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

BY R. W. TWIGGE, F.S.A.

The L. ui Maini is a magnificent manuscript on large folio vellum dating from *circa* 1380, when it was compiled, and the greater part transcribed from older MSS. by Faolán mac an gobhann for his lord and friend Muirchertach Ua Ceallaigh (Bishop of Clonfert 1378-1394, and Archbishop of Tuam 1394-1407).

Faolán died in 1423, according to the Four Masters; and his book remained in the possession of the O'Kelly family down to the year 1754 and later, for on fo. 126, b. 2. is the following memorandum:

"This book belongs to Mr. Loughlen Kelly of Tonelig. Left him by his father Mr. Edmond Kelly, deceased. 1754."

It passed eventually into the superb collection of the Earl of Ashburnham, and when his MSS. were sold, found a fitting resting place in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, where I was permitted in 1903, by the courtesy of the authorities of that institution, to make a copy of the tract here printed.

From internal evidence it is clearly apparent that this treatise on the Dalvassian Race was copied from three independent and earlier MSS., and that they were brought down to date by the various transcribers of the original MS., which was doubtless the Saltair Caisil, compiled by Cormac, the King-bishop of Mumha, 901-909. The contents of these three authorities, with certain variations of the text, are also found in L. Baile-an-mhota (circa 1390) and L. Lecain (1417); but L. ui Maini contains additional matter which has been omitted by the scribes of those two books. On the other hand L. Lecain contains certain details omitted in this MS., and its orthography is better, as the spelling in L. ui Maini is sometimes peculiar and corrupt. The variations between the two books are supplied in the notes.

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(1) Compare Edward O'Reilly—"Irish Writers," 1820, p. cxx.
L. Lecain—the great Book of Lecan—was compiled in 1417 by Giolla Isu mac Firbisigh, of Lecan, and is now preserved in the R. I. Academy. The vellum, writing, and ink are very fine, and the whole, excepting a few folios, is in perfect preservation.

I have compared this tract also with the versions of it in the Bodleian MS. Rawlinson B. 502, a vellum of the XII. century; with L. Laignech, transcribed about the year 1150; with the Trinity College MS. H. 2. 7. vellum, XIV. century; with L. Baill-an-mhota circa 1390; and with the Royal Irish Academy MS. 23. L. 37., written by John Stack in 1708, who therein transcribed David O'Bruadar's copy (made in 1671) of extracts from the "Book of Clann Ui Mhailconaire," which was compiled by that family of learned antiquaries, and brought down to date in 1611.

In the following pages I have given the spelling of the proper names as they appear in L. ui Maini.

The Tract begins on fo. 84. b. 1. with the following title:

The Explication of the History of the Race of Cormac Cas son of Olioll Ollom.

Cas the son of Conall of the Swift Steed, son of Lugaid the Illustrious, son of Aengus the Land-possessor, son of Fircorb, son of Modcorb, son of Cormac Cas, left thirteen sons, viz.:—Blad, Caisin, Ludaigh i.e. Dealbaith, Ludaigh, Sedna, Aengus Snake-head, Cormac, Cairteand, Caimdeach, Aengus Firehead (?), ceand aitind, Aedh, Loisceand, Nae: even as the historian says in verse:

"Blad, Caisin, Dealbaeth, Aedh, Loscean, Aengus Snake-head, without reproach, (2) Ludaig, Sedna, Caimdeacht, of like renown, Aengus, Cairteand, Cormac the pure."

Blad a quo h. Blaid, Caisin a quo h. Caisin, Ludaig a quo h. Malibuaedain, Sedna a quo Maincin of Luimneach, and the Daughters who are in Cell na n-Inghin, Aengus ceann nathrach a quo Ceinell Fermaic, and Ceinell mBaith, and Ceinell Cuallachtaig, and Ceinell Failbhi, Aengus ceand aitind a quo Clann Ifearnain, and Neachtain, and the daughters of Baeth, and the daughters of Gundu son of Olioll. Cormac died without offspring. Cairteand a quo Dalcais of the territory

(2) In MS. 23. L. 37, the epithet is "with poison"—(go neimh)—probably a corrupt reading.
of Lacht-magh. Caindeach a quo the Bishop, son of Lasre. Aedh a quo h. Aedha. Loisceand died without offspring. Nae a quo Beg son of De. Dealbaeth, the other Ludaigh, a quo the VII Dealbna. (3)

The four sons of Blad, son of Cas, were Cairtheand the Fair, Cairtheand the Dark, Eochaid, and Brenainn the White: as was said—

"Four sons had Blad, renowned, victorious,
A family of Kings lucky in war,
Cairtheann fionn, Cairtheann dub, prolific,
Eochaid and Brenaind ban."

From Brenaind the White descend h. Urrthaile, and h. Ciarog, and h. Bruig, and h. Ceindecididh, and the family of Maelcinnallaigh, and h. Maeldomnaigh, and Lasiar the daughter of Brenann the White, (4) and Blathmac, son of Eillm, son of Aedh, son of Feradach, son of Brenann the White.

Four sons had Carthann the Fair, viz.:—Eochaid Red-spot, Sgandal, Cormac Smooth-head, [and] Meachar from whom descended Sinach the mother of Aengus of the Flood (tuili). (5)

Two sons had Eochaid Red-spot, viz.:—Conall and Breasal. The sons of Conall were Aedh and Fiancorb. Three sons had Aedh, viz.:—Congal, Aithren, and Cairtheand. Dungal was the son of Murgaile, son of Carthenn, son of Aedh. Toirdubhach was son of Aithren. Congal had two sons—Toltanach and Urchlasach.

(3) In L. Lecain on p. 406. a.—Incipit prolecinum Caisii genilach sit in Ebeair, and on p. 429. a. is the Genealogy of the Dal-g-Cais—beginning "Cormac Cas son of Oiiill ulsen left one son Modcorb, and Modcorb a son Fearcorb. Two sons had Fearcorb—Semne ancestor of Caman or Comgan of Gleannausen, and Aengus iircach. Aengus had four sons, viz.:—Eogan from whom descend h. Luain; Dubris from whom are h. Dubreis; Seascad from whom are the h. Faichcallaig; Lugaid the Illustrious from whom the Dal-g-Cais and the Five Dealbna. Lugaid men had two sons—Conall of Swift steeds from whom is the race of Kings, and Loisceand from whom h. Loiscind. Conall left two sons—Enna the Plunderer, from whom descend h. Enna in Naisair, and h Eiris Oraiadai; and Tal-chas from whom is the Kingly line. The reason why Cas was called 'Son of Adze' was because he was a warrior's foster son. Thirteen sons had Cas, &c.—mac Laisri than—son of Lasre the austere, or stout.—Bec mac De—that is Funi according to some historians."

L. Laignech (compiled c. 1150) agrees with these accounts of the Dal-g-Cais. —p. 322, col. 5.

L. Lecain p. 436. b. contains a note "On the Ui Rosa that is the southern quarter of the Dal-g-Cais."—"Dubris son of Aengus iircach—moreover forty Kings of his seed ruled over Deisi-beg, i.e. over the Ui Rosa, and fifty saints were descended from him, not to mention innumerable bishops, learned men, and great friends of God, who lived angelic lives. Brenaind blessed them, and left to them countless benedictions."

(4) "From whom Cell Lasrach is named.)" MS. 23, L. 37. p. 192.

(5) Here Aengus olmaiath the eldest son of Carthenn the Fair is omitted, but his offspring is given later. (Compare L. Laignech 322. col. 5.)
Fland son of Urclasach had six sons—as was said:

"Six sons had Fland son of Urchasach, Urtairle the noble and quick, Tuathal, Ceardach, Fodortach, Dubhrainrach, Maeleath." 

Three sons had Tuathal, viz. Inrachtach, Fland, and Maelcoba. The seven sons of Inrachtach were Cubuighi, Niall, Tibraid, Eochaid, Niall [sic], Caithear, and Cuilen the Dark. (6) 

The five sons of Cubuighi were Cadla, Corgal, Tighearnach, and Anrathan. Cadla had seven [sic] sons—Mailli, Cadhan, Madhar, Fursandadh, Cormac the Dark, and Conaire.

Anrathan had five sons—Anchaindi, Adhnach, Inrachtach, Cuilen, and Maelfindi.

Find and Ceindeididh were the sons of Tibraid. Curreine was son of Concibil, son of Cuilen the Dark, son of Inrachtach. Treasach was son of Rigan, son of Lachtna, son of Eochaid. Eochaid son of Lidghne.

Moreover here is the genealogy of the Clann Toiredealbaigh, i.e., the five sons of Toirdhealbach,—Flandan, Mathghaman, Aedh, Eocaigh, and Ailgheal, ut dixit [poeta].

The five sons of Toirdhealbach of the tribes, Flandan, Aedh, Eocaigh, Ailgheal; Of a family long-lived, magnanimous, Is Mathghaman the son of Toiredealbach.

Mathgamah had four sons—viz., Anluan, Aedh, Saithghel, and Fiangularach: ut dicitum est,—

The four sons of Mathghaman the Great Were a venomously powerful host; Saithghel, founder of a gentle family, Fiangularach, Aedh, and Anluan.

Anluan had one son Corgal. Corgal had one son Lachtna, whose son was Lorcan. Four sons had Lorcan, viz., Ceindeidh, Coscragh, Lonbragan, and Congalach.

From Ceindeidh spring the family of Ceindeidh, from Coscragh the family of Coscragh, from Lonbragan the families of Lonbragan and MacLorcain, (7) and from Congalach the hi Conghalagh from the son of Lorcan.

(6) The repetition of Niall is an error: the correct version is Eochaid in Maine according to L. Lainech and Trin. Coll. Ms. H. 2, 7.—and the number of Inrachtach's sons was six.

(7)—"Of Longargain from the son of Lorcan." L. Lainech (322. col. 6) and Trin. Coll. Ms. H. 2, 7. (p. 137. col. 1).
Ceindeidhidh had twelve sons, five of whom left issue, viz.—Brian a quo the race of Brian, and Mathganhain from whom are the h. Mathghanna, and Donncean from whom is the sept Duindcuan, and Eachoigern from whom are the h. Eachoighern, and Anluan from whom are the h. Cuirc from the son of Anluan. Seven sons left no issue, viz.—Lachtina—[fo. 84. b. 2.]—who was King after Ceindeidhidh: from him is named Grianan Lachtina in Craig-liath. He was slain by the h. Flaind and h. Cearndaigh. (8) Find and Dubh were slain in the slaughter at Magh-duine. Marcan (9) was a cleric. Aedh was slain by the men of Connachta. Cleirchen and Domhnall died of the plague.

Coscrech son of Lorcan left twelve sons, eight of whom left issue, viz.—Fiaithbeartac a quo h. Seanchain, Congalach a quo the h. Cnaimin from the son of Congalach, Aithear from whom is the sept of Ogan, Allatbach a quo the sept Allathaigh, Maelruanaigh a quo the sept Maelruanaigh, Diarmaid a quo the h. Gloiaraing from the son of Diarmaid. Ainghidh a quo the h. Aingeada, and Maim a quo the h. Mhaime. Four sons died without offspring, viz.—Maeiseachlaind, Fland, Dubh and Cumbhara. The genealogy of the race of Coscrech son of Lorcan will be extended further on.

Brian son of Ceindeidhidh son of Lorcan had six sons, of whom three died without offspring, viz.—Murcad, Concobar, and Flann (10); the other three left issue, viz.—Donncean, Tadg, and Domhnall.

Of the genealogy of the Dalcais here:

Dondchadh, Muirchertach, Conchobhar, and Diarmaid, the four sons of Torrdealbach, son of Tadg son of Conchobhár na Sibdáin, son of Donnchadh Cairbrigh.

Brian and Dondchadh two sons of Domhnall, son of Brian ruagh, son of Conchobar, son of Dondchadh Cairbrigh, son of Domháin. (11)

We shall give further on this genealogy more fully than it is given here.

(8) “By Ui Cearndaigh”—omitted in other MSS.
(9) “And Marcan and the rest”—in other MSS.
(10) Murcheadh and Conchobar and Fland, viz.:—“mc ingini Edind mic Clerigh.”—L. Laignech (322. col. 6) and Trin. Coll. MS. H. 2. 7. (137. col. 1).
(11) Here three generations, the connecting links between this Domhnall-mór and Tadhg son of Brian borosinhe, are omitted: viz.—Toirdhelbhach son of Diarmaid son of Toirdhelbhach.
Of the children of Donnchadh son of Brian boroma here:—
Brian, son of Murchad of the Short Shield, son of Donnchadh, son
of Brian boroma. (12)
Dondcuain son of Ceindeidh had six sons, viz.—Conaing from
whom is the sept Conaing, Riagan a quo h. Riagan, Lonbrogan a quo
h. [Lonbrogain], germani fuerunt. Ceindeidigh a quo h. Ceindeidh,
Ceileacair a quo h. Ceileacair from the son of Dundcuain, and Congalach
who died without issue.
Fiangalach son of Mathghamhan (13) had a son Inrachtach, who
had a son Eochaigh, whose son was Duibgeand. Four sons had
Duibgeand, viz.—Faelcadh a quo h. Faelchadh; Dublann a quo
h. Samhain; Aedh who left two sons—Beollan a quo h. Beollain, and
Duibgeand a quo the sept Duibgind from the son of Aedh; and
Cucitbeach who died without issue.
Saithgeal (14) son of Mathghamhan left two sons: Cathrac (recte
Cathasac) from whom is the sept Cathraigh (recte Cathasaigh), and Domhnall a quo the sept of Domhnall and the children of Cothbach, i.e. Cothbach son of Catmodh, son of Domhnall, son of Saithgeal; and Gilla Flandain son of Faelchad, son of Domhnall (15), son of Saithgeal, son of Mathghamhan.
Aedh (14) son of Mathgaman left a son Cathmodh. Cathmodh had
a son Sbealan. Sighein (recte Sbealan) left a son Rodaighi, who had
two sons, Maelgorm a quo the sept MacMaelguirm, (16) and Murchadh
a quo the sept Clumain from the son of Murcadh, and the sept Tireacain
from the son of Scachan son of Murchadh. Three sons of Maelgorm were

(12) This paragraph "Of the genealogy—boroma" is interpolated into the ancient
text—compare L. Laigneich (322. col. 6) where it is not found. In MS. H. 2. 7. is
the following interpolation:—
Toirdelbach, son of Tadg, son of Brian, had three sons—Muircherbach, Tadg,
and Diarmait. The sons of Diarmait were Conchobar, Toirdelbach, Tadg; and
Cenneidi. The sons of Toirdelbach were Muircherbach, Domnall, Brian, and
Cenneidi. Brian son of Marchadh of the Short Shield, &c. Domhnall [ob. 1194]
on son of Toirdelbach son of Diarmait son of Toirdelbach son of Tadg son of Brian
boromha.

(13) i.e. Mathghamhan son of Toirdhelbach, and brother of St. Flannan of Cell
da Lua.

(14) Brothers of Fiangalach—see note supra.

(15) "Son of Donachadh son of Domhnall son of Saithgel." L. Lecain (432. a.)

(16) "Maelgorm begot the family Anrodain (from Anrodan) the son of Maelgorm."
MS. H. 2.7 (138. col. 4).
Anratan, Ceallach a quo Anluan Mac Ceallaigh, and Eigartac a quo Indeirgi Mac Eigartaigh. Huc usque the children of Mathghamhan.

Huc cland Ailghil. Ailgheal son of Toirdhealbhach had two sons, Eochaid and Urclasach. Eochaid left seven sons, viz.—Duineachaid—a quo the sept Dubthaigh from the son of Duineachaid (17); and Cobtach a quo h. Concibhíl from the son of Cobthac, and h. Dubh, and h. Foifelain (18); and Scandlan a quo clan Scanlain . . . . . . [cetera desunt].

Two sons of Finan (19) were Colga and Maelsaingil. Colga had three sons—Fallamain, Cormac, Artaili. (20) Mac Beathadh (was) son of Domhnall, son of Beollan, son of Felchaid, son of Maeltuill, son of Torpa, the son of Fallaman.

Aengus (21) had five sons, viz.—Ronan the Prosperous, Feradach, Failbi, Dima the Dark, and Maneach.

Five sons had Ronan, viz.—Dima the Haughty (superbus), Dicuill, Suibni, Roncu, and Conmael; and his two daughters were Ronan and Feidlimidh. (22)

Dima (the Haughty) had three sons—Dubduin, Aindligh, and Fearrdomnach who gave Sibhtand to Maincin of Luimeach, and Maincin gave an honourable blessing to the man Ferdomnach.

Two sons of Ferdomnach were Oillill and Cathasach. Oillill had two sons Murchertach and Eachoighearn.

Eight sons had Eachoighearn, as said (the poet)—

"Runighri, Domhnall, Aengus, Flann,
Faelcadh, Finnacha, Find bann,
Fogortach, Gormal, pure, serious.
Eight wonderful sons of Eachoigern. (23)"

(17) L. Laigneach (323. col. 1) adds "and h. Shithbe from the son of Corrdercan son of Duneachaid."

(18) "h. Fithबलपान—(L. Laigneach 323. col. 1.)

(19) i.e., Finan son of Conall caem son of Eochaid Red-spot.

(20) The reading in L. Laigneach (323. col. 1) is—"Two sons of Colgu were Allamain and Cormac. Aunthole M m Betha m. Dongal, &c. And the race of Aengus immediately following is omitted, but "Faibe the Fair son of Teithec," etc., is inserted. thus shewing that the omission was probably due to the carelessness of the transcriber."

(21) i.e. Aengus son of Carthenn finn son of Blad.

(22) Ronnait and Fedelin (MS. H. 27, fo. 339. col. 1.)

(23) Really nine in number, but Roman numerals in Irish MSS. are almost invariably wrong.
Fo. 85. a. 1.—Two sons had Aengus—Artgaili and Flandabra. Mailli son of Cadi, son of Arthaili, son of Aengus, son of Eachoighearn.

Faile the Fair, son of Teithed, son of Flaithim, son of Flann, son of Eachaid (recte Echtighern), son of Oilill.

Uamhnaean son of Archaid, son of Dunchuan, son of Flandabrad, son of Aengus son of Eachoighern.

Diarmaid son of Dealbaeth, son of Treasach, son of Miscell, son of Muirdach, son of Domhnall, son of Faelgus, son of Fland, son of Maellachtna, son of Duanamael, son of Dubhdun, son of Dima the Haughty, son of Ronan, son of Aengus.

Maelcoba son of Flaithim, son of Urthaile, son of Aengus, son of Duanamael, son of Dubhdun.

Maelcoba, son of Fogortach, son of Duanamael, had four sons, viz.: Baethan, Coindergan, Murchadh, and Fadartach.

Torpa, Dima, Dondgalach,
Caithnia, Flaithnia of fair love,
Tuathal, and Tigearnach
Were the seven sons of Cearnach (24)

Maelcaisil son of Aengus, son of Dunnindi, son of Dondgalach, son of Cearnach.

Of the southern h. n Ena were—Enna the Hot son of Conall [son of] Carthenn the Dark, and Carthenn's son Diarmaid. (25) Conghal son Maelaithgein, son of Diarmaid, son of Carthenn. Dubdomma son of Diarmaid a quo Congal son of Domhnall.

Thus far is part of the older book of the Dal-gCais (26)

(24) L. Laingnech (323. col. 2.) and L. Leccin (436. b.) give a different version:

Torpa, Dimma, Dondgalach,
Flathnia, Cathnia of great renown,
Trudgal, Tigernach, Cumasach
Were the eight sons of Cernach.

Ms. H. 2. 7. (139. col. 1) agrees with above version save in second line "Cathnia of great renown" and in fourth line where eight sons are mentioned. Cumasach having been omitted by the scribe.

(25) Here is omitted "Finian son of Diarmaid" L. Laingnech, L. Lecc and MS. H. 2. 7.

(26) The above account of the Dal-gCais was evidently taken from the Psalter of Cashel, save where it has been brought down to date by interpolation. It agrees with the tract in Bodleian MS. Rawlinson B. 502, of early twelfth century date, where on fo. 84 b. is the note "hoc usque de psalterio Caisil scriptum est."

(To be continued).