac Cathail*, but Aithrene may be another name of Cathal's.—L. Lecain (428. b.)

(16) Ailgen—L. Lecain, and MS. 23. L. 37.

(17) “ Ailghenan *a quo* Ui Ailghenain.”—MS. 23. L. 37. : but L. Lecain has “ *o Algen clann Ailgile.* ”

(18) “ h Brogain ” in L Lecain ; “ Ui Brogdubhain ” in MS. 23. L. 37.

(19) “ Viz. Anluan, Aed, Saitheal, and Fiangalach.”—L. Lecain (428 b.)

(20) This verse is here corrupt. For the last two lines read :—

Saitheal was of this noble group,
 Fiangalach, Aedh, and Anluan.

It is correctly copied in L. Lecain (428 b.) and MS. 23. L. 37.

A son of Anluan was Corc. A son of Corc was Lachtna. A son of Lachtna was Lorcan. Four sons had Lorcan, viz., Congalach *a quo* hi Congalaig; Lonbrogan *a quo* hi Lonbrogain (21); Coscrech *a quo* clan Coscrigh; and Ceindeididh *a quo* the race of Brian and the sept of Dundcuan (22). Ceindeididh left twelve sons, five of whom left issue, and seven died without issue. The five sons who left issue were:—

Brian, from whom is the race of Brian.
 Mathghamhan, *a quo* h. Mathghamhna.
 Eachoigernd, *a quo* h. Eachoigeirn (23).
 Dondcuan, *a quo* the sept Duindcuan (24)
 Anluan, *a quo* h. Cuirc from the son of Anluan.

The seven sons who left no offspring were:—Lachtna, King of Tuadh-Mumha for the space of three years after his father. The h. Flaind and the h. Cearnaigh slew him. After him is named *Grianan Lachtna* in Craig-liath, etc.

Find and Dub, who were slain in the slaughter of Magh-duini, Marcan, the cleric. Domhnall died of the plague (25).

Brian, son of Ceindeididh, had six sons, three of whom left issue, viz., Tadhg, Donnchadh, and Domhnall; and three died without [surviving] issue (26) viz., Murchadh, Concobar, and Fland, who were the three sons of [Mor] the daughter of Eidhen, son of Cleirech (27).

Twelve sons had Donnchadh (son of Brian), and only three of them left offspring, viz., Lorcan, Murchadh, and Domhnall the White.

(21) “Lonargan *a quo* Ui Lonargain.”—MS. 23. L. 37.

(22) *A quo* the race of Ceinneide in Ur-Mumhan.” MS. 23. L. 37.

(23) L. Lecain (429. a.) Eachtighern begat the h. Eachtigheirn, and from him descends MacCraith, the poet, the son of Fland, son of Eachtighern.

(24) “Donncuan *a quo* the race of Ceinneide in Ur Mumhan.” MS. 23. L. 37.

(25) L. Lecain and MS. 23. L. 37. supply the omitted names:—Aed, slain by the men of Connachta; Cleircean and Domhnall died of the plague, both together.

(26) Toirdhelbhach, son of Murchadh, was slain at Cluain-tarbh, 1014.

(27) “———, son of Eadalach: *ut poeta dixit* .

Mor, beauteous daughter of Eidhen,
 Mother of Murchadh, the handsome;
 Her treasure box of secrets she did not forget,
 For she bore thirteen sons to Brian.—MS. 23. L. 37.

Lorcan had two sons, Conchobar and Ceindeididh. The race of Eoghan slew Conchobar. Ceindeididh was slain at the ford of the son of Cailid (28).

Murchadh left one son, Brian of Gleann-magair, whose two sons were Ceindeididh and Dondcadh. Of the race of Donnchadh thus far.

The genealogies of the children of Donnchadh, son of Brian of the Tribute are here given ; that is the genealogies of Mac Briain of Cuanac and Ua Briain of Eatharlach.

Muirceartac, son of Donnchadh the Bishop, son of Domhnall, son of Ceindeididh, son of Murchadh of the Steeds, son of Brian the Blind, son of Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian of Gleann-madair, son of Murchadh, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian *Boromha* (29).

The genealogy of Mac Briain of Cuanac.

Muirchertach, son of Tadhg, son of Conchobar, son of Brian, son of Murchadh of the Steeds, from whom is the branching off [of the race] of Mac Briain of Eatharlach.

Tadhg, son of Brian *Boroma*, left a son, Torrdhealbach, who had four sons, viz., Tadhg, Muircertach, Diarmaid, and Domhnall.

[Domhnall] was slain on a predatory expedition at the hosting of the battle of Magh Caba, and left no children (30).

Tadhg had two sons, Murchadh and Domnall. The latter seized the Kingship of the Isles of the Gall and Gallgaighealu (31) and the men of Connachta slew him after he had been King of Tuadh Mumha for one year after the death of [his uncle], Muirchertach.

Three sons had Muircherbach, viz., Domnall, Mathgamhain, and Ceindeidig the Pale-faced.

The six sons of Diarmaid were Conchobar, Toirrdhealbhach, Tadhg, Diarmaid the Fair, Diarmaid the Brown, and Donnchadh the Bishop.

(28) L. Lecain (429. a.) "Conchobar, moreover, was slain by the Cenel n Eogain ; and in the battle of Magh Cailig [*mc* in this MS. is probably an error for Magh] was slain Ceindeitigh, son of Conchobar, son of Lorcan."

The Four Masters state that Ceinnedigh Ua Briain and his son Tadhg were slain in the battle of Moincruinneoige in 1084.

(29) L. Lecain (429. a.), in place of the above genealogy, has one beginning "Uilliam, son of Muirchertach, son of David, son of Domhnall, son of Ceindeiti, son of Murchadh of the Steeds." etc (up to Lachtna, with several errors in it), and omits the genealogy of the branch of Cuanach.

(30) The Four Masters, *sub anno* 1103, call him Donnchadh.

(31) L. Lecain (429. b.) "Gall and Gall-gaedelu."—i.e. the Hebrides.

Hucusque, the spreading branches of the children of Torrdealbach, *nunc sequitur genealogia eorum.*

Brian (32) son of Mathghamhan, son of Muirchertach, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Tadhg, son of Concobar *na sibdaini*, son of Donnchadh *Cairbreach*, son of Domhnall *mór*, son of Toirdealbhach, son of Diarmaid, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian *Boroma* (33).

The genealogy of Mac Mathgamna :—

fo. 85. b. 1. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, son of Ruagri *buigh*, son of Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, son of Mathghamhan, from whom the Mac Mathgamna take their name—son of Muirchertach, son of Toirdealbach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian *Boroma*.

The genealogy of the sons of Tadhg *Glae* :—

Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Concobar, son of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg (34) (from whom Clann Taidhg *Glae* are named), son of Diarmaid, son of Toirdealbach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian *Boroma*.

The branches of the children of Dundchuan, son of Ceindeididh. Dundchuan, son of Ceindeididh, had six sons, five of whom left issue :—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (1) Conaing from whom is the sept Chonaing. | } <i>Germani fuerunt</i> (36). |
| (2) Lonbrogan (35) begat h. Lonbhrogan. | |
| (3) Riagan <i>a quo</i> h. Riagain. | |
| (4) Ceindeididh <i>a quo</i> h. Ceindeididh. | |
| (5) Ceileachair <i>a quo</i> h. Ceileachair. | |
| (6) Congalach left no issue. | |

(32) Brian, King of Tuadh-Mumha, 1369-1399. It is therefore evident that this pedigree was compiled during his lifetime, and probably in the early part of his reign, as no son is mentioned.

(33) L. Lecain (429 b.) carries this pedigree up to Adam.

(34) L. Lecain (430. c.) Tadc the Splendid.

(35) L. Lecain (430. c.) Longargan.

(36) *i.e.* sons of the same mother.

Lonbrogan left *iiii* [*recte* three] sons, Andadh, Lorcan, and Ludaigh, from whom are the *h. Ludhagha vel Mac Lughadha* (37).

Andadh had three sons, Sneholl, Ceileachair, and Aichear, the father of Aedh (from whom descend the *Mac Aedha*), and of Muircheartach the *comarb* of Colum. This Muircheartach had a son Andad, who was likewise *comarb* of Colum. Andad had five sons, viz., Domhnall and Tadg—the two Bishops, Donnchadh, Muircheartach, and Ceileachair, whose natural son was Cinaeth (38).

Lorcan, son of Lonbragan, had a son, Dunadhach *a quo* *h. Dunadaig* (39). Six sons had Dunadach (40) viz., Ceindeidh (41) (who died without offspring). Conchobhar, Lochlaind (the father of Gilla-Padraig), Domhnall, Mathgamhan, and Cumuman (42).

Mathghamain had a son, Murchadh.

Cumuman had two sons, Ceindeidh, and Dunadac who was slain by the *Ui Conaill*.

Ceindeidh, son of Dundchuan, left six sons, viz. :—

Aedh, who was slain in a raid on Tradraige by Toirdealbach *h. mBriain*.

Madadan, Macraith, Find, Macbeathad, and Archu.

Aedh left two sons, Dondcuan *h. Ceindeidh*, and Ceindeidig the Grey of the Great Bog.

From Conchobar, son of Madadan, descend the *Mac Mhadadhain*.

The son of Macraith (son of Madadan) (43) was Maelseachlaind, who left four sons, viz., Gilla-Caimghin, Gilla-Padraig, Domhnall the father of Tadg, and Diarmaid who was slain at *Ard na Croini* by (the men of) *Connachta*.

(37) L. Lecain omits the words *h. Ludhagha vel*, and *agus Aichear*, thus making Ceileachair the father of Aedh, but this is probably a careless omission of the scribe. In place of Aichear it gives Muirchertach the *comarb* of Colum, as the third son of Andadh.

(38) L. Lecain (430. c.) names him Dunadach.

(39) L. Lecain omits this sentence.

(40) Dunadach—*i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Andad *supra*—see L. Lecain (430 d.) he is called Dunadach mac Andaid.

(41) “Ceindeitig vel Cendean.” L. Lec. (430. d.)

(42) In L. *Ui Maini* this paragraph is very corrupt, the last three names being in the genitive case. It may be corrected by L. Lecain and L. *Baili-an-mhota*.

(43) “Son of Madadan” is omitted in L. Lecain (430. d.) and probably with reason.

From Find descends the cleric, that is the *comarb* of Colum, namely, Find, son of Andgadh, son of Ceileachar, son of Find, son of Ceindeididh, son of Dundcuan (44).

Macbeathad had a son, Riagan *a quo* h. Riagan *vel* MacRiagan.

From Archu descend the Mac Archon.

The pedigrees of the sons of Ceindeididh are herein.

Here follow the children of Coscrach, son of Lorcan.

Coscrach, son of Lorcan, had twelve sons, eight of whom left issue, viz. :

Flaithbeartach, from whom are the h. Seanchain from the son of Flaithbertach :

Congalach, from whom the h. Cnaimin from the son of Congalach :

Allathach from whom the sept Allathaig :

Maelruanach *a quo* the sept Mailruanaigh :

Diarmaid *a quo* h. Gloiarainn from the son of Diarmaid :

Aingidh *a quo* h. Aingeadha :

Maine *a quo* h. Maini from the son of Coscrach :

Aicear *a quo* h. Ogain from the son of Aicear (45).

Four sons left no issue, viz.—Maelseachlaind, Fland, Cumara, and Dub.

Five sons had Ogan, son of Aicear :—

Maelseachlaind ; Tadg ; Congalach, the father of Gilla-buighi ; Eochaid *a quo* Mac Eachach, that is Ceindeididh with his offspring ;

Macraith *a quo* (46) h. Muireadhaigh *mheith* (the fat), that is the father of Cendfhaeladh the *comarb* of Brenan.

A son of Maelseachlaind was Domhnall. Two sons had Domhnall, viz.—Murchadh and Radhnall. Murchadh had four sons—Lorcan, Conchobar, Anlaibh, and Ruaigri. Ragnall had two sons—Gilla-Padraigh and Gearrnased (47).

(44) "The *comarb* of Colum *side* the grandson of Ceileachar," etc., up to Lachtna.—L. Lec. (430 d.)

(45) In L. Lecain (431. a.) Aicear is placed as third son.

(46) In L. Lecain (431. a.) "Mac Muireadhaigh meith."

(47) In L. Lecain (431. a.) "Ragnall had two sons—Domhnall and Gilla-Patraic, that is Gernaset."

fo. 85. b. 2. Tadhg, son of Ogan, had two sons, viz.—Gilla-Crist and Domnall (48). Gilla-Crist had four sons—Ruairi, Dondcad Domnall and Cathal. Concobar had twelve sons, viz.—Amhlaib, Gilla-Ceallaigh, Maelseachlaind, Aedh, Congalach, and Macraith [*cetera desunt*].

Fiangalach (49) son of Mathghamhan, had a son, Inrachtach, whose son Eochaid left a son Duibgind.

Duibgind had four sons, viz.—Cuchichi, whose offspring were without renown; Faelcadh *a quo* (h. Duibgind or) (50) h. Faelchadha;

Dobharland *a quo* h. Saimhin; and Aedh.

This Aedh had two sons, viz.—Duibgeand (51) and Beollan, from whom is the sept Beollain.

Beollan truly left two sons, viz.—Macraith and Beodha. Beoga had two sons—Gilla-Crist and Gilla-Moingfhindi.

Four sons had Gilla-Crist, viz.—Gilla-Finan *a quo* Mac-Gilli-Fhinain; Niall *a quo* the sept Neill; Duibgeand; and Beodha, the father of Naisin and Brian (52). [Here is repeated the genealogy of Naisi up to Toirdhealbhach.]

Gilla-Moingfhindi left two sons—Donnchadh and Muireadhach.

Donnchadh had seven sons; and Muireadhach's five sons were—Gilla-incoidheadh, Danar, Gilla-Moingfhindi, Dondchadh, and Fianghal.

Saicgeal, son of Mathgamhan (53) had two sons—Cathasach *a quo* the sept Cathasaigh; and Domnall *a quo* the sept Domnaill, and the sept Cobthaigh, *i.e.* [from] Cobthach, son of Cathmodh, son of Domnall, son of Saithgel; and Gilla-Flandain, son of Faelcadha, son of Domnall, etc (54).

(48) L. Lecain (431. a.) for Domnall gives Concobar, which is evidently correct from the next sentence.

(49) *i.e.* Fiangalach, second son of Mathghamhan, the brother of St. Flannan.

(50) L. Lecain (431. c.) omits "h. Duibgind *vel*," and calls the third son Dublund.

(51) The text here is corrupt—*mc. mc Coinein h. Duibgind*. L. Lecain reads:—"Duibcind, from whom are the sept Duibcind from the son of Aedh, and Mac Coinin from the grandson of Duibcind."

(52) Bran—L. Lecain (431. c.)

(53) "Saithgeal mac Mathgamna mc Thairrdealbaig mc Cathail mc Aeda mc Conaill mc Eachach Baill-derg."—L. Lecain (431. c.)

(54) "And Gilla-Flandain, son of Faelcad, son of Domnall, son of Dondchad, son of Domnall, son of Saithgeal begat the Gilli-Flannain."—L. Lecain (432. a.)

Aedh, son of Mathgamhan, had one son, Cathmhodh. Cathmod had a son, Sbealan. Sbealan had a son, Rodaighai. Rodaighi had two sons—Maelgorm and Murchad. From Maelgorm descends the sept h. Anrathain, from the son of Maelgorm. From Murchad the septs Clumhain and Thirichain, from Cluman and Sighichan [*sic*] sons of Murchad.

Maelgorm had three sons, viz.—Anrathan, Ceallach, and Eigartach. From Ceallach is Anluan Mac Ceallaigh; and from Eigartach is Indeirgh Mac Eigartaigh (55).

Ucusque clann Mathghamhna.

The genealogy of h. nAilghini.

Ailgean, son of Toirrdhealbach (56) had two sons Eochaigh and Irclasach, *ut dictum* :

Two sons, without reproach,
To Ailgean, son of Torrdealbhach;
Valiant in the van of battle
Were Eochaid and Urchlosach.

Some historians relate that it was from Ceithearnach, son of Urclasach, that the clan Ceithearndaigh descend. Other writers state that he left no offspring, and that the clan Ceithearnaigh descend from Ceithearnach, the son of (Eochaid, son of) (57) Ailgean.

Moreover, Finan, son of Conall, son of Eochaid Red-spot, left two sons, viz.—Colgo and Mulaga Saingil (58).

Cormac, son of Macbeathad, son of Dondghal, son of Beoan, son of Faelchadh, son of Maeltuili, son of Torpa, son of Fallaman, son of Colgu, son of Finan, etc.

(55) "With his own posterity."—L. Lecain (432. a.)

(56) "Toirdhelbhach, son of Cathail," etc.—L. Lecain (432. a.)

(57) The words in brackets are in L. Lecain (432. a.) They have been omitted in L. Ui Maini.

(58) "Three sons had Colcu, son of Finan, viz.—Fallamain, Cormac, and Urthaili, from whom respectively descend h. Fallamain. hi. Cormaic, and hi. Urrthaili, with their relatives."—L. Lecain (432. a.)