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.

Fol. 85, a. r. 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 (0)
Carthenn the Fair, Carthenn 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 Billeini, 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 Baeath (3) son of Eochaid, son of Blad, had three sons, Breasal, Aedh, and Ronan, from whom descend the h. Baithbuighi (4).

Carthenn 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.

(c) In war illustrios, MS. 23. L. 37.—Supra.
(1) Bruig aqs nundtear Ceindeidid. L. Lecain (428. a.) reads—Bruig id est nusin Ceindeidid. R.I.Ac. MS. 23. L. 37. has "the sept of Brug, a quo the setps Bhroghqua, Einde, Maeldomniaid and Ceallaigh."
(2) Lasair, the daughter of Brennan, from whom Cell Lasraich [is named]. MS. 23. L. 37.
(3) L. Lecain (428 a.) reads Baethnidi.
(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—Cillín, 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 Core’s Caisel, of the companies.

(5) Ui-bFearghaidh—from Fearghach. MS. 23. L. 37.
(7) L. Leccain (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. Leccain (428 b.) “Breasal—this is Breacan of Aran.”
(9) “On account of the protection he had given to Ruadan previously.” 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 Finnluugh, 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 Urchlasac's was Flaind, 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,  
Flindan, Aedh, Eochaid, Ailgheal (16)

Of a family long-lived, magnanimous,  
Is Mathgamain, son of Toirrdealbac.

Eochaid, son of Toirrdealbac a quo clan Eochaid,  
From Algeal is clan Ailgile. (17) From Aedh is h. Brodhubhain (18).  
From Mathgamain is clan Mathgamhama. Mathgamain, son of  
Toirrdealbac, left four sons (19) de quibus dictum est:

The four sons of Mathgamhan the Great  
Were venomously strong in battle.  
Saithgeal 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 Craigh-liath, fruitful in children;  
Aedh of Core'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 Flain 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.)


(17) "Alighenan a quo Ui Alighenan."—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, Saithgeal, and Fiangalach."—L. Lecain (428 b.)

(20) This verse is here corrupt. For the last two lines read:—  
Saithgeal 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 Lorcán. Four sons had Lorcán, viz., Congalach a quo hi Congalaig; Loubrogan a quo hi Loubrogan (21); Coscrech a quo clan Coscrrigh; and Ceindeidigh a quo the race of Brian and the sept of Dundcuain (22). Ceindeidigh 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).
- Donndcuain, a quo the sept Duindcuain (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 Craigliath, 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 Ceindeidigh, 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 Cleirch (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.) Eachtighemn begat the h. Eachtighemn, and from him descends MacCraith, the poet, the son of Fland, son of Eachtighemn.
(24) "Donncuain 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 Connacht; Cleirchean and Domhnall died of the plague, both together.
(26) Toirdhelbach, son of Murchadh, was slain at Cluain-tarbhb, 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 Donndcadh. Of the race of Donndcadh thus far.

The genealogies of the children of Donndcadh, 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 Donndcadh the Bishop, son of Domhnall, son
of Ceindeididh, son of Murchadh of the Steeds, son of Brian the Blind,
son of Diarmaid, son of Donndcadh, son of Brian of Gleann-madair,
son of Murchadh, son of Donndcadh, 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, Torrdhealbbach, who had
four sons, viz., Tadhg, Muirceartach, 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, Torrdhealbhach, Tadhg,
Diarmaid the Fair, Diarmaid the Brown, and Donndcadh the Bishop.

(28) L. Lecain (429. a.) "Conchobar, moreover, was slain by the Cenel n Eogain;
and in the battle of Magh Calig [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 Moingrinnneighe 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 Lachina, with several errors in it), and omits
the genealogy of the branch of Cuanach.

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

(31) L. Lecain (429. b.) "Gall and Gall-gaeldel."—i.e. the Hebrides.
Huc usque, the spreading branches of the children of Torrdealbach, 
usu sequitur genealogia eorum.

Brian (32) son of Mathghamhan, son of Muirchertach, son of 
Toirdhealbhach, son of Tadg, son of Concobar na sidhaini, son of 
Donnchadh Cairbreach, son of Domhnall mbr, son of Toirdealbach, 
son of Diarmaid, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian 
Boroma (33).

The genealogy of Mac Mathgamna:—

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 Glas:—

Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of 
Concobar, son of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg (34) (from 
whom Clann Taidh Glas 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. 
(2) Lombragan (35) begat h. Lombragan. 
(3) Riagan a quo h. Riagain. 
(4) Ceindeididh a quo h. Ceindeididh. 
(5) Ceileachair a quo h. Ceileachair. 
(6) Congalach left no issue.

(32) Brian, King of Tuadh-Mumba, 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 iii sons, Andadh, Lorcan, and Ludaigh, from whom are the h. Ludhagha vel Mac Lughadha (37).

Andadh had three sons, Snecholl, 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 Lonbrogan, 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 Trafraige by Toirdelbach m. Briain.

Madadan, Macraith, Find, Macbeathad, and Archu.

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

From Conchobhar, son of Madadan, descend the Mac Mhadadhain.

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

(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 Muircheartach 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 Dunadhach mac Andad.

(41) "Ceindeitiig vel Cendean." L. Lec. (430 d.)

(42) In L. Ui Maine 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 Ceindeidich, son of Dundcuan (44).

Macbeathad had a son, Riagan a quo h. Riagan vei Mac Riagan.
From Archu descend the Mac Archon.
The pedigrees of the sons of Ceindeidich are herein.

Here follow the children of Coscrach, son of Lorcan.
Coscrach, son of Lorcan, had twelve sons, eight of whom left issue, viz.:

Flaitheartach, from whom are the h. Seanchain from the son of Flaitheartach:
Congalach, from whom the h. Cnairmin from the son of Congalach:
Allathach from whom the sept Allathaig:
Maelruanach a quo the sept Mailruanaigh:
Diarmait a quo h. Gloiarainn from the son of Diarmait:
Ainghidh a quo h. Aingeadh:
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; Tadhg; Congalach, the father of Gilla-buighi;
Eochaid a quo Mac Bachach, that is Ceindeidich with his offspring;
Macraith a quo (46) h. Muireadhaigh mheith (the fat), that is the father of Cendshaeladh 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 Ruaidhri. Ragnall had two sons—Gilla-Padraig and Gearrnased (47).

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(44) "The comarb of Colum side the grandson of Ceileachar," etc., up to Lachina.—L. Lec. (430 d.)
(45) In L. Lecain (431 a.) Aicear is placed as third son.
(46) In L. Lecain (431 a.) "Mac Muireadhlaigh meith."
(47) In L. Lecain (431 a.) "Ragnall had two sons—Domnall and Gilla-Patraic, that is Gernnas."
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 Mathgamhan, 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. Faelchadh;

Dobharland a quo h. Saimhin; and Aedh.

This Aedh had two sons, viz.—Duibgeand 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-Moingsfithidi.

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-Moingsfithidi left two sons—Donnchadh and Muireadhach.

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

Saigcheal, son of Mathgamhan (53) had two sons—Cathasach a quo the sept Cathasaigh; and Domnall a quo the sept Domnall, 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 Mathgamhan, the brother of St. Flannan.

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

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

(52) Brann—L. Lecain (431. c.)

(53) "Saithgeal mac Mathganna me Thuirrdealbaig me Cathail me Aedal me Coinen me Eachach Baill-derg."—L. Lecain (431. c.)

(54) "And Gilla-Flandain, son of Faelcad, son of Domnall, son of Dondchadh, son of Domnall, son of Saithgeal begat the Gilli-Flandain."—L. Lecain (432. a.)
Aedh, son of Mathgamhan, had one son, Cathmhodh. Cathmod had a son, Sbealan. Sbealan had a son, Rodaighi. 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 Sighchian [sic] sons of Murchad.

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

Ucusque clann Mathghamhna.

The genealogy of h. nAilghini.

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

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

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

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

Cormac, son of Macbeathad, son of Dondghal, son of Becan, 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) "Tuirrdhealbach, 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.—Fallamaín, Cormac, and Urrthaillí, from whom respectively descend h. Fallamaín, h. Cormaic, and h. Urrthaillí, with their relatives."—L. Lecain (432. a.)

(TO BE CONTINUED).